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The Illustrated Tourists' Guide

That popular work, "THE TOURISTS GUIDS THEOUGH THE HAWAIIAN ISLA ands," 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 pertect mine of information relating to the scenes and attractions to be met with

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 ex-

haustively. Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1893. Sin:-In confirmation of the claims presented to you by myself during several recent interviews, concerning suggested action by the United States Gov-ernment 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 proposi-tions 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 Second. That but for such action the

monarchy would not have been subverted nur created. the Provisional Government 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 Hawaii 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

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 Govern-ment to the most favored nations with whom it is in treaty relation Second. It is submitted that the Gov-ernment 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 wass, viz:—(1) by conquest; (2) by treaty; (3) by voluntary submission to the decision of the United States Govern-

ment, 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

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 t, should re-instate the constitutional sovereign; and that the Provisional Government was created to to exist until terms of union with the Unit-ed 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: (1). It the parties in Hawaii contending for the control of the Government had intended to subnot their differences to the arbitration of the Government of the United States, a formal statement of such differences and the points to be signed in the usual form of agreement for arbitration.

No such action has been taken. (2). An arbitration is e-sentially a dicial proceeding, the elemental judicial proceeding, the elemental features of which, under the principles and forms of procedure in use both in the

opposing party; third, opportunity to produce evidence in support of claims made and to meet that of the opposing party; fourth, a full and fair hearing ac corded to both parties in open court.

In no particular have these principles fundamental to the just and equitable decision of the simplest judicial issue, been observed in this, admittedly, complicated question.

The Government of Hawaii, acting under its international right, has made a formal proposition to, by treaty, change the political relations existing between the two countries.

The authority of the Hawatian Govern-

ment to make such proposition was not questioned, and a treaty for the accomplishment of such purpose was duly signed by the representatives of the Executives of the two countries. Pending the final ratification of such

treaty, by the desire of the Government of the United States, negotiations were suspended, over nine months ago, and an investigation was instituted by the Government of the United States through a special commissioner. During all of such time the Hawaiian

Government has peaceably administered its own affairs and faithfully carried out all of its treaty obligations with all foreign Up to the present time the Hawaiian Government has received no information that such investigation was for any pur-

pose other than to determine the postcy of the Government of the United States concerning such proposition of the Government of Hawaii. It has not been a party to such inves-

tigation, which has been ex parte and conducted in secret. It has been accorded no opportunity to meet the evidence produced nor to pre-sent evidence or argument in its own be-

half. The names of the witnesses and the character of the evidence upon which it is proposed to be subverted, were unknown to it, until published simultaneously with the announcement of the conclusion of the investigating commis-

It has received no notice that it was on trial for its life, and has not even been informed that it was charged with having taken action for which it was respon-sible to the United States or whereby it had brought itself within the jurisdiction of such Government. The proclamation issued by the Pro-

sisional Government of Hawaii defining its objects and causes does, indeed state, as quoted in your communication above referred to, that it is created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." But I submit that neither legally, logically nor grammatical-ly, does such phrase indicate that because annexation has not yet been consummated the Provisional Government is therefore and thereby terminated.

meaning is clearly and distinctly the exact opposite of that suggested. The Provisional Government was formed with a fixed definite purpose in view, viz: Annexation to the United States. If the date of the consummation of such object had been known, it could have been inserted in the place of the phrase actually used. As such date was not, and could not be known an appropriate phrase was used signifying that the Govlaims and reasons:

First. The Provisional Government of Hawaii is a duly organized and fully ment was established, not absolutely, but conditionally. If the wording of the proclamation had been "to exist until the Government of the United States re-

fuses to agree to annexation," a refusal

would then have constituted a condition, the happening of which, in and of itself, would have terminated the Provisional Government. There was, however, but one condition named in the proclamation, the happening of which should terminate the exist-ence of the Government thereby created, "Union with the United States of America." There is no other terminating condition. Unless, and until, that condition happens, the Government continues in existence. If the happening of the condition is postponed for one, two or ten years, or for an indefinite period, the Government continues to exist for a like period. The fact that annexation has not yet taken place does not negative the possibility of its happening in the future. So long as the terminating condition has not happened, but may happen, so long does the Government continue to exist, unless changed or ter-

minsted by its own act or the act of the people of Hawaii.

I further submit that if the reasoning last above set forth is incorrect, and the failure to have yet secured annexation does logically terminate the existence of the Provisional Government, such fact does not confer jurisdiction upon the United States to construe such instru-ment; but that the construction and interpretation of the wording of such pro clamation is purely a matter of domestic concern to be settled by the parties in interest in Hawaii in such manner as the Government and laws of that country may provide

Third. While neither admitting nor questioning the correctness of the allegations of fact reported by Mr. Blount, I purposely omit discussion or criticism thereof, for the reasons, first, that the Hawaiian Government has not been a party to such investigation and therefore cannot be bound by the same; and second, if it be true that the representatives of the United States exceeded their powers, as alleged, such fact does not vest urisdiction in the Government of the United States to now infringe upon Hawaiian sovereignty.

It is an axiom of law that no man may

take advantage of his own wrong. The fact that the United States Minister, with, or without, the authority of his Government, may have trespassed upon the international rights of Hawaii, does such differences and the points to be not thereby confer jurisdiction upon the settled would have been drawn up and Government of the United States to now and deliberately, trespass upon such rights. If the United States Minister or naval

officers have exceeded their authority or violated their instructions they are re-sponsible to their Government therefor.

have forfeited any of its attributes of independent sovereignty by reason of their actions, whether the same were right or

wrong, authorized or unauthorized.

In like manner, if the allegation is true, that the ex-queen abelicated under the belief that the Provisional Government would submit the question to the Government of the United States, such Sovernment of the United States, such fact does not vest in the Government of the United States any jurisdiction over the subject-matter. If the ex-queen was warranted in such belief and an agree-ment was made between her and the Provisional Government, which I do not admit, the Government of the United States was no party to such agreement, and neither the making, nor the failure to carry it out, if made, confers any jurisdiction upon the Government of the United States to construe or enforce such agreement, nor in any manner to intervene between the contending parties in Hawaii, nor control or direct which of such parties shall at any given time exercise the functions of government in

Hawaii. Fourth. If, after consideration of the reasons hereinbefore advanced it is maintained by you that they do not establish the claims advanced, and that the Government of the United States has jurisdiction, notwithstanding the independent sovereignty of Hawaii, to decide upon the form, and who shall carry on the Government of Hawaii, I then submit that, neither international law nor the usage of nations authorises the Government of the United States to enforce, against the will of the parties, the

sions to which it may come It is not suggested in the report of Mr. Blount that any such power was agreed upon, either between the ex-queen and the Provisional Government or other-

Even if a formal submission to the United States Government had been made, and full hearing had thereon, and a decision announced, such fact would not vest in the United States any power to carry out such decision or compel either party to abide thereby.

Unless the method of enforcement of such decision is agreed upon by the parties, the carrying out of the decision rendered is purely a matter of good faith, as between the parties in interest, with no power in the arbitrating government to compel the recognition by either party of the decision rendered.

I beg in this connection to also reaffirm my conviction, based upon an intimate acquaintance with all the per-sons and conditions involved, that the restoration of the ex-queen, regardless of the method by which the same may be accomplished, will, nnless she is maintained by the troops of some foreign power, be speedily followed by the forcible overthrow of the monarchy, involving the probable loss of life and destruction of property. Such action will be taken, as in the past, by the in-On the contrary I submit that its telligent, law-abiding, property owning portion of the community, for the same reason that the same persons took similar action last January, viz.:-That a long and bitter experience under the monarchy has convinced them that, so long as the monarchy exists, no material improvement in the methods of conducting the Government can be expected,

and that a further continuance of the misrule of the past years is intolerable. It is unnecessary for me to state that such a condition of affairs will be disas-trons in the extreme to every material erest at the Islands, and to all trade and commerce connected therewith, the greater portion of which is owned and carried on by American citizens and

capital.

Allow me to reiterate that neither this statement nor any act done by the Provisional Government, or by myself, is with any spirit of hostility to the people or government of the United States. On the contrary, so far from being in any manner hostile, the Provisional Government and its supporters have demonstrated by their acts that they are not only friendly in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but that they have such faith in the Government of the United States that they have taken up arms and risked their lives and property to place themselves, almost unreservedly and unconditionally, under the jurisdiction and control of that Government, asking only in return that they may share the freedom of its flag and the stability

and equality of its government. All that I seek by this statement is to convey to you a plain, frank statement of what the Provisional Government of Hawaii conceives to be its rights under international law, in and concerning the premises; and to indicate to you, as it is my duty to do, what, in my opinion, the conditions are and will be if action on certain suggested lines is taken.

I have, etc., |Signed | I. A. T L. A. THURSTON. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Wanted United States Support.

"The queen was unwilling to risk going back on the throne unless this government would promise her its moral support. This the administration has never contemplated,"-Inspired N. Y. Herald

So the ex-queen was not satisfied with the moral whitewashing so copionaly and indiscriminately administered by Commissioner Blount. His moral support evidently does not suffice. Why should the ex-queen insist upon this particular kind of support? Does she not recognize that any support of her under the cir-cumstances must necessarily be immoral? It is feared that the ex-queen is presuming upon the President's indulgence to capriciously demand impossibilities, as a child may cry for the moon. hardly be possible that anything has been said to the lady by the administra-tion which now entitles her to complain of being jilted, and to bemorn the faithlessness of a "great and good friend," crying, "O heaven! Were man but con-stant he would be perfect."—Washington Star.

here. Copies in wrappers can be had at the Philosophic office, 46 Merchant street, and at the News Dealer. Price 60 cents.

The Hawaiian Government therein. The Hawaiian Government is not responsible for what they did, and is not and cannot issue; second, opportunity to hear and cross-examine evidence produced by the of the United States for their acts, nor to

Munuian Gazette

SEMI -- WEEKLY

JANUARY 2, 1894 TUESDAY.

THE Education Committee o 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 worriedespecially as he has been courting public favor-looking to the Democratic presidential nomination in '96. Now the bucket is upset. Poor Gre-

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 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 ed the rights granted in 1852, for it onths, with a view to determining did not do so to any considerable "whether any and if so what irregularities have occurred in the dip lomatic 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 Janu-

The full text of all these resolutions is published elsewhere.

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

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 na-

tions 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 burdens of feudal servitude and a land and property system deof the common people. On the basis of the existing relations between 1840, was erected. This was followed by the constitution of Kamehameha III. in 1852, and it is practically in this year that fully 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 dom of the press. There is a break in the steady move forward came with the constitution of Kamehameha V., which was objectionable not so much because it abridgextent, but because it was a reaction, and a re-affirmation of the

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 marring it.

principle of personal government.

We stand now upon the verge of the final consummation of this long historic process. 1840, 1852, 1887they 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 anti- Hawaii. cipating 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 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 furthest 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 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

LIBERTY VS. SEDITION.

Every government which seeks to promote the true welfare of the people to which it is responsible en courages 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 were established, a government the disloyal press of this city, more formed, retainers freed from the particularly the Holomua, wilfully

The liberty of public discussion vised which recognized the claims is properly confined to the consideration of matters which are consistent with loyalty to the existing king and chiefs, the first compara- Government. If it is desired to tively crude constitution, that of 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 organized government on modern such changes must be temperate lines and in accordance with the and peaceful, and the mode usage and precedents of civilized of procedure recommended must nations was established. The con- be in harmony with existing stitution of 1852 was more liberal 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 seditions mouth of the Holomua would be interfering with the freestatute 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 selfrespect, all demand that the laws da. You know the power of Great against sedition be carried out. There is no reason why political offenders should enjoy an impunity which is denied to the criminal over the watery shoulder of the classes generally. Let there be one law for all, and one impartial and Esquimault, on Vancouver Islexecution of it.

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

That Pestilent Sheet.

takes the right view of the Holomua. By all means let it remain unmolested.

When there is pestilence in the home, the inmates are required to States, and another for the dark display a flag to warn people of race of the Pacific. You will, first the danger, that they may avoid it. or last, be obliged to have one rule What more appropriate signal of for your entire territory. I am in malignant disease, in the home of favor of standing by the Constituthe royalists could we have, than | tion. Let us have one law for all 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 blacks, for any reason whatever. exponent of the royalist's cause in then insist that, for the same rea-Honolulu, Dec. 29, 1893.

BLOUNT AGAIN.

Wilson Gives one of Stevens Alleged Insulting Speeches

A leading objection of the royal ists 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. Turn-ing 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 constitugovernment and put a final period tional 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 benefi-cial to your whole people. In endea-voring 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 ! Frary Digest from a Paper in Our Day, were in, November.)

The Sandwich Isla Is 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

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 peform 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 Bermu-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 word, toward the Southern Cross; and, 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 MR. EDITOR: Minister Hatch our race problems. Who are to kes the right view of the Holo- 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 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

son, the whites shall be denied the

A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A friend stands at the door; In either tight-closed hand Hiding rich gifts three hundred and

Waiting to strew them daily o'er the Even as seed the sower.

Each drops he, treads it in, and passes 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 That it was blessed: let the Old Year

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 opprest, 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 And our hands strength to work while it is day.

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

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 leadest 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 yaller, And sometimes yallerer; But I am in it Just the same. I am aware I'm built Somewhat After the pattern of a mop; 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 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'-luny.

-S. F. Wasp.

New Advertisements

YOU FEEL BA BY

If the Com The Skin needs food,

plexion is sallow, rough, scaly, pimpl it is because it is not fed with LOLA MONTEZ CREMI

The Skin Food and Tissue Builder; positively the only sars and RELIABLE & ticle for the Complexion. harmless, opens the pores, increases the natural and necessary secretions of the state of youth. Crevents wrinkles Good for burns, chapped lips and hands

Pot lasts three months PRICE 75 CENTS Ask your druggist for it. HOW CAN YOU TOLERATS

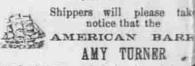


to cure you. Dor consider you case a hopelet Mrs. Harrison treats ladies for all defects of face and figure. The perminent removal of superfluous har guaranteed.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISOV. America's Beauty Doctor. 26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Col-For sale by HOLLISTER & CO. Druggists, 109 Fort St., Honolulu. 3556-tf

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will lead in New York for Honolu.u, the sail about FEBRUARY, 15, 1894, sufficient inducement is offered. For further information, apply 6 Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilb: St., 30stor,

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Hawaiian Annual.

NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAO and ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these Islands. Price 75 cents; or matter than the state of these actions each, ad at 55 cents each, THOS, G. THRUM, Publisher, Honolelu, H. L.

JUST OPENED BY THE

Pacific Hardware

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.

Westmorel 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, Hogers Bros. Forks and Spoons

A choice lot of FERNS in pots and baskets, at very Pictures and Frames; Picture Framing in all the latest

BY AUTHORITY AS TO THE HOLOMUA.

Sale of Government Land, Koolau, Maui.

On TUESDAY, January 20, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public anction all that tract of Government land in Koolau, Maui, known as East Makaiwa and lying between the land of W. Makaiwa and the Kasiea Gulch and extending from seashore to Government

Area-243 acres, more or less. Upset p.ice \$300

J. A. KING. Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Dec 29, 1893. 3574-8t

Pound Notice.

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

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 Moloksi with one good beef cattle, to fifty views of Honolulu, comprising weigh not less than 350 pounds when dressed, and two fat beef cattle to be delivered at the Lever Settlement in good condition at an average of 90 heads per month, more or less, for the period of six months ending June 30, 1894.

The tending 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.

Bids 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. 1509-3

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

Gwing 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 beatache, vomiting, sore throat and high lever. 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 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 Leleo 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 tive functions of the Board have been tive functions of the Board have been gradually thrown on the secretary, 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.

COUNCILLOR EMMELUTH WANTS IT SUPPRESSED.

