









LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Pay your dog tax or lose your dog. A case of leprosy has been discovered at Defiance, Iowa. Mr. Theo. H. Davies sails from England February 7th, for Honolulu. Hon. J. O. Carter has been elected Vice-President of the Board of Health. The Australia makes a trip before the Zealandia, leaving Honolulu February 7th for San Francisco. The Metropolitan Meat Market received the contract for supplying dressed beef for the Leper Settlement. The Board of Health are in receipt of nineteen bids for furnishing supplies for the Leper Settlement for a term of six months. The remains of Mrs. A. Young, Jr., were placed on board the Australia Wednesday forenoon, to be taken to Oakland, California, for interment here. The mother of the five Portuguese children that were drowned at Honolulu several weeks ago came down to Honolulu by the steamer Iwalani last week. The Australia took a mail of 6,000 letters and 1,978 papers. If no other mail leaves till February 2d, the Australia will have a good sized cargo of mail alone. A new industry has been started at Santa Monica, California. It is the canning of mussels in glass jars by a process that makes the mussels very palatable. The new rigging of the British barque Wm. Le Lachear has been completed by Mr. J. G. Hitchfield, being the heaviest work of its description effected in this port. On Tuesday, January 20, at 8 P.M., at the Y.M.C.A. Hall F. M. English, B.A., will read a paper on "Falstaff," illustrated by readings selected from Henry IV. (Parts 1 and 2). The prettiest of all the calendars ornaments our desk. It is of the "Art Gem Series," and is a regular gem, too, and comes from Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., importers. The Australia sailed Wednesday at 12:15. She carried a number of prominent citizens and visitors. The scene of her parting presented a lively appearance. The band played appropriate airs on the wharf. The H. P. Brooks Uniform Rank, Division No. 1, K. of P., are making arrangements to have an anniversary ball February 19th. It is to be hoped the ball will be given, for when the K. of P. starts out to do something, it's going to be done. The British ship Calliope, of Samoa fame, is being fitted for another commission. The cost of her repairs is estimated at \$15,000. The vessel's bottom was in a bad condition, and it is said that while at Sydney she leaked like a sieve. Our athletic reporter has been asked if a ladies' class will be formed at the Honolulu Athletic Association, to receive athletic instructions from the teacher. Not being able to answer the query, we refer it to the members of the association. A young woman at Fall River, relates the Boston Herald, in going over some old letters ran across one from Honolulu bearing a stamp of a rare issue of 1852. A New York firm heard of her discovery, and after examining the stamp, paid her \$135 for it. New South Wales passed a new law, providing for the notification of cases of leprosy, for the detention and isolation of lepers, the appointment of lazarettos, etc. The Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands is in receipt of a copy of the new law. Rabbi Levy of Oakland states that the universal greeting of the Hawaiians, "Aloha," is purely of Hebrew origin, and signifies, "The Lord greets you." He suggests that King Kalakaua try to solve the question how his people came in possession of it, and wonders if any of the ten lost tribes of Israel ever got shipwrecked on those islands. -S. F. Chronicle. A member of the San Francisco Fire Department who has fought the fiery demon for many years, and who is now on a leave of absence, in speaking of Saturday's fire remarked that our Fire Department did as good work as was ever seen by him at a fire, considering the high wind that was blowing, the distance for the engines to travel and other drawbacks to be met with here. Purser A. C. Simmerson of the W. G. Hall reported that the weather on the windward ports had moderated. Smooth seas were had all the way from Kan to Lahaina. The news of good weather has been awaited by plantation agents with great interest, and now that fine weather has again set in, coasting steamers and schooners, sugar laden, may be expected to arrive in quick succession. Mr. D. H. Davis and Miss Lydia Cummins, eldest daughter of Mr. Theo. Cummins, were married Tuesday by His Lordship the Bishop of Oahu at the Catholic Cathedral vestry. They left on the Claudine in the evening for Maui. Both Mr. Davis, who is a partner in the Pantheon stables, and his bride are very popularly known and their many friends wish them a long, happy married life.

THE FATE OF HAWAIIANS.

