

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 57.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1568.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED BY

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited),

Every Tuesday and Friday Morning.

AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Foreign Subscribers \$5.00 in Advance

Which includes postage prepaid.

H. M. WHITNEY, Business Manager
And EDITOR.

Office, No. 46 Merchant Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| Insertion | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1st | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 2nd | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 3rd | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 4th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 5th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 6th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 7th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 8th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 9th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 10th | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |

For correspondence intended for publication, should be addressed to the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette, P.O. Box 10, Honolulu.

For correspondence relating to Advertising, should be addressed to the "Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette," P.O. Box 10, Honolulu.

Business Cards and all quarterly or yearly advertisements are payable in advance or on presentation of the bill.

N. B.—All foreign advertisements must be accompanied with the pay when ordered to, or no notice will be taken of the same.

For the purpose of the above, and remittances for European or American advertisements, or subscriptions, may be made by postal order.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & CARTER,
Attorney at Law.

No. 24 Merchant Street.

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.

No. 11 KAHANUI STREET.

Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law.

And Agent to take Acknowledgments.

OFFICE—113 KAHANUI STREET.

Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law.

And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom.

1206 the Kingdom.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE—42 Merchant Street.

Honolulu, H. I.

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
King and Bishop Streets.

Honolulu, H. I.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Attorney at Law.

Collection Promptly Attended To.

1875 KOWALA, HAWAII.

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER
OF DEEDS.

For the States of California and New York
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu.

1206

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.

1273 No. 25 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants.

206 Front Street, San Francisco.

Particular attention paid to filling and shipping
1273 Island orders.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
Importers & Commission Mfrs.

1206 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents.

1206 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

AGENTS FOR—
Mirrors, Wagon & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.

John Fowler & Co., (London) Limited Steam Pumps
1206 and Locomotive Works, London.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants.

—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1206 And Northern Assurance Company.

PIONEER STEAM
Candy Manufactory and Bakery.

F. HORN.

Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.

1206 71 Hotel St., bet. Niuani and Fort.

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MME. J. PHILLIPS.

Ladies' Hair Dresser

Hair Curler and Toilet Artist.

236 Market St., opp. Fifth St., San Francisco

1893-94

E. O. HALL & SON,

[LIMITED]

Importers and Dealers in Hardware,

Flour, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.

—OFFICERS:—
Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager

E. O. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer

Thos. May and T. W. Hebrum, Directors

1206 Corner Fort and King Sts.

D. LEWIS, F. Z. LOWRY, C. M. COOK.

LEWIS & COOK.

Successors to LEWIS & DICKSON.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber,

And all kinds of Building Materials.

1206 Fort Street, Honolulu.

EMPIRE HOUSE.

J. OLDS, Proprietor

Corner Nuanu Avenue and Hotel Streets.

Choice Ales, Wines and Liqueurs

1206

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,

Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting

Machinery of Every Description

25 Made to Order.

Particular attention paid to Ship's Black

smithing. JOB WORK executed on shortest

notice.

1206

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,

Importers and Commission Merchants.

Honolulu.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

1206 Queen Street, Honolulu.

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street.

Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort

1206 y streets Entrance, Hotel Street.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

46 Fort Street, Honolulu.

1206 y

E. G. HITCHCOCK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office at HILO, HAWAII.

25 N. B.—Bills Promptly Collected.

1206 y

C. E. WILLIAMS,

Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer.

—AND DEALER IN—

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Pianos and Musical Instruments.

1206 106 FORT STREET.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

Gen'l Merchandise and Commission

Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

—Commission Merchants—

No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Post office Box 2608.

1206 y

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, Manager.

20 and 22 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

1206 y

MR. W. F. ALLEN,

HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &

CO., corner of Merchant and KAHANUI

streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any

business entrusted to him.

1206-6m

N. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.

Corner King and Fort Streets.

1206 Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN

Investment Company

(Limited)

—Money loaned for long or short periods—

ON APPROVED SECURITY.

Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.

1206 124 Office—Beaver Block, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,

Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu.

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building

Materials of every kind.

Business Cards.

HAWAIIAN

Abstract and Title Co.

NO. 42 MERCHANT ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

F. M. Hatch

Cecil Brown

W. R. Castle

J. F. Brown

W. F. Frear

President

Vice-President

Secretary

Treasurer & Manager

Auditor

This Company is prepared to search

records and furnish abstracts of title to

all real property in the Kingdom.

Parties placing loans on, or contemplating

the purchase of real estate will find it

to their advantage to consult the company

in regard to title.

All orders attended to with prompt-

ness.

Hall Telephone 522 P. O. Box 145

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAN-

ADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

SHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE

ISSUED.

TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES

AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VAN-

COUVER.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and

Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India

and around the world.

For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

Agents Canadian Pacific Railway and

Canadian-Australian S. S. Line.

1426 y

CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Expanded, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

3710 1255-1y Agents.

BISHOP & COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

—BANKERS—

—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—

New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris

AND

—FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE—

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON

The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney.

In London and Sydney.

The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland.

Ariston, Dunedin and Wellington.

The Bankers and Shanghai Banking

Corporation in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;

and Yokohama, Hongkong and Nagasaki, Japan.

The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-

couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and

Portland, Oregon.

And the Azores and Madeira Islands.

1206 y

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street

near the Postoffice.

1241-y

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY

DENTISTS.

Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGraw

1206 y

PIONEER STEAM

CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY

F. HORN

Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.

Keep your friends abroad post-

ed on Hawaiian affairs by sending

them copies of the HAWAIIAN

GAZETTE, semi-weekly.

HAWAII PONOI.

Two New Versions of the National Hymn.

The two poems following, to be sung to the air of Hawaii Ponoi, were written by Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, of Haiku. The first is as follows:

Hawaii ponoi,
Isles of the summer sea,
Fanned by the trade winds free,
Hawaii nei!
Grandly thine heights aspire,
Wondrous thy be-rt of fir,
Deep toned the s. unding lyre
Thy surf waves play.

Hawaii ponoi,
God's blessing o'er thee be,
God's love enircle thee
Hawaii nei!
Be loyal hearts thy might,
Freedom thy guiding light,
Forever truth and right
Bear glorious sway.

Hawaii ponoi,
Love all my song shall be,
Love ever more to thee,
Hawaii nei!
Aloha land and sea,
Aloha brave and free,
Aloha my e-ntire,
Aloha o-e!

The second is as follows:
Hawaii ponoi,
Isles of the summer sea,
Fanned by the trade winds free,
Hawaii nei!
Aloha land and sea,
Aloha brave and free,
Aloha my e-ntire,
Aloha o-e!

Hawaii ponoi,
God's blessing o'er thee be,
God's love e-ntire thee,
Hawaii nei!
Aloha land and sea,
Aloha brave and free,
Aloha my e-ntire,
Aloha o-e!

Hawaii ponoi,
Love all my song shall be,
Love evermore to thee,
Hawaii nei!
Aloha land and sea,
Aloha brave and free,
Aloha my e-ntire,
Aloha o-e!

A Million Tons of Sugar.

Latest information from Cuba by way of New York is to the effect that the harvest of sugar cane for 1893-94 has ended, and that from the best data the product of sugar will exceed 1,000,000 tons, the largest crop ever credited to the West India islands. Reports from different plantations received to June 20th foot up 1,017,114 tons, and it is safe to put the final total at 1,050,000 tons in round figures. This is the first time that the crop has come up to 1,000,000 tons. The sugar crop of Cuba for a number of years has been as follows:

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1881-82 | 595,537 |
| 1882-83 | 460,397 |
| 1883-84 | 558,987 |
| 1884-85 | 631,967 |
| 1885-86 | 731,723 |
| 1886-87 | 416,578 |
| 1887-88 | 656,719 |
| 1888-89 | 500,338 |
| 1889-90 | 632,398 |
| 1890-91 | 750,140 |
| 1891-92 | 862,140 |
| 1892-93 | 779,000 |
| 1893-94 | 1,050,000 |

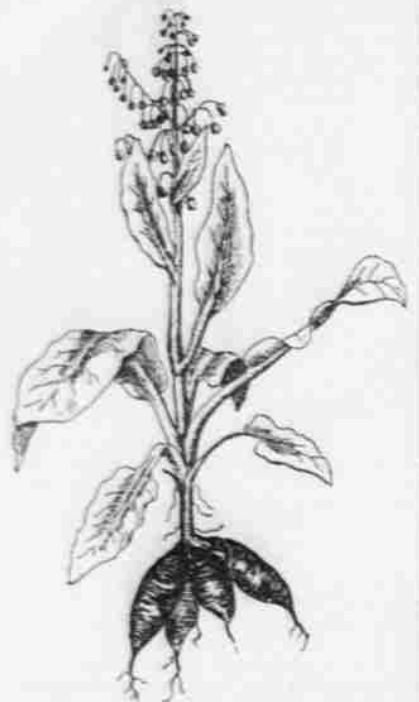
THE USES OF CANAIGRE.

A Most Valuable Plant That Would Repay Cultivation.

POINTER TO SOME OF OUR PLANTERS.

An Efficient and Valuable Tanning Agent—Easily Cultivated, and Will Pay Good Profits—An Immense Amount of Tannic Acid in the Roots.

Through the kindness of Mr. H. P. Wood, formerly of Kohala, Hawaii, now acting Hawaiian Consul at San Diego, California, the Bureau of Agriculture has received several copies of a report on the Canaigre Plant. This report is by C. B. Collingwood, J. W. Toumey and F. A. Guiley, members of the



Plant from which a few of the leaves at the base have been stripped away. The figure shows the roots a little larger as compared with the rest of the plant, but otherwise normal. The thick, short root more than a year old, the other three of one year's growth.

staff of the Arizona Agricultural Experimental Station. The cultivation of canaigre would seem to be particularly adapted for culture in this country, both for large and small farmers. It gives a crop every year, the only preparation needed to fit it for market being to cut the root in slices and dry them in the sun.

The bureau has sent for a quantity of the roots for experimental planting, and has also sent for information as to the cost of the roots in quantities, as many persons have expressed a desire to procure a supply in order to test the capability of their land for its cultivation. The following extracts from the report will serve to show the value and possibilities of this remarkable plant:

Canaigre has been used for many years by the Mexicans both as a medicine and as a tanning material, but only in recent years has it attracted attention as an article of commerce. In 1888 a sample of the roots was sent from Texas to the Agricultural Department at Washington, but it was mislaid and the analysis was not made until 1878. In 1889 Prof. Henry Trimble published an article on Canaigre, in which he gives its history to that time and records some analyses made by himself and others. He states that Mr. Rudolph Veecker, of Galveston, Texas, published an analysis of roots gathered in 1874, giving 25.16 per cent of tannic acid. Roots were exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition labeled, "A New Tanning Material." Since then considerable attention has been given to this plant and a number of articles have been written, both in this country and abroad, in all of which it is agreed that canaigre is a valuable tanning material.

So far as we can learn, the first effort made to establish the commercial value of canaigre as a tanning product was in the year 1882 when Col. J. C. Tiffany, the government agent for the Apache Indians at San Carlos, Arizona, shipped considerable quantities of the root from Deming, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas; to New York City and also to Germany, Austria and Great Britain. The root was first shipped green, which caused it to ferment, and its use abroad in a fermented condition destroyed the leather to which it was a piler, which temporarily brought it into disfavor, but subsequently, in the year 1884, the root was shipped in a sliced and dried state, when it arrived abroad in good condition, was successfully used in all experiments made, and immediately met with great favor. Nothing resulted from the efforts of Col. Tiffany and his associates, for the reason that it was feared that the root in its wild state could not be secured in quantities at a price which would enable it to be brought into general use, and its cultivation at that time was not thought of.

The Canaigre Supply Company, of Tucson, Arizona, first as a private ship and subsequently as an incorporation, has devoted several years and expended considerable capital in introducing canaigre to the trade. A number of small shipments were made to chemists and tanners in this country and Europe for experimental purposes. Large shipments followed to meet the demand which resulted from such experiments, the product having met

with favor wherever used. This company claims to have procured letters patent for a certain process of manufacturing an extract from canaigre. Experiments made with this process are said to have determined the fact that an extract can be made from cultivated canaigre at a cost with which extracts of oak and hemlock can not compete.

Mr. R. J. Ker, of Deming, N. M., who is engaged in gathering and shipping canaigre, has kindly furnished the following information. He says: "I shipped the first car load ever shipped from Tucson in February, 1887, to Martin & Miller, Glasgow, Scotland. It was shipped in the green state and arrived there in good order. After the trial they told me, while in Glasgow, that they alone could use ten thousand tons annually if it were possible to get it at \$8 (\$40.00) per ton in a sliced and dried state. In January, 1890, I shipped the first car load, sliced and dried, from here to Liverpool. In some unaccountable manner it got wet, and with the exception of four or five sacks, was all ruined. I then made continuous shipments for the balance of the year with but slight loss. Last July I shipped twenty tons green to Virginia, the whole being fermented on arrival. This car, for some reason, did not reach the consignee until several weeks after shipment. I made one shipment to J. & T. Grant, tanners, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, and they were more than pleased with the results. Owing, however, to high freight rates, it was impossible to supply them at any price they could afford to pay. I found it hard to introduce in the United States."

