

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1893.—SIX PAGES.

NO. 165.

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Star "OCEANIC".....Feb. 12, 1894
Star "CHINA".....March 26, 1894
Star "GAELIC".....May 14, 1894

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S. S. "MIOWERA".....Oct. 2, 1893

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S. S. "MIOWERA".....Dec. 2, 1893

S. S. "WARRIMOO".....Jan. 1, 1894

And Monthly Thereafter.

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From Vancouver, B.C.

Arrive Honolulu

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S. S. "WARRIMOO".....Nov. 21, 1893

S. S. "MIOWERA".....Dec. 21, 1893

S. S. "WARRIMOO".....Jan. 21, 1894

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF HAWAII.

The suggestion was made by the STAR when Judge Cooley's letter came into view that this Government should drop its "Provisional" title and call itself a republic. As an administrative body holding the ground by the inalienable right of revolution, it is not the power to do so; and the act would have served to put the Government on a more satisfactory plane of negotiation with foreign powers than it now occupies.

We hear that an intimation to this effect has been lately had from our friends at Washington; and that a reorganization of the body politic under the title Commonwealth of Hawaii—a designation borrowed from the official title of Massachusetts—has been suggested as a possible result of further deliberation.

May the change be brought about? A permanent protectorate cannot safely be made for an impermanent Government; and as for annexation, Hawaiian titles would be sounder and more valid if conferred by a power which had ordained itself as a political finality.

We hail in advance the free and protected Commonwealth of Hawaii and the annexation, which, if delayed now, is to come in the future.

THE PAW OF THE LION.

The British phase of the Hawaiian question is again becoming prominent. In Canada an organ of the Imperial Federatists has declared that the interests of the British Empire require that it shall possess the "Malta of the Pacific"; and in Washington and New York that stout and uncompromising Briton, Theophilus H. Davies, takes the ground that the American Government should leave the question of Hawaii's future to the untutored aborigines.

We welcome this exhibition of British interest and feeling about the disposal of a strategic point in the western hemisphere as a hopeful and cheering sign. It needed something of the sort to awaken the United States to the jealous designs of an historic and implacable rival, not to say an enemy. So firm had been the conviction in America that England gave herself no concern about the Islands that the revelations now made are highly opportune and will serve to invigorate the party upon which our people must depend for annexation. If there is one thing all Americans will be agreed upon it is the doctrine that even if annexation is an evil such as British possession is conceded to be, it is the least of the two, and must be accepted, unless relief can be found in a protectorate, as an escape from the greater one.

By all means let us have more counsel from Britons against American jurisdiction here. Let the Montreal Star plant and Mr. Davies water, and the fates will be pretty sure to give the increase to the American people.

The other day the *Advertiser* took the STAR to task for its criticism of Ellis Mills, a fact we have recalled with pain on reading this paragraph from Editor Johnston's Associated Press correspondence:

The public here receives the appointment of Minister Willis as a good omen, but the appointment of Ellis Mills has been severely criticized by people generally as an unwise step on the part of the administration. Mills is unpopular here on account of certain proclivities he showed for the Royalist cause while secretary of the Hawaiian Club. He has been quite outspoken on the appointment, and the Government even had the question under consideration of asking the United States to recall Mr. Mills' appointment.

Like Orator Puff of poetic fame, our beloved contemporary has two tones in his voice.

The dog that an elephant stepped on and spread all over a five acre lot was in good luck beside poor Speckels after his prodigious snub at the hands—or rather, the foot—of President Cleveland. Pity the sorrows of the "aged coolie-driver."

Do the Royalists buy flowers on steamer day as a tribute to the Royal House of Blossom?

CLEVELAND ON SILVER.

His Views Given in a Private Letter to W. J. Northern.

ATLANTA, (Ga.), September 27.—In reply to a letter from Governor Northern asking the President to give his position on financial matters, Mr. Cleveland has sent the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Sept. 25.—W. J. Northern—MY DEAR SIR: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th instant. It seems to me that I am plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit.

I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for another shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of the product of his toil.

I don't want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation our credit among the nations of the earth. I want our financial condition and the laws relating to our currency to be so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest in business and new enterprises, instead of holding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent a frightened man from hoarding his money. I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use.

Within the limit of what I have written I am a friend of silver, but I believe that its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by the readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon nor patched in such way as to relieve the situation.

I am, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

I confess that I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation. My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into depression that it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

NO AID FROM BRAZIL.

Bad Treatment Which a Cholera Ship Received.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Captain Black of the steamship Hogarth, which arrived to day from Brazilian ports, tells a heartrending story of the treatment given a shipload of Italian immigrants by the Brazilian authorities. Upon the arrival of the immigrant ship at Santos, cholera had made its appearance among the passengers. The captain of the plague ship was ordered to remove his vessel, and under no circumstances to put into any Brazilian seaport. The ship's surgeon had been one of the first to succumb and Captain Black said the patients were without medical attendance.

The captain and officers of the pest ship interceded with the authorities, but the latter were unyielding and the gunboat was sent to enforce the order to leave port. The vessel went out and anchored off the breakwater.

While there the passengers died rapidly, and while the Hogarth was at Bahia reports reached Captain Black that from ten to twenty bodies a day were washed ashore. As soon as the unfortunate dead their corpses were thrown overboard with the infected bedding.

Frequent demands were made upon the Government by the natives to send the ship farther away from port, and the gunboat was again dispatched, but those in charge of the plague ship refused to move her anchorage. None on the gunboat dared to board the vessel for fear of becoming infected, so the alternative seemed to be to send the ship to the bottom with all on board.

Some of the more excitable natives declared that this should be done, but better judgment prevailed and the vessel was permitted to remain. The bodies were washed ashore as before, but the authorities established a sanitary police corps along the water front, and as soon as a body was found it was buried, after having been covered with lime. The clothing, bedding and other articles which came ashore from the infected vessel were gathered and buried or burned.

Captain Black obtained the story from the authorities and natives of Bahia, among whom it was the general topic of discussion.

He did not see the vessel, but he was informed that she carried none but Italian immigrants. He heard contradictory reports as to her identity, but she was more frequently spoken of as the Vincenzo Fiori, which sailed from Genoa. Such a vessel did sail from Genoa.

Captain Black sailed from Bahia September 4th. The plague ship had also been refused permission to land at

Rio de Janeiro, where she first put in, and at the island of Ilha Grande, fifty-eight miles northwest of Rio, she was again warned off. She then proceeded to Santos.

MORE SHELLS AT RIO.

Great Loss of Life in Brazil's Capital.

LONDON, September 26.—A cable from Rio, dated at 10 o'clock this morning says the rebel squadron resumed the bombardment of the capital of Brazil this morning. The forts replied to the fire and the ships ceased firing and retired out of range. The damage done to Rio Janeiro is said to be heavy.

The warships are also reported to have suffered from the fire of the forts and on several of the rebel ships the shells of the forts are said to have caused death among the crews.

In Rio, also, there was loss of life and much destruction of property, but the full particulars are unobtainable.

Santos is also reported to have received another visitation from the rebel ships blockading that port, but the report is not confirmed. All the shipping is shut out of Santos, cutting off Peixoto's revenue.

Reports reach here that revolts against Peixoto have occurred in several States of Brazil and that the situation in the interior is worse than on the coast.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo cables: News comes from Rio Janeiro that Fort Santa Cruz is still holding out against the attack of the rebel fleet under Admiral Mello. Many clerks in business houses and other establishments have left the city because of the bombardment. The report that Desterro, on Santa Catarina island, had been captured by the rebels has been confirmed.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Grande states that the revolutionists engaged in the attack on that city have obtained additional arms and ammunition, and the fighting is expected to be more active than ever.

The President of Uruguay announces that he will oppose the candidacy of Dr. Tejeda.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch to the World says: The bombardment of Rio de Janeiro, which began Saturday, has been suspended. Soon after the bombardment began the foreign warships in the harbor hoisted signals signifying their desire that the firing should cease. The signals were recognized by Admiral Mello, and the latest news is that the firing upon the city has been suspended pending negotiations.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The cruiser Charicote left Montevideo, Uruguay, for Rio de Janeiro, September 22d. She is probable now at Rio.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A GUTEAU
A Crazy Man Seeks Cleveland in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Police Officer Heller had a violent struggle to day with an insane man, who in some mysterious manner got into the White House and was looking for President Cleveland.

The appearance of the officer probably saved the President from assault. How the fellow got inside the building no one knows. He was not seen to enter the front or rear door. He appeared in the hall on the lower floor as suddenly as though he came through the ceiling.

The colored cook, whom he met, he questioned: "I want to see the father." "Who is your father?" the cook asked him.

"Cleveland, of course," was the response.

Just then Policeman Heller appeared upon the scene and asked what was wanted. He saw at a glance the man was not altogether right.

"Your father is out in the garden," he told the mysterious visitor. "Come with me and we will find him." They immediately started toward the door, the intruder thinking he was going to meet the President, but the officer knew he would land him at the watch-box in a few minutes.

When they appeared in the little watch-box, where Policeman Hable is on duty, and before Hable knew what was going on, the prisoner grabbed his (Hable's) blackjack from his pocket, evidently thinking he was getting a pistol. He tried to use the blackjack on the officers, but they grabbed him. The struggle lasted but a few minutes before the man was overpowered.

At the station the crank gave the name of Joseph Washington, but refused to tell where he lived.

No one at the station remembered ever having seen him before.

When asked what he wanted at the White House, he replied: "I wanted that chair!"

"What chair?" "The President's chair." "Don't you think the President fits it satisfactorily?"

"No, I don't," was the reply, "and I intend to get it by fair means or foul. Give me a pistol and I'll show who will get it, and quick!"

He will be held for examination.

LOTS OF MONEY.

It is Pouring Into the New York City Banks.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Money is reported to be pouring into the city banks from the country faster than the banks can count it. In many banks all the tellers can do is to tear the wrappers off parcels to make sure they contain money, and then put them in the vault until they have time to count the contents. A good deal of gold coin is also being received from the country.

The banks would gladly let the treasury have all their gold coin if they could get gold certificates or legal tenders for it, but the sub-treasury has no available bills of any sort it can give in exchange for gold.

HOW IT STANDS.

Position of the Administration on Chinese Deportation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Great interest was centered in the session of the House to-day, as it was known a communication would be received stating the position of the President and the Administration on the Chinese exclusion question.

The position occupied by the Administration regarding the execution of the Geary Exclusion law was definitely settled by the communication to-day sent to the House. The letter contains copies of instructions sent collectors of customs by the Treasury Department under date of May 4th. They are instructed to take no steps looking to the enforcement of the Deportation Act until further notice.

Under the same date the Attorney-General instructs the attorneys and marshals not to proceed except on the order of the Courts.

With regard to the Chinese who obtained admission to the United States under the representation, the letter directs the officers of the department to use every effort to enforce the law by arrest and prosecution.

Copy of a telegram from Attorney-General Olney, dated September 25, instructing the District Attorney at San Francisco: "In view of the fact that no Chinese exist for carrying out the law to have such Chinese held that are liable to deportation, they are to be discharged from custody until such provision is made."