Unrelenting Wrath of King Malietoa of Samoa. There returned to this city by the steamship Zealandia on Saturday from King Malietoa's realm the following Hawaiians: Jim Kukona and wife, Kawela and wife, Kaolola, Kaluna, Moanulua and Kahinn. Their return passage was paid by the Hawaiian Government out of the appropriation for the return of Hawaiians abroad. They stated that the mode of living at Samoa was easy, and therefore very agreeable; but the decree of banishment of King Malietoa could not be averted, and they had to come home. There are several cases of leprosy at Samoa going at large, and the natives there as well as their neighbors here are indifferent to segregation. Hiram Kaumialihi and Mose, the latter an escaped seaman from the Kaimilos, have been married to Samoan women, but they could not, however, escape Malietoa's wrath! Kanana, another runaway seaman, has adopted the Samoan custom and tattooed himself. According to the Ko Hawaii Pae Aina the following Hawaiians are yet at Samoa and will return to Honolulu at an early date: Mose, Kaliko, Kanana, Kooti, A. B. Kaaukuu, Mrs. Maria; Lini, Mrs. Akahi, Luns, Miss Kalua, Mrs. Kaulahao, Kapaanoo, Kamaka, Kanahi, Meekue, and Hiram Kaumialihi. Mr. James Kean, a former member of the Hawaiian Legislature, and who left the Kingdom in 1886, is doing profitable business on one of the Tonga islands, and King Malietoa's proclamation does not affect him.

Fire Laddies.

The Honolulu Engine Company No. 1, held its monthly meeting Wednesday evening. After various matters of business import was passed upon, the question of having a parade was discussed. It was finally decided to hold their annual parade on the third day of February. Instead of the usual banquet they will have only a light lunch to refresh them after the parade. A committee of five was appointed to make necessary arrangements. Mr. Chas. Auld was elected a member of the company. A large photograph of the California baseball club, which was presented to the company by that team, was accepted, and will in the future add to the many other pictures on the walls of their neatly furnished quarters. After the meeting adjourned the members present enjoyed themselves as fire boys can.

Athletic Association.

At 7:30 Tuesday evening the Honolulu Athletic Association entered on its first class night under the instruction of Prof. Lobeide, about fifty members being present in the hall, twenty of whom formed the first class, and received instruction on the horizontal bar, parallel bars and in jumping, in which last there were some phenomenally high records made. The average running high jump of athletes, being 4 feet 8 inches, was made by the entire class as an average, three members, Charles Crane, A. W. Carter and James Spencer making 5 feet 2 inches, 5 feet 1 inch and 5 feet respectively. A class will be formed shortly of juveniles from the age of seven years upwards; parents wishing their children to attend may notify the secretary Mr. C. J. McCarthy who will notify them when arrangements are complete for the same.

The Rose Sparks Again in Harbor.

The schooner Rose Sparks, Captain A. Brandt, and flying the American flag, entered this port Tuesday from Jaluit, Marshall Islands. The little schooner is now lying out in the stream near the Oahu Railway and Land Company's wharf. She brings 25 cords firewood, 2,000 pounds pearl shells and 200 pounds beach le mar. The Rose Sparks was here last year from San Francisco en route to the South Sea Islands, and she comes this time to have some necessary repairs effected, after which she will return and carry on her trading engagements among the South Sea Islands.

Installation of Officers.

The Geo. W. de Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., installed the following named officers Tuesday evening: P. C.—J. Ross, ex-U. S. N. S. V. C.—J. N. Wright. J. V. C.—W. H. Wagner. Adjutant.—J. Simonsen. Q. M.—R. J. Green. Surgeon.—N. B. Emerson. Chap.—F. Sherman. O. D.—S. McKeague. O. G.—J. D. Conn. Sergt.-Major.—L. Adler. Q. M. Sergt.—Duncan. After the installation, addresses were made by different members of the Post.

Much Coal.

The advices received from the Colonies by the Zealandia and Monowai, as published in our paper of January 12th, state that ten vessels with aggregate tonnage of 8,194 tons, were loading coal at Newcastle or had sailed for the Hawaiian Islands. It is estimated that these ten vessels will bring upwards of 12,000 tons of coal, all due within 40 to 60 days.

New Advertisements.

CRYSTAL SODA WORKS

JOHN GRACE, Proprietor. NO. 51 KING STREET. SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER SARSAPARILLA AND IRON WATER! GINGER ALE, Sarsaparilla, Lemon, Cream and Plain Soda, Champagne Cider, Etc., Etc. ALL AERATED WATERS GUARANTEED PURE.