Among the articles which have appeared is one that deserves more than passing notice: "Canaigre, a New Tanning Material," by Prof. W. Eitner. Prof. Eitner is at the head of the Vienna Research Station for Leather Industry, and a recognized authority in Europe on such matters. He has tested canaigre from the standpoint of a practical tanner. In that article he especially recommends it for its quickness in tanning, its filling qualities and its beautiful color. He says: "I consider this article especially adapted for tanning uppers, fine saddlery and fancy leathers. It can be used alone or in connection with other materials." He also states that at the price laid down in Vienna—18 florin per 100 kilo (about \$65 per ton)—it is quite reasonable. In fact he has everything to say in its favor, and nothing against it.

The European tanners are awake to the value of this material. The German Tanning School at Freiburg, Saxony, mentions canaigre as one of the materials with which they are working and experimenting.

In 1886 a tannery was erected at Tucson for tanning hides with canaigre, but owing to lack of proper management, and disagreement among stockholders the business was never fairly started. A considerable number of cattle hides and other skins were tanned and sent to leather dealers in this country, all of whom rated the material produced as of first quality. That canaigre is an efficient and valuable tanning agent is no longer a question. It has passed the experimental stage, and would no doubt be adopted at once by the trade if it were not for the fact that the present supply is limited and uncertain.

MARKET DEMAND.

During 1891 and 1892 the shipments of canaigre roots from Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas began to assume some importance, the Canaigre Supply Company, Tucson, and Messrs. Kerr, of Deming, and Popper & Thomson, of El Paso, being the largest shippers. We have not been able to get data in regard to the shipments over the Texas & Pacific and Santa Fe railways, but from January 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1892, the Southern Pacific Co. handled 370 car loads of sliced and dried roots consigned to Europe. As much more may have been forwarded by the other roads.

These roots were gathered from patches lying within a radius of ten or fifteen miles from the stations, and in addition a large quantity is stored at the Extract Works at Deming to be worked up when the factory is ready to operate. The ordinary method of preparing canaigre for shipment is for some one to locate a good patch, then with a force of men make a camp at this place. The men dig the roots by contract, a certain price being paid for the roots delivered at the cutting machine. This machine slices the roots into pieces one-twentieth to one-fourth of an inch thick. These pieces are then exposed to the sun and air until dried. In this state they contain about 8 per cent moisture and from 20 to 35 per cent tannic acid, and can be safely shipped if they are kept dry. This is a cheap and efficient method, requiring little capital or machinery, and being especially adapted to handling canaigre growing in a wild state.

The supply of wild canaigre is becoming limited. Good authorities state that at the present price the supply will hardly last more than two years. "At present price" means the supply within profitable hauling distance of the railroads. If canaigre is only to be obtained from the natural supply it will be but an incident in the tanning trade. But if, as the experiments at this station show, canaigre can be profitably cultivated, it will soon become a permanent factor with thousands of acres of land producing yearly hundreds of thousands of tons of canaigre, and the problem will be to get the tannic acid into the market at the least expense.

CULTIVATION.

As the future of the canaigre industry depends largely on the success with which it can be cultivated, this branch of the investigation received the early attention of the station, this, so far as we can learn, being the first attempt to grow the plant under cultivation and irrigation.

The first planting of roots was made on the University grounds in July, 1891, followed at different periods since on different soils and at several places. The July-planted roots received but two light irrigations up to October 1st, after this time water once a month, through the winter, just enough to wet the ground. The soil is a heavy, compact, gravelly loam, that, when dry, cannot be broken up without a pick. The plants commenced growing the first of October, and blossomed and

died down by the first of May. At this time the roots averaged fully three times the size of those used in planting, and the average yield was between eight and ten tons to the acre. Roots were not selected, but planted as they were gathered from the Rillito river bottom, one, two and three year old roots, in rows three feet apart and one foot in the drill. There was wide variation in the quantity of new roots produced per bill, showing that a larger yield would have been secured by selection of seed and rejection of the older roots.

This planting was made on new, mesa soil that had not been previously cultivated. Cultivation consisted in following irrigation with a cultivator, loosening the soil between rows.

The cultivated new roots, of one year's growth, in the dry condition, contained from 23 to 25 per cent of tannic acid. The wild roots contained on the average 30.5 per cent of tannic acid, but these were mostly old roots.

The cultivated roots seem to be gradually increasing in tannin, running up to 28 per cent in January, from which we infer there is no serious decrease, if any, in the content of tannic acid due to forcing the roots to larger growth by irrigation and cultivation.

Plants planted after January yielded but a light crop of new roots, while those planted in March produced scarcely any growth, although leaves were developed and a somewhat stunted seed stalk.

The late roots of last spring have formed a promising crop of new roots this winter, but promise not much more than those planted the early part of last October.

Our observations to the present time indicate that the plant has a somewhat regular time for flowering, then dying down and passing into the dormant condition, and that this is not affected materially by the time of planting.

It would seem also that the number of roots formed and their size is determined largely by the time they have for development after the ground is wet in the fall, and the continued moisture of the soil during fall and winter to insure steady growth.

The large roots produced by stimulating growth by irrigation in the fall seem to be as rich in tannic acid when matured the following summer as smaller roots that have not been forced by moistening the soil.

OLD AND NEW LAND.

The development of new roots the present winter on land that had been under cultivation before is greater than it was last year on new land, and we find also that thicker planting does not interfere with growth. From present indications rows thirty inches apart and planted nine inches apart in the row will yield as much per bill as when the rows are planted one foot by three feet.

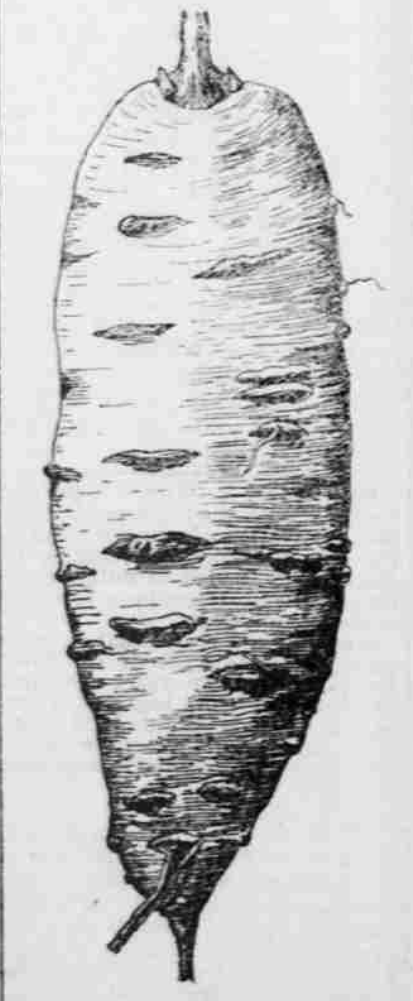
SEED REQUIRED PER ACRE.

Of the averaged sized roots of large growth, it will require about one ton per acre for seed, planting nine by thirty inches. Unlike potatoes and most other plants grown from tubers, the seed roots are not lost, for after producing a growth of new roots, the mother root, if but a year old, retains its weight, and its contents of tannic acid increases.

DEMAND FOR TANNIN.

The amount of tannic acid in the world is enormous. Sources of supply are sought on all the continents, and there is fear of gradual exhaustion.

Most of the leather in this country is at present tanned with oak and hemlock barks, and the supply is being rapidly used up, as, in addition to home use, considerable quantities are exported. We also import tanning material for certain kinds of leather, and it is demand is rapidly growing. One of the largest imports at present is "gambier," an extract derived from the leaves and young shoots of a tree belonging to the family rubiaceae, genus *nauclea*, a native of the East Indian archipelago, largely cultivated for this purpose. During 1891, 15,000 tons were brought into the United States, valued at \$1,500,000, and containing approximately 50 per cent of tannic acid. The amount used abroad is much larger, because European countries depend more on extracts than do the tanners of this country. Six tons of green canaigre will make



Root one year old, two-thirds natural size, old stem and buds showing at the crown.

about one ton of extract, containing approximately the same amount of tannic acid as gambier. Ninety thousand tons of green canaigre would be necessary to supply the gambier im-

ported into this country alone. From the high opinion which practical tanners have formed of canaigre, it is not impossible that it will not only supplant gambier, but will gradually take the place of many other tanning materials.

YIELD PER ACRE.

Commencing to irrigate by the first of October, a crop of ten tons to the acre is a reasonable estimate for new land if the soil is fairly well prepared, and a good stand secured by planting selected tubers of wild growth. The second year's crop, from cultivated tubers one year old, should reach fifteen tons, and twenty tons if within the possibilities of good land carefully planted and well taken care of.

CONCLUSIONS.

While the result of our investigations to the present time with such data as we have collected from other sources will not enable us to give positive replies to many inquiries we receive, enough has been demonstrated to show that the canaigre plant possesses sufficiently valuable qualities to warrant its cultivation on a large scale.

The amount exported during the last two years shows there is a demand at paying prices for large quantities, and one of the greatest obstacles in starting an industry, introducing a new product to the trade, is largely overcome. There is room for a large industry in growing and shipping the roots in a dry state, but the cost of labor in slicing and drying, the bulky condition of the product after they are thus prepared stands in the way of the most rapid development.

The canaigre crop has this advantage over sugar cane and the sugar beet, it can be prepared for market without expensive machinery for manipulation, but as the field of production is a long distance from places of consumption, economy in transportation demands the extraction of the valuable element and placing it in a condensed form.

It is important, therefore, that extract factories be established on a large scale, and that they be located on lines of transportation and where the lands in the immediate vicinity of the works may be planted to canaigre.

Our investigations in the laboratory which are simply referred to in this bulletin, and which are still in progress, show that there is no more difficulty in extracting the tannic acid from the roots, green or dry, than in separating sugar from cane and from beets. As in sugar-making, the extraction will have to be done on a large scale and with expensive apparatus, but the returns will fully justify the investment.

The industry should be built on two lines, growing and manufacturing, the same as has been found most desirable and profitable in sugar production. Capital must first be secured to build factories, after which there will be no difficulty in making contracts with persons to supply canaigre roots at stipulated prices per ton.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and being sickly everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. MARLOW, M. D., Tamarac, Ill. For sale by all Dealers—BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or falling out, and preserves its richness, luster, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy. The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.

For Sale by HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the AMERICAN BARK MOHICAN

Leaves New York on or about JULY 15 for this port, if sufficient indications are given.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to C. BREWER & CO. (LTD.), Honolulu Agents.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon of Fiqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Fiqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 75 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

and am now a well woman. I weigh 125 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred. HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO., 339 1/2 WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CASTLE & COCKE, Importers and Commission Merchants

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 & 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.

3275 tr-d 1463 tr-w

FURNITURE!

JUST RECEIVED—A NEW LINE OF

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

—OF THE LATEST PATTERNS IN—

Bedroom Sets, Wicker Ware,

Cheffoniers and Chairs

TO SUIT ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURING DONE IN FURNITURE, BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY, AND BEST QUALITY OF

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS AND EXCELSIOR

KEPT ON HAND; ALSO THE LATEST PATTERNS OF WICKER WARE IN SETS OR SINGLE PIECES.

Special orders for Wicker Ware or all kinds of Furniture to suit at low prices.

All orders from the other islands will receive our prompt attention and Furniture will be well packed and goods sold at San Francisco prices.

J. HOPP & CO.,

74 King Street.

3483 1499

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And use that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Finest and Cheapest MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

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

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

LATE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Railroad Strikers Seem to Own the United States.

RITIOUS ACTIONS IN CHICAGO.

Trains Tied Up All Over the Country.—Japan and China certainly involved, and War is Imminent—Prendergast is Declared To Be Sane.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Over a week ago orders were issued from Chicago by President Debs of the American Railway Union to members of the organization throughout the United States to refuse to handle trains to which Pullman sleeping cars were attached. The railroad companies, without exception, demanded that the Pullmans should go out on all trains which usually had such cars in their makeup; the employees persistently declared that they would follow President Debs' order, and a strike followed, which extends all over the country, and which has assumed proportions which distinguish it as being the greatest strike which ever occurred.

It would be difficult to even approximate the number of men immediately involved in the tie-up, but on the Southern Pacific in the neighborhood of 12,000 men quit work, while many of the other employees not participating in the strike, such as clerks, mechanics and others, whose duties depend upon the operation of the road, have been laid off until traffic is resumed.

