

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## In the Supreme Court of the Ha- waiian Islands.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1893.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HA-  
WAIIAN ISLANDS VS. EMIL WERY.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., RICKERTON AND  
FREAR, JJ.

Upon a charge of "keeping a disorderly  
house, to wit, a house kept for the sale  
of intoxicating drink without license," a  
conviction cannot be sustained upon  
proof of a single act of sale, without  
proof of other facts or circumstances  
tending to show that the house was  
kept for that purpose.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendant was charged on the  
9th of last June in the District Court  
of Honolulu with the offense of  
"keeping a disorderly house in Honolu-  
lu within three months last past, to  
wit, a house kept for the sale of in-  
toxicating drink without license." It  
was agreed between the prosecution  
and defense that the case should be  
submitted on the evidence taken in  
the case of the Provisional Government  
of the Hawaiian Islands vs. John  
Richards, heard by the District  
Court two days previous.

The evidence is substantially this:  
On the 31st of May last three per-  
sons, two of them detective officers,  
went into defendant's house in Nu-  
uanu Valley called the "Half Way  
House," and each obtained a drink  
of whisky from a demijohn contain-  
ing this liquor, delivered to them by  
the hands of one John Richards (who  
was a boarder at the house) and  
these persons paid for the same.  
The defendant Wery was at the  
time asleep in another room of the  
house. Richards was convicted in the  
District Court of the offense of  
selling spirituous liquor without a  
license, but was acquitted by the  
Hawaiian Jury at the last August  
Term of the Circuit Court, First Cir-  
cuit. The District Magistrate found  
the defendant Wery guilty and sen-  
tenced him to pay a fine of \$10 and  
costs, whereupon he appealed to the  
Supreme Court on the point of law  
that the evidence was not sufficient  
to convict him of keeping a house  
for the sale of intoxicating drink  
without license.

The statute is Chap. XLII of the  
Penal Code. It reads, Sec. 1: "Who-  
ever shall keep a disorderly house  
shall be punished where no other  
punishment is expressly provided by  
statute, by fine," etc.

Sec. 2. The following houses are  
disorderly within the meaning of the  
provisions of this chapter, viz.:  
1. Houses kept for the purpose of  
public prostitution;

2. Houses in which any indecent  
postures, or indecent, immoral or  
disorderly shows or sights are exhib-  
ited;

3. Houses kept for the sale of any  
intoxicating drink without license;

4. Houses in which gambling is  
permitted.

The charge specified the class of  
the disorderly house in question as  
being one kept for the sale of in-  
toxicating drink without license.

Upon the evidence sent up we are  
of opinion that the conviction cannot  
be sustained.

The only evidence is that of the  
sale of intoxicating drink on one oc-  
casion. A single sale is not sufficient  
to prove that the house was kept for  
that purpose.

In People vs. Gastro, 75 Mich., 128,  
the defendant was charged with "un-  
lawfully keeping and maintaining a  
house of ill fame, resorted to for the  
purpose of prostitution and lewd-  
ness." A single act of prostitution  
was proven. The court said: "The  
statute is designed to prohibit the  
keeping and maintaining of a house  
which persons are permitted to fre-  
quent for the purpose of unlawful  
sexual intercourse and to prevent the  
existence of such places of resort. A  
single act of lewdness would not con-  
stitute the offense which the statute  
prohibited and punishes; but, if the  
house is shown to be a house of ill  
fame, and it is shown that persons  
resort there for the purpose of prosti-  
tution or lewdness, proof of a single  
act of prostitution would be sufficient  
upon this branch of the case."

In State vs. Lees (Iowa), 45 N. W.  
Rep. 545, it was held that a single  
act of illicit intercourse in the house  
would be insufficient without other  
evidence to make the place a house  
of ill fame.

See Commonwealth vs. Stahl, 7  
Allen, 304, and Commonwealth vs.  
Lambert, 12 Allen, 177.

In this last case the defendant was  
indicted for keeping a common nu-  
isance, to wit, a tenement used by her  
as a house of ill fame, resorted to for  
prostitution and lewdness. The in-  
structions to the jury that a single  
act of illicit intercourse within the  
house by permission of its keeper  
was sufficient to convict, was held  
erroneous by the Supreme Court,  
and the Court said: "We do not  
mean to be understood as holding  
that, to prove the offense charged,  
there must necessarily be direct evi-  
dence of numerous acts of prostitu-  
tion or lewdness permitted by the  
keeper of the house. But the evi-

dence whether direct or circumstan-  
tial, must be sufficient to satisfy the  
jury that it was kept as a place of  
resort for such purpose."

In the case before us there was no  
evidence either of the reputation of  
defendant's house as one kept for the  
sale of intoxicating liquor without  
license, or of any facts or circum-  
stances tending to show that it was  
a house of that character, except  
the single instance of sale referred  
to. This might be an exceptional,  
isolated instance, and would not show  
that the house was "kept" for that  
purpose. It would require more than  
one act of sale or other facts or cir-  
cumstances to prove that it was a  
house of that character.

We therefore sustain the appeal.  
Defendant discharged.  
Attorney-General Smith for prose-  
cution; C. W. Ashford for defendant.  
Honolulu, October 14, 1893.

## A THIRTY MILE DRIVE.

### All the Way From Hilo to the Volcano in a Carriage.

It will not be very long before  
the regular road to the volcano  
will be open for traffic, and in the  
mean time, as the distance to be  
ridden on horseback is only a little  
over five miles, J. R. Wilson of  
Hilo, has constructed a temporary  
road wide enough for a carriage to  
drive over with comfort, but not  
wide enough for two vehicles to  
pass. This is a great boon for those  
who are not at home on the  
back of a horse, as the ride is the  
hardest part of the trip. The first  
party left Hilo on Friday morning  
and drove all the way to the hotel,  
the trip being made in that way  
for the first time on the Hilo side  
of the island. The party consisted  
of the following people:

J. P. Silva, I. Stuppelbein,  
George Deacon, J. A. Martin, Mrs.  
W. Hardy, C. C. Kennedy, C. E.  
Richardson, Sheriff, and Mrs. Wil-  
liams, H. C. Austin and his wife,  
Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Luther  
and Mrs. Severance and J. R. Wil-  
son and wife. The trip was made  
in good time, and without accident  
and was a great novelty for the  
participants.

On the 1st of November, a regu-  
lar stage line will run between Hilo  
and the volcano under the charge  
of Mr. Wilson. It will leave Hilo  
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-  
days, and return from the volcano  
house Tuesdays, Thursdays and  
Saturdays.

Hilo people are delighted at the  
improved facilities offered them by  
the change.

## "HE WILL LET THEM KNOW."

Mr. Howland Says Little But  
Insinuates a Good Deal.

The much-talked-of Mr. How-  
land was again seen last evening,  
and asked if he had any statement  
to make in his defense regarding  
the articles that have lately been  
published about him.

He came to the door of his room  
arrayed in a gaudy dressing wrap-  
per, belted in at the waist, and he  
had a very stern and forbidding  
look in his face.

"I have nothing to say about  
these things," said he; "I will let  
them know soon enough how I will  
treat such charges."

This was all the "evangelist"  
would say. He closed his door and  
withdrew into the sanctity of his  
chamber, and wrapped about him,  
besides his dressing gown, the  
cloak of injured innocence that  
seems to be impervious to the  
many rumors that are afloat con-  
cerning him. Whether or not he  
intends suing the papers that pub-  
lished the reports for libel, is  
known only to himself at present,  
but from the mysterious "I will let  
them know soon enough," that he  
uttered, he evidently has deep de-  
signs to "get even" on some one.

I was very severely taken with dis-  
eases; I took a dose of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy  
after each operation of the bowels,  
more than natural, for about thirty-  
six hours, and checked the complaint.  
It took about all of a small bottle  
to cure me, while two or three doses  
might cure an ordinary case. I found  
it would give me immediate relief  
from all pain in the bowels. T. M.  
BLACKWOOD, Friendship, Grant Par,  
La. For sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co.,  
Agents for H. I.

The first regular effort to instruct  
the deaf and dumb was by Pedro  
de Ponce, a Spanish monk, in 1570.

## CAMPING OUT PARTY.

### A Hamakuan's Description of a Trip up Maunakea.

A camping-out party started  
from Kukaiau, Hamakua, for  
Maunakea. It consisted of a num-  
ber of prominent citizens of this  
district; among the number were  
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horner, of the  
Unakoa ranch; Mr. Robert Horner  
and the Misses Annie and Alice  
Horner, of Kukaiau; Mr. and Mrs.  
Eben Low and Miss Mary Low, of  
Paupue; Mr. Wm. Horner and  
Miss Catherine Horner, of Kukui-  
haele; Mrs. Blacow, of Hamakua,  
and a number of other persons,  
guides, etc.

President Dole, who for the past  
few days has been the guest of J.  
M. Horner, Esq., was expected to  
be one of the party, but he pre-  
ferred the more quiet pleasures of  
riding among the cane fields and  
viewing the various industries to  
climbing mountains; he, however,  
regretted his choice when he  
learned all the pleasures he had  
missed.

But I must return to these moun-  
tain climbers, and will say that it  
is generally agreed that this was  
the most enjoyable outing party  
that has been got up from this side  
of the island. Indeed, they had  
everything in their favor—good  
pack-mules, good camping outfits  
and guides, and were also fortunate  
in having delightful weather. So  
there was nothing to do but enjoy  
the exhilarating ride, the invigorat-  
ing breeze and the glorious scenery.

The first object of interest we  
meet on this journey is the forest,  
and I believe I may say without  
the least exaggeration that for  
magnificence, for luxuriance and  
for variety and beauty the Ha-  
waiian forests will compare favor-  
ably with anything of the kind in  
the known world. The sight of  
so great a variety of trees, plants  
and the various hues of the foliage  
is so real a pleasure as never to be  
forgotten. Passing out of the forest  
we come to the plains; here we  
find the scenes varied and enliven-  
ed by the great number of wild  
animals. Here, too, if one is a  
hunter, he may have a shot at the  
wild boar, or a wild bull, or he may  
try the speed of his high bred steed  
with those wild nags of the plain.

All these scenes are interesting,  
but the great attraction is to be  
found at the top of Mauna Kea.  
Here the great natural curiosities,  
the great and bottomless lake, the  
caves and quarries where the an-  
cient Hawaiians made their imple-  
ments of war, are to be found.  
Even now may be found many of  
those ancient relics of barbarism.  
But wonderful and strange as they  
may appear, they are nothing when  
compared with the indescribable  
grandeur which spreads itself be-  
fore the view, and which surrounds  
one on every side. It is doubtful  
even

"If proud Olympus yields a nobler  
sight,  
Tho' gods assembled grace the tower-  
ing height,"  
than can be seen from this enchant-  
ing region.

Here we are surrounded by gi-  
gantic mountains, before us the  
plains, the forest, and the ocean;  
to the right the beautiful Hilo bay  
and the smoking volcano; to the  
left the towering crater-mountain  
Haleakala with its summit clothed  
in a mantle of gold, and its base  
draped with clouds.

## THE OLD TIME SUNDAYS.

The Difference Between Past and  
Present Sabbaths in  
Honolulu.

Arthur McDowell's gang of men  
working on the stranded steamer  
Miowera Sunday brought out  
from some of the old time sea cap-  
tains who were watching the pro-  
ceedings from the wharf a few  
stories of how strict the laws were  
here some thirty years ago about  
any work being done on Sunday.  
One said that it was against the  
law to bring in a foreign vessel on  
a Sunday, and he remembered that  
the captain of a German brigantine  
who anchored his ship off the  
harbor on Sunday was arrested and  
fined for the "offense." Hunting  
game and hiring horses on a Sun-  
day was also prohibited, and to-  
gether it was perhaps a novel sight  
for the old kamaiaina, who were  
used to the old regime, to see  
twenty men hard at work on the  
steamer on the sabbath.



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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1893.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The royalist organ, which at times has been obliged to pay its men off at the end of the week with a paltry \$2 each and still claims it is libeled when called bankrupt, now objects to the use of the term "American" as used by Americans. Our esteemed Canadian contemporary is very careful, however, in enlarging its argument to declare that the revolution of last January was "a revolt against constituted authority." It is just as careful, forsooth, not to say that the late revolution was a revolt against a violation of the constitutional law of Hawaii by the ex-queen and her backers. Will our needy contemporary never learn that the nation's independence was not threatened when the "constituted authority" of royalty was overthrown, but when ex-royalty attempted to overthrow the "constitutional authority" of these islands in last January?

There is certainly no objection to journalistic enterprise, but we feel like duty calls upon us to draw the line when our friend, the Star, publishes, without credit, a large portion of our special correspondence's account of the yacht race between the Vigilant and Valkyrie. This correspondence is paid for by the ADVERTISER and it looks to us as though "amateur" journalism demanded that its re-publication should be credited to this paper.

The public debt statement made by the minister of finance Thursday, relating to the debts paid off and the public works executed since the 17th of last January, is something unprecedented in Hawaiian history. The Provisional government has paid out, since it came into power, nearly a million and a quarter of dollars, and in the meantime, under perhaps the heaviest strain the country ever underwent or will ever undergo, the net increase of the public debt has been but \$3,374.80. Can the adherents of royalty point to a like showing within a similar period?

President Dole formally resumed control of the Provisional government Thursday. He returns to his duties and his friends renewed in health and strengthened in his faith that the future of Hawaii must be onward. When he appeared in the councils Thursday he was greeted with a silent applause which in the end will be heard further than the booming of cannon. President Dole is not a hero, but he is a man among his fellow men. He is a republican who needs no apology and has no political ax to grind. When he was chosen for the position he has honored, it was because his merits snatched him from his fellows without leaving the usual trail of envy or the taint of suspicion which follows ordinary elevation. Even his enemies admire him and his friends are willing to stand by him and the cause he represents to a man.

The Holomua, to supply its dearth of brains, is at present engaged in the labor-saving task of publishing exclusively those portions of the debates of the school boys of the California and Leland Stanford universities, favorable to the royalist cause. Crude as these school-boy efforts are, they are much better than the usual effusions of royalist editors thrust upon the public. Probably the other side of the question is put quite as weakly as the royalist side; but of this we are unable to judge as the "other side" will never be published in the Holomua.

For several months the question of abolishing the special sessions

of the councils has been privately agitated, and on one or two occasions has been spoken of in open session. The bare fact that as soon as anything is brought before a special session it at once becomes public property, either through the newspapers or upon the streets, is a strong argument against the continuance of special sessions. It is a question if the executive council should not handle all "special" matters solely. Of what avail is it to turn such over to the advisory council for consideration, if they are to be at once turned over to the public by individual members of the council? The proceedings of special sessions can reach the public in no way unless divulged by members. Members of the advisory council may protest they do not tell; still the doings of every special session are known on the streets within half an hour after adjournment every Thursday afternoon. It is safe to say that matters of private import never yet have reached the public through the members of the executive council, and this brings us back to the point that those matters which really require secrecy should be determined in executive council, and all others should be discussed in open session.

While on this point, we wish to state that all departments of the Provisional government should be open to the representatives of the press. At the present time there is but one bureau connected with the government that refuses this privilege to the press. We refer to the board of education. It is hard to see why the meetings of the board of education should not be as fully reported as those of the board of health. Members of the board of education have been spoken to on this point and they see no reason why the press should not be admitted to the meetings of that body. In fact there seems to be no good reason except the inheritance of exclusiveness which has been handed down from the monarchy in the matter of running certain public bureaus. It is the hope of both citizens and school teachers that the committee lately appointed by the councils will carry the proposed reforms far enough to correct this matter.

It is unfortunate that the board of enquiry, which sat upon Captain Stott's case, had not insisted that all the evidence in the case be ferreted out and presented. The court has made its return and it is broadly hinted upon the streets that it is to be made the basis of a suit for damages against the government. For the credit of those concerned we hope this is a mistake; we believe it is—it must be. Still it is hard to fathom the findings of the court which are so clearly in contradiction of the facts. It may or it may not be an attempt to whitewash a countryman's blunder, but it looks very like it. Neither the government nor the port of Honolulu, as represented by our merchants, can afford to let this matter drop on the bare findings of a court of enquiry, no matter how seemingly unprejudiced its members may be, until a thorough investigation and examination of ALL the facts in the case are made and laid before the public. The London board of trade may be satisfied with the findings, but the people of Honolulu are not.

The announcement that Robert Louis Stevenson will be unable, owing to ill health, to address the citizens of Honolulu this afternoon, as expected, will be received with regret.

A New Stamp Issue.

Postmaster-General Oat calls for designs for a new issue of Hawaiian postage stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 cent denomination. Designs to be submitted on or before November 1st.

The designs accepted will be paid for at the rate of \$10 for each; and when more than one applicant has the same design, priority of receipt and style of execution will determine the selection.

AT CHICAGO.

Items of Interest Relating to Different Nations.

[Written for the ADVERTISER.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1893.—October 31st will end one of the greatest expositions the world has ever seen or will be likely to see, and on October 9th will be shown one of the grandest pagents ever recorded in history. Artists are working hard on the designs for floats for Chicago day, as such will be observed on the 9th inst.; the drawing for that of the board of trade, representing commerce, is now undergoing its metamorphosis; it will soon be one of the most beautiful in the long line of gorgeous pageants. Commerce will be about thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide, pulled by thirty white horses covered with white satin trimmed with gold; they will be driven three abreast, each one will have a groom uniformed in white and gold. On each horse's head will be an incandescent electric light, and about three hundred and fifty of these lights will be strung along the lines of the float a few inches apart. On the corners of the float will be represented the different divisions of the country—the north by wheat, the south by cotton, the east by fruits and the west by corn. Prosperity will sit at the helm. Ceres will stand in the midst of plenty handing the products of the soil up to Commerce, who will sit near the centre beneath the silk sail, upon which will be the word "Commerce."

The Chicago Herald of September 21 contains a short article headed "Bill for a cable to Hawaii." In closing it says: Governor McCreary introduced the bill at the request of General Moreno, who has long taken an interest in the subject. The bill makes no appropriation from the United States treasury, but simply authorizes Celso Caesar Moreno and his associates to construct and maintain the cable, providing it is done within five years. The line to be subject to a number of conditions in favor of the government and the equal rights of American citizens to the same rates as those enjoyed by citizens of the most favored nations; the third section of the act excludes the idea of monopoly by providing that nothing contained in it shall be construed to limit the United States in granting to other persons or companies similar privileges. A bill of this sort requiring no government guarantee or grant is probably the only one which has any chance in a democratic congress.

In the agricultural hall are shown charts and photographs of experiments at Rothampton, England, with crops of turnips and beets manured and unmanured, viz., unmanured continuous crop of roots 1892, tons 0, 8½ cwt. per acre; mineral manure, 1892, 11 tons, 6½ cwt. per acre; mineral and nitrogenous, commencing each course, 24 tons, 18 cwt. per acre.