The deport of the Committee on Educa tion-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 Councillors 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 the principal buildings, etc., to the Midwinter Fair. On motion, this was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Tenney, Emmeluth

A communication from L. A. Thurston was read by the Secretary, asking that the Government lend some curios and other matter to the Mid winter Fair exhibit of the Islands. The communication will be found

in full in another column. Mr. Brown suggested that the mat ter be left in the hands of the Execu-

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 limi ted 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. Emme luth, 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 ap-

propriations 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 lo-cal 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 depart-

ment are antiquated.

Writing to the committee on his experience in auditing the books of the department, the expert says: "The socalled books of said bureau are practically unauditable 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 administrawith the result that the business at 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 secre-tary a prestige with successive appointees on the Board altogether beyond his actual capacity for conduct-ing the business of the office. This is evident from the methods used in purchasing supplies, from the manner recommend that this be developed as

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 exported favorably on by so called ex-perts 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 ow-ing 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 estab-lishment 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, black-smithing 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 opportunity for pract 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 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; 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 appoint-ing 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 ap proximately equal salaries. We feel that some simple system of promotion should be adopted so that a teacher advanced in experience and effective-ness should be promoted to a position calling for a larger salary, not as here-tofore, giving a larger salary with no increase of daty and responsibility. In regard to normal instruction, we

far as possible at home, and instead of establishing scholarships for sending pupils abroad for such instruc-tion, 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 member-ship 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 recom-mend 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 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.

schools after ten years' time.

We recommend the appointment of another inspector, and dividing up 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.

ä	PROPERTY.		
	Interior Department\$	1,604	00
	Customs Receipts	11,717	22
è	Taxes	65,631	99
	Revenue Stamps	127	10
3	Post Office	1,100	00
8	Fines, Penalties and Costs	248	30
	Government Realizations	2	40
Ø	Water	220	00
3	Brands	137	00
8	San Francisco Consul Fees.	461	89
Į	Prison	572	30
		225,385	07
		mur,000	01
	The second secon		

EXPENDITURES. Judiciary Department of Foreign 461 89 Affairs..... Interior Department:-1,672 37 Board of Health Bureau of Public Works Waterworks 225 88 Miscellaneous,..... Finance Department:-Salaries and Inciden'tls... Interest Road Taxes to Special De-69 00 1,454 00 posit..... School Taxes to Special 798 00 Deposit..... Attorney - General's De-4,853 52 partment ... 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. 685,416 95

G. notes Treasury notes...... 40,000 00 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 appro-

MEMO, CASH IN TREASURY. Outstanding Certificates, to redeem which there is a corresponding coin

priated by the last Legis-

School Board fund in

lature.

deposit in the treasury..\$ 284,000 00 Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping. 28,000 00 Postal Savings Bank Bal.\$ 23,122 23 Road Board fund in Treas-48,910 31

212,342,67 Total Cash..... Due current account from advances to loan fund....\$ Due current account from

advances to Postal Sav-20,000 00 ings Bank placed on file.

the pardon asked for by the woman Liliha be granted. On motion, this known." 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

Wh-reas, 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,

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 mem-

bers 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 seditious 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. 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 Holomus

Mr. Brown: "I am not in sym pathy with the Holomus 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."

for its utterances of the last few

weeks."

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 Holomus 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 Govern-

ment 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 Holomus 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 768 19 Holomua's utterances are of course outrageous, but I think that the opinions of Mr. Hatch are of great weight. The paper cannot go be yond 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. Emme

luth's motion. Mr. Emmeluth: "It has been sev eral weeks since these councils pass ed 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 interrup tions have lately occurred that have necessitated such action being postponed for the present. That resolution is in force now as strongly as it

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 scoured out 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 Sec retary 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 The report was accepted and now in office, who are openly bet-ting on restoration, and it is shame-The Judiciary recommended that ful to keep them in their positions

while their opinions are so well

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 Ex-ecutive should proceed upon an inves-tigation 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 Gov-ernment 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 paralled 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 w.f 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

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 Gazerra office. 3571-4w 3tw Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A.

Notice.

A T THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company held this day, the following elections were made.

R. Catton Secretary R. W. T. Purvis Auditor BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

ROBT. CATTON, Honolulu, Desember 28, 1893. 3571-3t 1512-4t

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINIStrator with Will Annexed of the Estate of Robert Brown, late of Kaneobe, 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. 3565-21 1502 4t

Administrator's Notice to Cred-

iters.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AD-THE UNDERSIGNED, ADministrator with will annexed of the Satate of ROBERT BROWN, late of Kaneolie,
Onhu, deceased, hereby gives notice that all
clatms against the Retain of sald Bobert Brown,
must be presented to the undersigned within six
manths from the date of the publication of this
notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMPTH.
Administrator, Will Annexed Estate Robert
Brown, deceased.
Honolulu, December 18, 1885.
1519-4 1865-2

HAROLD JANSON THEO, H. DAVIES THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 & 13 The Albany.

LIVERPOOL. 1556 19

Dawaiian Gazotte

SEMI - WEEKLY

BANGARY E. 1989

their blood?

grisvances of the royalist faction is ly as others have been before it. that Mr. Stevens insisted on giving the ex-queen good advice, which she did not want to hear. There is no question whatever that if she had taken the advice which the American Minister gave her, she would never have lost ber throne.

THE BAND AT THE PAIR

The native band has an excellent opportunity to make some money and a good time at the Midwinter Fair. All they have to to is to accept the very handsome offer which has been made them by the Cyclorama Company. The hand however, sets its services at an exorbitant figure, which puts an arrangement entirely out of the question. In this transaction of course the native band is led by its enemies against the advice of its friends, as it has been ever since the revolution. It remains in the elusive expectancy of a profit which will never assume a material shape. The band boys cannot go to the Fair because they have an engagement to play the Republic out and the Monarchy in.

It being settled then that a previous engagement will keep the native band here until the members are hoary with age, we think the Government should send its own band to the Fair. A vacation has been fairly earned. The band will not in some respects be as good an advertisement for Hawaii as the other, but in other respects it will be better. It represents the existing Government for one thing, and stands for a fact, not a baseless

We are assured that the Cyclorama Company stands ready to defray the expenses of the band both ways, and to provide for the support of the members while in San

Send the band along.

THE NEW YEAR AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The year which has just closed has brought great triumphs to the cause of progress in Hawaii. What is the outlook for 1894? .

In reply, it may be said that the outlook depends upon ourselves. If tre of air and sea, should be no we have a spirit worthy of our cause, longer in glaring contrast to the '94 will bring us blessings to match | meanness of our national life, but those of '93. If we are weak-spirited | as in Greece, a fitting setting to the or craven, if we lose faith in our- lives of freemen. We intended in selves and in the future, if we yield particular that Hawaii should be a to the promptings of timid resolu- good place "to bring our children will be what we shall have richly ited boys would not be taught by deserved. The history of the past diction, and it justifies the resiest anticipations for the future.

In the first place there will be no restoration. None by royalists here and none by foreign intervention. The power of the United States will not be used to restore a monarchy of any sort, least of all of the sort lately subverted in these islands. The United States is the friend, not the foe of civilization, and whatever personal aberrations Mr. Cleveland may be guilty of, it is safe to assume that Congress will not follow him. There is an end to the royalist expectation of armed assistance from without.

The Government has as little to fear from an armed uprising from within. Such an attempt is not likely to be made, and, if made, would bring nothing but fresh strength to the Government and dorse an unpopular measure. We disaster to the promoters of sedi-

While it is not impossible that the close of the year may see Hawaii under the American flag, such I

a consummation is unlikely. It is not the part of wisdom or good judgment to entertain or to encourage hopes in this regard. The problem before the loyal supporters of the Government is to maintain a permanent government until annexation is finally secured, as it surely will be, sooner or later. As to Ir, as the royalists contend, the the best method of dealing with this ex-queen was not deposed by the problem there may be, and doubtsupporters of the Provisional Gov- less are, differences of opinion, eramout, why is she so thirsty for which it is no part of our present purpose to discuss. We will not cross the bridge till we come to it. The question is asked how it But there are clear heads, and happened that Minister Stevens loyal hearts and willing bands to constantly gave the ex-queen good | plenty at the Government's service, advice if he was plotting to de- and there need be no fear that this throne ber? One of the greatest problem will not be solved as readi-

> The future then, is bright. It is bright chiefly because the time has come when the white population of Hawaii, and the saving remnant. of the aboriginal population, will no longer submit to the rule of a monarchy which is corrupt, reactionary and heathenish, and which is out of touch with the tendencies of the age. The future is bright because the best and strongest of part of the nation has rejected the authority of any sovereignty except of those

"Dead and sceptred sovereigns who

Our spirits from their urns" the heroes of the struggle for liberty in England and the United States, and our forefathers. The present seems always commonplace, and it is hard to find in its lineaments the meaning which has made the past so glorious. None the less, the same meaning is there, and on the little stage of Hawaii the same drama is being unrolled which was enacted on a larger scale by the thirteen American colonies a hundred years ago. It is just as romantic to resist the aggression of Liliuokalani, as it was to resist the aggression of King George, to rise up against a violation of the fundamental law, as to rise up against a tax on tea. Our ancestors were just as harassed by timid weak-spirited tories then, as we are by men of the same moral quality now. They triumphed over this long struggle will be as glorious, as full of hope and progress and prosperity for Hawaii, as was | 500 yds-5 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 5-45 the event of that five years' struggle for our fathers

The best part of the battle has already been won. We intended that the days of corruption in high place, of insolent usurpation on the one hand and slavish sycophancy on the other, should cease; that an era of justice and liberty, of "sweeter manners and purer laws" should begin; that the physical beauty of external nature, the noble outlines of our mountains, the lustion and compromise, the outcome up in," a place in which high spirlessons in English and American year gives a basis of fact for pre- history at school, to blush for the degeneracy of their fathers at home.

Only a year ago the hope of such a day in Hawaii seemed a dream, "the baseless fabric of a vision," but now the fullness of its light is

Our readers will pardon a quotation, familiar, but never trite:

Ring out a slowly dying cause, And ancient forms of party strife; Ring in the nobler modes of life, With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring, happy bells, across the snow The year is going, let him go. Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Will Ruin the Democratic Party. A gentleman residing in California writes: "The sentiment of the whole country, by an immense maority, condemns the policy of President Cleveland, and the Democratic party cannot afford to enare hopeful that the whole matter will be settled to the very best interests of both countries, and that

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

Good Scores Made By the Crack Shots at Yesterday's Match.

WINNERS OF THE PRINCIPAL PRIZES.

the Resdie Cup and Directors' Prize Bille on to W. E. Wall-J. L. McLean Takes the First Prize in the Citizens'

Yesterday the Hawaiiau Rifle Association held its sixteenth semi-annual shoot at its new range. The day was an excellent one for good scores, and the attendance was the largest in the history of the Association. Shooting commenced shortly after 8 o'clock and lasted until dark.

In the Association matches, the cores were fully up to the average and some records were lowered.

The Citizens' Match was the attraction of the day, and when a marksman had a possible 22 or 23 in sight, he was the center of attraction.

Below will be found the official score of the regular matches, and the list of winners of the Citizens' Match, who are to take their choice of prizes according to rank:

1.—THE BRODIE CUP.

Cup presented by J. Brodie, M. D. Also a second prize of \$2.50. Conditions of the match: all members of the Association; cup to become the property of the marks-man winning it three times at the regular meetings of the H. R. A. Distance 200 yards; rounds ten; any military rifle under the rules; limited to me entry to each competite

Won Jan. 1, 1890, by J. H. Fisher. Won Jan. 1, 1891, by J. W. Pratt. Won July 4, 1891, by C. J. Wall. Won Jan. 1, 1892, by H. W. Peck. Won March 17, 1893, by Frank Hus-

Won July 4, 1893, by J. H. Fisher. W. E. Wall, 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4-43 Frank Hustage 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 J. H. Fisher 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 Chas, Wall.....4 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 F. S. Dodge..... 4 4 5 3 5 3 4 4 4 4-40 J. Marsden......5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4—39 Capt. Kidwell..3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—38 W. Monsarrat...3 3 4 2 4 4 4 5 3 4 - 36 H .- DIRECTORS' PRIZE RIFLE.

To be selected by the winner. Valred at \$50; also a second prize of \$2.50. Conditions: Open to all members of the Association; to become the

enemies without and within, as we property of the marksman winning It three times at the regular meetings of must. And if we play our parts as the H. R. A. Twenty shots at 500 they played theirs, the event of yards; any military rifle under the competitor. W. E. Wall:-

-4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 49-94 Chas. Wall:--4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3-41-88

Capt, Kidwell:-500 yds-4 5 2 3 3 5 2 5 5 4-38 -5 4 5 2 4 5 4 3 5 5-42-80 Jas. McLean:-

500 yds-3 4 4 5 5 4 4 2 5 5-41 -5 4 3 3 3 5 4 3 2 5-37-78 Frank Hustace:-500 yds-5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3 5 5-41 -4 4 2 5 4 3 4 5 3 2-36-77

500 yds-2 2 0 4 4 2 4 5 5 5-33 -3 3 5 4 3 5 3 3 3 4-36-69 III,-H. R. A. SECOND CLASS SIL-

F. S. Dodge:-

VER MEDAL. Also a second prize of \$2.50. Conditions: Open to members of the Association who have never made a record of 75 per cent, in any of the H. R. A's, regular 200 yard matches. Distance, 200 yards; rounds 10; any military rifle under the rules; entries

J. McLean:- # 200 yds-5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5-44 J. Marsden:-200 yds-5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 4-44 J. S. Martin:-200 yds-4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-42 D. W. Corbett:-200 yds-3 5 3 4 5 3 3 5 3 5-30 G. W. R. King:

200 yds-4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 3 4-39 J. B. Castle:-200 yds-4 4 3 4 4 5 3 5 3 4-39 IV.-H. R. A. TROPHY. Valued at \$100; also a second prize

of \$2.50. Competitors limited to members of the Association.
Conditions: For the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards; 10 rounds at each distance; any military rifle under the rules; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the

H. R. A. Won Mar. 17, 1893, by J. H. Fisher. Won July 4, 1898, by Walter E.

C. Wall:-

W. E. Wall:-200 yds-5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5-43 500 "-4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-48-91 J. H. Fisher:-200 yds-5 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 4-44 500 " -5 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 5-41-85 F. Hustace:-200 yds-5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4-46 500 " -3 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 5 3-39 J. McLean:-200 yds-4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4-42 500 '' -3 5 3 8 5 5 4 5 5 5-43-Capt. Kidwell:-

200 yds-4 4 4 3 4 3 4 5 5 4-40

F. S. Dodge:--3 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 5-42-72

V.-QUEEN'S TROPHY. Valued at \$100; for the highest aggregate score in matches Nos. 1, 2,

and 4; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at the regular meetings of the H. R. A. Won Mar. 17, 1893, by J. H. Fisher. Won July 4, 1893, by Walter E. W. E. Wall ... Chas. Wall Hustace. J. McLean Capt, Kidwell..... F. S. Dodge

SPORTING RIFLE.

To be selected by the winner; value of rifle limited to \$50; also a second prize of \$2.50. Competitors limited to members of the Association who have not made a record of 75 per cent. previous to January 1, 1894, in any rifle match with conditions as given below. Conditions: To be shot for at 200 and 500 yards; ten rounds at each distance; any military rifle under the rules; limited to one entry to each competitor. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times.

D. W. Corbett-200 yds-4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5-42 500 " -2 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 -43 -85 J. McLean-200 yds—4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—42 500 "—4 5 3 5 4 2 5 2 5 5 -40—82 T. Wright-

200 yds-4 4 4 5 3 2 4 2 3 3-34 500 "-4 5 5 3 3 5 4 2 4 3-38-72 W. Monsarrat-200 yds-3 4 2 4 3 4 4 5 4 4-37 500 " -4 3 3 4 4 3 2 4 0 2-29-66

VII.-HAWAIIAN HARDWARE COMPANY TROPHY.