Business in San Francisco and elsewhere has been affected to such an extent that many places of business did not open last Monday, proprietors giving their employees a vacation until such time as goods could be received and orders from interior points filled, in consequence of which many thousands of other employees are added to the ranks of those who will suffer from the strike. In San Francisco the prices of the necessities of life have already shown an upward tendency, and unless a settlement of the difficulty is soon effected great hardship will result to the people generally, without reference to their sympathies one way or the other. On the contrary, the situation becomes more alarming and it will be a miracle if bloodshed is avoided. At last reports there were no indications of an amicable settlement of the troubles between the railroads and their employees.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Events today have transformed the strike into an insurrection. Bloodshed, violence and the torch, the massing of troops both Federal and State, and an unbridled spirit on the part of the strikers, have been the crowning acts of the day. Six men killed, two strikers wounded with bullets, 300 to 400 freight cars burned and a lot of heads broken was the record made.

The trouble down in Kensington was started early by the burning of forty-seven empty box and loaded coal cars standing on the Illinois Central side tracks, just south of Burnside. Shortly after sunrise a riotous and howling mob of strikers commenced to gather about the depot at Kensington. By 9 o'clock the crowd numbered anywhere from 300 to 500 people. Women formed a good portion of it, and they were more demonstrative than the men.

Day dawned at the stock yards on a scene which showed that a mob of outlaws had accomplished under cover of darkness. The work of destruction commenced early in the previous evening. One hundred and sixty box cars had been overturned on the tracks within a radius of one mile from the main entrance to the stock yards. The charred remains of a dozen switch towers marked the path of the incendiary mob, which marched west along the Grand Trunk tracks, after midnight, from Hastings street to Ashland avenue, where they fired the railroad station. Many of the overturned cars were also fired.

Firemen had been assaulted whenever they attempted to put out the fire, police were overpowered their prisoners taken away from them, and the officers had been forced to run for their lives. The mobs were then in full possession of the south yards. They cut electric light wires and continued their work of destruction until daybreak, then they slunk away to sleep through the day and wait for nightfall.

The mob's last act of incendiarism, just at daybreak, was the burning of a huge hay barn at Fourth and Lombard streets. The leaders of the firebugs secured a handcar, loaded it with cotton and was saturated with kerosene. They pushed the inflammable stuff along the tracks and fired everything in the shape of railroad property as far west as Elston avenue, and at last reached the barn. First they plugged the keyholes in the fire alarm boxes and then fired the barn in a dozen places. The watchman made an attempt to save the property, but was greeted with a shower of bullets, stones and clubs. He was badly beaten. The barn, containing 670 tons of hay, was entirely consumed.

Instead of declaring Chicago under martial law, as was expected in some quarters, the United States army authorities held off for the time being and told Mayor Hopkins to go ahead and do what he could toward preserving order. On request of Mayor Hopkins, Governor Altgeld ordered five regiments of militia.

The militia was ordered by Altgeld to report to Hopkins to aid the Mayor in suppressing riots and keeping the peace. This means they are to do police duty whereas the regulars were ordered here to protect Uncle Sam's property and particularly nothing else until further orders are issued. The militia being in effect police, the Mayor turned it over to the police officers and within a few hours all the Chicago regiments were at their assigned posts, and the Third and Sixth were either in Chicago or on the way.

Three hundred extra policemen were sworn in, increasing the police force to 3,300. There are in the neighborhood of 1000 deputy United States marshals in active service, and half that number of deputy sheriffs.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Another communication was received from Governor Altgeld shortly after 9 o'clock tonight, and it was immediately taken to the President. It can be stated with certainty that the Administration is sure of its course and the Federal troops will not be called until such order as will allow the mails to go through uninterrupted and the perfect administration of Government business is restored.

In substance Governor Altgeld's letter says that if the President's assumption that he has the right to order Federal troops into a community without regard to whether that community is to enforce the law itself, then the principle of local government never existed in this country or has been destroyed.

It was nearly midnight when the following reply by the President to Governor Altgeld was given to the press:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 6.

HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

While I am still persuaded that I have not transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all authority to restore obedience to the law and to protect life and property.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 6.—Governor Altgeld on being shown Attorney General Olney's criticism upon his protest today said:

"The country may be doing Mr. Olney and I justice, but the impression has in some way become rooted that he is the special representative of the great trusts and monopolies that have been plundering the public. The impression also prevails that it is he who has been urging on the labor troubles and thus assist Mr. Olney's plans."

EMPORIA (Kan.), July 5.—Grand Chief Powell and Assistant Grand Chief Dolphin, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, have been holding conferences with the strikers in this city, and it is claimed by the strikers that the telegraphers on all the roads will be ordered out.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The embargo put on the Canadian Pacific Railroad from London, Ont., to Chicago was raised today upon the company agreeing to do without Pullmans.

Russia and Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—It is generally reported that a Russian force has been dispatched to Corea. The number of soldiers in the vicinity of Vladivostok is about 1600, and Russia has twelve vessels on that station besides six steamers of the volunteer fleet. It is probable that some of these men-of-war have been dispatched to Corea.

Cranks at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—R. S. Thain, a venerable, white haired individual, claiming to be the President of the People's Defensive Union, with a companion, called the White House today and requested an audience with the President. Mr. Thain said one of the objects of the union was to afford additional protection to Presidents of the United States.

He wanted permission to deliver a patriotic address from the steps of the Capitol on the Fourth of July. The two got no further than the door, however, and went away apparently satisfied when they were told the President was busy today and the matter would be brought to his attention.

Lord Chief Justice of England.

LONDON, July 1.—It is officially announced that Sir Charles Russell, formerly Attorney-General, has been appointed to succeed Lord Coleridge, who died June 14th last, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

Bounties Paid on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that during the fiscal year ended today bounties were paid on sugar as follows: Cane, \$11,216,304; beet, \$558,733; sorghum, \$16,926; maple, \$118,122. Total, \$12,000,000.

Deaths From Cholera.

LONDON, July 5.—A special from Liege says that three cases of cholera, one fatal, have occurred in that city within the past twenty-four hours. The cases are reported from the near neighborhood of Liege.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Twenty cases of cholera, six fatal, were reported from this city from July 1st to July 3d.

Japan and China.

VICTORIA, (B. C.) July 4.—The Empress of China, eleven days from Yokohama arrived last night. She reports that Japan is continuing active war preparations, and the strained relations between Japan and China are as much a feature of Asiatic trouble as is the Korean rebellion.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The Government has served a notice upon the Government of Tokio that Russia will not permit Japan to occupy Corea.

What Walker Will Do.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Kyle today introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what Admiral Walker had done or is instructed to do at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.

Prendergast to Harg.

CHICAGO July 3.—Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison, was declared "not insane" by a jury in Judge Payne's court this afternoon, and, under sentence of the Court, must be hanged Friday, July 13th. The jury was out just two hours and five minutes.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by Carrier.

BY AUTHORITY.

COUNCIL NOTICE.

Article 103 of the Constitution reads as follows:

ARTICLE 103.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Until the convening of the first Legislature in either special or regular session, the members of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands shall constitute a council to be styled the "Advisory Council of the Republic of Hawaii."

The Advisory Council of the Republic of Hawaii and the Executive Council, sitting together, shall be vested with all the powers and authority heretofore vested in the Executive and Advisory Councils of the said Provisional Government, and also all the powers and authority by this Constitution granted to the Senate or to the Legislature.

Such convening of the Legislature shall thereby terminate the existence, power and authority of the Advisory Council.

In accordance with the terms of the above Article, and being duly summoned by the President, the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii met in joint session in the Council Chamber of the Executive Building in Honolulu, on Thursday, July 12, 1894, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. and then and there proceeded to organize by choosing William C. Wilder as Chairman and Charles T. Rodgers as Secretary, and by adopting the rules of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii.

The composition of the Councils is now as follows:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Samuel E. Dole, President.

Francis M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

James A. King, Minister of Interior.

Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.

William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

William C. Wilder, Henry Waterhouse,

C. Bolte, John Emmeluth,

Edward D. Tenney, James F. Morgan,

Wm. F. Allen, Alex. Young,

Cecil Brown, John Nott,

Jos. P. Mendonca, John Ena,

D. B. Smith, J. A. McCandless.

WILLIAM C. WILDER,

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Chairman.

Secretary 37 S 1568 1t

Sale of Government Land in Kilauea and Punalaea, Hilo, Hawaii.

On THURSDAY, August 16th, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a tract of Government Land in Kilauea and Punalaea, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 49 37 acres, more or less.

Upset price \$246.85. Cost of surveying \$52.

The terms of the sale are cash or at the option of the purchaser, one fourth of the purchase price, cash, and the remainder in equal installments, in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum.

The purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of the land during the first year and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years.

At the end of the third year, if all conditions have been performed by purchaser, he shall receive Patent conveying Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in the land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government and if such sale result in an advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amount of his payments to the Government on account of purchase without interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result in a lesser price than the original, the amounts of his payments returned to him, shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amount of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by the purchaser with the Government covering these conditions and any assignment of such agreement shall work a forfeiture thereof.

The purchaser shall pay the cost of survey and plotting of the land immediately after the sale, together with the first installment of the purchase price.

The map showing survey, can be examined at the Land Office, Interior Department and at the office of A. B. Loebenstein, Hilo, Hawaii, where full information can also be obtained in this regard.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 16th, 1894.

77 S 988-3t

Notice.

In accordance with a convention signed at Ottawa, Canada, in May, 1894, and a Honolulu, June 24, 1894. Money Orders can now be had at the General

Postoffice on all Money Order Offices in the Dominion of Canada.

JOS. M. OAT,

1567 37:63t Postmaster General.

Sale of Lease of the Government

Land of Honouliuli, North Kona, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, July 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government Land of Honouliuli, North Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 5,460 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for ten years.

Upset price \$30 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

This lease is granted upon the following conditions, viz:

1.—The Government may at any time during the term of the lease, enter upon, take possession and dispose of all or any portion of the said land for homestead purposes, the Government allowing in such case a corresponding reduction on the rents.

2.—The lessee is to clear the land from said land and keep the same cleared during the term of his lease.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 20, 1894.

3719-3t

Sale of Government Lots in Okoe, South Kona, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, July 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the following Lots in Okoe, South Kona, Hawaii, viz:

Lot No. 1—Containing an area of 104 acres. Upset price \$75.

Lot No. 2—Containing an area of 105 acres. Upset price \$75.

It is conditioned that the purchasers of the above Lots shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained at the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 20, 1894.

3719-3t

Sale of Government Land in Laupahoehoe Gulch, Hilo, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, July 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a tract of Government Land in Laupahoehoe Gulch, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 61 65-100 acres, a little more or less.

It is conditioned that the purchasers of the above Lots shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained at the Land Office, Interior Department.

Upset price \$308 25.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 20, 1894.

3719-3t

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby requested to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department, on or before the 31st day of July inst., the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1894.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon the failure of any corporation to present the exhibit WITHIN THE TIME REQUIRED, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself, or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24, 1894.

3724-4t 1564-4t

Sale of Lease of the Government Portion of the Land of Oloheua, Kaula.

On TUESDAY, August 7th, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government portion of the land of Oloheua, Kaula, containing an area of 1151 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 15 years.

Upset price \$300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 2, 1894.

3728 1564-3t

Pound Notice.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound at Kohalaiki to the land known as "Kaulana," in the District of North Kona, Hawaii.

In accordance with Section 2 of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed John Kakae, Poundmaster to the above Pound.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 9, 1894.

373-3t

Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs by sending them copies of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, semi-weekly.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

1894 q

BEYOND SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NCATE, Proprietor.

Beys to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a.m. till 10 p.m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment where of the games are played.

1893-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion..... Captain Grant

Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourist and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

1893-10 W. H. RICE, Hilo, Kaula.

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANIN.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1894

IT WAS A MISTAKE.

Sometime ago the ADVERTISER contained a statement from a Japanese by the name of Okita, charging Mr. Doyle with having withheld from him his share of the reward in a celebrated Japanese case which was tried some months ago. We are informed, not by Mr. Doyle, but by disinterested persons, that there is no truth in this statement, and upon inquiry we find that the facts do not bear it out.

The ADVERTISER never adopted the story in any way, but did give it currency, and in doing so committed an injustice which we sincerely regret.

COREAN AFFAIRS.

The state of affairs in Korea would seem to indicate that the independence of that country will soon be a thing of the past. Three powers are interested in it, and it is more than likely that none of them are overladen with disinterested motives. It is probable that the country would have fallen a prey to Japan if it had not been for the interference of Russia. According to a late telegram, the Russian Government has served a notice upon the Government at Tokio that it will not permit the occupation of the country by Japan.

There is no question that the acquisition of Korea by either Japan or Russia would be a blessing to the country. The independence of semi-savage or savage peoples is a very doubtful advantage. The Government of Korea is a hideous, irresponsible despotism, conducted for the benefit of a royal family, by overriding the welfare of the many. The sooner such a government is wiped from the face of the globe the better it will be for Korea and for mankind.

WHAT NEXT?

