

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 1.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1512.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited),

very Tuesday and Friday Morning.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscribers \$6.00 in Advance

Which includes postage prepaid.

L. WHITNEY, Business Manager

And EDITOR.

Office, No. 46 Merchant Street

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for publication, to be addressed to the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O. H.

Correspondence relating to Advertising, subscriptions and job printing, should be addressed to the Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O. H.

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

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Pacific Commercial Advertiser

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Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP & COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

—BANKERS.—

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—

New York, Boston, Paris

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON.

—FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN.—

The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, London.

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Special Notices.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAWAIIAN

Abstract and Title Co.

NO. 42 MERCHANT ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

F. M. Hatch, President

Cecil Brown, Vice-President

W. R. Castle, Secretary

J. F. Brown, Treasurer

W. F. Freer, 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 promptness.

Best Telephone 225 P. O. Box 145.

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY.

DENTISTS.

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

GAS ADMINISTERED.

Only "Pebble" Establishment

1885.

Muller's Optical Depot

135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal.

Specialty 35 Years.

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed. FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

\$5 Second and \$10 First Class.

Less than by Other Lines.

TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

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 for Hawaiian Islands.

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street near the Postoffice.

1434-ly.

MME. J. PHILLIPS.

Ladies' Hair Dresser

HAIR CULTURIST AND TOILET ARTIST.

830 Market St., opp. Fourth St., San Francisco.

1505-ly.

WHISKY AGENT,

JOHN & ROBT. HARVEY & CO.

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

(Established 1770), require Agent (purchasing preferred) for pushing sale of their BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKIES in bulk and case. References in Britain necessary.

1905-6

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR!

HONOLULU.

AGENT FOR

California Optical Co's Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Assortments will be sent to other Islands for the convenience of those who cannot come to Honolulu.

1465-ly.

The Illustrated Tourists' Guide

That popular work, "THE TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS," is meeting with a steady sale both at home and abroad. Tourists and others visiting these islands should be in possession of a copy of it. It is a perfect mine of information relating to the scenes and attractions to be met with here. Copies in wrappers can be had at the publication office, 46 Merchant street, and at the News Dealer.

Prices 60 cents.

THURSTON'S PROTEST.

IT ANNIHILATES GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Full Presentation of the Government's Rights Under International Law—Now Made Public For the First Time.

It was announced a day or two ago in the ADVERTISER that the protest filed by Minister Thurston with the State Department at Washington would be given out for publication shortly. The full text of the protest is now presented below. It is not intended as a statement of the Government's entire case, and purposely avoids entering into any disputed issues of fact, but is confined to the legal side of the case which it covers exhaustively.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1893.

SIR:—In confirmation of the claims presented to you by myself during several recent interviews, concerning suggested action by the United States Government toward the Provisional Government of Hawaii, as outlined in your communication to the President recently published, and today affirmed in the President's message sent yesterday to the Congress, I have the honor to hereby submit to you the claims of the Government which I represent in and concerning the premises.

If I correctly apprehend the propositions advanced by the Government of the United States, they are:

First. That the Hawaiian monarchy was subverted by reason of the action of the United States representatives and forces.

Second. That but for such action the monarchy would not have been subverted nor the Provisional Government created.

Third. That such conclusions are based upon the report made by Hon. James H. Blount.

Fourth. That in view of such action by those representing the Government of the United States, it is proposed that the latter Government shall restore the status existing prior to such subversion of the monarchy.

In opposition to such proposed action, I hereby, on behalf of the Government which I represent, submit the following claims and reasons:

First. The Provisional Government of Hawaii is a duly organized and fully recognized independent Government, holding diplomatic relations with nearly all the nations of the world.

It has accredited its diplomatic representatives to the United States Government, which has received them in the manner customary in dealing with the representatives of friendly independent nations.

The United States Government has, in turn, accredited its representatives to the Provisional Government of Hawaii, and they have in like manner been formally received by it.

There is nothing lacking to constitute the present Government of Hawaii a full, free and independent sovereignty, subject to all the obligations and entitled to all the rights, privileges and courtesies accorded by the United States Government to the most favored nations with whom it is in treaty relations.

Second. It is submitted that the Government of the United States has acquired no jurisdiction over the independent sovereign state of Hawaii. There being two distinct sovereignties, jurisdiction by the United States can only be obtained in three ways, viz:—(1) by conquest; (2) by treaty; (3) by voluntary submission to the decision of the United States Government, in the nature of arbitration.

There is no claim made that the sovereignty of Hawaii is subordinate to that of the United States by reason of conquest, nor has it been surrendered by treaty.

There is a suggestion however, in the communication by yourself to the President, above referred to, that authority by voluntary submission, in the nature of a power to arbitrate, has been conferred upon the Government of the United States.

I refer to that portion wherein you state that:

"The Government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should re-instate the constitutional sovereignty; and that the Provisional Government was created 'to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.'"

I submit that no such authority has been conferred, and in support of such contention present the following reasons:</

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.

The Education Committee of the Advisory Council is evidently stirring the dry bones in the school department to some purpose. The recommendations made by the committee should be turned into fact as soon as possible.

There are good friends of Hawaii in Congress, and they have already been heard from. A United States Senator—not a Republican—writes privately to a friend in this city as follows:

The Administration is getting a tongue-lashing from the press the country over—and they deserve it. I have no words strong enough to express my contempt for the petty jealousy or pique of our Secretary and President. My only hope was that Blount would be compelled to change his already-formed opinion on meeting with the truly American spirit of the islands.

The Secretary is much worried—especially as he has been courting public favor—looking to the Democratic presidential nomination in '96. Now the bucket is upset. Poor Gresham!

The same writer, referring to the correspondence laid before the Senate, says: "I see no arguments which the press have not heretofore fully met." The Senator goes on to say that the matter will be referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with Senator Morgan at the head—where it will be quickly disposed of.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

One of the best and most useful gifts that can be made to a friend is a membership card in the Honolulu Library Association. The privileges of its reading room and its collection of 10,000 books are offered for only six dollars a year. The Library Committee will order by every intermediate steamer, that is, every four weeks, a supply of recent publications, fresh reading matter. Any member of the Association has the privilege of asking the purchase of any book wanted. Miss Burbank, the Librarian and Treasurer, will be only too happy to receive any money, and to assist in making the freest and best use of the privileges of the Library. If six dollars may seem to any too large a sum, the fee for three months' use of the Library and Reading Room is only one dollar and a half.

THE LATEST.

The Oceanic arrived at 7 o'clock last night, with four days' later news from the Coast. The intelligence is very interesting, and will be found in full in our news columns. The only action which has been taken by either branch of Congress in the Hawaiian matter is the adoption by the Senate of a resolution of Senator Morgan's, authorizing the Committee of Foreign Relations to send for papers and witnesses and to administer oaths, with a view to determining "whether any and if so what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii, in relation to the recent political revolution." The purpose of this resolution, as explained by Morgan, was "to have a settlement of the charges made against this and the former Administration."

In the House a number of fiery resolutions have been introduced, and speeches of a corresponding temper made, but nothing has been done. The majority of the Foreign Relations Committee has reported a resolution condemning the alleged interference of the Republican Administration in Hawaiian affairs. On this resolution no action has been taken and nothing further will probably be done by either House until after the re-assembling of Congress, on January 2d.

The full text of all these resolutions is published elsewhere.

A more utterly humiliating and discouraging chapter in American diplomacy has never been written.—Baltimore American.

RETROSPECT.

When merchants reach the end of their business year they take an account of stock. It is a sensible thing for a people from time to time to take an account of its stock, to measure the losses and count the gains, and draw the balance for the year. Never before perhaps in the history of Hawaii has it been of more interest to turn to the past, examine its work, and learn where we stand.

Almost three-quarters of a century have passed since the first band of missionaries came to anchor on these shores. These years, which constitute the whole span of an individual life, are but a fragment in the larger life of a nation. Yet in Hawaii, they have witnessed great changes, as great perhaps as ever took place in any similar time.

The work that our fathers found to do practically included all that is comprehended in civilization. It was their task, not merely to substitute an enlightened faith for heathen superstition, but to organize society, to establish government and law, to abolish feudal tenures, to create and maintain a system of private rights, and ultimately to secure the full enjoyment of political liberty.

Under ordinary conditions nations grow from within, and the civilization which they gain is the work of their own hands. It was otherwise in Hawaii. The white man brought with him a completed system of institutions which were adapted, as well as might be, to new conditions. In this work of adaptation, it is needless to say that some mistakes have been made. The end, however, has remained constantly the same, and the years, as we look back on them, indicate a steady advance. Schools were established, a government formed, retainers freed from the burdens of feudal servitude and a land and property system devised which recognized the claims of the common people. On the basis of the existing relations between king and chiefs, the first comparatively crude constitution, that of 1840, was erected. This was followed by the constitution of Kamehameha III. in 1852, and it is practically in this year that fully organized government on modern lines and in accordance with the usage and precedents of civilized nations was established. The constitution of 1852 was more liberal than that of 1840, as that of 1887 was in its turn an advance on the constitution of 1852. The progress of political development for the half century which has elapsed since 1840, has been one of steady advance in the rights of the individual, first in the sphere of private law, and then in public law. The constitution of 1840 admitted the subject to a share in the government, which was enlarged in 1852, and again in 1887. The only break in the steady move forward came with the constitution of Kamehameha V., which was objectionable not so much because it abridged the rights granted in 1852, for it did not do so to any considerable extent, but because it was a reaction, and a re-affirmation of the principle of personal government.

Apart from this episode of retrogression, the history of Hawaii has been one unbroken march towards political liberty—a march aided and advanced by the Kamehamehas, resisted, thwarted and hated by Kalakaua and Liliuokalani. Each new constitution has marked a new step forward; each was the logical continuation of the historic process. Those who have shared in these movements are the makers of history; those who have resisted them are in one sense also the makers of history, but they make it by marrying it.

We stand now upon the verge of the final consummation of this long historic process. 1840, 1852, 1887—they are all historic years, but 1893 is the crown and sum of all, the fruit of a long ripening. The revolution of last January came unexpected and unsought. No one had even dreamed of forcibly anticipating what thinking men knew

must be the final outcome. Satisfied with the constitutional guarantees, the party of liberty was then, as it always has been, the party of peace and order. The revolution came because the woman who was on the throne adopted the traditions of absolutism, put her will against the people, and set herself to appropriate the gains of forty years. Then the revolution taught her, or would have taught her if she could have learned, that freedom was entrenched in power, and that the children of liberty in the Western nations were not to be driven from their farthest outpost.

If we have not misread the meaning of Hawaiian history, there is reason to look back with high satisfaction upon the year which is now hastening to its close. It has brought us great trials, but greater triumphs. It has terminated forever the reign of heathenism. It has abolished personal government and put a final period to usurpation.

Can we reasonably ask that a single year shall bring us more? There is enough for deep rejoicing for earnest thankfulness, for high hope. There is enough to make a merry Christmas, and the confident anticipation of a happy New Year.

LIBERTY VS. SEDITION.

Every government which seeks to promote the true welfare of the people to which it is responsible encourages a full and free discussion of public questions in the press. The Provisional Government is no exception to this rule, and has at all times allowed, and even encouraged, the greatest latitude in this regard. There is a radical distinction, however, between a right and the abuse of it, a distinction which the disloyal press of this city, more particularly the Holomua, wilfully confounds.

The liberty of public discussion is properly confined to the consideration of matters which are consistent with loyalty to the existing Government. If it is desired to change any provision in the statute or organic law of a nation, or to alter the form of its government, or radically to modify its social institutions, the agitation in favor of such changes must be temperate and peaceful, and the mode of procedure recommended must be in harmony with existing law. Discussion which goes beyond the limit thus set, is seditious, unlawful and revolutionary, and is so recognized and so treated by all civilized governments throughout the world.

We have stated these elementary principles of law not because any rational man doubts them, but to dispose of the pretence that the Government in sealing up the seditious mouth of the Holomua would be interfering with the freedom of the press. There is a statute against seditious publications. It is there to be enforced not to be made a target for traitors. The honor of the Government, its interest and its self-respect, all demand that the laws against sedition be carried out. There is no reason why political offenders should enjoy an impunity which is denied to the criminal classes generally. Let there be one law for all, and one impartial execution of it.

The opportunity offered the Government to make a Hawaiian exhibit at the Midwinter Fair is something which should not be neglected.

That Pestilent Sheet.

MR. EDITOR: Minister Hatch takes the right view of the Holomua. By all means let it remain unmoled.

When there is pestilence in the home, the inmates are required to display a flag to warn people of the danger, that they may avoid it. What more appropriate signal of malignant disease, in the home of the royalists could we have, than the Holomua.

As long as the pestilence prevails let the flag wave.

It is to be hoped that the American Congress will be plentifully supplied with copies of this fitting exponent of the royalist's cause in Hawaii.

Honolulu, Dec. 29, 1893.

BLOUNT AGAIN.

Wilson Gives one of Stevens' Alleged Insulting Speeches.

A leading objection of the royalists to Mr. Stevens is the allegation that he used to give the ex-queen unwelcome advice, insult her, trample on her feelings, etc. C. B. Wilson furnishes a long story to Mr. Blount, doubtless written for him by some of his numerous creatures, which contains one of these alleged insulting speeches of the American Minister. Here it is:

MADAM: It is my official duty to offer to Your Majesty congratulations on your accession to the throne, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of your Kingdom. Turning from the funeral scenes through which we have just passed, I address Your Majesty words of hope as to the future of your reign. Standing on the border-land of death and the future world, of which we have been so solemnly reminded by what has just transpired in our midst, and reverent towards the Supreme God, to whom all are accountable, the Minister of the United States expresses his earnest gratification that Your Majesty has taken the firm resolution to aid in making your reign a strictly constitutional reign, to maintain the constitutional right of your Ministers to administer the laws, and always to acknowledge their responsibility to the Legislature in the performance of their sworn obligations. In the wish thus to respect the supreme authority of the Constitution and the laws, Your Majesty places yourself in the exalted rank of the best sovereigns of the world, and thus will avoid those embarrassments and perplexities which have so often disturbed the peace and crippled the prosperity of countries not blessed with free and enlightened constitutions. It is my earnest prayer that Your Majesty may be able to carry out your noble resolution, and thus have full time and opportunity to discharge the duties which Your Majesty justly regards necessary to the success of your reign and beneficial to your whole people. In endeavoring to make good these auspicious promises, Your Majesty will have the full sympathy and the good wishes of the Government which I have the honor to represent at this capital.

SHALL THE UNITED STATES ANNEX THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Condensed for The Literary Digest from a Paper in Our Day, November.)

The Sandwich Islands are knocking at the door of our republic. What position are we to take concerning the proposal that Hawaii become a State of the American Union?

My first proposition on this vexed matter of the proposed annexation of Hawaii is, that there are three great tasks before the American republic, to be performed largely in the Pacific ocean:

1. The opening of a vast and peaceful commerce with the Orient and Australasia.

2. The protection of our Pacific frontier, not only along the line between Alaska and California, but as far south, at least, as the isthmus.

3. A large task, that, I think, Providence calls on us to assist England, and other Powers, in performing in the Pacific ocean, is the abolition of the slave-trade.

How are Americans to perform these three great tasks without some standing-ground in the Pacific? Is not Providence possibly calling us to acquire not merely a coaling-station in the Pacific, but a station for the diffusion of real civilization?

My next proposition is, that we need the Sandwich Islands for military influence in case of war with any of the great powers of the world, especially England. It is important that Americans should notice that we are very nearly surrounded by a cordon of British fortresses. Yonder, at Halifax, the bronze lips of British cannon touch the sea, and further south at Bermuda. You know the power of Great Britain in the West Indies, and she likes to maintain all the authority she can over Central America. She has Australasia, just out of sight over the watery shoulder of the word, toward the Southern Cross; and Esquimaux, on Vancouver Island, is one of the most powerful naval ports on the globe. There are, then, important military reasons for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

But, in the next place, allow me to say that the Sandwich Islands lie as far south as the West Indies. The annexation of these islands would add to the complications of our race problems. Who are to vote there? Is it safe for us to annex a new State in the tropics? You cannot make two laws, one for the dark race of the Southern States, and another for the dark race of the Pacific. You will, first or last, be obliged to have one rule for your entire territory. I am in favor of standing by the Constitution. Let us have one law for all colors. If you wish to disfranchise the blacks because they cannot read, disfranchise the whites for the same reason. If you wish to let a State deny the suffrage to the blacks, for any reason whatever, then insist that, for the same reason, the whites shall be denied the suffrage.

A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A friend stands at the door;
In either tight-closed hand
Hiding rich gifts three hundred and threescore;
Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land
Even as seed the sower.
Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by;
It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

O good New Year, we clasp
This warm shut hand of thine.
Loosing forever, with half sigh, half gasp,
That which from ours falls like dead fingers' twine:
Ay, whether fierce its grasp
Has been, or gentle, having been, we know
That it was blessed: let the Old Year go.

O New Year, teach us faith:
The road of life is hard:
When our feet bleed, and scourging winds us scathe,
Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's: who saith,
"Make straight paths for your feet,"
and to the oppressor,
"Come ye to Me, and I will give you rest."

Yet hang some lamp-like hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope
And our hands strength to work while it is day.

But if that way must slope
Tombward, oh, bring before our fading eyes
The lamp of life, the Hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love,—
Love of all human kind;
Love special, close,—in which, like sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And love that turns above
Adoringly, contented to resign
All loves, if need be, for the Love Divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold out patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end,
Knowing thou ledest onwards to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months nor years.

—DINAH MULOCH CRAIK.

A FLORAL PHANTASY.

I am the Chrysanthemum.
I know I'm yellower,
And sometimes yellower;
But I am in it
Just the same.
I am aware I'm built
Somewhat
After the pattern of a mop;
But yet
I am an afflorescent epitome
Of the great American spirit
Of git thar.
For I struck this country
A stranger,
Without a scent
And no capital,
Except my blooming shape.
But I stood straight up—
And held my head high—
And do yet.
And today myself
And my descendants
Are in the floral 400,
And the more
Frills
We develop,
The more we're admired.

—Indianapolis Journal.

MOTHER GOOSE UP TO DATE

The queen of Sandwich Islands made a bluff
On a summer's day.
"The people" of town
Called her down,
And took her throne away.

The king of America
Called for the throne
"The people" took away.
The "Provisional" replied:
(And it laughed, inside),
"We think we've come to stay."

The actions of Blount
Were "paramount,"
Grover's—well, "spoony."
Wilson's paramour act
May not be a fact,
But Lil's actin'—lunny.

—S. F. Wasp.

New Advertisements

DO YOU FEED THE BABY?

The Skin needs food. If the complexion is sallow, rough, scaly, pimply it is because it is not fed with

LOLA MONTEZ CREAM

The Skin Food and Tissue Builder, positively the only SAFE and RELIABLE article for the complexion. Absolutely harmless, opens the pores, increases the natural and necessary secretions of the skin. Restores the flesh to firm healthy state of youth. Prevents wrinkles. Good for burns, chapped lips and hands. For last three months

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Ask your druggist for it.

HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE

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

Mrs. Harrison treats ladies for all defects of face and figure. The permanent removal of superfluous hair guaranteed.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by HOLLISTER & CO., Druggists, 109 Fort St., Honolulu.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK

AMY TURNER

will load in New York for Honolulu, sail about FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

For further information, apply to

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Telephone 11

Hawaiian Annual.

NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these islands. Price 75 cents; or mailed abroad at 85 cents each.

THOS. G. THURM, Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

JUST OPENED BY THE

Pacific Hardware Co.

A large portion of our Holiday Goods were delayed on the railroad, but the arrivals this week have put us in possession of lines of New Goods specially selected for this season.

Fancy Rattan Chairs, Tables, Easies, Etc.

Westmoreland and Other Patterns in Glassware Comprising:

Jugs, Jars, Bowls, Sets, Dishes, Salad Bowls, Cheese Dishes, Cracker Jars, Sugar Baskets, Ice Tubs, Oil, Vinegar and Catsup Bottles, Tumblers, Wine, Champagne and other Glasses, Royal Worcester, Doulton, Copeland and Haviland Cut Cameo Wares, in choice pieces suitable for presents; Japanese China in Satsuma, Owari, Kioto,

Plated and Silver Ware in Cases,

Rogers Bros. Forks and Spoons

A choice lot of FERNS in pots and baskets, at very low prices.

Pictures and Frames; Picture Framing in all the latest styles.

BY AUTHORITY AS TO THE HOLOMUA.

Sale of Government Land, Koolau, Maui.

On TUESDAY, January 30, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction all that tract of Government land in Koolau, Maui, known as East Makaiwa and lying between the land of W. Makaiwa and the Kaaia Gulch and extending from seashore to Government road.

Area—243 acres, more or less.
Upset price \$300

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Dec 19, 1893.
3574-3t

Pound Notice.

D. K. KAPILI has this day been appointed Poundmaster to the Government Pound at Hilo, Hawaii, vice Geo. J. McCarty.

JAS. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, December 22, 1893.
3570-3t

Tenders for Beef Cattle.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, December 11, 1893.

Tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the Leper Settlement on Molokai with one good beef cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds when dressed, and two fat beef cattle to be delivered at the Leper Settlement in good condition at an average of 30 heads per month, more or less, for the period of six months ending June 30, 1894.

The tendering for FAT BEEF CATTLE must be for the price per pound dressed and that for GOOD BEEF CATTLE per head. Hides and tallow to be the property of the Board.

Hides should be marked "Tender for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement." The Board will elect which tender to accept, and does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
1539-3

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, December 18, 1893.

Owing to the existence of Scarlet Fever on the Island of Hawaii, the Board of Health deems it necessary for the information of the public to publish the following:

SIGNS OF SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever first shows itself with headache, vomiting, sore throat and high fever. Within twelve or twenty-four hours, a fine bright scarlet rash appears on the face and upper part of the body, soon spreading over the whole surface. After the third day it fades. After the eighth day the skin begins to peel in fine scales on the body often in large flakes from the hands and feet. This scaling lasts from four to six weeks. There is danger of spreading from the time of the appearance of the rash until the skin has entirely peeled off. The flakes of dry skin are especially dangerous in spreading the disease.

Any person showing the early signs before mentioned should be immediately reported to the Health Officials.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
3565 1510-3t

How often it has been said by the croakers that there is no business, everything is dead, times are hard, and everything is going to the bad here in Honolulu, but the California Feed Co. are not built that way; we say business is good and getting better every month. And to prove what we say we have had to take larger and more commodious warehouses. We have just completed arrangements with Mr. J. F. Colburn, whereby he gives up his old stand, corner Queen and Nuuanu streets. We take possession on November 15th. Our old place at Lele is too small for our fast increasing business, hence the change.

We expect the Hawaiian bark Mauna Ala to arrive here again in a few days with her fourth full cargo of hay and grain bought by our Mr. J. N. Wright who will arrive on the bark. We prefer to select our merchandise ourselves rather than have others do it, which means that we get better goods at a less price.

We thank our many friends for their liberal patronage for the past three years, and hope by strict attention to a business we thoroughly understand to merit the patronage of as many more.

We intend to keep a large, well selected stock of the very best hay and grain to be had in the California market, and we are going to sell it.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
3536-1v

COUNCILLOR EMMELUTH WANTS IT SUPPRESSED.

The report of the Committee on Education—The Weekly Meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils.