A MINE HORROR.

Forty-five Men Are Buried Alive in Michigan.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Sept. 29.—The Mansfield mine, a few miles from Crystal Falls, caved in last night and killed forty-five miners.

The miners are buried under a heavy mass, and there seems to be no possible chance for their escaping alive. Rescuing parties are hard at work, and unless the imprisoned men can be reached in a short time they will as surely be all lost, as the water is rising fast and will soon reach and drown them, if they are not already dead.

The main shaft of the mine extends under the Michigan river, and the subsiding of the ground turned the stream into the mine, flooding it almost instantly.

There were sixty men in the mine, but fifteen escaped.

It is now said only three men escaped. They were in the shaft at the time of the accident and were literally blown out by the rush of water and air.

Thirty-seven are actually known to be dead.

The mine is flooded to the level of the river bed. It is impossible for any one to be alive in the mine.

THE CAMPERDOWN'S LUCK.

The English Battleship Runs Aground, but Is Subsequently Floated.

MALTA, September 25.—Leaving port for England to undergo overhauling, the British battleship Camperdown's steering gear broke down and she ran aground. Tugs are endeavoring to haul her off.

The Camperdown is the vessel which ran down and sank the battleship Victoria, off Tripoli, Syria, causing the death of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon and several hundred British sailors. She is held aground on a rocky bottom.

LATER—The Camperdown has been floated.

THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

Both Parties Claim to Have the Advantage.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Pellegrini, undismayed by the threat of the rebels to shoot him on the spot if he again falls into their hands, has arrived before Tucuman and telegraphs that he expects the rebels to soon surrender.

Other advices have it that the foreign colonists of Santa Fe and the neighborhood are joining the rebellion, and a bloody engagement between the rebels and the Government is expected hourly.

It is admitted that a determined rebellion against President Saenz Pena is on foot, and if the foreign element takes a hand against the President his downfall is not unlikely, as the foreign interests are powerful.

The whole Argentine Republic is convulsed by the revolution in progress, throughout the north at least. There was severe fighting last day yesterday in the disturbed district, and more blood will be shed to-day.

At Santa Fe some of the national troops have already sided with the rebels. The latter expect further reinforcements from the rebel standpoint.

On the other hand Pellegrini's adherents have equipped the National Guards of the districts of San Luis, Santiago and Cordoba and some lively fighting is looked forward to.

The province of Entre Rios is sending several battalions of its National Guard to support the ex-President, and he soon hopes to be at the head of an army large enough to subdue the rebels. This, the ex-President's friends claim, will be done in short order.

Later in the day dispatches were received here which show that the situation is growing more serious every hour. The rebels are not pressing Santa Fe.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.—It is now said it was not General Alem who was murdered at Santa Fe, but Dr. Alem, a leader of the Radical party. If this is the case it will cause still more bloodshed, for the Radicals are certain to do their utmost to avenge the death. By order of the Government all Radical clubs

were closed and Dr. Alem and the principal adherents shadowed by the police. The other Radical leaders were handcuffed on board the warships and held in close confinement.

President Pena is now said to be willing to resign in favor of Ellauri. The report lacks confirmation.

The police in this city have organized as a military force and will probably be sent to the front with detachments of the National Guard.

The railroads are kept busy carrying troops, ammunition and provisions. General Rocas has been given command of the Government forces.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alarming cable messages have been received from the Argentine Republic. Anarchy, it is asserted, prevails in the River Plate region. When the dispatches left Buenos Ayres, heavy fighting was reported in progress north of Buenos Ayres.

BY AUTHORITY.

In accordance with a Resolution of the Executive and Advisory Councils passed Sept. 7th, 1893.

The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mrs. N. B. Emerson and Mr. J. Egan have this day been appointed Visiting Committee to the Insane Asylum, Honolulu.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, October 2nd, 1893. 161-11

CUSTOMS REGULATION.

From and after date, entries must be expressed in the currency of the United States reduced from the equivalent values of foreign currencies heretofore established.

Importers will also fill out the permits and present the same in the terms of, and in agreement with their entries.

(Signed) JAMES B. CASTLE,
Approved Collector General of Customs,
(Signed) S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
Honolulu, October 2nd, 1893. 159-1W.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior until WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Yellow Metal, Coppering Nails, Felt, and other material for new wharves, Honolulu. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office Sept. 23rd, 1893. 153-1M

New Advertisements.

Advertisements.

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New Advertisements.

Grand Quarter-Off Sale!

EGAN & GUNN.
Will Begin October 4th, 1893.

With one quarter-off every dollar's worth of goods bought in their store for the
Next: Thirty: Days.

This means the Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Etc., ever Offered in Honolulu.

On many articles, it means less than cost, but our stock must be reduced, and we are willing to give our time to the public for the next thirty days, regardless of profit to ourselves; do not regard this as an ordinary advertisement, as our former sales are evidences that we do just as we agree. It is not necessary to tell you that our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Furnishing Goods is large and well assorted, which means to our patrons good Fresh Goods. Nothing will be held back in this sale. Everything will be offered at the large discount of one-fourth off. P. S.—Terms Strictly Cash.

EGAN & GUNN.

The Hawaiian News Co. Ltd

STATIONERS,

News and Music Dealers,

25 AND 27 MERCHANT STREET, KEEP ON HAND

A Superior Assortment of Goods—Blank Books, all kinds; Memorandum Books, in great variety
PIANOS, GUITARS, MANDOLINS,

Sheet Music—Subscriptions Received for any Periodical Published.

—AGENTS FOR—

Klinkner's Red Rubber Stamp and Yost Type Writer.

New Furniture Store,

ROBINSON BLOCK.

Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu Sts.

Is now opened for business, and has in stock the finest assortment of

ANTIQUE OAK BED ROOM SETS,
CHIFFONNIERS, SIDEBORDS,
EXTENSION TABLES, Etc

ALSO a fine assortment of

Reed and Rattan Furniture.

UPHOLSTERY.

Fine Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Straw Mattresses; Live Geese Feathers and Silk Fills for Pillows. Special attention called to our latest style of WIRE MATTRESSES, the best and cheapest ever brought to this country. Fine Lounge and Sofa Beds, at San Francisco prices. Complete assortment of Baby Carriages, Cribs, Cradles, and High Chairs.

Cornice Poles in Wood or Brass Trimmings.

We make a specialty of Laying Matting and Interior decorating.
Furniture and Mattresses Kept aired by First-Class Workmen,
Cabinet Making in all its Branches

A trial is solicited. Lowest Prices Prevail.

ORDWAY & PORTER,

Robinson Block, Hotel Street.

91-111 BELL, 525. TELEPHONES MUTUAL 645.

THE CONJURER.

Into the world from far away,
Where the year is always tuned to May,
And the wind sounds soft as a lark,
A conjurer came once on a day.
Many a mystic spell he knew,
Whereof to turn grey skies to blue,
To make dull hours grow bright as flowers,
And tasks that are old turn light as new.
A touch of his magic wand, and lo!
From empty hands sweet favors flow,
And pleasures bloom in lives of gloom
Where naught but sorrow seemed to grow.
Out of the stormy sky above
He brings white Peace, like a heavenly dove.
His might is sure, and his art is pure,
And his name—the conjurer's name—is Love.
—Julie M. Lippmann in St. Nicholas.

After Dinner Speaking.

An after dinner speech should never be wholly facetious, unless the speaker is very facetious indeed and cuts his speech short. It should not be frivolous, even when the speaker is full of frivolity. It must not under any circumstances be silly, though there be people who laugh at silliness. It must not be too long, too windy, or too exciting, or too heavy, or ultra argumentative, or entirely statistical, or in the least rancorous. An after dinner speech should be appropriate to the occasion and delivered on time. It may contain some essential thoughts, some strokes of humor, some scraps of knowledge, some bits of fancy, some sound reasons, some good whims, some green dressing and a little fat.

Every able-bodied man of New York is apt to be an after dinner speaker some time in his life. It is possible that as many as 5,000 after dinner speeches have been made here during one winter season. One man has a record of 10 of them for a single week, three of them for one evening.

We have heard some tipsy after dinner speeches, a few. We have heard others that were wearisome, inappropriate, exasperating, unbecoming, or foolish. We have heard several which were rant or drivel.

A good many men have won renown by making clever after dinner speeches.—New York Sun.

Unfortunate Names.

"Well, thank heavens, I am plain Mary Ann again," declared a young woman to a sympathizing friend on one of the cross town cars yesterday. "I did so hate that name—Luella. Missus said Mary Ann wouldn't do at all. She called it 'outro' or something like that. She declared that I must be given some romantic name that would sound pretty for calling. So I have been Luella for half a year, and I'm heartily glad that I left her and am going to Mrs. North-west." The other girl gave a horrified look at mention of this name. "But, my dear," she exclaimed, "I worked for Mrs. Northwest, and I know all about her. She has a daughter named Mary, and it will never do for you to be Mary too. She called me Maizie, and she'll probably call you Callie or Susanne or some other ridiculous name." Then both sighed.—Philadelphia Record.

Books Which Are Not Books.

In this catalogue of books which are no books—biblia-biblia—I reckon court calendars, directories, pocketbooks (the literary excepted), draught boards bound and lettered on the back, scientific treatises, almanacs, statutes at large, the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns and generally all those volumes "which no gentleman's library should be without," the histories of Flavius Josephus (I don't learned Jew) and Paley's "Moral Philosophy." With these exceptions, I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding.—Charles Lamb.

A Famous Gold Nugget.

On the 18th of August, 1893, a monster piece of gold was taken from the monumental mine, near Sierra Buttes. This giant nugget weighed 1,596 troy ounces and was estimated to be worth \$30,000. The mine was owned by William A. Farish & Co. The nugget was afterward sold to R. B. Woodward of San Francisco for \$21,636.62, and was placed on exhibition at the famous Woodward gardens.—St. Louis Republic.

An Accommodating Street Car Line.

The street car system of Tallahassee, consisting of one car, is operated by a "nigger and a mule," both of whom live only to please the people. If the car happens to be going one way and a passenger wants to go in the opposite direction, he has only to say so, and the mule is immediately hitched to the other end and the car started in the desired direction.—New York Tribune.

Talking Away From the Subject.

When Frederick Robertson of Brighton, the great preacher who had written much about Tennyson's poems, and for whom the poet had a high regard, first called upon him, "I felt," said Tennyson, "as if he had come to pluck out the heart of my mystery, so I talked to him about nothing but beer."

Men of sense often learn from their enemies. It is from their foes—their friends—that cities learn the lesson of building high walls and ships of war and this lesson saves their children, their homes and their properties.—Aristophanes.

The term "tabby cat" is derived from Atab, a famous street in Bagdad inhabited by the manufacturers of silken stuff called atabi or taffeta. This stuff is woven with wavy markings of watered silk resembling a tabby cat's coat.

When rooms are heated by stoves economy lies in never letting the fire go down in cold weather, as it takes more heat to warm the room when the walls are chilled than it does to keep them so for days.