The Holomua is leading the royalists who are satisfied that there is nothing more to be gained for their cause by an obstinate refusal to participate in the domestic affairs of the country. It has practically come out in favor of accepting the situation, and taking the oath to support the Constitution. There can be no manner of question that this is the plainest common sense, and it is a wonder that there has ever been any doubt upon it in the minds of reasonable men. At the same time, that sincere advocates of the monarchy should have clung to the hope of restoration, even after all rational hope was gone, is not surprising, for it is simply human nature and, as Artemus Ward says, "There is lots of human nature in man."

The members of the Commission which has just started for Washington were all well satisfied that their mission was a hopeless one, and it is not a far guess to suppose that they went not so much to satisfy themselves as to put an end to the doubts and hopes of others. The result of the mission will be either to leave things just where they are, or else to convey to the most persistent royalist the conviction that further hoping is mere folly.

But can the native adherents of the ex-queen afford to wait until the return of this Commission from Washington? At present nobody knows when it will reach its destination, or when it may be back. In the meanwhile, the days are gliding by, the registration of voters will soon begin, and close upon its heels will tread the election. In whose hands do the native Hawaiians propose to leave their interests? Is it not very clear that they should not delegate the protection of them to anyone, but do the work themselves? There is only one way to do so now open, and that is by entering vigorously into political life. The Constitution is a free one, and it leaves the

gate wide open. The native Hawaiians will have more rights under it than they have ever had in their own country before. Will it not be the sheerest folly to refuse to exert them?

Indications are not wanting that this view of the matter is the prevailing one, and that the days of civil strife and discord are over. The sky is brightening over Hawaii and there is promise of a fairer day than any which has yet dawned.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

By the Australia comes intelligence of one of the greatest strikes in the history of the United States, and indeed in that of the modern world. Because the Pullman Car Company will not pay apparently a fair rate of wages, strikes have been ordered, and are in force, on fifteen great railroads, and both freight and passenger traffic are suspended all the way from New York to San Francisco. Nor is this all. While there has been, in most sections of the country, very little violence, rioting and anarchy have broken loose in Chicago, resulting in panic, destruction of property and death.

Those persons must be indeed blind who cannot see in these events the approach of a crisis, carrying with it consequences far more grievous than the mere loss of the moment. The pillage, the arson, the murder which have taken place in Chicago streets are simply an episode of the social war, which is beginning to be fought all about us, and which threatens the existence, not merely of this man's property and that man's life, but of the framework of society itself. In this warfare there should be no sympathy with the methods of violence, and it is to be hoped the excesses in Chicago have been put down with a stern hand, whether the weapon used be the Federal sword or the militia and police of the State of Illinois. To point out the cause of the trouble, not only in the present instance but in all others, is simple enough. It lies in the fact that the laboring masses are no longer satisfied with the purely abstract, formal equality guaranteed by the law, and demand real and substantial equality. Here are the fruits of civilization and culture, education, leisure, the enjoyments of art, science, music, books, not to speak of fine cooks and fine clothes. The great mass looks on these things from without, as the hungry look upon a feast. They want some share of these good things, better food, warmer clothing, and a little leisure if nothing more, and they cannot understand why they should be cast into the outer darkness of want, while others live with abundance.

There is at bottom a fundamental justice in this demand. The problem of society is how to meet it, how to make the good things go round. The mistake of the poor is to hold the wealthy responsible for the condition of things, whereas in reality the cause lies in an iron economical system which controls rich and poor alike. An even distribution of all the wealth in the world would afford but momentary relief. The improvident will squander, the prudent will save, and in a year or two the world would look very much as it does today.

This does not mean that a solution of the economical problem is a hopeless thing. It means merely that the evil lies very deep in the body of society, and that it cannot be cured by quacks. Checks may be found to the selfishness of the rich and to the imprudence of the poor, and such checks may and doubtless will do much. They will at least furnish the soil upon which a better economical system can grow. The final remedy, however, must be in applying scientific ideas to the grand scheme of production and distribution, just as those ideas are already applied to the details of production. The problem is certainly a difficult one, but there is no reason to suppose that it transcends the powers of human intelligence, or to doubt that a time will come when men will lead in peace together, a beautiful and well ordered social life.

WAS IT CONTEMPT?

A decision was rendered by the Court yesterday in re the citation of the editor of the ADVERTISER for contempt. The Court found that the act complained of was a contempt, and punishable as such.

The publication complained of consisted simply of a statement of the facts in the case of the attempted escape from the country of W. H. Aldrich, with the added inference that the explanation of these facts made by Aldrich could not be correct. This statement was published as news after the hearing in Court was completed, but before the decision had been filed. The case was, therefore, technically still pending, and the publication was found by the Court to be a contempt because it was "comment" on a pending case.

Without entering at this time upon any discussion of the law, we desire to point out the impolicy of any rule which regards publications of this nature as contemptuous and punishes them as such. Such a rule is oppressive and is inconsistent with the legitimate freedom of the press. To avoid absolutely any comment upon matters which may be in issue before the Courts, is simply impossible. The rule of law which requires it, if there be any such rule here, is antiquated and utterly unsuited to the ideas and customs of modern society. It is discarded in the United States, and it should be in every civilized and progressive society.

The power of the Court to punish for contempt is summary and without appeal, and therefore very dangerous. It is granted only to protect the Court from such acts of insult and disobedience as would, if persisted in, make the discharge of its functions impossible. It should not be exercised for any other purpose, and when it is it becomes tyrannical and oppressive, a thing against which the manhood and self-respect of Anglo-Saxons cry out. Will any sane man claim that the publication in the case above referred to was of a kind which must be suppressed at all hazards if Courts are to be maintained and justice administered? On the contrary no one but a lawyer would ever imagine it to be an offence at all. The average man is at a loss to understand what is complained of. It is to be hoped that the ruling of the Court will not be upheld in any future case which may arise. If unfortunately the Courts should establish the doctrine that publications of this nature are punishable by summary process, the Legislature should take the matter up and pass laws which shall suppress the tyranny of judges as effectually as we have already suppressed the tyranny of rulers.

A "ROYAL" COMMISSION.

Messrs. Widemann, Parker and Cummins left on the Rio Janeiro yesterday for San Francisco. Their final destination is Washington, and they are the bearers of commissions from "Her Majesty, the Queen of Hawaii." The object of their mission is to ascertain definitely, if they can, whether Mr. Cleveland intends to overthrow by force the Republic of Hawaii, and in case they find that he nourishes no such intention, it is to be presumed that their object is to represent to him in the most flattering colors the wisdom of laying the Republic in the dust. As far as can be learned the duties of the Commission end here, and they will not seek to obtain from the United States Government any pension or allowance for the ex-queen.

The Holomua declares that this mission will be fruitless, and this seems to sum up the case in a nutshell. It will be fruitless, that is, so far as restoration is concerned. The Queen will not be restored by the United States or anyone else, as the leading royalists are now well satisfied. The visit of the commission will, however, be far from fruitless if its members obtain definite information that nothing more will be done for their party. The result of such information will be to put a quietus for-

ever upon the false hopes by which that party has been nourished for the past year and a half, and to dispose finally of the issue between the living Republic and the dead monarchy. This is surely a consummation devoutly to be wished.

We wish, therefore, these commissioners, who are going to Washington to learn what sensible people in Honolulu already know, the best of speed on their superfluous journey. The proclamation of the Republic has done an immense deal to clarify the political situation and the outlook for the future is brighter than it has been these many months. As a constitutional opposition the royalists can serve their party and their country. As a faction, outside of the Constitution, they are condemned to barren inactivity and to the bitter broodings of hopeless and fruitless regret.

NEWS FROM MAUI.

The Monthly Meeting of the Literary Society.

MAUI, July 14. Friday, the 13th inst., the monthly meeting of the Literary and Social Club took place in the pretty parlors of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder of Kahului. Makawao, Spreckelsville, Wailuku and Kahului were fully represented. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Wilder a train was run from Paia, and three crowded coaches pulled into the seaport village somewhat after 8 p. m. Hamakua people chartered the sugar trolleys, and enjoyed a merry run of three and a half miles to Paia depot.

Ev'ning breezes blew gently and from an azure sky "you pale moon" shone in all its splendor. It was as perfect a night as when Juliet leaned against the balcony and fondly gazed at Romeo.

The brief but well-rendered programme was as follows:

1. Instrumental Quintette—Messrs. Gilhus, Atwater, P. B. Dickey and W. O. Aiken.
2. Recitation—Miss Smith.
3. Vocal Solo—Miss Fleming.
4. Duet, piano and violin—Messrs. Gilhus and Atwater.
5. Vocal Solo—Mr. C. W. Baldwin.
6. Piano Solo—Mrs. Laidlaw.
7. Recitation—Mr. Blumoxe.
8. Instrumental Quintette—

The bass viol, "as big as a house," was one of the sensations of the evening. Mrs. Laidlaw was recalled, as also was Mr. Blumoxe, whose "dramatic fire" and clever elocution were greatly appreciated. After some delightful salad and sleep-destroying coffee the shrill engine whistle broke in upon verandah tete-a-tetes, and soon it was homeward bound to the music of guitar and bass viol mingled with the echoes of college songs.

STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

Mr. A. Hocking has recently sold Kailiili to the Hamakua Ditch Company.

Spreckelsville boasts of a fine tennis court under shady trees.

A big haul of fish was made at Kahului this week—70 bags.

H. C. Grotheer, recently head luna at Spreckelsville, was the recipient of an ovation on his return to San Francisco. A hundred couples danced in his honor at Maennerbund Hall.

Mr. E. G. Hitchcock made a flying visit to Kahului and Hana this week on his way to Mahukona, as also did V. V. Ashford Esq. en route to Hamakua court.

Miss Louise Moore of Honolulu is rusticiating at Miss Greene's in Makawao.

Mr. C. L. Wight and Miss Helen Wilder are visitors at Kahului.

Miss Hammond is to leave Maunaloa Seminary, to accept a position at Kamehameha School.

William S. Wilcox, an old kamaiaina of Ulupalakua, is living now at Newport, R. I.

Vacation visitors are flying about in every direction.

The water famine is so severe in Kula that several families have been obliged temporarily to emigrate.

Most of the schools of Maui held closing exercises during Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th. St. Anthony School, at Wailuku, closed during Wednesday and gave a fine exhibition of music, vocal and instrumental.

On Friday, the reception day at Wailuku and Waihee drew large audiences of parents and friends.

Thursday the Haiku school gave rhetorical in the native church, and the large assemblage of natives were addressed by Rev. Kanumiumi and C. H. Dickey.

On the same day Hamakua school closed its doors after an interesting programme.

On Friday an elaborate schedule of rhetorical events was much enjoyed by the patrons of the Paia school.

The same day John Kalama Esq. and W. L. Holokahiki Esq. of Honolulu, congratulated Makawao school children upon the events of the "pau kula" day of 1894.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the J. D. Spreckels, Captain Christensen, departed for the Coast with a small cargo of thirty tons of sugar. Messdames Christensen and Bowles and Miss Ness were passengers.

The schooner Maid of Orleans, McLeod master, arrived in port Saturday, twelve days from San Francisco. She brought 7000 packages for the Kahului store. The schooner sailed on her return trip yesterday, the 13th inst.

Weather delightful, if all mention of dryness is omitted.

Owing to the railroad troubles the tug Fearless recently left San Francisco for Santa Cruz with John D. Spreckels on board. She also carried a number of passengers for Dei Monte.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1894.

WM. HENRY V. L. AHELO.

BEFORE JUDGE, C. J., RICKERTON, AND FEAR, JJ.

ROAD CONTROVERSY.

Where a Kuleana is granted within a Crown land, the owner of the Kuleana has a right of way by necessity from it to the nearest Government Road.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY RICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on appeal from the Commissioner of Private Ways for the District of Koolanpoko, Island of Oahu. The plaintiff owns a kuleana described as Apana 1 R P. 1378, L. C. A. 9639 situated at Wai-kalua, Kaneohe, District of Koolanpoko. This piece of land is a short distance from the Government Road, to reach which, he (the plaintiff) has to cross a tract of Crown Land which is under lease to the defendant, who has fenced along the said Government Road thereby preventing plaintiff from going to or coming from his land. The Commissioner, after due proceedings were had, decided that the plaintiff was entitled to have a road ten feet wide running from the Government Road between two certain kuleanas, and continuing on to plaintiff's land. This road is a matter of necessity to the plaintiff. He must have a way to and from his land. It is a right which he acquired with the land. There may not have been a road of a certain width, and perhaps not always in exactly the same location; it may have only been a trail to the plaintiff's land across the Crown Land. The location is created by use; the plaintiff could not have a number of roads; he is only entitled to one, and the one he had been using was closed up by defendant, and when the matter came before the Commissioner it devolved on him to direct where the location of the road should be, also how wide it should be, at the same time taking into consideration the necessity for the road and the best location to place it, so as not to interfere, more than was necessary, with the occupation of land over which the road passed. We do not regard it necessary to consider the question of prescriptive right, as this is a case of a way of necessity.