Near to this exhibit is that of Utah of an American flag, composed of 2000 lamb-skins three months old.

Very fine ostrich plumes are shown from the farm of Mr. E. Grobler, Phillipolis, Orange Free State, South Africa, as well as a fine exhibit of diamonds in the rough, one day's output of the New Jagersfontaine Mining and Exploration Company. The largest stone shown, about 30 carats, approximates \$900 to \$1000 in value.

In the French government building is shown a very fine method by which a dead body and its immediate surroundings are most minutely photographed. Immediately after the discovery of the body the apparatus for making the photograph is placed so as to be directly over the body; it stands on three legs and at one exposure takes the body and at least eight or ten feet of the surroundings, showing all the markings and indentations in the soil. Very fine photos from the Hospice de La Salpetriere by Prof. Charcot are also shown illustrating facial expressions of patients suffering from nervous diseases. Different phases of the cataleptic fit taken at intervals of thirty seconds, by the electro-photo method, cranial deformities of the skulls of the insane, and positions of the body in different attacks of hysteria.

In the department of the prefecture of police are shown charts for the identification of prisoners and crooks. Some of these are color of the eyes, shape of the ears, left middle finger, length and breadth of head, left forearm, outstretched

arm, color of the eye and height of figure.

Methods of cremation are shown, as well as many excellent sanitary methods.

Java has a very fine exhibit in the agricultural hall. Among her exhibits are shown models of bridges made entirely of bamboo spliced and tied after the manner of the Japanese; toedong, or hats, made from leaves overlaid like fish scales; topi, or bamboo hats, very finely plaited, said to be so enduring as to be handed down as heirlooms from father to son; slippers made entirely from material furnished by the sugar palm; hatony, or whistle, used on festive occasions with the kingong, when the first rice is cut; models of their huts; wooden masks used in the wayung performances, they are held fast with the teeth, a wooden pin or leather strip is provided for the purpose; also, specimens of their teas and coffees; vanilla and samples of confections and preserved fruits, etc.

Most conspicuous among all the exhibits of enamel, or art ware, is the exhibit of the Japanese cloisonne in the panel by Nanukowa Sosuku, in the lower gallery of the art palace, which many visitors mistake for painting. It represents Fugi Yama, the peerless mountain, with its crest rising above the clouds and shows a combination of cloisonne and cloisonless enamel, which serves to render the different textures of soft clouds and the rocky slopes of mountains. Specially worthy of mention are the three large cloisonne vases, the largest ever manufactured, which stand near the veranda in the east court. They are the work of S. Susuki, but were designed by Shim Shiwoda, counselor for the fine arts of the Japanese commissioners to the World's Fair. The design represents the seasons of the year. The groups of chickens indicating spring; the dragon, summer, and the two eagles autumn. While on the reverse side of the vase showing the two eagles a winter scene is represented. The same design also symbolizes the three virtues highly prized by the Japanese—wisdom, honesty, and strength, these are symbolized on these vases, respectively, by the dragon, chickens and eagles. Another idea to be conveyed by the design on their fronts is that the dragon is indicative of China, the two eagles of Russia, the groups of chickens of the Korean islands and the rising sun the empire of Japan, while the bronze eagle on the corner of the censor is the American eagle; the five nations named being interested in the eastern question.

H. C. A.

"MAC'S" HAWAIIAN LETTERS.

What A Distinguished Judge of Hilo Writes.

One of the most distinguished lawyers, a high judge and a native of the Hawaiian islands, born of American parents, who resides at Hilo, in the island of Hawaii, writes to us from that place under date of September 7th, as follows:

My DEAR MAC ARTHUR—I've been much interested in reading your letters from the islands in the Budget you have so kindly sent me. I must say that you have been the most accurate in your descriptions, generally, of any of our tourist writers that have been down here lately. You made a mistake about the 100 foot high tree ferns. The tallest will not go over thirty-five feet to the fronds. But that is all right as few know the difference, and a thirty-five foot high tree fern looks to anyone very much taller.

Politically we are about the same as when you left. The government are stronger today than their foes, and there is no fear but that we can hold our own against them. The royalist crowd are feeling pretty sick at Spreckels' leaving them, as they are very short of the sinews of war. Now, my dear sir, I want you to understand that there are only a small number of the natives who care much what country rules here. If you will give them plenty of fish and poi, and not tax their dogs, they will vote for you every time. I find that most of the kanakas are very apathetic as to whether we are annexed or not. The present government has not gone back on them, and they are satisfied. It is only the small half-white class that are ugly. This is not speaking against the whole of that class, as many are firm annexationists. I only want Uncle Sam to take us by the hand some way and help us on our feet.—Troy Budget.

The Reverend H.D.Dharamapala is a passenger for Yokohama on the Oceanic. The gentleman with the unpronounceable name is a high priest of Buddha, and has been to the World's Fair to attend the congress of religions held there.

AUSTRALASIA.

Items from Our Sydney and Auckland Exchanges.

SYDNEY, Oct. 5.—The legislative assembly has passed a resolution to the effect that the sending of H. M. S. Katoomba to Samoa is an infringement of the defense act. The premier has given notice to rescind the motion.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 3.—The chamber of manufacturers has passed a resolution thanking the premier for his opposition to the New Caledonian cable, and expressing confidence that an early agreement will be entered into between the colonies, Canada and England to subsidize a British Pacific cable.

SYDNEY, Oct. 6.—The libel actions against the Telegraph by members of the ministry have been settled amicably, the defendants giving an assurance that the article was not intended to cast reflection upon the integrity and honor of the ministry or any member of it.

SYDNEY, Oct. 6.—The cable steamer Francois Arago encountered fearful weather while engaged with the Noumea end of the cable. The ship was damaged, and two of the crew injured. The cable was buoyed, and the vessel ran into Noumea for shelter. She started out again on September 30th.

SYDNEY, Oct. 6.—The City of Sydney bank has confirmed the resolutions increasing the capital to a million pounds.

SYDNEY, Sept. 26.—The Tainais, from New Hebrides, has arrived. She brings news of the massacre of a trader and two natives by the natives of Pentecost. The trader's name was Lifon, and he was the master as well as the owner of the inter-island schooner. One of the natives was eaten.

Loyalty is the favorite horse for the Melbourne cup.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 5.—An influential deputation has asked the government to subsidize the Vancouver line of steamers, and make Melbourne a port of call. The premier, in reply, advised the deputation to make a definite proposition, and promised that until then the government would not come to a decision in the matter. He added that the colony was not in a position financially to make experiments in promoting trade.

HOBART, Oct. 5.—The house of assembly has reduced the salaries of the president of the council and the speaker of the house from £400 to £250.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—The inter-colonial fifty miles bicycle race was won by Turner, of the Melbourne club, by nineteen seconds. There were thirty-three starters, of whom twelve finished.

The American missionary brigantine Pitcairn has arrived at Auckland from the South Seas.

SYDNEY, Oct. 4.—The premier laid on the table of the house papers showing the public debt on the 31st August to be £56,385,000.

SYDNEY, Oct. 3.—The Sydney

and Melbourne chambers of commerce are agitating for the discontinuance of dual control of the New Hebrides by Great Britain and France.

SYDNEY, Oct. 5.—A cable has been received that all those who left Australia to form a "New Australia" in Paraguay, South America, have arrived in good health, and have taken possession of the land selected for them. They appear to be delighted with the country, and perfectly satisfied with the site granted.

BRISBANE, Oct. 5.—The postmaster-general reports that "reduction of postage rates between Queensland and Great Britain has resulted in loss amounting to nearly £5000 per annum."

The French convict steamer Caledonia left the Ile d'Aix, France, recently for Noumea. In addition to a large staff of officers, etc., she has on board 300 convicts, including 100 Algerian prisoners, also 200 relegates, with 25 wives of the latter. These relegates are men who have not committed serious offences, who have been frequently before the court, hence they are transferred to New Caledonia.

The U. S. S. Boston.

The Boston came briskly into port and went into Mission bay, anchoring off Mission rock says the San Francisco Chronicle of October 8. This part of the harbor is so seldom frequented except by large vessels that are in distress, either leaking or dismantled, or wish to lay idle at a safe anchorage, that the peculiar behavior of the Boston caused any amount of comment. All kinds of rumors were in circulation.

"Why did you anchor in this out-of-the-way place?" asked a reporter of Captain Day, after the Boston had been boarded from a shore boat.

"Well," said the captain, settling himself back in his big arm-chair and smiling pleasantly, "I was here about five years ago in the Mohican, and I consider this part of the bay a safe anchorage. It makes no difference to me what is said; we are here."

"The Boston left Honolulu at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of September 26th. When off Diamond Head the cruiser was slowed down. There was eighty-five tons of extra coal on deck, and the high sea running washed us fore and aft. The weather seemed to make but little difference to the big steamer, but we were not in trim to push the Boston."

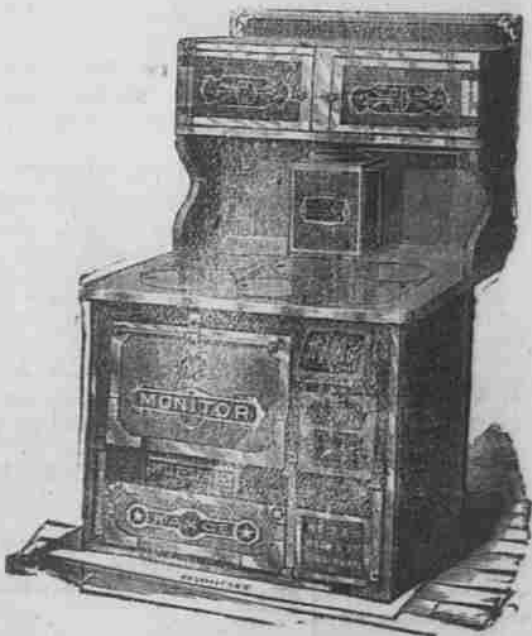
The cruiser comes into port in none too good condition. The paint is all off the bottom, and a growth of barnacles adheres in many places. In the thirteen months that the steel war vessel has been in southern waters any amount of fungi has taken root.

One of the low pressure cylinders is cracked, and this in itself means a whole lot of damage. Six months may be taken up in putting a new cylinder in place.

While at Honolulu the Boston was extensively engaged in target practice. The results attained were excellent.

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## BY AUTHORITY

## FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Be it known to whom it may concern, that

ELLIS MILLS, Esq.,

has presented to this Department the Commission from the President of the United States of America, appointing him to be Consul-General of the United States of America at Honolulu, which commission is found to be in due form, therefore, he the said Ellis Mills, Esq., is acknowledged by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands as Consul-General as aforesaid, and all his acts as such are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of the Provisional Government.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Foreign Office, October 20, 1893.  
3515 1502-1t

## COUNCIL NOTICE.

Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
HONOLULU, October 20th, 1893.

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils held October 19th, 1893, the following letter was presented and read:

"DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
HONOLULU, October 19th, 1893."

SIR:—Referring to the immunity from official duties which I have enjoyed during the past few weeks by the consideration of the executive and advisory council, I take pleasure in informing the council that it is not agreeable to me to again assume such duties.

In this connection I wish to call the attention of the council to the proposition which has been made by the cabinet to separate the offices of the president and minister of foreign affairs, and thereby relieve the president from the management of the foreign office, and to ask their careful consideration of the proposed change.

Although the state of my health renders this measure somewhat important to me at the present time, I desire that the question shall be considered impersonally, with the view of making the office of president as well as that of minister of foreign affairs as useful and effective as possible.

I have the honor to remain,  
Very sincerely yours,  
SANFORD B. DOLE,  
President.

FRANCIS M. HATCH, Esq.,  
Chairman Executive and Advisory Councils, Honolulu."

In accordance with the above letter and by vote of the Councils at said meeting, His Excellency Sanford B. Dole has resumed the duties of President, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Councils.

C. T. RODGERS,  
Secretary Executive and Advisory Councils. 3515-3t 1502-1t

Sale of Government Land at Kuaia, Hilo, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a portion of the Government Land of Kuaia, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 40 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$160.  
It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above land shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same.

Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

JAS. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, October 16, 1893.  
3511 1502-3t

Sale of a Strip of Government Land, South Slope, Fanch-bowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu.

On WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a strip of Government land, rear of lot recently bought by Mrs. A. M. L. Smith, containing an area of 1715 square feet, a little more or less.

Upset price \$50.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, October 16, 1893.  
3511 1502-3t

Sale of the Government Land of Waawaa, Puna, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the Government Land of Waawaa, Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 100 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$250.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, October 16, 1893.  
3511 1502-3t

Sale of Two Lots of Government Lands Rear of Nuuanu Street, Honolulu, Oahu.

On FRIDAY, October 27, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction, two lots of Government land in

the rear of the premises occupied by T. Sorenson and J. H. Paty, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, Oahu.

Lot 1—Containing an area of 2769 square feet, a little more or less. Upset price \$100.

Lot 2—Containing an area of 472 square feet, a little more or less. Upset price \$20.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Sept. 27, 1893.  
3495 1499-3t

Sale of Government Land at Laepaoo, Puna, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a portion of the Government Land of Laepaoo, Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 4 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$80.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, October 16, 1893.  
35110 1-523t

Sale of Government Lot, Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu.

On FRIDAY, October 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, lot 69, Esplanade, situated on Alakea street, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 5000 square feet, a little more or less. Upset price \$2500.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, September 27, 1893.  
3495 1499-3t

C. H. DICKEY Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Makawao, Maui, for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of L. A. Andrews.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Oct. 6th, 1893. 1500-3

## New Advertisements.

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## SAMOA.

## MEN-OF-WAR GATHERING UP THE REBEL CHIEFS.

## An Investigation to be Held in Apia—Notes.

The following news items are taken from the weekly Samoa Times and Herald, to hand per R. M. S. S. Monowai:

## THE TROUBLE AT TUTUILA.

On September 22 the Katoomba proceeded to Pago Pago, having on board Mr. Mahen, secretary of state, and others representing the government. Immediately on arriving at Pago Pago on Friday, the Fajules went on shore and told the chiefs of that place to gather all their people together. They replied that they could not do so on Saturday, but by the following Monday morning they would have them present. On Monday when Captain Bickford and Mr. Mahen went ashore they found that all were present excepting three chiefs of Leone who had not been properly notified. Captain Bickford then informed the chiefs present that he had communicated to the government the fact of their having told him that they were ready to come to Apia whenever required. The king's authority to the government representatives, notifying them that in order to have the matters in dispute thoroughly investigated, it was necessary to have the chiefs of both parties present in Mullinu, was then read, also the order of the king to the chiefs of Pago Pago to immediately proceed to Apia by the men-of-war, so that the investigation might be proceeded with. They were informed that the Annuu chiefs had already gone to Apia in the Buzzard, and that if they refused to go peacefully sufficient force would be sent to compel them to obey the commands of the king. Leito then replied on behalf the Pago Pago chiefs, stating that there was no intention of their part of violating the promise made to Captain Bickford on his previous visit, and that they were ready to go on board the man-of-war when required. The captain then informed them that they were to come on board before sundown on that day. They requested permission to be allowed to bring a servant each with them to attend to their food and perform other necessary services during their stay at Mullinu, which permission was granted. They were then cautioned to inform their people that they must be careful not to provoke quarrels nor commit depredations, otherwise steps would be taken to punish the offenders. The chiefs then in presence of Captain Bickford and Mr. Mahen admonished their followers to keep quiet and be on their best behavior. A present of food was given to the captain and government representatives, after which they returned to the Katoomba. The chiefs came on board and remained all night. On the following morning they were transferred to the Sperber, which, with them and the government representatives on board, left for Leone. In the meantime a policeman had been sent to the chiefs at Leone with the king's order that they were to go on board the warship on arrival there. Two came on board, and it was ascertained that the third had gone to Upolu. The Sperber then left for Apia, and the prisoners were landed on Wednesday and taken to Mullinu, where they now await the investigation.

The Buzzard went to Annuu accompanied with government representatives having similar instructions. The chiefs came on board and the Aua and Fagatoga natives returned to Pago Pago the same day and commenced to rebuild their houses. At first they kept together and their guns were very much in evidence, but they were told by Captain Bickford and Mr. Mahen that they must put their guns away and make no demonstration of a hostile character. No speech-making on the part of the natives was allowed in reference to the disturbances, they being informed that there was nothing for them to do but obey the king's orders, and that they would have an opportunity to justify themselves when the investigation took place. The Katoomba remained in Pago Pago for a few days to see the returned people were not interfered with, and to suppress any disturbances that might arise. No trouble was, however, anticipated. The investigation into the causes of the trouble will take place in all probability during the ensuing week.

A resident of Pago Pago has informed us that the Leleia party are undoubtedly to blame for all that has occurred. That after promising to maintain peace they, while the Katoomba was yet in sight of Pago Pago, destroyed coconut trees which produced over \$600 per year. Also, that on another occasion they drove the Annuu women, who were fishing ashore, and after stripping them naked, marched them for about three miles along the beach, after which they gave them two coconuts each and drove them into the sea, compelling them to swim to Annuu—a distance of about a mile. Had a trader there not put off with his boat some of them would surely have been drowned. The man who was last shot was killed by an Annuu man, whose wife he had outraged, so that the killing was, in this case, simply an act of revenge.

## NOTES.

The missionary bark John Williams has arrived in this harbor from New Guinea.

The recent rise of the price of cobra in the home markets is causing much competition amongst local cobra merchants, who are desirous of taking advantage of the present inflated state of the market.

The divers employed in endeavoring to find the anchors of the U. S. warship Alliance, have found a relic of the last disastrous hurricane in the shape of the steam launch of the U. S. S. Nipsie, which was washed off at that time.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Karlsruhe took her departure recently for Europe via Australia. She had as passengers 270 officers and men from the Buzzard and Sperber. The harbor at the time of her departure was a scene of great animation, owing to the cheering of the various crews and the music from the bands of the different war vessels.

We mentioned the fact recently of a stowaway having been landed from the Alameda, in defiance of the rules of the port. We are able to state that the gentleman referred to took his departure by the Mariposa on Wednesday considerably richer than when he arrived, he having stolen a gold brooch and a suit of clothes from a gentleman who has been supporting him for the last five weeks.

The Samoans are now paying their taxes at the rate of four shillings to the dollar. If such really is the case we have no hesitation in saying that a gross injustice is being done to foreign residents, who are being mulcted a loss on exchange in addition to being forced to pay, while for a long time past the Samoans have been left to pay or not, just as they pleased. We will always contend that for all purposes in Samoa British currency is equal to the United States but if foreign residents are compelled to pay in United States coin or lose the exchange the same should most certainly be applied to the Samoans.

The measles epidemic is still raging fiercely, and as yet shows no signs of abating. The death toll is, we regret to say, increasing rapidly, especially outside the municipality, not a day passing without its being added to. As far as we have been able to learn already about 150 people have fallen victims, in most cases entirely through their own carelessness in not carrying out the instructions given to them. The change in the weather has, as might have been expected, caused many deaths, and we trust for the sake of those suffering, and who may suffer, that fine weather may be experienced until our dread visitor has left us.