Mutual 330---TELEPHONES---Bell 298. ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 111 1343-ly

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Pedigrees of all Horses Kept. BREEDING DEPARTMENT SALE DEPARTMENT. FOR SALE: Stallions of Various Breeds. Mares with or without Foal. Horses for any Purpose. BREAKING DEPARTMENT A Skillful BREAKER and TRAINER is employed on the Ranch. Satisfaction is guaranteed in Breaking and Training Horses. PAUL R. ISENBERG. 1314-ly 62-ly

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Shipping and Commission Merchants, PLANTATION AND INSURANCE AGENTS. DEALERS IN BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLANTATION SUPPLIES, Carpenters' Blacksmiths' Machinists' and Plumbers' Tools, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS Kitchen Utensils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamp Goods, and General Merchandise. Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington Sewing Machines, Dr. Jane & Sons Family Medicines.

UNION IRON WORKS CO.

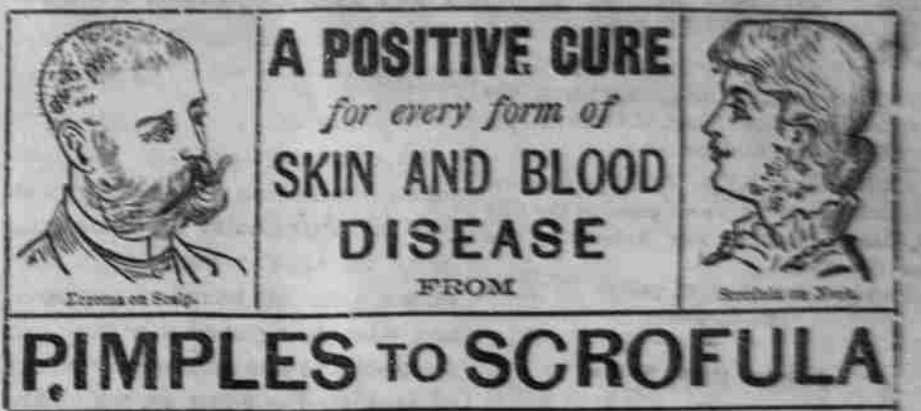
J. N. S. WILLIAMS, MANAGER. H. MORE, SUPERINTENDENT. Engineers and Iron Founders, Office and Works, Esplanade, Honolulu, MANUFACTURERS OF Sugar Machinery, Irrigating Machinery, Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Juice Tanks, Coolers, Molasses Tanks, Sugar Cars, Cane Cars, Elevators, Conveyors, Furnace Fittings, Wrought and Cast Iron Work for House Builders, Water Wheels and Gearing, Bar Iron, Etc.

DIFFUSION MACHINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SOLE AGENTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR THE Pelton Water Wheel. REPAIRS of all kinds of MACHINERY done at REASONABLE RATES and at SHORT NOTICE. 1354 146-3m The Weekly Gazette and Daily P. C. Advertiser ARE THE LEADING PAPERS OF THE KINGDOM AND HAVE THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Advertisements.

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A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA. DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humidating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Lushness Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimples, Lacerated, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally. CUTICURA, the GREAT SKIN CURE. A Medical Jelly for external use, instantly relieves itching and inflammation, cleanses the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Fleas, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, a indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Itching, Skin Blisters, Prickly Heat, Rash, Scurs, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin. CUTICURA Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts. For Sale by all retail chemists and wholesale druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the world. CUTICURA, 50 cents per box, large boxes \$1.00; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50 cents per bottle. PREPARED BY THE FOTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. '317-y

HOLLISTER & CO

109 FORT STREET. Importers and Dealers in DRUGS and CHEMICALS Fine Perfumes and Toilet Articles, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

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Always in Stock, the Fullest Line of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS To be found in the Kingdom, Comprising: CAMERAS, CARD MOUNTS, KODAKS, ETC., ETC. M. A. Seed and Carbutt Dry Plates. A Full Line of the Celebrated

STRAITON AND STORM CIGARS.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS Direct from the Factory. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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109 FORT STREET. Orders from the other Islands will receive prompt and careful attention. 1343-4

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND GREATEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England. 1273



By Authority



Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1891.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Consul at Cadix, Spain, vice George Shaw, deceased.

KARL H. BAKER, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Vice-Consul at the City of Mexico, Mexico, vice Anastasio Obregon, deceased.