This question of right of way is fully discussed in the case of *Lutia Kalaukoa v. C. Keawe*, decided by this Court July 14, 1893. The Court there holds, in speaking of where the existence of a right of way is only provided for, that the location, width &c., "must be ascertained by evidence, such as the condition, or character of the lands and the uses made of them, or the acts or acquiescence of the parties." The reasoning in that case is very fully sustained by a large number of authorities there cited, and applies in every way to the case at bar.

We are of the opinion that the decision of the Commissioner was right in ordering a road opened where he did. It is not in any way unreasonable and conforms to the necessities of the case. This matter coming here on appeal, we order that a road be opened ten feet wide running as near as possible in a straight line from plaintiff's land and passing between the Kuleanas of Kumalae and Kailua to the Government Road; the defendant to maintain a gate of not less than ten feet wide where this way enters the Government Road, the said gate to be free to the use of the plaintiff at all times.

The appeal is dismissed. J. A. Magoon for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendant. Honolulu, H. I. July 6, 1894.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Whiting presides in Chambers this week.

The jury for the next term of the First Circuit Court was drawn last Saturday in presence of Judge Cooper, and the list of names has been handed to the Marshal for service. The new Constitution, promulgated on the 4th instant, requires all jurors to take the oath to support the same, but the last preparation for jury lists was in March last. Unless jurors on those lists qualify themselves, it will be difficult to get complete panels of jurors to serve unless the two panels (Hawaiian and foreign) are to be mixed and the jury drawn from the mixed panel. In all probability, as has been suggested by some of the lawyers, a law will be passed by the Councils to enable this to be done.

Judge Whiting will be the presiding Judge at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held next month.

In the matter of the estate of the late Geo. E. Richardson, Judge Cooper has rendered an important decision in relation to the distribution of the property belonging not only to the deceased but also to the widow who died soon after. The facts are as follows: Mrs. Geo. E. Richardson who had an illegitimate daughter married her

first husband one C. Hapai by whom she had a son. Afterwards the first husband dying she married the late Geo. E. Richardson, her second husband, with whom she had four children. The illegitimate daughter and her son by the first husband are still living. In 1892 the second husband who made a will, died leaving the wife and four Richardson children surviving him. Soon after, Mrs. Richardson died, and thereafter one of the Richardson children died, also. All these three deaths happened during the month of April in 1892. In 1891 Mrs. Richardson had executed an instrument by which she sold and conveyed all her estate as a married woman to her four children by Richardson, and there appears to have been two insurance policies on the life of Geo. E. Richardson, one being in favor of the estate and the other in favor of one of the Richardson children who is still living. The questions presented for decision were, first, does the widow take under the will or by right of dower? Second, if by right of dower, is the insurance policy payable to the estate to be considered such property as would entitle the widow to dower? Third, what is the effect of the instrument executed by Mrs. Richardson? Fourth, who are the heirs of Mrs. Richardson? Fifth, who are the heirs of the deceased child?

In relation to the first point Judge Cooper says that as the widow had not had her election within the prescribed time and that prescribed time not having expired before her death, the Court must make the election for her, which is that she take her dower and not by the terms of the will. To the second point, the Court holds that the insurance policy made payable to the estate is subject to the widow's dower. To the fourth question the Court holds that the illegitimate daughter inherits with all the other children. To the fifth point, Judge Cooper holds that the illegitimate daughter inherits with the others as far as the estate of Mrs. Richardson is concerned, but not otherwise.

The accounts were approved and the executor was ordered discharged. W. O. Smith, executor in person; W. A. Kinney for the heirs.

In the matter of the estate of the late E. C. Damon, Judge Whiting has admitted the will to probate, and ordered letters testamentary to issue to the widow without bonds. J. A. Magoon for the petitioner.

307

July 14, 1894.

In a country where trade winds blow great guns 'steen months in the year something different from an ordinary clothes line and pins are needed, because the washed clothes are apt to blow off the line and fall, "battered side down" in the dust. If your serving lady happens to be a Japanese, she will murmur, in an undertone perhaps, some of choicest epithets that are suggestive of blue fire. In reformatory work, an effort should be made to restrict the corps of servants, as well as members of the household, to language which could be used in the drawing room as well as at the wash tub. One step toward accomplishing such a result would be in adopting the Pinless Clothesline. To be obliged to go from one end of a line to the other with the arms full of clothes and the mouth gagged with clothespins is unpleasant to say the least; then to have the clothes to wash over again is much too much and not conducive to good thoughts or good language. With a pinless line all such troubles are avoided, put the clothing in the slot and the gentle breezes do the rest, the harder the wind blows the less danger there is of the pieces coming loose; if it doesn't blow at all the clothes hang there just the same.

Calculate the cost of a rope line and clothes pins and add to it about what it costs to renew clothes pins and buy rope after it has rotted away and you will find that in a year you spend twice as much as if you bought a pinless line and keep it going every day for a decade.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The latest quotation on sugar shows a slight increase, the price being 3 16.

Prof. Adelstein will leave on the next Kinau for a visit to Hilo and the Volcano.

The friends of Miss Rika Nole were pleased to see her return on Saturday.

There will be a sale of Government land, situated in Hilo, on August 16th.

The By Authority column contains a notice of the re-organization of the Councils.

The French cruiser which was expected here has been sent north instead of coming to the Islands.

A deputy Port-Surveyor found thirty-two tons of opium in the fire-room of the Australia on Saturday.

Judge A. N. Kapoikali, of Wailuku, Maui, of the Second Circuit Court, has come down for a short visit.

A dinner will be given on board the Philadelphia next Wednesday evening, for Minister and Mrs. Willis.

Samuel Hookano has been appointed District Magistrate for Ewa in place of Frank Archer, resigned.

At the auction sale of the late Dr. Trousseau, held by Levey yesterday, a number of valuable books were sold very cheaply.

The next news from the States will probably arrive on the barkentine Irmgard. She was to leave San Francisco on the 8th inst.

The members of the Schuetzen Club are at work on the platform for the political organization to be known as the Republican Party.

A series of lectures on anatomy will be given by Mrs. C. A. Gallo-way, of San Francisco, commencing July 16. They will be for women only.

Governor Freeth will remain on Laysan Island for some months to come, looking after the interests of the North Pacific Fertilizer Company.

The attention of all magistrates is called to the article in the Constitution requiring all prosecutions to be carried on in the name of the Republic.

The leasing of lands at Olua proceeds steadily, and the demand is surprisingly great. Many foreigners are taking up lands besides the natives.

Two Registration Boards have been appointed for the island of Hawaii. The names of the gentlemen composing them can be found in the official column.

J. T. Waterhouse and W. W. Dimond returned on the Australia. Mr. Waterhouse had to postpone his Eastern trip on account of the railroad troubles at San Francisco.

The San Francisco Music and Drama of the 7th inst. contains a letter on theatrical affairs in this city. It was written by William R. Dailey. The writer pays a high tribute to the residents of Honolulu.

A large party of young ladies left for Mana, Hawaii, on the Kinau. The party included Miss Neumann, Miss Finckler, Mrs. Bruguere, Miss Eva Parker, Miss Helen Parker, Miss Lucy Ward, and Miss Annie Ward.

A severe earthquake took place in Tokyo, Japan, on June 20. R. W. Irwin, the Hawaiian Minister resident, sustained considerable loss to his property. Several Japanese residents of Honolulu also report losses.

Lewis J. Levey received a letter on the Australia from an actor-manager named Hereward Hoyt, who seems to be anxious to bring a company to this city. Dailey's success has traveled all over the United States.

The passengers of the Rio de Janeiro who were put in quarantine when the steamer left for the Coast will be released today, the cabin passengers this morning, and the fifty-four Japanese in the steerage during the afternoon.

The Fourth of July was well kept on board the Monowai on her last trip to the Coast. There were speeches and fireworks, and, to cap the climax, the always bashful and diffident Leo Harden made a speech in which he roasted everything in Hawaii, including his own party.

Dr. J. M. Whitney and family were passengers in the Kinau yesterday for Hilo, intending to spend their summer vacation between that village, the volcano and a coffee ranch in which Doctors Whitney

and Nichols are jointly interested, somewhere in the famous groves of Olua.

The party of college boys who expected to catch the Australia are tied up at Ogden. It is possible that they may be able to reach Vancouver over the Canadian Pacific, in time to catch the Warri-moo.

A number of people who left here on the last Australia, intending to go East, returned Saturday. The big railway strikes were the cause of the home-coming, there being no chance to get out of San Francisco.

Sam Hookano has been appointed District Magistrate of Ewa, Oahu, in place of F. A. Keliinohopono, who has resigned to take a more lucrative office, being that of Deputy Tax Collector for Ewa and Waianae.

After 150 tons of coal have been removed from Wilder's coal pile, the heat lessened under a constant stream of water, and now the pile is free from fire, as far as outward signs are concerned. The coal is not insured but fortunately the owners will suffer only a slight loss.

At a meeting of the Schuetzen Club, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve in the Republican party: President, Carl Klemme; 1st Vice President, Harry Klemme; 2d Vice President, George Markham; Secretaries, Geo. Cavanaugh and Mr. Cranston; and Treasurer, Mr. Muller.

A Chinese was arrested on an opium charge and was present yesterday morning in the District Court for examination. His attorney asked to have the twenty-four hours opened which was done, but instead of finding opium it was discovered that the tins were filled with a mixture resembling poi.

WHO BOUGHT THE GAME?

Suspicion is Said to Rest on Some of the Kamehameha Nine.

Pitcher Wood spent a very uncomfortable half hour yesterday, while the baseball league was holding a meeting to discuss the matter of the selling of Saturday's game. He acknowledged again that he had sold the game, but as he was not asked to whom, he did not accuse anyone. That will come later. After considerable discussion of the matter, it was referred to a committee consisting of Captains Angus and Mahuka and Delegates Perry and Anderson, for the Crescents and Kamehamehas respectively, who will investigate the whole proceeding thoroughly.

At the present time suspicion points toward some members of the Kamehameha nine as the ones who bought Wood. It is claimed that he was seen several times before the game in close conversation with those members, and that he has been very intimate with them lately. Captain Angus, of the Crescents, said yesterday:

"I do not know just when the committee appointed to investigate the matter will meet again, but when it does, we will go into the matter thoroughly. At any rate, Wood will not do any more pitching for the league; that is a certainty. There are several facts already known that seem to show who the guilty ones are, but their names cannot be given until we are more sure of our position."

In spite of the fact that Wood accused a certain man of buying him, there is no stock taken in his story. The belief that he did it as a means of revenge for a grievance that he supposed he had, is gaining ground, though why the boy should stick to his story in the face of facts that prove him to be telling what is not so, is a mystery that will only be solved when the full truth is known.

Who Can It Be?

The day after the Mariposa left San Francisco, the following appeared in the Call: "At the Oceanic dock several police officers arrived early and made a rapid search for probable runaway couples. Mella Dogge, of Salt Lake, the sixteen-year-old girl who ran away with a lawyer, was one of the persons wanted, a large reward having been offered by her parents for her apprehension. An alleged citizen of Honolulu, who owes more money in America than he can possibly pay, was watched by his creditors, but none of the elopers or levitating debtors put in appearance."

Lord Churchill to Come.

LONDON, June 8.—Lord Randolph Churchill, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last Ministry, intends paying a visit to Australia shortly, proceeding by way of the United States.

If the above telegram is correct, Lord Churchill should pass through Honolulu in the near future.

WOOD SOLD THE GAME.

The Dusky Pitcher Throws His Friends Down.

| | Games Won. | Games Lost. | Games Played. | Per-centage. |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Kam's.... | 7 | 2 | 9 | .778 |
| Hawalis.. | 3 | 5 | 8 | .375 |
| Crescents | 3 | 6 | 9 | .333 |

Walter Wood, the crack pitcher of the Crescents, is not as highly thought of as he was before Saturday's game. He acknowledged that he sold the game and allowed the Kamehamehas to win.

Wood had about as narrow an escape from a thrashing as he will ever have when the Crescents found out what he had done. But he escaped with a whole skin, and seems rather to glory in his deed than to feel sorry for it.

The question that is bothering those who are interested is, to whom did the dusky-hued pitcher sell the game? The matter will be fully investigated and a meeting of the league is to be held today for that purpose. The chances are strong that Wood has pitched his last game for the Crescents, as he acknowledges that he sold the game.

Wood says that he sold the game to a well-known man here, but the story is not believed. It is thought that he accuses him of the matter as a means of revenge, he having a grudge against the man he accuses. The latter is fully believed to be entirely blameless in the matter. Wood himself seems to be mixed up in the matter, and, in spite of his acknowledgment, tells different stories. He said last evening first that he had sold out to the one whom he first accused, and second that the Kamehameha boys had bought him. The amount to be paid was \$10, which the enterprising youth has not yet received, and probably will not get at all.

The game was a poor one from any standpoint. The Crescents played miserably, and would probably have lost the game, even if Wood had not sold it. The score was 15 to 5.