The non-arrival of the United States ship of war Philadelphia has caused great disappointment on the beach. Plenty of good dollars were expected to be left behind by this vessel on her departure, and therefore it may be readily understood that therein lay ample grounds for tribulation. To go beyond this filthy lucre view of the matter, and to soar into the realms of politics, intelligent people must regret extremely the order for Samoa being countermanded, as, perhaps, had she reached here, it might have been considered a good opportunity for joint action being taken to disarm the natives, a work that we all know is of the utmost importance.

## TO FLOAT THE STEAMER.

## Arthur McDowall Tells How He Will Float the Stranded Miowera.

Captain McDowall, one of two contractors who floated the steamer Waimanalo off the Mokuleia beach some time ago, has been awarded the tender for floating the stranded steamer Miowera.

Captain and Mrs. McDowall were seen last evening.

"I am glad that you got the tender for floating the Miowera," said the reporter.

"So am I," replied the captain with a smile. "Yes, and I am confident that I can float her today week if fine weather continues. I know I will succeed, or I would not have undertaken this job. I shall have her in the harbor before next Saturday week."

"What method will you use?"

"The pontoon system," he replied. "There are two or three ways of using the pontoon system, but I have not decided which of the three I will use. For my part, I shall employ all possible ingenuity for making the undertaking a success. I do not know yet how many men I am going to employ. I shall use all the steam power available on board the steamer. The tug and one of Wilder's steamers will be out there to do the towing as soon as I have the gear ready. I will work night and day."

"And Sunday too?"

"Yes; there will be no such thing as Sunday when I begin to do this work. I shall keep at it all the time until the steamer is floated."

"How many scows are you going to use?"

"About seven or eight. I shall sink them on both sides of the steamer and lash them with small chains. Big chains will be placed under the vessel to the other side, and I know where I am going to put the chains. I will use the largest chain procurable in town for putting under the steamer. I believe I can get the services of two of the government steam fire engines to pump out the water from the sunken scows."

"Have you had experience in this line before?"

"Most decidedly yes. I have had considerable experience, but not in this country."

The following officers were elected by the stockholders of the Koloa Sugar Co., to serve for the ensuing year: President, Paul Isenberg; vice-president, W. E. A. Cropp; treasurer, J. F. Hackford; secretary, C. M. Cooke; auditor, E. Suhr.

## ON BOARD THE CRUISER.

## How Thanksgiving Day Will Be Observed.

U. S. F. S. PHILADELPHIA,  
HONOLULU, H. I.,  
October 20th, 1893.

MR. EDITOR: It is proposed (having got the permission of the commanding officer) to have a big time on board the above ship on the 28th of next month (Thanksgiving day). The forenoon will be taken up with sports on board and boat races between this ship's crew and the Adams'. We will have the usual Thanksgiving dinner at noon, and in the afternoon we will have a big spread with the ship's company of the Adams for guests. The above will be accompanied with the usual dancing, etc.

In the evening we will have a performance by the Philadelphia's minstrel troupe.

I send you this as some of the boys have already sent a copy to the Star.

Believe me, yours truly,

T. J. R., SEAMAN.

## ASKING FOR SALVAGE.

## The Steam Fishing Vessel U. S. Grant Sues John D. Spreckels.

The trial of the suit of the owners of the steam fishing vessel U. S. Grant against J. D. Spreckels & Bro. for salvage has been commenced before Judge Morrow in the United States circuit court. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that on May 21, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock in the morning, the Grant discovered a vessel sending up signals of distress and rapidly drifting on the rocks near Point Diablo. The Grant went to the rescue and found the endangered vessel to be the John D. Spreckels, sugar laden, bound for this port. The Grant, its owners say, saved the John D. Spreckels at a great risk and towed the ship into port. For this they demand a sufficient sum to reimburse them for the risk taken and the trouble and expense incurred. The complaint values the John D. Spreckels at \$50,000 and its cargo of sugar at \$150,000.—S. F. Examiner.

## SAYS HE WON'T LEAVE.

## Keonikou Likes Lunalilo Home Too Much to Move.

Keonikou, a native who has been living at the Lunalilo home for some time, had a slight argument with another octogenarian inmate, and to prove that his side of the case was the correct one he knocked his opponent down. Prize fighting is a pastime that is not allowed at the home, and the belligerent Hawaiian was told to pack up his things and leave. This he stoutly refused to do, and no persuasion on the part of the powers that be could move him. The marshal was telephoned to, but refused to interfere, and at last accounts Keonikou was holding the fort.

## A NEW IDEA.

## A Plan to Anchor a Light Ship Outside the Harbor.

In view of the recent disaster several plans have been mentioned for improving the facilities of entrance, to obviate all danger of another such accident. The one that seems to meet with considerable favor, is that of placing a light ship some distance outside the harbor. Several ships are available for such purpose, and it would be much less expensive than building a new lighthouse or placing lights on Diamond Head and Barber's Point. One of the ships spoken of as available is the old Kaimiloa.

## A New Machine.

Mr. R. Catton, representing Mirlees, Watson & Yaryan, of Glasgow, Scotland, is engaged in putting up a Dethan-Ellwood fibre machine which he has placed at the disposal of Commissioner of Agriculture Marsden. Mr. Marsden will make a series of experiments with the machine, with a view of ascertaining the amount of fibre in several of our native plants, both wild and cultivated. Great results are expected from the use of this machine, and Mr. Marsden is confident of finding many useful fibrous plants among the flora of the islands.

The pet Kangaroo which was on board the steamship Miowera has been temporarily removed ashore. Mr. Clarence Crabbe is taking care of the animal during its brief sojourn in Hawaii nei. It will be returned to its owner when he is ready to leave.

## THE ADMIRAL TO LEAVE.

## He Receives Orders to Report at Once to San Francisco.

Admiral Skerrett will leave by the China on November 6th for San Francisco, where his flag will be transferred to the U. S. S. Boston. Just where he will be sent from there it is difficult to say, and the admiral himself is as much in the dark as anyone.

"I was greatly surprised to receive orders to leave Honolulu," said the admiral Thursday afternoon. "I expected to be here for some time to come and do not know where I will be sent to. Captain Barker of the Philadelphia will be the senior officer in my absence."

The admiral's family will probably accompany him, though they may not go until the following steamer.

## 'Frisco Mail Service.

On the subject of the San Francisco service, the postmaster-general states in his report to parliament that the twelve months agreement concluded with the contractors will end in November next, and that a further renewal until November, 1894, will be arranged. It will be for the new parliament to determine what shall be the future arrangements for maintenance of mail communications with Europe. No further action has been taken by the United States postoffice toward establishing a fortnightly mail service between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, nor has it increased its contributions to the present service. Heavy American territorial transit charges are still enforced, and it is now doubtful whether any reduction will be secured until the question is dealt with by the postal union convention, which is to meet at Washington in 1897. The San Francisco service shows a loss of \$7,485 19s 2d for the year, as against \$2,454 11s 11d for 1891, the difference being almost entirely due to increased payments for transit of homeward mails across America, and an Atlantic increase in the quantity of mail matter conveyed by San Francisco steamers has necessitated an assistant mail agent being sent by each vessel.—New Zealand Star.

## Pronounced a Job.

The Canadian-Honolulu-Australian steamship line is hopeful that the British Admiralty will class their vessels for the navy as merchant cruisers, or nautical Mercuries. Therein the company is likely to be disappointed. There have been loud complaints of late against the whole policy of subsidizing merchant steamers upon condition that they are available in war time. It subjects fleets not subsidized to a cruel competition—taxes them in fact for their rivals. Already there is enough of this in England. During war time there would be no difficulty in chartering hundreds of merchant steamers at low rates. This kind of subsidy is pronounced a job by the British.—S. F. Call.

## Another Steamer.

There is a possibility of another steamer being put on the Canadian-Australian line in the near future. The following dispatch to the New Zealand Herald is self-explanatory:

"LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Huddart states that he is willing the steamers should call at Brisbane, provided that Queensland grants a subsidy to the line. He is convinced that the other governments will agree to Rockhampton being made a port of call also, as soon as the third steamer is put on."

## Must Go to Jail.

A decision was handed down by the supreme court yesterday morning, which decided that Christian Gertz would have to serve out his six months' sentence and pay the fine of \$500, imposed by Judge Whiting for having opium in his possession unlawfully. Gertz had applied for a new trial on several grounds, but his petition was denied. An order was sent to the marshal yesterday, with instructions to take Mr. Gertz to jail and to enforce the payment of the fine.

## Died Yesterday.

Herman Uiole, the young German who was so terribly injured on the Paul Isenberg last Monday, died Friday at Queen's hospital. He had been suffering greatly for the last few days and his death was expected at any moment. As soon as the news was known the two German boats in the harbor flew their flags at half mast in his honor.



## Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1893.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BACKING.

The Provisional government stands in the position of a guardian of the political rights and liberty which were placed in its hands by the people in last January. The great mass meeting which preceded the overthrow of the monarchy represented the forefathers of Honolulu without distinction of nationality. They were moved by the necessity of political self preservation, and the power which was ultimately placed in the government's hands was derived through the action and with the consent of the taxpayers of Hawaii. It is therefore only with the consent and support of these citizens that the terms of the final settlement of the Hawaiian question can be justly consummated. We believe the Provisional government fully realizes this fact, and that should the proposition for annexation will be made without the consent, and after consultation with those supporting the government whose combination and resistance to the corruptions of the monarchy made the Provisional government possible.

As to the present intent and purpose of the foreigners of Hawaii there is no doubt. They did not go into the annexation movement with any idea of ever taking a hand from the plow. It would be fatal to the commercial and political interests of the islands to do so now.

The movement is backed by Englishmen, Germans, Portuguese and Americans, whose investments and homes are here. The annexation movement does not represent any one nationality, although a majority of its supporters are probably Americans and their descendants. Many of the most influential supporters are to be found among the English and German merchants and planters, while the Portuguese residents are almost to a man in favor of the movement.

So long as the Provisional government carries out the trust placed in its hands it will receive the political and moral support of the foreigners of Hawaii. They fully appreciate the fact that the Provisional government has given the islands the best and most economical regime the islands have had, with one brief exception, since the ante-Gibson days.

On the question of annexation the foreigners are virtually a unit. Outside of the few politicians who are putting themselves forward as leaders of the Honolulu natives, there are probably not more than a score of reputable citizens advocating the cause of ex-royalty. This fact is in itself significant. It shows the foreigners are as closely united as ever on the question of obtaining good government for Hawaii, and it also points to the fact that they are the power back of the Provisional government. The natives throughout the islands are already showing increased indifference to the restoration of the monarchy. This is perfectly natural. What the natives want is good times and peace; not politics and the tinsel of royalty.

## A HOPELESS UNDERTAKING.

Those feeble-minded folk among us who fancy that the public sentiment in the United States can be rallied to the rescue of the vanquished and vanished Hawaiian monarchy afford a curious study in mental pathology. They remind us of the story of the classical simpleton "who tried to milk a he-goat into a sieve." In the first place he got no milk, and in the second place, if he had got any the sieve

would not have held it. However much of the milk of human kindness the American people may possess, they will never "give down" for the benefit of a monarchical system which has gone to pieces through its own inherent weakness and rottenness. These bubble-blowers, and rainbow chasers, and seekers after fairy gold will learn in due time the magnitude of the task they have set for themselves, and will be sadder men, though it is unlikely that anything will ever make them wise. In the meantime, we extend to them that sympathy and commiseration which all right-minded people naturally feel for men who are spending their time and strength in a perfectly hopeless undertaking. Their efforts would be altogether comical, did not the depth of their delusion add a touch of pathos to the spectacle. Not having been born or brought up in the United States, they do not at all understand the character or temper of the people they are trying to work upon.

## HAMAKUA DOINGS.

## Death of Mrs. Charles Williams. Minor News Notes.

HONOLULU, Oct. 19th, 1893.—Death has removed from our midst a most estimable lady and friend in the person of Mrs. Chas. Williams. She had been suffering from disease for the past five months and at last succumbed on the 15th inst. (Saturday) at 6 A. M.

The deceased leaves besides her husband nine children to mourn her loss. She was thirty-six years old. She was interred at Kukuihaele. Her funeral took place on Sunday, 15th inst. from Kapulena, her residence, and was attended by a great concourse of Hamakua people.

Mr. Chas. Williams and his bereaved family have the sincerest condolences and sympathies of the people here.

The steamer Hawaii arrived at Paauhau landing at 6 A. M., 14th inst. She went up as far as Oukala and returned to Honolulu at 2:30 P. M.

It is with great regret Hamakua people hear of the Miowera as an abandoned wreck. Many have been the plans for her removal to deep water, formed by some of our salt water residents.

Judge Austin, circuit judge for the III and IV circuit districts passed enroute today for Hilo with his wife, they hailed from Kohala where the circuit court had its last sitting.

The Honokaa postmaster should be advised from headquarters to change the ink he uses with his rubber stamps to cancel the two cent lilac stamps. His blue ink hardly shows on the stamp, and many are those who use and reuse two cent lilac stamps. Thus the government is cheated of its just due.

The dry season thus far has cost five plantations cash losses to the amount of \$300,000.

Attendance at the Honokaa government school is large and school studies in the different classes are progressing favorably. Credit must be given to Miss Bessie Rickard and Mrs. Ritta Estep who have charge of the lower classes containing children from six to seven years old.

The Japanese gambling dens are reported as having been deserted on account of the incessant night rades of our vigilant police.

Mr. H. W. Andrews, head luna of Honomu sugar plantation has been in town some two or three days. He has been staying at the Honokaa central telephone offices.

M. M. G. Santa-Anna traveling man for Lycurgus, Fernandes & Co., Honolulu liquor dealers, is in town. He goes to Honolulu this week per Claudine and on the return trip will come up and land at Paauhau, so that he may have time to take orders for the Christmas holidays.

## The Cable.

A bill has been introduced in the house authorizing Celso Caesar Moreno and his associates to construct and maintain a cable line between California and the Hawaiian islands. No government subsidy is asked. Such a cable is greatly needed, as Honolulu is the most important city in the world which has no telegraph communication with other countries. A cable would bind Hawaiian and American interests more closely than ever.—N. Y. Tribune.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

## HILO NOTES.

## REV. MR. BAKER'S SPEECH AT THE CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

A Large Party Goes to the Volcano. News Items Large and Small.

HILO, Oct. 19th.—We appreciate the high compliment paid our fellow-townsmen, Rev. Edward P. Baker, when he was invited as one of the twenty-five hundred eminent men selected from all religious sects and denominations the world over to take part in the "Congress of Religions" at Chicago, and were pleased that circumstances permitted him to attend. We are also proud of the fact that he has had the honor of delivering an address before that august assembly, and that he put in a good word for Hawaii. Friends here received by the last mail, copies of the Chicago Tribune and Herald of the 23d of September, giving his address. According to the Herald report, after giving a brief account of the religious aspect here and describing the different sects and denominations represented, he says:

"Hawaiians here recently asked to be taken under the wing of the American eagle, but the United States (so I have just seen in the papers), does not want Hawaii. Very well! If Uncle Sam doesn't want her, John Bull does, and Hawaii will then be established when at length shall be established that finest of all routes for the navigation of the globe, the chief points of which are Liverpool, Halifax, the Canadian Pacific, Vancouver, the Hawaiian islands, Australia, India, the Suez canal and Gibraltar. The Atlantic ocean is the present Mediterranean of the world; but the future Mediterranean of the world will be the Pacific ocean. The possessor of the Hawaiian islands will hereafter dominate the Pacific ocean. Has Uncle Sam made up his mind that the North Pacific is to be a closed British sea? But Mr. Phelps' seal fishery argument at Paris doesn't look in this way. Uncle Sam should not be too afraid of wetting his feet. Abraham Lincoln used to speak of Uncle Sam's web feet."

"A small request, truly, Hawaii makes of Columbia for just barely helping us to secure civilized government. Hawaii is too small to take care of herself. I submit, ladies and gentlemen, that 90,000 is not population enough to constitute a sovereign, independent nation, levying war and concluding peace. It is all very well to say that Hawaii must be autonomous and free; but so saying is as if the good Samaritan had said to the wounded man at the roadside: 'I will not help you myself, nor let anybody else. I am going to stand guard over you to see that you are kept in a condition in which you are perfectly free to do as you please.'"

"That land where the hurricanes even are as gentle zephyrs; that land of fire, and which contains the two greatest volcanoes on the face of the earth (the Hawaiians are the true fire worshippers); that land which God has not yet finished creating (and new land was actually formed as late as 1887); that land of the breadfruit, magnolia and palm; this land I say, though small, sends its greeting to the whole world in parliament assembled, and expresses the hope that with all of the civilized world Dr. John Henry Barrows will organize a second great parliament of religions to meet in the city of Paris in the year 1900 in the twentieth century world's exposition (applause)."

Dr. Baker is an able supporter of any cause he espouses, and should be accorded a prominent place among the champions of the cause of annexation abroad.

He certainly made a brave and an eloquent attempt to turn his great opportunity of a hearing before the people of the United States to the advantage of his adopted country.

Mrs. L. Severance gave an afternoon tea to the married ladies of Hilo on Thursday, the 12th inst., which the "fair ones" report was a social event to be remembered. Each guest was requested to wear a distinguishing head dress of her own choice representing some sect, country or historical personage of any century, and to bring a quotation appropriate to the character or age chosen.

This novel arrangement gave zest to the affair, and the ladies were busy for days consulting ancient books and magazines and reviewing their Chautauqua lore for ideas.

The hostess appeared as "Lady Pompadour," and Lady Washington, a gipsy, Psyche, the modern girl, and other characters too numerous to mention were represented by the guests. An ancient "callash," resurrected from a missionary trunk, occasioned great

amusement with the quotation: "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." That is, so the ladies say: "Man"-kind was not present.

Our custom house officials have had to wear their high hats for several days past owing to the unusually erect state of their hair, like Jim Fenton, "they were scart." The port surveyor discovered that a box brought here by the Harvester had not been properly listed and, of course, suspected "dope" (as he should), so opened it the other evening at the custom house, in the presence of the collector and—horrors!—found that it contained human skulls and bones.

The Harvester arrived on the 11th inst., 13 days from San Francisco, bringing a full cargo of general merchandise and plantation supplies; and the steamer Hawaii has been busy for the past few days carrying some of the cargo to Hakalan.

Mr. R. Callender, an English evangelist who has had charge of the Anglican church at Paawilo, Hamakua, for a year, and who intends returning to England next month, has been in town for a week. He preached an eloquent sermon at the foreign church Sunday, and has held several evening meetings especially for the young people.

A party from Laupahoehoe are camping at Puuakalo, and on Monday this week E. N. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Nellie Sisson, and Miss Daniels started up the mountain to join them.