Foreign Office, Jan. 15, 1891. 1338-11 2394-21

Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice has been received by this Department from Taiso Masaki, Esquire, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul, that

H. ITO, F. TANNO and S. HAYAKAWA are Secretaries, and K. FURUKAWA and T. NIKUNI.

Assistants to His Imperial Majesty's Consulate-General at Honolulu.

Foreign Office, Jan. 11, 1891. 2922-21 1338-11

JNO. H. BROWN, Esq., has this day been appointed Electoral Registrar for the Kingdom under the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Election Laws of the Kingdom," approved November 14th, A. D. 1890.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 10, 1891. 1338-31

Sale of Lease of Government Land in Waiahoia, Kula, Maui.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front-entrance of Aliiolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at Public Auction the leases of two tracts of Government lands situate at Waiahoia, Maui, viz:

1st—1800 acres a little more or less makaia of the Government Homestead lots, extending to the top of Haleakala.

2d—2740 acres a little more or less makaia of the Government Homestead lot and extending to the sea shore.

Upset price \$100 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1337-31

Sale of Lease of Government Land in N. Kona, Hawaii.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front-entrance of Aliiolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of the following Government Lands, Kaunala, Mahanalo, Kukio, Maniowai and Awakea, in the District of North Kona, Hawaii. Containing an area of 318 acres more or less.

Terms: Lease for 10 years. Upset price \$50 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1337-31

Sale of Government Lot in Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front-entrance of Aliiolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, 4 Lots of Government Lands situate at Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui, viz:

Lot A in Pulehuiki 14 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$30.

Lot B in Kamehamehi 41 9/10-100 acres. Upset price \$30.

Lot C in Kamehamehi 35 1/2-100 acres. Upset price \$30.

Lot D in Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi 33 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$30.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 3, 1891. 1337-31

The Marquesans.

A correspondent of one of the San Francisco papers has the following concerning the present condition of the Marquesans:

"There is little or no encouragement extended to settlers in the islands," said he. "It is almost impossible to get and retain native help. Each native has to work on the Government roads six days each year to pay off a tax. The authorities frequently pounce down on a farm where natives are employed and, ignoring other contracts, require them to work on the roads.

"The natives are dying out rapidly, the result of vicious habits and disease. Leprosy is getting a strong hold there, but the amount of resistance which many of the victims offer to the dread malady is astonishing. There is a leper on the island of Nukuhiva who is 75 years old and still is able to walk and help himself.

"Opium is imported into the islands and the opium habit has spread all over. The greater portion of the Tahitians on my island are confirmed opium eaters. They use the drug to excess and it kills them off by the dozen. The restrictions on the importation of opium are very lax.

"Just before I came up there was a big celebration on the island of Hahione over the completion of a road in the district. The natives were jubilant over the end of their hard, coercive work with pick and shovel. They gave a feast or hoika, at which pigs were roasted and popoe, a mush made of the breadfruit was eaten."

READ THE DAILY ADVERTISER if you want the latest news.

An exchange speaks of the telephone connection with the Swedish fleet at Stockholm as something new. It says: "There is a telephonic post on board each vessel, and when lying at anchor they can telephone to one another by means of insulated conductors, which are run down the anchor chains and submerged." In Honolulu harbor it has been the practice to connect the telephone to ships immediately on their arrival, and they possess all the advantages of communication with the Central office, and through it with a thousand or more connections in this city. In this respect Honolulu is evidently ahead of some other ports.

We find the following among the New York telegraph dispatches of the S. F. Chronicle, and insert it as part of the current gossip. It is not known here that the King intended to visit Victoria, and it is not at all likely that he would do so in midwinter:

New York, December 27.—A letter dated December 12th has been received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Honolulu, in which the following interesting information is given concerning King Kalakaua and his probable movements while in the United States: "It is still the intention to have the King visit Washington. The denial of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the King would not visit the American capital was made to allay the fears of the natives.

"The scheme as it stands at present is that the King will go to the State of Washington to benefit by its climate and enjoy its scenic wonders. He will become interested in the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and will be induced to travel over it. At the other end of the line he will be met by old friends from Washington, who will prevail upon him to take a run down to that city and renew old acquaintances. Then the American and Hawaiian politicians will get their work in."