Valued at \$75. Second prize, \$2.50. Conditions: Ten rounds each at 200 and 500 yards. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times; any military rifle under the rules. Open to all members of the Association who have never won a first-class prize previous to January i, 1892, or who have not taken part in any of the first-class monthly matches. Anyone entering in this match cannot be barred from competing in any future time for the same. Limited to

one entry to each competitor.

Won Jan. 1, 1892, by F. S. Dodge.

Won March 17, 1893, by F. S. Dodge. Won July 4, 1893, by A. C. Wall.

Captain Kidwell-200 yds-4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 4 5-44 500 " -4 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 5-45-89 J. McLean-200 yds-4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5-42-82 T. Wright-200 yds—3 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 4—39 500 " —2 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5—41—80 F. S. Dodge-

200 yds-4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4-38 500 "-5 5 5 4 4 3 4 3 5 0-38-76 D. W. Corbett-260 yds—4 3 4 4 4 3 5 5 3 3—38 500 " —3 5 4 2 5 2 4 5 2 2—34—72 W. Monsarrat-

200 yds-4 3 2 4 2 2 5 4 0 0-26 500 " -4 3 2 3 4 3 4 2 5 4-34-60 VIII.-CITIZENS' MATCH.

A large number of valuable prizes will be given; winners to take their choice according to rank; any rifle; five rounds; distance, 200 yards; no hair or set triggers or telescope sights allowed; entries unlimited.

Members of the Association who have made over 80 por cent. at any general meeting of the H. R. A. were not allowed to compete. J. L. McLean

W. A. Wall Jos. Marsden 22 J. B. Castle...... 22 J. S. Martin 21

 Wm. Savidge
 21

 W. H. McLean
 21

 D. W. Corbett
 21

 J. B. Gibson..... 21 A. E. Werrick 20 W. Ross...... 20 M. Camara 20 W. J. Forbes 20 L. Marks 20 J. G. McVeigh 20 W. Boyd 20 F. Barwick 20 B. R. Campbell 20 Dr. Emerson 20 Captain Ziegler...... 19 r. E. Wall 19 H. A. Giles 19 W. Monsarratt 19 F. G. Walker
B. Norton
G. H. Babb J. G. Anderson..... Fred Harrison 17

The following is a list of the prizes for the Citizens' Match, and their donors:

\$50 in Cash Contributed by differ-\$20 in Cash ent firms and indi-\$10 in Cash. \$20 in Cash \$10 in Cash. H W McChesney & Sons, 100 pounds Soup. Hyman Bros, 100 Cigars.

H Hackleid & Co, Student Lamp. Haws ian Hardware Co, Hanging Lamp. H J Nolte, 100 Cigars. W G Irwin & Co, Box Sugar. H W Schmidt & Co, Bronze Bust. Hawaiian News Co. W C Peacock & Co, 2 dozen Beer, quarts M McInerny, Straw Hat. S Roth, Pants Pattern. Pacific Hardware Co, Picture and

Frame.
M S Levy, Pants Pattern.
J S Ma tin, Pair Trousers. Hawaiian Star, One Years Subscrip-tion (daily). O Hall & Son, John Nott, Coffee Pot.

Ca-tle & Cooke, 50 feet Garden Hose. J Hopp & Co, Reading Stand. Metropol tan Meat Co, One Sheep. Fred Philp, Whip. Chae Hammer, Lady's Whip. Hear, Lavis & Co. Henry May & Co, Box Tea.

H F Wichman, Piece Silverware. Egan & Gunn, Coller and Cuff Box. Manufacturers' Shoe Co, Pair Shoes. F & Eyton-Walker 2 dozen Photo Views.

Hollister & Co. Pair Cut Glass Perfume Bottles Lewis & Co, Larg - Sack Best Flour. Chas Hustage, tora Stear, Ordway & Porter, an Table Wing Wo Chan & O, Box Sugar, E A Jacobson,

Waterhouse Bros. Fra Set J J Williams, I dozen Cabinet Photos. Emmelufi & Go. Goods to the Value

lalifornia Fe d Co, 1 Bale Hay and 1 Bag Oats.

TWO NEW RESOLUTIONS VI.-HALL & SON'S FANCY Substituted For Those of Hitt and

> Washington, Dec. 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning considered the resolutions introduced by Hitt and Bourelle relative to the Ha-waiian policy of the Administration, and decided to report a substitute which, when reported by the airman McCreary of the committee, caused a scene in the

> Only three Republican members of the committee were present. The meeting was not marked by any lively demonstra tion Following is the substitute for Hitt and Boutelle's resolutions:

"Whereas, It appears from the Execu tive communications sent to the House of Representatives that the United States Minister and United States naval force at Honolulu exceeded their authority in January, 1893, and illegally aided in everthrowing the constitutional Govern-ment of Hawaii and setting up in its place a Provisional Government not republican in form and in opposition to the will of the people of Hawai; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that such interve tion by the Government of the United States, its representatives of armed forces, is con trary to the policy and traditions of our republic and the spirit of our Constitution and should be and is emphatically condemned."

Representative - torer of the committee offered a substitute for the resolution adopted by the majority, which was re jected and which Storer wished to sub stitute as a minority report.

Following is the resolution which em-bodies the views of the minority: "Whereas, Executive communication to Congress disclose that the Executive Department has been furnishing to a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States secret instructions to conspire with

representatives and agents of a deposed and discarded monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly republican govern-ment, duly recognized by all civilized nations, to which said Minister is accredited, and to which his public in-structions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, the Govern-ment and people of the United States, "Resolved, It is the sense of this

House that any such intervention by the Executive of the United -tates, its civil or military representatives or officers without the authority of Congress is dangerous, unwarranted and an invasion of the rights and dignities of the Congress of the United States; it is in violation of the law of nations, and further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the Executive and the methods used are unworthy of the Executive Department of the United States, while the confessed intent of such intervention is contrary to the policy and traditions of the republic and the spirit of the Constitution.

A Bad Case Ignorantly Handled.

There has never been a more disgraceful exhibition of partisan servility than the attempt of certain would-be organs of the administration to confuse and befog their readers manding this transcendent question. On the appearance of Mr. Gresham's extraordinary recommendations these newspap rs bastened to betray their ignorance of the rudi-ments of constitutional and international law by assuming that the right of Mr. Cleveland to upset the Hawaiian govern-ment was undeniable; that all he had to do was to discover or manufacture a moral ground for the exercise of a power which they assumed to be unquestionable. They imagined that could they or indirectly, helped to overthrow Queen Liliuokalani the right and duty of President Cleveland to reverse that act by upsetting the present Hawaiian government and restoring the Queen would be universally conceded. In other words, they argued on the preposterous premise that two wrongs would make a right. They took for granted that the formal recognition of a government was something with which foreign powers could play fast and loose. They were not sufficiently familiar with the elements of international law to know that the recognition of the present Hawaiian government, made by Mr. Harrison and affirmed by Mr. Cleveland, could not be afterward withdrawn by the latter without committing an act of war, for which the authorization of Congress is indispensible, N. Y. Sun.

All Hail, Hawaii!

Every American who has any love of his country in his heart or a thimbleful | McKeague, Mrs of American blood in his body must read with both pride and shame the news that the men who revolted from Liliuokalani have been making preparations for self-defense, and will resist to the uttermost of their power any attempt to overthrow the Government they have established and to restore the heathen drab of a Queen. Pride, because these men, many of them, are of our own stock, and have been doing in Hawaii what their ancesters did in the American colonies in 1776. Shame, because the force against which the Hawaiian republicans have been taking precautions is that of the United States, the mother country of many of their number, the natural friend, ally and supporter of freedom, the natural enemy of monarchy.-New York sun.

During practice drill last Satur- Yarndley, Prof J W day afternoon, the stream of water sent up by the China Engine Co. No. 5, went about twenty feet higher than the 130-foot flag pole in front of the company's engine

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, semi-weekly, is issued every Tues day and Friday morning.

Fanuary 2, 1804.

Hawaiian

Hardware

Company's

Goods

What

You

Want.

THE HAWAHAN HARDWARE CO.

Engstrom, K

Empson, F F

French, C H

Hughes, H P

Higgins, P.J.

Isenburg, W.

Miller, F

Robertson, G W

Sherman, J

Spencer, J T

Smith, A B

Jordan, Miss L.

Gwinn, J D (8)

Hugus, Dr H P

Foy, GA

Gray, J A

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to December 31, 1893.

Aham, H B R Allen, Frank Arria, Mrs T Briggs, H V (9) Brown, M J Benton, E Brown, M J Brown, M J Balfour, Mrs E Buckley, B R Brown, W Bush, Miss Bailey, J Bakuladousky, R Brogli, Mr. Bolster, A.D Black, A A Blanchard, C W Clark, Miss J Cronin, R Cooke, R Cook, J M Cark & Sibby Crocker, E W Calkins, A S Crowley, D M(2) Jurley Cararo, A Canney, G W Cummin, Mrs Dice, Miss M Descon, G F Daniel, Y

> Eddie, Master Evans, W

Friman Gwinn, U(8) Gade, O(2) Hill, J M Hall, J Hilburg, J Hind, R R

Irednie, C Jackman, CaptTA(6) Kerr, Mrs W

Houghtailing, G W

Kessler, J J Lewis, Rev E Lutz, C Lord, W.R. Logan, M Lincoln, Miss N Lincoln, G W Mills, J D Millward, J H Merricks, F McGlaughlin, MrsEG McMillan, H McEntee, J F McCandless, F N McEntee, J F McCubbin, H McShane, E. Mutier, W Norton, G W Nest, G A Peterson, J. Penke, W C (3) Robinson, H. Richardson, Raphael, Mr Ribnes H

Reiners, (3) Sanderson. J Silmosh Stonrande, W Smith, Mrs Spencer, T Smith, J R

Shibly, M J Smith, J L (9) Tronwed, Capt C Townsend, Mrs H

Vliet, Mrs E N Wharton, Miss A Wolders, J 8 Warren, F A Wilcock, J(2) Wyss, A West, A Wason, T B Washburn

6663-Robt John.

1235-W Parkerson.

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters." J. M. OAT.

Postmaster-General. General Post Office, Honolulu, December

BOARD OF HEALTH.

SCARLATINA DYING OUT ON

HAWAII.

Minor Matters Pertaining to The Welfare of the Community Discovered 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

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 Excel-lency the Minister of the Interior to acknowledge receipt of your favor of this date in re the matter of washhouse, and to say that as soon as a proper site can be selected and funds are available for the erection of washhouses, 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 Kalihi Receiving Station. The request was referred to the executive officer.

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

HILO, Dec. 21st, 1893, MD CHAPTES WILCOX Soors 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, oftener than every 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. More-over, 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 de-

veloped since last writing, and the same strict quarantine and disinfect-ing precautions are being observed as in all the other cases. The cases men-tioned 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 men-tioned 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 awa 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 THE TWENTIETH settlement. The motion was car-

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

The Board then adjourned. ...

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—arn'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

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

I'll make you dance the devil's jig, If you dare approach me on your

His bran new pants the carpet pressed, So quickly he seemed to take root. "What's the errand?" whined he, "I'll take ne rest, But, like a sky-rocket, Pll scoot."

The frown left her brow as she said, 300,000 G. A. R. Men on Our "That's how
Loyal slaves should all learn to as;
wish all the small fry could be here

To take a good lesson from you. Now trot right along, my nice little

man, With this note to my Toady-in-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

When my knight of big paunch and big head conduct me back to my

throne; And of me it ne'er shall be said: the devotion you've shown.'

You shall have a red cap with a nice band of gold, And a jacket with nice, gilded

When your devotion's too big to be You shall kiss my big toe-for dear G. are my lips,

You may now kiss my foot—t'was washed only last week, Then my mandate to Josephus

'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

By gum and I swan, to put it mild, Longer stand it, I'm gormed if I

"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 fellers 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'cher know? They've got on their hands a bloomin'

And the beastly mess and the blasted

"Which the 'Bad Boys' have made about Guardy'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."

VERSARY.

The Toperance Crusaders Cele bru Their Natal Day on jurday Evening.

On Salday evening, December 23d, a ming was held in the THE ROLE OF THE ROYAL hall of to Y. M. C. A., in commemoration the twentieth anniversary of themperance Crusade, from which sprang that worldknown organation, the Woman's Christian Tenerance Union.

Mrs. J. M. bitney, President of the Associatio in these islands, presided, openig the meeting with the Crusad hymn "Give to the Winds Thy Lars." Dr. Beckwith read the 14st Psalm, known as the Crusade pilm and offered prayer. A solo as rendered by Miss Wing, one of lonolulu's wellknown singers. MraWhitney then gave a brief history of those faraway Crusade days, which was intensely interesting, e 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 sobr second thought of the Crusade. One of the most prominent feaures was the bringing forward of the women of the English-speaking world. At the beginning of the work thre were only about six or eight wonen on the platform, while at presen 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.

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

VICENTIA, B. C.

Pardon this interest of an our 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 bretheren 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 de fended 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. Inft.

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



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Sea Simerinement-

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

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of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and hereditary elements, and thus removes the cause. 83" AL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR," 6; pages, 500 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 10 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of publishes value.

CUTICULA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 35c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPORATION, Boston.

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Commission

Dawaiian Gazette

SEMI -- WEEKLY.

JANUARY 2, 1894.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Hawaiian Gazette Semi-Weekly.

From the date of January 2, 1894, the HAWAHAN 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 following paragraph: 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 HAWAHAN 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 dis-

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 later he found in Mr. Neumann an with more provocation, if not in stated positively that she had de- ally, and then he began to be trou- a better cause. The mule had tapis. stroyed the original and all copies. bled by the memory of his former been maltreated indeed, but he 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 morning. The matter is now in the State Department. It has course, as all of Mr. Nordhoff's the hands of Congress. The mes- never before appeared in print, correspondents are. Mr. Alex- sage is a formal reference of the en- and we are glad to make our readander thought there was a familiar tire question to the Legislative body, ers acquainted with what is the ring about these citations, and he to be determined by it as it sees strongest vindication of the Governsoon found them in Gulick's and fit. Mr. Cleveland, while outlin- ment cause which has yet been Trousseau's contributions to ing his own previous policy published. It is a strong, clear Blount's report! What does this makes no definite recommendation. and convincing statement of the make of Nordhoff-a literary pi- The message shows plainly rights of this Government under rate, forger, or what?

quarrel over the tattered remnants to commit any act of war against the legal point of view, leaving not of Mr. Nordhoff's reputation. What the Provisional Government. These a single point untouched, nor an is interesting about all this is the facts will prove a bitter draught to objection unanswered.

which subsisted between Messrs. dry. 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

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

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 sunare 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 been. His vindictiveness has a annexation interest, he adopted the far better justification than that Sam Nowlein and John Richardson view that he was a "bright, plausi- of the animal which Daudet has ble, unscrupulous" person. But immortalized. He has kicked words. How could a royalist pos- had been stabled and groomed sibly be an "unscrupulous" person? The error which he had fallen into -excusably enough as long as he supposed Mr. Neumann to be an annexationist-he now recanted, like an honorable man. The result of the emoluments of office for leaves Mr. Neumann's character completely rehabilitated - bright and plausible, and, it is presumed, strictly, punctiliously scrupulous as

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

patch containing the message, but shame to its author. which included the last two paragraphs. These were not in the one. Victoria paper.

The message justifies in full, what was stated in the ADVERTISER EXTRA last Friday, and again in the regular issue of Saturday Washington he filed a protest at enough, that Mr. Willis is the law of nations. It covers the It is not worth while however to not authorized by the President whole case of the Government from

picture which it discloses of the royalists, but the cup is at their easy going, confidential intimacy lips, and they must drink it or go

OUT WITH THEM.