Dogs are not the only animals emotionally affected by music. Cats some times show great fondness for playing and singing, though music does not appear to affect them to the point of howling.

A man falls on the icy pavement and breaks his leg; he carries a quart of milk in a tin pail without a cover; he does not lose a drop of it.

SEWING MACHINES

Call in and examine the

NEW BUTTONHOLE MACHINE

And our new stock of

Fine Singer Sewing Machines.

B. BERGENSEN,

GENERAL AGENT.

Bethel Street, Honolulu, Damon Block.

Repairing Done.

A Very Forgetful Person.

"It's curious how forgetful some folks are, now ain't it?" inquired Mr. Jakes, the village plumber, carpenter and sheriff in a ruminative tone. "There's people that'll forget arrants an jobs an bills an days of the week an so on, an I've even heard tell of folks that would forget their own names now an agin."

"Yes, I've heard mention made of just such cases," said Abijah Snow, who was watching Mr. Jakes solder a good sized hole in the bottom of the Snow teakettle. "Well, I b'lieve there's a woman in this town beats 'em all fer fergittin'."

"Who's that?" inquired his customer, with mild interest.

"It's Miss Willard Franklin," replied Mr. Jakes. "She's got inter the habit of comin over to our house twice a week, or sometimes oftener, an it happens. An it's a queer thing, but if you'll b'lieve me, she sets an sets and fergits all about Willard till we've had a good square dinner, an within 10 minutes after we've cleared everythin off'n the table she'll recollect him an start fer home."

Mr. Jakes shot one glance at Mr. Snow, and Mr. Snow returned it as he said slowly:

"'Spose the fact of Willard's bein such a scanty provider an your spreadin a liberal table could hev anythin to do with it?"

"They say you can't ever tell what does affect folks' memory—or fergittin'," said Mr. Jakes in a noncommittal tone. And then he blew out his light, and he and Mr. Snow indulged in a couple of dry chuckles as the kettle changed hands.—Youth's Companion.

Making Imitation Diamonds.

The material in which imitation diamonds are produced is called strass, from the name of its inventor, a German jeweler who flourished at the beginning of the present century. It is perfectly colorless and transparent glass, or rather crystal, of irreproachable purity, composed of rock crystal, or of white sand, mixed with oxide of lead, arsenical acid and other ingredients. Its preparation demands infinite care and a multitude of precautions, to avoid the possibility of the slightest flaw or bubble being introduced into the mass, from which are then cut the false gems in the proportions desired. Small or medium sized diamonds produce a much better effect than do large ones.

For the best forms of imitation jewelry they are cut by the same workmen that are employed in executing that function with real stones. Their task is much easier, owing to the comparative softness of strass, a quality which causes ornaments in imitation diamonds to lose very speedily their brilliancy and their deceptive aspect. To remedy this state of things imitation emeralds, rubies and sapphires are often set with a layer or slice cut from a real precious stone of inferior value and cemented with a transparent and colorless compound on the top of the false gem, so as to cover it completely.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Falcon in Japan.

In the olden times in Japan all the daimios (similar to the old English lord) had great sport with falcons, as they went out to the field to catch other birds with falcons. The falcons were tamed well and used to catch large birds, mostly cranes. When people now go out hunting with falcons, the men in charge hold the falcons upon their fingers. As soon as one sees any bird he lets the falcon rush at the bird; as soon as the falcon reaches the bird he bites at the throat and throws the bird down to the ground. Meanwhile the holder runs to the place where they are and catches both of them. Falconers are not large birds, but they belong to the eagle family; they are strong and brave and never afraid to go at any bird to kill it, but the men in charge of falcons of course take great care in feeding and taming them.—Chicago News-Record.

The Blue of Sapphires.

Star sapphires are generally of a grayish blue tint, and the star is exhibited in its greatest perfection when looked at by the light of the sun or a candle. The sapphire is found of all tints and shades of blue, but the color which approximates to the shade formerly called "bleu du roi" is the most valuable. A really fine sapphire should appear blue by artificial light as well as by day. This stone is found in crystals generally of much larger size than the ruby. The name "sapphire" is perhaps the only one which runs through all languages with very slight alteration—the Hebrew name sapphir, the Chaldaic sappirion, the Greek sappheiros, the Latin sapphirus, etc.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Their Favorite Amusement.

A favorite amusement with the United States army officers on the Rio Grande is the Mexican cock fight. Every Mexican village has its cock pit, and officers on a few hours' leave cross the river to see the fun. There are no better cockfighters in the world than the Mexicans, and as public opinion sanctions the sport the enjoyment of everybody is altogether frank. The acme of the sport is reached when the apparently vanquished bird, after having been completely buried in the dust of the arena to stanch his blood, suddenly rises as if from the grave, and with one blow from the spur slays his astonished rival in the act of crowing over his supposed victory.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Rude Chemist.

A chemist was called up at 2 o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the night bell. On opening the door he found a damsel, who told him that she was going to a picnic that morning and was out of rouge. The prudent druggist turned her off with the assurance that he hadn't the stock to cover a check like hers.—Figaro.

A Standoff.

Cholly—How often does your tailor send in his bill?

Freddie—Every week.

Cholly—Gracious! You don't get clothes that often, do you?

Freddie—No, and neither does the tailor get his money.—Detroit Free Press.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS,

STEAM ENGINES SUGAR MILLS, BOILERS, COOLERS, IRON, BRASS, AND LEAD CASTINGS.

Machinery of Every Description Made to Order. Particular attention paid to Ships' Blacksmithing. Job work executed at Short Notice.

Alcohol as a Food.

And now a word about alcohol. Of all the substances that enter into the dietary of man that are used for stimulation, to check waste and promote repair, none is superior to alcohol. So great is its reconstructive power that strictly speaking it must be classed as a food. Whenever the powers of life are waning, be the cause whatever it may, alcohol ranks first among remedies to check it.

Like opium, it is good if properly used and harmful if abused. It is scarcely necessary to say much for or against alcohol. It is too well known to all of us to need much comment, and I shall confine myself to speaking of its use medicinally by those who never tasted it before a physician prescribed it for some disease.

Alcohol is unquestionably par excellence a food adjunct in the severe forms of fever where nutrition is urgently required to keep up life, but where the digestive organs have lost their assimilative function.

Here, as long as the actual waste is compensated for, alcohol does good. Beyond that it is worse than useless. Unfortunately such restricted dosage does not satisfy the careless doctor of easy conscience. He gives it by the oft repeated tablespoonfuls without stopping to discover that the result wished for has been attained in the slower, fuller pulse and stronger heart.

Hundreds and hundreds of men and women in all walks of society contracted their tipping habit by regarding as unrestricted the advice of their physicians that wine or stimulants of some kind are necessary for them to take. The advice in itself is justifiable, but the lack of restriction is culpable. And so these poor, deluded convalescents go on taking stimulants, which they find not only agreeable, but desirable, until they become slaves to drink.—New York Herald.

An Apparent Paradox.

"I had always been taught that cold contracts and heat expands," said Harold Burwell, "but I have had an experience that is different. In my office I use incandescent lights, and on my desk I have an upright bulb, with a standard. The shade was broken on it, and I placed it on top of the desk in a corner between the wall and a cabinet of pigeonholes. The other morning on entering the office I hung my derby hat on this bulb. Later on I went into an adjoining room, which was dark, and needing some light pushed the button in the wall that set the electric lamps aflame. The lights gave the place such a cheerful aspect, it being a stormy day outside, that I did not turn them off. At noon, when I was going out to lunch, I reached for my hat, and it was baked."

"The incandescent lamp, which had been aglow all the while, had made it very hot, and the leather band was so drawn and contracted that I couldn't get my hat on my head. It simply sat on the top of my cranium like those tiny hats that variety comedians sometimes wear. I held it on as best I could and went out. The wind caught and carried it long enough to give it a thorough cooling. It was long before the band relaxed and the hat was all right again, so far as fitting my head was concerned. If that wasn't a first class case of heat contracting and cold expanding, I'd like to know what contraction and expansion are."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dull Boys and Mechanical Ability.

Great has always been the comfort that the parents of boys dull at their books have had in thinking that they would probably be particularly bright in some other direction. If there was any doubt about it, the fact could always be proved by stories of artists, writers and musicians, who have been thought dullards at school. But mechanical genius and dullness at books do not, it is said, go hand in hand. The director of a large western school of manual training says of such cases: "As a rule, such a boy fails to show marked ability of any sort. A boy who comes to us with a passion for machinery, who cannot be kept away from engines, the rattle of cogs and the snapping of belts, never gets beyond a sort of morbid, simple curiosity to 'see the wheels go round.' He develops no curiosity nor the ability to do good, accurate work. His book work is of a very similar character."—New York Post.

Planet Shadows.

There is no doubt that some of the most brilliant planets, such as Venus and Jupiter, are capable of casting distinct shadows, as may be seen any fine evening in the tropics. Not long ago M. L. Guio observed that Jupiter threw a distinct shadow of his watch upon a wall, and that he was able to read a newspaper by the light. M. Moysé also finds that Mars is able to cast a shadow, but a much fainter one than Jupiter. He was also able to count the number of words in a newspaper placed in the light of the planet entering by a window, but he could not read them.—Exchange.

Two Recent Inventions.

The varied trend of men's minds is well illustrated by the recent invention of two policeman's billies, one of which contains knife blades that shoot out from the interior if the prisoner grasps the instrument, while the other is fitted with a rubber cap to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain. President Angell of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prefers the latter.—Boston Transcript.

The Music Lesson.

"Your little daughter, as she went out awhile ago, seemed the very picture of misery."

"She was going to take a music lesson."

"And your oldest daughter, who is now going out, looks even more miserable."

"She is going to give a music lesson."—New York Press.

A Dangerous Narrative.

Jones—Schmidt, the barber, told me a wonderful story this morning.

Brown—Illustrated with cuts, I suppose?—Truth.

WHY YOU WANT THE

"STAR!"

NEWSPAPER IS A NECESSITY to every person in the community—man, woman or child—who is able to read and who desires to keep in touch with the spirit of this progressive age and wishes to be posted as to events of interest which are continually happening at home and abroad, on land and sea."

The STAR is a new paper and has introduced Californian methods of journalism into Hawaii, where, before its advent, the Massachusetts newspaper traditions of 1824 held sway. It has three prime objects:

To support the cause of Annexation of Hawaii to the United States and assist all other movements, political, social or religious, which are of benefit to these Islands and their people.

To print all the news of its parish without fear or favor, telling what goes on with freshness and accuracy, suppressing nothing which the public has the right to know.

To make itself indispensable to the family circle by a wise selection of miscellaneous reading matter.

As a commentator the STAR has never been accused of unworthy motives.

As a reporter the STAR has left no field of local interest ungleamed.

As a friend of good government the STAR has been instant in service and quick to reach results.

As an advertising medium the STAR, from the week of its birth, has been able to reach the best classes of people on all the Islands.