THE American decimal monetary system is rapidly gaining favor all over the world, and promises within a few years to become the established system for international exchange. The London Statist says that "anyone interested in the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, weights and measures should secure from the Decimal Association a pamphlet which has just been issued. One day, perhaps, the greatest trading country of the world may master up sufficient resolution to adopt the decimal system which is in vogue in most other countries. It is interesting to note that the decimal system, as applied to coinage, is in use in the following countries: America (United States), Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela." It might have included also Hawaii, with its twenty millions of foreign commerce.

GEN. BOOTH'S PLAN TO REGENERATE "DARKEST ENGLAND."

So much has been said and written lately about the scheme of the so-called "General" Booth, by which he proposes to rescue those whom he styles the "submerged tenth," or the three millions of people in Great Britain whom the "General" asserts are too helplessly poor to hope to rise to anything better than the most wretched and too frequently criminal method of existence.

Some months ago the General wrote a book which he calls "In Darkest England." By gratuitous distribution as well as by sale he secured an enormous circulation for this book, and the earnest attention of all classes and every shade of religious belief and of political party. From the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Cardinal Manning and the Marquis of Queensbury, from Church dignitaries and dissenters poured in upon the General letters of encouragement and frequent large gifts of money. To give some idea of

the interest aroused in London alone we may state that Exeter Hall, one of the largest in London, was filled to overcrowding for two successive nights, by people who paid five or ten shillings each to hear the General propound his scheme. At the conclusion of the first night's meeting, several gifts of £1,000 each, a great number of £3,000 and a farm, were announced, the total given or promised rising to £38,505, and after the second evening the General announced three more gifts of £1,000 each and a total of £43,171.

Put in a few words the outline of the scheme is this. First the "General" proposes to find a shelter, food and work for all who need. A small wage will be paid at these "city refuges" which is the first step of the ladder. After probation, we presume, his subjects are to be drafted off in "farm refuges" in the country where under strict supervision and kindly but rigid discipline they are to be taught according to the capacity of each to earn an honest living, and to fit themselves for the third stage of reclamation in a special colonial settlement. General Booth says he has been offered a piece of land sixty miles square, with all sorts of concessions and advantages. The army he said "did not propose to supply food without work, and when a man came without money, he was told to go into the labor yard and earn his supper," etc., etc. This is so precisely the system that has been carried on for many years in both public and private refuges that one wonders how one particular group or system of refuges will, as Booth declares, if the scheme be fairly and patiently tried, in twenty years fulfill his prediction that "there will not be in England an able-bodied man or woman for whom there was not work enough to provide the necessities of life," or again that "there shall be good homes for every orphan."

The "General" asks for £1,000,000 down and £200,000 per annum to effect all this, and if this can be done for the money it will be well spent.

It is an undeniable fact that independent of the parochial poor-houses and night refuges, there are numbers of others supported by voluntary contributions and administered by the clergy the city missions, the lay brotherhoods and sisterhoods and by private individuals all working with the same object, all more or less on the same lines as proposed by Booth, and with the advantage of special adaptability arising from this knowledge of the local necessities and special requirements of the district each is working in, the nature and fluctuations of the employments followed by most of the poorer classes, and above all the agents and in many cases the supporters of the charitable associations make it their business to be personally acquainted with the needy or criminal classes. Tens of thousands are temporarily benefited by their agencies, and many hundreds lifted up out of darkest England by private unostentatious charity, and yet the gaps in the ranks of the poverty stricken are always filling up, and it does not appear very plain why Booth may succeed all along the line, when others can only make a mark here and there.

BOOTH'S SCHEME.

Three very important and highly characteristic letters on the subject of "General" Booth's scheme for the rescue of the "submerged tenth," appear in the issue of the weekly edition of the Times (London) for December 5th. The writers are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Loch, Secretary to the Charity Organization Society.

The Archbishop begins by assuring General Booth that he is mistaken if he supposes that the Church envies him the organization of his scheme. "What the Church desires," says the Archbishop, "is that the effective remedy for the suffering of the poor and outcast shall be found, whoever finds it," and, "I can scarcely doubt that the means required for the experiment will be provided, and it will be tried by you with all the force

that energy, courage, and faith can bring to the working out of large conceptions." As to the "method" of the Army, the Archbishop says that experience does not convince him "that the characteristic modes of the Salvation Army are capable of producing lasting moral effects in a whole class or district." Further on, "it seems to me a sign of weakness that you ignore them," (specialized societies with a host of agents and volunteers) "so completely as to produce—unintentionally no doubt—the impression that in districts where such organizations have been long and vigorously at work, your own are the only helpers and rescuers." Nevertheless he concludes with advice and caution. "These," (other peoples) "works are seriously and soberly going on, and your's is a call, even to those who least agree with some of your methods, for immense extension and for wise alliance."