This afternoon a party of nineteen Hiloites will start for the volcano, and intend to make the whole journey on wheels, under the leadership of Mr. J. R. Wilson. They will spend the first night at Olua as guests of Mr. Mason, Mr. Le Blonde, Mr. E. D. Baldwin and the "mountain view house," and go through to the volcano Friday, returning all the way to Hilo on Saturday.

The circuit court official returned to town by steamer and overland this week apparently well pleased with the first term at Kohala.

## Princess Kaiulani's Guardian.

Mr. Theophilus H. Davies of England, the guardian of Princess Kaiulani, claimant to the defunct throne of Hawaii, was among the visitors at the White House and it was naturally supposed that he would endeavor to enlist the president's sympathy in his ward's lost cause. It turned out, however, that he had merely called to renew a pleasant acquaintance with Private Secretary Thurber, formed when he and the princess were here in the spring. At least that is the explanation of his visit given at the White House. Mr. Thurber told a Star reporter that Mr. Davies had called to see him and had not even requested an audience with the president. He left his card for the president as a measure of respect, but did not seek a personal interview.

Mr. Davies is on his way to Honolulu by way of San Francisco and stopped over in this city enroute. The princess is still in England. Mr. Davies goes to Hawaii in her interests in the possible event of the restoration of the monarchy.—Washington Star.

## Temperance Beverages.

An English journal furnishes the following suggestions for non-alcoholic drinks:

"Stokos is prepared thus: Put from four to six ounces of fresh oatmeal, ground as fine as flour, into a pan, mix with a little cold water to the substance of cream, then add five or six ounces of loaf sugar and a fresh lemon cut in slices with the pipes taken out; add a gallon of boiling water. Stir thoroughly while the water is being poured on. Use hot, warm or cold. The lemon may be omitted, or any other flavoring used instead. Costs 3d. a gallon, or five gallons 1s.; four lemons are enough for five gallons.

"Cokos is a good nourishing drink, made as follows: Put four ounces of fresh fine ground oatmeal and four ounces of cocoa into a pan, mixed with a little cold water into a thin batter, then add six ounces of sugar, pour on a gallon of boiling water (stir while water is being added). Take to the field in a stone jar. Costs 4d. a gallon.

"Hopkos is a good harvest drink: Boil one-half ounce of ginger (bruised) in one and one-half gallons of water for twenty-five minutes; then strain and bottle, or put into a cask while hot; it will be ready for drinking when cold. It should be kept in a cool place. Dried horehound may be used instead of hops. Costs 3d. a gallon."

The inventor of "stokos," "cokos" and "hopkos" is Mr. John Abbey, of Norwich, who says they have become quite popular with the crop-gatherers of 1892.

In a house in London there is a room the walls of which are completely papered with postage stamps. It is estimated that these stamps would be worth \$5,000,000 but for the circumstance that they are not genuine.

## CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Sir Hector Langevin Declines His Means Absorption and Annexation.

There is considerable talk in Canada just now over the rumored reconstruction of the Dominion cabinet, and it seems to be generally conceded that Sir Hector Langevin, who retired under a cloud a year or so ago, will soon resume his old portfolio of minister of public works. Sir Hector is 67 years old and was born in Quebec of French parentage. He

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, served 33 years in the cabinet and has a very large personal following. His friends are now of the opinion that he was made a scapegoat in the McGreevy matter, and they are anxious for him to return to public life. Sir Hector has always been a loyal subject of the queen, and in a recent interview on the subject of Canadian independence and annexation he expressed himself as follows:

"I contend that independence for us means absorption. Some say that 'annexation' could not take place otherwise than by a treaty made freely by both countries according to their mutual interests and wishes. What freedom could independent Canada expect with its 3,000,000 of people from the United States and their 70,000,000 of population? I am therefore of opinion that any treaty in such a case would be dictated to the weak nation by the powerful one."

"The annexation of our country to the United States would not promote the commercial prosperity or general welfare of Canada or of the province of Quebec. It would at once take away from us our best customer. The tariff of the United States would become ours. Our manufactures and industries would be in competition with those of the United States. Canada would be flooded with the manufactured goods of our great neighbors, and very soon our own manufactures and industries would disappear or fall into the hands of the Americans of the United States."

"We are better off with our present position. We deal ourselves with our own tariffs. We may change them when we please. We have all the advantages of an independent state without its dangers and without many of its burdens. Annexation would mean that in case of war our soldiers would have to go to any part of the United States for their defenses. We would have to contribute to their army, navy, general administration of the Union and embassy and consular expenses. My opinion is that instead of improving our position we would be worse off. When our population has increased to 25,000,000 or 30,000,000, then may be the time to consider what changes may be made in our political position. A nation of 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 of people could not be absorbed as one of 5,000,000."

## MR. HOLMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Personality of Chairman Sayers of the House Appropriations Committee.

Joseph D. Sayers of Bastrop, Tex., who succeeds Mr. Holman as chairman of the appropriations committee of the house of representatives, is now serving his fifth consecutive term in the house, having been first elected to the Forty-ninth congress. During his first term he was on the committee on naval affairs, and during his second term was appointed a member of the committee on appropriations, where he has served ever since. Consequently he is not without experience in the affairs of the committee of which he is now the head, and as his speeches have always been generously applauded by his Democratic associates it is to be presumed that his method of conducting its affairs will have the approval of his party.

Mr. Sayers is a man of commanding appearance. His height is about 5 feet 9 inches, and he probably weighs 180 pounds. His hair is dark, and his eyes are brown, and he is energetic and stirring. He is a native of Mississippi and was born at Grenada Sept. 23, 1841. When but 10 years of age, he accompanied his father on his removal to Texas, where they settled at Bastrop, in which town he has ever since resided. His early education was received at the Bastrop Military academy, and before he was 20 years old he entered the Confederate army, serving till the close of the war.

When peace was proclaimed, Mr. Sayers went back to Bastrop and taught school for awhile. At the same time he studied law, and on his admission to the bar in 1866 entered into partnership with Hon. George W. Jones. Mr. Sayers was a state senator during the session of 1873 and lieutenant governor of Texas in 1879 and 1880. He was first elected to congress in 1885.

Though his committee has been shorn of some of the power it possessed in the days when Sam Randall as its chairman was virtually dictator of procedure in the house, it is still among the most important committees of congress, and Mr. Sayers' manner of directing it is certain to be closely scrutinized by the whole country.

## Self Supporting Soldiers.

The Prince of Montenegro says that soldiers ought not only to be fighters, but workers, and he therefore decrees that every private must plant 200 vines, every general 20 olive trees, every chief de battalion 10, every lieutenant 5 and every corporal 1. The prince reckons that by this means the country will be enriched next spring by 4,000,000 vines and 50,000 olive trees.

Daily ADVERTISER, 50 cents per month. Delivered by carriers.

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October 23, 1893.

There's as much difference in the quality of fence wire as there is between a poor quality of paints and Hendry's Ready Mixed. American wire, the kind usually sold here, is not as good as the English or German, for that reason we do not keep it. We import ours direct from the manufacturers in Europe and it has given perfect satisfaction wherever we have sold it. Now about paints! When we conclude to add to our new lines, it is only after careful consideration. If the article happens to be new to this district we first investigate and ascertain the quality first and then the demand; on the other hand if the article is something already in the market and the tastes and needs of the people demand something better correspondence or interviews with the manufacturers give us the necessary information as to whether it may be improved upon Hendry's Ready Mixed Paint in the result of a conference. Like other storekeepers we have sold mixed paints since this business was started, but they were for carriages, Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints are for high class interior or exterior decoration.

The demand for improvements in fences resulted in our obtaining the agency for Jones' Locked Fence and in it you will find the strongest and most economical wire fence in the world. Six cents a piece for wire stays is more economical than redwood posts at 18 cents and yet the stays admirably fill the place of the posts. A mile of this fence a week is about our average sale.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office of the

Hawaiian Gazette Co.,

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Honolulu.

The Planters' Monthly

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Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs by mailing them copies of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and DAILY ADVERTISER.



## MILLS ARRIVES.

THE NEW CONSUL-GENERAL  
COMES ON THE  
OCEANIC.

He is Uncommunicative on the Hawaiian Situation at Washington.

As the steamer Oceanic steamed up the harbor Tuesday afternoon, a large crowd of people were congregated on the wharf, hoping for the arrival of either Minister Willis or Consul-General Mills, or both. The latter came, and, though he tried to avoid any demonstration, he could not help having his arm almost shaken off his body by the enthusiastic natives on the wharf.

As soon as the steamer docked, Consul-General Severance, Vice-Consul Boyd and Major Potter went on board to welcome Mr. Mills. As soon as he could make his way through the dense crowd on the wharf, Mr. Mills was driven to the consulate. The crowd followed him to the carriage, cheering and waving their hats, and many followed the carriage till it reached the consulate.

Mr. Mills was seen on the steamer, and said he was very glad to be here again. "I came very near missing the Oceanic, as the train I was on was twenty-four hours late, and I only arrived in San Francisco the day the steamer left."

"There is nothing new that I can tell you now. Everything is very quiet in Washington, as far as Hawaiian affairs are concerned. We had a splendid passage down, and I enjoyed every moment of it; but you may be sure I am most pleased to be on terra firma again."

One of the passengers stated that Mr. Mills had said that he would "have to see the Admiral as soon as he arrived in Honolulu." Whether in connection with matters pertaining to annexation or not could not be ascertained. Mr. Mills could probably say a good deal if he wished, but he evidently considers, as did Mr. Blount, that silence is golden.

## BLAINE AND SPRECKELS.

Prior to the accession of Kamehameha III. as king of the Hawaiian Islands, all the land of the island kingdom were regarded as the property of the king, but, in 1840, Kamehameha made a tripartite division of them. One-third he retained as crown lands for the benefit of himself and his heirs, the other two-thirds were divided among the natives, or set aside as government lands for the purpose of raising revenue. The bulk of that portion which was given to the natives has been sold by them, and now constitutes a part of the sugar plantations.

It is proposed by the Hawaiian Provisional government that the lands, formerly known as crown lands, should be cut up into homesteads and small holdings to induce a permanent settlement, a general improvement of the country and a diversity of agricultural interests. This is the plan of President Dole. He does not stand alone in his desire to elevate his country and its people, although there are selfish sugar planters who prefer large holdings, worked by Chinese serfs, to satisfy their individual lust for gain.

Secretary Blaine was alive to the situation, and the undesirability of a large Chinese settlement in Hawaii. In an official dispatch, dated December 1, 1881, addressed to Minister James M. Comly, he said: "The industrial and productive development of Hawaii is on the increase, and the native people, never sufficiently numerous to develop the full resources of the islands, have been supplemented by an adventitious labor element, from China mainly, until the rice and sugar fields are largely filled by aliens. The worst of this state of things is that it must inevitably keep on in increasing ratio, the native class growing smaller, the insular production larger and the immigration to supply the want of labor greater every year." In the light of subsequent events, these words seem almost prophetic. During the decade since they were penned the native people have in-

deed grown fewer, the insular production has grown larger and the immigration, from China mainly, has grown greater every year. Mr. Spreckels knows this, and he dreads annexation worse than leprosy, because it would check this Chinese labor supply and diminish his saccharine profits. He cares as little for the "native element" as he does for the interests of the United States.

Mr. Blaine not only saw the inevitable, he also suggested a remedy. He thought that "a purely American form of colonization in such a case would meet all the phases of the problem." He suggested that the United States could supply "the necessary labor trained in the rice swamps and cane fields of the southern states." It seems almost like an intervention of providence that Claus Spreckels should now come along with thoughts of this same southern labor, which he characterizes as the only well paid labor in the United States, and it is suggestive of former conferences between the statesman and the sugar planter.—Springfield Union.

## BLOUNT'S PROGRAMME.

A Washington paper professes to have penetrated the secret of Mr. Blount's Hawaiian report. It asserts that Mr. Blount takes the ground that no action should be taken by the United States in the direction of annexation or the establishment of a protectorate without the consent of the natives. The report is said to recommend that all questions relating to annexation or a protectorate be submitted to a vote of all the natives, as well as foreigners, and that the future policy of the United States respecting Hawaii be determined by their decision. This, says our Washington contemporary, "practically means that the queen is to be restored to power, as she is said to be popular among the natives, and it will mean the further and complete ascendancy of Claus Spreckels." It is possible that the nature of Mr. Blount's report may have been correctly guessed at, but the conclusion drawn from it does not necessarily follow. It is quite likely that the kanakas, under present conditions, would vote against annexation, but that does not mean the restoration of the queen. The question, so far as known, is not to be submitted to vote. The question is simply whether the islands are to come under the control of the United States. If the people vote in the negative, the present government remains in control, unless the partisans of the queen are strong enough to overthrow it, which is not likely. Certainly it is not the business of the United States to help them. Probably, if the idea of annexation were definitely abandoned, the Provisional government would set up a constitution with limited suffrage, and things would go on regardless of the wishes of the natives. The most desirable thing would be to have the present uncertainty in some way brought to an end. No doubt President Cleveland would have sent a message to the senate on the Hawaiian question long ago if he had not feared that it would be used to delay action on silver. The Hawaiians are unfortunate in being tangled up in the row over the Sherman law. They could not possibly have had their revolution at a worse time. First they tripped over a change of administrations and then fell into the chaos of a financial panic. But even senator's speeches have an end, and before long we shall once more have an established foreign policy.—S. F. Examiner.

## HAWAIIAN EXHIBIT.

## The Concession for Coffee and Refreshments Already Let.

The Hawaiian exhibition company has issued a pamphlet in which it is proposed to organize with a capital of \$50,000, one half of which is to be issued to cash subscribers and one half to the promoters, for the purpose of furthering a Hawaiian exhibit at the Midwinter fair at San Francisco.

An interview Mr. T. W. Hobron, agent for the exhibition company, discloses the fact that the concession for selling coffee and light refreshments has been given to Mr. Tom May. Mr. Allen Herbert will be associated with Mr. May and will superintend operations at the Midwinter fair.

"It is a pleasure to sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Stickney & Dentler, druggists, Republic, Ohio, "because a customer after once using it, is almost certain to call for it when again in need of such a medicine. We sell more of it than of any other cough medicine we handle, and it always gives satisfaction." For coughs, colds and croup it is without an equal. For sale by all dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co.  
Agents for H. I.

## A LOST WILL.

## Robert Brown, of Koolau, Hides His Now Last Testament.

A curious will case has just come to light. Some time ago John Cooke and Robert Brown, of Koolau, were great friends. Brown was the younger, but he made his will in favor of the elder man. That will he left in the possession of his heir, and thereby hangs a tale.

When Brown made his last will and testament in favor of Cook the latter was fully aware of the circumstance and kept the will in his desk, with the full consent of Mr. Brown. A few days ago Mr. Cook was called to Hawaii on business. He left word for Mr. Brown to go to his desk, where he kept his money, and to help himself to such sums as he saw fit.

Mr. Brown was taken sick and went to the Queen's hospital. Before going there he had been to Mr. Cook's house, and had, presumably, helped himself to the contents of the desk. While at the hospital he died.

When Mr. Cook went to Hawaii the will that Brown had made was safe in his desk. When he came back Brown was dead and the will was gone from his desk. He did not, at the time, connect the disappearance of the will with Mr. Brown's sickness, and when he was asked by Mr. Eckart, of the hospital, what he should do with the clothes of Mr. Brown, Mr. Cook said to burn them, as they were of no use to him, or to anyone that he knew of.

Here was where Mr. Cook made his mistake. In the clothes that Mr. Brown wore was the will that he had made in favor of Mr. Cook, and the latter had ordered those same clothes burned; and burned they were, regardless of their valuable contents.

Now that the will is burned Mr. Cook is not sure whether he is the heir or not. If the witnesses to the will can be produced he will probably come into the property left by Mr. Brown; if not it will fall to his heirs if he has any, or to the government if no heirs can be found. The next time Mr. Cook is asked about clothing he will stop and think before he orders it burned.

## A CHINESE SMUGGLER.

## A Maunakea Street Chinaman Ties to Hide Opium in His Trousers.

Low Chow, a member of the Chinese firm of Boo Yuen Lung & Co., was arrested Wednesday, and charged with having opium in possession. Four tins of the drug were found hidden in the voluminous folds of Chow's trousers, and he was a very weak Chinaman when he was searched at the station.

Chow, with a brother Celestial, was observed by Officer Stone to be acting rather suspiciously on board the Oceanic Wednesday morning. They were watched by Officer Stone, who saw them buy eight tins of opium, and go into one of the petty officer's rooms, presumably to secrete the stuff. Chow immediately left the ship, and, jumping into a hack, started to drive up town. He was not quick enough for Stone, however, for the officer followed him into the carriage, and drove at once to the police station. Chow made but little "kick," but protested his innocence. When he was searched, and the four tins found between his legs, he wilted at once.

Stone, the arresting officer, then started back to the wharf, to catch the accomplice. He was a little late, however, and although he found his man, he had had plenty of time to secrete the opium. He accompanied the officer to the station, and went on Chow's bonds.

## As Accurate as Usual.

The editor of the Hawaiian Star has made a slight miscalculation in his article on the Midwinter Fair. He says that the number of people living in the bay district is about 375,000 souls. As a matter of fact, the population of the counties near enough to the city of San Francisco to permit their inhabitants to visit the fair and return to their homes the same day was nearly 700,000 in 1890, according to the census of that year, and will not be much less than 800,000 on the 1st of January, 1894. In addition, there are at least 200,000 people more to whom the fair will be easily and economically accessible. The writer made the mistake of ignoring the fact that nearly three-fourths of California's population resides in the bay counties, or those immediately adjoining.—S. F. Chronicle.

## Baby's Blood Skin and Scalp Cleansed Purified and Beautified Of every Humor Eruption and Disease

By the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies and methods of treatment fail. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing of Itching and Burning Eczemas, and other itching, scaly, crusted, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure.



## CUTICURA

The great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, instantly allay the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal raw and irritated surfaces, clear the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restore the hair, while Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and hereditary elements, and thus removes the cause.

25¢ All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair, 64 pages, 200 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 500 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of priceless value. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50¢; CUTICURA SOAP, 25¢; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50¢. Prepared by FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

## Bad Complexions,

pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands are prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated Cuticura Soap. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most complexional disfigurements. Price, 50¢.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I.

1383-y

## FRESH -- GOODS

Just to hand Ex. G. N. Wilcox and Ladstock.

## MORTONS CASTOR OIL,

MORTONS HAIR OIL, 1/2 and 1/4 pints,

SWEET ALMOND OIL,

CAMPHOR, 1 oz. tablets,

## BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

SODA BICARB, CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

## A1 CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM

GOSNELL'S CHERRY BLOSSOM

Perfume and Soap,

## ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE and WOOD VIOLET,

## BAYLEY'S ESS. BOQUET,

WILLIMAN'S EMBROCATION,

KNO'S FRUIT SALT,

BISHOPS CITRATE MAGNESIA,

ROGER and GALLEY'S PARFUM PEAU d'ESPAGNE,

## ESPICS ASTHMA CIGARETTES,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT,

PEARS' GLYCERINE SOAP,

## Bryant and May's Wax Vestas,

FOR SALE BY

## HOLLISTER &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

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## ASK FOR

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S

AC 10¢ each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Liebig Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may be had at the office of this paper.