There is one moral to be drawn from the revelations of the message which should not be niglected. We know now how Mrs. Ilominis and her advisers and adherents would have served the members of the Government and their upporters, 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 bitterest 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

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 sever years.

Mr. Gulick reminds one irresistibly of this mule. He to has been saving a kick for almost exactly seven years. His case nore over 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 mars: his second two months, and

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 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 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 WE present our readers this through the air. Not so with Mr. morning with the text of the Presi- Gulick. His vengeance was abordent's special message on the Ha- tive. He has misrepresented hiswaiian question. It was sent to tory and perverted fact, blackened Congress the day the Arawa left the character of those of his own Vancouver, and the newspaper files | blood, maligned the living and received, contained nothing. One calumniated the dead, and all to or two copies of a Puget Sound what end? Mrs. Dominis has not paper of Dec. 18th, however reach- got her throne again, and the elaed town, and Mr. William Christie. | borate libel on everything which is the agent of the United Press for- of good report in Hawaii has warded to Rev. S. E. Bishop a des- brought, and will bring, nothing

The case of Mr. Gulick is a sad

THURSTON'S PROTEST.

Just before Mr. Thurston left

AN IMPLACABLE TYRANT

The disclosures of the resident's message throw a fod of light on the character / Mrs. Dominis. They show here be an implacable tyrant, as fy of the pride of place and the st after unrestrained power, as wen a year ago she imagined thathe could restore the despotic Ivileges of the chiefs of savage Iwaii. The eight months of h righteous downfall and just hufiliation have taught her nothing. She is thirsting for the blood o her enemies, and apparently word like nothing better than to see heir heads on a

If anything is more remarkable than the fury of the Pretender, it is her folly. Se has rejected the overtures whic/Mr. Cleveland has been privately making her, and thrown away what from her point of view musmow appear to have been her on golden chance to be restored to place and pelf. We have no deire 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 if 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.

SHARING 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 ournposed to be going on and the latter practically acted at the instance of the sugar king. All these facts possible facts atious series of twos?

Was there well, called on her emajesty a day or two ago. The sugar was courteously welcomes, but his two comtends were recorded were recorded. panions, it reported, were received i- a very chilly manner by tiny. 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, -called at Washington square yesterday. They were probably arranging the details of the seizure of Hawaii that is said to be on the

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

Hood's Cures

Saved My Wife's Life

Weakness, Nervousness, Salt Rheum.



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 ameted, I wish to tell of the good quantes 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, Hachel, has been affileted with weakness, nervoussess, and sait 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 Crave. 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, HOBRON, NEWMAN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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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

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

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A BACKDOWN.

**CLEVELAND LEAVES HAWAII

CONGRESS.

Mrs. Dominis Wanted No Amnesty-Her Last Chance Gone-The Cleveland Finsco

Complete

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Presiient's response to resolutions passed both houses requesting information n Hawaiian affairs was sent to Coness to-day. In the message the

In a recent annual message to Conss I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the inten-tion of transmitting further informa-tion on the subject when additional advices 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 set-tlement of the difficulty with a state-ment of the considerations which governed my action. I suppose right and justice should determine the path is be followed in treating this subject. When the present Administration tentered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration the treaty proviing for the annexation of the Ha-valian Islands territory to the United States. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the high-eal attribute of sovereignty, and si puld be entered upon with extreme cation, and all things relating to the transaction should be free from suspicion. Additional importance at-taches to this particular treaty of an-nexation because of the contemplated

dwarture 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 all for interference with the comple-tion of the treaty entered upon by the previous administration, but it ap-peared 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, osten-sibly the source of revolt against the Constitutional Government of Hawall, 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 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 commission-ers representing such Government sailed for the United States in a steamer specially chartered for the sistent arriving at San Francisco on the 28th day of January and in Wash-

at on the 3d day of February; at on the next day they had their st interview with the Secretary of State, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexation was practi-cally agreed upon; on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. Thus be-tween 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 commisers in their journey to Washing-In the next place, upon the face of papers submitted in the treaty, it clearly appeared there was an open and undetermined issue of the most vital importance. The message of n the letter from the President to the Seretary 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 whatevir in the proceedings, no public re-cognition was accorded to the Pro-visional 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 po-tential 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 evernment, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be add in Honolulu, he declaring that

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-with 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 promoted by this Government," he and the Senate were mis-

"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 mer-chants and traders residing in Hono-lulu 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 represent-ing 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 annex-ation was elaborated and argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He says: 'In truth, mon-archy 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 pro-gress 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 pro-tectorate 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 ad-

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 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 estab-lished international rules and prece-dents in contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

The President continues: "To a min-

ister of this temper, full of zeal for an-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 exul-tant 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 ac-tivity 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 protec-torate was promptly disavowed by the Government, but the American flag remained over the Government building at Honolulu, and our forces mained 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 the President accompanying the treaty declares: "The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government," and strances 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 annex-

ation 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

he would support such Provisional dressed him representing that the Committee of Public Safety was menaced, and concluded as follows: 'We are

4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a de-tachment of marines from the steamer case to the United States Government, tachment 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 nurross of protection the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperilled lives and property of citi-zens 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. Hawaiian Government buildings or palace. Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States without the consent of the Gov-vernment 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 agree-ment, 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 mili-tary 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 uppressured to prevent a constant of the collision with this unanswered protest in band, proceeded to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banish-ment of the Queen from power and for the sale of her kingdom. I believe that candid and thorough examina-tion 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 the state of the state 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 expendent. 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. ings, and, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by United States forces, and out 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 circum-stances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifia-ble 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 weak-ness of those with whom it deals. By an act of war, committed with the participation of the diplomatic repre-sentative of the United States, with-out the authority of Congress, the Government of a friendly and confid-ing 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 deposition. ruled by an arbitrary and despotic power. The United States cannot properly be put in the position of coun-tenancing the wrong after its commis-sion any more than it can of consenting that it shall advance on that ground. It cannot allow itself to re-fuse to redress the injury inflicted through abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wear ing its uniform, and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly State is committee contented themselves with in danger of being robbed of its inde-procuring the passage of a resolution pendence 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 conportance; the truth or falsity of the unable to protect ourselves without teport had not been investigated. I aid, and therefor pray for the protect conceived it my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the Senate the 16th day of January, 1893, between the 18th day of January, 1893,

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 assur-ances 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 elemency as well as justing to all rapting concerned. upon terms providing for elemency 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 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 pre-sentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunate 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 is the submit this communication. tion with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Blount's report, evidence and statements taken by him in Honolulu, instructions given both Blount and Willis and correspondence con-nected 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. Kawananakoa, 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 festivi-ties. 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 interna-tional exhibition in London. The scheme provides that the exhibition shall be on the largest scale.

A GREAT PLAN.

ANOTHER SCHEME ON FOOT FOR RESTORATION.

be Seized, an Army to 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

It is proposed to seize in some way, which, it is said, the leaders The New Fall Goods of the defunct party have already perfected, the town of Hilo, and to make that place the scene of the Have proven such attractive pieces and offices established, and the royal an "ad." 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 Gen-eralissimo. Next to him in power, the valient 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 slight-est 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 exhileration 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.

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 resi-dence 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 Ex-cellency.—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.

Agents for H. I.

New Advertisements.

THE STORE

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

renewed grandeur of royalty. The last sellers that there has not been time town will be fortified, government to call your attention to them through

Our Line of Silver Toilet Goods

Is unusually fine this year and prices have been cut considerably on every piece. EBONY BACKED AND SILVER AP-PLIED 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

DO COME AND SEE US THIS EVENING.

Hawaiian Stamps WANTED.

WILL PAY CASH, FOR EITHER large or small quantities of used Ha-waiian 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..... 1 cent, blue..... 1 cent, green.... 1 50 2 cent, vermilion..... 2 cent, brown..... 2 cent, violet, 1891 issue.... 5 cent, dark blue..... 5 cent, ultramarine blue..... 10 cent, vermilion.
10 cent, brown.
12 cent, black.
12 cent, mauve
15 cent, brown.
18 cent, red...
25 cent, purple.
50 cent, red...
41 carmine. 6 00 5 00 10 00 25 00 \$1, carmine..... 25 00 1 cent envelope..... 2 cent envelope..... 4 cent envelope. 5 cent envelope..... 2 00 10 cent envelope...

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

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Honolulu.

Dawaiian Gazette SEMI - WEEKLY.

JANUARY 2, 1894.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Hawaiian Gazette Semi-Weekly.

From the date of January 2, 1894, the Hawahan 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 following paragraph; 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 HAWAHAN 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 dis-

constitution" which peers so mys- annexation interest, he adopted the far better justification than that teriously from the back pages of view that he was a "bright, plausi- of the animal which Daudet has Blount's report, has excited much ble, unscrupulous" person. But immortalized. He has kicked speculation. Mrs. Dominis has later he found in Mr. Neumann an with more provocation, if not in of Hawaii that is said to be on the stated positively that she had de- ally, and then he began to be trou- a better cause. The mule had tapis. stroyed 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 rate, forger, or what?

is interesting about all this is the facts will prove a bitter draught to objection unauswered.

which subsisted between Messrs. dry. 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

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

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 than that of the Pope's mule. The want the ex-queen to abdicate. He Pope's mule had only one wrong 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 sun-posed 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.

THE source of the "Queen's be therefore promoting the been. His vindictiveness has a words. How could a royalist possibly be an "unscrupulous" person? The error which he had fallen into -excusably 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

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WE present our readers this morning with the text of the Presipaper of Dec. 18th, however reached town, and Mr. William Christie. the agent of the United Press for- of good report in Hawaii has warded to Rev. S. E. Bishop a despatch containing the message, but shame to its author. which included the last two paragraphs. These were not in the one. Victoria paper.

The message justifies in full, what was stated in the ADVERTISER quote from certain correspondents Extra last Friday, and again in of his in Honolulu-learned, re- the regular issue of Saturday Washington he filed a protest at putable and unimpeachable of morning. The matter is now in the State Department. It has course, as all of Mr. Nordhoff's the hands of Congress. The mes- never before appeared in print, correspondents are. Mr. Alex- sage is a formal reference of the en- and we are glad to make our readander thought there was a familiar tire question to the Legislative body, ers acquainted with what is the ring about these citations, and he to be determined by it as it sees strongest vindication of the Governsoon found them in Gulick's and fit. Mr. Cleveland, while outlin- ment cause which has yet been Trousseau's contributions to ing his own previous policy published. It is a strong, clear Blount's report! What does this makes no definite recommendation, and convincing statement of the make of Nordhoff-a literary pi- The message shows plainly rights of this Government under enough, that Mr. Willis is the law of nations. It covers the It is not worth while however to not authorized by the President whole case of the Government from quarrel over the tattered remnants to commit any act of war against the legal point of view, leaving not

picture which it discloses of the royalists, but the cup is at their easy going, confidential intimacy lips, and they mut drink it or go

OUT WITH THEM.

There is one mora to be drawn from the revelations of the message which should not be niglected. We know now how Mrs. Ibminis and her advisers and adherents would have served the members of the Government and their supporters, 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 bitterest 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

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 sever years.

Mr. Gulick reminds one irresistibly of this mule. He too has been saving a kick for almost exactly seven years. His case noreover is a much more grievous one 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 his third two hours. Was there ever a more irritating, a more vox. atious series of twos?

Those of Mr. Gulick's acquaintances who may be disgusted with When Mr. Blount supposed the choice extracts from his writ-Mr. Neumann to be engaged ings presented this morning, should in these negotiations, and to remember what his wrongs have bled by the memory of his former 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 abordent's special message on the Ha. tive. He has misrepresented hiswaiian question. It was sent to tory and perverted fact, blackened Congress the day the Arawa left the character of those of his own Vancouver, and the newspaper files | blood, maligned the living and received, contained nothing. One calumniated the dead, and all to or two copies of a Puget Sound what end? Mrs. Dominis has not got her throne again, and the elaborate libel on everything which is brought, and will bring, nothing

The case of Mr. Gulick is a sad

THURSTON'S PROTEST.

Just before Mr. Thurston left of Mr. Nordhoff's reputation. What the Provisional Government. These a single point untouched, nor an AN IMPLACABLE TYRANT

erchants

Commission

The disclosures of the resident's message throw a fod of light on the character / Mrs. Dominis. They show here be an implacable tyrant, as fy of the pride of place and the ast after unrestrained power, as wen a year ago she imagined thathe could restore the despotic vileges of the chiefs of savage Iwaii. The eight months of b righteous downfall and just huiliation have taught her nothing. She is thirsting for the blood o her enemies, and apparently word like nothing better than to see heir heads on a

If anything is more remarkable than the fury of the Pretender, it is her folly. Se has rejected the overtures whic/Mr. Cleveland has been privately making her, and thrown away what from her point of view musmow appear to have been her on golden chance to be restored to place and pelf. We have no deire to tread upon the fallen, and when there is any evidence that Mrs. Dominis has adjusted ler aspirations and her feelings to her station, we shall be the firs to leave her in the quiet of a peacful oblivion. The disclosures if 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 ournwell, called on her e-majesty a day or two ago. Poker was courteously welcomed but his two companions, it reported, were received in very chilly manner by the would-be ruler of Hawaii's desting the world-be ruler tiny. 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 Nowlein and John Richardson -called at Washington square yesterday. They were probably arranging the details of the seizure

Her Sentiments.

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

"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

Hood's Cures

Saved My Wife's Life

Nervousness, Salt Weakness,



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 Hoed'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, Hachel, has been affilicted with weakness, nervousness, and salt rheum. I spent nearly all that I had of this world's goods for dector's bills and medicine until we decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It undoubtedly

Saved My Wife From the Crave. 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,

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

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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

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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 MANU-FACTURING DONE IN FURNITURE, BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERING, AND BEST QUALITY OF

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS AND EXCELSIOR

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

Special orders for Wicker Ware or all kinds of Farniture to suit 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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BABY CARRIAGES of all styles, CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns, Household" Sewing Machines Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements.

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

A BACKDOWN.

CLEVELAND LEAVES HAWAII

CONGRESS.

Mrs. Dominis Wanted No Amnesty-Her Last Chance Gone-Th Cleveland Fiasco Complete.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Presiient's response to resolutions passed y both houses requesting information n Hawaiian affairs was sent to Conress to-day. In the message the

resident says:
"In a recent annual message to Conress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intenion of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted. Though not able w 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 Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavors thus far made to deal with the emergency and effect a set-tlement of the difficulty with a statement of the considerations which overned my action. I suppose right and justice should determine the path be followed in treating this subject When the present Administration tentered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration the treaty provi-ding for the annexation of the Ha-walian Islands territory to the United ates. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our inits is a manifestation of the high-est attribute of sovereignty, and should be entered upon with extreme cation, and all things relating to the transaction should be free from sus-picion. Additional importance at-taches to this particular treaty of an-nexation because of the contemplated departure from the unbroken Ameri-can tradition respecting the providing

can 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 all 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 revolu-tionary suffrage. It appeared that the so-called Committee of Safety, ostensibly the source of revolt against the Constitutional Government of Hawall, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January, that on Monday the 16th, the United States naval forces landed at Honolulu from a ves sel lying in the harbor, that on the 17th the scheme of a Provisional Government was perfected, and a procla-mation 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 10th day of January, the commission-ers representing such Government sailed for the United States in a steamer specially chartered for the 28th day of January and in Washgton on the 3d day of February; at on the next day they had their st 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 traty of annexation concluded with such Government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commis-sioners in their journey to Washing-ton. In the next place, upon the face of papers submitted in the treaty, it rly appeared there was an open undetermined issue of the most 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 Seretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the follow-ing passage occurs: "At the time the visional Government took possession of the Government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatwere present or took any part whatever in the proceedings, no public recondition 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 "But a protest also accompanied it which said the treaty was signed by

the Queen and her ministers at the

the Queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the Provisional evernment, 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 surgly of the first importance; the truth or falsity of the protance; the truth or falsity of the protance and concluded as follows: We are unable to protect ourselves without 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 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 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:

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-with transmitted, and from which it eems 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 promoted by this Govern-ment," he and the Senate were mis-

"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 Hono-lulu 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 represent-ing 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 pro-gress of the islands.' He further says: 'The destiny and future interest of the United States in the Pacific ocean clearly indicate who at no dis-tant day must be responsible for the government of these islands. One of two courses seems absolutely neces-sary 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 pro-tectorate over the islands."