Professor Huxley prefaces his argument with the statement that a generous and philanthropic friend had placed at his disposal a large sum of money "for the furtherance of the vast scheme," \* \* "if I thought it worthy of support." The Professor then proceeds to admit "that there is an immense amount of remediable misery amongst us." He next refers to the leading propositions peculiar to Mr. Booth as they appear to him, viz: that the only adequate means to such reformation \* is the adoption of that form of somewhat "Cory-bantian Christianity" practiced by the militant missionaries of the Salvation Army; and that appropriate instrument for the propagation of the enthusiasm is a body of devotees drilled and disciplined, etc. He now turns to the historical lessons to be learnt from the study of former attempts of the same or similar kind, and refers to Francis of Assisi and Ignatius Loyola. But what became of the Franciscan experiment? he asks, "if there was one rule rather than another on which the founder laid stress, it was that his army of friars should be absolute mendicants keeping themselves sternly apart from all worldly entanglements. Yet even before the death of Francis, a strong party headed by a deputy of his own appointment began to hanker after these things, and within thirty years of that time the Franciscans had become one of the most powerful, wealthy and worldly corporations in Christendom, with their fingers in every sink of political and social corruption, if so be profit for the order would be fished out of it, their principal interest being to fight their rivals, the Dominicans, and to persecute such of their own brethren as were honest enough to try to carry out their founder's plainest injunctions." In like manner the same lesson is drawn from the history of the Jesuits, "and who is to say that the Salvation Army in the year 1920 shall not be a replica of what the Franciscan order had become in the year 1260?"

Professor Huxley now quotes the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, the warmth of whose philanthropy is, he says, beyond question, and in whose competency and fairness he places implicit confidence, and who flatly denies the boasted success of the Salvation Army in its professed mission, and winds up, "Mr. Booth has pithily characterized certain benevolent schemes as doing sixpenny worth of good and a shilling's worth of harm. I grieve to say that, in my opinion, the definition exactly fits his own project."

"Unless clear proof that I am wrong is furnished, another thousand small not be added by my instrumentality."

We must take Mr. Loch, who sets out by grievously upsetting Mr. Booth's figures, under consideration at some future opportunity.

Luan in the Bay.

The owners and agents of the new bark Albert gave a "champagne spread" on board that vessel on Friday. Flags gaily fluttering in the breeze from the topmast heads, and canvas awnings spread over the skipper's cabin, announced that the new vessel was to be initiated with a Hawaiian luau. Among those present were Captain J. C. M. Winding, C. M. Cooke, W. L. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, Capt. W. B. Godfrey, W. O. Smith, J. Simonson and others. A jolly good time was enjoyed by all.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per R. M. S. Mariposa, San Francisco, January 12, 1891.

(From our special correspondent.)

Sugar. New York, January 12th, 1891.—Cuban centrifugal, 90 deg., 5 5-16c.; granulated, 6c.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—The sugar market is quiet and without special feature. The principal interest is in possible trust legislation in Sacramento.

The King's Movements.

King Kalakaua has returned from his trip to the south where he had a very enjoyable time, and was treated with great distinction by the people of Los Angeles, San Diego and other cities. In the City of Angels his Majesty attended the opera and saw Miss Emma Juch in "Carmen." At the close of the performance the King rose in his box and presented the beautiful young prima donna with a handsome bouquet in the center of which nestled a diamond brooch of elegant design. On the following evening the King held a public reception which was a social success, and later attended a banquet of the California Club specially prepared in his honor.

His Majesty returned during this week to San Francisco and expressed himself as highly pleased with his reception in the south. In speaking of the possibilities of San Diego and Los Angeles, his Majesty said:

"I was much impressed with the spirit of enterprise displayed by the people there. I predict a great future for both places, particularly San Diego. I felt an especial interest in looking at its magnificent harbor, as I believe San Diego people contemplate establishing steam communication with the islands. I feel that I ought to recommend to our Legislature the propriety or wisdom of establishing trade relations with San Diego and Los Angeles. In driving to Ellwood, Mr. Cooper's olive ranch, which is situated fourteen miles from Santa Barbara, I caught a bad cold, which developed into a bilious fever and in consequence I had to forego many pleasant excursions tendered to me."