The following is the official score:

| KAMEHAMEHAS. | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|----------|
| NAMES. | AB. | R. | B. | O. A. E. |
| Mahuka, p..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 9 0 |
| Lindsay, 1 b..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 12 1 3 |
| Cummins, s..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 5 0 |
| Meheula, r. f..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 0 0 |
| Pahau, c..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 1 1 |
| Lemon, c. f..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 0 1 |
| Ako, l. f..... | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Wise, 3 b..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 2 1 |
| Koki, 2 b..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 2 1 |
| Total..... | 43 | 15 | 13 | 27 29 7 |

| CRESCENTS. | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|----------|
| NAMES. | AB. | R. | B. | O. A. E. |
| Wilder, W., s..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 3 3 |
| McNicoll, 1 b..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 2 3 |
| Angus, c. f..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Lishman, 3 b..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 3 0 |
| Wilder, H., c..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Wood, p..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 6 1 |
| Holt, C., l. f..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 0 0 |
| Wodehouse, E., r. f..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 0 1 |
| Lucas, W., 2 b..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 2 2 |
| Total..... | 40 | 5 | 6 | 24 16 10 |

Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Runs earned: Kamehamehas 3. Base on balls: By Mahuka 1; Struck out: By Mahuka 10; by Wood 4. Left on bases: Kamehamehas 4; Crescents 8. Hit by pitched ball: Angus, Meheula, McNicoll, Wodehouse. Three-base hits: Pahau, Koki. Passed balls: Pahau 4; H. Wilder 2. Wild pitches: Mahuka 2; Woods 1. Umpires, H. M. Whitney, Jr., and Mr. Hall. Scorer, W. J. Forbes.

| SCORE BY INNINGS. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Kamehamehas..... | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | —15 |
| Crescents..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —5 |

COAL ON FIRE.

A Large Pile in Wilder's Yard Keeps the Department Busy.

A large pile of coal, containing over 3000 tons, belonging to the Wilder Steamship Company was discovered to be on fire Saturday, shortly after noon. The engines were called out, and a stream of water turned on the heap, with but little good resulting.

Deep holes were dug in the pile, which was smouldering on the inside, and water was turned on the pile, but no effect seemed to be produced. The firemen worked all the afternoon, and yesterday, and last night the pile was still smoking. A stream was kept on the heap all last night, and it is hoped that today the fire will be subdued. The cause was spontaneous combustion.

DANCING.

MADAME EDWARDES MOORE will give dancing lessons in Hilo during the month of August; private or class. Address care of 508-11. MISS HITCHCOCK.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by Carrier.

BY AUTHORITY.

Rules and Regulations for Oaths and Elections.

REGULATION 1.

Registering Districts and Precincts.

For the purpose of the Registering of Electors under the provisions of the Constitution, the following are declared to be the Districts and Precincts of the Republic:

1st DISTRICT.

PUNA, HILO AND HAMAKUA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

1st Precinct. All the District of Puna, excepting Kaaau and Olua.

Voting place, Pohoiki Court House.

2d Precinct.

The lands of Kaaau and Olua, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honolulu Gulch.

Voting place, Court House in Hilo.

3d Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Honolulu Gulch to the bed of the Hakalan Gulch.

Voting place, Pepekeo School House.

4th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Hakalan Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch.

Voting place, Court House, Laupahoehoe.

5th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the boundary line between Paaui and Paanahu.

Voting place, Kukaiaui School House.

6th Precinct.

Extending from the boundary line between Paaui and Paanahu to the boundary of Kohala.

Voting place, Honokaa Court House.

2d DISTRICT.

KOHALA, KONA AND KAU, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

1st Precinct.

Consisting of North Kohala.

Voting place, Kohala Court House.

2d Precinct.

Consisting of South Kohala.

Voting place, Waimea Court House.

3d Precinct.

South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualoa.

Voting place, Court House, Kailua.

4th Precinct.

North boundary of Hoolualoa to and including Keel, South Kona.

Voting place, School House, Kona-waena.

5th Precinct.

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau.

Voting place, Court House, Hookeua.

6th Precinct.

From the boundary of South Kona to the northern boundary of the land of Ninole.

Voting place, Waiohinu Court House.

7th Precinct.

The remainder of the District of Kau.

Voting place, Pahala School House.

3d DISTRICT.

ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

1st Precinct.

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa.

Voting place, Kalaupapa Store House.

2d Precinct.

The remainder of the Island of Molokai.

Voting place, Pakoo Court House.

3d Precinct.

The District of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai.

Voting place, Lahaina Court House.

4th Precinct.

District of Kaanapali.

Voting place, Honokahua School House.

5th Precinct.

Consisting of the portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills including Wailue and the Island of Kahoelawe.

Voting place, Wailuku Court House.

6th Precinct.

The remaining portion of the District of Wailuku, excepting the District of Honaua.

Voting place, Custom House, Kahului.

7th Precinct.

The District of Honouliuli.

Voting place, Honouliuli Court House.

8th Precinct.

All that portion of said District known as Kula, and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kula to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof.

Voting place, Makawao Court House.

9th Precinct.

The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oponolu.

Voting place, Hamakua School House.

10th Precinct.

Kahikuni, Kaupo and Kipahulu.

Voting place, School house, Kipahulu.

11th Precinct.

From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu.

Polling place, Hana Court House.

12th Precinct.

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oponolu.

Polling place, School House, Keanae.

4TH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuanu street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuanu Pali to Mokapu point.

First Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying east of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Second Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows, viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punahou; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Panoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School-house.

Third Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punahou streets to the flagpole on the old battery on Punahou. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuanu avenue.

Fourth Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the Second and Third Precincts, Beretania and Nuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the Second Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuniwa Building.

Sixth Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Ball tower.

Seventh Precinct—All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuanu Pali to Mokapu point. Polling place: —.

5TH DISTRICT.

At that portion of the island of Oahu lying west and north of Nuanu street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

First Precinct—All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolau lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Second Precinct—The judicial and taxation district of Koolau. Polling place: Koolau Court House.

Third Precinct—The judicial and taxation district of Waialua. Polling place: Waialua Court House.

Fourth Precinct—The judicial and taxation district of Waianae. Polling place: Waianae Court House.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa comprised in the lands of Hoaeae and Honolulu. Polling place: Railroad Station, Ewa Plantation.

Sixth Precinct—All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Seventh Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona, lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's building, corner Kamehameha School grounds.

Eighth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona, lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuanu valley. Polling place, Reform School premises.

Ninth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona, lying between the eighth precinct and Nuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place, Kauluwela School House.

Tenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona, bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuanu stream, Beretania and Nuanu streets and the Harbor. Polling place, China Engine House.

6TH DISTRICT.

ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

First Precinct—The Island of Niihau.

Polling place: Schoolhouse.

Second Precinct—That portion of the District of Waimea extending from the Second Precinct to the Puanaus Point. Polling place, Kekaha School House.

Third Precinct—That portion of the District of Waimea extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waimea and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place, Waimea Court House.

AN HONORED LIFE IS OVER.

S. N. Castle Dies at His Residence on Saturday.

HIS DEATH COMES VERY PEACEFULLY.

An Account of the Life and Labors of one of Hawaii's Best Citizens—A Long Life, spent in Useful Activities, is Quietly Ended.

S. N. Castle, one of the oldest residents of the Islands, and

living with A. S. Cooke, the founder of the firm of Castle & Cooke, died peacefully and quietly at half-past eight o'clock Saturday morning.

The funeral services were held at the family residence, on King street, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and were attended by a large number of his fellow townsmen. The casket, of handsome but plain koa, was placed in the center of the parlors, and was covered with many beautiful flowers contributed by kind friends. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. H. Parker, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Penrose. Mr. Parker read the 23rd Psalm and also selections from the 15th Chapter of 1st Corinthians and from the 11th and 14th Chapters of John. The hymns selected were "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" and that beautiful song beginning:

"Christian, the morn breaks sweetly o'er thee,
And all the midnight shadows flee,"

both having been favorites with Mr. Castle.

After an opportunity had been given to all desiring it to look upon the face of the deceased, the lid of the casket was screwed on, and it was borne to the hearse and from the hearse to the grave by the sons—William R., George P., James B. and Henry N. The pall-bearers were Hon. A. F. Judd, Messrs. J. B. Atherton, Charles M. Cooke, F. A. Schaefer, W. W. Hall, P. C. Jones, Prof. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Hyde, Rev. S. E. Bishop and Judge Hoapili.

At the grave, after the singing of the hymn, "Shall we Gather by the River," prayer was offered in Hawaiian by the Rev. J. Waimanu, and Henry Parker spoke the last brief words consigning to the earth all that was mortal of the beloved dead.

OBITUARY.

The death of the aged Father Castle has removed one of the most eminent and excellent residents of Honolulu, and one who exerted a leading influence in affairs here for a longer period than perhaps any other individual. His residence here covers fifty-seven years, not less than fifty of them in active life, before compelled to retire by the infirmities of age. He early became known as one of unusual weight of judgment and solidity of character, to whom men resorted for wise counsel in public and private affairs.

Samuel Northrup Castle came of the sound, old fashioned, New England stock. His father was from Richmond, Mass., his mother from Stockbridge. Samuel was the fifth of nine children. The family moved to Canaan, New York, in 1805, where he was born August 12th, 1808, thus being on the verge of eighty-six at his death. His father cultivated a farm of one hundred acres, supplementing the support of his large family by winter earnings as a teacher of music. Samuel was insured from childhood to the hard but instructive labors of the farm, attending school in the winter. He was noted in boyhood as an in-athletic reader, absorbing with a strong memory every substantial book he could find. He built up a powerful constitution, both of body and of mind.

The boys were enterprising, and branched out into mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, live Yanks as they were. Samuel eld ranked and taught school in various places before he was of age. A dyspeptic attack, brought on by his insatiable thirst for study, taking time from meals and sleep, compelled him to return to the farm for a time. Mr. Castle made a public profession of faith in Christ in 1831 in Sweden, New York. In 1836, while occupying the position of cashier in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, he became convinced that it was his duty to go upon a foreign mission. He went to Boston and offered his services to the American Board as a teacher. His credentials, however, were such that the Board concluded he was just the man for whom they had been earnestly seeking to go to the Sandwich Islands and assist their people there. Mr. Levi Chamberlain, in his very important labors at the time, and having married Angelina Tenney, one of the pioneer students at Oberlin, they embarked for Honolulu at Boston, December 14th, upon the bark Mar Frazier. They formed part of a great company of missionaries, thirty-two in all, the seventh reinforcement.

The little ship of 283 tons came around Cape Horn in the then unprecedented time of 116 days, arriving here April 9th, 1837. Of that company

the Rev. Father Bailey, now of Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. A. S. Cooke are probably the sole survivors. When they came here there were few foreigners, except the missionary families and sea-faring men. The natives were still in much of their primitive poverty and nudity. Honolulu was still a town of thatched cottages and huts, with a few scattered trees, crooked lanes, dry, dusty yards and arid plates. At the "Mission" were five foreign built dwellings and a printing office. The chiefs had a few stone houses. There were seven or eight stone or adobe buildings, the residences of traders or consuls, and half a dozen stores. The present residence of Mr. Castle was then standing, although since then greatly enlarged. The stone church was not built till some years later. An immense thatched structure was the house of worship. The little mission cemetery where our aged father has just been laid at rest already showed a few graves.

Mr. Castle speedily proved himself a strong right arm to Mr. Chamberlain, whose health was already suffering after fourteen years of arduous labor. The Mission was a large and

prosperous one. The disbursements of money and goods were heavy, the support of some forty families, with the adjuncts of schools, publications, etc. The writer, then a lad, well remembers how highly Mr. Castle was then esteemed by the brethren of the Mission for not only financial capacity, but for general sound judgment, weight of character, as well as an agreeable personality and tact. The demands upon his time gave him no opportunity for active Christian work among the natives, but the influence of his devout and earnest spirit was constantly felt, as well as that of his consecrated wife. This reinforcement of 1837 was just in time to witness and participate in the tremendous religious revival which gave such an enormous spiritual and moral uplift to the Hawaiian people, and ushered in their new era of industrial and political elevation.

Two years after Mr. Castle's arrival he became prominently and favorably before the public as the writer of a very full, clear and dispassionate statement via testing the missionaries, and the chiefs as well, from the grossly unjust charges made against them by the French authorities in connection with the violent exactions of Captain Laplace of the French corvette L'Artemise in 1839, when an oppressive treaty was forced upon the King, and \$20,000 were exacted in security thereof. Commodore Read of the United States squadron which arrived soon after, and his officers, were so much pleased with Mr. Castle's statement that they paid for the printing of one thousand copies for circulation in America. This remains as the authoritative statement to this day. It at once gave Mr. Castle a prominent place in public estimation.

Events of great importance in connection with the independence of the Islands and the development of liberty and constitutional government took place from 1839 to 1846. During those years Mr. Castle had no connection whatever with the Government, but his advice was sought and always given, and was characterized by a judicial fairness and conservative prudence which had much weight in determining the course of events and in the prevention of rash steps. Dr. G. P. Judd and Rev. William Richards, both of whom had served for many years as missionaries, were connected with the Government at that time. Both of them often consulted with Mr. Castle upon important questions, as later Mr. Ricord and Judge Lee were accustomed to do.