The Executive and Advisory Councils met at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, with President Dole in the chair. There were present: Ministers King, Damon and Smith, and Councilors Hatch, Waterhouse, Allen, Young, Wilder, Tenney, Nott, Ena, Brown and Emmeluth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Minister Damon read a petition from J. J. Williams, asking that some provision be made by the Government for sending a series of about fifty views of Honolulu, comprising the principal buildings, etc., to the Midwinter Fair. On motion, this was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Tenney, Emmeluth and Nott.

A communication from L. A. Thurston was read by the Secretary, asking that the Government lend some curios and other matter to the Midwinter Fair exhibit of the Islands.

The communication will be found in full in another column.

Mr. Brown suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. Smith thought that the Advisory should express an opinion in the matter. On his part, he thought that such an exhibit would be successful and beneficial to the Islands, and he would recommend that the Government should send an exhibit such as was asked for.

Mr. Young said that although many of the things would not be valuable, a great many of the curios were rare and could not be replaced if lost. He therefore recommended that they be insured. As for the Band, he would not be in favor of sending any musical organization composed of foreigners.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Emmeluth moved that in the matter of J. J. Williams furnishing views for the Fair, the amounts expended by the Government be limited to \$100.

Mr. Young said he did not favor the Government spending any money for such a purpose.

The motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Education was read by Mr. Emmeluth, of which the following is the gist:

REVENUE AND ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

We find the source of the revenue of the Board to be as follows:

Interest on Government bonds, rent and sale of school lands, sale of text and copy books, materials, etc., school taxes of the respective districts, tuition fees (collected only at Fort Street school), legislative appropriations.

All revenues except legislative appropriations received by the Board go into its general treasury account. Formerly the school tax was retained and disbursed by the school agent of the district in which it was collected. The law of 1890 made all school taxes payable to the Secretary of the Board, the districts where such taxes are collected being credited with the amounts paid in. No school district on the islands collects sufficient school tax to pay its expenses.

Through a lack of business methods the office has bought large quantities of text books in remote markets, at prices 5 to 10 per cent. higher than invoice prices on small quantities to local dealers purchased in the San Francisco market. On copy books, material, etc., the difference was still greater, local dealers selling under the Government rates and making a satisfactory profit.

The cost of education is increasing by about double the percentage of increase in pupils.

Owing to the isolation of the Bureau of Education and the consequent lack of facilities for keeping pace with the progress shown in other branches of the Government service, the methods of transacting business in this department are antiquated.

Writing to the committee on his experience in auditing the books of the department, the expert says: "The so-called books of said bureau are practically unaudit and do not record in any sense intelligibly its financial transactions," etc. What is said of the books is equally true of the routine business of the office. One prime cause for this state of things can be found in the fact that the administrative functions of the Board have been gradually thrown on the secretary, with the result that the business at the meetings of the Board partook largely of the nature of an approval or disapproval of the secretary's acts, whereas such acts should have been the result of the Board's deliberations and conclusions.

Long service and familiarity with the work as conducted gave the secretary a prestige with successive appointees on the Board altogether beyond his actual capacity for conducting the business of the office. This is evident from the methods used in purchasing supplies, from the manner

of keeping the accounts of the Board which has been severely criticized by the expert from whose report we quote further: "The system maintained seems to be a legacy from a forgotten age." And again, "It is amazing that such account keeping should have been maintained and reported favorably on by so-called experts for many years."

The evidence of a large number of teachers, also, goes to emphasize this state of things in the executive office of the Board. They claim that the concentration of administrative authority in the hands of the secretary is discouraging to them in their efforts to keep in touch with the purposes of the Board, and that they do not feel as free to state their individual experiences as they would if they knew the Board itself had opportunity to pass on the same.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS.

We find there is no system whatever in regard to the appointment of teachers, some teachers were engaged at the lowest rates possible, while others received comparatively exorbitant salaries, and this to a certain extent regardless of their teaching abilities. In carrying out this principle, women as a rule are engaged at lower rates than men, although the work and teaching abilities may be substantially the same. The table shows one school of 110 pupils taught by one teacher at an expense of \$900 per annum, while another school in the same district with an attendance of 113 pupils has three teachers at an expense of \$2240 per annum. We also find the salaries allowed to a set of teachers in any one school to vary greatly with every change of teachers, although the number of scholars and amount of work remain the same. This very striking anomaly in the matter of salaries could readily have been avoided by a system of grading the various schools and fixing maximum and minimum salaries. It would have prevented the appearance of favoritism in this branch of the Board's work.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Normal work is now being done by Professor Scott, who has a class of about twenty pupils. He receives twenty-five dollars per month, and is doing excellent work in this line.

At the teachers' convention held in Honolulu in the past, some valuable normal work was done. These conventions have been discontinued owing to the difficulty and expense of sending all teachers to Honolulu. Thereafter local teachers' conventions were held on different islands where the same work was carried on.

Transfers of teachers have been made from one school district to another on account of complaints of moral shortcomings or intemperance in their previous positions—causes for dismissal rather than transfer to a new field.

REFORMATORY.

The methods adopted at this establishment are not of the kind to reach the class of youth that are sent to this school in the manner best calculated to redeem them to a life of industry and thrift. The school should partake largely of the nature of a manual training school. Carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking are three trades that could be taken up with a small original outlay; but a thorough course in agricultural work should be introduced here as well as in some of the English schools throughout the group. The reformatory should be made an annex to the Government experiment station about to be located on Punchbowl, where the boys would have opportunity for practical work in the planting, rearing and preparation of plant products for market. Introduce, along with the above, a system of commutation for good behavior, industry and progress in class work, and we may hope in a few years to have in reality what is only in name today a reformatory.

In regard to the personnel of the Board, the law at the present time provides that the president shall not be a minister or a person in holy orders. This restriction also applies to the office of Inspector-General. No such requirement applies to other members of the Board. The tenure of office of the members of the Board is indefinite.

The President of the Board, C. R. Bishop, is at present out of the country, and his resignation has been sent in. Professor Alexander is also absent. Of the three remaining members, two are now very busily engaged with other matters and prefer to sever their connection with the Board. The duties of Inspector-General require him to visit all the schools in the islands during the school year. This duty has been performed with fidelity and zeal. From personal observation the methods of instruction introduced and systematized under his supervision, we feel that he is the right man for the place, but the task is too great for any one person.

There have never been any women appointed on the Board of Education, but we find no objection among the present members of the Board to the admission of women to membership.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend that all the revenues of the Board be paid into the treasury as Government realizations, and that in future the appropriation for the Board be made sufficient to sever all of the estimated expenses; that the clerical force be limited to the Secretary of the Board or clerk of the President, as he is defined by statute, and one assistant, who shall act as messenger and book clerk; that after disposing of the books, material, etc., now on hand, the Board try to make some equitable arrangement with local dealers for the sale of school books and supplies.

In regard to the system of appointing teachers and the apportionment of their salaries we recommend that a beginning be made by classifying the teachers so far as possible according to the character of the work, the amount of responsibility, and that teachers of the same class be paid approximately equal salaries. We feel that some simple system of promotion should be adopted so that a teacher advanced in experience and effectiveness should be promoted to a position calling for a larger salary, not as heretofore, giving a larger salary with no increase of duty and responsibility.

In regard to normal instruction, we recommend that this be developed as

far as possible at home, and instead of establishing scholarships for sending pupils abroad for such instruction, all moneys available for this purpose be devoted to the development of normal instruction in the different islands.

We feel in regard to systems of instruction and to the selection of text books it is very desirable that teachers should have something to say in both these matters. And if it is impracticable to call them all together in Honolulu, it may still be practical to hold annual conventions in this city and to consider these questions therein, it being evident that the teachers most enthusiastic in their profession and interested in their work would be the ones to make up the attendance at such annual conventions.

In regard to the personnel of the Board we feel that it would be beneficial to the work of education that women should be eligible to membership in the Board. We also feel that it is desirable to extend restrictions in regard to ecclesiastics now existing as to the President, to the whole membership of the Board. We also feel that there should be a definite term of service of members of the Board, and that this should be so arranged that the term of service of a small proportion of the Board should expire each year. For these reasons we recommend that a complete reorganization of the Board be carried out, and in order to remove all obstacles from this project, that the resignation of all remaining members of the Board be requested. That the new Board shall consist of six members, divided into three classes of two each, and so appointed in re term of service that one of these classes shall go out each year; that women shall be eligible to membership in the Board to not more than one-half the positions at one time.

We recommend that in the matter of assistance to independent schools in the future, such assistance shall only be by way of scholarships and capitation fees, which shall not exceed a fixed proportion of the school attendance. These scholarships and capitation fees to be reduced 10 per cent. yearly, so that all Government aid shall be withdrawn from said schools after ten years' time.

We recommend the appointment of another inspector, and dividing up the work so that school visitation and inspection may be made more frequent than under the present system.

Attorney-General Smith moved that the report be accepted and a copy be furnished each member of the Councils. There were some things in the report that he would not like to vote upon until he had looked further into some of the recommendations.

The motion was carried.

Minister Damon presented the weekly report of the Finance Department, which follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 27, 1893.

Current Account Balance,
Dec. 20, 1893, \$143,562 87

Total Treasury Balance, \$143,562 87

RECEIPTS.

Interior Department.....	\$ 1,604 00
Customs Receipts.....	11,717 22
Taxes.....	65,631 99
Revenue Stamps.....	127 10
Post Office.....	1,100 00
Fines, Penalties and Costs.....	248 30
Government Realizations.....	2 40
Water.....	220 00
Brands.....	137 00
San Francisco Consul Fees.....	461 89
Prison.....	572 30
	\$225,385 07

EXPENDITURES.

Judiciary.....	\$ 768 19
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	461 89
Interior Department:—	
Board of Health.....	1,672 37
Bureau of Public Works.....	2,114 29
Waterworks.....	58 82
Miscellaneous.....	225 88
Finance Department:—	
Salaries and Incident's.....	566 44
Interest.....	69 00
Road Taxes to Special Deposit.....	1,454 00
School Taxes to Special Deposit.....	798 00
Attorney-General's Department.....	4,853 52
	\$ 13,042 40
Current Account Balance.....	212,342 67
	\$ 225,385 07

Outstanding Bonds.....	\$2,656,200 00
Due P. S. Bank and P. M. G. notes.....	685,416 95
Treasury notes.....	40,000 00
	\$3,381,616 95

Net indebtedness, \$3,381,616 95

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK MEMO.

Notices of withdrawals maturing in December, 1893, and January and February, 1894.....	\$ 32,381 00
Cash on hand P. S. Bank.....	23,122 23

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MEMO.

Exps. Prov. Govt. to date.....	\$ 175,895 75
(This amount covers all expenses, including military and items not appropriated by the last Legislature.)	

MEMO. CASH IN TREASURY.

Outstanding Certificates, to redeem which there is a corresponding coin deposit in the treasury.....	\$ 284,000 00
Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping.....	25,000 00
Postal Savings Bank Bal. Road Board fund in Treasury.....	23,122 23
School Board fund in Treasury.....	48,910 31
Available Cash as above.....	19,287 48
	212,342 67
Total Cash.....	\$ 303,662 69

Due current account from advances to loan fund.....	\$ 56,730 47
Due current account from advances to Postal Savings Bank.....	20,000 00

The report was accepted and placed on file.

The Judiciary recommended that

the pardon asked for by the woman Liliha be granted. On motion, this was done.

Mr. Waterhouse read the following resolution:

Whereas, there is no provision for the appointment of an Appraiser under the laws of the Port of Honolulu, and

Whereas, it is claimed that goods are being shipped to this country under false invoices to be used as original at the Custom House and that dutiable goods are entered thereunder free of duty, and

Whereas, there is no officer whose business it is to ascertain whether goods shipped to this country correspond with the invoices as to the make, amount, value and nature of the same, and

Whereas, it is believed that there are many ways by which the Revenues of this country may be increased in case there should be an appraiser,

Resolved, that a committee of members of this Council be appointed to investigate into the matter and to consult with the Collector of Customs and Port Surveyor and report to this Council as to the advisability of creating a new officer styled "Appraiser" and as to the amount of his salary.

Mr. Damon moved that a special committee be appointed to examine into the above resolution.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Waterhouse, Bolte and Allen.

Mr. Emmeluth said that the Government had passed a law that referred to editions publications. That there was a paper now being published in Honolulu that teemed with filth, and that should be repressed. This paper is called the Holomua. It reviles the Government and its officers. "In plain English, I have got a bellyful of it, and I move that the Attorney-General be instructed to proceed against the editor of the Holomua for its utterances of the last few weeks."

Mr. Brown: "I am not in sympathy with the Holomua nor its utterances, but I do not believe that this Government should fight other people's battles. If any man believes himself aggrieved by what it says in its columns, he can take means to get satisfaction through the courts."

Mr. Emmeluth: "The Holomua has no influence whatever in local circles. Everyone here knows what it is, and that its utterances have no truth or reason in them whatever; but abroad, where the status of the paper is not known, we should not allow any such statements, as it has made, to be spread."

Mr. Hatch: "I do not agree entirely with the last speaker. The Holomua is one of the leading papers representing the royalist cause, and it is doing this Government a service, by proving what kind of papers and people form the adherents of royalty. The respectable portion of the community is not injured in the slightest degree by such a sheet. I doubt very much the wisdom of making any Government move against that paper."

Mr. Emmeluth: "If the legal lights of the councils object, may I ask what is the object of the sedition act? If it is not to be enforced, for heaven's sake let us take it out of our laws."

Mr. Tenney: "The Holomua has no influence on the public mind. If it should call one a bandy legged, white-livered chicken, I don't think it would hurt my reputation in the community."

Attorney-General Smith: "The Holomua's utterances are of course outrageous, but I think that the opinions of Mr. Hatch are of great weight. The paper cannot go beyond a certain limit, or it will have to suffer the consequences."

Mr. Hatch: "There are some facts as to the ownership of that sheet that could be published to the world with great advantage."

No action was taken on Mr. Emmeluth's motion.

Mr. Emmeluth: "It has been several weeks since these councils passed a resolution to the effect that known royalists should be removed from office. Mr. Damon has set the pace, and other offices should follow, but have not. I would like to ask why this is so."

The Attorney-General: "After the adoption of that resolution, investigation was instituted, and action taken in several cases. But interruptions have lately occurred that have necessitated such action being postponed for the present. That resolution is in force now as strongly as it ever was."

Mr. Brown: "The Hawaiian question is now in the hands of Congress, and I see no reason for pushing this matter to the utmost. Of course, if a man is well known as an active supporter of the royalist cause he should be removed from office, but I do not think that suspected ones only should be removed until Congress has settled the Hawaiian matter."

Mr. Emmeluth: "That contention has been made ever since the first of last March. It was claimed then that if such action was taken our cause would be injured. When Mr. Blount came here the cry was that our cause would be injured, and when he left the cry was that our cause would be injured. If we had secured our offices then we would now have a force in the Interior Office that we would be proud of, instead of being ashamed of it. I venture to say that there is not one clerk in that office who has given the slightest support to this Government. I would ask that the resolution made some weeks ago on this subject be read for the benefit of Mr. Brown."

Mr. Waterhouse: "While the Secretary goes for the resolution, I would like to say that I am fully in sympathy with Mr. Emmeluth's views on this question. There are many men now in office, who are openly betting on restoration, and it is shameful to keep them in their positions

while their opinions are so well known."

The Secretary then read the motion introduced by Mr. Hatch at a former meeting, and also the amendment made by Mr. Emmeluth, which were carried at that time by a vote of eleven to one.

The resolution was the following:

RESOLVED: That it is the opinion of this Advisory Council that the Executive should proceed upon an investigation as to the loyalty of all employees of this Government and the support given by them to it.

Mr. Emmeluth's amendment was as follows:

RESOLVED: That in the determination of the loyalty of employees of the Government the standard shall include active support of this Government and its purposes in the past.

President Dole: "There is no disposition on the part of the Executive to interrupt the active carrying out of this resolution, but such action, as explained by the Attorney-General has been unavoidably interrupted by more important matters."

The Councils then adjourned.

Only a Few.

The little group of newspapers who defend the Administration's Hawaiian policy are talking about historical precedents that are alleged to fit the present situation. They refer to the enthusiasm of President Taylor in quelling the Lopez effort to capture Cuba and oust the Spanish power, show how President Grant also refused to give countenance to filibustering efforts directed against the same island and commend President Johnson's activity in the suppression of the Fenian raid on Canada. Just how any of the cases quoted begin to parallel the situation in Hawaii is not explained. None of the revolutionists who sought to conquer Cuba or possess themselves of Canada had secured possession nor was their government once recognized by the United States; they were unsuccessful adventurers without a dollar's worth of material interest in the dominions they were after. In Hawaii the evolution was the direct result or savage disregard of all that was good and civilized and the revolutionists were more deeply interested in the welfare of the islands than was the dissolute queen herself. The government organized by the revolutionists was recognized by every foreign power that had a diplomatic representative at Honolulu and to it President Cleveland sent two ministers of the United States who were either friendly toward the Provisional Government or disgracefully hypocritical. If the administration cannot find any better variety of justification than its so-called friends have produced in the shape of these "precedents" it is in a deep hole indeed.—Washington Star.

Land in Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Sandwich Island property, several thousand acres, quantities to suit, near Sioux City, Iowa; some inside city limits. See map at the GAZETTE office. Address D. H. TALBOT, 3571-4w 31w Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A.

Notice.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company held this day, the following elections were made:

H. P. Baldwin.....	President
S. M. Damon.....	Vice-President
W. G. Irwin.....	Treasurer
R. Catton.....	Secretary
E. W. T. Purvis.....	Auditor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. P. Baldwin.....	S. M. Damon.....
W. G. Irwin.....	B. Catton.....
C. M. Cooke.....	W. L. Hopper.....
and J. F. Hackfeld.	

ROBT. CATTON,

Secretary.
Honolulu, December 26, 1893.
3571-4t 1512-4t

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATOR with Will Annexed of the Estate of ROBERT BROWN, late of Kaneohe, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice that all claims against the Estate of said Robert Brown must be presented to the undersigned within six months from the date of publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator Will Annexed Estate Robert Brown, deceased.
3565-2t 1502-4t

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATOR with Will Annexed of the Estate of ROBERT BROWN, late of Kaneohe, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice that all claims against the Estate of said Robert Brown must be presented to the undersigned within six months from the date of publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator Will Annexed Estate Robert Brown, deceased.
Honolulu, December 18, 1893.
1510-4 3565-2

THEO. H. DAVIES

BOARD OF HEALTH.

SCARLATINA DYING OUT ON HAWAII.

Minor Matters Pertaining to The Welfare of the Community Discussed in Open Meeting.

The Board of Health met at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, President Smith in the chair. There were present, Members Waterhouse, Ena and Dr. Andrews, and Agent C. B. Reynolds.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A report of the Leper Asylum of Trinidad was presented to the Board.

Letters were read from Superintendent Meyers of the Leper Settlement.

Dr. Andrews said that a case of illness had been reported on the U. S. S. Adams that was supposed to be diphtheria. The ship's doctor was not sure whether or not the case was diphtheria, but requested that the man be removed to quarantine, which was done.

Letters from Ambrose Hutchinson, of Kalaupapa, were read, pertaining to minor matters at the Settlement.

A letter was received from Dr. Oliver, asking for a week's absence from the Settlement. Granted.

A letter was read from the Interior Office, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 12, 1893.
CHAS. WILCOX, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Health, Honolulu:

SIR—I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior to acknowledge receipt of your favor of this date in re the matter of wash-house, and to say that as soon as a proper site can be selected and funds are available for the erection of wash-houses, the same will have prompt attention. I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,
J. A. HASSINGER, Chief Clerk.

Letters were read from two natives who wished to accompany their grandchildren to the Leper Settlement, to see that they were comfortably settled. The children are now at the Kalaupapa Receiving Station. The request was referred to the executive officer.

The following letter was received from Dr. Williams, of Hilo:

HILO, Dec. 21st, 1893.
MR. CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary, Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—Yours, relative to the appointment of Mrs. Dr. Le Blonde, was received upon my return from Puna. I was somewhat surprised at the sudden action taken by the Board of Health, and more surprised that Mrs. Le Blonde should apply for the position, inasmuch as she never intimated that she desired the appointment. However, if she can ride to the other end of Puna district, a distance of forty miles over a very rough road, often more than six weeks, and for the magnificent sum of \$45 per month, nothing more remains to be said. I can assure you that, financially, there is nothing in it for me.

I think the Board have given me a very short notice in transferring the above-named position; there is but a very limited time between now and January 1st. For very many reasons I would ask that the appointment be deferred to the 1st of February. Moreover, I should like to make one more trip to Puna for the purpose of seeing some cases I have been treating.

One new case of scarlatina has developed since last writing, and the same strict quarantine and disinfecting precautions are being observed as in all the other cases. The cases mentioned in my last letter are doing very well, and at the proper time will be removed from quarantine.

Something has been said about postponing the January term of Court here on account of the scarlatina scare. I cannot see the necessity for doing so. Every precaution is being taken for preventing the spread of the disease, and the new case I have mentioned is two miles out of town and quite a distance from the main road.

Yours very truly,
R. B. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Dr. Williams' request to have the appointment of Dr. Le Blonde go into effect February 1st, instead of January 1st, was granted, as it is a rule of the Board to give at least a month's notice in such a case.

A letter from Sheriff Williams, of Hilo, denied that five children had died at Paukaa of scarlet fever, as was reported.

Dr. Bond, of Kohala, reported no new cases of scarlet fever in Kohala, and that the one case was improving.

The matter of allowing the friends of lepers to send away to the settlement was brought up. President Smith said he was strongly against the use of awa, especially by lepers.

Mr. Ena moved that the captains of steamers be instructed not to

allow any awa to be sent to the settlement. The motion was carried.

In the matter of bids for supplies, the matter was referred to the president, secretary and executive officer for settlement. The Board then adjourned.

THE ROLE OF THE ROYAL PAGE.

A deposed queen sat brooding one day O'er the fate that attends on the great; She bemoaned her sad fate, and was vexed at the way The "bad boys" had acted of late.

They had stolen her crown, on her throne had sat down, And had cribbed all her powder and guns; And they wouldn't obey when Grove said "get away You bad boys—aren't you scared at my frown?"

There were guns everywhere, and shouts filled the air, Of "Down with the Lilly—let the Eagle fly high; The Bulldog may howl and the Lion may roar, But all rotten thrones shall be knocked into pie."

She groaned as she thought, "there are guns all around me; Oh! who will revenge me on these horrid people? They've guns in the barracks and, it now seems to me, They've even stowed some in the opposite steeple."

"I must know if it is, or is not, so; Where's my waiter-in-chief? He can tell. What ho! Slaves! Attend! Quick, find me my Joe. Wikiwiki, or I'll send you to sheol."

On the instant appeared a devoted slave— A small one, but brave—and he thought, I ween, That for him 'twas glory enough to receive A kick or a curse from a queen.

"Down! Down! On your knees!" cried the royal sprig.

"How dare you stand on your tiny legs? I'll make you dance the devil's jig, If you dare approach me on your pegs."

His brain new pants the carpet pressed, So quickly he seemed to take root. "What's the errand?" whined he, "I'll take no rest, But, like a sky-rocket, I'll scoot."

The frown left her brow as she said, "That's how Loyal slaves should all learn to do. I wish all the small fry could be here just now, To take a good lesson from you."

"Now trot right along, my nice little man, With this note to my Toady-in-chief. He may give you a tip; so run as fast as you can; From my fears I must have quick relief."

"I give you no tip; 'tis enough, I ween, For so loyal a knight as you are, To be first errand-boy to the Queen. Your appointment shall be my first care."