Chamberlain Macfarlane said, in speaking of the King's condition: "His Majesty is still very weak, and by his physician's advice will cancel all engagements until he is well again. For this reason he will be obliged to give up all thoughts of attending the inaugural ball and the visit to Mrs. E. B. Crocker, who had kindly tendered him the use of her home. The King's physician has ordered absolute quiet and rest, and he cannot on any condition see callers."

The gentlemen who composed the King's party on his trip were: Admiral Brown, Lieutenant Blow of the Admiral's staff, ex-Senator Whitney, Dr. McNulty, the King's Chamberlain, Colonel Macfarlane and the King's aid-de-camp, Colonel Baker.

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These disasters make us wish more than ever for a railroad; some way to do our business that is more reliable and less dangerous than we now have. JNO. M. HORNBER.

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By Authority



Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1891.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Consul at Cadix, Spain, vice George Shaw, deceased.

KARL H. BAKER, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Vice-Consul at the City of Mexico, Mexico, vice Anastasio Obregon, deceased.

Foreign Office, Jan. 15, 1891. 1358-11 2664-25

Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice has been received by this Department from Taiso Masaki, Esquire, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul, that

H. ITO, F. TANNO and S. HAYAKAWA are Secretaries, and K. FUEKAWA and T. NIUKUNI.

Assistants to His Imperial Majesty's Consulate-General at Honolulu.

Foreign Office, Jan. 11, 1891. 2922-21 1358-11

JNO. H. BROWN, Esq., has this day been appointed Electoral Registrar for the Kingdom under the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Election Laws of the Kingdom," approved November 14th, A. D. 1890.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 20, 1891. 1358-31

Sale of Lease of Government Land in Waialoa, Kula, Maui.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at Public Auction the leases of two tracts of Government lands situate at Waialoa, Maui, viz:

1st—1800 acres a little more or less maka of the Government Homestead lots, extending to the top of Haleakala.

Upset price \$100 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

2d—2540 acres a little more or less maka of the Government Homestead lot and extending to the sea shore.

Upset price \$100 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1357-31

Sale of Lease of Government Lands in N. Kona, Hawaii.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of the following Government Lands, Kailua, Mahala, Kaka, Maniowai and Awaka, in the District of North Kona, Hawaii. Containing an area of 218 acres more or less.

Terms: Lease for 10 years. Upset price \$50 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1357-31

Sale of Government Lot in Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, 4 Lots of Government Lands situate at Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui, viz:

Lot A in Pulehuiki 14 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

Lot B in Kamehamehi 41 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

Lot C in Kamehamehi 33 7-100 acres. Upset price \$70.

Lot D in Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi 33 7-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1357-31

The Marquesans.

A correspondent of one of the San Francisco papers has the following concerning the present condition of the Marquesans:

"There is little or no encouragement extended to settlers in the islands," said he. "It is almost impossible to get and retain native help. Each native has to work on the Government roads six days each year to pay off a tax. The authorities frequently pounce down on a farm where natives are employed and, ignoring other contracts, require them to work on the roads."

"The natives are dying out rapidly, the result of vicious habits and disease. Leprosy is getting a strong hold there, but the amount of resistance which many of the victims offer to the dread malady is astonishing. There is a leper on the island of Nukuhiva who is 75 years old and still is able to walk and help himself."

"Opium is imported into the islands and the opium habit has spread all over. The greater portion of the Tahitians on my island are confirmed opium eaters. They use the drug to excess and it kills them off by the dozen. The restrictions on the importation of opium are very lax."

"Just before I came up there was a big celebration on the island of Hahione over the completion of a road in the district. The natives were jubilant over the end of their hard, coercive work with pick and shovel. They gave a feast or kooka, at which pigs were roasted and popoe, a mash made of the breadfruit was eaten."

READ THE DAILY ADVERTISER if you want the latest news.

AN exchange speaks of the telephone connection with the Swedish fleet at Stockholm as something new. It says: "There is a telephonic post on board each vessel, and when lying at anchor they can telephone to one another by means of insulated conductors, which are run down the anchor chains and submerged." In Honolulu harbor it has been the practice to connect the telephone to ships immediately on their arrival, and they possess all the advantages of communication with the Central office, and through it with a thousand or more connections in this city. In this respect Honolulu is evidently ahead of some other ports.