"These declarations certainly show his disposition and condition of mind, which may be useful to recall when 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 stat-ing 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 circum-stances referred to, I desire to know how far the present Minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and prece-dents in contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

The President continues: "To a min-ister of this temper, full of zeal for an-nexation, 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 in-ternational rules and precedents, might be proved successful in accomplishing the great object in view, and we are quite prepared for the exul-tant 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 pro-tection 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 over the Government building at Honolulu, and our forces 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 remon-strances 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 annex-ation 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

4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a de-tachment 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 citi-zens 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 Govvernment of the islands or anybody else, so far as shown, except the Uni-ted States Minister. Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States was without justi-fication."

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 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 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 Provis-ional Government by ional 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 rep-resentation 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 unansward protest in band. with this unanswered protest in band, proceeded to negotiate with the Uni-ted 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 trace-able 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 pretexts 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. Be-lieving, therefore, that the United States could not under the circum-stances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputawithout justly incurring the imputa-tion of acquiring them by unjustifia-ble 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 Govern-ment, but in the present instance our duty does not in my onlyion and 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, with-out regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. an act of war, committed with the participation of the diplomatic repreentative of the United States, without the authority of Congress, the Government of a friendly and confid-ing 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 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 consent-ing 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

this report is surely of the first importance; the truth or falsity of the portance; the truth or falsity of the unable to protect ourselves without eport had not been investigated. I conceived it my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the Senate the 16th day of January, 1893, between the 1896 or 1897.

quiesced in a reference of the entire 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 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 culty. 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 land-ing 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 in-structions show, contemplate general amnesty to all those concerned in setting up the Provisional Govern-ment 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 in-formed 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 Pro-visional Government, while unfortunate 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 communica-tion with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Blount's report, evidence and statements taken by him in Hono-lulu, instructions given both Blount and Willis and correspondence con-nected with the affair in hand. Commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of Con-gress 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. Kawananakoa, 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 thempossible 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 sign shall be on the largest scale. selves into a committee to promote tion shall be on the largest scale.

A GREAT PLAN.

ANOTHER SCHEME ON FOOT FOR RESTORATION.

Hilo to be Seized, an Army to b 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 rived last Friday. This is the new Ornament.

It is proposed to seize in some way, which, it is said, the leaders The New Fall Goods 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 I fast sellers that there has not been time town will be fortified, government to call your attention to them through offices established, and the royal an "ad." 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 valient Mr. Cornwell is supposed to have been chosen.

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 rovalist, who in a moment of exhileration 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.

Will Have a New Residence.

Claus Spreckels has evidently faith in the future of San Fran-cisco 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 be 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 Ex-cellency .- 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

BENEON, SMITH & CO.,

Agents for H. I.

Agents for H. L.

New Advertisements.

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Purchasers will find everything worth having among our various lines, from the small inexpensive Silver Novelty at work ever since the steamer ar- to the handsome and expensive Jewel

Have proven such attractive pieces and

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

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

COME AND SEE US THIS

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WILL PAY CASH, FOR EITHER A large or small quantities of used Ha-waiian 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, green.... 2 cent, vermilion..... 2 cent, brown..... 2 cent, rose..... 2 cent, violet, 1891 issue..... 5 cent, dark blue..... 5 cent, ultramarine blue..... 1 00 6 cent, green.... 10 cent, black..... 10 cent, vermilion..... 5 00 12 cent, mauve 6 00 25 cent, purple..... 50 cent, red. \$1, carmine

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EXTRACTS FROM BLOUNT.

GULICK'S TURN TO SLANDER THE

REVOLUTION

Nothing Safe from His Malice-The Revolutionists Described as Con-

> victs and Vagrants-Restoration Recom-

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 phy-sicological principle or truth of the general harmony of mental and physical attributes.

This is his sketch of Kalakaua in contrast with the Thurston Cabi-

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 falled 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 inclido, as there seemed to be little incli-nation 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 occu-pled the buildings surrounding the Palace yard, and from safe point of vantage began a fusilade fatal to the kanaka, the missionaries themselves taking the greatest delight in "pick-ing them off" as Dole and the others of his lik 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 alacrity with which they seized the first opportunity to shoot him like a rat in a hale 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, houest 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 spoliations have been committed un-der 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 dis-tinguished members of their own pre-cious crew. clous crew.

The baid 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 which they enjoy in common with the

vulgar highwayman and his more gentlemanly prototype, the fillbuster. 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 was composed of a few loungers in the corridors of the building. Near the

close of the reading some twentyseven 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 surveill-once, deserters from merchant ships in port, and the like, only two or three being known as residents of the

The foregoing statement of facts can 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. Con-sequently, 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 com-plete 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 panie 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 respond-The houses on the water front were much damaged by the iron shower, but the number of casualties is unknown. Peixoto's

the island garrison, but accurate figures could not be procured. MONTEVIDEO, 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 Peixeto's men to capture Fort Villegagnon, formerly reported, about 200 men were killed.

men suffered heavy loss, as did also

The Chilean steamer Napoli has just been reported a total wreck near Victoria, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of the Province of Esperito Santo, 270 miles northeast 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 sugarplanter 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 Ha-walian matter is still—what next? The news from Honolula simply adds ridicule to the other weapons of public opinion against the President's policy.—Hartford

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. this reason it is of much importance that colds contracted at this season of

BENSON, SMITH & Co. Agents for H. I. FOR BLOUNT TO EXPLAIN. Mountain Meadow massacre hangs

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 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 fitbusters, made possible only by the active co-operation of the dated on the 13th and 14th very large of the latter by Mr. Charles Nordhoff, Joab's fault. If civilization goes the basis of his report was given 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 trust-worthy 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 284 and 285 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 pre-tend to doubt there.

Then following a long quotation taken verbatim from the statement canal treaty, which had a few of Mr. C. T. Gulick to Blount, months previously been negotiated 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 285. 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 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 satisfactory explanation would be gladly received by a

HAWAIIAN-BOBN 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 Hawalian 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 Hono-lulu, 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 Joah, 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 dous of leucate throats and lungs.

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 improvidently 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. 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 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 syndi- attention cates 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 Ameri-

can 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.

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from pa rents 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.

RD. L. Williams, of Mrs. Jas W. Kirk,
Alma, Neb. I give it Daughters' College,
to my children when Harrodsburg, Ky. I
troubled with Croup have depended upon to my children when Harrodsburg, Ky. I troubled with Croup have depended upon and never saw any it in attacks of Croup preparation act like with my little daught. It is simply mitter, and find it an investigate. valuable remedy

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee'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, diph-theria and the dangerous inflammaSim Advertisements

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Original and Only Genuine, COLDS,

ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Vice Chanceller 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 swort to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAT of EVERY KIND, afords a calm, refreshin sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY.

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

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcusta-states; "Two loses completely clear me of DIARRIGEA."

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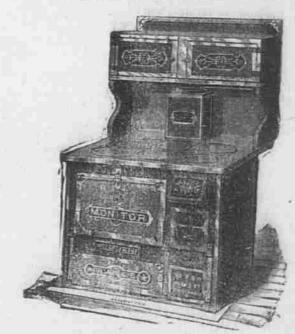
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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Did you swear off yesterday? The Warrimoo left at I o'clock

vesterday. There were a great many native

inaus vesterday. 1894 came in with with an im-

mense 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

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

William Wond, resigned.

twenty-four hours last Thursday. Frank K. Archer, the newly-appointed district magistrate of Ewa,

morning. Frank Tozo 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 vesterday's matches.

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

The Pekin is due today from China and Japan. She is thought apparently sober. Washington, who to have some five or six hundred is known to be a drinking man, was tons of New Year freight for the warned that if he did not go on Manoa school. Chinese merchants here.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen went crab fishing at Sans Souci vesterday. About sixty or ing at a house on Queen street, seventy-five crabs were the spoils of the day's labors.

Mr. S. Fujii, the Japanese Consul-General, kept spen 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. Warri- the house at the point of a pistol, moo 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 lover asleep, was seized with a trip to San Francisco. The men desire for revenge on him, for beat- Maud Baldwin returned by the were working all day yesterday, and the ship was fully inspected by Woolbridge, who is to decide on the day of sailing. It is room, she struck Washington, most probable that the ship will while 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 ev-

ening. Several places were decorated in | with a deadly weapon. honor of the coming year. The flag pole at the engine house on Union street had a score of Japanese lanhoisted to its top, and they presentthey 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, luaus 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

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, Democrate 52. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 28.

The Constitutional Convention will be composed of Republicans and had wanted to get rid of him 110; Democrats 65. Bartlett's for some time. This seemed a plurality over Maynard for the Court of Appeals is 101,064.

... Armstin printing of the GARETTE

A MOST COLD-BLOODED DEED,

Mrs. Vina King Tries to Murder Her Colored Lover.

HIT WITH A PICKAXE WHILE ASLEEP.

The hx-stewarders of the S. N. Castle Attempts to Kill George Washington, a Special Policeman-A Miraculous veape from Death.

New Year's Day was not a specially happy one for Mrs. Vina King, the former stewardess of the bark-A. Kauhi has been appointed entine S. N. Castle, and George deputy sheriff of Ewa, in place of Washington, a special policeman and the paramour of the King Along the Hamakua coast, Ha- woman. For absolutely no reason, waii, 1.81 inches of rain fell during 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 will take the cath of office this his head is harder than the average

> 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 Manos 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 duty at midnight, he would be discharged, and he promised faithfully to do so.

The King woman has been liv-Frank," ever since leaving her position on the Castle. Yesterday merning 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 and then started in to abuse the 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 ing her. She went out into the vard, and procured a sharp pointed pick-axe. Coming back into the he was sleeping, the pic 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 than 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

Dr. Wood, the physician sum-moned, found Washington very dangerously wounded. The sharp pointed axe had struck just below the left temple, and glanced off, ternsed a very gay appearance as 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 in the interests of the San Francase, 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 February. Meantime they will beat her at all, but did drive her out of the house. He lay down to the recipients of a complimentary sleep, and the next thing he knew is now at the Queen's Hospital in each of these accomplished artistes a precarious condition.

The attempted murder is one of the most cold-blooded in the police | certs would be hailed with satisfacannals 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 good chance, and in her rage at his striking her she attempted his mur-

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 Depart-

NATIVE SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Quarterly Exhibition Held at Ka waiahae 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, Lunalilo Home, Waikikikai, Maunakiekie and Kakaako. The Manoa and Pauca 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

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 kept by a man called "Russian 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. King woman. She says that he This fact will give strength and slapped her, and beat her and drove | courage to the church, which has her out of the house. He then had a hard time for several years

PERSONALS.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and Miss

Miss Helen Wilder has returned from her World's Fair trip. S. F. Graham, of the Club Sta-

bles, 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. W. O. Aiken, first prize (American Mrs. Dr. Myers is a sister of Mrs. dag pin), 8 feet 10; inches: A. H. Crook, second prize (gold knot pin), 8 feet 9 inches. Myers spent several months here more than a year ago. They now w. O. Aiken, 7 feet 9 inches. No expect to remain in Honolulu permanently.

Lieut. W. R. Rush, U.S N., and 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 cisco 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 probably visit the Volcano and be benefit at the Opera House, as a she had tried to murder him. He movement is on the tapis to tender a benefit before their departure.

The prospect of two more contion by the public during the present dearth of amusements.

Chamberlain's Colie, Cholera and Diarrheea Remedy.

When troubled with pain in the stomach, bilious colic or diarrhesa 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.

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

HOLIDAY SPORTS AND CELEBRATIONS.

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

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 Paia 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 coterie that stood between the altar rail and the two beautiful arches that spanned the aisles, was composed of the bride, charming in composed of the bride, charming in the purity of white mull, her maid of honor, Miss Claire Gregory, the bridesmaid, Miss Ida Campbell, the bridesmom, 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, per-formed this his first correspondent. formed 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 pres-ent 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 refresh-ments, congratulations and the viewing of the many elegant and costly gifts completed the story of an occa-sion forever memorable to Mr. and Mrs. Zumwalt.

CELEBRATIONS, SPORTS, LUAU AND CHRISTMAS TREE.

During Xmas afternoon, the second field day of the Makawao Athletic Association occurred on the pole 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 celebra-

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 1 inch.

Event No. 4-Standing broad jump. Event No. 5-Running high kick.

Event No. 6-120 yards hurdle race. Three hurdles 2 feet 10 inches high. Miss Jane Hare, will be married B. D. Baldwin, first prize (gold pen today at St. Andrew's Cathedral. and holder); S. N. Belle, second prize (garnet 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 Paia and Hamakua teams did not put in an appearance.

Event No. S.—Running hop, step and jump. W. O. Aiken, first prize (silver ink bottle), 38 feet 3 inches;

D. C. Lindsay, second prize (silver whist counters), 36 feet 7 inches. Event No. 9—Pole vault. D. Rough,

first prize (gold wishbone pin), 5 feet 8 inches; W. O. Alken, second prize (jeweled necktie clasp), 5 feet 6 inches, Event No. 10—Three-legged race. A. H. Crook and S. N. Belle, first prize (gold collar buttons). Time, 131 seconds.

seconds.

Event No. 11—Putting the 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)-lb.

shot. B. D. Baldwin, first prize (silver rule), 28 feet 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; D. C.

Lindsay, second prize (gold locket),
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 (sliver 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 8 inches; S. N. Belle, second prize (silver match box), 17

feet 6] inches. Event No. 14—Sack race. 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 flasco; the Hamakuapoko team failed to put in an appearance, of their heaviest men. The solid and strong Paia team pulled the weak up telephone No. 88.

Makawao team (picked up on the grounds) very quickly. Prizes, six handsome sliver badges with mono-

After the events, Miss Mary Alexander, of Haiku, most graciously pre-sented the \$100 worth of prizes to the athletes, and herself in turn was presented with a handsome silver and

sented with a manisome silver and ivery 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. F. Pogue; the starter, S. E. Taylor, and the clerk of the course, A. Hocking.

When the cool mountain wind began

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. Alex-ander. It was an inviting, old-fashioned luau, whose tempting viands, spread on Hawaiian mats under the mellow light of the veranda lanterus, 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, Kriss 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 dollbaby. Well, it was, all in all, a most lelightful holiday.

A SURPRISE PARTY AT WAILUKU.

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

Piano Solo Miss L. Cunningham Recitation..... W. Grother Miss R. Enos Vocal Solo. Banjo Solo Miss L. Cunningham .W. Grother Vocal Solo ... Duet (vocal). Misses Cunningham and Moore

"Auld Lang Syne" ended this for-mality, and afterwards caucing, games and refreshments filled out a most charming social event. Weather: Delightful, with showers

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION. A Gala Day at the Association Parlors.

now and then.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association never looked so pretty as they did yesterday The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperanee 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 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. Schiozie, 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:

Professor Berger. Piano Solo... Mandolin and Guitar Duet

Flute Solo..... Mr. L. Barsottl. 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 b.), Kane (2 b.), Biscoe (p.), Cole comment is necessary.

Today also marks the first appearance of the Semi-Weekly lows: 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 can be had made to order at 116

REPORTED ALL WELL ON

But Late News From Fiji Tells a Different Tale.

CASE OF MEASLES FROM VANCOUVER.