"When my knight of big paunch and big head Shall conduct me back to my throne; And of me it ne'er shall be said: 'She forgot the devotion you've shown.'"

"You shall have a red cap with a nice band of gold, And a jacket with nice, gilded stripes. When your devotion's too big to be told, You shall kiss my big toe—for dear G. are my lips."

"You may now kiss my foot—'twas washed only last week. Then my mandate to Josephus carry. 'Tis he, and he only, with whom I would speak; So haste, nor, to play peg-top, tarry."

The little man ran as fast as he could; But, when the service was over, He said to the boys: "I do wish she would Go marry that pig-headed Grover."

"She treats me as if I were naught but a child, When, you know, I'm such a big man. By gum and I swan, to put it mild, Longer stand it, I'm gormed if I can."

"Then, you see boys, somehow, there's got into my head An idea, and it rattles like peas in a cup. The idea is this—with grief be it said—The Queen and we fellows is all in the soup."

"Grover said it, and meant it, and to Lili was true; But the Yanks are disgusted, his big head is busted— C. G. B. and W. are in the soup too. We're all up the spout—Restoration is dead."

"Queens don't smell quite so sweet as they did, Except to the Johnnies, who—well, don'tcher know? They've got on their hands a bloomin' kid, And the beastly mess and the blasted ado."

"Which the 'Bad Boys' have made about Guard's pet, (Though who made him her guardian as he's not yet her dad— Nobody, here nor there, knows as yet)— Has made the Bulldog whine and the Lion look sad."

"I vow I'll turn white and train with the gang Who think royalty's dead. They're right, by finks. To forego my living will cause me a pang; But crownless queens are no good. Yes, I'll pay for the drinks."

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Temperance Crusade Celebrate Their Natal Day on Sunday Evening.

On Saturday evening, December 23d, a meeting was held in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Temperance Crusade, from which sprang that world-known organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, President of the Association in these islands, presided, opening the meeting with the Crusade hymn "Give to the Winds Thy Lament." Dr. Beckwith read the 14th Psalm, known as the Crusade Psalm and offered prayer. A solo was rendered by Miss Wing, one of Honolulu's well-known singers. Mrs. Whitney then gave a brief history of those far-away Crusade days, which was intensely interesting, the more so from her having been an actor in the field.

Then followed Mrs. Leavitt, who gave her views of the work of the W. C. T. U.—the sober second thought of the Crusade. One of the most prominent features was the bringing forward of the women of the English-speaking world. At the beginning of the work they were only about six or eight women on the platform, while at present there are many hundreds, some of them our most eloquent public speakers. Another most hopeful outcome of the W. C. T. U. is that the children of the land are being taught in the public schools the scientific side, and in the Sabbath schools the moral effects of alcoholic drinks.

Mrs. Leavitt is always interesting, and especially so in this address. Although the exercises were of a high order, there were but few to enjoy them, Christmas Eve proving an inauspicious time for a temperance rally.

THE TRUE RING.

300,000 G. A. R. Men on Our Side.

The following letter is one of many of a similar sort, which have been received by President Dole. It has the true ring.

VICTORIA, B. C.

To HON. PRESIDENT DOLE.

Pardon this interest of an old American soldier of two wars. I am one of the thousands that followed Grant and Sherman, from Cairo, Ills., to the end of the Rebellion. And I myself with all the old boys with whom I have talked, am in hearty sympathy with our brethren in their struggle for good government and I assure you, should the usurper G. C. persist in his arbitrary ruling he will find that the old boys that so long defended the old flag at home will not see it disgraced on your Islands. There are still three hundred thousand of us left and there is but one sentiment, Hawaii must be free.

Believe the G. A. R. is with you. With many wishes for the success of your righteous cause, yours,
A. L. WELLMAN, late Capt. 48th Ills. Inf.

Way to Annex is to Annex.

Chicago has recently annexed another suburb. Perhaps the country at large would do well to drop this Canadian annexation question entirely. Chicago, if left to herself, will annex Canada in due time.

D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, Iowa, wishes to exchange land in his vicinity for property in the islands. Read his advertisement in another column.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral THE BEST EMERGENCY MEDICINE

FOR THE CURE OF
Croup, Whooping Cough, LaGrippe, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, AND THE VARIOUS Throat and Lung Troubles Threatening Every Household.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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

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



CUTICURA

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

See "All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of priceless value. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticura, 25c.; Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Cuticura Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Bad Complexions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and dry skin and hands are prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated Cuticura Soap. Incorruptible superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most complexional disfigurements. Price, 25c.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I. 1383-y

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FAMOUS
EDENIA
AND
GOYALLY
PERFUMES
AND HELIO-VIOLET SACHET POWDER.

COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, EASTMAN'S, ATKINSON'S, FINE PERFUMES, 100 DIFFERENT ODORS. CUT GLASS BOTTLES.

ALL SIZES. MANICURE CASES, TOILET SETS, ALL SELECTED FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

FOR SALE BY HOLLISTER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Tobacconists.

HONOLULU, H. I.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FINEST AND MOST
MEAT-FLAVORING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DINNER AND SUPPER.
Invaluable for tables 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 Stockkeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may be had at the office of this paper.

New Advertisements

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF— DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS— Prints, Ginghams, 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 FLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment. Silasias, Steadfasts, Stillings, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecloths, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

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

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canning Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Tins and Wapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Berries, Filterpress Cloth, &c.

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.

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

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Proprietor and Manager.

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NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU.

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

P. O. BOX 124. MCT. TEL. 300

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

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Hawaiian Gazette Semi-Weekly.

From the date of January 2, 1894, the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE will be issued as a SEMI-WEEKLY, its days of publication being TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. Each issue will contain eight pages of the same size as at present. Our subscribers will, therefore, be served each week with sixteen pages instead of twelve, as now. The subscription price will remain the same—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable always in advance, which is now the rule with all first class periodicals in every country.

While our subscription-list has been steadily increasing from year to year, we make this change solely in the interest of our patrons, and to keep up with the march of improvement, which demands a more frequent publication of passing events, in which our country readers are as much interested as our city readers.

Subscribers in foreign lands will also receive the benefit of this semi-weekly publication of the GAZETTE at the same rate as heretofore—Six Dollars per annum, postage paid.

This important change will furnish the best evidence that can be desired of the popularity and prosperity of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, which is the oldest weekly published in the English language in these islands, and now enters on its 29th year.

The weekly GAZETTE will be discontinued from this date.

MR. DAVIES should not be censured too harshly for telling the Hilo people that the Volcano road, etc., was constructed with Honolulu capital. He was merely trying to ingratiate himself with the district.

THE source of the "Queen's constitution" which peers so mysteriously from the back pages of Blount's report, has excited much speculation. Mrs. Dominis has stated positively that she had destroyed the original and all copies. It is true that royal oaths are subjected to a very heavy discount, but as this one was sworn after all the connections with the throne had been cut, there seems to be no reason for doubting it, particularly as it was a very damaging admission. Someone who was familiar with the constitution undertook to reproduce it. This would of course have been impossible from memory, but it was done simply by referring to the constitution of 1864, from which the language of the new document was in a large measure taken. The constitution as printed in the report is accompanied by a statement certifying to its accuracy from Parker, Peterson and Cornwell.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

We publish in another column a letter signed Hawaiian-born American, which appeared a short time since in the Sun. It is from the pen of Prof. Alexander and exposes another of the disreputable literary tricks of Chas. Nordhoff. The latter lately sent another of his calumnious effusions to the N. Y. Herald, in which he pretended to quote from certain correspondents of his in Honolulu—learned, reputable and unimpeachable of course, as all of Mr. Nordhoff's correspondents are. Mr. Alexander thought there was a familiar ring about these citations, and he soon found them in Gulick's and Trousseau's contributions to Blount's report! What does this make of Nordhoff—a literary pirate, forger, or what?

It is not worth while however to quarrel over the tattered remnants of Mr. Nordhoff's reputation. What is interesting about all this is the

picture which it discloses of the easy going, confidential intimacy which subsisted between Messrs. Trousseau, Gulick, Nordhoff and Blount. One quotes the other, and there is a general gleeful patting on the back. Trousseau furnishes his copy in duplicate to Nordhoff and Blount—and Blount it is to be presumed returns the compliment. The doctor secures an interview by Spreckels, which is a "big thing for our side," etc., etc. A conspiracy is proved here certainly, but it is not the one charged in the indictment. Here are four of the guilty parties, and no doubt there were two or three silent partners. The Sugar Trust, having no soul, was doubtless present by its attorney.

MR. BLOUNT TO MR. GRESHAM.

In a dispatch of Mr. Blount's, dated June 28, 1893, occurs the following paragraph:

In my dispatch to the Department of April 26 I said: "Mr. Paul Neumann is generally regarded here as a bright, plausible, unscrupulous person." I desire now to say that so far as the expression "unscrupulous" is concerned a better knowledge of public opinion satisfies me that I was not justified in its use. I deem it my duty to place this on the records of the Department.

The history of Mr. Blount's opinions in regard to the character of Mr. Neumann is a very interesting one. When the Commissioner Paramount first came here, he thought Mr. Neumann was engaged with Dr. Bowen and Mr. Sewell in a negotiation looking toward a surrender of the ex-queen's claims in favor of the United States Government. This did not suit Mr. Blount at all. He did not want the ex-queen to abdicate. He did everything he could to break up the negotiation. He even took the trouble to go to Mrs. Dominis and warn her that the United States had authorized no one to enter into any such negotiation. Mr. Spreckels had warned the commissioner of what was supposed to be going on and the latter practically acted at the instance of the sugar king. All these facts are disclosed by the correspondence, published with the report.

When Mr. Blount supposed Mr. Neumann to be engaged in these negotiations, and to be therefore promoting the annexation interest, he adopted the view that he was a "bright, plausible, unscrupulous" person. But later he found in Mr. Neumann an ally, and then he began to be troubled by the memory of his former words. How could a royalist possibly be an "unscrupulous" person? The error which he had fallen into—excusable enough as long as he supposed Mr. Neumann to be an annexationist—he now recanted, like an honorable man. The result leaves Mr. Neumann's character completely rehabilitated—bright and plausible, and, it is presumed, strictly, punctiliously scrupulous as well.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We present our readers this morning with the text of the President's special message on the Hawaiian question. It was sent to Congress the day the Arawa left Vancouver, and the newspaper files received, contained nothing. One or two copies of a Puget Sound paper of Dec. 18th, however reached town, and Mr. William Christie, the agent of the United Press forwarded to Rev. S. E. Bishop a despatch containing the message, which included the last two paragraphs. These were not in the Victoria paper.

The message justifies in full, what was stated in the ADVERTISER EXTRA last Friday, and again in the regular issue of Saturday morning. The matter is now in the hands of Congress. The message is a formal reference of the entire question to the Legislative body, to be determined by it as it sees fit. Mr. Cleveland, while outlining his own previous policy makes no definite recommendation. The message shows plainly enough, that Mr. Willis is not authorized by the President to commit any act of war against the Provisional Government. These facts will prove a bitter draught to

royalists, but the cup is at their lips, and they must drink it or go dry.

OUT WITH THEM.

There is one more to be drawn from the revelations of the message which should not be neglected. We know now how Mrs. Dominis and her advisers and adherents would have served the members of the Government and their supporters, if they had ever got the chance. There would have been short shrift and scant mercy. Let us learn a lesson from our foes. This is no time for the Government to give aid, comfort and support to its bitter enemies. Let some one else provide them with the shew of war. Philanthropic snake-warming should be postponed until the royalist fangs have been drawn. Let the Government servants be drawn from the ranks of those who are true to the Government they serve. Philanthropy has had its innings. Give self-preservation a chance.

THE SAD CASE OF CHAS. T. GULICK.

ONE of the most charming of Daudet's many charming sketches is one which describes the favorite mule of one of the Popes. The peculiar thing about this animal is that he saved up a kick for seven years.

Mr. Gulick reminds one irresistibly of this mule. He too has been saving a kick for almost exactly seven years. His case moreover is a much more grievous one than that of the Pope's mule. The Pope's mule had only one wrong to avenge. Mr. Gulick had several. What is worse, his later wrongs were more cruel, more aggravated, and harder to be borne, than the earlier. They form a series, rising to an awful climax. His first term of office was two years: his second two months, and his third two hours. Was there ever a more irritating, a more vexatious series of twos?

Those of Mr. Gulick's acquaintances who may be disgusted with the choice extracts from his writings presented this morning, should remember what his wrongs have been. His vindictiveness has a far better justification than that of the animal which Daudet has immortalized. He has kicked with more provocation, if not in a better cause. The mule had been maltreated indeed, but he had been stabled and groomed and fed, and saddled with a handsome cloth of velvet and gold. He had not been deprived of his gilded oats and turned out into the waste world. He was not stripped of the emoluments of office for seven lean and hungry years.

There is much to be said in extenuation, in Mr. Gulick's case, much to be set down in pity, not in malice. The vengeance of the Pope's mule, was effective, and he gave a loud bray of relief as he saw his ancient enemy go flying through the air. Not so with Mr. Gulick. His vengeance was abortive. He has misrepresented history and perverted fact, blackened the character of those of his own blood, maligned the living and calumniated the dead, and all to what end? Mrs. Dominis has not got her throne again, and the elaborate libel on everything which is of good report in Hawaii has brought, and will bring, nothing but shame to its author.

The case of Mr. Gulick is a sad one.

THURSTON'S PROTEST.

Just before Mr. Thurston left Washington he filed a protest at the State Department. It has never before appeared in print, and we are glad to make our readers acquainted with what is the strongest vindication of the Government cause which has yet been published. It is a strong, clear and convincing statement of the rights of this Government under the law of nations. It covers the whole case of the Government from the legal point of view, leaving not a single point untouched, nor an objection unanswered.

AN IMPLACABLE TYRANT.

The disclosures of the President's message throw a flood of light on the character Mrs. Dominis. They show her to be an implacable tyrant, as fit of the pride of place and the most unrestrained power, as when a year ago she imagined that she could restore the despotic privileges of the chiefs of savage Hawaii. The eight months of her righteous downfall and just humiliation have taught her nothing. She is thirsting for the blood of her enemies, and apparently would like nothing better than to see their heads on a pole.

If anything is more remarkable than the fury of the Pretender, it is her folly. She has rejected the overtures which Mr. Cleveland has been privately making her, and thrown away what from her point of view must now appear to have been her golden chance to be restored to place and pelf. We have no desire to tread upon the fallen, and when there is any evidence that Mrs. Dominis has adjusted her aspirations and her feelings to her station, we shall be the first to leave her in the quiet of a peaceful oblivion. The disclosures of Mr. Cleveland however show that her spirit is as arrogant as ever, and prove that if she is ever to cease from her royal pretensions, the pride of this haughty woman must be curbed.

SHAKING HER PARTNERS.

The ex-Queen Disgusted With Some of Her Followers.
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was a common rumor yesterday that the ex-queen had shown plainly that she was rapidly becoming disgusted with some of her principal supporters. It is said that Sam Parker, accompanied by John F. Colburn and W. H. Cornwell, called on her yesterday a day or two ago. Parker was courteously welcomed, but his two companions, it is reported, were received in a very chilly manner by the would-be ruler of Hawaii's destiny. She gave Mr. Parker to understand, when the party left, that "when he chose to come in decent company, he would be welcome."

A delegation of three—Parker, Sam Nowlin and John Richardson—called at Washington square yesterday. They were probably arranging the details of the seizure of Hawaii that is said to be on the tapis.

Her Sentiments.

"Your majesty," said the attendant at the Hawaiian court, "what are your sentiments with reference to the tariff in the United States?"

"I haven't had time to consider that question," replied Queen Lil, "but I'm for the protection of the Hawaiian monarchy, permanently and unreservedly."—Washington Star.

Hood's Cures

Saved My Wife's Life

Weakness, Nervousness, Salt Rheum.

John W. Jones
Kalama, Wash.

"Of my own free will and accord, unbiased by anyone, and wishing only to do good to the afflicted, I wish to tell of the good qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I think there are no medicines equal to them, and have proved their merit by experience in my own family. My wife, Rachel, has been afflicted with weakness, nervousness, and salt rheum. I spent nearly all that I had of this world's goods for doctor's bills and medicine until we decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It undoubtedly saved my wife from the grave. The salt rheum has entirely healed and she is restored to good health. I have many friends and relatives in the east who will be glad to know that."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Has cured my wife. JOHN W. JONES.
Kalama, Wash. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. 25c.
HOBBON, NEWMAN & CO.,
3336 WHOLESALE AGENTS.

General Advertisements

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.
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Just Received by Last Steamer

A FULL LINE OF

KID -:- GLOVES!

8-Button Mosquetaire, Undressed in Black, Tan, Drabs and Grays

12-BUTTON MOSQUETAIRE, EVENING SHADES,

20-BUTTON LENGTH, IN EVENING SHADES,

In White and Colored Dimity, Dotted and Figured Swisses, Muslins and Percales, we are displaying one of the choicest lines ever shown in Honolulu.

NEW DESIGNS AND WIDTHS IN

POINT DE IRLANDE LACE!

In Widths From 3 Inches to 12 Inches.

We are still offering the best value in the city in Ladies' Children's and Men's

Fast Black Hose and Socks!

EGAN & GUNN,

Fort Street - - - Brewer Block.

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 GESE 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.

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JUST ARRIVED

PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

BABY CARRIAGES of all styles, CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns,

"Household" Sewing Machines Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements. Also on hand—

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGE & CO.,

King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

A BACKDOWN.

CLEVELAND LEAVES HAWAII
TO CONGRESS.

Mrs. Dominis Wanted No Amnesty—
Her Last Chance Gone—The
Cleveland Plan
Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President's response to resolutions passed by both houses requesting information in Hawaiian affairs was sent to Congress to-day. In the message the President says:

"In a recent annual message to Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advice permitted. Though not able now to report any definite change in the situation I am convinced that the difficulties lately created, both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should now be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavors thus far made to deal with the emergency and effect a settlement of the difficulty with a statement of the considerations which governed my action. I suppose right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. When the present Administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration the treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands territory to the United States. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and should be entered upon with extreme caution, and all things relating to the transaction should be free from suspicion. Additional importance attaches to this particular treaty of annexation because of the contemplated departure from the unbroken American tradition respecting the providing of additional territory.

"These islands of the sea are more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast. These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of the treaty entered upon by the previous administration, but it appeared from documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the Senate that the ownership of Hawaii tendered to us by the Provisional Government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the Islands, who had been dethroned, had not the sanction of either popular or revolutionary suffrage. It appeared that the so-called Committee of Safety, ostensibly the source of revolt against the Constitutional Government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January, that on Monday the 16th, the United States naval forces landed at Honolulu from a vessel lying in the harbor, that on the 17th the scheme of a Provisional Government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same date prepared and read in the Government building; that thereupon the United States Minister recognized the Provisional Government thus created; that two days afterwards, the 18th day of January, the commissioners representing such Government sailed for the United States in a steamer specially chartered for the occasion, arriving at San Francisco on the 25th day of January and in Washington on the 3d day of February; that on the next day they had their first interview with the Secretary of State, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexation was practically agreed upon; on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a Provisional Government of Hawaii on the 14th day of January and the transmission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such Government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington. In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted in the treaty, it clearly appeared there was an open and undetermined issue of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declares: 'The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government,' and in the letter from the President to the Secretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs: 'At the time the Provisional Government took possession of the Government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings, no public recognition was accorded to the Provisional Government by the United States Minister until after the Queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archives, Treasury, barracks, Police station and all potential machinery of Government.'

"But a protest also accompanied it which said the treaty was signed by the Queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the Provisional Government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed in Honolulu, he declaring that he would support such Provisional Government. The truth or falsity of this report is surely of the first importance; the truth or falsity of the report had not been investigated. I conceived it my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the Senate

for investigation to be made. I suggested for the work of investigation Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, his report detailing his action under the instructions given him and the conclusions derived from this investigation to accompany this message. These conclusions are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence also is here transmitted, and from which it seems no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the Commissioner."

The President said that when he was led to submit the treaty to the Senate with the declaration "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government," he and the Senate were misled.

"An attempt will not be made in this communication," he says, "to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress of this scheme of annexation. It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1893, led a considerable portion of the American and other foreign merchants and traders residing in Honolulu to favor annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact, and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the United States. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the methods employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State, in which the case for annexation was elaborated and argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He says: 'In truth, monarchy here is an absurd anachronism, and has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, monarchy now is only an impediment to good government, an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands.' He further says: 'The destiny and future interest of the United States in the Pacific Ocean clearly indicate who at no distant day must be responsible for the government of these islands. One of two courses seems absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or customs union, an ocean cable from the California Coast to Honolulu, Pearl Harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with implied, but not expressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands.'

"These declarations certainly show his disposition and condition of mind, which may be useful to recall when interpreting the significance of the Minister's conceded acts, or when considering the probabilities that such conduct on his part may not be admitted."

The President quotes from a letter written by Minister Stevens to the Secretary of State on March 8th, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first steps taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing Government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: "Ordinarily, the 'like circumstances-rule' seems to be the limit of a landing movement of the United States forces in foreign waters and dominion, exclusively to protect the property of American citizens. But as relating to the United States officials here, who took a somewhat exceptional action in the circumstances referred to, I desire to know how far the present Minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

The President continues: "To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January, 1893, the present opportunity for which he had been watchfully waiting, an opportunity which by the timely deviation from established international rules and precedents, might be proved successful in accomplishing the great object in view, and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which in the letter to the State Department, dated February, 1893, he declares that the 'Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it.'"

"As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day in which the foregoing letter was written, whereby 'In the name of the United States,' he assumed protection of the Hawaiian Islands and declared that said action was 'taken pending negotiations at Washington.' Of course this assumption of protectorate was promptly disavowed by the Government, but the American flag remained on guard until April and after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene, when both were removed. A brief statement of the occurrences that led to the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii in the interest of annexation to the United States will exhibit the true complexion of the transaction. On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the Queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her Cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, the citizens of Honolulu, numbering from fifty to 100, mostly aliens, met in a private office and selected a so-called Committee of Safety, composed of thirteen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects—five Americans, one Englishman and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States, and were certainly communicating with the United States Minister. At a call under the auspices of a Committee of Safety a mass meeting of citizens was held that day to protest against the queen's alleged unlawful proceedings and purposes. At this meeting the committee contented themselves with procuring the passage of a resolution denouncing the queen. On the same day the committee, unwilling to take further steps without the co-operation of the United States Minister, addressed him representing that the Committee of Public Safety was menaced, and concluded as follows: 'We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces.' On the 16th day of January, 1893, between

4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a detachment of marines from the steamer Boston and two pieces of artillery were landed at Honolulu. This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was in itself an act of war, unless made either by the consent of the Government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperilled lives and property of citizens of the United States. But there is no pretence that there was any such consent upon the part of the Government of the queen. There was as little basis for the pretence that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property; if so they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian Government buildings or palace. Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States without the consent of the Government of the islands or anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States Minister. Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States was without justification."