Purify your Blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is unsurpassed. As a tonic,

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

assists the process of digestion, stimulates the liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by fatigue or illness. Many people waste money by experimenting with compounds, the principal recommendation of which would seem to be their "cheapness." The most reliable medicines are costly, and can be retailed at moderate prices only when the manufacturing chemist handles the raw materials in large quantities. It is economy, therefore, to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the valuable components of which are imported, wholesale, from the regions where these articles are richest in medicinal properties.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Cures others, will cure you

HOLLISTER & CO., 109 FORT ST. HONOLULU.

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## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

-HAVE-

## Just Received

PER GERMAN BANK PAUL ISENBERG

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

## DOMESTICS,

## DRESS GOODS,

## FLANNELS, Etc.

## TAILORS' GOODS.

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## PLANTATION SUPPLIES

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## PIANOS.

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NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU.

Imported and Dealer in

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AND EVERY LINE OF

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Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

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THE ONLY COMPLETE PRINTING ON THE ISLANDS.

Blank -- Book -- Manufacturers!

YOUR CHOICE OF

16 Styles of Binding,  
4 Grades of Paper,  
10,000 Ways of Ruling,  
Plain or Flexible Back,  
Printed or Blank Headings,  
Patronize Home Industry.



## Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1893

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I saw Mr. Thurston in Chicago the day I left that city, October 1, and he said there was nothing new to report regarding our treaty or Hawaiian affairs.

He did not credit the story published in the papers regarding the recommendation said to have been made by Mr. Blount of submitting the question to a popular vote, and it certainly did not come from Secretary Gresham, or the president, as absolutely nothing has been made public by either of them respecting the report, and if it did so recommend, it could have no influence on the action of the Provisional government.

The only remark that has been made by the president was in response to a senator who inquired of him if anything was likely to be done at the extra session regarding Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Cleveland replied, "Nothing whatever will be done until after our financial affairs are settled."

This is authentic, and means that nothing will be done at the extra session, or even at the regular December session, until after the silver and tariff questions are definitely disposed of. These are considered of paramount importance at Washington, and Hawaiian matters must lie in abeyance till the more important domestic questions are settled.

The only thing that remains for us is to firmly maintain the present position of Hawaiian affairs under the Provisional government and at once sit down on any attempt to force restoration of the monarchy from whatever source it may come.

H. M. W.

THE SYMPATHY DODGE.

The Bulletin not being able to compete with its business rivals either under the defunct monarchy or the Provisional government is again reduced to playing the sympathy dodge in the hope of prolonging its lease on life, which its merits as a business concern or a newspaper would long since have closed with a period. The printing law under which the Provisional government has been letting government printing since last January is the same law under which all went "merry as a marriage bell" with the Bulletin when it was engaged in the pleasant task of sucking "treasury pap" under ex-royalty.

The Bulletin whines at the unjustness of the old law. We admit that almost any thing pertaining to either the politics or business methods of the monarchy has been for years open to criticism and amendment. The printing law which was interpreted by the rule of favoritism in the most open and barefaced manner under the monarchy, especially by the Gibson and National reform regimens, certainly needs the amendment which the Provisional government is proposing to give it through the resolution lately introduced by the minister of finance. Had the monarchy remained in power, which was impossible after its abuses, it is more than likely the law would never have been changed and the Bulletin would never have whined.

At present we intend only replying to the strictures of the Bulletin made against the ADVERTISER and the Hawaiian Gazette Company. When the merits of this "jobbery" or printing law, long in force under the monarchy, comes up for discussion the ADVERTISER will have something to say on the awarding of printing contracts under that law, as it was formerly interpreted, which will more than likely not be edifying to the royalists.

The Bulletin asserts that an investigation "of the advertising and

printing expenses of the Provisional government" since last January "would show that the Hawaiian Gazette Company (owner of the ADVERTISER) simply lives and moves and has its being from the public funds." This statement we brand as a lie; this is the plain English of it, and when the Bulletin's attack is so evidently made from business jealousy, as in this instance, there is no necessity of mincing matters by seeking a more polite and less expressive epithet.

Perhaps the Bulletin, which is lately given to using the truth with such persistent frugality, will remember the time under the monarchy when a notice was posted in the interior office ordering that advertising was not to be given the ADVERTISER without the special order of the head of that department? This was before the Provisional government came into power, when the Bulletin had full swing on "treasury pap" under the National reform party; and yet, in 1892, the ADVERTISER had more advertising and subscription patronage than would have been necessary to buy twice over all the issued stock of the Bulletin Company at par value. If the Bulletin wishes to challenge this statement, let it produce its figures and they will be met with sworn statements.

This was under the monarchy, when neither the ADVERTISER nor weekly HAWAIIAN GAZETTE were given a government job except when the law demanded it should be given to the papers of the largest circulation, or where it was necessary to have notices published on the other islands.

The ADVERTISER and the Hawaiian Gazette Company managed to get along without government aid under the monarchy, and the same feat could just as easily be performed under the Provisional or any other government established in Hawaii, if any political change, such as the one which now appears to be swamping the Bulletin, should take place again. The ADVERTISER and Hawaiian Gazette Company are established upon business and not political principles, and this fact is fully appreciated by the advertisers and the reading public of Hawaii, as our books will show when compared in any year lately and in any department, with those of our bankrupt contemporary.

One other point. The Bulletin charges that the ADVERTISER, as one of "the organs," has been "gobbling up patronage without authority." We are under the painful necessity of again exchanging the lie direct with our contemporary. The ADVERTISER has a general bid for government advertising, and when its services are needed the government becomes its patron. Our prices are fixed, and special bids have never been made from this office to cut under other newspapers. The Bulletin mentions an instance where "the publication of the laws was given out to the lowest bidder" under the monarchy. Perhaps the less the Bulletin has to say about that piece of gross favoritism the better, as the bids referred to are still on record.

As already stated the pumping plant at the Makiki reservoir is now in working order and the pumps are throwing into the mains of the Honolulu water system some million and a half gallons daily, without running at their full capacity. The water is lifted one hundred and fifty feet to the reservoir. One of the good effects of this government work is that the surplus water is flowing into the Nuuanu reservoir which is some fifty feet lower than the one at Makiki. The benefits derived from the new work are being felt and appreciated throughout the city. The present improvement shows how much can be accomplished with the expenditure of a small amount of public money, when political jobbery and favoritism are withdrawn from the conduct of public bureaus.

The Honokaa Sugar Co. elected the following officers yesterday: President, F. A. Schaefer; vice-president, J. Marsden; treasurer, J. Hoting; secretary, H. Renjes; auditor, M. McInerney.

## THEY ASKED RESTORATION.

Now John F. Colburn Demands Indemnity for Needy Royalists.

Under date of Honolulu, September 12th, John F. Colburn, a member of the deposed Hawaiian queen's cabinet, writes to Caesar Celso Moreno, of this city, as follows:

"I have refrained from corresponding with any one in regard to the revolution that happened in our country, owing to the position that I held in her majesty Liliuokalani's cabinet. We all anticipated that President Cleveland would appoint some one whom he had confidence in to investigate and sift the matter to the bottom, and the gentleman that he did send, Mr. J. H. Blount, was the right man in the right place.

"He has given satisfaction to both parties. I think, that is, the way he has conducted himself and his investigations. What his report will be, or what he will advise as the best for Hawaii no one except those immediately connected with him knows. I, speaking for myself—and I know I am voicing the sentiments of the Hawaiian people and such foreigners as have not allowed themselves to be narrow-minded by the object of immediate personal gain—hope and trust and do pray that the president of the United States of America and his chief advisers will do what is right, fair, just, and equitable for us, considering that our queen has been deprived of her throne, loyal subjects of their queen and the country precipitated into the trouble and debt through the connivance and assistance of America's representative and naval commander, and the troops and guns of the good ship Boston.

"The Hawaiian people ask from America nothing more than what is right, and that is to restore things as they were January 17, 1893, and indemnify us for damages. I care nothing for these people here, Thurston and the rest of his missionary brethren and their followers. The United States government, through its representative and naval commander, did us the wrong. Had they not acquiesced in the crimes that the rebels planned, and not only lent their moral assistance, but their physical assistance, against all international courtesy, Liliuokalani and her government would be in power today. Hawaii would be prospering as has been her wont, and peace and happiness would reign supreme.

"We are waiting patiently for the affair, and the sooner it is decided the better it will be for all concerned. If our fate is to be annexed against our will we will have to succumb then to the inevitable, and will take our poison like men, although it will be a big dose, but if Providence shall rule that 'right shall be might,' then I expect our political enemies will swallow their medicine as it becomes them.

"The Hawaiian queen and her loyal subjects are accepting the situation like Christians. Will they not receive their just reward?"—Washington Post, Sept. 26th.

## ADMIRAL GEORGE BROWN.

He is Now in Command of a Navy Yard.

Commodore George Brown, who has been promoted to rear-admiral by President Cleveland, is now in command of the Norfolk navy yard. He is a native of Indiana and was appointed to the naval academy from that state. He served through the war with distinction. He was at Valparaiso at the break-out of the Balmaceda revolution.

Admiral Brown has seen a vast deal of service in the Pacific. He was in command of the vessels in Hawaiian waters for a considerable period and was on friendly terms with ex-queen Liliuokalani. It will be recalled that it was through Admiral Brown's efforts that the United States was granted by the queen's government the use of Pearl-river harbor as a naval coaling station.

Admiral Brown favors the establishment of a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands, believing, as he does, that the natives are incapable of self-government. His promotion meets with a great deal of favor among naval officers. Brown is a democrat, but notwithstanding this is a very intimate friend of ex-President Harrison. Harrison appointed his son to the naval academy.—S. F. Chronicle.

J. M. Vivas and J. M. Teixeira, publishers of the Portuguese paper *La Sentinella*, were held to answer in the circuit court in bonds of \$100 each in the charge of libel.

## SPRECKELS GOT THERE.

But Somehow He Failed to Stay, and the Annexationists were Sorry to See Him Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Hawaiian question has again been brought to prominence by the recent visit to Washington of Mr. Claus Spreckels, who has come out as a strong anti-annexationist in order that he may continue to employ cheap coolie labor on his sugar plantations. He started a controversy with Hawaiian Minister Thurston and got utterly routed, and since then Mr. Spreckels has left Washington, much to the regret of those who favor annexation, because they knew that his presence did harm to his own cause. They were really sorry to see him leave town, because his utterances have so plainly and strongly accentuated the fact that annexation is not desired as a sugar conspiracy in any way, but that anti-annexation is the desideratum of Mr. Spreckels that he may establish a planters' plutocracy of the few in opposition to the desires of the Provisional government to make it a white man's country conducted on American lines. The sentiment in favor of annexation is just as strong in Washington as ever it was, but other prominent topics, and the uncertainty of how Mr. Cleveland will act, keep opinions from being expressed.

It was remarked that Mr. Spreckels did not appear before the ways and means committee when the sugar men had their hearing. He probably thought it best not to do so, as he might have been cross-questioned too closely by the committee as to his diversified sugar interests. In recent years Mr. Spreckels has become known as a lobbyist at Washington, and, it is true, he generally finds some political henchman willing to do his bidding. One of these was ex-Senator Felton, who is said to owe his political advancement entirely to Spreckels. Mr. Felton's successor, Senator Perkins, is also a friend of the sugar monopolist, being, in fact, associated in business with him as a large stockholder and director in Spreckels' steamship company; and no doubt Spreckels had something to say as to the appointment of the new California senator, who will not be able to help him much politically, because he has hardly acquired his political land legs. Spreckels has always had a great idea of his own influence and importance here, though few others have. He is a liberal contributor to the campaign funds of the republican party in California, but how he expects this to help him with a democratic administration it is hard to say. Should Mr. Cleveland decide against annexation, Spreckels will without any doubt take to himself the credit of having worked it and "fixed him."—New York Sun.

Among the passengers of the Oceanic are Pung Quong Yu and Wang Hung Ting, both Chinamen of high degree, who are returning to their native land. They were the first and second secretaries of legation to the former Chinese minister to Washington. Chang Gun Hing, formerly Chinese consul-general to New York, is also a passenger, bound for Hongkong.

## O! the Agony

Of Those who Suffer from Scrofula

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies, Soothes, Heals, CURES.

Mr. T. F. Johnson  
San Jose, Cal.

"I have for many years been a great sufferer from SCROFULA breaking out on my arms and legs; they were covered with eruptions and sores, discharging all the time. I tried very many medicines and consulted physicians far and near, but constantly grew worse. I have taken but three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Hood's Cures**

rills for rheumatism, and has derived so much benefit from it that she declares there is no other medicine on earth. We would not be without it in the house if it costs \$20 a bottle."

T. VANLEY JOHNSON, San Jose, Cal.  
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO.,  
3336  
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

General Advertisements

## Grand Quarter-off Sale!

EGAN &amp; 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 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 &amp; GUNN.

To the Public!

A number of complaints having reached us that merchants in Honolulu refuse to send HAWAIIAN SOAP to their customers when so ordered, but instead imported soap, because it is cheaper in price, we request all persons—families as well as dealers—when they cannot procure HAWAIIAN SOAP from their grocer or agent in Honolulu to send orders direct to the company's agent, Honolulu.

The Honolulu Soap Works Co.

M. W. McCHESNEY &amp; SONS, AGENTS.

3501-1w 1500-1m

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

Plantation Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demand.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts.

Cultivator's Cane Knives.

Agricultural Implements,

Hoes, Shovels, Forks, 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.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES, Wilcox &amp; Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

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

3278-1f-d 1469-1f-w

JUST ARRIVED

PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

BABY CARRIAGES of all styles, CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns, "Household" Sewing Machines Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements. —Also on hand—

Westermayer's Celebrated Cottage Pianos! Parlor Organs, Guitars and other Musical Instruments. For sale by

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,  
King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.CASTLE & COOKE,  
Importers and Commission Merchants



## SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

Latest Advice Per O. &amp; O. S. S.

Oceanic, October 10.

[From our San Francisco Correspondent.]

## Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Cuban centrifugal 96 degrees 4c. Granulated 15-100c. net.

The San Francisco market is steady and unchanged.

A dispatch from Washington dated October 2d says: Henderson of Iowa will introduce in the house a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate and report on the transactions of the sugar trust, with power to sit during the sessions of Congress, send for persons and papers, to secure the aid of the department of justice, and, if the facts warrant, report a bill to annul the trust's corporate existence.

A dispatch from Philadelphia dated the 6th says: An evening paper has the following from Philadelphia: "The fact that Louis Spreckels, a nephew of the Sandwich Islands sugar king, is in charge of one of the departments of the new McCahn refinery, which will soon begin operations in this city, has given rise to a rumor that Spreckels is interested in the McCahn Sugar Refining Company."

A dispatch from Washington dated the 6th says: The Democratic members of the ways and means committee acknowledge that some difficulties have now been reached. The framework of the bill before the majority is understood to be the draft submitted by Secretary Carlisle. It is understood that it has been definitely determined that the sugar bounty bill shall be repealed. A proposition has been made to place half a cent a pound on raw sugars or take off the same rate on refined sugars. It is generally believed by the Democratic members, not only of the committee but of the house, that the increase of internal revenue taxes is a part of the administration plan.

## Hawaiian Annexation.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 4th, says: "Albert S. Willis, the new minister to Hawaii, had an interview with Secretary Gresham at the state department this morning. He received his final instructions and completed arrangements for his departure for his post of duty. He will leave here this evening for San Francisco, whence he will sail next week for Honolulu. Consul-General Mills will join Mr. Willis at San Francisco, and they will make the trip from there together. The action of the administration in sending a new minister to Hawaii is taken by many persons as an indication that it does not expect a very speedy settlement of the Hawaiian question, and there are a few who regard it as conclusive of the adoption of a policy adverse to annexation of the islands." Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, who came to Washington a short time ago, to look into the situation, has gone back to Chicago under the impression that his presence here will not be required for at least several weeks, so far as treaty negotiations are concerned. The president will probably make no communication to the senate on the Hawaiian question until after the silver repeal bill is acted upon, and there is no immediate prospect of the publication of Blount's special reports. The statement is made with authority that the Hawaiians are convinced that both the president and the commissioner are opposed to annexation, and they are in doubt as to whether a protectorate is favored."

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 5th, says: "The nature of Mr. Blount's recommendation regarding the annexation question, says a morning paper, is to the effect that no action should be taken by the United States to annex the islands or establish a protectorate over them without the full consent of all the natives. The report recommends that all questions involved in annexation and the establishment of a protectorate should be submitted to the vote of all the natives as well as the foreigners, and upon their decision should rest the future policy of the United States respecting the Hawaiian islands."

If Cleveland adopts the recommendation submitted, it practically means that the queen is to be restored to power, as she is said to be popular among the natives, each of whose votes is to be equal to that of a foreigner, and it will mean the further and complete ascendancy of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king.

Albert Willis, the new minister to Hawaii, was again at the state department today and had another conference with Secretary Gresham on Hawaiian matters. Subsequently the two went over to the White House and saw the president. Willis has already received instructions from the secretary of state, but it was not until today that he was able to get from the president a personal statement on the subject of his policy toward the Hawaiian islands.

The statement which has been published with regard to the recommendation by Minister Blount, "That no action would be taken by the United States to annex the islands of Hawaii or establish a protectorate over it without the full consent of all the natives," was not credited at the Hawaiian legation. Evidently no action is expected immediately at that legation, as Alexander, the special commissioner to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, is in Chicago, as is also the Hawaiian minister to the United States, Thurston. Hastings, the secretary of the legation, when asked this evening regarding

the matter, expressed the opinion that the statement was without foundation.

## The Financial Fight.

The Senate is still struggling with the bill repealing the Sherman silver purchase act. The silver men still continue their efforts to prevent a vote, but it looks as though Voorhies and his anti-silver crowd will succeed in forcing a continuous session till a vote is taken. Neither side is confident of success, and it is believed that the gold men will have to accept a compromise or be defeated. Some of the Democratic leaders are talking compromise, but Cleveland is said to be out for repeal or nothing. It is believed the result will be known this week. It is rumored on good authority that Cleveland will issue gold bonds to the extent of \$100,000,000 in order to bring the gold reserve up to the two hundred million point, so that currency circulation will have a sound backing. The house would defeat a gold bond bill, but the President can issue bonds on his present authority. Carlisle denies the bond story, but it is believed just the same.

In the house the bill repealing the Federal election laws is sure to pass, and there is now no doubt but that the Geary Chinese law will be so changed as to make it worthless. It is not probable that the tariff bill will be taken up till after recess.