The Warrimon, on Her Last Trip, Said to Have Had a Case Break Out Four Days After Leaving Sritish Columhis 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

According to the reports received, 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 visitors partook of the collation of Remond Grove the passengers chicken, salads, cake, coffee, fruit hurried to the grounds in the rear candies, etc., served by the ladies 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

There were no extraordinarily good plays during the whole game, except that Mesers. 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

The players were: Kamehameha-Ruevsky (l. f.), Meheula (p.), Bridges (c.), Pahau (2 b.), Cummings (s. s.), Lindsey (1 b.), H. Wise (3 b.), Kasnoi (c.

f.), Koki (r. f.). Philadelphia and Adams-Minster (c. f. and c.), Miller (r. f.), King (l. f.), Brown (c.), Eilers (1 (3 b.), Knight (s. s.).

The score by innings was as fol-Kams. . . . 4 1 7 3 4 1 0 3 1-24 Phils. 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 - 4

Time of the game, 1hr, 40min. Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs by mailing them copies of the HAWAHAN GA-ZETTE and DAILY ADVERTISES.

Home-made cake, mayonsiso dressing and Parker house rolls Beretania street.

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 con-tinues with great loss to life and prop-The big naval engagement to come will decide how long this will

A semi-official dispatch which has been received here from the beleaguer-ed capital says that after a heavy canen captual says that after a newly cal-monading on Saturday the loyalist forces captured the Island of Bon Jesus, in Blo 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

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 crews of vessels bought in this

ecuntry re-enlisted for fighting pur-

The Prendergast Trial,

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.-The defense in the Prendergast case will rely on the fact that the jury was allowed to sep-arate 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 sensa-

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. Chricato, Dec. 21.—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 same. Drs. Spray and Bluthardt, medical experts, both declared they believed the prisoner

Miscellanous.

The Kearsarge has been ordered to San Domingo to protect American interests. The reason was late ad-vices to the effect that an effort had been made to assassinate President , Heureaux.

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

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

Wm. Kreling, the owner of the real Opera House of San Francisco.

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 sey has gone. Since Blythe's death, \$1,200,000 has been received, of which \$240,000 was required for expenses, and only \$100,000 remains in Court. The Public Administrator is trying to

locate the balance. John McNulty, 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 em-plowers, who had become a robber and had been sent to prison by Pink-

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 Demo-crats are now pushing Utah's claims to Statebood, and to give the Mov-

ions a State government. The Bi-metallic Congress has de cided 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 sned by President Cleveland, Secre-

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 Alen, who declined the position. He is one of the Mugwumpe, and gets one of the highest gifts in Cieveland'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

Poverty and starvation still flourish in the big cities of America. It will cost Chicago \$1,000,000 to feed its

A bridge in course of construction over the Ohio river at Louisville, fell 110 feet into the joy 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

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 588 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 revolu-tion. The Department of Sicily has refused to pay any more taxes to the

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

MORE PLOTS.

THE ROYAL STANDARD TO BE RAISED AT WASHING TON 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 Holomua 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 tion by announcing that any verdict 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, Trousseau, Godfrey Brown and J. O. Carter. What the rest of the programme is, the ADVER-TISER 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 acwaiian Islands. It is from the facile pen of Colonel C. L. Mac-Arthur, 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 general exhibits will be placed with all classes of the people. It is safe to say, therefore, that his presentation of the facts is most accurate and unbiassed. 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 purtary 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

tion 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 reproduced it simultaneously with its New York contemporary through the courtesy and kindness of Colonel MacArthur, and of John A. Sleicher, editor.-Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

starving poor during this winter. In
Pittsburg 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 in--and that the country has a right A dispatch from Washington states to know what its Chief Executive that John T. Irish, of San Francisco, has been appointed naval officer of that city. The place pays \$5000 s year, with nothing to do.

TO BE MADE AT THE MID WINTER 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 guar-

To His Excellency S. B. Dole, Min-ister of Foreign Affairs, etc.,

Siz:-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 Ha-wallan 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 barged and Hawaiian products, curios, photos, etc., will be sold.

In order to give life and attractivenest

to the exhibit it is proposed to construct it 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 The cyclorema 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

3. A village of grass and eccount leaves, to the number of about ten houses and Reading Room Association by will be constructed.

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

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

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

It is proposed to make a speciality of Hawalian coff-e and food products here. This is a concession to Mr. Tom May and Allan Herbert, under the personal management of the latter. A main exhibition ball 50 by 35

feet, with a ten foot verands on three sides has been constructed in which all

7. A live fish aquarium is being constructed for the exhibition of Hawalian 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 maneating shark not less than ten feet

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

She will take a number of native assistants with her for this purpose. An exhibition hall is being con-structed in which Hawaiian singing, ancient and modern, chanting meles, etc.

will be shown. 10. Accommodations for a band-stand of the shell model similar to the one in Golden Ga'e park has been constructed. of Mariano Camacho, deceased: 11. All employes will live on the grounds-sleeping and eating accommo-

dations for sixty people being provided. The Company has the right to netall 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

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 It is the desire and aim of the Com-

pany to make the exhibit thoroughly entative of the country of to-da well as of its uncient character, and for this purpose every effort will be made to draw a sharp contrast between the exhibits illustrating ancient and modern It is manifest from the foregoing de-

scription that the cost and running expenses of the exhibit will be very large.

The Company does not, however, ask

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 can-

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

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

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 ensign; samples of Hawaiian orders and decorations, etc. mission; Treaties with toreign countries Interior Office —Maps, weather statis-tics, etc., License forms. Reports, laws,

literature Finance Department .- Forms of bonds, paper money, Post Office money orders, postage stamps, coins, tax books, maps

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 : tates Government at Chicago, in which exhaustive representa-

tion of the busine-s 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 Govern ment, 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 C mpany, that it has been endeavoring to make arrangements for the employ-ment of a band at the fair, but so far owing apparently to political influence such arrangements have not been com-

If the Government will grant the Government band a leave of absence to go to the Fair, the Company will pay all the travelling and living expenses to and from and at the Fair tor 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

L. A. THURSTON.

The following books have been received by the Honolulu Library

Library Exhibit.

"Micah Clarke," by A.Conan Coyle.
"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.

of shorter fern trunks.

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

Tuckley.

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

"The Last Tenant," by B. L. Far-

jeon.
"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

"Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. Outram Tristram.
"Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.1 1887 to 1892.

Administrator's Sale of Real Es ate.

PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY CON-I ferred 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 Honololu, Island of Oahu, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described property, belonging to the Estate

All that piece or purcel of land situate at Kaakopus, between Fort Street and Emms Street, Honolulu, rearly opposite the East end of Kukni Street, described as follows: Beginning at the South corner of this lot, that is at the West corner of Kiheipua land, from which the Government Survey Station on Ponch-bowl lies ** 85, 45 E true meridian, thence running N 50, E (magnetic 1871) 85.5 feet along Kibeipua; thence N 38, W 66 feet; thence S 48.30 W 81 3 feet to the South corner of Kibelpus lot; thence S 32, E 40 feet along Abuli lot; thence 38.30, E 24.5 feet along Makanahele hele to the place of beginning, (all said bearings being magnetic) containing an area of 5435 square feet; (surveyed by C. J. Lyons, 1871) said land being a portion of Apana 1, Royal Patent 142, Land Commission Award 1592 to Kano.

Dated December 21, 1891 J. ALFRED MAGOON, Administrator Estate Mariano Camacho 3568 1510-2=

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A LOT OF Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

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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.

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King Street.

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- AND AT THE -Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Marketare horoughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Rerigerator. Meat so treated retains all its Juley Ingerator, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freely-killed meat.

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Begs to announce to his friends and the

That he has opened the above Sa loon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Compe-tent Okef de Cuisine

- THE FINEST GRADES OF -Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time. -One of Bronswick & Balke's-

Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the case can participate. fifts-q

NOTICE.

Smoker's Sundries

A T THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the HUMUULA STATION COMPANY
held this day, the following officers were elected
for the easyling year:
August Haneberg
Armin Haneberg
Zd. Suhr.
Becrutary and Treasurer.
Armin Haneberg.
BD. HUHR. Secretary.
Honolulu, November 50th, 1898.
1508-4

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BENSON SMITH & CO TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

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Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks...... #,000,000 Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

-OF HAMBURG .-Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reicksmarks. Capitalibnir Re-Insurance Companies

The unders good General Agenta of the allows two companies for the Hawatian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and versels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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panies, viz:

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Boildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1556-19

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company -OF BERLIN-

FORTUNA

Ceneral Insurance Company, -OF REBLIN-The above Insurance Companies have cetab-lished a General Agency here, and the under eigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Daugers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Raies, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

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-OF DRESDEE-Having established an Agency at Honoiziu to the Hawailan Islands, the undersigned Genera Agents, are authorized to take

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

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£11,141,394 1 1 1,216,736 1 10 £2,794.012 9 7

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other. ED. HOPPSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Isl.

yout for the Hawallandlelands

WILLIS INSTRUCTIONS.

WHAT HE WAS TOLD TO DO BY CLEVELAND.

NO FORCE TO BE USED.

The Conditions Under Which Liliuo kalant Expected Her "Great and Good Friend" to Fut Her on the Throne.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The original instructions to Willis, dated October 18, 1896, conform closely to the views set forth in the message. Wilhis is informed of the withdrawal of the annexation treaty by the President and of the President's desire to send's trusted representative to Ha-waii to investigate the causes of the co-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
Wills, "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 vill, 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 Gov-ernment, depriving them of no right or privilege.

'Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this policy, you will advise the Executive of the Provis-ional 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 author-

"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

Gresham telegraphed Willis, through a dispatch agent at San Francisco, under date of November 24th: "Your telegrams are embarrassing. 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, WASH-IXOTON, December 3, 1833.—Your dis-patch received by steamer on the 25th of November seems to call for addi-tional instructions. Should the Queen refuse to assent to the written condiions, you will at once inform her that the President will rease Interposition in her behalf; and while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore her as sovereign of the Constitutional Gov-ernment of the Islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the Queen's unqualified agree-ment 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 prescrip-tion or punishment for what has been

"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.

done in the past by those setting up

or supporting the Provisional Govern-

"Should the Queen ask whether, if she accordes 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 con-ditions 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 dis-patches, part of which have already been published.

vember 8, 1868, 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 as-sassination, and that the following Monday he would insist upon her going to the legation. He reported the town in a state of excitement.

telegram of November 16th, Which called out the changed instrucos from the State Department "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 Minaster Willis reports that Damon, Minister of Finance, had called to detail the remors of trouble on the mor-row, Kalakada's birthday.

"In view of these factal" says Willis, "I thought it proper in an infor-mal 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 con-sent of all factions, to say that mob violence would not be allowed during the interval,"

In transmitting the Hawaiian cor-respondence to the House of Repre-sentatives President Cleveland said: "In compliance with the resolution of the House I bereby transmit Blount's report, with copies of the instructions given to Albert S. Willis, representave of the United Stales now in the Hawaiian Islands, and also the correspondence since the 4th day of March, 1889, 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 Min-ister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1883, because in my opinion the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with public inter-

The dispatch of November 16, 1898, 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, 1889, and is brought down to Admiral Ir-win'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 in-structions to Minister Willis, which was insisted upon by Boutelle. The House finally agreed to this, and im-mediately 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 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 ob-

ection 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 to-morrow. 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 De-partment in famishing 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 pubic instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, 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 ite 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 es-tablishment of monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the republic and cannot be too comptly or emphatically reprob-

Cockran's resolution was as follows: "Whereas, It appears from the sessage of the President that an attempt has recently been made by the Executive Department of the Government to effect a change in erritorial limits of the United States without any consultation with the House of Representatives, and without making any stipulation or pro-vision 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 as-serted and defined; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the r powers, privileges and duties of the House of Representatives on all questions and proceedings effecting or indving the territorial lutegrity 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 ch recommendations for the defense of the same as may seem prompt and expedient."

Queen Lill's Version.

After the coup is over, After old Dole's undone, There will be heaps of pol, Purchased with Spreckels' mon.; Cleveland will never fail me, Willis will see me through, I shall be wearing my erownlet, After the coup.

-N. Y. Tribune.

Her probable truth is that Menister Will a need above he got to Hawaii that folgot and murepresented the matter to exercise and Cleyeland had misrepresended to no bein - Chartford Post.

RIDICULE FOR GROVER.

Hoar Discusses the Hawaiian Matter in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.- The Ha waiian question was disposed of for the present in the Senate when, after ours of argument, the message and the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee was rected to inquire and report whether irregularities and, if so, what irregumatic or other intercouse between the United States and Hawaii, in relation to the recent revolution on the isl ands.

the Hawaiian question. He reviewed the events in Hawaii up to the inau-guration of Cleveland and said: There took place a certain transaction which suggested to the American the question, 'who is the United States of America, who represents, in great national and international affairs, its purpose, its bonor, its policy as to oreign relations?"

ment 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 be 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 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

Watchman-How if he will not stand? Dogberry-Why, then take no note

the message of the President and the Information sent in response to Hoar's resolution some days ago were ordered

tee on Foreign Relations, submitted

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

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

on Foreign Relations, today intro-duced a bill as to provisional govern-ments. 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 con-sent 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

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

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 unintentionally. Knowing what was expected of him he may have been too anxious to fulfill expectations.

-S. F. Call.

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

McCreary, Chairman of the For-eign Affairs Committee, gave notice that he was assured that within ten days after reconvening two days

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

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY ABOUT US.

Hoar then addressed the Senate on

The question of the legality of the proceedings as to Blount's appoint-

of him, but let him go.
The quotation evoked laughter.
At the conclusion of Hoar's remarks

printed and referred to the Committee n Foreign Relations.

Morgan, chairman of the Commit-

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 pa-pers and administer oaths to wit-

Morgan explained the purpose of the

Senator Morgan.

Morgan, chairman of the Committee

"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 of

It is not necessarily a question of veracity between the two men. One

The Latest.

would be given for consideration of Hawaiian affairs.

Not an Inch of a Queen.

Queen Lil isn't yet on her throne, She can't say her crown is her own: She may fret and may pout, But she still remains out, For she can't seize her sceptre alone. - Chicago Times.

Opinions from the Fastern Publications Relating to the Hawalian 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 in-famy. 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 ig-nore the peremptory call of Congress. He prefaces his message of yesterday, not, as is customary, with a straight-forward 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

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 in-tentions," 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 in Mr. Cleveland's own language of his argument for his policy of infamy, render-ed 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 un-derstands.

permitted.

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 devalved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly relin-quish to her constitutional authority." There is not a scintilla of evidence anywhere that the Provisional Gov-erument had devolved upon the Presi-dent 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 acknowledge a mistake. His Hawaiian message is an elaborate de-fense of what by the very process of desending 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 des-cribed as "the people," meaning that seanty 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 mon-archy by the "good offices" of this republic, the setting up of the preposterous Hawailan queen upon her mimic throne would add the absurdity of opera bouffe diplomacy to the flagrant stuitification 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 Hawatian imbroglio will impress neither Congress nor the people favora-bly. He tnakes 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 Uhited 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 ence of the neparchy. He still fails to demonstrate that hair moved by patriotic influences or guided by a knowledge of the principles of American stutecraft.

The New York Becorder says: In his message on the subject to Congress

PRESS COMMENTS. President Cleveland laid down the scepter of his dictatorship and recog-nized the fact that under the organic law of the Republic there is a department of Government codepartment 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 con-sidered by myself and colleagues. Your assurances 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 phys-ical assistance from without.

"Your suggestions and ingenious proposition in regard to the manner in which a force of men men might be brought here are none the less appreclated, and to you and the many supporters of our cause, I tender the sin-cerest thanks of this Government. "I have the honor to be, Sir, your

obedient servant, SANFORD B. DOLE, President and Minister of Foreign

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 kid-napping 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 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

A Commission to Hawaii.