The President then goes on to say: "Next day, Tuesday 17th, the Committee of Safety met and proclaimed a temporary Provisional Government. By the terms of the proclamation it was 'to exist until terms of Union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon.' The United States Minister, pursuant to agreement, recognized this Government, and before 5 o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Queen and Cabinet, announced that he had done so. When our Minister recognized the Provisional Government it was neither a Government de facto nor de jure. This wrongful recognition by the American Minister placed the Queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. She knew she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States Minister, the Palace, Barracks and Police Station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen, upon representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and, while protesting, she surrendered to the superior forces of the United States, saying that she yielded her authority to prevent a collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo its action and reinstate her. The Provisional Government, with this unqualified protest in hand, proceeded to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the Queen from power and for the sale of her kingdom. I believe that candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the Provisional Government owes its existence to armed invasion by the United States. As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without drawing a sword or firing a shot, by a process every step of which it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States, acting through our representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the annexation committee the idea of annexation would never have existed. But for the landing of United States forces the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's Government. But for the presence of United States forces the committee would not have proclaimed the Provisional Government from the steps of the Government buildings, and, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretenses by United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the Provisional Government when the United States forces were the sole support of the Queen, her Government would never have yielded to the Provisional Government. Believing, therefore, that the United States could not under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration. This decision appears in the instructions of Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message. I have instructed him to so inform the Provisional Government, but in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things, without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. By an act of war, committed with the participation of the diplomatic representative of the United States, with the authority of Congress, the Government of a friendly and confiding population has been overthrown, and a substantial wrong has thus been done, which due regard for our national character, as well as the rights of the injured people, require we should endeavor to repair."

"The Provisional Government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support; indeed, the representatives of that Government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government, and frankly avow that they can best be ruled by an arbitrary and despotic power. The United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing the wrong after its commission any more than it can of consenting that it shall advance on that ground. It cannot allow itself to refuse to redress the injury inflicted through abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform, and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly State is in danger of being robbed of its independence or its sovereignty by misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by its earnest effort to make all possible reparation."

In behalf of the queen as well as her enemies I would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions and view as a fact that both the queen and the Provisional Government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States Government, and considering the further fact that the Provisional Government by its own declaration was limited only to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon. I had further hoped, after receiving assurances from the members of the Government that such a union could not be consummated, that a peaceful adjustment might be made without difficulty. Actuated by these desires and purposes, I instructed Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces in Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate general amnesty to all those concerned in setting up the Provisional Government and recognition of all its bona fide acts, obligations, and, in short, that the restored Government should resume authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, although she has been informed they will be insisted upon, and unless acceded to that the effort of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease. I have not thus far learned whether she was willing to yield them her acquiescence and the check which my plans have thus encountered prevented their presentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunately public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements affecting the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation. Therefore, I submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Blount's report, evidence and statements taken by him in Honolulu, instructions given both Blount and Willis and correspondence connected with the affair in hand. Commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of Congress I desire to add the assurance that I shall be gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be desired for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality."

(Signed), GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1893.

A PLANTATION CHRISTMAS.

The Employees of Kealia Given
a Holiday—Wrestling and
Horse Racing.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The plantation hands of the Kealia plantation, on Kauai, enjoyed a real Christmas holiday last Saturday. Work on the plantation was suspended, and during the day several sporting contests took place. One of the events was a wrestling match between two Japanese, from Kealia and Kapaa respectively. The Kapaa champion threw his rival in the first round, but he was worsted during the following rounds. The judges awarded the championship to the Kealia man. Several horse races also took place. In the evening a Christmas dinner was given in the plantation restaurant. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Mrs. F. P. Hastings, EX-prince D. Kawanakoa, Miss Cummings, Dr. and Mrs. Blaisdell, Captain Haglund and officers of the steamer James Makee, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Miss Weir, Mr. G. H. Fairchild and others. Dancing closed the festivities. On Monday the mill was at work again.

St. Margaret's School.

At San Mateo, twenty-one miles from San Francisco, in the beautiful Santa Clara valley, St. Margaret's School offers excellent educational advantages to those of the people of these islands who wish for their daughters a change to the climate of California. Its principal, the Rev. Mr. Wallace, and Mrs. Wallace, are well known in Honolulu, and the young girls entrusted to their care will receive every attention looking to progress and happiness in their school life. Visitors from Hawaii to the Mid-winter Fair would find San Mateo a pleasant abode. There is an excellent hotel newly opened amidst attractive surroundings, and there are frequent trains to San Francisco. Those who contemplate placing their children at school will find all that could be desired in St. Margaret's School for girls, and St. Matthew's School for boys. Mrs. Colonel Soper and family have decided to locate temporarily in San Mateo, on account of the attractive character of the place and its nearness to the Stanford University on one side and to San Francisco on the other.

London to Have a World's Fair.

The Mayors of the leading cities and towns in Great Britain have received a circular signed by twenty-five members of the House of Commons and twenty-five other gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a committee to promote a scheme for holding an international exhibition in London. The scheme provides that the exhibition shall be on the largest scale. It will be held in 1896 or 1897.

A GREAT PLAN.

ANOTHER SCHEME ON FOOT FOR
RESTORATION.

Hilo to be Seized, an Army to be
Formed, and All to Go Merry
as a Marriage Bell.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
A new scheme has entered into the fertile intellect of the royalists. Disappointed in their attempt to oust the present Government from its position, and disgusted with the action of the United States, who were not willing to see a dissolute queen foisted on Hawaii, they have had the gray matter of their brains at work ever since the steamer arrived last Friday. This is the new scheme:

It is proposed to seize in some way, which, it is said, the leaders of the defunct party have already perfected, the town of Hilo, and to make that place the scene of the renewed grandeur of royalty. The town will be fortified, government offices established, and the royal gang is expected to go on undisturbed in its serenity.

As soon as the first part of this nice little programme is carried out, these embryo rulers intend to have an army. This is to be obtained from among the native population of Hawaii, and all those from the other islands who wish to follow the fallen fortunes of Mrs. Dominis. When this "army" is obtained, Charley Wilson is to have the honor of being its Generalissimo. Next to him in power, the valiant Mr. Cornwell is supposed to have been chosen.

When Wilson and his brave aid have licked the new troops into a condition of discipline, it is said that they will descend on the Provisional Government like the wolf on the fold; that they will wipe from off the face of the earth all men, to say nothing of women and children, who have the slightest kindly feeling for President Dole and his colleagues.

Just who was the author of this brilliant stroke of policy, is at present unknown. That it has some foundation, absurd though it may seem, is proven from the fact of its having come directly from a royalist, who in a moment of exhilaration at the bright prospects before him and his party, disclosed the facts of the coup that is supposed to be coming. The exact time for the bombardment of Hilo has not yet been set.

A Little Story.

There's a little story
Of a little Blount;
Not a bit of glory,
He was Paramount.

There's a little story
Of a little Blount.
How he went to Lili,
Offering a crown;
Most supremely silly,
When the queen was down,
Gracious, what a gillie,
From a country town.

How he went to settle
Questions he had fixed;
What a pretty kettle
He had slyly mixed;
He was in fine fettle,
He was likely fixed.

That's the little story
Of a little Blount,
Knocking out Old Glory,
He was Paramount;
That's the little story
Of a little Blount.

—N. Y. Sun.

Will Have a New Residence.

Claus Spreckels has evidently faith in the future of San Francisco as well as in the happy destiny of the Sandwich Islands as long as they grow sugar. He is about to build a magnificent residence on Van Ness avenue and Clay street, and may easily surpass in stateliness the palaces so called on deserted Nob Hill. Should he incline to moderation in his commission to the architect he probably will gain in comfort what he sacrifices in spectacular effect. —S. F. Call.

Queen Lili, so far as known, is still Her Excellency.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"The Best in the World."

This is what W. D. Woodring, of Bordy, Ky., says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He spoke from personal experience in the use of it, himself and family having just been cured of bad coughs and colds by it, and considers it the best in the world. For sale by
BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

New Advertisements.

THE STORE

—OF—

H. F. WICHMAN

WILL BE OPEN

THIS EVENING

And Every Evening Until
CHRISTMAS.

Purchasers will find everything worth having among our various lines, from the small inexpensive Silver Novelty to the handsome and expensive Jewel Ornament.

The New Fall Goods

Have proven such attractive pieces and fast sellers that there has not been time to call your attention to them through an "ad."

Our Line of Silver

Toilet Goods

Is unusually fine this year and prices have been cut considerably on every piece. Ebony Backed and Silver Applied BRUSHES for hair and clothes seem to have the preference, and we have enough to supply everyone.

Cut Glass, Cut Glass

Will be ready today. Choice pieces and choice cuttings only, and at a MODERATE COST.

COME AND SEE US THIS
EVENING.

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I WILL PAY CASH, FOR EITHER large or small quantities of used Hawaiian Postage Stamps, as follows: (These offers are per hundred and any quantity will be accepted, no matter how small, at the same rates.)

1 cent, violet.....	75
1 cent, blue.....	75
1 cent, green.....	40
2 cent, vermilion.....	1 50
2 cent, brown.....	75
2 cent, rose.....	30
2 cent, violet, 1891 issue.....	50
5 cent, dark blue.....	1 50
5 cent, ultramarine blue.....	1 00
6 cent, green.....	2 50
10 cent, black.....	4 00
10 cent, vermilion.....	5 00
10 cent, brown.....	2 50
12 cent, black.....	6 00
12 cent, mauve.....	6 00
15 cent, brown.....	6 00
18 cent, red.....	10 00
25 cent, purple.....	10 00
50 cent, red.....	25 00
\$1, carmine.....	35 00
1 cent envelope.....	50
2 cent envelope.....	75
4 cent envelope.....	2 00
5 cent envelope.....	2 00
10 cent envelope.....	5 00

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46 MERCHANT STREET,
Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Hawaiian Gazette Semi-Weekly.

From the date of January 2, 1894, the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE will be issued as a SEMI-WEEKLY, its days of publication being TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. Each issue will contain eight pages of the same size as at present. Our subscribers will, therefore, be served each week with sixteen pages instead of twelve, as now. The subscription price will remain the same—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable always in advance, which is now the rule with all first class periodicals in every country.

While our subscription-list has been steadily increasing from year to year, we make this change solely in the interest of our patrons, and to keep up with the march of improvement, which demands a more frequent publication of passing events, in which our country readers are as much interested as our city readers.

Subscribers in foreign lands will also receive the benefit of this semi-weekly publication of the GAZETTE at the same rate as heretofore—Six Dollars per annum, postage paid.

This important change will furnish the best evidence that can be desired of the popularity and prosperity of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, which is the oldest weekly published in the English language in these islands, and now enters on its 29th year.

The weekly GAZETTE will be discontinued from this date.

MR. DAVIES should not be censured too harshly for telling the Hilo people that the Volcano road, etc., was constructed with Honolulu capital. He was merely trying to ingratiate himself with the district.

THE source of the "Queen's constitution" which peers so mysteriously from the back pages of Blount's report, has excited much speculation. Mrs. Dominis has stated positively that she had destroyed the original and all copies. It is true that royal oaths are subjected to a very heavy discount, but as this one was sworn after all the connections with the throne had been cut, there seems to be no reason for doubting it, particularly as it was a very damaging admission. Someone who was familiar with the constitution undertook to reproduce it. This would of course have been impossible from memory, but it was done simply by referring to the constitution of 1864, from which the language of the new document was in a large measure taken. The constitution as printed in the report is accompanied by a statement certifying to its accuracy from Parker, Peterson and Cornwell.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

We publish in another column a letter signed Hawaiian-born American, which appeared a short time since in the Sun. It is from the pen of Prof. Alexander and exposes another of the disreputable literary tricks of Chas. Nordhoff. The latter lately sent another of his calumnious effusions to the N. Y. Herald, in which he pretended to quote from certain correspondents of his in Honolulu—learned, reputable and unimpeachable of course, as all of Mr. Nordhoff's correspondents are. Mr. Alexander thought there was a familiar ring about these citations, and he soon found them in Gulick's and Trousseau's contributions to Blount's report! What does this make of Nordhoff—a literary pirate, forger, or what?

It is not worth while however to quarrel with the tattered remnants of Mr. Nordhoff's reputation. What is interesting about all this is the

picture which it discloses of the easy going, confidential intimacy which subsisted between Messrs. Trousseau, Gulick, Nordhoff and Blount. One quotes the other, and there is a general gleeful patting on the back. Trousseau furnishes his copy in duplicate to Nordhoff and Blount—and Blount it is to be presumed returns the compliment. The doctor secures an interview by Spreckels, which is a "big thing for our side," etc., etc. A conspiracy is proved here certainly, but it is not the one charged in the indictment. Here are four of the guilty parties, and no doubt there were two or three silent partners. The Sugar Trust, having no soul, was doubtless present by its attorney.

MR. BLOUNT TO MR. GRESHAM.

In a dispatch of Mr. Blount's, dated June 28, 1893, occurs the following paragraph:

In my dispatch to the Department of April 26 I said: "Mr. Paul Neumann is generally regarded here as a bright, plausible, unscrupulous person." I desire now to say that so far as the expression "unscrupulous" is concerned a better knowledge of public opinion satisfies me that I was not justified in its use. I deem it my duty to place this on the records of the Department.

The history of Mr. Blount's opinions in regard to the character of Mr. Neumann is a very interesting one. When the Commissioner Paramount first came here, he thought Mr. Neumann was engaged with Dr. Bowen and Mr. Sewell in a negotiation looking toward a surrender of the ex-queen's claims in favor of the United States Government. This did not suit Mr. Blount at all. He did not want the ex-queen to abdicate. He did everything he could to break up the negotiation. He even took the trouble to go to Mrs. Dominis and warn her that the United States had authorized no one to enter into any such negotiation. Mr. Spreckels had warned the commissioner of what was supposed to be going on and the latter practically acted at the instance of the sugar king. All these facts are disclosed by the correspondence, published with the report.

When Mr. Blount supposed Mr. Neumann to be engaged in these negotiations, and to be therefore promoting the annexation interest, he adopted the view that he was a "bright, plausible, unscrupulous" person. But later he found in Mr. Neumann an ally, and then he began to be troubled by the memory of his former words. How could a royalist possibly be an "unscrupulous" person? The error which he had fallen into—excusable enough as long as he supposed Mr. Neumann to be an annexationist—he now recanted, like an honorable man. The result leaves Mr. Neumann's character completely rehabilitated—bright and plausible, and, it is presumed, strictly, punctiliously scrupulous as well.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We present our readers this morning with the text of the President's special message on the Hawaiian question. It was sent to Congress the day the Arawa left Vancouver, and the newspaper files received, contained nothing. One or two copies of a Puget Sound paper of Dec. 18th, however reached town, and Mr. William Christie, the agent of the United Press forwarded to Rev. S. E. Bishop a despatch containing the message, which included the last two paragraphs. These were not in the Victoria paper.

The message justifies in full, what was stated in the ADVERTISER EXTRA last Friday, and again in the regular issue of Saturday morning. The matter is now in the hands of Congress. The message is a formal reference of the entire question to the Legislative body, to be determined by it as it sees fit. Mr. Cleveland, while outlining his own previous policy makes no definite recommendation. The message shows plainly enough, that Mr. Willis is not authorized by the President to commit any act of war against the Provisional Government. These facts will prove a bitter draught to

royalists, but the cup is at their lips, and they must drink it or go dry.

OUT WITH THEM.

There is one more to be drawn from the revelations of the message which should not be neglected. We know now how Mrs. Dominis and her advisers and adherents would have served the members of the Government and their supporters, if they had ever got the chance. There would have been short shift and scant mercy. Let us learn a lesson from our foes. This is no time for the Government to give aid, comfort and support to its bitter enemies. Let some one else provide them with the sinews of war. Philanthropic snake-warming should be postponed until the royalist fangs have been drawn. Let the Government servants be drawn from the ranks of those who are true to the Government they serve. Philanthropy has had its innings. Give self-preservation a chance.

THE SAD CASE OF CHAS. T. GULICK.

One of the most charming of Daudet's many charming sketches is one which describes the favorite mule of one of the Popes. The peculiar thing about this animal is that he saved up a kick for seven years.

Mr. Gulick reminds one irresistibly of this mule. He too has been saving a kick for almost exactly seven years. His case moreover is a much more grievous one than that of the Pope's mule. The Pope's mule had only one wrong to avenge. Mr. Gulick had several. What is worse, his later wrongs were more cruel, more aggravated, and harder to be borne, than the earlier. They form a series, rising to an awful climax. His first term of office was two years, his second two months, and his third two hours. Was there ever a more irritating, a more vexatious series of twos?

Those of Mr. Gulick's acquaintances who may be disgusted with the choice extracts from his writings presented this morning, should remember what his wrongs have been. His vindictiveness has a far better justification than that of the animal which Daudet has immortalized. He has kicked with more provocation, if not in a better cause. The mule had been maltreated indeed, but he had been stabled and groomed and fed, and saddled with a handsome cloth of velvet and gold. He had not been deprived of his gilt edged oats and turned out into the waste world. He was not stripped of the emoluments of office for seven lean and hungry years.

There is much to be said in extenuation, in Mr. Gulick's case, much to be set down in pity, not in malice. The vengeance of the Pope's mule, was effective, and he gave a loud bray of relief as he saw his ancient enemy go flying through the air. Not so with Mr. Gulick. His vengeance was abortive. He has misrepresented history and perverted fact, blackened the character of those of his own blood, maligned the living and calumniated the dead, and all to what end? Mrs. Dominis has not got her throne again, and the elaborate libel on everything which is of good report in Hawaii has brought, and will bring, nothing but shame to its author.

The case of Mr. Gulick is a sad one.

THURSTON'S PROTEST.

Just before Mr. Thurston left Washington he filed a protest at the State Department. It has never before appeared in print, and we are glad to make our readers acquainted with what is the strongest vindication of the Government cause which has yet been published. It is a strong, clear and convincing statement of the rights of this Government under the law of nations. It covers the whole case of the Government from the legal point of view, leaving not a single point untouched, nor an objection unanswered.

AN IMPLACABLE TYRANT

The disclosures of the President's message throw a flood of light on the character of Mrs. Dominis. They show her to be an implacable tyrant, as fit of the pride of place and the first after unrestrained power, as even a year ago she imagined that she could restore the despotic privileges of the chiefs of savage Hawaii. The eight months of righteous downfall and just humiliation have taught her nothing. She is thirsting for the blood of her enemies, and apparently would like nothing better than to see their heads on a pole.

If anything is more remarkable than the fury of the Pretender, it is her folly. She has rejected the overtures which Mr. Cleveland has been privately making her, and thrown away what from her point of view must now appear to have been her golden chance to be restored to place and pelf. We have no desire to tread upon the fallen, and when there is any evidence that Mrs. Dominis has adjusted her aspirations and her feelings to her station, we shall be the first to leave her in the quiet of a peaceful oblivion. The disclosures of Mr. Cleveland however show that her spirit is as arrogant as ever, and prove that if she is ever to cease from her royal pretensions, the pride of this haughty woman must be curbed.

SHAKING HER PARTNERS.

The ex-Queen Disgusted With Some of Her Followers.
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was a common rumor yesterday that the ex-queen had shown plainly that she was rapidly becoming disgusted with some of her principal supporters. It is said that Sam Parker, accompanied by John F. Colburn and W. H. Cornwell, called on her majesty a day or two ago. Parker was courteously welcomed, but his two companions, it is reported, were repulsed in a very chilly manner by the would-be ruler of Hawaii's destiny. She gave Mr. Parker to understand, when the party left, that "when he chose to come in decent company, he would be welcome."

A delegation of three—Parker, Sam Nowlin and John Richardson—called at Washington square yesterday. They were probably arranging the details of the seizure of Hawaii that is said to be on the tapis.

Her Sentiments.

"Your majesty," said the attendant at the Hawaiian court, "what are your sentiments with reference to the tariff in the United States?"

"I haven't had time to consider that question," replied Queen Lil, "but I'm for the protection of the Hawaiian monarchy, permanently and unreservedly."—Washington Star.

Hood's Cures

Saved My Wife's Life

Weakness, Nervousness, Salt Rheum.

John W. Jones
Kalama, Wash.

"Of my own free will and accord, unbiased by anyone, and wishing only to do good to the afflicted, I wish to tell of the good qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I think there are no medicines equal to them, and have proved their merit by experience in my own family. My wife, Rachel, has been afflicted with weakness, nervousness, and salt rheum. I spent nearly all that I had of this world's goods for doctor's bills and medicine until we decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It undoubtedly saved my wife from the grave. The salt rheum has entirely healed and she is restored to good health. I have many friends and relatives in the east who will be glad to know that."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Has cured my wife. JOHN W. JONES, Kalama, Wash. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. No. 3336
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LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS AND EXCELSIOR

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King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

A BACKDOWN.

CLEVELAND LEAVES HAWAII
TO CONGRESS.

Mrs. Dominis Wanted No Amnesty—
Her Last Chance Gave The
Cleveland Placido
Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President's response to resolutions passed by both houses requesting information in Hawaiian affairs was sent to Congress to-day. In the message the President says:

"In a recent annual message to Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advice permitted. Though not able now to report any definite change in the situation I am convinced that the difficulties lately created, both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should now be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavors thus far made to deal with the emergency and effect a settlement of the difficulty with a statement of the considerations which govern my action. I suppose right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. When the present Administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration the treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands territory to the United States. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and should be entered upon with extreme caution, and all things relating to the transaction should be free from suspicion. Additional importance attaches to this particular treaty of annexation because of the contemplated departure from the unbroken American tradition respecting the providing of additional territory.

"These islands of the sea are more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast. These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of the treaty entered upon by the previous administration, but it appeared from documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the Senate that the ownership of Hawaii tendered to us by the Provisional Government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the Islands, who had been deposed, had not the sanction of either popular or revolutionary suffrage. It appeared that the so-called Committee of Safety, ostensibly the source of revolt against the Constitutional Government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January, that on Monday the 16th, the United States naval forces landed at Honolulu on a vessel lying in the harbor, that on the 17th the scheme of a Provisional Government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same date prepared and read in the Government building; that thereupon the United States Minister recognized the Provisional Government thus created; that two days afterwards, the 19th day of January, the commissioners representing such Government sailed for the United States in a steamer specially chartered for the occasion, arriving at San Francisco on the 25th day of January and in Washington on the 3d day of February; that on the next day they had their first interview with the Secretary of State, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexation was practically agreed upon; on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a Provisional Government of Hawaii on the 14th day of January and the transmission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such Government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington. In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted in the treaty, it clearly appeared there was an open and undetermined issue of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declares: 'The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government,' and in the letter from the President to the Secretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs: 'At the time the Provisional Government took possession of the Government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings, no public recognition was accorded to the Provisional Government by the United States Minister until after the Queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archives, Treasury, barracks, Police station and all potential machinery of Government.'

"But a protest also accompanied it which said the treaty was signed by the Queen and her ministers at the time she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed in Honolulu, he declaring that he would support such Provisional Government. The truth or falsity of this report is surely of the first importance; the truth or falsity of the report had not been investigated. I conceived it my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the Senate

for investigation to be made. I suggested for the work of investigation Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, his report detailing his action under the instructions given him and the conclusions derived from this investigation to accompany this message. These conclusions are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence also is here transmitted, and from which it seems no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the Commissioner."

The President said that when he was led to submit the treaty to the Senate with the declaration "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government," he and the Senate were misled.

"An attempt will not be made in this communication," he says, "to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress of this scheme of annexation. It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1893, led a considerable portion of the American and other foreign merchants and traders residing in Honolulu to favor annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact, and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the United States. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the methods employed to that end. On the 16th day of November, 1892, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State, in which the case for annexation was elaborated and argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He says: 'In truth, monarchy here is an absurd anachronism, and has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, monarchy now is only an impediment to good government, an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the Islands.' He further says: 'The destiny and future interest of the United States in the Pacific ocean clearly indicate what at no distant day must be responsible for the government of these Islands. One of two courses seems absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or customs union, an ocean cable from the California Coast to Honolulu, Pearl Harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with implied, but not expressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands.'"