## The Great Yacht Race.

The series of the great international yacht race between the American boat Vigilant and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, began in earnest on October 7th. Two days previously a race had been attempted, but the wind was so light that it became a drifting match in which the English boat had the advantage. It was no race, however, as the time limit was not made. In the first real race the wind was light in which work the Vigilant was supposed to be the slowest. Still she got the lead and held it throughout the race, beating the Englishman handsomely by five minutes forty-eight seconds. The Valkyrie people had no complaint to make but said that in a strong breeze they could best the American. On the 9th inst. the second race was run. It began with a good breeze and ended in half a gale. This was what the Englishmen wanted and some admirers of the American boat, who did not know her real qualities, were very nervous, particularly as the first stretch of the triangular course was beating to windward, in which the foreign boat is very strong. It transpired, however, that the yankee was also built for that kind of work, for she not only outsailed the Valkyrie, but outpointed her in windward work, holding her course better than the keel boat. The Vigilant increased her lead to the turn where they came down on the wind and here it was feared the Valkyrie would overtake the yankee, but on the contrary the white champion of the American flyers did better work still, and flew to the starting line twelve and one-half minutes ahead of the Valkyrie, which was left about two miles behind. Lord Dunraven was astounded at the performance of the American and acknowledged that there was no chance for his yacht in yesterday's race. The programme is for five races but if the Vigilant wins the next of the series it will be three straight victories and will decide the race. The Englishmen have little hope of winning now, as they must take the next three races. The great contest is for the "Queen's Cup," which was first won by the schooner yacht America, a center-board boat, forty-three years ago. The English have crossed the Atlantic eight times to try and take the cup back but have always been beaten. The Valkyrie represents the English idea of a keel boat and the American is the ideal center-board, and the contests have always been between such boats. The Valkyrie is the best yacht yet sent over by the English and the Vigilant is without doubt the best work of American designers. The race is attracting remarkable attention and in New York city business is suspended when the contests are on. It is estimated that the last race was witnessed by one million people. The next race will be sailed on the 11th and the Americans confidently expect to take it.

## Awful Work of a Storm.

The appalling storm which swept the Gulf of Mexico and its coast line, was the worst in the history of this country. The greatest damage was done on the low islands and bayous in the vicinity of New Orleans. In the city itself, the shipping and coal interests suffered \$100,000 loss and other damages were fully \$1,000,000. Below the city for 80 miles the devastation was dreadful, rice and sugar plantations being destroyed, towns swept away and several hundred large and small vessels either sunk or captured. The loss of life to date is estimated at nearly 3000 and full reports will not be in for weeks. In some places, relief steamers found dead bodies floating in the gulf by hundreds and in the marshes. There are hundreds of unburied bodies the efforts from which it is feared will cause an epidemic or pestilence. In most cases identification of bodies was impossible and they were buried in great trenches in the same manner as during the rebellion after a great battle. The city of Mobile was left a complete wreck and Pensacola, Florida, was badly damaged. Nearly all the fine seaside resorts on that part of the gulf were demolished. The total losses will amount to many millions.

## San Francisco News.

George Sontag, brother of John Sontag and now a life convict at Folsom prison, has made a full confession to the officers of Wells, Fargo &amp; Co. Great preparations are being made for the launch of the Oregon, which is set for the 25th inst. Three young ladies—Miss Eugenie Shelby, representing the city of Portland, Miss Daisy Ainsworth, representing the state of Oregon, and Miss Ruth Dolph, representing the navy department, will participate in the ceremonies.

No new developments have come to light in the dynamite outrage, by which John Curtin's sailor boarding house was blown up and four men were killed. John Tyrrell has been charged with murder, but the evidence against him is slight. The other suspects have been discharged. The police are looking for one Trygve Johnson, a sailor, who is supposed to know something about the matter.

A deficit of \$823,000 is expected in the city's finances this year.

The San Francisco founding asylum is being investigated for alleged maltreatment of the babes committed to its care.

The Midwinter Fair buildings are being urged forward with great rapidity and thousands of men are at work. New concessions are being granted almost daily, one of the most noted being one to J. K. Firth &amp; Co., for a wheel to resemble the Ferris wheel at Chicago.

Peter Butts, an opium fiend and hard character of Oakland, fatally wounded two men and badly wounded a third while in a street row and resisting arrest. Butts himself was mortally wounded.

A partial inventory of the Stanford estate has been filed. It includes stocks and bonds of almost infinite variety, as well as a vast amount of real estate. It is expected to net about \$50,000,000.

Dr. E. A. West has been held for trial for murder for performing a criminal operation on Miss Addie Gilmour, resulting in her death. Her body, it will be remembered, was dismembered and thrown into the bay.

Harrison R. Thornton, a missionary, was murdered by natives near Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, last summer. His assassins were caught and lynched.

Wells, Fargo &amp; Co.'s express contract with the railroad company expires before the 1st of January next, and the Adams Express Company has decided to bid for the privilege.

A \$700 package of gold dust is missing from the registry department of the post-office, and George S. Hayman, delivery clerk, is under suspension pending investigation.

The miners of the State are holding a convention in the city to secure needed congressional legislation on their behalf in the way of titles, and concerning hydraulic mining.

C. R. Bennett, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, has resigned. He could not stand the pressure of public opinion against him, generated by the exposure of the fact that he ruined a young lady in Oakland.

It is stated that the consolidation of nearly all the principal street railway lines in the city is about completed. Goodall, Perkins &amp; Co. will hereafter not recognize the Seamen's Union on account of the Curtin dynamite outrage.

## American News.

Secretary Carlisle is trying to scare congress into repealing the Geary exclusion act. He has sent to the house a report in which he estimates that it would require \$10,000,000 to deport the Chinese who are in this country subject to deportation.

The Hamburg steamer Russia has arrived in New York having had five deaths on board. The disease is suspiciously like cholera, and the vessel is in quarantine.

The Wizard Edison is out with a novel idea on money matters. He proposes that the government make its money out of wheat and compress a bushel into the size of a dollar, giving it the value of a gold dollar. He says it could then be used either for money or food.

A bottle has been found on the coast of Natal, Brazil, in which was a paper dated September 1st, 1893, in which it was stated that the lost steamer Naronic foundered rapidly in the north Atlantic, after being in collision with an iceberg.

Musselman A. R. Webb has opened headquarters in New York, where he proposes to spread the gospel of the faith of Mohammed. Webb is an Englishman converted to Islamism.

The fishing schooner Carrie W. Babson has returned from Greenland and reports having discovered the remains of a prehistoric race of puny men.

The Nevada Southern R. R. Co. has decided to complete its line to Los Angeles. This will give that city three competing overland roads.

Chicago day at the World's Fair, October 9th, will pass into history as the greatest peace festival known to the annals of the world's civilization. Over 700,000 persons paid to enter Jackson park, and fully 50,000 others gained admittance on passes of various kinds. The events which the day commemorated and the manner and circumstances of their commemoration combined to give to the celebration an oneness of greatness and of immortality. No other event or combination of events within the range of conception can displace the great day as the crowning triumph in the series of triumphs of the fair. It far surpassed the greatest day at the Paris exposition, and will probably never be excelled. The crush was something terrible, and in several cases there were stampedes and panics that resulted in the serious injury of several people, while four deaths were caused by cable cars and other accidents. The wonder is that more lives were not sacrificed. The fair is now out of debt, and it may finally prove a money-making success.

The last of the four Northern Pacific railroad train robberies has been captured. Three were wounded and one killed before they were taken.

## Foreign News.

News from Rio de Janeiro is meagre. It appears that the government buildings have been battered somewhat by the bombardment of the insurgent fleet, but the cannonading is over as the German, American, English and Portuguese warships have interfered and say they will not permit the destruction of the city. The insurgents are receiving news of uprising in the northern part of Brazil in their favor, while President Peixoto has ordered torpedo boats from Europe.

October 8th, the anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, was observed with appropriate ceremonies over his grave.

Cholera microbes have been found in the water of the Elba near Hamburg. Bismarck has left Kissingen for Friedrichsruhe much improved in health. At one time it was thought that the old chancellor would die.

A. Honcharenko, a Russian exile in San Francisco, claims to have received information from Siberia that by an imperial ukase some 22,000 Jews must soon be compelled to leave Siberia.

The fetes in honor of the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon will begin this week.

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says: "On the canal proposition the government takes the ground that

the present canal company should be allowed to finish the work, or at least continue until something shows that it positively will be unable to complete the canal. This furnishes the conservatives with the strongest argument against the government. They urge that the contract should be rescinded and given to the company offering the greatest advantages, claiming a European company is ready to make a more favorable contract for Nicaragua than the Americans.

The latest bulletin in Paris in regard to Marshal MacMahon says he is in a comatose condition. Life is slowly ebbing away, and death is only a question of days.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps is nearly dead. His son Charles and his wife are at his bedside in Paris, and the end of the great engineer may be expected at any moment.

## Sporting.

Jim Corbett, the champion pugilist, is training hard for his coming fight with Charles Mitchell, which is to take place in December. He is said to be in better shape than when he bested Sullivan. Mitchell is also in training.

A benefit entertainment for the midwinter fair is to be given at the Grand Opera House in which the main attraction will be a four round go between Joe McAuliffe, "The Mission Boy," and Peter Maher, the Irish champion. The latter recently knocked out two local heavy weight amateurs in two rounds, and the coming event will be a hot one.

The 10,000-point billiard match between Ives of New York, and Roberts the English champion, at English billiards, was won by the latter easily. Ives has beaten him twice before at American billiards. The latter is matched to play Schaefer in November 4000 points for \$2500 a side.

The famous trotting stallion Echo, by Hambletonian, was shot on account of age and feebleness. The horse was 30 years old, and a grand sire.

In the international coursing meet at Huron, South Dakota, the American dogs won all the prizes.

The Vicksburg, Miss., Athletic Club has offered Corbett and Mitchell a purse of \$50,000 to fight in their club before 20,000 people.

## THE EFFECT OF COLBURN'S LETTER.

"The Hawaiian queen and her loyal subjects are accepting the situation like Christians. Will they not receive their just reward?" This extraordinary statement and still more extraordinary question comes from John F. Colburn of Honolulu.

Mr. Colburn was a member of the cabinet which went out of business when the Provisional government put an end to the countless forms of rascality that had been planted and nourished under the so-called "royal" supervision of the good-natured, but criminally weak Kalakaua and his less amiable, but none the less vicious sister. It will doubtless be most pleasing to Minister Blount to know that his course while he was in Hawaii was perfectly in accord with the royalistic idea, but he will find it difficult to publicly assist Mr. Colburn in his evident mission, which seems to be the securing from the United States of financial recompense for a lost job. Mr. Colburn tries to be deceitful, but is delightfully frank. He says in one breath that he voices "the sentiments of the Hawaiian people and such foreigners as have not allowed themselves to be narrow-minded by the object of immediate personal gain," and at the next expiration hopes and trusts and does "pray that the president of the United States of America and his chief advisers will do what is right, fair, just and equitable for us, considering that our queen has been deprived of her throne, loyal subjects of their queen and the country precipitated into the trouble and debt through the connivance and assistance of America's representative and naval commander, and the troops and guns of the good ship Boston."

He wants the situation as it was on the 17th of last January restored and demands indemnity of this government. Mr. Colburn must be a much more foolish specimen of humanity than can commonly secure admission to Hawaiian cabinets, if he imagines that the greatest of republics will lift a finger to replace a rotten and comical monarch upon a tinsel throne. Neither the voicelessness of a minister who found in silence local reputation for wisdom nor the inflammatory and inaccurate statements of one who wrote too much to convince this people that Hawaii is any worse off under the provisional, but honest government than it was when the opium smugglers and lottery sharks—represented for the present by Mr. Colburn—were acquiring vast wealth in defiance of law without regard to one of the least of those precepts upon which true morality rests. If the Hawaiian queen and her loyal subjects—loyal only because of their self-interest—had behaved like Christians for some time prior to January last there would have been no necessity for the assumption of power by those who risked their lives and their fortunes, at a recent government might be established. If Mr. Colburn lives until the United States puts mahogany-tinted or any color of royalty on the Hawaiian throne, or pensions those who for malfeasance were properly displaced he will break Methuselah's record into fragments.—Washington Star.

The annual meeting of the Honolulu branch of the W. C. T. U. occurred Wednesday afternoon at the usual place. The meeting was animated by a spirit of loyalty to the temperance cause. The members feel convinced that such meetings are productive of much good.

I have never been able to procure any medicine that would relieve me of rheumatic pains like Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have also used it for lame back with great success. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. Mrs. EMILY TROSKA, Toledo, Washington. For sale by all dealers.

BENSON, SMITH &amp; Co., Agents for H. I.

## MR. DAVIES' IDEA.

## He Quotes the Ex-Princess' Opinion of Mr. Ena.

New York, Sept. 28.—Theo. H. Davies, who is acting as guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, was a guest yesterday of the Brevoort house. He intends going to Washington today for the purpose of calling upon the president and Secretary Gresham to ascertain, if possible, what the United States proposes to do with Hawaii.

Mr. Davies said he had parted with the Princess in London. She will soon go to Germany to complete her education. "When I bade the princess farewell," continued Mr. Davies, "she recalled the fact that on the 16th of next month she would become of age, and asked whether the revolutionists in possession would consider her eligible to the Hawaiian throne. She thought it hard that only one of the committee of seventeen which now runs the Provisional government should be a native Hawaiian, and he a half-breed at that."

"She was anxious to know whether the question of annexation would be submitted to the people next February, when the biennial elections are due, and if the government would dare to call the elections. If the government does not call them it will confess that it is afraid to submit the case to a popular vote. If, on the other hand, the elections are called and annexation is a question to be voted for, you may depend upon it the anti-annexationists will win. There are 9500 natives and only 4000 foreign voters on the islands. The natives would certainly be triumphant."

"I am told that the queen is being treated with constant disrespect, especially by certain inimical newspapers. I have prepared an article to send to the Hawaiian newspapers showing how ridiculous are the charges that the deposed queen is immoral and an idolatress. My pamphlet shows also the foolishness of annexation, and how the new government is trying to starve out the queen and princess by allowing them no money."

Mr. Davies will go from Washington to San Francisco, and sail for Honolulu.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—There is one man who is firm in his belief that the Hawaiian islands will restore the reign of royalty, and that is Theo. H. Davies, who is at the Auditorium hotel, on his way to Honolulu. Mr. Davies is the guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, whom he has educated in England, and in whose interests he came to the United States last spring to protest against the annexation of the islands.

"The princess is now of age," said Mr. Davies today, "and after several months' study of music in Germany, where I sent her several weeks ago, she will probably make the journey home. She is the heir to the throne of Hawaii, and I have not the slightest doubt of her one day ruling her people, and having all the advantages of civilization, and possessed of all the graces of true womanhood, she will establish the throne on a sound basis."

"The royalists of the islands are in the majority and the government will be restored. The annexationists are good people, but they made mistakes. The abuses they complained of could have been remedied in a constitutional manner. The Provisional government will pass away as soon as President Cleveland sends his message to Congress."

"There are unsurmountable obstacles in the way of annexation, the chief of which is the people of the islands do not want the overtures of the Provisional government, which will be refused, and the purposes for which it was created come to an end."

"Will not an independent government grow out of the provisional one?"

"No. The people of the islands favor the monarchy, and they will go back to it. I can assure you I do not anticipate any trouble of a warlike character in the re-establishment of the throne. The natives are gentle and kind, the annexationists are good people, I would trust my property and life in their hands. They made a mistake and will be glad to get out of it."

VANCOUVER, B. C., October 8.—Theo. H. Davies, ex-British consul at Hawaii and guardian of Princess Kaiulani, arrived this evening and goes by way of San Francisco to Honolulu. He anticipates some change in the government there, and being on the scene will have a hand in what political movements take place. He expects that the queen will be restored eventually, and for that reason that the princess will not be introduced into the Hawaiian political arena. She attains her majority October

15th, and will then be 18 years of age. It was intended that she should visit the islands on that occasion, and the royal government passed a vote for the expenses of her trip and commemorative festivities, but the establishment of the Provisional government put that out of the question, and the princess goes to Germany to learn that language and music.

## Whitewashed Kanakas.

A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in confusion. Whitewash became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a dab of the white brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had his skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened; and mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously and yelling with delight in the contemplation of the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.—S. F. News Letter.

## New Advertisements.

## DO YOU FEED THE BABY?

The Skin needs food. If the Complexion is sallow, rough, scaly, pimply, it is because it is not fed with LOLA MONTEZ CREME. The Skin Food and Tissue Builder, positively the only SAFE and RELIABLE article for the Complexion. Absolutely harmless, opens the pores, increases the natural and necessary secretions of the skin. Restores the flesh to firm healthy state of youth. Prevents wrinkles. Good for burns, chapped lips and hands. Pot lasts three months.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Ask your druggist for it.

## HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE

Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads, yellow or muddy Skin, mouth Wrinkles or any form of facial disfigurement when Mrs. NETTIE HARRISON guarantees to cure you. Don't consider your case a hopeless one.

Mrs. Harrison treats ladies for all defects of face and figure. The permanent removal of superfluous hair guaranteed. MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor, 26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by HOLLISTER &amp; CO., Druggists, 109 Fort St., Honolulu. 3406-11

## Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF The Stockholders of the Honokaa Sugar Company held today, the following officers were duly elected:

F. A. Schaefer, President  
J. Marsden, Vice-President  
J. Hoting, Treasurer  
H. Renjes, Secretary  
M. McNerny, AuditorH. RENJES, Secretary.  
Honolulu, October 18, 1893.  
3512-7 1302-11

## Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Planters' Labor and Supply Company will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in Honolulu, at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, October 30, 1893. Per order of Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Secretary.  
Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1893.  
3405-1409-33

## Annual Meeting, Stockholders.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Honokaa Sugar Company will please take notice that the yearly meeting of the Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer &amp; Company, Limited, on TUESDAY, October 24th, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. O. CARTER, Secretary Honokaa Sugar Co.  
Honolulu, Sept. 23, 1893.  
3402-3511-11

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.

## Boston Line of Packets.

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the line SHIP HELLEN BREWER Newell, Master.

Will positively sail on OCTOBER 15th. For further particulars apply to C. BREWER &amp; CO







## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Six more Chinamen were hauled in Saturday night for gambling.

Judge A. S. Hartwell has gone to San Francisco for a short business trip.

The Australia was sighted by Oceanic on the 14th and the ships exchanged signals.

We acknowledge the receipt of "Our Album," a small periodical, from Hollister & Co.

A resident of Molokai stated the other day that scorpions are yet unknown on that island.

Ellie Mills has been acknowledged by the foreign office as consul-general of the United States.

Mrs. Robt. Louis Stevenson was a passenger by the Mowewa from Samoa. She came to join Mr. Stevenson.

George C. Ross has been appointed to fill the position of book-keeper in the interior office, in the place of James Aholo.