Compare the daily table of contents with that of any other evening journal in Honolulu—

The "STAR" Is

50 Cents

A Month

In Advance.

General Advertisements.

General Advertisements.

HARDWARE, Builders and General,
always up to the times in quality, styles and prices.

Plantations Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demands.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts.

CULTIVATORS' CANE KNIVES.

Agricultural Implements,

Fes, Shovels, Mattocks, etc., etc.

Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools,

Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass, Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture.

Blakes' Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils, in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

General Merchandise,

it is not possible to list everything we have; if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.

HENRY DAVIS & Co.,

52 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS!

Purveyors to the United States Navy and Provisioners of War Vessels.

FAMILY GROCERIES. TABLE LUXURIES. ICE HOUSE DELICACIES.

Coffee Roasters and Tea Dealers.

Island Produce a Specialty

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are Agents and First Handlers of Maui Potatoes,

AND SELL AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

P. O. Box 505.

Both Telephones Number 130.

For the Volcano!

Nature's Grandest Wonder.

The Popular and Scenic Route

—IS BY THE—

Wilder's Steamship Company's

AI STEAMER KINAU,

Fitted with Electric Light, Electric Bells, Courteous and Attentive Service

VIA HILO:

The Kinau Leaves Honolulu Every 10 Days,

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

Arriving at Hilo Thursday and Sunday Mornings

From Hilo to the Volcano—30 Miles,

Passengers are Conveyed in Carriages,

TWENTY-TWO MILES,

Over a SPLENDID MACADAMIZED ROAD, running most of the way through a Dense Tropical Forest—a ride alone worth the trip. The balance of the road on horseback.

ABSENT FROM HONOLULU 7 DAYS!

TICKETS,

Including All Expenses,

For the Round Trip, :: Fifty Dollars.

For Further Information, CALL AT THE OFFICE, Corner Fort and Queen Streets.

L. H. DEE,

—JOBBER OF—

Wines, Spirits and Beers

HOTEL STREET,
Between Fort and Bethel Streets

A HYPNOTIC IMPOSTER.

An Englishman Who Could Do Many Things For Teachers of Hypnotism.

The subject who came to me had been a shining light in the profession, and I have reason to know that he was exceptionally gifted. He had performed to crowded houses under several great artists at the Aquarium, and elsewhere in London and the provinces. He had figured at select seances of scientific hypnotists. He had been privately operated on by medical men anxiously seeking after truth. And, by his own statement, he had humbled them all. What proof had I, then, that he was not humbugging me? Ample proof. He offered, in the first place, to do under my direction everything which he had done in public and private seances when under supposed hypnotic control. I contemplated, in the first instance, accepting this offer and giving a demonstration to a select circle, and it was solely owing to myself that this was not done.

As a preliminary, I asked him to exhibit a few of his powers for my private edification. He complied without hesitation. He first of all passed himself into the "cataleptic" state, and lay on the floor rigid. Two members of my staff took him in this condition and laid him across the backs of two chairs—the back of his head resting on one and his heels on the other. He remained so for several minutes. On a pass being made over him with the hand, his body became arched upward or downward. Two faintest individuals next set on his body, and the "cataleptic" supported them without signs of inconvenience. He then himself thrust a needle into his arm and through the lobe of his ear, to prove that he was insensible to pain while in the cataleptic state.

Next he showed how one side of his face could be drawn down by toothache ("suggested" by the operator), while the other side was directed in a broad grin. Again, at the "suggestion" of the operator, the grin and the toothache changed sides, and so on. He offered to swallow an ounce of cayenne pepper in a glass of water, but unfortunately I had no cayenne pepper at hand. I asked him whether he could take a wineglassful of ipecacuanha, and he professed readiness to do it at once. The cayenne pepper I could partly understand. It would be a mere question of standing a certain amount of pain. But I asked him how he managed to control the effect of the ipecacuanha. "We only do it for a time," he said. "You can learn to do it with practice, like the rest of the tricks. But we always bring the stuff up after the performance."

He also expressed his readiness to drink oil. Among novel tricks which he offered to perform was that of "sloving" the pulse while under hypnotic influence. Of this he claimed to be the original inventor. I asked him whether all the "subjects" were equal imposters. "All," he said. He knew them all personally and would answer for them. He ridiculed the mere suggestion that there could be anything genuine in hypnotism, whether in Paris, London or anywhere else, but here he may have spoken beyond his knowledge.—London Truth.

A Reminiscence of Fanny Kemble.

The late Fanny Kemble is remembered by old residents of Germantown and Philadelphia as a superb horsewoman. She had a fiery temper, which matched that of her husband, Pierce Butler, and speedily brought about what is still one of the most noted divorce trials reported in the law books. In her youth she was remarkably beautiful, and in the role of Juliet she was the personification of dazzling loveliness. She was noted for her keenness of wit even in the days of her old age. Once, when an impatient street loafer stepped up to her while she was looking in the window of a bric-a-brac store and said, "Are you fond of antiquities?" Mrs. Kemble quickly unpeeled her veil and, turning on the man her aged face (she was then 73) asked, "Are you?" One of Mrs. Kemble's daughters is Mrs. Wistar of Germantown, well known in literature.—Harper's Weekly.

A Matter of Fact Dog.

There are prosaic men and women, and there are matter of fact dogs. For purely business purposes they are often the best.

We once owned an excellent retrieving spaniel of the simple order of mind, without a grain of humor. This dog accompanied us unasked when we wanted to shoot a bullfinch in the garden to stuff. The gun went off, and the poor bullfinch dropped.

Now, this dog had been used, when the gun was fired, to go and look for a dead or wounded rabbit. So, instead of looking under the apple tree, he disappeared into the hedge, and in a few minutes he returned with a rabbit in his mouth! So much for the value of a matter of fact dog.—London Spectator.

Interesting Missouri Suits.

Kansas city men who did not vote in 1890 and the late election are to be sued by the city to test a peculiar law. The charter provides that voters who do not vote at the general city election every two years shall be charged with a poll tax of \$250 each. The registration books of the city show that there were several thousand voters who did not exercise their right of franchise last spring. At \$250 each these men owe the city a large amount, and as that sum or any part of it would come very handy just now the city council has taken the first step toward collecting it. The money so collected goes into the sanitary fund, but it benefits the city departments, as money that would otherwise be taken from the revenue fund for other purposes is appropriated for sanitary purposes.

Half of the best known business men and manufacturers, professional men and capitalists, those who have large property interests, will find their names on the list of delinquents. The men who are mostly directly interested in a financial way in the government of the city are the men who seem to take no part in politics and neglect to vote.—Cor. Chicago News-Record.

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A Man at a Meeting of Sorosis.

Once a man attended a Sorosis meeting. A few years ago a distinguished female singer from the operatic stage was invited to sing by Sorosis. She came late and hurried into Delmonico's ballroom, where Sorosis was then wont to meet, followed by a little, nervous, wiry Italian. The hundred odd ladies simply gazed and sat speechless. Mrs. Loefer, who was then president, hurried down from the presiding chair and had a hurried whispering conversation with the opera singer, while the little Italian stood in the aisle suffering mental agonies from the concentrated glare of 200 feminine eyes. Then the opera singer was overheard to say:

"Why, madam, he is my accompanist, and I cannot sing without him. If he goes, then I must go."

The president returned to her chair, the singer seated herself, and the social gathering resolved itself into a business body—the poor, nervous pianist standing still in the aisle like a criminal before the bar of justice. The matter was freely discussed, and finally it was resolved to make an exception and allow the Italian to remain and play. Fortunately for the Italian, he understood very little English, and after standing quizzically through the debate he boldly walked up to the singer and asked what it all meant. She explained, and then the Italian's blood boiled.

"I never hear of such a thing," he said vehemently. "Adieu, madame!"

He was persuaded to remain and play, but when he had finished he bolted, and the "cataleptic" sang out indignation and defiance.—New York Times.

Some Brilliant Sword Strokes.

Elephants are completely disabled by one blow from the Arab's two handed sword, which almost severs the huge hind leg, biting deep into the bone. This feat is varied by slashing off the trunk, leaving it dangling only by a piece of skin. A ghorka has been seen by the late Laurence Oliphant to behead a buffalo with a single blow of his cockrie. And Sir Samuel Baker, a man powerful enough to wield during his African exploration the "baby," an elephant rifle weighing 22 pounds, once clove a wild bear with his big hunting knife almost in halves as it was making a final rush, catching it just behind the shoulder where the hide and bristles are at least a span thick. Sir Walter Scott relates how the Earl of Angus, with his huge sweeping brand, challenged an opponent to fight and at a blow chopped asunder his thighbone, killing him on the spot.

There is a story current in Australia that a Lieutenant Anderson in 1832, during an encounter with bushrangers, cut clean through the gun barrel of his adversary with his sword. And at Kassin it is related that one of Arabi Pasha's soldiers was severed in two during the midnight charge. But in the opinion of experts this is very improbable, even had the new regulation sabre then been in use.—London Globe.

German and English Weavers.

Mr. D. F. Schloss gives the following instructive contrast between English and German weavers: The well fed English weaver can without difficulty look after four looms and can with the aid of a juvenile assistant ("teuter") manage as many as six. But, as Dr. von Schulze-Gaevernitz tells us, notwithstanding that the continental manufacturers run their looms from 20 to 30 per cent slower than ours are worked, in Mulhouse and in Switzerland, each weaver can only tend three, and in Germany you will seldom see a weaver able to tend more than two looms. The effect of the superiority of the English operatives upon the cost of production is shown by the fact that, although the rate of remuneration of our English weavers is about 100 per cent higher than that received by the Swiss and German "hands," yet we are able to turn out cotton cloth at a labor cost distinctly lower than that which obtains in Switzerland and Germany.—London Letter.

Caught Napping.

Uncle—Dear me, Carl, what a poor memory you have!

Nephew—A poor memory, you say? Why, I can repeat four pages of the names in the directory after reading them through only once!

Uncle—I'll bet you a hamper of champagne that you can't do it.

The nephew sends for a directory, attentively peruses four pages and shuts up the book.

Uncle—Well.

Nephew—Muller, Muller, Muller, etc. ad infinitum.

All the four pages of the directory being taken up with this familiar patronymic, our student won his bet in fine style.—Seifenblasen.

Not an Unlucky Number.

"Jason," said Mrs. Calliper to her husband as they sat at dinner, "do you think that 13 is an unlucky number?"

"No, Cynthia," said Colonel Calliper. "I can't say that I do, and I don't believe that any of us would if the subject were presented to us in a proper light. Now we fortunately are rich; we don't need money. But suppose we did, and that somebody should offer us \$10,000. Would we, would anybody, my dear, decline these thousands as unlucky because they numbered 13? No, Cynthia, no, we wouldn't—not to any large or appreciable extent."—New York Sun.

For the Use of the Right Hand.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side and the shed of the hair in boys to the left evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher Newton records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterward he managed to train his left. But there are persons who could not do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes.—Chambers' Journal.

His Own Make.

Travers—Look here, those shoes you made me creak.