"These declarations certainly show his disposition and condition of mind, which may be useful to recall when interpreting the significance of the Minister's conceded acts, or when considering the probabilities that such conduct on his part may not be admitted."

The President quotes from a letter written by Minister Stevens to the Secretary of State on March 8th, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first steps taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing Government of Hawaii might be overthrown by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: "Ordinarily, the 'like circumstances rule' seems to be the limit of a landing movement of the United States forces in foreign waters and dominion, exclusively to protect the property of American citizens. But as relating to the United States officials here, who took a somewhat exceptional action in the circumstances referred to, I desire to know how far the present Minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

The President continues: "To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January, 1893, the precise opportunity for which he had been watchfully waiting, an opportunity which by the timely deviation from established international rules and precedents, might be proved successful in accomplishing the great object in view, and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which in the letter to the State Department, dated February, 1893, he declares that the 'Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it.'"

"As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day in which the foregoing letter was written, whereby 'In the name of the United States,' he assumed protection of the Hawaiian Islands and declared that said action was 'taken pending negotiations at Washington.' Of course this assumption of protectorate was promptly disavowed by the Government, but the American flag remained on guard until April and after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene, when both were removed. A brief statement of the occurrences that led to the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii in the interest of the transaction. On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the Queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her Cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, the citizens of Honolulu, numbering from fifty to 100, mostly aliens, met in a private office and selected a so-called Committee of Safety, composed of thirteen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects—five Americans, one Englishman and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States, and were certainly communicating with the United States Minister. At a call under the auspices of a Committee of Safety a mass meeting of citizens was held that day to protest against the queen's alleged unlawful proceedings and purposes. At this meeting the committee contented themselves with procuring the passage of a resolution denouncing the queen. On the same day the committee, unwilling to take further steps without the co-operation of the United States Minister, addressed him representing that the Committee of Public Safety was menaced, and concluded as follows: 'We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces.' On the 16th day of January, 1893, between

4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a detachment of marines from the steamer Boston and two pieces of artillery were landed at Honolulu. This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was in itself an act of war, unless made either by the consent of the Government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperilled lives and property of citizens of the United States. But there is no pretence that there was any such consent upon the part of the Government of the queen. There was as little basis for the pretence that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property; if so they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian Government buildings or palace. Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States without the consent of the Government of the islands or anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States Minister. Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States was without justification."

The President then goes on to say: "Next day, Tuesday 17th, the Committee of Safety met and proclaimed a temporary Provisional Government. By the terms of the proclamation it was 'to exist until terms of Union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon.' The United States Minister, pursuant to agreement, recognized this Government, and before 5 o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Queen and Cabinet, announced that he had done so. When our Minister recognized the Provisional Government it was neither a Government de facto nor de jure. This wrongful recognition by the American Minister placed the Queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. She knew she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States Minister, the Palace, Barracks and Police Station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen, upon representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and, while protesting, she surrendered to the superior forces of the United States, saying that she yielded her authority to prevent a collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo its action and reinstate her. The Provisional Government, with this unanswerable protest in hand, proceeded to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the Queen from power and for the sale of her kingdom. I believe that candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the Provisional Government owes its existence to armed invasion by the United States. As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without drawing a sword or firing a shot, by a process every step of which it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States, acting through our representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the annexation committee the idea of annexation would never have existed. But for the landing of United States forces the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's Government. But for the presence of United States forces the committee would not have proclaimed the Provisional Government from the steps of the Government buildings, and, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretenses by United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the Provisional Government when the United States forces were the sole support of the Queen, her Government would never have yielded to the Provisional Government. Believing, therefore, that the United States could not under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration. This decision appears in the instructions of Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message. I have instructed him to inform the Provisional Government, but in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things, without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. By an act of war, committed with the participation of the diplomatic representative of the United States, without the authority of Congress, the Government of a friendly and confiding population has been overthrown, and a substantial wrong has thus been done, which due regard for our national character, as well as the rights of the injured people, require we should endeavor to repair."

"The Provisional Government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support; indeed, the representatives of that Government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government, and frankly avow that they can best be ruled by an arbitrary and despotic power. The United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing the wrong after its commission any more than it can of consenting that it shall advance on that ground. It cannot allow itself to refuse to redress the injury inflicted through abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform, and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly State is in danger of being robbed of its independence or its sovereignty by misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation."

In behalf of the queen as well as her enemies I would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions and view as a fact that both the queen and the Provisional Government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States Government, and considering the further fact that the Provisional Government by its own declaration was limited only to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon. I had further hoped, after receiving assurances from the members of the Government that such a union could not be consummated, that a peaceful adjustment might be made without difficulty. Actuated by these desires and purposes, I instructed Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces in Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate general amnesty to all those concerned in setting up the Provisional Government and recognition of all its bona fide acts, obligations, and, in short, that the restored Government should resume authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, although she has been informed they will be insisted upon, and unless acceded to that the effort of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease. I have not thus far learned whether she was willing to yield them her acquiescence and the check which my plans have thus encountered prevented their presentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunately public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements affecting the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation. Therefore, I submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Blount's report, evidence and statements taken by him in Honolulu, instructions given both Blount and Willis and correspondence connected with the affair in hand. Commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of Congress I desire to add the assurance that I shall be gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be desired for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality."

(Signed), GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion.
Washington, Dec. 18, 1893.

A PLANTATION CHRISTMAS.
The Employees of Kealia Given a Holiday—Wrestling and Horse Racing.
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The plantation hands of the Kealia plantation, on Kauai, enjoyed a real Christmas holiday last Saturday. Work on the plantation was suspended, and during the day several sporting contests took place. One of the events was a wrestling match between two Japanese, from Kealia and Kapaa respectively. The Kapaa champion threw his rival in the first round, but he was worsted during the following rounds. The judges awarded the championship to the Kealia man. Several horse races also took place. In the evening a Christmas dinner was given in the plantation restaurant. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Mrs. F. P. Hastings, EX-prince D. Kawanakoa, Miss Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell, Captain Haglund and officers of the steamer James Makee, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Miss Weir, Mr. G. H. Fairchild and others. Dancing closed the festivities. On Monday the mill was at work again.

quiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States Government, and considering the further fact that the Provisional Government by its own declaration was limited only to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon. I had further hoped, after receiving assurances from the members of the Government that such a union could not be consummated, that a peaceful adjustment might be made without difficulty. Actuated by these desires and purposes, I instructed Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces in Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate general amnesty to all those concerned in setting up the Provisional Government and recognition of all its bona fide acts, obligations, and, in short, that the restored Government should resume authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, although she has been informed they will be insisted upon, and unless acceded to that the effort of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease. I have not thus far learned whether she was willing to yield them her acquiescence and the check which my plans have thus encountered prevented their presentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunately public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements affecting the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation. Therefore, I submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Blount's report, evidence and statements taken by him in Honolulu, instructions given both Blount and Willis and correspondence connected with the affair in hand. Commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of Congress I desire to add the assurance that I shall be gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be desired for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality."

(Signed), GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion.
Washington, Dec. 18, 1893.

A PLANTATION CHRISTMAS.

The Employees of Kealia Given a Holiday—Wrestling and Horse Racing.
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The plantation hands of the Kealia plantation, on Kauai, enjoyed a real Christmas holiday last Saturday. Work on the plantation was suspended, and during the day several sporting contests took place. One of the events was a wrestling match between two Japanese, from Kealia and Kapaa respectively. The Kapaa champion threw his rival in the first round, but he was worsted during the following rounds. The judges awarded the championship to the Kealia man. Several horse races also took place. In the evening a Christmas dinner was given in the plantation restaurant. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Mrs. F. P. Hastings, EX-prince D. Kawanakoa, Miss Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell, Captain Haglund and officers of the steamer James Makee, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Miss Weir, Mr. G. H. Fairchild and others. Dancing closed the festivities. On Monday the mill was at work again.

St. Margaret's School.

At San Mateo, twenty-one miles from San Francisco, in the beautiful Santa Clara valley, St. Margaret's School offers excellent educational advantages to those of the people of these islands who wish for their daughters a change to the climate of California. Its principal, the Rev. Mr. Wallace, and Mrs. Wallace, are well known in Honolulu, and the young girls entrusted to their care will receive every attention looking to progress and happiness in their school life. Visitors from Hawaii to the Midwinter Fair would find San Mateo a pleasant abode. There is an excellent hotel newly opened amidst attractive surroundings, and there are frequent trains to San Francisco. Those who contemplate placing their children at school will find all that could be desired in St. Margaret's School for girls, and St. Matthew's School for boys. Mrs. Colonel Soper and family have decided to locate temporarily in San Mateo, on account of the attractive character of the place and its nearness to the Stanford University on one side and to San Francisco on the other.

London to Have a World's Fair.

The Mayors of the leading cities and towns in Great Britain have received a circular signed by twenty-five members of the House of Commons and twenty-five other gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a committee to promote a scheme for holding an international exhibition in London. The scheme provides that the exhibition shall be on the largest scale. It will be held in 1896 or 1897.

A GREAT PLAN.

ANOTHER SCHEME ON FOOT FOR
RESTORATION.

Hilo to be Seized, an Army to be Formed, and All to Go Merry as a Marriage Bell.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A new scheme has entered into the fertile intellect of the royalists. Disappointed in their attempt to oust the present Government from its position, and disgusted with the action of the United States, who were not willing to see a dissolute queen foisted on Hawaii, they have had the gray matter of their brains at work ever since the steamer arrived last Friday. This is the new scheme:

It is proposed to seize in some way, which, it is said, the leaders of the defunct party have already perfected, the town of Hilo, and to make that place the scene of the renewed grandeur of royalty. The town will be fortified, government offices established, and the royal gang is expected to go on undisturbed in its serenity.

As soon as the first part of this nice little programme is carried out, these embryo rulers intend to have an army. This is to be obtained from among the native population of Hawaii, and all those from the other islands who wish to follow the fallen fortunes of Mrs. Dominis. When this "army" is obtained, Charley Wilson is to have the honor of being its Generalissimo. Next to him in power, the valiant Mr. Cornwell is supposed to have been chosen.

When Wilson and his brave aid have licked the new troops into a condition of discipline, it is said that they will descend on the Provisional Government like the wolf on the fold; that they will wipe from off the face of the earth all men, to say nothing of women and children, who have the slightest kindly feeling for President Dole and his colleagues.

Just who was the author of this brilliant stroke of policy, is at present unknown. That it has some foundation, absurd though it may seem, is proven from the fact of its having come directly from a royalist, who in a moment of exhilaration at the bright prospects before him and his party, disclosed the facts of the coup that is supposed to be coming. The exact time for the bombardment of Hilo has not yet been set.

A Little Story.

There's a little story
Of a little Blount;
Not a bit of glory,
He was Paramount.
There's a little story
Of a little Blount.

How he went to Lili,
Offering a crown;
Most supremely silly,
When the queen was down,
Gracious, what a gillie,
From a country town.

How he went to settle
Questions he had fixed;
What a pretty kettle
He had slyly mixed;
He was in fine fettle,
He was likely fixed.

That's the little story
Of a little Blount,
Knocking out Old Glory,
He was Paramount;
That's the little story
Of a little Blount.

—N. Y. Sun.

Will Have a New Residence.

Claus Spreckels has evidently faith in the future of San Francisco as well as in the happy destiny of the Sandwich Islands as long as they grow sugar. He is about to build a magnificent residence on Van Ness avenue and Clay street, and may easily surpass in stateliness the palaces so called on deserted Nob Hill. Should he incline to moderation in his commission to the architect he probably will gain in comfort what he sacrifices in spectacular effect.

—S. F. Call.
Queen Lil, so far as known, is still Her Excellency.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"The Best in the World."

This is what W. D. Woodring, of Bordly, Ky., says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He spoke from personal experience in the use of it, himself and family having just been cured of bad coughs and colds by it, and considers it the best in the world. For sale by
BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

New Advertisements.

THE STORE

—OF—

H. F. WICHMAN

WILL BE OPEN

THIS EVENING

And Every Evening Until
CHRISTMAS.

Purchasers will find everything worth having among our various lines, from the small inexpensive Silver Novelty to the handsome and expensive Jewel Ornament.

The New Fall Goods

Have proven such attractive pieces and fast sellers that there has not been time to call your attention to them through an "ad."

Our Line of Silver

Toilet Goods

Is unusually fine this year and prices have been cut considerably on every piece. EMONY BACKED and SILVER APPLIED BRUSHES for hair and clothes seem to have the preference, and we have enough to supply everyone.

Cut Glass, Cut Glass

Will be ready today. Choice pieces and choice cuttings only, and at a MODERATE cost.

COME AND SEE US THIS EVENING.

Hawaiian Stamps

WANTED.

I WILL PAY CASH, FOR EITHER large or small quantities of used Hawaiian Postage Stamps, as follows: (These offers are per hundred and any quantity will be accepted, no matter how small, at the same rates.)

1 cent, violet.....	75
1 cent, blue.....	75
1 cent, green.....	75
2 cent, vermilion.....	1 50
2 cent, brown.....	1 50
2 cent, rose.....	30
2 cent, violet, 1891 issue.....	50
5 cent, dark blue.....	1 50
5 cent, ultramarine blue.....	1 00
6 cent, green.....	2 50
10 cent, black.....	4 00
10 cent, vermilion.....	5 00
10 cent, brown.....	2 50
12 cent, black.....	6 00
12 cent, mauve.....	6 00
15 cent, brown.....	5 00
18 cent, red.....	10 00
25 cent, purple.....	10 00
50 cent, red.....	25 00
\$1, carmine.....	25 00
1 cent envelope.....	50
2 cent envelope.....	75
4 cent envelope.....	2 00
5 cent envelope.....	2 00
10 cent envelope.....	5 00

No torn stamps wanted at any price. Address:
GEO. E. WASHBURN,
P. O. Box 2068, San Francisco, Cal.
3021 1418-H

The Hawaiian Newspapers

DAILY AND WEEKLY

KUOKOA

With a combined Circulation of
4,800 COPIES
Furnish the best medium for advertising in the Hawaiian language, and are the only recognized leading Journals.
Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office of the

Hawaiian Gazette Co.,
46 MERCHANT STREET,
Honolulu.

EXTRACTS FROM BLOUNT.

GULICK'S TURN TO SLANDER THE
REVOLUTION.

Nothing Safe from His Malice—The Revolutionists Described as Convicts and Vagrants—Resurrection Recommended.

Charles T. Gulick, three times Minister of the Hawaiian Crown, is one of the loudest mourners at the funeral of the monarchy. Blount's report contains two interviews from him, and a long statement containing about 1500 words, entitled "A Footnote to Hawaiian History." From this footnote are culled the following extracts:

Here is a description of the first legislature elected under the Constitution of 1887:

The mental and moral obliquities of the lawgivers were plainly outlined in their physical deformities, as seven-eighths of the whole number were either pigeon-toed, knock-kneed or bow-legged, and served as excellent illustrations of the well-known physiological principle or truth of the general harmony of mental and physical attributes.

This is his sketch of Kalakaua in contrast with the Thurston Cabinet:

The community, the public at large, soon realized that instead of being ruled over by one king, who, however injudicious he might be at times, never failed to realize that he was the first gentleman of the realm, they were being ruthlessly dominated by four kings, who were personifications of arrogance and boorish ignorance.

The Wilcox insurrection of 1889 is described by Mr. Gulick in a spirit of which the following paragraphs afford a fair sample:

When the news of the affair spread over town our missionary friends were dismayed, and had no idea of what to do, as there seemed to be little inclination on the part of the public to help them out. However, their old tactics stood them in good service, and by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by the time-honored trick of promises and coin, they got together a motley body of sharpshooters to attack the comparatively defenseless people in the Palace grounds. The attacking party occupied the buildings surrounding the Palace yard, and from safe point of vantage began a fusillade fatal to the kanaka, the missionaries themselves taking the greatest delight in "picking them off" as Dole and the others of his ilk who participated in the sport expressed it.

If the Hawaiian needed any further proof of the true sentiments cherished for himself by the descendants of the old missionary teachers, the savage avarice with which they seized the first opportunity to shoot him like a rat in a hole from safe cover would seem to have been sufficient to dispel any remaining doubt.

Mr. Gulick has, of course, a great deal to say about the revolution of 1893. What follows will give a fair idea of what he considers historical accuracy:

The revolutionary annexationists, in justification of their action, have raised the old cry of 1887, of the necessity of stable government, proper representation, honest administration, prevention of riot and bloodshed, maintenance of law and order, etc., when as a matter of fact there is not now, and never has been, the least danger of disorder or opposition to law except at the hands of revolutionists themselves. The rant in the speeches at their meeting in the Rifles' armory on the 16th of January, and in their "proclamation," and the mock heroic utterances of Wilder (see Two Weeks of Hawaiian History, pages 15 and 16) when he assumed the chairmanship of the meeting, are amongst the poorest examples imaginable of a stale herring drawn across a trail. There has been no fraud discovered nor malfeasance unearthed, nor great wrong righted; on the contrary, thefts and spoliation have been committed under the very noses of the Provisional Government with apparent impunity, the probability being that exposure would be disagreeable, as it would be likely to implicate more or less distinguished members of their own precious crew.

The bald fact stands out in plain view today exactly as it did in 1887, that the sole prompting motive of the missionary revolutionists was in both cases a lust of power, coupled with a desire to possess themselves of the property of another without giving compensation therefor, sentiments which they enjoy in common with the vulgar highwayman and his more gentlemanly prototype, the filibuster.

At 2:40 o'clock P.M. on the following day, January 17, 1893—nearly twenty-four hours after the American troops landed—thirteen white men, several of them lately arrived in the country and not entitled to vote, appeared in front of the Government Building, and the leader proceeded to read a proclamation deposing the queen and establishing a Provisional Government. The only audience to this function was composed of a few loungers in the corridors of the building. Near the

close of the reading some twenty-seven armed men ran in from the back and side entrances of the premises and gathered around the thirteen men above mentioned, apparently as supporters of the movement. This supporting force was composed of vagrants and ex-convicts who were at that moment under police surveillance, deserters from merchant ships in port, and the like, only two or three being known as residents of the town.

The foregoing statement of facts can be easily supported by affidavits, if necessary, and would seem to show plainly that the movement can in no sense be justly termed a revolution, but was simply the action of a handful of filibusters, made possible only by the active co-operation of the American Minister and the American troops, and that the Hawaiian Government was at the time fully prepared and capable of regulating its domestic affairs, maintaining order, and giving ample protection to life and property within its borders. Consequently, as the defiance of Hawaiian laws, the deposition of the sovereign and the spoliation of the treasury were effected—in fact were only possible through the active agency of the American officials and troops, it seems but just that a full and complete restoration of affairs to the statu quo of January 16, 1893, previous to the landing of the United States troops, should be made with as little delay as possible, as each day's delay is adding to the legal and financial complications which will have to be met and composed by the Hawaiian people and their rulers.

CHAS. T. GULICK.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

Rio Stormed Both by Shot and Shell.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 16.—News from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that on December 10 the city was thrown into a panic by a storm of shot and shell which lasted fifty minutes. The missiles came from the rifles and rapid-firing guns of Ilha das Cobras (Snake Island), and fell all over the city, especially in Canoca, Tavilla and Travessa streets, and other points where the theatres are situated. The playhouses were just being emptied of their throngs of patrons, and the effect was tremendous. Frightened women fled shrieking along the street, many carriage horses dashed among the pedestrians, and above all the screaming of shells, the whizzing of bullets and the rattling of rifles, caused great confusion. This was the result of an attack made from the shore upon the Snake Island fort by Peixoto's troops, to which Da Gama's island batteries were not slow in responding. The houses on the water front were much damaged by the iron shower, but the number of casualties is unknown. Peixoto's men suffered heavy loss, as did also the island garrison, but accurate figures could not be procured.

MONTVIDEO, Dec. 16.—The British Minister in Rio has informed all persons of his nationality in Rio that, in his opinion, it is dangerous for them to remain in the city, and has ordered all British merchant ships in the harbor to be towed higher up the bay. Excitement in Rio, in view of the preparations for bombardment, is intense. In an abortive attempt made by Peixoto's men to capture Fort Villegagnon, formerly reported, about 200 men were killed.

The Chilean steamer Napoli has just been reported a total wreck near Victoria, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of the Province of Espirito Santo, 270 miles north-east of Rio. The steamer de Gali has gone to the aid of her crew.

Death by Suicide.

David Munro, whose death is announced in the usual column, formerly resided in Kau, on Hawaii. He was there engaged as a sugar-planter under the firm of Munro & Myers, on the Pahala Plantation, Kau, from 1877 to 1883 or 4. About the latter date he went to Los Angeles, where he engaged in business as insurance agent, and was quite successful until the present year, when he became embarrassed and terminated life by drowning himself in Westlake, near that city, his pockets having been found loaded with stones. A note to his type-writer also stated his intention to commit suicide.

The interesting question in the Hawaiian matter is still—what next? The news from Honolulu simply adds ridicule to the other weapons of public opinion against the President's policy.—Hartford Courant.

Co Ammon Occurrence.

It is not unusual for colds contracted in the fall months to hang on all winter or as soon as a person is over one cold to contract another. This succession of colds is what causes chronic catarrh and bronchitis. One or the other of these diseases is almost certain to be the result. For this reason it is of much importance that colds contracted at this season of the year receive prompt attention. They can be quickly cured if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cold, aids expectoration, and relieves the lungs, soon effecting a permanent cure; 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medicine dealers.

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

FOR BLOUNT TO EXPLAIN.

The Documents in His Report
in Nordhoff's Possession
While Yet Unpublished.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: As you are aware, the third installment of the materials collected by Col. Blount to serve as the basis of his report was given out by the State Department on the 25th of November. On the 21st and 22d of that month the New York Herald had published two letters by Mr. Charles Nordhoff, dated on the 13th and 14th respectively. In the former letter Mr. Nordhoff said:

I have before me a letter from one of the most prominent and trustworthy citizens of Honolulu—a citizen of Hawaii of many years standing, not an alien—who writes, &c.

This is followed by a long quotation taken verbatim et literatim from Dr. Trousseau's statement to Blount, which can be found on pages 234 and 235 of the State Department document, not issued to the public until Nov. 25. Further on Nordhoff says:

I ask you to insert here a letter I have before me from one of the best-known and most able and respectable lawyers in Honolulu, whose word or testimony in court no one would pretend to doubt there.

Then following a long quotation taken verbatim from the statement of Mr. C. T. Gulick to Blount, which is found on pages 108 and 109. Again, in Nordhoff's letter of the 14th he says:

On the point of Mr. Steven's action I quote here from a letter before me from a very prominent and respected citizen of Honolulu.

He then proceeds to make another quotation from Dr. Trousseau's statement to Blount on page 235. Further on he says:

On this head a thoroughly informed citizen of the islands writes me, &c.

Again he makes a long quotation from Dr. Trousseau's statement (p. 279) containing the absurd contention that the wealth created by American enterprise in developing the natural resources of the islands ought not to be reckoned as American capital.

The malice and reckless disregard of truth shown by the two witnesses above cited by Nordhoff are so glaring as to destroy all their influence with intelligent readers.

But what shall we say of Nordhoff, who copied testimony furnished to Commissioner Blount in Honolulu, and five or six months after palmed off portions of it as extracts from pretended letters received by him from Honolulu?