The Oceanic brought only two passengers for Honolulu, Consul-General Mills and G. Van Haman, of Hoffschlager & Co.

The foreign office has a notice in another column calling attention to the fact that President Dole has resumed his official duties.

Ten boxes of specie, containing \$250,000 are on the S. S. Mowewa, shipped by the bank of New Zealand to San Francisco banks.

Nine lepers arrived Sunday morning by the steamer Hawaii. They were from Hilo, Mahukona, Lanipahoehoe and Kawaihae.

The Saturday night "drunk" corps was not up to its usual standard night before last. Only three natives fell into the law's clutches.

The accounts of the administration of the estate of S. G. Wilder for the term ending Oct. 16, were approved by Judge Whiting Monday.

Marshall Hinchock has given orders that no bail bond for prisoners shall be accepted unless approved by himself, his deputy or Captain Andrews.

The Kekaha and Lihoe sugar plantations started grinding for the season last week. The steamer Iwalei brought to Honolulu the first sugar Sunday.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company bring their locked wire fence again before the public in this issue. They have a little to say about "Henry's Mixed" also.

Four parcels of government land will be sold at auction on November 15, one, a small strip on the south slope of Punchbowl, and the other three located on Hawaii.

An additional reward of \$200 has been offered by the United Chinese Society for the apprehension of Liang Yau, the Chinese murderer who killed Teng Yung at Hoonae on Saturday.

A large ship of war was seen off Punaluu, Kau, Hawaii, last Saturday. She was heading towards the south. She was so far off land that her nationality could not be distinguished.

Captain H. C. Hapal, of the Honolulu football club, says that his team will have a practice game with the Punahou at the college grounds next Wednesday afternoon, but not today.

Holipi and Hosea, the two natives who were arrested for extortion some days ago at the instance of some of their Chinese victims, were, on Saturday, committed to the circuit court for trial.

It is reported that Captain H. S. Swinton was one of the unsuccessful bidders for the contract of floating the steamship Mowewa. His bid was \$30,000, or nearly \$11,000 in excess of the lowest bidder.

When Jack Winter and Alex. Cartwright met on Fort street, Saturday afternoon, and each found that the other had shaved off his moustache, they shook hands for fully five minutes.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has resigned his position as head luma of Hakala plantation owing to ill health. Mr. Thomas and family arrived in Honolulu by the Kinau, and will remain here some time to recuperate.

## Simply Expensive.

PANU, Oct. 1.—Sarah Bernhardt has returned here from South America. The was in Rio de Janeiro during the bombardment of that city by the rebel fleet, and says it was "simply expensive." Mrs. Bernhardt added: "We spent three days and nights in the trenches. It was most exciting."

## MAUI NEWS.

## Dancing Party in Makawao.

## "Tea-Fights."—Stray

Scribblings, etc.

MAUI, Oct. 21.—Last night, the 20th inst., by the courtesy of Mrs. H. G. Alexander, old Haleakala hall was again thrown open to festivity, gaiety and hilarity. The interior was more than usually attractive in its garniture of beautiful ferns, each corner being ornate with the delicate green of the banana tree.

The floor was as usual beyond criticism, and the music was inspiring to the dancers.

Nearly every member of the old coterie, and a few new faces beside, gave evidence of their presence in the opening dances.

The motto of the evening was "festina lente"—slow during the early hours and fast and furious toward the finish.

Mr. W. O. Aiken managed the floor in his usual lively way, and waltz, polka, schottische, lancers followed in their customary order.

About 11 p.m. the couples promenaded from the hall to the dining-room, where the usual "quaint" of coffee and sandwiches were enjoyed and the customary amount of chat and jokes were indulged in.

About 2 a.m. the old fashioned Sir Roger de Coverley or Virginia reel completed the fun in gallant, rollicking style.

Several young people from Spreckelsville were noted.

## STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

W. J. Lowry, Esq., manager of Ewa plantation, is making a short visit with Mr. F. L. Stolz, of Kalaheini.

The Wailuku Dramatic Association are holding regular rehearsals, and promise to have a much more elaborate entertainment just before Christmas than the former ones.

Kalaheini is looking its neatest—the B. R. Co's premises are being put in first-class order.

"High teas" seem to be the fad recently among Maui ladies. No one of the male "persuasion" is possibly allowed; nevertheless the fair ones speak most enthusiastically of the happy events.

The women of Spreckelsville probably gave impetus to the revival of the custom, for they hold regularly Friday afternoon reunions where the tea-urn and dainty cup play interesting parts.

Mrs. Laws' elaborate tea, reception and "musical" has already had mention, and during Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., a most aesthetic affair, known as the "pink and yellow" tea, occurred at Hamakua-poko. At the pink table everything was pink—the cloth, the dishes, the flowers, the gowns of the ladies, even the icing of the cake, and other viands took on a reddish tinge. At the yellow table—the story is repeated with but a change of tint.

It is also reported that during Monday afternoon, the 16th inst., another of these pretty events, carefully mentioned by husbands and brothers as "tea-fights," occurred under the patronage of a lady resident in mauka Makawao. What is most remarkable about these afternoon receptions is that all the ladies attend, they all turn out to a woman.

It is stated that the teachers of Wailuku district held their first "local circle" at the Wailuku Union school during last Saturday, the 14th inst.

The pedagogues of Makawao district are organizing their reading circle today at the residence of W. C. Crook Esq. Every district will or has followed "suit"—as they say.

The Makawao tennis club held their second meeting at Kalaheini last Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst. If attendance and enthusiasm continues to increase an additional court will be necessary.

The October evening of the Makawao literary society will be held next Friday, the 27th inst., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Laws, of Paia.

During Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., a riding party composed of Makawao young people rode from the rendezvous, the Cleveland residence at Hamakua-poko, to the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beckwith of Hilo. It was to say good bye to their bright and attractive niece, Miss Edith Beckwith, who departs for Honolulu today after a visit of several months.

The coroner's jury held over the body of Charles Betts, of Hilo, on Wednesday the 11th inst., is again in session today, they wishing to investigate the sad affair most carefully and thoroughly.

It is reported that Miss E. K. Munday, recently a successful teacher in the Makawao school will be married at the Kauai residence of her brother, November 5th.

Rev. S. Kapo of Wailuku, preached in the Pookela church, Makawao, during Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst.

Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Gulick will not return to Maui at present. The gentleman has resigned the pastorate of the Paia church, to the regret of his many friends at the loss of so able a pulpit orator. The permanent absence of Mrs. Gulick, a gentlewoman of refinement and many social accomplishments will be also a matter of deep regret among her friends and acquaintances.

Shipping news this week means simply that the Consuelo is daily expected.

W. E. Nichol is expected soon from Scotland to resume his old position as bookkeeper at Hamakua-poko.

The usual Saturday afternoon tennis games take place today at Kalaheini.

Weather: Sultry, muggy, smoky with threats of a kona storm; no moisture and very hot.

## THE REV. M. HOWLAND.

## He Addresses a Very Small Audience at Arion Hall.

Just twenty-four people went to Arion hall Tuesday p.m. to see the "spiritual christian." W. E. Howland, make his first appearance before a Honolulu audience. The evangelist had his brother with him and he opened his meeting at 7:00 o'clock.

He is a swarthy-complexioned man with rather long, wavy, black hair. He has rather an earnest manner at times, but his service, taken as a whole, smacks of charlatanism. He seems to subvert all his Christianity to his palmistry and psychometry.

Mr. Howland started by saying that he would give a few of his psychometric and astrologic readings in Honolulu, "with the help of the Lord." He then branched off upon many different subjects, never talking of the same thing for more than a few minutes at a time, and nearly always ending with a reference to his own powers as a "reader." In the midst of reading his text he suddenly stopped, put his hand on his head, and with a faraway look in his eyes said, "There is a short, thickset man out on the sidewalk who is thinking of coming in here, but he just said to his companion that he was afraid."

Then he went on with his text as though it was nothing out of common for a man to suddenly read the thoughts of another who is out on the street.

After Mr. Howland had talked for a half hour or so, he began to explain the mysterious allusion that he had been making to his powers of psychometry. Here was where he showed what his true business was. He requested any one in the audience to give him an article belonging to them, and he would read their life from it. One or two did so, and he told a number of commonplace things that would probably happen in the life of nine out of ten people. After he had finished his "readings," he said he would be glad to have anyone call at his room, and he would be delighted to give a private sitting.

"Of course, I am obliged to charge a dollar," said he, with a deprecating move of the hand, as though dollars as well as doctors' bills were things for which he had no use.

The doctor will hold another meeting tomorrow evening at Arion hall. He has great hopes of an immense success in the islands, and if smooth talking and plausible stories will get it, he certainly will have a greater success than he seems to deserve.

## Europe and Asia to be Bridged.

The building of a gigantic bridge at Constantinople has long been under contemplation, with the view of connecting European Turkey with Asia Minor by rail. The latest scheme is that the structure should span the Bosphorus a little to the east of the metropolis, approximately midway between the Golden Horn and the western extremity of the Black Sea. At this point the strait narrows considerably, but even there the passageway would require to be some 2680 metres in length, or nearly as long as the Forth bridge.—Invention.

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Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.

Fred Wendenburg, Deputy Clerk.  
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Second Circuit: (Mau.) A. N. Kepenekai.  
Third and Fourth Circuits: (Hawaii.) S. L. Austin.  
Fifth Circuit: (Kauai.) J. Hardy.

Office and Court-room in Court House, King street. Sitting in Honolulu: The first Monday in February, May, August and November.

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Office in Capitol Building, King street.  
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Geo. C. Potter, Secretary.  
W. Horace Wright, Ed. Stiles, Lionel Hart, Clerks.

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Office in Capitol Building, King street.

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Assistant Clerks: James H. Boyd, M. K. Keokakole, James Aholo, Stephen Mahala, George C. Ross, Edward S. Boyd.

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Supt. Public Works, W. E. Russell.

Supt. Water Works, Andrew Brown.

Inspector, Electric Lights, John Cassidy.

Registrar of Conveyances, T. G. Thurman.

Road Supervisor, Honolulu, W. H. Cummings.

Chief Engineer Fire Dept., Jas. H. Hunt.

Supt. Insane Asylum, Dr. A. McWayne.

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Office, Capitol Building, King street.

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Auditor-General, George J. Ross.

Registrar of Accounts, Geo. E. Smith.

Clerk to Finance Office, Carl Widemann.

Collector-General of Customs, Jas. B. Castle.

Tax Assessor, Oahu, Jona. Shaw.

Deputy Tax Assessor, W. C. Weedon.

Postmaster-General, J. Mort Ost.

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Deputy-Collector, F. E. McStocker.

Harbormaster, Captain A. Fuller.

Port Surveyor, M. N. Sanders.

Storekeeper, George C. Strathmeyer.

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Office in Capitol Building, King street.

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Deputy Attorney-General, G. K. White.

Clerk, J. M. Kwa.

Marshal, E. G. Hitchcock.

Clerk to Marshal, H. M. Dow.

Deputy Marshal, Arthur M. Brown.

Jailer Oahu Prison, J. A. Low.

Prison Physician, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

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Leprosy Settlement, Dr. R. K. Oliver.

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DISTRICT COURT.

Police Station Building, Merchant street.

William Foster, Magistrate.  
James Thompson, Clerk.

## THE WORK STARTED.

## McDowell Begins on His Contract to Float the Mowera.

Mr. Arthur McDowell, the contractor for floating the S. S. Mowera, began actual work Sunday morning. He sent twenty-three men out to the Mowera to put chains and wire cables in position ready to go under the steamer this morning. The Mowera's crew gave McDowell's men all possible assistance.

On the P. M. S. S. Co's wharf McDowell had about twenty men building two Samson posts, each fifty feet long. The Samson posts were made by four 12x12 timbers being firmly lashed together with iron chains at both ends, while the center was bound with strong ropes. Two 12x12 pieces, fastened with iron bands and chains, are placed at the lower ends of the posts at right angles, and these act as a shoe upon which the posts will stand near the sides of the steamer. Two posts of each of these sizes were finished last night, and will be taken out early this morning to the Mowera, with which assistance McDowell will attempt to raise the steamer until she sits in an upright position. Several more Samson posts will be made today, but heavy iron bands will be used in lashing the 12x12 timbers together instead of chains and ropes to facilitate the work. McDowell considered the work yesterday as being done very slowly, and he hopes to do better today. He will make the attempt to float the Mowera either tomorrow or Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. McDowell said yesterday that he had changed his mind and would not likely use screws for lifting purposes. He still refuses to give out the plans by which he intends to float the stranded steamer.

## A GOOD BALL GAME.

## Unknowns and Myrtles Play One of the Best of the Season.

The ball game on Saturday between the Unknowns and the Myrtles resulted in a victory for the former team, in one of the best played games of the season. Neither team made a run until the sixth inning, and the contest was between the pitchers throughout. The Unknowns were a trifle too strong for their antagonists, and won the game by a score of seven to four. Quite a number of spectators were present.

## Putthoff Almost Well.

Young Putthoff, who does not know whether he was shot, tried to commit suicide or fell out of bed, is getting well very fast. His wound, which has not turned out to be as serious as was thought at first, will be almost well in a very few days. The next time Putthoff wants to do any shooting, he will probably do it when he is sober.

## Gridiron and Beefsteak.

An American and an Englishman were one day sitting on the balcony of the house of the Anglo-American club in Brussels, passing the rather slow hours in a little friendly guffing of each other. The Englishman sat facing the American flag, and the American sat facing the English flag. After a brief lull in the sharpshooting the Englishman came out with: "I say old man you cant imagine what your flag reminds me of." The American was serious. "Well what is it?" "Why it reminds me of a dined big gridiron, don't you know?" The American smiled a sad smile and then said: "All right, Johnny. But what do you think your flag reminds me of?" "Don't know." "Well, it reminds me of a darned big beefsteak that we can fry on our gridiron."—Boston Budget.

The curious custom of placing a horseshoe on the grave of the colored dead is still practiced down South. The belief is that the horseshoe will keep the wraiths from riding the deceased's spirit.

In British India the ancient Brahmanic religious belief still counts \$11,000,000 in its different sects. The Brahmanic form of belief is held by 7,000,000 in further India (Burmah), not in India proper.

## LADY PAGET'S PRESCRIPTION.

It comprises Fresh Air, Cold Water and Sunshine and a Vegetable Diet.

Lady Paget, wife of Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, English ambassador to Austria, is a benevolent woman of many facts. She takes special interest in all kinds of hospitals and water cures and is a frequent visitor at the children's hospital in Vienna, to whose little patients she is very kind. She has no faith in drugs and says that fresh air, cold water and sunshine, in addition to a vegetable diet, are the best medicines. She has practiced faith healing from early girlhood and is credited with some remarkable cures. One of her uncles is that the elixir of life will soon be discovered.



For the past two years Lady Paget has been what she herself calls "a full blown vegetarian," though she does not go to the extreme of excluding eggs, butter and milk from her diet and admits that at a dinner party she is sometimes forced to take a very small piece of fish or a scrap of an entree. "Just to avoid being too peculiar."

Lady Paget alleges that she was led to adopt vegetarianism because of the revolting disclosures of some papers she read about the transportation of cattle and slaughter houses, but says she was also moved by the feeling that she had no right to indulge in food that necessitated any one following "a brutalizing and degrading occupation like that of a butcher." Vegetarians, she admits, may be faddists and eccentrics, but "they are invariably high minded, well disposed people, and I believe that the practice of vegetarianism will play an important part in refining the manners and rendering them less coarse and brutal."

One of the corollaries of a vegetable diet, Lady Paget says, is the ability to bear fatigue. "Since I have abstained from flesh I can climb hills with great ease and never get out of breath." Another is that "vegetarians have invariably bright, clear complexions, and I feel another that 'it is convenient when traveling to be able to make a meal off a piece of bread and an apple.' It will not be long, she thinks, until we come to exclude meat altogether from our diet."

## SURPRISED THE ENGLISHMEN.

## Chief Hale of Kansas City Taught Them a Few Tricks in Fire Fighting.

Chief George C. Hale of the Kansas City fire department, who took a picked team of nine of his fire fighters over to the international fire congress in London and brought back all the honors and a gold medal for each of the men, is recognized by chiefs of other departments as the mechanical genius of their guild. His water tower, which rises automatically, is in use in GEORGE C. HALE.

nearly all the large cities of this country, and the best equipped departments also use his rotary engine, swinging ladders, bellows blower, automatic hose cover, electric wire cutter, the road curve, color pipe spray nozzle and door opener. His team gave daily exhibitions in London, and the crowds said it was better than a circus. It was a circus of its kind, for two of his men were old tumblers, and when occasionally they rushed up a ladder, turned a couple of somersaults in midair, landed on their feet on the ground and then grabbed a nozzle, turned a handspike and tore off up the ladder again, the British thought it part of their regular drill.

Only one London fire company had the nerve to tackle Chief Hale's team in a speed contest to see which company could get out of bed and be ready for a fire quicker. It took the Londoners a minute and 17 seconds, while the Americans were in the street in just 6 seconds. The latter had the advantage of brass sliding poles, swinging ladders and trained horses, however, all of which were unknown things in London, though they will probably be adopted there and in other big cities in England and on the continent, along with the water towers and other inventions of Chief Hale.

The chief is a native of Colton, N. Y., and about 41 years of age. He was a machinist and engineer and was appointed chief of the Kansas City department in 1879. He is small, stout and wiry, quick and alert, and has just a sprinkling of gray in his jet black hair.

Artificially Tanned Skin. Some ingenious Paris dealers are reported to have invented a way of enhancing the market value of their wares. It is said that they color ordinary oranges a deep red, making them look like mandarins, which fetch much higher prices. They also take pumpkins to make them look more attractive and dye the common white strawberries a lovely red. Melons are being treated in a similar way and tinted a fine orange, their flavor being increased by injecting an essence of melon. The latest development of this business is in connection with pears, which are dyed red for a third of their size and black below, thus presenting the national colors when peeled. These are said to be in demand for dessert on account of their novelty.

## A Profitable Trick.

Abdullah Nollin, the editor of a native newspaper, Umm, in Cairo, addicted to the addition, has been "formally sentenced to exile" under circumstances that should make every one popular. He was ordered to leave the country, and the government awarded him \$600 compensation and agreed to pay him \$20 monthly while he remained abroad.

## A Profitable Trick.

Abdullah Nollin, the editor of a native newspaper, U







## NOT TO BLAME.

THE CASE OF THE MIO-  
WERA.

The decision of the court, rendered at Honolulu, on the 20th day of October, 1893.

The full text of the decision of the court of inquiry into the stranding of the *Mio-wera*, showing the complete exoneration of Captain Stott, follows. The captain's certificate as master of a vessel has been returned to him, together with the assurance of the court that his case will be presented to the board of trade in London in its best light. Needless to say, the decision has created an immense amount of talk.