Shoemaker—They always creak at the end of 30 days, sir, if the bill isn't paid.—New York Herald.

C. B. RIPLEY.

ARCHITECT!
OFFICE—New Safe Deposit Building.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Plans, Specifications, and Superintendence given for every description of Building. Old Buildings successfully remodelled and enlarged.

Designs for Interior Decorations, Maps, or Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, and Blueprinting.
Drawing for Books or Newspaper Illustration.

Persistent English Women.

The two English ladies, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson, who have distinguished themselves by the discovery of a Syrian text of the four gospels, are both oriental scholars, speaking Arabian and modern Greek fluently. They were both deeply interested in the discovery of the fragment of the gospel of St. Peter found in an Egyptian tomb and studied the art of photographing handwritings with Rendel Harris of Cambridge. The convent at Mount Sinai has been searched and researched for such treasures.

Professor Harris himself was there three years ago, but it has been left to Mrs. Lewis to find the precious manuscript, which, when she first saw it, was in a "dreadful condition." But by the exertion of that most excellent womanly gift of patience she has managed to separate the leaves and to photograph the whole, which consists of 300 or 400 pages. The lost text, it must be remembered, is covered by more modern writing, but after a month's work the Syrian text has been brought out. Mount Sinai has never before seen three Syrian scholars at work at the same time within its walls, and what is more unusual still from a monastic point of view, working under the presidency of a woman.—Exchange.

Are You Going to the Fair?

If you travel in "sleeper" fortify yourself against the modern fungus—the woman who absorbs the toilet room. Put comb, brush, toothbrush, hand mirror, buttonhook, hairpins, whisk broom, towel, soap, powder, cold cream and a small bottle of rosewater, one-third of it glycerin, in your hand satchel, along with your wrapper. The rosewater and glycerin will keep your skin fresh and clean, and in your berth you may make a presentable toilet before venturing to the toilet room—perchance to find it barricaded by this "awful woman."

Silks are so cheap and negligees so easily made at home or to be had at the shops that every woman should possess a wash or india silk wrapper, or a French flannel jacket. The silk takes up little space in the satchel, and when the journey is ended it serves for the bed-room.

In your berth remove your dress skirt and bodice, corset and shoes, loosen your garters and the bands of your underclothing and slip on the wrapper or jacket, and comfort is yours, while in case of accident or emergency you will not be unprepared. It is never safe to remove the underclothing and don a nightdress in a sleeping car.—St. Louis Republic.

A Club For Ballet Girls.

We have the very greatest pleasure in supporting the appeal made by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in a club for ballet girls. It is the followers of the theater assume that the ladies of the ballet are given to haunt the clubs of perillous pleasure alone, and as is so often the case with popular beliefs the notion is absolutely and sinfully wrong. The dancers at the variety theaters are generally hardworking and intelligent girls, and the club, which has already met with some success, provides them with a shelter and a place of amusement between rehearsal and the evening performance. As many of them live in the suburbs, the need for such an institution is obvious.—Fall Mall Budget.

A Real Vacation.

Now that the season approaches for the usual stampede to the country it may not be amiss to remind parents that watering place life is no "rest" to children. Cannot they be persuaded to take them into the "real country," where pigs and chickens run, and ducks and geese swim, and wild flowers bloom, and grass can be stepped upon, and dirt can be dug in, and the great question of dry goods can be ignored? Why doom them, with their nurses, to one end of the piazza allotted "to children," or to a stiff walk on gravelled paths where they are constantly told "not to make a mess?" For pity's sake, give them six weeks' reprieve, if possible, from city restrictions.—New York Ledger.

A Woman's Apt Reply to Mr. Cleveland.

It was during Cleveland's first incumbency. The daughter of a lawyer prominent in a neighboring Kansas town had married an officer who a few months after the ceremony had been detailed to a remote post. The young wife, who had enjoyed a sort of belatedship in the semiprofessional community in which she had been reared, felt as if she were about to be buried alive. Encouraged by her husband and father, she repaired to Washington to seek reprieve at headquarters.

"Fort Riley? Why, that's a pretty good detail, isn't it?" asked the president, to whom the lady had stated her case.

"No, sir; it doesn't suit me at all."

"Shouldn't we try to be satisfied where we are?" continued the chief magistrate, with a patronizing smile.

"You might have been satisfied with being sheriff at Buffalo, but you wanted to be the president of the United States," came the pert retort.

Mr. Cleveland arose with the same patriarchal smile on his face, but the lieutenant's wife is still at Fort Riley.—Kansas City Times.

Quarantine Against Hamburg.

As we had to shut the gates of New York against Hamburg for a time last year, we may have to shut them against it once more this year. We cannot tolerate any foolery about the existence of cholera in a city with which we are constantly in communication. We must not permit Hamburg to imperil New York. The authorities of the German city have once and again concealed from us facts which they were in honor bound to make known. They did so last autumn, and they have done so twice within the past two months. As "Panic" got a bad name ages ago, Hamburg faith is likely to get a bad name in our times. Hamburg will act wisely in sending us immediate reports of all cases of cholera, varicella, typhus and porridge, etc.—New York Sun.

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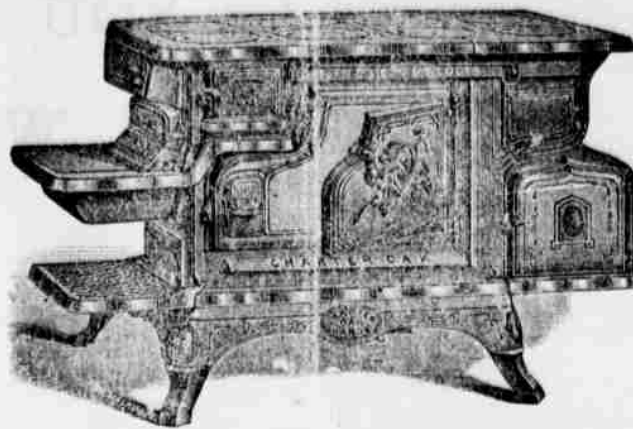
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LION'S PAW IN OUR POI.

BRITISH MEDDLING WITH HAWAII.

What Canada Wants—Englishman Davies and His Ward Kaulani Talk.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The Montreal Star has a startling editorial opposing the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States, as it constitutes the Malta of the greatest of oceans. The Star adds: With Hawaii independent of the United States we can join with Australia in winning the fight for the control of the Pacific; but with Hawaii beyond our control and our connection broken at the middle, the fight for place in the commerce of the Orient is made immeasurably difficult.

ATTITUDE OF KAULANI.

Her Guardian Speaks Disparagingly of the Provisional Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Theophilus H. Davies, guardian of Princess Kaulani and well known as an opponent of the Hawaiian annexationists, is a guest at the Brevoort House. He said: "Before I left England the Princess said to me: 'It is not necessary that our family should rule in Hawaii, but it is necessary that Hawaiians should be led by one of their own chiefs.'"

"The princess is not desirous of having the Queen set aside in her favor, but would consent to such a plan if it was the will of the Hawaiians. Neither the Queen nor the Princess has received a penny from the Provisional Government and they have been entirely dependent upon their private income since the Queen was deposed." Davies contended that if the question of annexation were put to a popular vote of the Hawaiians it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

WANTS THE QUEEN RESTORED.

An English Sugar Planter's Views on the Hawaiian Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Theo. H. Davies, a big English-Hawaiian sugar planter, arrived here to-night from England on his way to Honolulu. Davies is here to use what influence he possesses to promote a "hands-off" policy relative to Hawaii.

He advocates submitting the whole question to a vote of the electors and says he has no doubt that if the people on the island had a chance to express their will they would vote for an independent monarchy.

He issued a long address to the Hawaiian people appealing to them to continue the fight for independence against the foreign interests arrayed against them.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

The Montreal Star has an editorial article which opposes the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. The Star says: "With Hawaii a dependent of the British we can join with Australia in winning the fight for the control of the Pacific, but with our connection broken at the middle the fight for a place in the commerce of the Orient will be made immeasurably difficult."

The United States has not yet made up its mind as to whether it will annex Hawaii or not, but there is no difference of opinion on the question of British supremacy in Hawaii, whether by annexation or through the medium of protectorate. Hawaii may be, as the Star calls it, the Malta of the greatest of the oceans, but it is not a Malta which will become a British half-way station and a naval and military depot, as is Malta in the Mediterranean.

The Star seems to have in mind some plan of confederation, either colonial or imperial, under which Canada or Australia should unite their efforts to secure commercial supremacy of the Pacific. Up to the present time there has been nothing in common between Canada and Australia, nor has either shown any disposition to secure the control of the commerce of the Pacific. They have been content to leave commerce to the mother country and to busy themselves with their domestic affairs. It may be that they have grown ambitious and want to branch out for themselves, but if they try to they will incur the enmity of Great Britain, which thinks it has and should retain a monopoly of the commerce of the world.

At all events, whatever may be the purpose, neither Canada nor England can have Hawaii. If there is to be a change of sovereignty the allegiance of the Hawaiian People can be transferred to but one country, and that is the United States. England is near enough as it is, and we cannot allow another Malta to be created within six or seven days' easy steaming distance of the Pacific Coast.—Chronicle.

A Montreal paper has hit the nail squarely on the head when it declares in substance that the Hawaiian Islands would furnish to England the most important strategic point in the North Pacific Ocean. They would be the key of the situation. With these islands in the possession of England, that power might have the maritime supremacy of the Pacific. All these advantages were foreseen long ago. The Canadian Dominion has been waking up to the situation since it has organized a steamship company to operate between Victoria and Australian ports.

It has never ceased to be a subject of regret that England had fortified the Bermudas within 600 miles of the Atlantic coast and has now the most important naval station there

south of Halifax. The value of these islands as a strategic position could only be demonstrated in case of war. The United States has already nominally acquired a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands. There is some question as to whether the best point has been selected. It could not be made available without blasting away reefs and the expenditure of considerable money. Recently it has been stated that a far better place can be found in the vicinity of Honolulu.

There can be no valid objection just now to the very highest appraisal of strategic value that the Canadian press can give to the Hawaiian Islands. Perhaps the value is not overstated. If these islands from that point of view would be worth so much to England, they could not be worth less to the United States.

There is hardly a doubt that if the islands were to come under the British flag the fortifications at Esquimaux would be duplicated. When the Canadian press inquires what is necessary for British supremacy of the Northern Pacific, the ready answer, of course, is the possession of the Hawaiian Islands. One key of that situation, on the mainland, is Esquimaux; the second key would be Hawaii. The probability is that Great Britain will never be allowed to extend its dominion over the Hawaiian Islands. Even a Democratic administration would hardly permit that. But the easiest, cheapest and quickest way to set the matter at rest is for the United States to accept the offer of the control of Hawaii. That would end British scheming once for all.—Call.

SPRECKELS IS SNUBBED.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DECLINES TO SEE HIM.

And the Sugar King Leaves Washington in Disgust to the Sorrow of the Hawaiian Delegation.