His intimate relations with the Commissioner in Honolulu were well known, and we were not surprised to find that their views on Hawaiian affairs were identical.

But now it looks as if the Herald's correspondent, while concocting his letters, has had the use of the confidential statements filed with the American Commissioner. It is not to be supposed that Nordhoff would be restrained by any scruples from improving such an opportunity. But that either Col. Blount or his Secretary would be willing to connive at so dishonorable an act, is hard to believe, and a satisfactory explanation would be gladly received by a

HAWAIIAN-BORN AMERICAN.
New York, Dec. 4.—N. Y. Sun.

JOAB AND AMASA.

Art Thou in Health, My Brother?

Senator Hoar was never happier than when he epitomized the Hawaiian situation by quoting the incident of Joab and Amasa. "Art thou in health, my brother?" inquired Joab, as he stabbed his neighbor just beneath his most important rib. There is the whole story of our recent statesmanship.

In sending Mr. Willis to Honolulu, commended to his "great and good friend," the Provisional President of Hawaii, and in loading him with messages of affection and solicitude, the President gave, perhaps, the most faithful reproduction of Joab to be found in modern history. Amasa, in the person of President Dole, awaited his brother with roseate expectation. He heard the assurances of fraternal interest, he marked the light of honest love upon his brow, he warmed to the tender inquiry about his health, and all the while the smiling Joab, with the knife behind his cloak, was measuring him for the ordained stab. Art thou in health, my brother?

It is a real pleasure to be able to state that, at last accounts, Amasa was in excellent good health, and that Joab was still fingering his knife and wondering where that fifth rib could have gone. Whether he had forgotten his lesson or doubted the virtue of the weapon, or whether Amasa suspected something and kept his brother at arm's length, who shall say? But the coup de grace had not yet been delivered, and the sweetest thing in Christian diplomacy since the

Mountain Meadow massacre hangs fire. It may be that our Amasa had heard of Joab and guessed what he held beneath his cloak. It may be that Mr. Willis had been providently cast for the part and found it a trifle too—shall we say robust?—for his complexion. But, anyhow, Joab still lurks in the shadow and Amasa still takes his meals with relish and regularity.

The fact remains, though, that Mr. Hoar has caught the spirit of the episode and transferred it to canvas with truly startling fidelity. If Amasa lives today it is not Joab's fault. If civilization goes without that ugly stain borrowed from the blood and barbarism of the past, it is only because the Administration's plans have gone awry. "Joab and Amasa" had been billed for our delectation and the management really did its best.—Washington Post.

Cleveland's Canal Scheme.

A Washington special to the New York Tribune has the following: A brilliant stroke of policy is said to be contemplated by President Cleveland, which will partly atone for his unpopular course in relation to Hawaii, and also to some extent compensate for his former indication of hostility to the Nicaragua canal, when in 1886 he withdrew from the Senate the Nicaragua canal treaty, which had a few months previously been negotiated by President Arthur.

Cleveland finds that foreigners are scheming to capture the canal, and he has learned from a report made to him a few days ago by the Secretary of the Interior that, owing to the serious financial embarrassment of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, "no progress has been made in the work during the last twelve months."

Simultaneously came the published statements that the President of Nicaragua had given instructions to abrogate the valuable concession of the American Canal Company. Although that rumor had been denied by President Zelaya, he states that he has heard that British and German syndicates were about to make a proposition to his Government, and that he "telegraphed the representative of his Government at Washington, directing him to ascertain what arrangements could be made for the prosecution of work by the American company."

These facts were officially communicated to President Cleveland, and he was thus made aware of the necessity for giving immediate attention to the question of protecting the interests of the American Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

New Officers.

The following officers of the Hawaiian Sugar Company have been elected for the ensuing year: President, H. P. Baldwin; Vice-President, S. M. Damon; Treasurer, W. G. Irwin; Secretary, R. Catton; Auditor, R. W. T. Purvis. The Board of Directors are H. P. Baldwin, S. M. Damon, W. G. Irwin, R. Catton, C. M. Cooke, W. L. Hopper and J. F. Hackfeld.

When Harrison was President the authority of Congress in relation to important diplomatic interests was not superciliously ignored, nor were the people systematically kept in the dark concerning such things.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Has anybody yet reminded Grover Cleveland how Antonius lost the empire of the world through devotion to Egypt's queen? Queen Lil may not be the attractive beauty that Cleopatra was, but still it may behoove Grover Cleveland to take warning.—Oregonian.

"German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Ed. L. Williams, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when they are troubled with Croup and never saw any other remedy act like it. It is simply miraculous.

Mrs. Jas. W. Kirk, Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I have depended upon it in attacks of Croup upon my little daughter, and find it an invaluable remedy.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Bosche's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. ©

See Advertisements

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

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 untrue,
and he regretted to say it had been
sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

The GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London,
REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose
generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF
DIARRHŒA."

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IM-
MENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given
rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITA-
TIONS. 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. 1/6, 2s. 6d.,
and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. SOLE MANU-
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New Store!
New Goods!
New Firm!

All the Latest Novelties and Styles in

Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, Wicker Ware

SIDE BOARDS, CHEFFONNIERS, ETC.,
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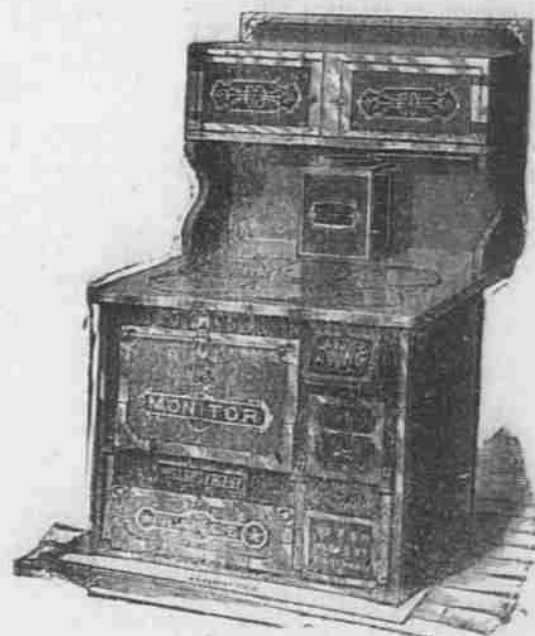
All Island Orders will receive prompt and careful
attention

ORDWAY & PORTER,

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IMPORTER AND DEALER



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, 95 and 97 KING STREET.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL

ADVERTISER.

HONOLULU'S LIVE DAILY.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS 50 CENTS A MONTH.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Did you swear off yesterday?

The Warrimoo left at 1 o'clock yesterday.

There were a great many native inaus yesterday.

1894 came in with with an immense amount of noise.

All the Bands were out serenading on Sunday evening.

The Scottish Thistle Club had a New Year celebration last evening.

The list of advertised letters for December appears in another column.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company's goods are new. Just what you want.

A. Kanhi has been appointed deputy sheriff of Ewa, in place of William Wood, resigned.

Along the Hamakua coast, Hawaii, 1.81 inches of rain fell during twenty-four hours last Thursday.

Frank K. Archer, the newly-appointed district magistrate of Ewa, will take the oath of office this morning.

Frank Torn is requested to call at the office of W. G. Irwin & Co., where important information awaits him.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank Clifford, the secretary of the Honolulu Rifle Association, for the scores of yesterday's matches.

The California Fruit Company received their regular refrigerator by the Australia on Saturday. An unusual number of delicacies came this time.

The Pekin is due today from China and Japan. She is thought to have some five or six hundred tons of New Year freight for the Chinese merchants here.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen went crab fishing at Sans Souci yesterday. About sixty or seventy-five crabs were the spoils of the day's labors.

Mr. S. Fujii, the Japanese Consul-General, kept open house yesterday. A large number of the Japanese residents called at the Consulate during the day.

It is reported that all the cold storage space on the S. S. Warrimoo was engaged on her trip up, but not used, and some of the Honolulu shippers are growling.

John Wooldridge, the superintending engineer of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, arrived on the Warrimoo. He comes to superintend the Miowera's trip to San Francisco. The men were working all day yesterday, and the ship was fully inspected by Wooldridge, who is to decide on the day of sailing. It is most probable that the ship will leave tomorrow or next day.

EXIT 1893. WELCOME 1894.

The New Year Comes In With a Great Noise and Hullabaloo.

Sunday night was a night of noise and confusion down town. Fire crackers, tin horns and music were the characteristics of the evening.

Several places were decorated in honor of the coming year. The flag pole at the engine house on Union street had a score of Japanese lanterns hoisted to its top, and they presented a very gay appearance as they swung to and fro in the breeze. The King street engine house had three lanterns, two white and one red one, at the end of their big flag pole, and many other public and private houses were similarly decked out.

Among the Hawaiians, laus were the order of the night, both Saturday and yesterday. Almost every native in town either gave a feast to his friends, or else was one of the friends.

When the old year went out and 1894 appeared, steam whistles, tin horns, and a great variety of other noises greeted its appearance. Nor was there any cessation of the pandemonium for some time, and some hours of 1894 had joined the past before the city resumed its usual quiet.

Republicans in the Majority.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Dec. 14. — As returned by the State Board of Canvassers the Senate stands Republicans 19, Democrats 13; Assembly, Republicans 74, Democrats 52. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 28.

The Constitutional Convention will be composed of Republicans 110; Democrats 65. Bartlett's plurality over Maynard for the Court of Appeals is 101,064.

Arrived printing at the GAZETTE Office.

A MOST COLD-BLOODED DEED.

Mrs. Vina King Tries to Murder Her Colored Lover.

HIT WITH A PICKAXE WHILE ASLEEP.

The Ex-Stewardess of the S. N. Castle Attempts to Kill George Washington, a Special Policeman—A Miraculous Escape from Death.

New Year's Day was not a specially happy one for Mrs. Vina King, the former stewardess of the barkentine S. N. Castle, and George Washington, a special policeman and the paramour of the King woman. For absolutely no reason, other than that he had slapped her in the face, she struck him on the temple with a pickaxe. If the man does not die it will be only because his head is harder than the average human's.

Both parties to the affair are negroes. The man with the historic name is a special policeman. On Sunday night he was supposed to go on duty at 12 o'clock, and remain at his post at Manoa until 6 in the morning. Instead of attending to his duty, however, he went on a spree, the consequences of which may yet result in his death.

During Sunday afternoon Washington and the King woman were out driving in a buggy, and were apparently sober. Washington, who is known to be a drinking man, was warned that if he did not go on duty at midnight, he would be discharged, and he promised faithfully to do so.

The King woman has been living at a house on Queen street, kept by a man called "Russian Frank," ever since leaving her position on the Castle. Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, Washington came to the house, supposedly in a state of intoxication, and found a man named Powell, a colored expressman, in the room occupied by the woman. He drove Powell out of the house at the point of a pistol, and then started in to abuse the King woman. She says that he slapped her, and beat her and drove her out of the house. He then went to sleep in her room.

About 6 o'clock, according to the woman's story, she came back into the room, and seeing her whilom lover asleep, was seized with a desire for revenge on him, for beating her. She went out into the yard, and procured a sharp pointed pick-axe. Coming back into the room, she struck Washington, while he was sleeping, the pick-axe striking his left temple. The force of the blow must have been terrific, as fully five inches of the pick-axe were covered with the blood and hair of the unfortunate negro.

The woman then ran out into the yard, and calling the owner of the house asked him to telephone for a doctor. This he did, at the same time telephoning the police station. An officer was immediately sent to the place, and the woman placed under arrest, charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

Dr. Wood, the physician summoned, found Washington very dangerously wounded. The sharp pointed axe had struck just below the left temple, and glanced off, striking the nose, and shattering several of the bones in the front part of his face. It was only by a miracle that he escaped instant death. If the wound had been anywhere else in the same vicinity, death would have resulted instantly. As it is, the man has a slight chance of recovery. It was impossible to tell yesterday whether or not the skull was fractured. If that should be found to be the case, there is probably no doubt that Washington will die.

The story, as told by the man, differs in minor details only from that told by the King woman. He says that he found her with Powell, and was enraged at the sight; that he struck the woman but once, and then not hard; that he did not beat her at all, but did drive her out of the house. He lay down to sleep, and the next thing he knew she had tried to murder him. He is now at the Queen's Hospital in a precarious condition.

The attempted murder is one of the most cold-blooded in the police annals of Honolulu. The woman expresses no contrition for her act, and does not seem at all sorry for her deed. She says that she was tired of living with Washington, and had wanted to get rid of him for some time. This seemed a good chance, and in her rage at his striking her she attempted his murder.

The case will come up in the District Court this morning. In

the meantime Mrs. King has spent a most quiet New Year's Day in the custody of the Police Department.

NATIVE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Quarterly Exhibition Held at Kawaiahao Church on Sunday.

The various Sunday Schools connected with Kawaiahao met at the old Stone church on Sunday for the last quarterly exhibition of the year. Special preparations had been made to make the occasion interesting and attractive, but although the day was perfect and there were more visitors than usual, the attendance of the schools was smaller than at any time before this year. Exhibitions were made by the Kawaiahao Seminary School, the Reform School, Lunali Home, Waikiki-kai, Maunakiekie and Kakaako. The Manoa and Pauoa Schools failed to put in an appearance. Review lessons were given on The Birth of Christ, Life of Paul and A History of the International Lessons and Temperance. All of the exercises passed off very creditably. The singing was especially noticeable, particularly of the Kakaako School, which possesses some singularly fine voices, well trained. The Reform School boys did themselves credit. The Waikiki School made the best appearance, having all grades of scholars. Adults were absent in some schools, where they are generally plenty. Little children recited without hesitation long passages of Scripture, a feat in these lazy days.

The church was very tastefully decorated, in part palms and flowers from Thursday evening's concert. Considerable was added by Miss Davidson, the teacher of the Manoa school.

A number of tourists took in the exhibition, and from their expression of opinion, they enjoyed it. While the attendance of the various Sunday schools was small, a larger number of Hawaiians attended as spectators than have been present for many months.

At the close of the exercises, Mr. Parker announced to the surprised and pleased church that the gifts of friends, with the amount realized from the concert, had paid the church debt, and for the first time in many years the new year is entered free from the burden of debt. This fact will give strength and courage to the church, which has had a hard time for several years past.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and Miss Maud Baldwin returned by the Australia.

Miss Helen Wilder has returned from her World's Fair trip.

S. F. Graham, of the Club Stables, is back from the Coast.

W. B. Starkey has returned from a short trip to the Coast.

G. P. Wilder, of Kahului, was a passenger by the Australia.

George Carter, a son of the late Hon. H. A. P. Carter, arrived on Saturday for a short visit.

The friends of Dr. and Mrs. Myers will be more than glad to welcome them back to Honolulu. Mrs. Dr. Myers is a sister of Mrs. Dr. Andrews, and Dr. and Mrs. Myers spent several months here more than a year ago. They now expect to remain in Honolulu permanently.

Lieut. W. R. Rush, U. S. N., and Miss Jane Hare, will be married today at St. Andrew's Cathedral. They will leave for the Coast on the City of Pekin.

Mr. W. P. Boyd, Vice-Consul-General of the United States, and Mrs. Boyd, leave for the Coast on the Australia next Saturday. They will be absent about two months.

C. S. Bradford, who returned by the Australia last Saturday, is here in the interests of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Misses Albu Will Sing Again.

Owing to the delay in the opening of the Midwinter Fair, at San Francisco, the Misses Albu engagement there has been deferred until February. Meantime they will probably visit the Volcano and be the recipients of a complimentary benefit at the Opera House, as a movement is on the tapis to tender each of these accomplished artists a benefit before their departure.

The prospect of two more concerts would be hailed with satisfaction by the public during the present dearth of amusements.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

When troubled with pain in the stomach, bilious colic or diarrhoea give this medicine a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Marriage of Miss Susie Bailey and J. L. W. Zumwalt.

HOLIDAY SPORTS AND CELEBRATIONS.

Foot Races, Hammer Throwing, Tug-of-War and Like Events Form the Christmas Day Attractions—Surprise Party at Wailuku—Stray Scribbles.

MAUI, Dec. 29.—The marriage of Miss Susie May Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bailey, of Makawao, and Mr. J. L. W. Zumwalt, principal of the Ulupalakua school, an event which by anticipation has been the social sensation of several months, was successfully consummated at the Pala Foreign Church last Wednesday evening, the 27th inst. Upon entering the grounds, the mellow gleam of lights from the chandeliers radiating through the rich and brilliant colors of the cathedral windows, lent romance and charm to the occasion, which was changed to delight upon viewing the exquisite interior decorations of ferns, roses and calla lilies. Not daring to violate the traditions of ages, the bridal party was somewhat late, and the organist, Mr. F. E. Atwater, improvised most interesting music for nearly an hour before the notes of Mendelssohn's march sounded its grand strains of harmony through the corridors of the pretty edifice. The wedding cortege that stood between the altar rail and the two beautiful arches that spanned the aisles, was composed of the bride, charming in the purity of white mull, her maid of honor, Miss Claire Gregory, the bridesmaid, Miss Ida Campbell, the bridegroom, his best man, Mr. D. C. Lindsay, and the bridesman, Mr. Chas. W. Baldwin. Mr. George E. Beckwith, by authority vested in him by the Provisional Government, performed this, his first ceremonial act, most briefly and impressively. After the solemn rites which bound the happy pair for better or for worse, many of the one hundred guests present pressed forward to the chancel rail and offered the usual wishes for future felicity.

Mrs. F. S. Armstrong and W. O. Aiken acted the part of ushers. Directly after the ceremony, a small and informal reception of old friends was held at the Makawao residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, where refreshments, congratulations and the viewing of the many elegant and costly gifts completed the story of an occasion forever memorable to Mr. and Mrs. Zumwalt.

CELEBRATIONS, SPORTS, LAU AND CHRISTMAS TREE.

During Xmas afternoon, the second field day of the Makawao Athletic Association occurred on the polo grounds in the presence of a very large and "cosmopolitan" assemblage of people. Old Prob. was complacent and the athletes and all the Makawao world, jubilant with holiday feeling, were on hand to play their respective parts in the day's drama of celebration.

Event No. 1 on the programme was a 100 yards dash. W. O. Aiken, first prize (silver stamp box); A. H. Crook, second prize (silver cuff buttons). Time, 11 seconds.

Event No. 2—Running high jump. B. D. Baldwin, first prize (gold links), 4 feet 10 inches; D. C. Lindsay, second prize (watch fob), 4 feet 6 inches.

Event No. 3—Throwing the 15-lb. hammer. David Rough, first prize (silver ash holder), 69 feet 6 inches; D. C. Lindsay, second prize (silver links and buttons), 65 feet 4 inches.

Event No. 4—Standing broad jump. W. O. Aiken, first prize (American flag pin), 8 feet 10 inches; A. H. Crook, second prize (gold knot pin), 8 feet 9 inches.

Event No. 5—Running high kick. W. O. Aiken, 7 feet 9 inches. No prize awarded because of but one entry.

Event No. 6—120 yards hurdle race. Three hurdles 2 feet 10 inches high. B. D. Baldwin, first prize (gold pen and holder); S. N. Belle, second prize (garment pin). Time, 17 seconds.

Event No. 7—Tug-of-war (native). Prize (two fat pigs) awarded, without a contest, to the Makawao team, as the Pala and Hamakua teams did not put in an appearance.

Event No. 8—Running hop, step and jump. W. O. Aiken, first prize (silver ink bottle), 38 feet 3 inches; D. C. Lindsay, second prize (silver whistle counters), 36 feet 7 inches.

Event No. 9—Pole vault. D. Rough, first prize (gold washbone pin), 5 feet 8 inches; W. O. Aiken, second prize (jeweled necktie clasp), 5 feet 5 inches.

Event No. 10—Three-legged race. A. H. Crook and S. N. Belle, first prize (gold collar buttons). Time, 134 seconds.

Event No. 11—Putting the 15-lb. shot. B. D. Baldwin, first prize (silver rule), 28 feet 7 inches; D. C. Lindsay, second prize (gold locky), 28 feet 4 inches.

Event No. 12—220 yards dash. W. O. Aiken, first prize (gold horseshoe pin), 27 seconds; S. N. Belle, second prize (silver telescope cup). In this race Messrs. Baldwin and Crook fouled, which undoubtedly prevented the latter from winning the race.

Event No. 13—Running broad jump. D. C. Lindsay, first prize (gold leaf pin), 17 feet 5 inches; S. N. Belle, second prize (silver match box), 17 feet 4 inches.

Event No. 14—Sack race. J. J. Hair, first prize (silver match box holder). When near the finish, both contestants fell together. Mr. Lindsay was senseless, and Mr. Hair, by gigantic efforts, managed to roll under the wire.

Event No. 15—Tug-of-war (foreign). This was a fiasco; the Hamakua team failed to put in an appearance, and the Makawao team lacked three of their heaviest men. The solid and strong Pala team pulled the weak

Makawao team (picked up on the grounds) very quickly. Prizes, six handsome silver badges with monograms.

After the events, Miss Mary Alexander, of Haiku, most graciously presented the \$100 worth of prizes to the athletes, and herself in turn was presented with a handsome silver and ivory calendar by the association.

The games' officials were: Judges, Messrs. H. P. Baldwin (not present), J. W. Colville, C. H. Dickey and F. W. Hardy; the timers and measurers, H. Laws and W. E. Fogue; the starter, S. E. Taylor, and the clerk of the course, A. Hoeking.

When the cool mountain wind began to blow, after the perfect day had ended, thirty or forty Makawao people were entertained right royally at Haleakala Hall by Mrs. H. G. Alexander. It was an inviting, old-fashioned luau, whose tempting viands, spread on Hawaiian mats under the mellow light of the veranda lanterns, were more than appreciated by the keen appetites of the athletes and their friends. Then there were post-prandial remarks upon sports, etc., and pranks were perpetrated under the numerous bunches of mistletoe which adorned every exit to the dwelling. At about 8 P. M. tiny lights from tiny candles began to twinkle through the windows of the long hall, and then there was a rush from the parlors to the large and splendid Christmas tree in the hall of the old school building.

After the guests were seated, Kris Kringle appeared, but in ordinary garb, and distributed two hundred gifts and more of quaint and humorous description to the assembled friends. There was no end of fun and noise, the old interior was just blue with it, especially when Santa Claus (of the bachelor persuasion) took from the tree a large and beautiful doll-baby. Well, it was, all in all, a most delightful holiday.

A SURPRISE PARTY AT WAILUKU.

During the evening of the 21st inst. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, of Wailuku, as well as their friend, Miss K. Moore, of Los Angeles, were the recipients of a most delightful surprise party. The formal programme of the occasion was as follows:

Piano Solo.....Miss L. Cunningham
Recitation.....W. Grother
Vocal Solo.....Miss J. Neal
Recitation.....Mrs. T. J. McLaughlin
Vocal Solo.....Miss R. Enos
Recitation.....Miss K. Moore
Piano Solo.....Miss M. Chillingworth
Banjo Solo.....Miss L. Cunningham
Vocal Solo.....W. Grother
Duet (vocal).....Misses Cunningham and Moore

"Auld Lang Syne" ended this formality, and afterwards dancing, games and refreshments filled out a most charming social event.

Weather: Delightful, with showers now and then.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

A Gala Day at the Association Parlors.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association never looked so pretty as they did yesterday. The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Y's had charge of the reception to Honolulu's young men and right royally did they entertain. Lunch was served from 12 to 2:30 o'clock in the Association reading room which was made into a dining room for the occasion. Over 200 visitors partook of the collation of chicken, salads, cake, coffee, fruit candies, etc., served by the ladies of the above societies.