Speculation is in progress as to whether the Senatorial Committee may not find it necessary to go to Hawall 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 gentle-man. 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 pioneers who are trying to clear a way for Cleveland out of his present situation.

WHARF AND WAVE

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Olympia mads 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, 214 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 Honololu 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

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 deplomacy aucceed in its sinister purpose .-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Daily Advertises 50c. per month, sentence.

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 Koolau. 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

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

ing 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.

& Ker Milling Co., intends spend-

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 Midwinter Fair. The artistes will be greatly missed by the Honolulu public, whom they have charmed by their voices during their stay

This office has moently added to its equipment a handsome roll-top desk, which was imported for us by Mr. T. W. Hobron. These deaks are made specially for the caligraphy, 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 deek like any ordinary deak.

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

POSEIGN MAIL SERVICE.



Streamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, on the following dates, 22

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SEIPPING INTELLIGRACE

ARREVALS.

Transact. Dec. 20 Sour James Matte, Hagitrid, from Kapan. Sent Mary E Foster from Labalita.

WESSESSAY, Dec. 27. , C & S S Arawa, Strart, S days 13 hours from Variotic D C.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30. O. S. O. S. S. Oceani, Smith, from San

Francisco, Since Kanla, Thompson, from Walanae, Walking and Metudea. Size W.C. Hall Singerson, from Mawali Star James Rance, Hagland, from

SATTROAY, Dec. 10. O S S Australia, Buodistry, from San

Sonr Kilmbale, Change from Katas. Stor Kaala, Thompson from Groun

Star Kawaisa Iron Kodan. Simp Cambre Camero, from Mari. Simp Moloin Middregor from Molokal. Simp Leipna Weitharth, from Olowalt.

STREAM Dec. 31. Story Watshiele, Strythe, from Hama-

Storr Junier Maker, Hagiund from Ka-C.A. S. S. Warringer. Petry, 15% days from Spilner, via Fiji. Schr Ka Mci. Iron Hamakun.

Morning Jan. L. Some Puls. Peterson, from Kehalia. Schr Halvakala Iron Mani.

DEPARTURES.

Transact, Dec.25. Some Walassale, Smythe, for Labaina and or Kines. Garks for Kati and Ha-

Stor Pele, Petersen, for Kekaha.
Stor Pele, Petersen, for Kekaha.
Stor Iwalani, Freeman, for Navinwil.
Educes and Hunald.
Stor Mikahala Chaher, for Kapa.
Stor Mokali, McGregor, for Myloka.
Stor Cardine, Camerod, for Mani.
Stor Eawalant for Koolan.
Stor Eawalant for Koolan.

Solir Sarah and Eliza for Knolan.

WEISSISS, Dec. 27. Simily A Commins, Nellson for Epolan C a S S Arawa, Smart, for Sydney. Am the Imparel Schmidt for San Fran-

Start Klinger Box. Everyor, for Habitan nd monomia. Stor Lebus. Whesharth for Olowalu. Stort Hawall, Fitzgerald, for Paschau, likasat and Optala. Stort Kaala. Thempson, for circuit of

Storr James Makes, Harlund, for Kapas Schr Mary E Foster, for Labaira Ger bk J C Pflager, Wolters, for San

Francisco. Schr Mile Morris for Koolan. Schr Sarah and Eliza for Koolan.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28. Sobr Molwahine from Hamakus. Stmr Kania, Thompson, from Kahuku.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29. Stmr James Makes, Hagiand for Ka-Stor Kauls, Thompson, for Waisnae, Makmens, Kabuku and Punalty. Safferary, Dec. 30.

C and C & S Oceanic, Smith, for Yokobame and Hongkong. Mostax, Jan. L.

CASS Warringo, Perry, for Vancon-

00 MM

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY. Start J A Commins, Nellson, for Koo-

W.G. Hall, Simerson, for Mani and Star Mikahala, Chancy, for Kanai, at

Sone Iwalani, Freeman, for Hanamanin and Klisnes, at 5 p m. Some Chanding, Cameron, for Mani, at Stmr Mokolfi, McGregor, for Molekist, at

p.m., Schr-Kawallam for Koolan. Schr-Sarah and Elira for Koolan. Schr-Mile Morris for Koolan. Schr-Mahimahi for Wandins.

ATTEM DAY GAME BUT DEFINED OF

NAMES ADDRESS.

S F S Philadelphia, Sanker, Calles II S.S. Arbams, Nelson, from Labalita, H.D.M.S. Chanagion, Rooke, cruise, H.L.J.M.S. Namowa, Togo, Japan.

AUTOCKASTRON. C A S S Michaell, Statz Spilings, Am 18tt Autolia, Ward, Pupet Sound, Am 18t C D Bryant, Jacobson, San Fran, Am 18t no Goo C Perbins, Mass, San Fran Haw his Marine Ala, Smith, San Francisco Ani chima S U Winfer, McNeill, San Fran-Ani his Colinia, Barkus, Departure Bay, Am birt Planter, Dow from San Francis Am birt S N Gostle, Hubbard, San Fran An hir Certon, Cathorn, San Francisco, An subr Alloy Couke, Penhadow, Paget S.

PORRIGH VESSEL- FACELLE Testals. Ger bit Narribins. Liverpool Die 20-30 packages of merchandise for here. Brisk Villara Liverpool Die 20-30 packages of merchandise for here. She bit Galresson Hongkang Nov 1-12 Am bit Discovery S.F. Dec 29 Comber 18th, and resumed her voy-cer of Temperchare S.F. (Hillo) Jan 15 age from this port to Victoria, B. P.M.S.S. China. San Fran. Jan 25 Haw bit Helen, Dever-16th Novi N.S.M. (C., at 12:30 p. M. yesterday. Hill Scarch. Books 18th Dec 31 The Occidental and Oriental S. Am bit Scagti Port Gamble Dec ti Am bit Scagti Port Gamble Dec ti Am bit My Winkelman NSW Jan 3-3 Ger bit J C Ginde. Liverpool Mar 1-10 Bt ship Easternit (set Nov 25) NSW Jan 1-3 Am sch Aloba San Fran Jan 10 Japanese and S7 Cl
Haw hit Andrew Weich San Fran Jan 10
Am het W G Irwin San Fran Jan 10
Am het W G Irwin San Fran Jan 10
Am het Lurinse SF (Hillo) Jan 14
Ger 5k J C Glade Liverpool Apr 1-10
B M S S Monowal Colorde Jan 11
B M S S Monowal San Fran Jan 18
a cargo of sugar for

PASSENGERS.

ABBUTALS

From Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., per S.S. Arawa, Dec 27—Mr and Mrs McDonaid. Mrs Gower and child. Mrs Feswelling and child. Mr and Mrs White Mrs.J B Castle and child. Capt and Mrs.J Stott Mr Brachman, Dr and Mrs Capton, Master White, him steerage, and 24 passengers in transit. From Hawali and Mann, per stmr W G Hall, Dec 25—Bishop Willis, H M Whit-ney, Jr. J Jurgensen, wife and J children, T Bartow T & E Amalu. Dr McGattpan, E P Chapin, Mrs S W Kawewshi, Isaac Loes, Eleaner Laparus, Miss Mabel, Kaili and 41 deck And \$2 deck.

And #I deek.

From San Francisco, per O & O S S Oceanic, Der 28-Honolenia-16 Kunst, E N Chapman, Miss Harriet Wangh, Yotohama-Edward N Stow, K Nesowa, F Tamagneh, Ree W H Hutson, Mrs Holsen, H Hokan, J E Drake, G F Smithers, Architáhop Denis Latias, Ees E E McAlpine, Mrs McAlpine, E C McAlpine, Mrs McAlpine, Chus H Tetta, Primos Wolkersky, Hutsking-Plog Yan Wan, C Andre de la Porte, T Andre de la Porte, Wos Ching and servant, David Kerr, Ho Shen Chre, Chus F Frospilin, Chun Quan, Kee, Miss Linwood, Shanghai-Miss E F Swinney, M D. Honolulu to Yokohamawinner M.D. Honolulu to Yokohama— B Schamfler Honolulu to Hongkour—H Evans, Mrs Evans,

From Kanal, per steamer Iwalani, Der G-W A Smith wife and child and 4 on

From Katist, per stmr Mikabala, Dec 30 -U Boile and wife 0 H Willis and wife, Christian Contact, Miss Annie Lorell, A Cockburn, E.M. Kaalhus, and N on deck. From Spiner, per CA S S Watrimoo. Der R.—A. Swenson, Mr. and Mrs John-stone, J Wildridge and A. Arther, 15 pas-sengers in transit.

M.J. Coursen, S.F. Graham, A. Haus, Mrs. A. carry it to Samon. Jaeger, Dr. Robe, P. M. pers and wife, D. Nooism J W Short, Jacob Smith Rithard Stafford Miss Ida Stafford W B Starkey. Mins Helen Wilder, G P Wilder, A P Wil liams, A. L. Williams, B. L. Welcott, Scholz, C.S. Bradford, and D. strerage.

DEPARTURES

For Mani and Hawaii, per spar Kinan, Der 28-Fer Volkande: J C Mikzbelson, Mrs Gerber, Miss Gerber, Miss A Cahill, Wayports: Rt Fer Bishop of Honorisis K Cakins, Dr E J Nichols J Eenton, H Judd, Wilder Wight, E Dowsett, S K Kane, C H Doyle, C Creighton, J E Miller, G K Wilder, Misses Kinkraka and 40 on

For Kanal, per start Mikahala, Dec. 98-Mrs J Kaze, Miss Exac, Miss Dirkson, J Lane, E L Kanai, Miss A Kealoha, E Orm-stepd, H Wolters, H Antonsen, C Soits and wife. Miss J Smith.

For Mani, per stmr Clandine, Der. 26-P Baldwin, Bro Pellx, Bro Alfred, Mrs Betters, Mrs E F Ward T Morie. For Fig. per S S Arawa, Dec 25—Gen collide, For Sydney—steerage: J A Ham-ton and J A Burn

For Vannorver, B. C., per C & S S War-land, Jan 1 - Sterage: E Kiesel and J D

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bli Irmgard, Dec 25-0 Brewer & Co. 15556 bags sugar; F A Schaefer & Co. 550 bags sugar; Theo H Davies & Co. 5555 bags sugar; Total 19.556 bags (1.851.855 lbs) sugar; bomestic value, 857,858.35.

For San Francisco, per bk J C Přiczer, Dec 27—H Hacazed & Co, so tales (1 141-180 bs.) wool and 12,490 bags sugar, M S Grinbanus & Co, 12,820 bags sugar, domestic value, \$99,905.25.

For Vancouver, B. C., per C. A. S.S. Warrimoo. Jan. 1—Sun. Wo. 2. boxes betel feaves. M.S.Grinbann: & Co., 1700 hags rice.

BOEN.

SMYTH-In this city, December 31, 1805, to the wife of Captain H. H. Smyth, a daughter.

BOYD-In this city, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1835, at 5:25 v. w., to the wife of E. S. Boyd, a soc.

MARSIED.

II-STEVENS— In this city, December 30, 1860, by Rev. H. H. Parker, James II to Kate Stevens.

KUHIA-MAHELONA-In this city Jun-uary I, 1894, by Esy H, H. Parker, William Kuhin to Emple K. Mahelona

MCNEO-In Los Angelles, Cal., Nov. 25 1865, David Munro, a mative of Canada, aged 43 years.

BRYANT-in Victoria, B. C., on Nov. 20, 1800, of spinal menigits, Mary Ann Bry-ant, aged 8 years and 7 months, young-est daughter of John and Jesse Bryant

WHARF AND WAVE

DIAMOND HEAD, Jan. 1, 10 P.M .-

lette commander, left San Fran expenses of the hall, lights and cisco December 23, 1893, at 2 r. M., decorations ate up more than the with twenty-nine cabin and twentyseven steerage passengers, and fif- receipts. teen bugs of mail. Had a rough | The hard rain in the first part of nelulu, December 30th, at 8 a. M.

The Canadian-Australian S. S. Warrimoo, Captain Perry, arrived the utmost. in port from Sydney on Saturday. Am schr Arms. SF(Ksh). Jan 4 night. She brought only a few packages of merchandise for here.

The Occidental and Oriental S. S. Oceanic left on Saturday with one hundred and thirty Asiatic, 43 Japanese and 87 Chinese, passen-

The barkentine Geo. C. Perkins Liverpoof Apr 1-10

Colorder Jan 11 is expected to leave tomorrow with
San Fran. Jan 18 a cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

The steamer Kinau is due tomorrow morning from the wind-

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

The steamer Iwalani is advertised to leave this afternoon for Hanamaulu 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 unload-

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-coppered.

... FROM THE COLONIES.

Short Items Taken From the Late Australian Papers.

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

Loxpox, Dec. 14 -It is believed in Washington that it is the desire of President Cleveland, after restoring ex-Queen Lillipokalani to the Hawaiian throne, that an Anglo-American protectorate over Hawaii should be established, ana-

hundred years not a single Chinese bank has suspended payment. Now that China is coming under the sway of western civilization we have no doubt it will have the same financial troubles as its more civilized banking brethren — Chamber's Journal.

Didn't Hear Hymn.

The tenor was sleeping peace-

"See if you canticle his neck a little," the soprano suggested. "I wouldn't duet," came from the first bass.

"If I can't make a better pun than that my name ain't Psalm." said the boy who pumps the organ. But he said it solo that none of them quartet.-Washington Capi-

The Daily ADVERTISES is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month.

SATURDAY'S BALL

Arrival of the Steamers Australia The Rain Interferes Greatly With the Attendance.

Saturday night's ball was not a Weather, clear; wind, light N. E. success financially. Only about The S. S. Australia, H. C. Houd- forty couples, were present, and the

bar coming out with a S. E. gale the evening was a great factor in until the 24th. At S P. M. the wind keeping people away. Those who shifted into the west, blowing hard were present had their ardor dampand raining, with a rough sea and ened by the water that came heavy N. W. swell. This weather | through the roof, and partly spoiled lasted until the 27th, when it the floor for dancing, but the machanged into the usual N. E. trades jority of them plucked up their and fine weather. Arrived at Ho- spirits after the rain had had its innings, and the balance of the evening was seemingly enjoyed to

> 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 of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by wiring of a power of sais contained in a certain mortgage dated the 5th day of February, A. D. 1882. Bade by LUKA (w) and PAOO (k) ber humband, of Homolain, Island of Oahn, to Robert McKibbin of said Homolain, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber III, folios 430, 488 and 437, the said Robert McKibbin mortgages in the office of the said special way. Mc Kibbin, mortgagee, intends to forecides said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said martgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of

the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be said at public ancilen at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street in said Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the Bith day of January, A. D. 1994, at 12 c/clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described with the public of the said mortgage. or interest when due.

ed, vis:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate
ta Habawale in said Housinin, consisting of two
tare parches and Knia and being a part of Apana
1 of Evyal Patent No. 1858, Land Commission
Award No. 1405 to Pibl Hills, and bounded and Award No. 1405 to Phil Hilli, and bounded and described as follows: Commenting at the market South corner adjoining Punkeaus's piece and Kotoin inne, and running N. 44 deg. E. 181 links along Kotoin inne, and running N. 44 deg. E. 181 links along Kotoin inne and Recockage, there N. 50 deg. W. 175 links along Kabina. S. 55 deg. W. 175 links along Kabina. S. 55 deg. W. 175 links along Kabina. S. 55 deg. W. 187 links along Armain. S. 118 links. S. 285 links. Separating the Minis. E. 118 links. S. 285 links. Separating the Minis. E. 118 links. Separating the Minis E. 118 links. Separating the Minis E. 118 links. Separating the Minister of the heirs. Apara to Initial point. Area 5-20 of an acre. and being the same promises that were inherited by the said Luka (w) from her alster Kacha opto to whom the same were conveyed by Kacha not (w) by deed dated March 30, 55%, and reported in the office of the said Migherian in Liber 39, on folios 175-6.