It will be remembered that the last mail brought the news that Spreckels was on his way to Washington to fix up Hawaiian matters in an interview with President Cleveland himself. Sure enough, he did go to the capital city, but he came back much quicker than he expected.

According to a private letter from Washington received by a prominent member of the Government by this morning's steamer, Mr. Spreckels made application to the President for a private interview and did not get it, receiving instead a curt but polite refusal. In other words "the aged coolie driver" got about the worst snub he ever got in his life, and it is no wonder he soon shook the dust of Washington from his feet.

Those about the Hawaiian Ministry in Washington were highly elated over the affair, but sorry to see the old gentleman depart in such a hurry, as his presence at Washington has been of great good to the cause of the Provisional Government.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Very Little Doing in Court Circles To-day.

Matters about the Judiciary building were decidedly quiet to-day, as is usual on Saturdays and steamer days.

J. M. Monsarrat has filed his final account and petition for discharge as administrator of the estate of Napahukapu.

Sera Kavanui, widow of A. R. Kavanui, has petitioned that letters of administration on the estate of her husband be granted to James H. Boyd. The estate is valued at \$650.

Judge Whiting has allowed the accounts of E. C. Hobron as guardian of Kahune and Kaniola, minors. Appeal papers have been sent up from the Waialua District Court in the case of two natives with very long names who were convicted of unlawful fishing and fined \$1 each and \$3.80 costs, and in the case of another who was sentenced to sixty days' hard labor for stealing a pair of pants worth about \$1.

A Consignment of Toads.

Commissioner Marsden was in a peck of trouble this morning over a consignment of eighty two toads received from Professor Koeb'e. There are all sorts and sizes of them, and when the Commissioner gets them through the Custom House, which will be some time to-day, he will have to stay home from the boat race in order to procure an assortment of flies, bugs and other insects to tempt them till Monday, when they will be turned loose among the fields and pastures of the Hawaiian paradise.

Death of Philip Oesperger.

News was received by to-day's mail of the death of Philip Oesperger, which occurred from brain troubles at Stockton, California, on September 22d. The deceased gentleman had been a resident of this city for nearly twenty years, and of late has been a partner in the house of Ed Hufschlager & Co. He was born at Cologne, Germany, on October 20th, 1851. Many friends in this city will mourn his loss.

Important if True.

There is a rumor out that the Provisional Government has been considering a change in its title to that of the Government of the Hawaiian Commonwealth. Inquiry could not develop any facts.

OUR YOUNG REPORTER.

RETURNS FROM A TRIP TO THE VOLCANO.

And Details His Experiences for the Benefit of the "Star's" Numerous Readers.

Louis Morningstar, the youthful globe-trotter returned to Honolulu by the Mikahala this morning and reported bright and early at the Star office. He tells of having a glorious time and being generally well-treated, besides nearly falling into the volcano. His experiences are best told in his own language. It will be noticed that his spelling is better than could be expected, but the reason for that is that the boy is ambitious to learn and when he does not know how to spell a word, always asks someone to tell him how.

The Volcano House at Kilauea, Hawaii, is a very beautiful place. It stands on a very large piece of land. It is a long, beautiful, two-story building, and it has a beautiful flower garden all around it, in which grow geraniums, daisies, roses, etc., and a number of beautiful trees. On the second story there are nice large rooms for guests. The rooms contain a table, a chair, a wash-stand, and a very comfortable bed, and there are also two large windows in each room. Down below, in one end of the house, is the billiard room. In one end of the room there is a comfortable log fire, with five chairs around it, and alongside of the fire is a book-case which contains all kinds of books and magazines. In the middle of this room is a billiard table. In the other part of the house there is a library, a drawing-room and a fine dining-room, with Ah Hee, the emperor of the heathen Chinese waiters, his clean white shirt drawn over his pants and a kind smile on his yellow face, attending to the guests in as good a manner as any of the great American waiters do.

Standing in front of the house you can see lots of steam come from different parts of the crater, which is about a mile away, and you can also see the smoke come from the Halemau-mau, or House of Everlasting Fire. Mr. Lee, manager of the Volcano House, is a nice gentleman. He tries to make his guests comfortable in every possible way. There is nothing about the Volcano House but beauty and comfort.

Now, before going on with the most interesting part of the crater and the Halemau-mau, I will first introduce myself to the readers of this article. I have good reason to do so, because some of the readers who have been to the volcano themselves might think that this article is not put together in a manner as it ought to be, so I would like to tell them that the one who wrote this article is nothing but a boy—a 12-year old boy—and that it is the first article I ever wrote. My name is Louis Morningstar, and I bear the title of "The Boy Globe Trotter." I arrived at Honolulu Friday, September 29th, at 7 A. M., on the S. S. Alameda, and left on the Mikahala for the volcano Friday, September 29th, at 10:30 A. M. I arrived there early Sunday morning. While on the Mikahala I got acquainted with two gentlemen—Mr. Brown and Mr. Hardcastle—and when we reached the island we had to go about thirty-five miles on horseback, which took us about four hours, and we stopped at the Volcano House; and the description of the Volcano House is the nearest I can get to. Can you blame me for it?

Monday, October 2d, at 5 P. M., we started for the volcano on foot. The guide walked first, and Mr. Brown, Mr. Hardcastle and myself followed. Rain dropped quietly from the sky, and a beautiful rainbow could be seen lying upon the restless volcano. The guide carried water with him, in case of thirst. Our minds were full then. Just to think that we were going to see the greatest curiosity on earth! Meantime we were going down into the great crater—down, down we went; it looked as though it would never come to an end. But it was not just as I thought, for before twenty minutes was over we found ourselves at the bottom of the greatest crater on earth; and oh, what a wonderful sight met our eyes! The first thing we saw was a great big crack about fifteen feet wide, and a small bridge going across. The floor of the bridge is made of lava, and it is as black as coal. The lava is not smooth; no, the place looks as if there were great earthquakes. It looks a perfect wreck; although there is a road made for people and horses to walk on, we could not help stepping into cracks about two feet deep. After about an hour's walk we reached the grass house; there we stopped to take a rest.

When we had about ten minutes rest the guide said that it was about time for us to go to the burning lake. After a few minutes we descended into the upper crater, surrounding Halemau-mau, and half a mile from the bottom reached the lava embankment, inside of which is the most wonderful crater in the world.

The whole of the lake is one mass of seething fire, crusted over with a cover of solid, grayish colored mass. This mass is full of holes and cracks, through which the molten lava is continually being blown, sometimes reaching to a height of twenty or thirty feet. As we stood watching a big piece of burning lava came crackling across near us and some melted stone suddenly was hurled several yards into the air. Some of the burning stone fell almost upon us. We all jumped backwards, but this was a fortunate move for me, for at the moment I jumped back my notebook fell from my hands and into the lake. I tried to catch it, but it was only in

vain. I only burned my hands in several places and then I had to give it up. At first I felt very sorry for my book, for didn't I have lots of trouble in taking so many notes during my trip? But after I felt a little better I began to think that the burning lake is a perfect original of hell, and it might be my future home and I'll meet it again. After making a few coin experiments we started homeward, hungry and tired, after a good supper we retired to bed.

LOUIS MORNINGSTAR.

A CALL FOR BIDS.

The Miowera Agents Want the Ship Saved By Contract.

During the past twenty-four hours there has been no change whatever in the position or condition of the Miowera, and she still lies at the mercy of the breakers, apparently a fixture at the harbor's mouth. The stranded steamer has six large anchors to windward, and to all appearances they are answering the purpose for which they were placed, or else the ship is drawing so little water that the rollers no longer have power to drive her ashore.

This morning the agents advertised for bids for the vessel's removal, and it is probable that by next Tuesday at the latest the wreck will be in the hands of some of the local contractors.

It is now supposed that the vessel's bottom is jammed, if not torn open, and the places so jammed are resting on points of rock, and that, should such be the case, hardly any amount of steady pulling would have any effect whatever.

When the Australia came in this morning, W. G. Irwin of the firm of local agents went aboard immediately, and a long conference with Captain Houdlette followed. It was decided that the Australia would not go to the relief of the Miowera to-day, but the probabilities are that to-morrow's flood tide will find the Australia's cables aboard the wreck.

As the Star goes to press it is learned that a proposition has been made by the Miowera's agents to the agents of the Australia to charter the latter vessel to leave here this trip ahead of time. Nothing has been decided, however, and the parties are still considering the offer.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Sugar, 3 1/2.

President Dole is expected back on Wednesday.

Honolulu Typographical Union meets at 7 P. M.

The royalist "flower show" did not come off as advertised.

Superintendent Brown says the water supply is slowly improving.

No cricket match this afternoon, but plenty of practice for those who want it.

P. C. Jones will lead the Y. M. C. A. meeting at the praise service to-morrow night at 6:30.

Secretary Corbett will give a talk to boys at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow afternoon at 3:30.

Members of the old Central Union Church choir are requested to meet at the church this evening for rehearsal.

All glasses were turned on the Miowera this morning from the Australia when the latter came in sight of this port.

Boat race neckties and colors don't seem to have found a very plentiful sale, judging by their scarcity on the streets.

Evening educational classes at the Y. M. C. A. will commence on October 16th. Bookkeeping, drawing and shorthand will be taught.

The Pacific Hardware Company has received judgment in the District Court against G. C. Kenyon for \$76.45 on an account.

In a suit to recover the balance on a bicycle sold to W. M. Bush, George N. Paris obtained judgment against that individual for \$56.43 yesterday afternoon.

Two native boys were brought over from Waiahine on the Mikahala, having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for robbing the Catholic mission of \$170.

Messrs. Morris and Rhoades, visiting ministers of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, will hold a special service at the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

FLASHES FROM THE "SUN."

Good Things Boiled Down From the Last File.

Mr. Blaine would have suppressed the Chinese slave colony and made the Islands attractive to intelligent American workers.—N. Y. Sun, Sept. 19th. If Liliuokalani ever gets a throne by American favor it will be in a dime show on the Bowery, where Nordhoff can either pay court to her at the price of admission or appear as a companion freak.—September 23d.

We see in a Washington dispatch Mr. Claus Spreckels says that: "My property interests in the Islands amount to \$6,000,000." When Mr. Spreckels made that statement in Washington on Sunday, he was saying what was not true. According to the Sun's correspondent, he has transferred all his property to his sons, his wife and daughter. Therefore he has not a dollar's worth of interest in the Islands, and is not even a taxpayer; so that he is mixing himself up with Hawaiian affairs when he has no earthly interest there.—September 27th.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

THE AUSTRALIA IN FROM THE COAST.

Another Pair of Bankrupt Tourists—Island Steamers Arrive—The Waialeale Sails.

Soon after 6 o'clock this morning the steamer Australia was telephoned from Waialeale, and shortly after 9 o'clock her gang plank was over the side at the Oceanic dock. The Australia left San Francisco September 30th, and reports the usual fine weather throughout the passage. She brought thirty-four cabin passengers and thirty-five steerage. Like the Alameda, the Australia had the usual pair of bankrupt tourists, whose sight-seeing while in Honolulu will probably be done chiefly through a port hole, as Captain Houdlette declines to allow them to land. The ship's cargo consists of general merchandise, of which there is about 800 tons. An unusually large crowd was on hand to see the new Consul-General and Minister land, but was again disappointed.