The members' parlor and meeting room were used for receiving visitors; furniture was kindly loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Ordway & Porter. Choice flowers and ferns abounded in every room. The following gentlemen registered at the desk: Chief Justice Judd, Theo. H. Davies, C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, C. B. Ripley, W. A. Bowen, Dr. E. P. Andrews, W. W. Hall, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, S. E. Bishop, Jiro Okabe, S. Schioze, Captain Nelson of the Adams, Captain Barker of the Philadelphia, A. C. Lovekin, G. P. Castle, Col. Soper, C. W. Ashford, and many others.

A large audience assembled at the evening concert at 7:30 o'clock in the Association Hall, and fully appreciated the following programme:

Piano Solo.....Professor Berger.
Mandolin and Guitar Duet.....Messrs. Ordway and Hennessy.
Recitation.....Mr. C. J. Whitney.
Song with Violin Accompaniment.
Miss Von Holt and Miss McGrew.
Flute Solo.....Mr. L. Barsotti.
Guitar Duet.....Miss Smith and Mr. Ordway.
Recitation.....Mr. C. J. Whitney.

Our New Papers.

The ADVERTISER appears today for the first time in its new form. As it has been fully described in these columns before, no special comment is necessary.

Today also marks the first appearance of the Semi-Weekly GAZETTE. This new form will be a great boon to subscribers of the weekly, giving them a paper twice a week, instead of once, as formerly, and having sixteen pages each week instead of twelve.

The ADVERTISER is the leading paper of the Hawaiian Islands. It has a larger circulation and prints more live news than any other island paper. Price 50 cents per month, in advance. Ring up telephone No. 38.

REPORTED ALL WELL ON BOARD.

But Late News From Fiji Tells a Different Tale.

CASE OF MEASLES FROM VANCOUVER.

The Warrimoo, on Her Last Trip, Said to Have Had a Case Break Out Four Days After Leaving British Columbia For This Port.

When the Warrimoo passed through this port on her last trip she reported a clean bill of health, but if accounts received from the Fiji papers by the same steamer yesterday are true, there was a case of measles on board when the steamer left this port, which was not reported to the health authorities here.

According to the reports received, a Mr. Coningham, a member of the Australian cricket team, was attacked by the disease when the steamer was four days out from Vancouver. He must have brought the disease on board with him. He occupied a cabin with Mr. Victor Cohen, the gentleman who went as manager of the cricket team. The other inmate of the cabin was a lad of about 14, a son of Mr. Cohen. Ten days after the ship was out young Cohen developed indications of measles, and was followed by two little children of a Mrs. Lemaire. The position was not very comfortable, there not being any "sick bay" to which the patients could be sent nor any medical assistance on board. However, the best was done that was possible under the circumstances.

Dr. Andrews, the port physician, was asked yesterday whether the officers of the Warrimoo had made any report of the fact that any of the passengers had a contagious disease.

"The Warrimoo reported a clear bill of health when she arrived," said he, "and if there were measles aboard it was kept most carefully from the authorities here. This is the first intimation I have received that everything was not right on her last trip."

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT PEARL CITY.

The Game With the Sailors a Walk Over for the Kamehamehas.

Between four and five hundred people went down on the O. R. & L. Co's cars yesterday afternoon to witness the baseball game between the Kamehamehas and a picked nine from the U. S. S. Philadelphia and Adams. On arriving at Remond Grove the passengers hurried to the grounds in the rear of the dancing pavilion, where some of the Philadelphia and Adams boys were already on the field. Very little time was lost in making the preliminary arrangements, and a little after 3 o'clock Messrs. S. Mahuka and McVoy, who were chosen umpires, called the game.

The Kamehamehas were the first to bat, and they scored four runs in the first innings, for which they were loudly cheered. The naval men came next, but they were put out in short order without being able to score.

There were no extraordinarily good plays during the whole game, except that Messrs. Meheula and Koki, of the home team, each made a home run in the third and fourth innings respectively.

Meheula pitched in his usual good style, and he was nicknamed "Cyclone" by the naval men, either for his heavy batting or for the speed of his ball.

Assistant-Surgeon Guest, of the Philadelphia, took Mahuka's place as umpire in the fourth innings.

The Kamehamehas won the game easily, the score being 24 to 4. The players were:

Kamehameha—Ruevsky (l. f.), Meheula (p.), Bridges (c.), Pahau (2 b.), Cummings (s. s.), Lindsey (1 b.), H. Wiae (3 b.), Kaanoi (c. f.), Koki (r. f.).

Philadelphia and Adams—Minster (c. f. and c.), Miller (r. f.), King (l. f.), Brown (c.), Eilers (1 b.), Kane (2 b.), Biscoe (p.), Cole (3 b.), Knight (s. s.).

The score by innings was as follows:
Kams. . . . 4 1 7 3 4 1 0 3 1—24
Phila. . . . 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0—4
Time of the game, 1 hr. 40 min.

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

Home-made cake, mayonaisse dressing and Parker house rolls can be had made to order at 116 Beretania street.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

WHAT MELLO IS DOING IN BRAZIL.

Minor News Notes Relating to the Outside World—Items of Interest To All.

What Mello is Doing.

The time is fast approaching when the new navy of President Peixoto will meet that of the rebels, and the latter predict that the engagement will be the downfall of the Government. The fighting in Rio bay continues with great loss to life and property. The big naval engagement to come will decide how long this will continue.

A semi-official dispatch which has been received here from the beleaguered capital says that after a heavy cannonading on Saturday the loyalist forces captured the island of Bon Jesus, in Rio bay, where the rebel forces kept their water supply. It adds that while Mello was trying to re-enter the bay in the flagship Aquidaban she was crippled and repulsed by shells from the loyal forts at the harbor entrance.

The torpedo boat Aurora, which Peixoto bought recently in Europe, has arrived at Rio with an English crew which refused to re-ship for fighting service on any terms.

The Prendergast Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The defense in the Prendergast case will rely on the fact that the jury was allowed to separate to vote yesterday, which will give good grounds for a new trial, if the case goes against him. Further testimony was introduced today going to show the prisoner is insane.

Counsel for defense created a sensation by announcing that any verdict short of hanging would be accepted. The family is willing the jury return a verdict of imprisonment for life, or confinement in a madhouse, but would appeal from a death verdict.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—At the Prendergast trial today Judge Horton, before whom Prendergast was given his preliminary hearing, and several other witnesses testified that they considered the prisoner sane. Drs. Spray and Blumhardt, medical experts, both declared they believed the prisoner sane.

Miscellaneous.

The Keasarge has been ordered to San Domingo to protect American interests. The reason was late advice to the effect that an effort had been made to assassinate President Heureaux.

Archdeacon Shaw, chaplain to the British Legation at Tokio, while walking on the street with his wife, was assaulted by two drunken rowdies and much maltreated.

Stanford University has received a further endowment of \$300,000. It comes from a brother of the late Senator Stanford.

Wm. Krelling, the owner of the Tivoli Opera House at San Francisco, is dead.

San Francisco is so infested with footpads that it is dangerous to be out at night, even in the heart of the city. There is more trouble over the Blythe estate to find out where all the money has gone. Since Blythe's death, \$1,200,000 has been received, of which \$250,000 was required for expenses, and only \$950,000 remains in Court. The Public Administrator is trying to locate the balance.

John McNolly, who has been sentenced to hang five times, has again been reprieved for one month.

Pinkerton, the world-famous detective, has had a narrow escape from being shot by one of his old employees, who had become a robber and had been sent to prison by Pinkerton.

Registration has begun with the Chinese laborers who desire to remain in the United States.

The bill to make Arizona a State has passed the House. The Democrats are now pushing Utah's claims to Statehood, and to give the Mormons a State government.

The Bi-metallic Congress has decided not to put a new party in the field in 1896, but to organize silver leagues all over the country, and to pledge all silver men to vote only for those who are in favor of the white metal.

It is rumored that all the great trunk railroads east of Chicago will be tied up by strikes, in order to force the Lehigh Valley road to accede to the demands of its strikers.

Wayne McVeigh, who was United States Attorney-General under Garfield, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy in place of Van Allen, who declined the position. He is one of the highest gifts in Cleveland's power as a reward.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Gresham is about to notify Brazil that American interests there must be protected, and that he will publish to the world that no foreign Power would be permitted to interfere in the revolution.

Poverty and starvation still flourish in the big cities of America. It will cost Chicago \$1,000,000 to feed its starving poor during this winter. In Pittsburgh the city offered work to the unemployed, and 5000 men stormed the City Hall, and fought for a chance to get a job. Many were severely injured.

A dispatch from Washington states that John T. Irish, of San Francisco, has been appointed naval officer of that city. The place pays \$5000 a year, with nothing to do.

A bridge in course of construction over the Ohio river at Louisville, fell 110 feet into the icy river, carrying fifty-eight men with it. Twenty lives were lost. The accident was due to the wind.

The tariff bill for revenue only has been handed to the House without the Internal Revenue measure or the Income Tax feature. These will be presented in a separate bill.

The Hawaiian Cyclorama has arrived in San Francisco from Chicago and is being put up on the Midwinter Fair grounds.

In the big billiard match between Schaefer, Slosson and Ives, in New York, the former won the first prize. He made in his last run 598 points, beating the record in the balk line game. His average was 100.

There is little faith in the Crispi Ministry in Italy, and there are grave signs of trouble pointing to revolution. The Department of Sicily has refused to pay any more taxes to the present Government.

Madame Modjeska the actress has contributed \$200 to the Midwinter Fair.

MORE PLOTS.

THE ROYAL STANDARD TO BE RAISED AT WASHINGTON PLACE.

The Old Cabinet to Step Down, and Gulick & Co. to Go In.

Royalist plotting goes on as actively as ever, a new plan cropping up as soon as the folly and absurdity of the last has been exposed. Royalists now pretty generally recognize the fact that there is nothing more to hope from the United States. The Holomus is bewailing the folly of "Her Majesty" in refusing to grab at any conditions in sight, thus keeping her hungry friends out of office. The result is that they think the time has come when they must help themselves. The sense of shame also drives them to do something.

Some dark night in the next week or two, when the moon is hiding her head in shame, the royalists propose to congregate at Washington Place, hoist the royal standard and declare martial law. The old Cabinet will be on hand, in order to resign, as it appears they are still in office. After they have resigned, Mrs. Dominis will appoint a new Cabinet, consisting of Gulick, Trousdale, Godfrey Brown and J. O. Carter. What the rest of the programme is, the ADVERTISER man has not been able to learn, but it is supposed that the leaders of the Provisional Government will be led in chains into the backyard and decapitated on the chopping block.

Light on the Hawaiian Case.

The Troy Times today presents a most graphic and interesting account of the situation in the Hawaiian Islands. It is from the facile pen of Colonel C. L. MacArthur, the veteran editor of the Troy Northern Budget, and a journalist of long experience and conceded ability.

Colonel MacArthur visited Hawaii last winter, spending many weeks in the islands. He was at the same hotel with Commissioner Blount, saw that gentleman daily, and thoroughly familiarized himself with affairs there, gathering information from many sources and getting into close acquaintance with all classes of the people. It is safe to say, therefore, that his presentation of the facts is most accurate and unbiased. His conclusions fully sustain the views held by Mr. Stevens, the former American Minister, and the attitude assumed on this question by President Harrison's Administration. On the contrary, they are strongly opposed to the course pursued by President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and "Paramount" Blount. The article also sets forth the commercial and strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands, and gives much striking and concise information that must clear away a great deal of misconception on this subject.

Colonel MacArthur prepared his article for the New York Mail and Express at the special request of the managers of that able and enterprising paper. The Troy Times is enabled to reproduce it simultaneously with its New York contemporary through the courtesy and kindness of Colonel MacArthur, and of John A. Schleicher, editor.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

Mr. Cleveland must learn that he is not the Government—not even the most important part of it—and that the country has a right to know what its Chief Executive is doing or proposes to do on all great national or international questions.—Pittsburg Commercial.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

TO BE MADE AT THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Minister Thurston Asks That A Number of Curios, etc., Be Sent As a Loan Exhibit—Some of the Things Wanted.

The text of the request made by Minister Thurston to the Government, through the Councils, for a loan exhibition of various things to be sent to the Midwinter Fair and form a part of the Hawaiian exhibit to be made there, follows. It has received favorable comment from members of the councils, and will undoubtedly be acted upon. It will be noticed that no financial aid is asked, and that the safe return of all matter sent is guaranteed.

To His EXCELLENCY S. B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc.,

SIR—I desire to lay the following matter before you for consideration. A corporation has been formed in this city for the purpose of making a Hawaiian exhibit at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco.

The intention is to make as complete and representative an exhibit as possible of all phases of Island life and products. For this purpose a space facing on the grand court of about two acres in extent has been secured. It is considered one of the best sites on the grounds.

In order to meet the expenses of the enterprise a small entrance fee will be charged and Hawaiian products, curios, photos, etc., will be sold.

In order to give life and attractiveness to the exhibit it is proposed to construct upon the general principle of the village exhibits so successful and attractive at the Chicago Fair.

The following enumeration of some of the details of the exhibit will illustrate its character.

1. The cyclorama of Kilanea exhibited at Chicago, will be reproduced, with much more elaboration than it was in Chicago.

2. A lake one hundred feet by sixty and four feet deep has been constructed in the village in which native Hawaiians will give swimming exhibitions, and upon which Hawaiian canoes manned by natives will be placed.

The Spring Valley Water Works has furnished the Company with free clay and rock for making the lake and furnished also free rock and soil for making walks and gardens in the village and water for the lake and a fountain therein.

3. A village of grass and coconut leaves, to the number of about ten houses will be constructed.

The grass houses have been forwarded. The following additional building material has also been forwarded viz:—550 coconut leaves; 200 palm leaves; 800 bamboos. There will be over twenty separate and distinct buildings in the exhibit.

4. For ornamental purposes there has been forwarded from Hilo 100 tree fern trunks from 8 to 15 feet long and 30 cords of shorter fern trunks.

Several hundred palms and other plants have already been forwarded or go up on the next steamer.

5. A coffee and light refreshment stand with capacity for three hundred people, facing both the village and the outer court has been constructed.

It is proposed to make a specialty of Hawaiian coffee and food products here. This is a concession to Mr. Tom May and Allan Herbert, under the personal management of the latter.

6. A main exhibition hall 50 by 35 feet, with a ten foot veranda on three sides has been constructed in which all general exhibits will be placed.

7. A live fish aquarium is being constructed for the exhibition of Hawaiian fish. Over fifty varieties have already been procured and are now thriving in captivity and a contract has been made for the catching and delivery of a man-eating shark not less than ten feet long.

8. Under the charge of Mrs. Allan there will be manufactured on the grounds mats, fans, leis, seed and shell work etc. which with other curios will be sold.

9. An exhibition hall is being constructed in which Hawaiian singing, ancient and modern, chanting mele, etc. will be shown.

10. Accommodations for a band-stand of the shell model similar to the one in Golden Gate park has been constructed.

11. All employees will live on the grounds—sleeping and eating accommodations for sixty people being provided.

12. The Company has the right to install its own electric light plant and is doing so. It will utilize eight hundred incandescent and twelve are lights and use five hundred oil lamps for decorative purposes.

The foregoing is an outline of the more salient features of the exhibit. There are many minor items not mentioned which will go to make it attractive and valuable as an advertisement of this country.

It is the desire and aim of the Company to make the exhibit thoroughly representative of the country of to-day as well as of its ancient character, and for this purpose every effort will be made to draw a sharp contrast between the exhibits illustrating ancient and modern Hawaii.

It is manifest from the foregoing description that the cost and running expenses of the exhibit will be very large. The Company does not, however, ask for any pecuniary assistance from any

one; but, in order to make the exhibit as complete and valuable as possible is asking for the loan of various exhibits which it cannot afford to purchase and which, in many instances, money cannot buy.

Of this character, are a large collection of paintings of the volcano and general scenery; island fish to the number of nearly one hundred; island fruit and flowers, etc.

The Kamehameha trustees have agreed to make a loan exhibit from the museum.

The Volcano House Co. will exhibit the finest collection of lavas ever collected.

Mr. J. J. Williams will exhibit over eight hundred photographs of island scenery and subjects.

The Kona Coffee & Tea Co. will make an exhibit of coffee showing the trees from an inch high to full grown, and the berry in all stages.

Many other minor loan exhibits will be made.

On behalf of the Company, I respectfully request that the Government make a loan exhibit of such material as will illustrate its method, past and present. It is not necessary to enumerate the articles desirable, but the following is suggested as to the character of the exhibits.

Foreign Office.—Forms of official Commission; Treaties with foreign countries; Chinese passport system; national and royal emblems; samples of Hawaiian orders and decorations, etc.

Interior Office.—Maps, weather statistics, etc.; license forms. Reports, laws, literature.

Finance Department.—Forms of bonds, paper money; Post Office money orders, postage stamps, coins, tax books, maps, etc.

Board of Education.—School books used—Native and English. Pictures of school buildings, scholars and teachers. Examination papers, methods, industrial school products, etc.

A general exhibit of portraits of past kings etc., of the present Government and Councils, historical relics, etc., More particularly the feather cloak.

Such an exhibit neatly arranged can be made extremely interesting and valuable.

It would be of the same character as that of the United States Government at Chicago, in which exhaustive representation of the business methods and products of every department were made.

As to the exhibition of relics, it was extended to the minutest detail of the furniture, apparel and belongings of celebrated personages of the country, which exhibits illustrating the life of the times and the persons, always attract much attention.

The Company will undertake to pack, ship and care for all the exhibits furnished, without expense to the Government, and after the Fair to make such disposition thereof as may be directed by the Government.

I desire also to state on behalf of the Company, that it has been endeavoring to make arrangements for the employment of a band at the fair, but so far owing apparently to political influence, such arrangements have not been completed.

If the Government will grant the Government band a leave of absence to go to the Fair, the Company will pay all the traveling and living expenses to and from and at the Fair for a period of say six weeks to two months.

Hoping that the foregoing suggestions may meet with your approval, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

L. A. THURSTON.

Library Exhibit.

The following books have been received by the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association by the last mail:

"Micah Clarke," by A. Conan Doyle.
"The Emperor," by George Ebers.
"Thelma," by Marie Corelli.
"Stories of a Western Town," by Octave Thanet.

"The Recollections of a Married Man," by Robert Grant.

"The Lesson of the Master," by Henry James.

"Masses and Classes," by Henry Tuckley.

"A Natural Method of Physical Training," by Edwin Checkley.

"The Last Tenant," by B. L. Farjeon.

"A Daughter of the South," by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

"The Story of a Story, and Other Stories," by Brander Matthews.

"Recreations in Botany," by Caroline A. Creevey.

"The Quality of Mercy," by Howells.

"The Heavenly Twins," by Madame Sarah Grand.

"Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. Outram Tristram.

"Poole's Index to Periodical Literature," 1887 to 1892.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY conferred upon me by order of His Honor W. Austin Whiting, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, on the 19th day of December, 1893, I shall, upon WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Station House, on Merchant Street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of Mariano Camacho, deceased:

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kaakopua, between Fort Street and Emma Street, Honolulu, early opposite the East end of Kukui Street, described as follows: Beginning at the South corner of this lot, that is at the West corner of Kihapua land, from which the Government Survey Station on Punchbowl lies S 85, 45 E true meridian, thence running N 50, E (magnetic 1871) 55.5 feet along Kihapua; thence N 38, W 66 feet; thence S 45.30 W 81.3 feet to the south corner of Kihapua lot; thence S 32, E 40 feet along Ahuli lot; thence S 36.30, E 24.5 feet along Makanahele; thence to the place of beginning, (all said bearings being magnetic) containing an area of 5455 square feet; (surveyed by O. J. Lyons, 1871, said land being a portion of Apsa's 1, Royal Patent 142, Land Commission Award 1562 to Kano.

Dated December 21, 1893.

J. ALFRED MAGOON, Administrator Estate Mariano Camacho

5548 1510-2w

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General Advertisements.

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FORGING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

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CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

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 Grawl 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

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

All communications to be addressed to 113-115 W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kauai.

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 fresh-killed meat.

113-115

BEAVER SALOON

A. J. MCLE, 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 same can participate.

113-115

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONOLULU STATION COMPANY held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

August Hansenberg President.
Armin Hansenberg Vice-President.
Ed. Hurr Secretary and Treasurer.
Armin Hansenberg Auditor.

ED. HURR, Secretary.
Honolulu, November 30th, 1893. 113-115

Insurance Notices.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks..... 8,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 101,650,000
Total..... Reichsmarks 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks..... 8,500,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 25,000,000
Total..... Reichsmarks 33,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HAUKEFELD & CO., 1336 ly

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1846)

Assets..... \$ 40,000,000
Net Income..... 9,079,000
Claims Paid..... 112,969,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

1336-ly

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

WILLIS' INSTRUCTIONS.

WHAT HE WAS TOLD TO DO
BY CLEVELAND.

NO FORCE TO BE USED.

The Conditions Under Which Liliu-
okalani Expected Her "Great
and Good Friend" to Put
Her on the Throne.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The original instructions to Willis, dated October 18, 1893, conform closely to the views set forth in the message. Willis is informed of the withdrawal of the annexation treaty by the President and of the President's desire to send a trusted representative to Hawaii to investigate the causes of the so-called revolution and report the true situation, this being needed to enable the President to discharge a delicate and important public duty.

The instructions previously given Blount were also furnished Willis, who was to be similarly guided in his official and personal relations to the islanders. In addition, Willis was informed regarding the President's conclusions from Blount's report. "On your arrival," says Gresham to Willis, "you will take advantage of the earliest opportunity to make known to the queen the President's position regarding the reprehensible conduct of the American Minister and the presence on land of the United States forces. Advise her of the desire of this Government to do justice and undo wrong. You will, however, at the same time, inform the queen that the President expects that she will extend amnesty to all who are against her, including all who are connected with the Provisional Government, depriving them of no right or privilege.

"Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this policy, you will advise the Executive of the Provisional Government and his Ministers of the President's determination of this question, which their action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected promptly to restore her constitutional authority.

"Should the queen decline to pursue the course suggested, or should the Provisional Government refuse to abide by the President's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions."

Gresham telegraphed Willis, through a dispatch agent at San Francisco, under date of November 24th: "You will insist upon amnesty and the recognition of obligations to the Provisional Government as essential conditions of the restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action."

Next comes the following telegram from Washington to Willis:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 3, 1893.—Your dispatch received by steamer on the 25th of November seems to call for additional instructions. Should the Queen refuse to assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the President will cease intervention in her behalf; and while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore her as sovereign of the Constitutional Government of the Islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the Queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by the Provisional Government in the proper course of its administration shall be assumed, and upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measures of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the Provisional Government.

"The President feels, by our original interference and what followed, we have incurred a responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community, and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other.

"Should the Queen ask whether, if she accedes to the conditions, active steps would be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or maintain her authority thereafter, you will say the President cannot use force without the authority of Congress.

"Should the Queen accept the conditions and the Provisional Government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions.

"If the Provisional Government asks whether the United States will hold the Queen to the fulfillment of the stipulated conditions, you will say the President, acting under the dictates of honor and duty, as he has done in endeavoring to effect her restoration, will do all in his Constitutional power to cause the observance of the conditions he has imposed.

GRESHAM.