BUSERT MC KIEBER, Mostgages. ing her cargo of coal at the railroad

Torms cash. Deeds at expense of purch For further particulars apply to J. M. MONSAGRAD. Attorner for Mortgagee, Dated House Sto, December 30%, 1806. 2012-4

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

sengers in transci.

From Mand per stime Chanding Dec 31—
By Baldwin. Dec E. L. Hubblinson, wife and child. Ero Feirs. Ero Alfred G T Ford.

Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Kalko, Zenter, J. Neil, M. E. Ectter, W. Soste, L. B. Maynard, Land Chong, and S on deck.

From Sim Francisco, per S S Australia.

Dec 30—Miss A Bennder, J. G Anderson, Jr. Mrs. E. Bealdwin. Miss Mand Baldwin. E. Cartwight of Anderson, Mrs. E. Bealdwin. Miss Mand Baldwin. E. Cartwight of Anderson, Mrs. E. Bealdwin. Miss Mand Baldwin. E. Cartwight of Anderson, Mrs. E. Bealdwin. Sentence of Conference of Sentences and Mrs. Paris cable conference. He says he is prepared to lay a through cable and the moneyage for a house the will of said. Mrs. Districting him to reverse the policy of Angus. A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised the Washington Cabinet for the restoration of monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands.

Andley Cooke of Australia, will attend the Paris cable conference. He says he is prepared to lay a through cable and the moneyage for a house of the Miss Mand Endown. A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised to a certain muritage, dated the Sellar SacCanuli, his wife, all of Angus. A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised to the Washington Cabinet for the restoration of monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands.

Andley Cooke of Australia, will attend the Paris cable conference. He says he is prepared to lay a through cable and the moneyage for a house of a power of sale contained in a certain muritage, dated the first day of Angus. A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised to Charles the Washington Cabinet for the restoration of the under the Miss Washington Cabinet for the restoration of the United States Minister at Honolulu instructing him to reverse the policy of Angus. A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised the Washington Cabinet for the restoration of the United States Minister at Honolulu instruction of Angus. A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised the Washington Cabinet for the Hawaiian (Cartwight (A. D. 1899, made by A. E. EAUANULised the Washington Cabinet for the

when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, becoments and bereditaments in said mortgies contained and described will be sold at public author at the author room of Jas. F. Morran, on Queen street, in eard Honology, or WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1984, at 12 o'clock most of said day.

The property in said, mortgage is thus described, viz.

that an Anglo-American protectoral and bogous to the arrangement between the Powers in regard to Samou.

Disastrous floods have occurred in the Hawke's Bay district, Anckland New Zealand, Pully 50,000 sheep were drowned, and several persons also perished.

News from Bio de Jameiro states that President Peixoto ordered fifteen of the officers and crew of the Brazilian man-of-war Parnahyba to be shot, as it was 335-pecked that they were endeavouring to insure the cause of Admiral de Mello, the resulting party detailed for the execution tried to miss their aim, and only five of the condemned men were killed. The rest were taken hack to guil.

Loxpos, Dec. 18.—The influence epidemic continues very prevalent. One hundred and twenty-seven deaths from the continues very prevalent. One hundred and twenty-seven deaths from the continues very prevalent. One hundred and twenty-seven deaths from the continues very prevalent. One hundred and twenty-seven deaths from the sentence have taken place in London during the past week.

Bank notes were issued by China as early as the minth century, when the art of printing was unknown in Europe. These notes have generally been referenced, because in China when a bank fails all the clerks and managers have the past five heads chopped off and thrown in a heap along with the books of the firm. And is all the pression of the said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded in the office of the said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded in the office of the said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded in the office of the said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded in the office of the said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded in the office of the said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded to said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded to said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded to said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded to said Registery in liber 8, follow 812, and recorded to said Registery in liber 8, follow

Wright-Dated Homololu, December Min. 1993. 1555-4

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership and of Formation of New Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN It is the partnership herotefors existing between Henry Hyman Joseph Hyman, Moorie Hyman and Michael Hyman carrying on business in Honoluic, Island of Oabs, under the from name of Hyman Bose, has been dissolved by

nations consent.

And notice is hereby further given that Henry W. Human, Joseph Hyman and Morris Hyman of sin Francisco, State of California Michael Hyman of New York City, State of New York, and Isolat Randmatch of Honorita, in the Island of Gaha, have formed a copartnership for the purof Chin. have formed a comparison and purpose of buying and sulling goods, wares and merchandles in the Hawalian Islands under the firm name and eayer of Hyman Eries, and that the place of gestness of said coparisonally is in Honolule, Island of Oaku.

Bated Honolule, January 1st, 1894.

1872-3 HYMANN.

Keep your friends abroad post-

ed on Hawaiian affairs by sending Ring up Telephones 88. Now is them copies of the HAWAIIAN the time to subscribe. GAZETTE, semi-weekly. GAZETTE, semi-weekly.

Legal Advertisements

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRcult of the Hawalian Islands.—In Probate the matter of the Estate of FERDINAND W. TCHISON late of Roschulu, Oahu, decrased

BUTCHISON late of Homolulu, Oahu, decessed, ratestate.

On reading and Bling the petition of Charles T. Golick of Homolulu, Oahu, alleging that Feedmand W. Hutchison late of Homolulu, Oahu, died intestate at Leichhardt, New South Wales, on the 76th day of May, A. D. 1880, and praying that Leiters of Administration bears to him.

In it ordered that MONDAY, the 28th day of Jamesey, A. D. 1886, he and hereby is appointed for hearing said potition, in the Court Room of this Court, at Homolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any this have, why said petition should not be granted.

Duted Homolulu, H. L. Dec. 28, A. D. 1885.

By the Court:

CHAS P. PETERSON, Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIR-

unit of the Haweitan Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of ROBERT GRAY, of Horoning, Onlow, decreased, intestate.

A document, perpetting to be the last will and testament of said document, having on the 28th day of December, 1980, been presented to said Probate Coirt, and a pelition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Peatementary to James I. Nollean having been filed by him.

mentary to James L. McLean Enving sees by him.

It is hereby codered, that MONDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, 1908, at 30 relock a.w. of said day, at the Court, in the Judiciary Building at Honolain, Oahu, be and the same is, hereby appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing, said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

By the Court:

HENRY SMITH, Clerk 1818

CIRCUIT COURT. FIRST CIR CIRCUIT COURT. FIRST CIR
cuit of the Hawaiian ds.—In Probate.
In the matter of the E.— of EMILY E.
BERRY, late of Henolula, Outly doceased.
A document purporting to be the last will and
testament of Emily E. Berry, late of Honolula,
Outly, deceased, having on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1886, being presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the Issuance of Letters Testamentary
to Alice Mackintush and Joseph W. Podmore,
having been filed by said Podmore,
having been filed by said Joseph W. Podmore,
having bee

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

deceased, intestate. Before S. L. Austin, Girunit Judge.
On reading and filing the polition of Emily
F. Stopplebeen of Hilo, Hawaii, alleging that
John Stopplebeen of Hilo, Hawaii, declared
the stopplebeen of Hilo, Hawaii, declared
her, A. D. 1888, and praying that Letters of Administration issee to Arthur W. Rithardson.
It is ordered that MONDAY, the Effect day of
January, A. D. 1884, be and hereby is appointed
for hearing said petition before the said Circuit
Judge, in the Court Room of this Court, at Hilo,
Hawaii, at which time and place all persons
concerned may appear and show cause. If any
they have, why said petition should not be
granted.

pranted.
Dated Hills, Hawaii, December 18th, A.D. 1891.
By the Court:
DANIEL PORTHE.
Dill-2 Clerk Fourth Circuit.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUdicial Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. - In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of HEINRICH WILHELM SPEOKMANN, deceased, intereate. At Chambers. Before the Orient Judge.
On reading and filing the petition of Edge.
Cremer, relict of said deceased, showing that he
died intestate on or about the 2nd day of Pebruary. A D 1932, being at the time of his death a
citiagen of Germany, and a resident of Libne.
Samal and praying that Letters of Administration upon his estate may be granted to Rev.
Hans Isenberg of Libne, a foresaid.
It is addered that THURSDAY, the 25th day of
January. A D 1894, at 10 o'clock A M., before
the said Judge, at Chambers, in the Court House
at Libne, be and the same hereby is appointed
as the time and place for hearing said petition,
and that all persons interested may then and
there appear and show cause, if any they have,
why the same should not be granted. And that
this order be published in the Hawaiias tragarrer, a newspaper printed and published in
Honolula for three successive works, the last
publication to be at least ien days before said
hearing.

Dated at Libne, H. I., this 18th day of December, A. D. 1898.

JACOB HARBY. CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JU-

JACOB HARDY, 1911-4 Circuit Judge, Pifth Judicial Circuit. Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
by D. LORANA to James B. Castle, dayed Oct.
let. 1989, recorded Liber 129, page 137, notice is
bereby given that the mortgage intends to foretions the same for condition broken, to-wit:
non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice
tibe property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sais at public section at the suction
room of Jas. F. Morgan, in Homolulu, on SATUEDAY, the 8th day of January 1980, at 21 noon
of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.
Dated Honolulu, December 9th, 1882.

W. R. CANTLE,
Assignee Mortgage.
The presulters covered by said mortgage consist of:

Premises on Molokai.

Premises on Molokai, I-Royal Patent 1972 to Lipale, about Surres n Kapuslel. 3—Boyal Patent 8108 to Hilia, about 8 acres in Beyal Patent 6965 to Kanobo, about 5 acre 4-Hoyal Patent 6977 to Enkarpage, about I icres fu Kapuniel. 5—Royal Patent 1968 to Makapo, about flacres n Kapualei. 6—Royal Patent 1979 to Hapuku, about 8 acres

r Kapusiel. 7-Hoyal Patent STS to Hainiki Sig acres in 8-2 lots containing % acre in Hawsia. 9-5 of the Abaptan with Scheries of Monaal. 18-Boyal Patent \$175 to Napahi, 19; scree in

-Reyal Patent 500 to Kekowal, 25; acres to 11-Royal a Research The Abupuan aforesald is covered by L. C. A. 4600, contains about 657 acres with some fine pends. The lands are, all of the lect on Molekal and are fit for halo, cane or other cultivation.

1709-4

The Planters' Monthly.

CONTENTS FOR DECEM-BER, 1899.

Adieu 1803-Welcome 1894. Preserving Tamarinds Sugar and Labor in Fijl. Canadian Sugar Trade Valuable Table for roger Boilers and Chemists. Coffee Planting in Trinidad.

Hilo Plantations—Their Remarkable Prosperity in Recent Years. Irrigation in Egypt.
Insect Pests on Coffee Trees.
Citric *eid in the Cane Juice. Beet Seed Exhibits at the World's Fair. The China Beet Crop for 1893. United States Banana Importations. Sizal the Hope of the Bahamas.

Subscription \$2.50 a year. Foreign Subscription \$3 a year. ound Volumes..... Back Volumes bound to order. Address: GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.,

46 Merchant St., Honoluin.

Special Notices.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S



TIME TABLE

CLARKE, Commander,

Will leave Honolula at 2 o'clock P. M. touching at Lahaina, Maalaes Bay and Makena the same day; Mahnkona, Kawa:hae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hile at midnight.

Tuesday Oct.	or.
FridayNov.	2.6
Tuesday	14
	94
	E
A RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF	15
A Glessiny	26
FridayJan.	5
Tuesday	16
Friday "	26

Returning leaves Hilo, touching at Lau-pahoehoe same day; Kawaihae a. m., Mahu-kons 10 a. m.; Makeun 4 r. m.; Maalaes Bay 6 r. m.; Lahaina 8 r. m. the following day arriving at Henolulu 6 a.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLOLD.

Wednesday	Non	
Saturday	- 46	+
Wednesday	49.	- 6
Saturday	Dec	- 5
Wednesday	200	1
Salurday	50-	2
Wednesday	Jan.	- 5
Saturday	AA.	1
Wednesday	90	9
Saturdan	Will and	

No Freight will be received after t con of day of sailing.

STMR. CLAUDINE,

DAVIES. Commander Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulo, Maui, and Paaubau, Hawaii. Returning will arrive at

Honoluiu every Sunday morning. No Freight will be received after 4

P. M. on day of sailing Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight, as we will not hold ourselves responsible after such freight has been landed. While the Company will use due diligence in handling live stock, we decline to assume any responsibility in case of the less of same, and will not be responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in

the care of Pursers. W. C. WILDER, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

-OF-

REAL -:- ESTATE!

DURSUANT TO AUTHORITY

Conferred upon me by order of His Honor W. Auszus Warrese, First Judge of the Circuit

Wednesday, the 10th day of Jan., '94

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

In front of the Station House, on Merchant Street, it Hotolich, Island of Oabn, offer for sale to the highest hidder the following described property belonging to the estate of Mariano Commath, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kashopua, between Fort Street and Emma Street in Honolulu, nearly opposite the East end of Knikul Street described as follows:

Beginning at the South corner of this lot that is at the West corner of Khiepua land from which the Government survey station on Panchbowl lies N. St deg. 45 min. E. true meridian, there e running N. 50 deg. E. (magnetic 1871) 85.5 feet along Rihelpua, thence N. 85 deg. W. 66 feet, thence S. 85 deg. 30 min. W. 81.3 feet to the South corner of Kiheipua lot, thence S. 32 deg. E. 40 feet along Ahuli, lot, thence S. 32 deg. E. 40 feet along Ahuli, lot, thence S. 32 deg. E. 40 feet along Ahuli, lot, thence S. 32 deg. E. 40 feet along Ahuli, lot, thence S. 32 deg. E. 40 feet along Ahuli, lot, thence S. 32 deg. Gouthising at area of 5450 square feet. (Surveyed by C. J. Lyons, 1871), said land being a portion of Apana 1, Royal Petent 142, Land Commission Award 1592 to Kano.

Dated December 21st, 1892.

Dated December Star, 1891. J. ALFRED MAGOUN.

Administrator Estate Mariano Comacho. 2511-5 Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain morthage made by ALEONG and RAM CHANG of Palama, Honomia, to T. Ab in of Honolulus, dated December End. 1990, recorded Liber 199, page 497, daly assigned to W. B. Castle, Trustee; notice is hursby given that the mortgages intends to forecise the same for condition broken, to-with non-payment of interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the notion rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the leth day of January, 1961, at 12 moon of said day.

Further particulars can behad of W. R. Castle, Bated Hunolulu, Docember 15th, 1992.

Trustee Assignee of the Mortgage, The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
All of that certain kulo minutation at Passki.

sist of:
All of that certain acto plantation at Paeaki
and Haupaukoi in Palama, Cahu, with the crope
and appurtenances to the same appertaining,
together with the following leases made by Mele
Haleina and Malia C. Apai to Ah. Leong for 10
years from Pebruary Sib., 1892, at \$80 per annum,
recorded in Liber 129, page 367, and from Kahau
neale (w) to Aleong and Kam Chang for 20 years
from July 1st, 1893, at \$600 per annum, recorded
in Liber 184, page 345. Also all buildings, structors, working tools, implements and animals,
swine and positry. Furniture and fattures of all
kinds connected with said plantation. 1310-4

Corporation Notice.

A T THE ANNUAL MEETING
A of the NORTH PACIFIC PHOSPHATE
AND FERTILIZER CO. held at Hosoisin on
the 5th December, 1886, the following officers
have been elected for the ensuing year and
until their successors are appointed.
Hon. G. N. Wilcox President
H. F. Giade Vice-President
J. F. Hackfeld Trussurer and Secretary
T. May
J. P. HACKFELD, Secretary
Honoisin, December 12, 1888 150-2.