By the steamer Waialeale which arrived this morning Hackfeld & Co. received a large cane roller. The rest of the cargo consisted of 150 bags of rice and 18 bundles of green hides. S. A. Wilcox was the only passenger. The steamer remained in port but a short time when it was dispatched to Waialeale with Messrs. Wilcox and Wideman who went to inspect the new artesian well at that place.

The steamer W. G. Hall came off the main railway yesterday and presents a handsome appearance with her new coat of paint and her shining copper. She is soon to be put back on her regular run.

There are a number of native divers who are making a pretty good thing just now by bringing up coal from the reef near the wrecked steamer Miowera.

The steamer James Makee arrived this morning with 1840 bags of sugar and 50 bags of rice. She had one cabin passenger and ten on deck.

Purser White of the Mikahala brings word that a native boy was thrown from a horse at Kailua last Thursday evening and instantly killed.

The steamer Mokili came in this morning with a cargo of live stock. She had five cabin passengers and twenty on deck.

The S. G. Wilder hauled down to the Inter-Island dock this morning to receive 5000 bags of sugar from the Mikahala.

The steamer J. A. Cummins came into port last night from Waialeale, bringing 1125 bags of sugar.

The new electric light machinery was removed from the Oceanic wharf this morning.

The bark Detroit is taking in ballast and will finish discharging to-day.

Von Berg's Furniture.

Judge Robertson tried a suit yesterday afternoon in which Ordway & Potter were the plaintiffs and Marshal Hitchcock the defendant. The plaintiffs are endeavoring to secure the return of certain furniture, sold under a written agreement to Von Berg, who recently absconded, and attached by the Marshal. After argument, decision on the case was reserved till October 11th.

Police Court Items.

The case against the stowaways, Davis and Arnold, has been *nolle pross'd*, as they will be returned to San Francisco.

J. Kalama, for violating the hack regulations in being found drunk in his carriage, was fined \$5 and costs. Ah Nee, for having optimum unlawfully in his possession, was fined \$50 and costs.

The case against the South Sea Islander, Haleakala, accused of house-breaking, was put off until Monday.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

DIAMOND HEAD, 3 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind fresh, N. E.

ARRIVALS.

SATURDAY, October 7.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Nelson, from Koolau.
Stmr James Hakee, Haglund, from Kapa.
Stmr Waialeale, Smythe, from Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea and Hanalei.
Stmr Kailua, Gahan, from Waialeale, Waialeale, Kailua and Punaluu.
S S Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Brick Dara, Peterson, for Port Townsend.
Am sh Toppallant, Jackson, for Port Townsend.
Haw bk Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Mikahala, Oct 6.—From the Volcano: J. L. Brown, Louis Morningstar, from Waipoua; Mrs W. P. Fennell, Miss Daisy Fennell, Miss Lauria Kane, Miss Ella Lane, W. F. Reynolds, Jesse Makainai, Awana, Awana and 51 on deck.
From Molokai, per stmr Mokili, Oct 7.—Bishop Gulsine, Father Sylvester, Miss Dunn, Chas Dudoit and wife.
From San Francisco, per S S Australia, Oct 7.—R. K. Abled and wife, Miss E. Alsop, Mrs C. W. Ash and child, F. Barwick, Dr B. D. Bond and wife, C. H. Clapp, Miss Gay, Chas Gay, John Gillig and wife, Harry M. Gillig and servant, O. Gilbert, Mary Greene, J. F. Hackfeld, wife, child and nurse, C. Honsell, Mrs Keen and child, Miss Helen Kinney, E. C. Macfarlane, Mrs L. Marks, Miss McGrew, Mrs H. S. Robinson, G. E. Thrum and wife, F. L. Unger, Mrs F. Van Vliet, Mrs S. Wilcox.

IMPORTS AND CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Sarah and Elliza—320 bags rice.
Per stmr Mikahala—5270 bags sugar, 138 bags coffee, 118 bags rice, 49 bundles hides, 30 head cattle, 2 horses and 75 pigs sundries.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Management of the Portland Hotel has made arrangements with the Bus Co. in which they offer free transportation to their patrons, to and from the city. Buses leave corner of Fort and King every hour and the Portland Hotel every half hour.
From 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 daily.

LOST—A Gold Hunting Case Watch, Tiffany maker; case engraved with initials "C. K. S." Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning Watch to Mr. Hugh Gunn, at Egan & Gunn's.
142-1f

New Advertisements.

THE METROPOLITAN Meat Market.

ANNOUNCES

That it has purchased the Miowera's supplies of Australian

Ducks, Mutton, Pork, Lamb, Hare, Chickens, Rabbits.

All in Good Condition and Thoroughly Frozen.

The Sale will be continued for another day.

The Stock is Very Choice!

THE HAWAIIAN

Safe Deposit Investment COMPANY.

Buys and Sells Dividend Paying Stocks in blocks or in small lots.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Government Bonds and other First Class Bonds.

The Company has for sale at present time:

Hawaiian Sugar Company Stock, Hawaiian Agriculture Co. Stock, Wilder Steamship Co. Stock, Inter-Island Steamship Co. Stock, Peoples Ice & Refrigerator Co. Stock, Hawaiian Government Bonds 6%, Ewa Plantation (1st mort) Bonds 7%, Heia Plantation (1st mort) Bonds 8%, Wahee Sugar Co (1st mort) Bonds 8%.

We also undertake to arrange for loans for persons desiring to borrow or invest money. For particulars apply to

THE HAWAIIAN SAFE DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT CO.

164-1w 408 Fort Street, Honolulu.

General Advertisements.

SOME LANDS FOR SALE:

Makiki Building Lot.

(200x250)
An excellent location; commands superb view; good streets. A choice building lot at your own price.

Palam a Lands.

Ten acres of desirable building sites. Will subdivide if purchasers desire. A good investment.

Waikiki Lots

on Waikiki Road; cool location; on line tram cars. Suitable for residences.

Coffee Lands.

Fifty-eight acres in Puna, Hawaii. Right in the Coffee regions. Owner must sell.

T. W. HOBRON,

Real Estate Agent.

OFFICE

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

C. R. COLLINS.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER,

Harness-Maker and Saddler.

Makes a Specialty of Rain

Aprons, Tops and Curtains for the Coming

Rainy Season.

208 Leave your orders early.

Do not wait until it rains. - Lowest Prices.

42 King St., Next to Murray's carriage shop

160-1f

The Boat Race.

No important news having been received from the coast, the public mind has again reverted to the consideration of the momentous question, Who will win the boat-race to-day? Betting has been in favor of the Healanis so far, some money having been placed at 2 to 1 against the Myrtles, but no such bets are obtainable to-day. The crews are so evenly matched that it is simply a toss-up who will win.

American Sentiment.

From Rev. W. B. Oleson: It is barely possible that Mr. Willis will get away without other than tentative instructions. Some things are axiomatic. The Provisional Government is recognized fully as the authority in the land. Foreign intervention will not be allowed. Internal confusion will not be countenanced. All this means ultimate annexation.

PERSONAL.

G. E. Thrum and bride were on to-day's steamer.

Postmaster-General Ott is at Lahaina inspecting postoffice affairs.

Miss Kate McGrew has returned from a prolonged visit to friends at the coast.

Young Morningstar, the boy globe-trotter, will leave on the Oceanic for Japan.

Dr. B. D. Bond and wife of Kohala, Hawaii, returned from the coast by to-day's steamer.

Mrs. W. P. Fennell and Miss Daisy Fennell were passengers by the Mikahala this morning.

J. F. Hack

CHICAGO'S BOARD OF TRADE.

It is Stamped by a Maniac with a Pistol.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A fusillade of bullets was fired into the wheat pit on the Board of Trade about noon.

The traders were scattered in a hurry, business came to a standstill and the wildest excitement ensued.

A. N. Bennett, broker, received a frightful wound in the neck; Charles Roswell, telegraph operator, was shot in the chin, shattering the whole face. Both men will die. A woman in the spectator's gallery was also said to be wounded, but the report proved unfounded.

The shooter was a red-headed man in the gallery.

He was quickly overpowered and taken to the Secretary's office. He is supposed to be insane.

The shooter gained access to the visitors' gallery a few minutes before the tragedy.

He fired five shots at random into the pit.

Bennett is Secretary of the Board of Trade Mutual Benefit Association, and a prominent member of the Board.

The man after being taken in charge by the police gave the name of Cassius Belden of 305 La Salle avenue, Chicago. He is undoubtedly a maniac.

The shooting caused the wildest stampede on the floor and the panic-stricken brokers dashed for the exits, creating a jam which threatened to become serious for an instant.

The sound of shots and the hurrying out of the Board members notified the outsiders that something unusual had transpired, and in a few minutes thousands had gathered in and around the big building, and the utmost excitement prevailed for a time.

The prisoner, after reaching the police station, asked to see a reporter. He said he was a carriage painter by trade, and told a long, rambling story about having been hypnotized by a man named Jones, three years ago, and having been under hypnotic influence ever since. He declared it had been a hard struggle for bread; but when they began to sell his soul on the Board of Trade he resisted. They had already sold his two children in Philadelphia, where he says he has a wife.

He was dressed as a laboring man. It appears a woman was wounded after all—Mrs. W. W. Lewis of Titusville, Pa.

She was one of the spectators in the other gallery and started down stairs as soon as the shooting began. The last bullet glanced and struck her in the back, causing a flesh wound, from which she fainted and was removed from the building. At first it was supposed she had fainted from fright merely.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

Edinburgh's Great Reception to the Premier.

EDINBURGH, September 27.—Gladstone arrived here at 4:30 P. M., and was met at the railway station by the Reception Committee. He was escorted to Albert Hall, the place where he was to deliver his great home-rule speech, the hall being close to the railroad station.

The neighborhood of those two points and the road between were jammed with people. So thickly was the crowd packed that several fainted while the cheering and rushing were going on.

Upon entering Albert Hall with his wife and daughter, the Premier received a rapturous reception.

The moment the audience saw the Premier entering the hall every man and woman rose to their feet, waved hats and handkerchiefs in the air, and burst out singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

When Gladstone had been introduced to the representatives of Midlothian, and was able to commence his speech, the cheering lasting some minutes after he had bowed to the assemblage. He began his remarks in a loud, firm voice that was heard in every part of the hall, in which perfect stillness reigned.

In the early part of the speech he gave no indication of his intention to make the long-expected attack upon the upper House. He began by saying he hoped for some Scotch legislation before the end of the year, which would be of benefit to Scotland at large and the poor cottagers in particular.

"The Irish question," continued Gladstone, "barred progress in that direction, and it was only just to say that the Lords were responsible for the fact that this barrier was still remaining."