Following the free importation of liquors in consequence of the treaty forced on the King by the L'Artemise, there had been much increase of drunkenness and about this time temperance societies were established, and Chaplain Damon began his Temperance Advocate, which grew into The Friend. The King himself signed the pledge, and faithfully kept it for many years. In forming these temperance societies Mr. Castle had an active influence, as well as in conducting the temperance movement.

Mr. Castle was one of the most active persons in the founding of the school at Punahou in 1841 which grew to be Oahu College. He was one of the first trustees and remained a trustee continuously until increasing age induced his resignation in 1881. He was for forty years its treasurer.

Early in 1841 his wife died. In the fall of that year he revisited the United States, returning March 17, 1843, with a wife who survives him. He found the kingdom in the throes of excitement over the seizure by Lord George Paulet who abolished the laws in restraint of licentiousness and drunkenness. At the time of Mr. Castle's return the own was in the full flood of debauchery. Not long after Admiral Thomas arrived and earned the lasting gratitude of the nation by nobly restoring its independence. The matter of claims against the Government and country was still pending, and Mr. Castle, having earned a reputation for judicial acumen, and Mr. Robert C. Wyllie, were appointed arbitrators. After careful hearing they arrived at a decision with regard to the claims which gave a complete satisfaction on both sides.

Subsequently Mr. Castle was made arbitrator upon important claims arising in connection with the firm of Janion & Co. against the Government, and earned the thanks and congratulations of both parties. During this period he was urged to disolve his connection with the American Mission and to accept service under the Government. He was offered the position of Presiding Justice of the highest court then established, and subsequently, after the organization of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Lee urged upon him the taking of the presidency of the commission to quiet land title. In some respects the most important judicial body that ever existed in the Islands. He was also asked to become Minister of the Interior, a position of great importance. All these offers he declined, feeling that his duty lay with the American Board, whose financial affairs he was conducting. He gave material assistance in the settlement of private land claims, particularly the rights of the American missionaries in parcels of land given to them by the chiefs for dwellings and glebe, or for church and school purposes.

In 1856 Mr. Castle was selected to represent the Mission and American

Bible Society in the presentation of a magnificently-bound Bible to Kamehameha IV. Both his address to the King and the reply of the latter are remarkable; the one in stating, the other in gratefully acknowledging, the influence of the Bible in bringing about the civilization and enlightenment of the islands, and in assuring its recognition among the nations of the earth as independent and capable of self-government.

About 1855 Mr. Castle's connection with the American Mission ceased. For several years he had done that work without salary. The fiscal work itself had greatly diminished. In 1851, in partnership with Mr. Ames S. Cooke, he had established the mercantile house of Castle & Cooke, which has long been one of the leading business houses of this country. When the sugar industry succeeded the whaling trade as the chief business of the country, he actively entered into it. Through many long years of varying fortunes, sustaining many losses, and being at times almost on the verge of failure, he was finally permitted to see that industry established firmly upon a solid basis as the leading business of the country. He was one of the incorporators of the Hawaiian and of the Kohala

Haiku Sugar Company, concerns which he had struggled long years before returning a cent to their investors.

After the accession of Kamehameha V. in 1863, Mr. Castle was called to the Privy Council, a position which he retained under Lunaillo and Kalakaua. He was elected to the Legislature in 1864-5, and was the acting President of that body. Kalakaua appointed him a member of the House of Nobles. He held that position and that of Privy Councillor until he resigned on account of age and infirmity.

For several years past our venerable friend has been unable to take any active part in affairs. His last two years have been much clouded by mental weakness. His kindly and cheerful manner has still remained, and he has continued to manifest an earnest interest in passing events, so far as he was able to take them in. His wife and some of his children have always been with him in the old home, and have had the joy of cheering his closing days. The end has come quietly and gradually. For two weeks past he has been entirely prostrated, but without suffering. His strong constitution yielded slowly. On the morning of Saturday, the 14th, the freed spirit passed away to enter upon the higher service of Him to whom he had consecrated his earthly life.

Mr. Castle leaves four surviving sons and four daughters, all but one married, and all holding honored places in society. All except one daughter, married abroad, have the consolation of being with their father at the time of his departure. The four sons, unaided, lifted the sacred casket on its way to the grave, where those venerable remains will rest with those of many of his missionary brothers of old days to await the resurrection morning.

DIED IN JAPAN.

Mrs. Louise Lewis Gulick Passes Away at Hyuga.

Mrs. Louise Lewis Gulick, the widow of Dr. Luther H. Gulick, died in Hyuga, Japan, on June 14th last.

Mrs. Gulick was the last representative of the six pioneer missionaries of the American Board who went to Micronesia in 1852, where she labored with her husband nine years. Failure of health brought these missionaries to Honolulu, where they labored for some years, and during that time she founded the Kawanahao Girls' School. Her husband, a native-born citizen of Hawaii, was for seven years Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, the executive arm of the Hawaiian Association. Of her six living children, a son and a daughter are missionaries in Japan, a daughter is wife of an Oberlin professor, one son is a minister in the State of New Jersey, though at present engaged in educational work; another son is principal of a high school in Springfield, Mass., for the training of young men for the leadership of Young Men Christian Associations, while the youngest son is a student in Harvard University and looking forward to missionary work.

For Sale.

ONE CORNER LOT AT THE Peninsula, Pearl Harbor, size 50x 150 feet. Price \$500. Location on the Central Lehu Avenue, near the K. K. Station, enclosed with a fence. Very desirable site for a store or dwelling; safe investment; first-class bargain. J. A. MAGOON. 3729 155-1m

The Most Complete stock of Millinery IN ALL ITS STYLES AT

J. J. Egan's, 514 Fort St.

A large assortment of Women Dress goods, Storm-trowsers in Blue, Black & White; Scotch, English and American singhams in large quantities.

A fine line in fancy-dressed wash Goods.

A complete stock of Striped and Checked Flannels. This is the place to buy your Laces, Embroidery and Hosiery, cheap; a complete line.

—Dress-making done in all its branches by the well-known Dressmaker, Mrs. Egan.

Daily Advertiser, 75c. per month.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1894.

W. H. ALDRICH, PETITIONER, VS FIRST JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT.

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

FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

Circuit Judges have jurisdiction to issue writs of *ne exeat*.

The breach of such writ is a contempt of Court, even if the petition shows upon its face that the case is not a proper one for the issuance of the writ.

This Court will not, in determining upon *certiorari* the validity of proceedings brought against a party for such contempt, consider the *ne exeat* cause upon its merits.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY FREAR, J.

The substantial facts of this case are, that the petitioner Aldrich was adjudged a bankrupt and Henry Davis was his elected and qualified Assignee; that the trust was not settled and the Assignee on learning that the bankrupt was intending to leave this country, applied to a Judge of the Circuit Court First Circuit, for a writ of *ne exeat* stating that the estate of the bankrupt was unsettled and that his presence was necessary to enable the assignee to settle the same and that the absence of the bankrupt would prevent the Assignee from obtaining possession of certain property which the bankrupt was entitled to in the State of California. The Circuit Judge issued the writ of *ne exeat* which enjoined the bankrupt under pain of being adjudged guilty of contempt from leaving or attempting to leave this country without the leave of court and ordered him to show cause why the writ should not be made absolute.

The writ was issued on the 30th day of May last. The respondent made answer on the 5th of June. On the return day, June 12, the Assignee moved that the bankrupt be attached for violation of the injunction issued, alleging an attempt to leave this country on the 9th of June by and on the brig "L'Avvenier." The Court heard the proofs and adjudged the bankrupt guilty of contempt and ordered him committed to Oahu Prison for thirty days "unless he shall sooner be discharged by this Court." The warrant to carry the order into effect was issued the 15th of June, and delivered to the Marshal for execution. Thereafter on the same day a Writ of *certiorari* was directed to the Circuit Judge, in response to which the record in the contempt and *ne exeat* proceedings were certified to this Court.

The object in bringing the record here is to determine the validity of the order adjudging the bankrupt guilty of contempt; the argument for the bankrupt being that the injunction of *ne exeat* was void because the Circuit Judge had no jurisdiction to issue it; and that the breach of a void injunction is not a contempt.

We are of the opinion that the order of *ne exeat* was not void. The Circuit Judge sat as a Court of record of general jurisdiction and the statute (Laws of 1892, Ch. LVII, Sec. 37, Subdiv. 9) expressly empowered him "To issue writs of * * * mandamus *ne exeat regno*," without defining the cases to which such writs are applicable. Whether this is a proper case for the issuance of the writ is a question which we cannot now consider. The statute (Laws of 1876, ch. XXXIX, Secs. 27 and 33) authorizes us to set aside upon *certiorari* only such proceedings as are absolutely void. In this case the *ne exeat* proceedings were at most voidable only. Even if the petition showed upon its face that the facts were not such as to justify the issuance of the writ, the proper course for the bankrupt was, not to disregard it, but to apply to the Judge who issued it for an order discharging it. We cannot upon *certiorari* brought to determine the validity of the contempt proceedings consider the *ne exeat* proceedings upon their merits.

In *The People v. Spalding*, 2 Paige, 329, Chancellor Walworth said: "While the injunction remained in force, it was the duty of the vice-chancellor to punish every breach thereof; and in no case can a defendant be permitted to disobey an injunction regularly issued, whatever may be the final decision of the Court upon the merits of the cause. If there is not sufficient equity on the face of the bill to support the injunction, the proper course for the defendant is to apply at once for a dissolution, * * * and he may again move the Court upon the coming in of his answer."

Again, "A defendant against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of being guilty of a breach of an injunction cannot be heard upon a motion to discharge a *ne exeat* against him in the same case until he has purged himself of the contempt."

2 Beach, Mod. Eq. Prac., Sec. 624.

If therefore the bankrupt was not entitled to be heard by the Judge of original jurisdiction upon a motion to discharge the writ of *ne exeat* until he had purged himself of the contempt, how can he expect this Court to do practically the same thing?

It is unnecessary for us to consider the other arguments of counsel.

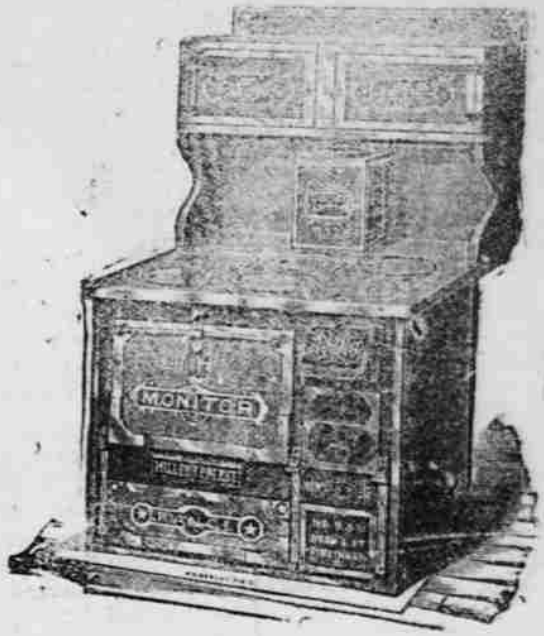
The order of *certiorari* is dissolved, costs to be paid by the petitioner. C. W. Ashford for petitioner; A. S. Hartwell contra.

Honolulu, July 6, 1894.

New Advertisements.

JOHN NOTT,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—



Steel and Iron Ranges, Stoves and Fixtures,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

RUBBER HOSE!

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS,

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

DIMOND BLOCK, 25 and 27 KING STREET.

Just Arrived per S. S. Gaelic!

FORTY CASES
MANILA CIGARS!

From the Factories La Constancia and El Cometa del Oriente.

CONSISTING OF SUCH FAVORITES AS

Conchitas, Conchas,

Londres, Habanos, Etc.

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

Give the Baby

A Perfect Nutrient FOR GROWING CHILDREN, CONVALESCENTS, CONSUMPTIVES, DYSPEPTICS, and the Aged, and in Acute Illness and all Feeding Difficulties.

—THE—
Best Food for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the instruction of mothers, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," will be mailed free to any address, upon request.

DOLBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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 E.D. HOFFSCHLAEGGER & CO.,
King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

ONWARD TO WASHINGTON!

A Commission For Liliuokalani Will
Storm the Capitol.

GROVER TO BE APPEALED TO AGAIN.

Sam Parker, H. A. Widemann and John
Cummins Leave on the Rio Janeiro—
They Will Ask Cleveland His Inten-
tions in Regard to the ex-Queen.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In time of war there is often
some troop picked out by the com-
manding officer to lead a forlorn
hope of the losing or already de-
feated side. This is the case in
Hawaii. The Rio Janeiro carried
away the leaders of the forlorn
hope of the royalist party in the
persons of Sam Parker, H. A. Wid-
emann and John Cummins. They
left as an embassy of Liliuokalani,
and carried with them an ex-royal
commission from her. They will
hasten on to Washington to inform
President Cleveland that the ex-
queen should be at once re-
enthroned. And the answer will
be—well, the Holomua explained
last evening what the answer would
be.