Finding and order of a naval court, held at the British consulate general, at Honolulu, on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd days of October, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamship *Mio-wera* of the port of London, official number 10,000, off the port of Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, when on a voyage from Sydney, N. S. W., to Vancouver, B. C., and the cause of such stranding, and to enquire into the conduct of the master, certificated first mate, second mate, third mate, and fourth mate and the crew of the said vessel.

That the court having heard and carefully considered the evidence given before it, is unanimously of opinion that no blame is to be attached to the master for the stranding of the *S. S. Mio-wera*, and therefore returns to him his master's certificate.

The court is of opinion from the evidence laid before it, that the stranding of the *S. S. Mio-wera* on the night of October 2, 1893, was due—

First—To the indistinct appearance of the light bearing taken by Captain Stott supposing it to be Diamond Head which was itself obscured, and last this led the captain to stand on until really nearer to the entrance than he supposed.

Secondly—That Captain Stott having got the green light well open to the east of the red was using a small starboard helm to bring them nearly together, as by sailing directions, when the sudden disappearance of the green light deprived him of his leading mark, and while so deprived of the green light he must have crossed the line of bearing, and got too far to the west and stranded on the west side of the harbor entrance about forty-five feet from the outside buoy on the west side, while endeavoring with a port helm to turn the ship's head to sea eastward. With regard to the disappearance of the green light, the evidence of Captains Smyth, Davies, Stevenson and Campbell, all men of great experience as masters of steamers running in and out of Honolulu at all hours of the night as well as by day, proves indisputably that the green light is frequently obscured by masts and spars, or even the funnel of a vessel or vessels lying at the Kinau or Likiep wharves (see plan No. 2). On the 2d of October last the British bark County of Merioneth was in such a position that the green light, being situated inshore of the wharf, struck on her masts or yards, the latter being squared at the time in such a manner as to prevent it from being seen from a ship having her marks nearly on in the entrance of the passage.

The contention of the harbor-master that the green light was not obscured until the ship was already too far to the west is not in accord with the weight of evidence; but, were it so, it detracts very seriously from the value of the light if it is liable to become invisible without warning to a ship a few feet only to the west of the channel.

By the evidence of the pilot, the *Mio-wera* was well to the eastward of the entrance when he first saw her starboard side-light and mast-head light; soon afterwards she was seen to go to his boat with a port helm. That the green light was obscured by some intervening object is plainly proved by the evidence of the pilot, and the chief and the third officers of the ship, who state while it was invisible from the deck under the bridge, as was discovered after the ship grounded. Captain Davies, of the inter-island (Wilder's) steamship *Claudine*, testifies that he lost sight of the green light from the bridge of his ship, though he afterwards found out that it was at the same time visible to a number of his passengers on deck, and that this occurred the day before the stranding of the *Mio-wera*, the County of Merioneth being then in the same position as on the following night.

The court wishes to observe that the *Mio-wera* did not, nor should she have come within the limited range (ten miles) of the Barber's Point light, and that as there is no light on the eastward or Diamond Head side of the entrance there is no possibility of getting reliable bearings if the outline of the land be even partially hidden.

The harbor was visible only six or seven miles from the west and about ten from the east. The *Mio-wera* was for some hours and seventeen minutes making eighteen knots, after sighting the glare of the lights of the town before reaching the red harbor light.

The court before separating desires to put upon record its appreciation of the kind and valuable assistance rendered by His Excellency the Minister of Interior, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the members of their department, for the government of further damage to the *Mio-wera*, and the maintenance of every effort to secure her safety.

Dated at Honolulu, this 20th day of October, 1893.

JAMES HAY WOODHOUSE,  
H. B. M.'s Minister Resident and Consul-General.  
President of Naval Court.

STRANDED.

In view of the recent disaster and the causes thereof, and in consideration of the probability of increased use of the harbor of Honolulu by large steamships, and the increasing use of electric lights on the streets of the city, the court begs to offer the following suggestions to the Hawaiian government:

That a light be established at Diamond Head which should show a light to the west of the harbor entrance.

That the light on Barber's Point be replaced by one sufficiently powerful to cut the Diamond Head light off the entrance.

That the leading lights for entering the harbor be made more powerful and raised sufficiently to clear intervening obstacles and as far as practicable escape the influence of the street lights.

That the port physician and the pilot be entirely independent of one another as to means of boarding ships outside.

That the pilot be relieved from the duty of lighting the buoys.

That distinct instructions as to every branch of their duty be supplied to the pilots.

That the pilot signal of a ship in the offing be immediately answered from a pilot station on shore.

And that one pilot be always on duty ready to go out to meet any ship outside signalling, and that a proper pilot station be established on the harbor from where the pilot on duty can see the whole harbor entrance and the offing from Diamond Head to Barber's Point.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

Captains and Pilots Express  
Their Views as to Stott's  
Blame.

The court was composed of Jas. H. Woodhouse, president, and Captains Freeth, Mist and Berry, found Captain Stott free from all blame in the matter of the stranding of the *Mio-wera* and returned him his captain's certificate. The findings will be sent to London by the next steamer.

Opinion of the justice of the court's decision is much divided, but the general opinion especially among sea-faring men, is that the captain was wholly to blame for the accident to his ship. One of the most important witnesses who appeared before the court, said last Thursday:

"How such a farce of acquittal can be gone through, I do not see. The captain was given the best of all the evidence produced before the court, and it seemed to me that none of the witnesses were asked any questions that could hurt him. I know I was not, and very good care was taken not to ask me my opinion of the accident."

"The case stands like this. The ship was telephoned at 7:30, and was then ten miles off. At 7:50 the pilot left the wharf accompanied by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. McVeigh of the board of health, and Louis Kenake of the post office. It was impossible to get away sooner, for the boat had to be lowered and the lights made ready."

"When the pilot was half way out the ship was a mile and a half or two miles out to sea on the eastern or Diamond Head side of the channel. Just after the fourth and next to last light was lit the pilot noticed that the red light on the port side of the ship was in sight. He immediately went out to meet her and left the last lamp unlit. Before he could reach her she had struck on the reef and was hard aground."

"The captain claimed that he had no intention of trying to come into the harbor without a pilot. What, then, was he doing so close in shore? As to his thinking he was further away than he was, and saying that Diamond Head was not in sight, that is nonsense, for the second mate of the *Mio-wera* told me that they had sighted the head some miles at sea and that the captain had taken bearings from it. The night was perfectly clear and the head was plainly visible to the pilot and those in the boat all the time they were lighting the lamps."

"Captain Stott's great plea was that he lost sight of the green light on the custom house. That light is put there principally for the use of the pilots and coasting vessels, and for those that are familiar with the harbor, and if a man insists on acting as his own pilot he should know just where such a light is placed."

"The chief officer of the *Mio-wera* told me that they saw from the ship the lights on the buoy being lighted. He spoke to the captain about it but he insisted of stopping, only gave orders to slow down to half speed. If they were so close to land that they could see the small lights on the buoy, it is certainly reasonable to suppose that they could know enough to stop his ship unless he intended coming in without a pilot. The chief officer also told me, and others, that if he was ever asked at home how and why the accident happened, he should not hesitate a moment in saying that the captain was entirely to blame in the matter. He was convinced that he intended to come in without a pilot."

In the face of all this, the court acquits the captain and gives him his master's certificate. If the underwriters deal as gently with him, I am greatly mistaken, and will not claim to know any more about seamanship."

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A PILOT'S OPINION.

"I want to say that I endorse all that Captain Fuller has said regarding the reliability of the harbor lights as a means of finding the harbor entrance."

It was Captain J. R. Macaulay who spoke referring to the wreck of the *Mio-wera*, and the recent finding of the court of inquiry which exonerated Captain Stott from all blame for the stranding of his ship.

Captain Macaulay was standing on the front porch of his cottage, which stands on the southern slope of Punahoa, and commands a sweeping view of the ocean from Diamond Head to Barber's Point, and from where, as he explained to the ADVERTISER representative last evening, he was an eye-witness of the stranding of the *Mio-wera*.

"On the evening on which the stranding occurred," began Captain Macaulay, "I was sitting on my porch here talking with a friend when the steamer was telephoned, but as I was not on duty that evening, I did not go down, but remained at home. Well, I saw the steamer long before she reached the bell buoy, but before then paid no particular attention to her, and probably would not have done so even then had it not been that she was going rather fast for her near approach to the harbor entrance."

"Now I notice in this evening's Bulletin, the statement is made that Captain Stott was using a small starboard helm previous to running on the rocks. This statement is manifestly false, as he never used a starboard helm after passing the bell buoy, but on the contrary he used a port helm. Had he used a starboard helm he would have gone out and not in, and would therefore have been safe."

"Now regarding the red and green lights, I want to say that I have been sailing into this harbor during the past eleven years almost constantly—in fact I know of none who has had occasion to use those lights more than I during that time—and never yet have I known either of them to fail in showing all they were ever intended to show, and that is the channel entrance and nothing more, so that had Captain Stott succeeded in passing in at the entrance he would certainly have gone ashore before passing the light-house, as there is an angle to be made, the channel not being a straight one, and to learn how to make this turn with safety requires a good deal of experience and knowledge of the harbor and channel which Captain Stott does not possess."

I do not deny that when once inside the channel the light may have been obscured in the manner described, but after the channel has been entered its purpose and Captain Fuller is right about the light being plain enough for what it is intended."

"Regarding the speed of the *Mio-wera*, her full speed is seventeen and a half knots an hour, which would make her half speed about ten knots per hour. Now the *Mio-wera* was running at full speed when in the vicinity of the bell buoy, and did not slow down to half speed till within two thousand yards of the channel entrance, and perhaps less. Had her engines been stopped then she would have been carried on the rocks by the headway, and had the pilot been on the bridge when she was yet a half a mile away from the entrance he could have done nothing to save her and I consider it a very fortunate thing for the pilot that he was not further out at the time."

"The idea that the ship's present position is due to the fact that the pilot was not further out to meet her I consider to be altogether wrong and unjust to the pilot, the pilot was seen lighting the buoy lights, which is proof conclusive that he was attending to his duties."

"Here is the law on the subject," said the captain, producing a set of regulations, wherein rule 7 says: "Upon the arrival of any vessel making the usual marine signal for a pilot, it shall be the duty of the pilot or pilots at the port to immediately put off to such vessel," etc., etc., which, as Captain Macaulay says, goes to show that the pilot on duty was not only performing his duty by being on hand, but was out lighting up his buoys fully twenty minutes before the law requires that he should be. In other words, he was at the channel entrance at the time he should have been leaving the boat landing according to the law."

"The *Mio-wera* was exactly seven minutes," continued the captain, "in making the distance from somewhere near a line with the bell buoy to the place where she went aground. I am quite positive about this, because I noticed her speed and remarked to a friend who was with me at the time that 'if the captain wasn't careful he would be aground,' and took out my watch and timed him."

In order to prove the correctness of his own and Captain Fuller's statement regarding the reliability of the green light, Captain Macaulay believes it would be a very good idea to take the *Mio-wera* back to as near the point of her stranding as possible, after she is freed from her present predicament, and see if the green light is not visible."

Pilot Macaulay is of the opinion that the finding of the court of inquiry

into the matter is not what it should have been by long odds, and there are many others who coincide with this opinion.

CAPTAIN GODFREY TALKS.

Captain W. R. Godfrey was the only man who seemed to be at all favorable to Captain Stott.

"I do not believe in kicking a man when he is down," said he, "and the same thing might have happened to the master of any ship under the same circumstances. Captain Secretary of the China ran his ship ashore under similar conditions, as both were forced to turn their ships away from the shore. But Secretary was more fortunate in getting off the reef. Several sailing vessels have gone on the reef under the same circumstances, the *Koblenz*, the *Lady Langford*, and others."

"I have thought for some time that the regulations for the pilots are slightly faulty, and that they are not required to meet ships as quickly as they should. I do not mean to say that this accident was the fault of the pilot, but it might have made a difference had he been on hand sooner. I am glad, on the whole, that Stott has been exonerated. The finding seems straight enough, and I can understand just how the accident happened under the circumstances."

CAPTAIN KING'S OPINION.

Captain J. A. King, although he refused to talk on the subject, is understood to hold the same view of the court's decision that the great majority of people do. Naturally Captain King's position as minister of the interior would prevent his making such an opinion public, but that he does not have much sympathy with the views of the court of inquiry is an acknowledged fact.

PILOT SHEPHERD WONT TALK.

Pilot Shepherd, when asked for an opinion, said that his evidence was not required at the investigation and that he did not wish to talk of the affair. "But that decision was a big farce, all the same," he said.

The above interviews will give some idea of the general opinion held in Honolulu about the court's decision. That Captain Stott was to blame for the accident is the generally acknowledged fact. Many others were asked to state their views, but did so in no measured terms, but did not wish their names used. The only dissenting voice among sea-going men was that of Captain Godfrey, and his was not very loudly raised in Capt. Stott's favor. It is doubtful if one could find ten people in Honolulu who would clear Captain Stott of blame, or would return him his master's certificate after such a fiasco as he made on the night of October 2d.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.

A Young German Seriously Injured on the Paul Isenberg.

A young German sailor on board the German bark *Paul Isenberg*, named Herman Uiole, age 20 years, met with a serious and perhaps fatal accident Monday afternoon. Uiole was working near the after hatch on the upper deck when a bucket containing about 500 pounds of coal was being hoisted from the ship's hold. The bucket swung one way with its heavy load and when it came back struck Herman with its full force knocking him to the deck.

Those standing near immediately ran to aid the injured man, and conveyed him to another part of the deck. On examination it was found that the man's face was badly mutilated, the entire flesh extending from one side of the face to the other across the upper lip being laid open. According to statements of an eye witness, hardly any of the teeth were left on the upper jaw.

The man did not lose consciousness, but he was unable to speak after the accident. He made signs for water which was given him. Dr. Wood was called, and after dressing the wound, he ordered him to be taken to the Queen's hospital. Captain Bret and Consul Glade accompanied the unfortunate young man to the hospital.

The accident was unavoidable, so say the officers. Mr. A. M. Hewitt, who was an eye witness, stated that no one is to be blamed for the mishap.

Ambrose Sees the Point.

Sensible of the imminence of Hawaiian annexation, good Americans will naturally wish to know something of their kanaka fellow-citizens' religious beliefs. Let them procure the Honolulu Diocesan Magazine of September 15th; they will find therein set forth with particularity "The Relation of Hawaiian Superstition to the True Faith." Our religion, observe, is "the true faith"—that is why we hold it; theirs is "superstition"—that is why we do not hold it. Truly we cannot be sufficiently thankful for the spiritual insight that enabled us to embrace the only religion in all the world that is true!—Ambrose Bierce, in the S. F. Examiner.

James Brook, a young man of this place, was taken seriously ill with cholera morbus and thought to be beyond relief. We sent him a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which promptly cured him. He says he believes he would have died, had it not been for this remedy. FARLEY & SLAGLE, Gifford, Russell & Co., Tenn. For sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

## SHOT IN THE HEAD.

New Arrangement.

H. F. WICHMAN.

EASY PUTTHUFF CASE.

BY DRINK, ATTEMPTS.

SUNDAY.

We Address One of His Friends at the Good Will Store in New.

Wellwood.

Manufacture and Importer.

Wellwood.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon a man named Harry Putthuff walked into the police station with a bullet wound in his head, and asked for assistance. He said he had been shot by a man named J. G. Carlson, without any provocation, and asked that the alleged shooter be arrested.

Dr. Cooper was at once sent for, and when he came Putthuff was examined, and on the right side of his head, about two inches back of the temple, was found a wound that might have been made by either a small bullet or a heavy blow from a blunt weapon. Dr. Cooper at once probed for the bullet, but could find no trace of any. The man soon became weak, and had to be laid on a stretcher in the yard. For half an hour the doctor worked on Putthuff's head. The man screamed with the pain, and stimulants had to be given him.

All the time that Putthuff was on the operating table, he kept reiterating the statement that Carlson was the man who had shot him. His story, substantially, was as follows: He said he was lying on the bed asleep when Carlson came in, and without any warning, pulled out his pistol and shot him. "I was never more surprised in my life," said Putthuff, in describing the affair, "for Carlson and I have been good friends for a long time, and why he should have shot me is beyond me."

While the doctor was working on the wounded man Detective Larsen went to the home of the accused man and arrested him. He did not seem surprised at the arrest, for he knew that Putthuff had shot himself. At the station he told his version of the affair, which is as follows:

"Putthuff and I have been, up to a few days ago, working together at the ice works. We have been good friends, but since we have been out of work Putthuff has been drinking very heavily and I have not seen quite as much of him as formerly."

"Wednesday night he was very drunk. I left him early in the evening and did not see him again until about 9 o'clock today. He asked me to have a drink with him and at first I refused, but as he insisted and began to call me names for not drinking with him, I accepted and we went to the Merchants' Exchange. While there Putthuff told me he was going out to buy a pistol, and I tried to dissuade him, but he insisted and left in a hack, saying he was going to Hall & Son's to purchase it. He soon came back with the pistol, but had no cartridges and wanted me to buy him some, as he said they would not sell him any. When I refused he wanted the hackman to go, but he wouldn't."

"At last, as I saw he was again getting drunk, I asked him to go home and to bed. He consented and I took him to his room at Mrs. McLain's, corner of Beretania and Fort streets. He lay down on the bed and asked me to go and get some beer. I told him he had no money and he said he had ten cents, but that was not enough. He wanted me to come back in half an hour, and he said he would have something for me. The last thing he said to me was, 'Good bye, Carlson; you won't see me any more.'"

"When I came back half an hour later I saw Putthuff standing on the veranda, covered with blood. I asked him what he had done but he seemed rather dazed and said he did not know. I suspected at once that he had shot himself, and I went into his room and found the revolver on the bed. I gave it to a man who lives in the house and then I left. I was afraid to call a doctor for I thought I might be implicated in the shooting, as I had been with him all the morning and a part of the afternoon. I went home and then Mr. Larsen came after me."

"We have never had any trouble, and why Harry should try to make me out his assailant I can't understand. I owe him a little money but that did not cause the trouble, as he had some money in the bank. He drew \$40 yesterday but did not spend it all."

While Carlson was telling his story to the police, Putthuff heard his voice and jumped up from the stretcher on which he was lying. "Is that you, Carlson, — you?" he said; "why did you shoot me?" He started towards Carlson, but was stopped by an officer before he could reach him and taken back into the jail.

Carlson's name and address were taken, and he was released. Putthuff was locked up until the cause of the shooting could be ascertained. Carlson, who is a Swede, told a straightforward story, and it is not believed that he had anything to do with the shooting.

The revolver that was used is a small one, self-cocking, and of American make. The cartridges are smaller than the chambers, and are of different sizes. It is thought that Putthuff shot himself; and the general belief is that he attempted to commit suicide, and, failing, tried to turn the blame on his friend. The deed is assigned to temporary insanity, caused by drink.

The wound is a serious one, but not fatal. No fracture of the skull was found. The wounded man will probably be well in a few weeks.

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