Continuing, Gladstone said: "The question of home rule for Ireland was coming rapidly upon them, and he hoped, should at any time the occasion arise for soliciting their votes, they would be given in a way not to undo or dishonor the commanding strength of Liberalism in Midlothian. (Loud cheers.)"

COLORED REPORTS.

News From Rio Not of a Reliable Character.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A private cable from Rio Janeiro from American sources, denies the rebel warships were silenced by the fire of the forts, and declares the position of the rebel ships is such that the forts could not reply without the peril of damaging Rio, and that the forts' ammunition is so reduced they are compelled to save what little munitions they have to repel attacks on the forts themselves. It asserts that all the dispatches so far are colored either in behalf of the Government or the rebels. The only hope to Rio is in the intervention of the foreign warships Great Britain has cabled its representative for facts, and on this report will depend the action of the British war vessels there.

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A private cable says the rebel fleet resumed the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro this morning.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

SCENES IN CHARLES READE'S NOVEL WERE STRICTLY TRUE.

The Author of "It's Never Too Late to Mend" Described Thrilling Punishments of Prison Life That Really Took Place in an Old English Jail.

What reader of Charles Reade's ever popular novel, "It's Never Too Late to Mend," has not been touched by the intensely thrilling stories of prison life contained in it and felt deep sympathy with the poor sufferers whose terrible experiences are so vividly told? No one, we would assert. The story reads like a highly colored fiction, yet every word of it is absolutely true.

Very few people may be aware that this celebrated book was founded on the cruelties practiced in the Birmingham jail in the years 1852 and 1853. Indeed, the original of the character of Evans, the humanitarian, still lives, and in fact is even now in the service of the prison authorities. He is Mr. William Brown, the chief warden of Winslow Green jail, Birmingham, and many times he has been offered a large remuneration to appear on the stage to play the part of himself in an adaptation of Reade's brilliant novel.

His story is indeed a sensational one and forms a wonderful chapter of prison life in the fifties, and also contrasts in a striking manner the treatment of prisoners now adopted.

In 1852 Lieutenant Austin was appointed governor of Winslow Green prison. He had formerly been in the navy, and in that service had forced himself to the conclusion that discipline was everything. He took a delight in severe punishment and considered that a breach of prison discipline was a crime almost greater than that for which a prisoner entered a jail. He placed his faith in constant threats of punishment and an almost perpetual use of those barbarous tortures, the collar, straitjacket, dark cells and crank labor.

It was in 1853 that the public first had the opportunity of seeing the cruelties of a gross character were being practiced in the Birmingham jail. In that year a 15-year-old boy committed suicide in order to escape tortuous punishment. The facts that he shut out at the inquest highly incensed the inhabitants.

It was proved beyond doubt that straitjackets were constantly used as punishment for the smallest offense, such as the inability of a prisoner to fulfill the amount of his work, or for talking to a fellow-prisoner, or for using bad language.

These jackets were provided with perfectly right collars 13 inches long, 3½ inches deep and one-quarter inch thick. The prisoner was first muffled in the jacket, with his arms tied together on his breast, and then strapped so tightly at the back that it was impossible to insert a finger between the strap and the flesh. The leather collar was cut out at the chin and neck and prevented any movement of the head. Then the prisoner was fastened up to the wall of his cell in a standing position. This punishment was terribly inflicted, and frequently lasted for hours, and on occasions boys of 15 were kept in such positions from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night!

Very often they fainted and were then brought round by a liberal application of water, which was thrown on them from buckets.

The prisoners in this position were fed by a warden, who broke up the bread and placed it in the prisoner's mouth. Sometimes, however, the warden was so tired that a prisoner could not swallow bread or water.

Among the labor boys had to perform was the turning of a crank handle with a 10 pound pressure upon it for 10,000 revolutions between sunrise and night. So many revolutions had to be made before breakfast, so many before dinner, so many before supper. If the required number was not completed before breakfast, no breakfast; if not completed before dinner, no dinner; if not before supper, no supper, so that a weakly man or boy would go a whole day without food, and would think himself lucky if at 10 o'clock at night he got eight ounces of brown bread and a pint of water.

During the whole of the time these abominable cruelties were being practiced, the chaplain and Mr. Brown were doing their utmost to relax the terrible prison discipline adopted by the harsh governor. They worked together with a will, and many a time have prisoners fallen on their knees in thankfulness for timely succor which had been rendered them.

At length, at the demand of the inhabitants of Birmingham, a royal commission of inquiry was held to inquire into the truth of the allegations. The whole of them were found to be true.

One particularly pitiable case was that of a boy named Edward Andrews, about whom, in the name of Josephus, Reade gives a true and heartrending account. Mr. Brown has a vivid recollection of this poor boy. He was sent to jail for three months for stealing four pounds of beef. He was very weak, but was notwithstanding put to the crank.

One day the chaplain, Mr. Sherwin, was attracted to the boy's cell by cries of "Murder!" He found the boy crying piteously, and he said he was being starved. He was in the straitjacket at the time, and the chaplain tried to insert one of his fingers between the collar and the boy's neck, but failed. Mr. Brown happened to be passing at the time, and he slackened the straps on his own responsibility and greatly relieved the little sufferer.

Several times after this the boy was punished by order of Austin, and on many occasions buckets of water were thrown over him. Once Brown found the boy strapped to the wall, and on being released he fell to the ground insensible. On April 27 he put an end to his sufferings by committing suicide in his cell.

Austin was afterward tried at Warwick assizes for his diabolical ill treatment and was sent to jail for three months.

He is now, like the majority of the actors in this dreadful drama, dead, but Mr. Brown still officiates as the chief warden in the prison and takes a most kindly interest in any prisoners who are desirous of reforming themselves.—London Tit-Bits.

SONGS OF THE ROUBAUBS.

It was a grand sight to the small boys of Lexington to see the deckhands swinging along one at each end of a coal box and 60 men in line carrying coal to the bunkers of the tugboat, the K. X. Aubrey, James H. Lucas, Polar Star and Clara, and if they were negro hands singing only as negroes can sing, or as they could in those days. The coal was carried aboard at night by the light of the pine knot fire, and the small boys sat around and caught the words of a new song. The boys got their songs in those days from the circus and the steamboats. The "border boys" had but two ambitions—one was to cross the plains and be a "wagon boss," and the other to be a steamboat captain.—St. Louis Letter.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL THINGS.

Small things are sometimes very important factors in the lives of men and of nations. A chance word spoken unintentionally has often resulted in differences between rulers that have led to the overthrow of kingdoms. A mere act of ordinary kindness has been known to change what appeared to be the destiny of a man from a wretched and ignominious death to life with opportunity to make life glorious, and all within the short space of an hour.—Harper's Young People.

Nature's Protection For the Ear.

The membrane lining the canal of the ear contains a great number of little glands which secrete a waxy substance having an intensely bitter taste. The purpose of this is to prevent the entrance of insects and to keep the ear clean, as the layer of wax dries in scales, which rapidly fall away, thus removing with them any particle of dust or other foreign matter which may have found entrance to the ear.

She Looks For a Change.

A Boston professor, in explaining to a class of young ladies the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every seven years, said: "This, Miss B., in seven years you will no longer be Miss B." "I really hope I shan't," demurely responded the girl, modestly casting down her eyes.—New York Ledger.

L. H. DEE,

—JOBBER OF—

Wines, Spirits and Beers

HOTEL STREET,

Between Fort and Bethel Streets

TAKEN FOR THE MURDERER.

Julian Ralph's Narrow Escape From a Dangerous Situation.

Once, when I was investigating the horrible and even yet mysterious murder of a young girl in a New Jersey village, I was taken for the murderer by her relatives, whom I could not blame, for they were ignorant, wrought up to an ugly pitch and suspicious of every stranger who came upon the scene. The girl had been buxom, and pretty, and yet it must have been a stranger who slew her, they thought, for none who knew her could find it in his heart or in his nature to attempt to wrong her. In the course of a search of the neighborhood I visited the home of the afflicted family more than once, and on the last occasion was invited in to see the body. As I could not judge what manner of girl she had been without seeing her, I went in. Her three grown up brothers were there, and as I stood beside the coffin one returned to the door of the room, closed it and put his back against it. The others then attempted to carry out a project they had conceived, but concealed, which was to have me touch the body in order that they might see whether blood flowed from the wounds, according as an old superstition holds that such dumb mouths will accuse the murderer. At the moment I would not have done as they wished for a fortune.

"Put your hand on her," said one. "I will not."

"Touch her with your hand. You must, I tell you," said another.

"You cannot get away. Touch her."

"They were terribly in earnest."

"I will do nothing of the sort," I said, and then I made a very short, but very earnest speech, in which I explained that I was and how easily they could satisfy themselves about me. "And now," said I, advancing to the door, "stand aside and let this folly—quick!"

He obeyed, and in an instant the air of outdoors tasted almost as sweet as anything that I ever drew down my throat.—Julian Ralph in Scribner's.

We are Still Importing Goods.

Among other things the bark "G. N. Wilcox" brought us the following:

Hubbuck's Genuine, No. 1 and No. 3 White Lead, in 25, 50 or 100 lb. iron kegs.

Hubbuck's White Zinc, Red Lead, pale boiled and raw Oil. Stockholm and Coal Tar, in barrels or drums. Castile Soap, Shot, BB to No. 10, Punched Horse Shoes, Sal Soda, galv'd Anchors, Brush Door Mats, flexible steel and iron Wire Rope, Seine Twine, Harris' Harness Liquid, Da, & Martin Blacking, galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Chain, blk. and galv'd ¼ to 5/8; galv'd Sheet Iron, No. 16 to 26; Tinned Wire, Copper Wire, No. 10 to 20, black and galv'd Fence Wire, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Blue Mottled Soap, Anvils, 70 to 200 lbs.; Blacksmith's Vises, all sizes; a large asmt. of Bar Iron, kegs Dry Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, Paris Yellow, Burnt Umber, Ult. Blue, Paris Green, Metallic Paint, etc.

Also, received ex Australia, 2600 asst'd Elect. Lamps, Hose, Butcher Knives, Carvers, Carriage Gloss Paint, Sulphur Belows, Scissors, Shoe, Paint and Varnish Brushes; Buckles, Picture Cord, Furniture Nails, Tape Measures, Jennings Bits, Yale Padlocks, Oilers, galv'd Swivels, White Shellac, Gold Leaf, Leather Washers, and at last our fine asmt. of Wostenholm Pocket Knives and Razors has got here.

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517 Fort Street.

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From and After June 1, 1893

TO EWA MILL.

Leave Honolulu 8:45 A.M. 1:45 P.M. 5:10 P.M.

Leave Pearl City 9:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 5:56 P.M.

Arrive Ewa Mill 10:57 A.M. 3:57 P.M. 6:22 P.M.

TO HONOLULU.

Leave Ewa Mill 8:45 A.M. 1:45 P.M. 5:10 P.M.

Leave Pearl City 9:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 5:56 P.M.

Arrive Honolulu 10:57 A.M. 3:57 P.M. 6:22 P.M.

A—Saturday's only. B—Daily. C—Sunday's excepted. D—Saturday's excepted.

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