It is understood that the first
object of the Commission is to ask
Mr. Cleveland to put the ex-queen
back on the throne. If they are
told that such is not the intention
of the United States, the next
thing the Commission will ask
for will be a pension for Liliu-
okalani. Should this also be re-
fused the disappointed party will
hijack themselves homeward, and
endeavor to bring the royalists in
line, have them register, and so
obtain a standing in the Legisla-
ture. Major Seward accompanied
the party as secretary.

Judge Widemann was seen yester-
day in regard to the projected
trip. "I believe," said the Judge,
"that a time has come when it is
for the interests of both sides to
know exactly where we stand." In
reply to a question as to the
scope of the mission, Mr. Wide-
mann explained that it was for
purposes of information. If the
President refused to restore the
monarchy, then there was an end
of the matter.

"Shall you seek to obtain a pen-
sion for Liliuokalani, in case she is
not to be restored?" "Nothing of
the sort," replied the Judge gruffly.
"The commission has no purpose
of the kind." As to the policy of
the royalists after the commission
should return, Mr. Widemann de-
clined to express any opinion, and
indeed declared that he did not
have any to express. "I do not
fash my brain about it," he added
contemptuously.

Sam Parker was also seen, but
he was not disposed to be at all
communicative. He said the com-
mission was going to Washington
to again ask Cleveland to restore
Liliuokalani. His story was a cor-
roboration of the facts as stated
above.

The party left on passports is-
sued from the Foreign office. It
will be gone about six weeks, which
will allow for two weeks at least
being spent in Washington.

KINDERGARTEN.

A Pretty Exhibition by Japanese
Children Yesterday.

The closing exercises of the Jap-
anese kindergarten were held yester-
day afternoon at Queen Emma
Hall. The school is in charge of
Miss Ozawa, and about twenty five
children were in attendance, all in
gay and pretty Japanese costumes,
from the teacher down. The vari-
ous kindergarten exercises were
gone through, including singing.

The exercises were successful
throughout and reflected great
credit upon Miss Ozawa, who has
not enjoyed a regular training as
instructor in kindergarten, but who
has learned a great deal in prac-
tice during the past year. She is
a graduate from the Fort street
school and one of the best pupils
Mr. Scott ever had.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of
the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N.
Y., on the knee, which led him up
in bed and caused the knee joint to
become stiff. A friend recommend-
ed him to use Chamberlain's Pain
Balm, which he did, and in two days
was able to be around. Mr. Shafer
has recommended it to many others
and says it is excellent for any kind
of a bruise or sprain. This same
remedy is also famous for its cures
of rheumatism. For sale by all
Dealers. BEXSON, SMITH & Co., Agents
for H. I.

The Proceedings of the Conven-
tion, issued by the GAZETTE Com-
pany, has had a large sale.

New Advertisements

Cut Rates!

WE SELL

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Pure Vaseline, in tins, | 5 Cents. |
| Pure Vaseline, in bottles, | 10 " |
| Pure Vaseline, in large bottles, | 15 " |
| Pure Vaseline, in 1-lb cans, | 25 " |
| Belladonna Plasters, | 10 " |

We have the largest and best assorted stock in the
Islands, and when we offer a cut-rate, we do not confine the
customer to 1-12 dozen of the article named.

Hollister Drug Co., Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Our Stock of Table Damasks
AND NAPKINS

IS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

In QUILTS, SHEETINGS and TOWELS, we are showing a large and com-
plete stock. If you need anything in the House Furnishing Line, our prices are
LOW and our stock is large.

In Ladies Ribbed Vests we beg to call special attention to our 3 for \$1 grade;
also a fine pure white 1 sh at 75c. each.

B. F. EULERS & CO.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Invoices just received.
Choice patterns direct from factory.
The very latest styles.
Unique in design and finish.
Received by the Brig W. G. Irwin.
Every taste satisfied.

MOULDINGS FOR ROOMS AND CORNICES.

Our work is faultless in execution.
Unusual inducements to cash customers.
Look at our assortment of Bird Cages.
Direct importations specially selected.
Inspection of our stock is solicited.
Now is the time to make your choice.
Give your orders to the Pacific Hardware Company, Limited.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED

—OFFER FOR SALE—

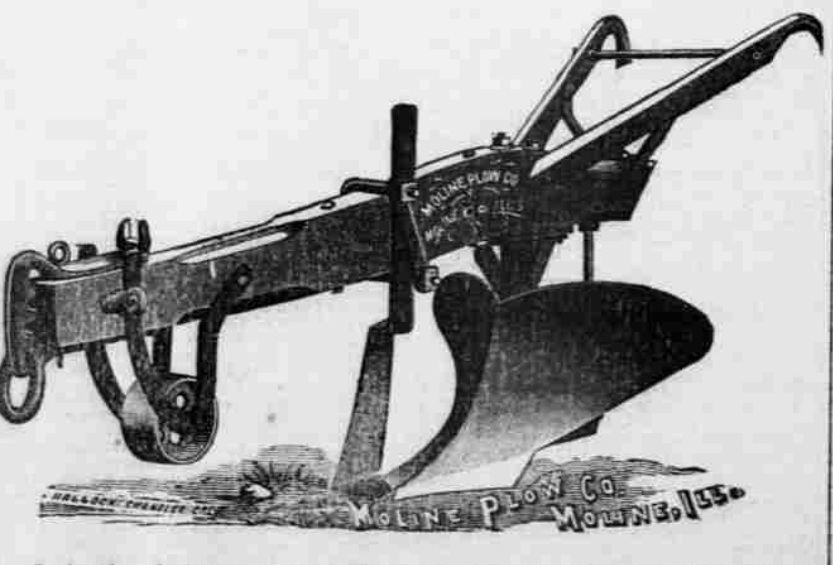
A GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS

Received by Various Late Arrivals.

The assortment of PLOWS and BREAKERS is very complete. These Plows
are in use in every part of these islands and are considered the best. Extra BEAMS,
HANDLES and POINTS always on hand and sold in large numbers.

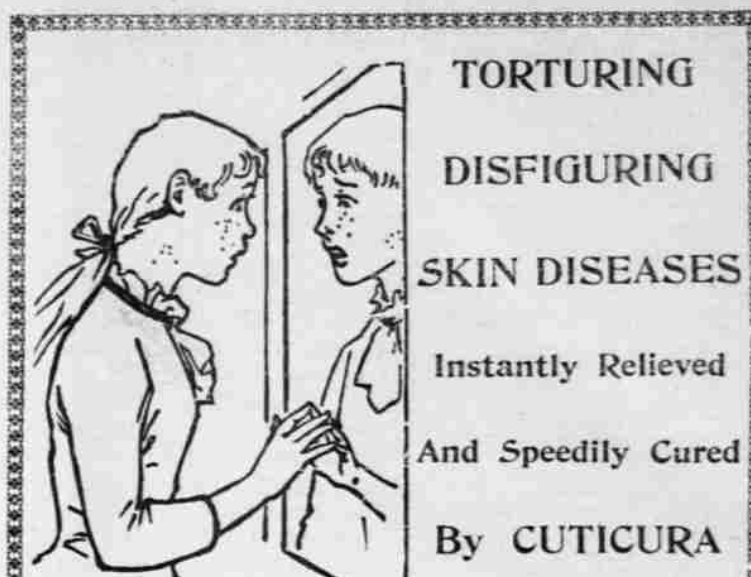
HALL'S FURROW PLOW!

Stands Without a Rival and is in Constant Demand.



On hand—a large assortment of House Brooms, Mill Brooms, Yard and Street
Brooms and Coarse Brooms. BRUSHES of all kinds also for painter's use.
POCKET CUTLERY just to hand; also TABLE CUTLERY expected very soon.
Our assortment of Ties and Steel WIRE ROPE is now complete, also Top sail
SHEET CHAIN including all sizes.

General Advertisements.



TORTURING
DISFIGURING
SKIN DISEASES
Instantly Relieved
And Speedily Cured
By CUTICURA

To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption,
impurity, and disease, no agency in the world of medicine can
for a moment be compared to the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the
greatest of skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies.
They afford immediate relief in most torturing and disfiguring of
itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and
crusted skin and scalp diseases. They speedily cure humors of
the blood and skin, whether simple scrofulous, hereditary, or
ulcerative. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the
pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, baby blemishes, and
falling hair. In a word they cleanse the blood and skin of
every humor, purify and beautify the skin and hair, and
constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

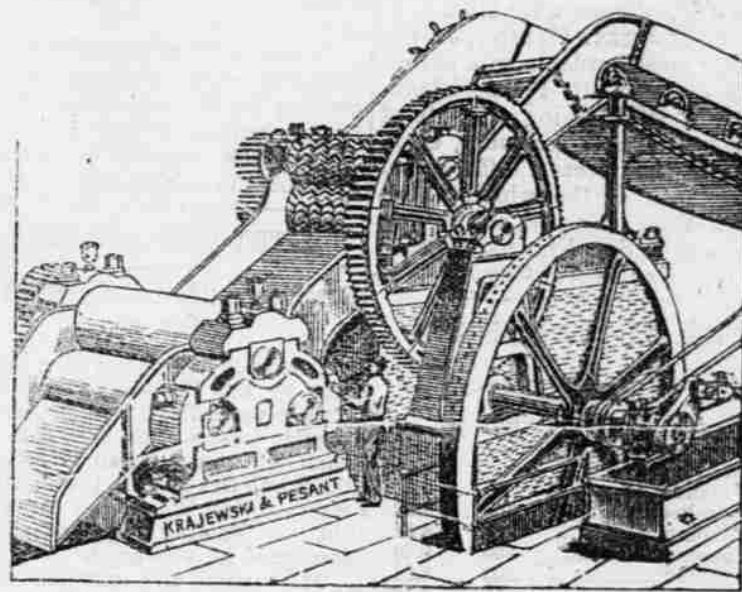
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c.
BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, 72 pages, post-free.

KRAJEWSKI'S

PATENT

CANE CRUSHER



THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY HAVING
secured the EXCLUSIVE AGENCY for the Hawaiian Islands
for the Krajewski Patent Sugar Cane Crusher, are now
prepared to receive orders for the same, to be delivered in
time for the next crop.

This machine, which has been invented but a few years,
has been adopted by a great number of cane sugar manufac-
turers, especially in Cuba, where it was first put to trial and
where it became extremely popular. Nearly one-third of the
whole sugar crop made in Cuba is being made with the assis-
tance of these crushers. These crushers have also proved a
success in other West Indian Islands, and Louisiana, as can be
seen by testimonials on hand.

These crushers when attached to any cane mill will in-
crease its capacity by from 50 to 100 per cent.; will improve
extraction; will regulate feed of the mill. We have three of
these machines on the way. For further particulars
enquire at the

Honolulu Iron Works Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD
stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR
of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of
the defendant Freeman was deliberately un-
true, and he regretted to say it had been
sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN
of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing
sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigori-
ates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHÆA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA

The GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London,
REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose
generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF
DIARRHÆA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
Rapidly cures all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,
PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IM-
MENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given
rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMI-
TATIONS. N. B.—Every bottle of GENUINE
CHLORODYNE bears on the Government
stamp the name of the inventor—DR. J. COLLIS
BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d.,
and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole MANU-
FACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 35,
Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

New Advertisements.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by
their Iron Bark "Paul Isenberg" and
"J. C. Pflüger" from Europe and by
a number of vessels from Amer-
ica consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings,
Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills,
Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns,
A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and
colored MERINOS and CASHMERE,
SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES,
CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment.

Silicas, Silevelings, Stiffenings,
Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons,
Serge, Kammingas &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas,
Rugs and Carpets.

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery,
Cutlery, Pottery and Soap,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Reichstein & Seiler Pianos,
Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries,
Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda,
Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine,
Wrapping Paper, Burlaps,
Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates,
Square and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead,
Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best,
Galv. Corrugated Iron.

Steel Rails, 18 and 20,
R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates,
R. R. Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets,
Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's,
Merchant's and Eldorado Flour,
Salmon, Corned Beef,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms
and at lowest prices.

BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

ITOHAN,

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Island orders faithfully filled at reason-
able prices, in quantities to suit.

P. O. BOX 116. MUT. TEL. 598

1472-5 m

BISMARCK STABLES

GENERAL LIVERY.

Feed and Sale Stables

Maui Street, Wailuku, Maui.

CARRIAGES OBTAINED IN 5 MINUTES

NOTICE

with reliable drivers,
SINGLE or DOUBLE TEAMS,
SADDLE HORSES

Gentle for Ladies use.

Carrriages will be at every Steamer
land. 7, on Steamer arrival.

WM. GOODNESS,
Proprietor and Manager

CASTLE & COOKE

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE—

—AGENTS

—AGENTS FOR—

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON,

Aetna Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD.