In addition to these dispatches there is an immense volume of official dispatches, part of which have already been published.

November 8, 1893, Willis reports his arrival, and on November 11th transmits a confidential letter to Gresham. He then expected to interview the Queen, and had assured the British Commissioner that the Queen would be protected from any attempt at assassination, and that the following Monday he would insist upon her going to the legation. He reported the town in a state of excitement.

A telegram of November 16th, which called out the changed instructions from the State Department, reads: "The views of the first party are so extreme as to require further instruction." The first party, of course, being the ex-queen. November 18th Minister Willis reports that Damon, Minister of Finance, had called to detail the rumors of trouble on the morning, Kalaheka's birthday.

"In view of these facts," says Willis, "I thought it proper in an informal way to make public the fact that there would be no decisive action taken by our Government for three or four weeks, or until I had heard from Washington. I also thought proper, with the private knowledge and consent of all factions, to say that mob violence would not be allowed during the interval."

In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence to the House of Representatives President Cleveland said: "In compliance with the resolution of the House I hereby transmit Blount's report, with copies of the instructions given to Albert S. Willis, representative of the United States now in the Hawaiian Islands, and also the correspondence since the 4th day of March, 1893, concerning the relations of this Government to that of the islands. In making this communication I have withheld only a dispatch from the former Minister to Hawaii, No. 70, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present Minister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, because in my opinion the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with public interests."

The dispatch of November 16, 1893, gave, without doubt, detailed information of the developments which prompted Willis' telegraphic dispatch on the same date to Gresham, on which was based the order to suspend his instructions.

Secretary Herbert submits a mass of correspondence from naval officers in command of the United States forces at Hawaii. It goes back to July, 1893, and is brought down to Admiral Irwin's brief confidential dispatch of December 4th to Herbert, telling him that the Provisional Government had 1000 men under arms.

HOT IN THE HOUSE.

The Matter to Be Fought There
in a Party Spirit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The fight over the Hawaiian matter in the House followed fast and furious on the heels of the reading of the message, which was delayed on account of the pension debates until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The first skirmish occurred over the question of reading the instructions to Minister Willis, which was insisted upon by Boutelle. The House finally agreed to this, and immediately after the conclusion of the reading Boutelle renewed his assault by bringing forward a resolution declaring that the Administration's policy was inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the traditions of the Government. Great excitement reigned, and in the confusion Boutelle failed to follow up his parliamentary advantages and was ruled out of order.

The resolution of Cockran for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged invasion of territorial integrity of the United States by the last Administration also went down under the retaliatory objection of Boutelle.

The confusion was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called in to preserve order and an adjournment was finally caused by lack of a quorum on the motion to go into committee.

Party feeling ran very high at the close of the session, and no doubt the struggle will be continued as soon as an opportunity offers in the House tomorrow. Boutelle's resolution was "Whereas, The Executive communications just read to the House clearly declare that the rights and dignity of the House of Representatives as a coordinate branch of Congress have been invaded by the Executive Department in furnishing secret instructions to a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with the representatives of a deposed and discredited monarch for the subversion and overthrow of an established republican government to which he was accredited and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, the Government and the people of the United States; therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that any interference by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives, without the authority of Congress, in the international affairs of a friendly recognized Government, to disturb or overthrow it and aid or abet the establishment of monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the republic and cannot be too promptly or emphatically reprobated."

Cockran's resolution was as follows: "Whereas, It appears from the message of the President that an attempt has recently been made by the Executive Department of the Government to effect a change in the territorial limits of the United States without any consultation with the House of Representatives, and without making any stipulation or provision for obtaining the consent of the House; and, whereas, it is essential to the stability and safety of this Government that the powers and duties of the House on all matters and proceedings involving any change in the limits of the United States, or by the cession of territory be asserted, settled and defined, and that they may be at all times asserted and defined; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the rights, powers, privileges and duties of the House of Representatives on all questions and proceedings affecting or involving the territorial integrity of the United States and to report their conclusions as to the nature, extent and character of such rights, forms and privileges and duties, together with such recommendations for the defense of the same as may seem prompt and expedient."

Queen Liliu's Version.

After the coup is over,
After old Dole's undoing,
There will be heaps of pot,
Purchased with Spreckels' mon;
Cleveland will never fail me,
Willis will see me through,
I shall be wearing my crownlet,
After the coup.
—N. Y. Tribune.

The probable truth is that Minister Willis' word when he got to Hawaii that Blount had misrepresented the matter to Cleveland and Cleveland had misrepresented it to him.—Sanford Post.

RIDICULE FOR GROVER.

Hoar Discusses the Hawaiian
Matter in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Hawaiian question was disposed of for the present in the Senate when, after hours of argument, the message and the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee was directed to inquire and report whether irregularities and, if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii, in relation to the recent revolution on the islands.

Hoar then addressed the Senate on the Hawaiian question. He reviewed the events in Hawaii up to the inauguration of Cleveland and said: "There took place a certain transaction which suggested to the American question, 'who is the United States of America, who represents, in great national and international affairs, its purpose, its honor, its policy as to foreign relations?'"

The question of the legality of the proceedings as to Blount's appointment was the question which it was the duty of the Senate to deal with. The President when he undertook to decide that question and to withhold from the people of the United States what it was doing until it was settled one way or the other seemed to have supposed he was the United States of America, and that, whatever that phrase meant, it was but a synonym for himself.

There was but one parallel for Willis' instructions. That was Dogberry's instructions to the watch. "You are thought here to be the most senseless and a fit man for constable of the watch, therefore, bear your lantern. This is your charge: You shall comprehend all vagrant men; you are to bid any man stand in the Prince's name."

Watchman—How if he will not stand?

Dogberry—Why, then take no note of him, but let him go.

The quotation evoked laughter. At the conclusion of Hoar's remarks the message of the President and the information sent in response to Hoar's resolution some days ago were ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire and report whether, and if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii, and to this end the said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and administer oaths to witnesses.

Morgan explained the purpose of the resolution, which was to have the settlement of the charges made against this and the former Administration regarding the Hawaiian policy. The resolution was agreed to.

A SIGNIFICANT BILL.

Introduced in the Senate by
Senator Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Numerous interviews were had by the Associated Press with senators and representatives on the Hawaiian message and documents. Republicans sharply criticize the President's action as a back-down from his original intention to restore the monarchy and on other grounds, while Democrats applaud the message as able, conclusive and unassailable.

Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today introduced a bill to provisional government. It provides that whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place by treaty of annexation or otherwise, the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint a governor for the same and a legislative council, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Stevens Talks.

The following pregnant sentence is taken from Minister Stevens' reply to the President's Hawaiian message:

"I repeat here what has been verified again and again, that neither by threat or by force, or by any action of mine, was the fall of the monarchy precipitated."

This covers the whole ground. The President's policy was based upon the assumption that Stevens, in his capacity as Minister of the United States, did effect the fall of the monarchy. If he did not the President has no case.

It is not necessarily a question of veracity between the two men. One has been misinformed. What we absolutely know of the facts induces the belief that it was the President who had been misled. Personal Agent Blount's representations were not correct. He too may have erred intentionally. Knowing what was expected of him he may have been too anxious to fulfill expectations.—S. F. Call.

The Latest.

In the House Boutelle sent to the clerk's desk and had read a resolution questioning the authority of Willis to command the American naval officers at Honolulu. The Speaker declined to allow him to discuss the resolution without unanimous consent, which he could not obtain. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

McCreary, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, gave notice that he was assured that within ten days after reconvening two days would be given for consideration of Hawaiian affairs.

Boutelle gave notice that on the first day after convening he would call up his Hawaiian resolution of today.—Dec. 21.

Not an Inch of a Queen.

Queen Liliu isn't yet on her throne,
She can't say her crown is her own;
She may try and may pout,
But she still remains out,
For she can't seize her sceptre alone.
—Chicago Times.

PRESS COMMENTS.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY
ABOUT US.

Opinions from the Eastern Publications
Relating to the Hawaiian
Question.

The New York Sun says: The first paragraph shows the President's inherent and inextinguishable contempt for the authority of Congress. He has been brought up with a round turn in his secret pursuit of a policy of infamy. Congress, by the resolution passed by both Houses, has demanded to know what he has done, what he intended to do and what he is still doing on his own responsibility. In Hawaii Mr. Cleveland affects to ignore the preemptory call of Congress. He prefaces his message of yesterday, not, as is customary, with a straightforward statement of truth, namely, that it is submitted in consequence of and in obedience to the command of the Federal Legislature, but with the sneaking pretence that this message originates solely in his own volition and is now written in pursuance of a previously expressed intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advice permitted.

This document, a really reluctant response to the sharp call from Congress, Mr. Cleveland sends to the Capitol as if it were a voluntary act of condescension and grace on his part. "In accordance with my previous intentions," said the coon loftily, "I now proceed to come down and hold further amicable intercourse with Captain Scott." Five-sixths of the message is a restatement of Mr. Cleveland's own language of his argument for his policy of infamy, rendered familiar to everybody through the previous efforts of Blount, Gresham and various other hirelings of Claus Spreckels. Mr. Cleveland's presentation is no stronger than was Secretary Gresham's. Mr. Gresham's carried no more weight than Blount's; what Blount's is worth the whole country, including Congress, now perfectly understands.

The first instructions to Willis show a perfectly unwarranted assumption of authority on the part of the executive, with an attempt to bolster that assumption upon a falsehood without even the semblance of truth to support it. The instructions speak of "the President's determination of the question which their (the Provisional Government's) actions and those of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly relinquish to her constitutional authority." There is not a scintilla of evidence anywhere that the Provisional Government had devolved upon the President of the United States the question of its right to exist, and for Mr. Cleveland to say that it had shows the desperate subterfuge to which he has been driven. He had no more right to send such a message to the Government of Hawaii than he would have to forward it to the Government of England or of France, and he has exceeded the Constitution and disgraced and abused the executive authority in sending such a message. If it did not directly threaten force it contained and implied a menace that force would be used. For this attempt to coerce a friendly and recognized Government by menace and fear the President should be held strictly accountable.

The New York Tribune says: Mr. Cleveland is not the sort of man who frankly acknowledges a mistake. His Hawaiian message is an elaborate defense of what by the very process of advancing it he admits to be a failure. Above and beyond everything else in the message is Mr. Cleveland's characteristic representation of himself as substantially the only person charged with the responsibility for the conduct of public affairs who is able to entertain high views of things. He gracefully admits that he shares this peculiarity with those whom he described as "the people," meaning that scanty fraction of the public which is controlled by his views and lends humble obedience to whatever he declares to be a proper policy.

The New York World says: Impossible as would be the restoration of a respectable and capable monarchy by the "good offices" of this republic, the setting up of the preposterous Hawaiian queen upon her mimic throne would add the absurdity of opera bouffe diplomacy to the flagrant stultification of the Democratic principle.

The New York Morning Advertiser says: The President's message in response to the resolution of the Senate asking for information concerning the Hawaiian imbroglio will impress neither Congress nor the people favorably. He makes no reference, as common courtesy would suggest, to the fact that the Senate had asked for the information. It is a bit of small ungraciousness that will not win him any friends in that body. He persists in basing his whole case upon the falsely alleged fact that the Hawaiian revolution was inspired and incited by United States Minister Stevens and that official's exhibition of armed forces of the United States to overawe the people. The President has not popularized his policy, nor removed any of the objections to his course. He only makes more evident the fact that he used the power and influence of the Republic in an attempt to restore the monarchy. He still fails to demonstrate that he is moved by patriotic influences or guided by a knowledge of the principles of American statecraft.

The New York Recorder says: In his message on the subject to Congress President Cleveland laid down the

accepter of his dictatorship and recognized the fact that under the organic law of the Republic there is a department of Government co-equal in power on questions of this character with the one over which he has been elected to preside, and that in their solution he cannot play the role of autocrat. This is the first lesson of the message. He has bowed to Congress; in other words he has submitted, at the end of nearly ten months of autocracy, to the will of the people whose servant he is.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

No Outside Help Needed to Protect the Provisional Government.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19.—When the excitement over the Hawaiian situation was at its height several weeks ago, a movement was started to raise a company in this city to go to the assistance of the Provisional Government in case an attempt was made to restore the Queen. All the details were arranged and a letter was sent to President Dole outlining the plan and stating that the men would leave for Honolulu at once if needed.

The following autograph letter has been received from President Dole by the leader of the movement in this city, and indicates the feeling of the Provisional Government of Hawaii:

"DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, Dec. 14, 1893."

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 13th, which has been carefully considered by myself and colleagues. Your assurance that this Government has the moral support, and can have at any time the physical support of the people of America in maintaining itself are encouraging in the greatest degree. With the present forces, however, we feel that we can successfully meet and overcome any attempt of the people here to restore the monarchy, and, under the circumstances, would not be justified in seeking physical assistance from without.

"Your suggestions and ingenious proposition in regard to the manner in which a force of men might be brought here are none the less appreciated, and to you and the many supporters of our cause, I tender the sincerest thanks of this Government.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
SANFORD B. DOLE,
President and Minister of Foreign Affairs."

WANTED LITTLE RUTH.

A Scheme to Kidnap the President's Elder Daughter.

TOPEKA, Dec. 21.—A special to the Capital from Abilene, Kans., says: Letters written by one R. F. Rock, and dated at Topeka, have been found here and outline a scheme for kidnapping Ruth Cleveland next month. Five people are named as implicated in the deal. It was at first thought to be a fake, but developments show that it is probably the scheme of a crank who has been hanging around this city recently, but who has gone East.

ABILENE, KANSAS, Dec. 21.—The police here are reticent about the matter, but it is known that two women were involved in the plot. The date for the abduction was set for some time in January. Steps were taken for the arrest of the parties, who are now under surveillance, as soon as it is thought all who are involved are known.

A Commission to Hawaii.

Speculation is in progress as to whether the Senatorial Committee may not find it necessary to go to Hawaii in order to do the matter justice. There would undoubtedly be objection to this, as the investigation would then be regarded as resolved into one of fact and calculated to impeach the judgment of Blount and of the President in his confidence in that gentleman. But Morgan holds the balance of power in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he may prove a tough subject to the force of pioneers who are trying to clear a way for Cleveland out of his present situation.

WHARF AND WAVE.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Olympia made 22,058 knots on her recent trial trip in Santa Barbara channel and the Union Iron-Works will earn \$400,000 in premiums for speed.

Arrivals.—Dec. 15, barkentine W. H. Dimond, 16 days from Kahului; Dec. 16, S. S. Australia, 6 days 14 hours from Honolulu; Dec. 18, schooner C. S. Holmes, 24 days from Mahukona; Dec. 20, schooner Robert Lewers, 21 days from Honolulu.

Departures.—Dec. 15, S. S. Alameda, for Honolulu and the Colonies; schooner Anna, for Kahului; Dec. 17, bark Andrew Welch, for Honolulu.

Projected Departures.—Brig W. G. Irwin, cleared Dec. 20; Dec. 23, S. S. Australia, for Honolulu; Jan. 8, S. S. Monowai, for Honolulu and the Colonies; Jan. 30, S. S. China, for Honolulu and the Orient; Feb. 27, S. S. Oceanic, for Honolulu and the Orient. Schooners Aloha, Robert Lewers and Transit, and barkentine W. H. Dimond, all for Honolulu; bark Harvester, for Hilo.

It is humiliating to National pride to have the diplomacy of our President turn out a ludicrous fiasco, the butt of international ridicule, but that is infinitely better than to have had that diplomacy succeed in its sinister purpose.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Happy New Year!

Captain and Mrs. Stott were passengers by the Arawa.

Thrum's Annual for 1894 has been received by this office.

A large spirit thermometer has been received by this office, the gift of Hollister & Co.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has assumed the duties of regimental surgeon, vice Dr. Rodgers, resigned.

Mrs. J. B. Castle and her sister, Miss White, returned from the Coast last week by the Arawa.

Dr. Capron, the Government physician of Kau, Hawaii, returned last week with his bride.

Mrs. W. G. Smith, wife of the editor of the Star, and family, left for the Coast on the Irmgard last week. Bon voyage.

Commodore Skerrett will be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral about January 1st, on the retirement of Admiral Belknap.

There will be a sale of Government land, situated at Koolan, Maui, on Tuesday, January 30th, in front of the Executive building.

The splendid S. S. Arawa, though she is the largest steamer which ever entered this harbor, carried only twenty-three saloon passengers, fifteen of whom were for this port.

There has been an addition to the family of H. R. Hitchcock, on Molokai, in the shape of a fine bouncing boy. This means one more annexationist for the Molokai colony.

The S. S. Oceanic was delayed twenty-four hours outside of San Francisco. In some way a loose nut got tangled up in her machinery, and necessitated some slight repairs.

H. Brackman, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., intends spending the winter on the Hawaiian Islands, for which he left on the Arawa, says the Victoria Colonist of December 17th.

It is not generally known that the draft of V. V. Ashford's statement published in this city is not the same as that contained in Mr. Blount's report. The unabridged version is very fiery reading.

The Bulletin has discovered that the grand stand of the base ball grounds which was burned the other evening, was set on fire by Government specials. The force of the Bulletin specials must have been largely increased of late.

Mrs. Gowen, wife of Rev. H. H. Gowen, formerly connected with the Anglican Church here, was a passenger for this port by the S. S. Arawa, from Victoria, B. C., last week. Mrs. Gowen and children are now guests of the sisters of St. Andrew's Priory.

Capt. Penhallow, of the schooner Alice Cooke, brought from his vessel yesterday morning the horns of an Oregon elk, presented to him by some of his friends in Oregon. The length of the horns was five feet, while the spread from tip to tip was four feet. They are now being mounted by Mr. Lucas, at the Honolulu Planing Mill.

The Misses Albu and their manager, Mr. M. L. M. Plunkett, leave for the Coast on the next Australia. They will give a series of concerts during the continuance of the Mid-winter Fair. The artists will be greatly missed by the Honolulu public, whom they have charmed by their voices during their stay here.

This office has recently added to its equipment a handsome roll-top desk, which was imported for us by Mr. T. W. Hobron. These desks are made specially for the calligraphy, having a divided top on which the machine is secured, and when the type-writer is not in requisition, slides down out of the way, leaving the desk like any ordinary desk.

Cook Is Convicted.

A jury in Judge Wallace's court yesterday convicted Joseph B. Cook of the crime of embezzlement, says the San Francisco Call of December 22. Cook, it will be remembered, was a Police Court clerk, and when he took a fancy to sail for foreign shores it was charged that he took with him some \$2800 of the funds of the city and county of San Francisco. He was followed and arrested in Honolulu, and on his return here was formally charged with embezzlement on four separate counts, the first of which, involving \$875, was tried and concluded yesterday. The jury found him guilty and recommended him to the mercy of the court. Judge Wallace fixed Wednesday next for sentence.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Line	Ship	Port of Origin	Arrival at Honolulu	Departure for Honolulu
City of Peking	Jan. 1	Manila	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Manila	Jan. 1	Manila	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, HONOLULU.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

Arrival of the Steamers Australia and Warrimoo.

DIAMOND HEAD, JAN. 1, 10 P.M.—Weather, clear; wind, light N.E. The S.S. Australia, H.C. Houdlette commander, left San Francisco December 23, 1893, at 2 P.M., with twenty-nine cabin and twenty-seven steerage passengers, and fifteen bags of mail. Had a rough bar coming out with a S.E. gale until the 24th. At 8 P.M. the wind shifted into the west, blowing hard and raining, with a rough sea and heavy N.W. swell. This weather lasted until the 27th, when it changed into the usual N.E. trades and fine weather. Arrived at Honolulu, December 30th, at 8 A.M.

The Canadian-Australian S.S. Warrimoo, Captain Perry, arrived in port from Sydney on Saturday night. She brought only a few packages of merchandise for here. She had in transit seventy-five tons. The Warrimoo left Sydney on December 18th, and resumed her voyage from this port to Victoria, B.C., at 12:30 P.M. yesterday.

The Occidental and Oriental S.S. Oceanic left on Saturday with one hundred and thirty Asiatic, 43 Japanese and 37 Chinese, passengers from this port.

The barkentine Geo. C. Perkins is expected to leave tomorrow with a cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

The steamer Kinai is due tomorrow morning from the windward.

The S.S. Miowara has been shifted to the new extension at Brewer's wharf.

The steamer Iwalani is advertised to leave this afternoon for Hanalei and Kilauea only.

The barkentine S.N. Castle, Captain L.H. Hubbard, sails today for the coast with a full cargo of sugar.

The bark Colusa finishes unloading her cargo of coal at the railroad wharf today. She will load sugar for San Francisco shortly.

The steamer C.R. Bishop will be lowered from the marine railway this morning. She has been thoroughly re-caulked and re-coopered.

FROM THE COLONIES.

Short Items Taken From the Late Australian Papers.

London, Dec. 8.—It is rumored at Washington that the policy of President Cleveland in regard to the proposed restoration of monarchy in Hawaii has resulted in a failure, ex-Queen Liliuokalani having declined to make certain promises required of her as the condition for her restoration.

London, Dec. 9.—It is reported that President Cleveland has sent orders to the United States Minister at Honolulu (Mr. H. H. Henshaw) to reverse the policy of the Washington Cabinet for the restoration of monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands.

London, Dec. 14.—It is believed in Washington that it is the desire of President Cleveland, after restoring ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the Hawaiian throne, that an Anglo-American protectorate over Hawaii should be established, analogous to the arrangement between the Powers in regard to Samoa.

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SATURDAY'S BALL.

The Rain Interferes Greatly With the Attendance.

Saturday night's ball was not a success financially. Only about forty couples were present, and the expenses of the hall, lights and decorations ate up more than the receipts.

The hard rain in the first part of the evening was a great factor in keeping people away. Those who were present had their ardent dampened by the water that came through the roof, and partly spoiled the floor for dancing, but the majority of them plucked up their spirits after the rain had had its innings, and the balance of the evening was seemingly enjoyed to the utmost.

The ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers to any part of the city for 50 cents a month, in advance. Subscribe now and keep up with the new year. Ring up Telephone No. 88.

New Advertisements.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 15th day of February, A.D. 1892, made by LUKA, (a) and PAO (a) her husband, of said Honolulu, to the said Robert McKibbin, of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 115, folios 438, 439, and 440, the said Robert McKibbin, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage, and to sell the premises therein described, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street in said Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, A.D. 1894, at 10 o'clock noon of said day.

Property in said mortgage is thus described, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Honolulu, and being a part of the said Robert McKibbin, of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 115, folios 438, 439, and 440, the said Robert McKibbin, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage, and to sell the premises therein described, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon.

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Property in said mortgage is thus described, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Honolulu, and being a part of the said Robert McKibbin, of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 115, folios 438, 439, and 440, the said Robert McKibbin, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage, and to sell the premises therein described, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon.

Legal Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT.

In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT GRAY, deceased, intestate at Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles T. Gault, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that the said Robert Gray, deceased, intestate at Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate, died on the 20th day of May, A.D. 1893, and praying that Letters of Administration be granted to him.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 29th day of January, A.D. 1894, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 28, A.D. 1893. By the Court: CHAS. F. PETERSON, Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT.

In the matter of the Estate of EMILY E. BERRY, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Emily E. Berry, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, having on the 20th day of December, 1893, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to James L. McLean, having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that MONDAY, the 29th day of January, A.D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A.M., be and is hereby appointed the time and place for the hearing of said petition, and for the probate of said will, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to James L. McLean, having been filed by him.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1893. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN STUPPLEBEE, late of Honolulu