We find the following among the New York telegraph dispatches of the S. F. Chronicle, and insert it as part of the current gossip. It is not known here that the King intended to visit Victoria, and it is not at all likely that he would do so in midwinter:

New York, December 27.—A letter dated December 12th has been received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Honolulu, in which the following interesting information is given concerning King Kalakaua and his probable movements while in the United States: "It is still the intention to have the King visit Washington. The denial of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the King would not visit the American capital was made to allay the fears of the natives."

"The scheme as it stands at present is that the King will go to the State of Washington to benefit by its climate and enjoy its scenic wonders. He will be accompanied by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and will be induced to travel over it. At the other end of the line he will be met by old friends from Washington, who will prevail upon him to take a run down to that city and renew old acquaintances. Then the American and Hawaiian politicians will get their work in."

The American decimal monetary system is rapidly gaining favor all over the world, and promises within a few years to become the established system for international exchange. The London Statist says that "anyone interested in the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, weights and measures should secure from the Decimal Association a pamphlet which has just been issued. One day, perhaps, the greatest trading country of the world may master up sufficient resolution to adopt the decimal system which is in vogue in most other countries. It is interesting to note that the decimal system, as applied to coinage, is in use in the following countries: America (United States), Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela." It might have included also Hawaii, with its twenty millions of foreign commerce.

GEN. BOOTH'S PLAN TO REGENERATE "DARKEST ENGLAND."

So much has been said and written lately about the scheme of the so-called "General" Booth, by which he proposes to rescue those whom he styles the "submerged tenth," or the three millions of people in Great Britain whom the "General" asserts are too helplessly poor to hope to rise to anything better than the most wretched and too frequently criminal method of existence.

Some months ago the General wrote a book which he calls "In Darkest England." By gratuitous distribution as well as by sale he secured an enormous circulation for this book, and the earnest attention of all classes and every shade of religious belief and of political party. From the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Cardinal Manning and the Marquis of Queensberry, from Church dignitaries and dissenters poured in upon the General letters of encouragement and frequent large gifts of money. To give some idea of

the interest aroused in London alone we may state that Exeter Hall, one of the largest in London, was filled to overcrowding for two successive nights, by people who paid five or ten shillings each to hear the General propound his scheme. At the conclusion of the first night's meeting, several gifts of £1,000 each, a great number of £100 and £50 each, a promise of £3,000 and a farm, were announced, the total given or promised rising to £38,505, and after the second evening the General announced three more gifts of £1,000 each and a total of £43,171.

Put in a few words the outline of the scheme is this. First the "General" proposes to find a shelter, food and work for all who need it. A small wage will be paid at these "city refuges" which is the first step of the ladder. After probation, we presume, his subjects are to be drafted off in "farm refuges" in the country where under strict supervision and kindly but rigid discipline they are to be taught according to the capacity of each to earn an honest living, and to fit themselves for the third stage of reclamation in a special colonial settlement. General Booth says he has been offered a piece of land sixty miles square, with all sorts of concessions and advantages. The army he said "did not propose to supply food without work, and when a man came without money, he was told to go into the labor yard and earn his supper," etc., etc. This is so precisely the system that has been carried on for many years in both public and private refuges that one wonders how one particular group or system of refuges will, as Booth declares, if the scheme be fairly and patiently tried, in twenty years fulfill his prediction that "there will not be in England an able-bodied man or woman for whom there was not work enough to provide the necessities of life," or again that "there shall be good homes for every orphan."

The "General" asks for £1,000,000 down and £200,000 per annum to effect all this, and if this can be done for the money it will be well spent.

It is an undeniable fact that independent of the parochial poor-houses and night refuges, there are numbers of others supported by voluntary contributions and administered by the clergy the city missions, the lay brotherhoods and sisterhoods and by private individuals all working with the same object, all more or less on the same lines as proposed by Booth, and with the advantage of special adaptability arising from this knowledge of the local necessities and special requirements of the district each is working in. The nature and fluctuations of the employments followed by most of the poorer classes, and above all the agents and in many cases the supporters of the charitable associations make it their business to be personally acquainted with the needy or criminal classes. Tens of thousands are temporarily benefited by their agencies, and many hundreds lifted up out of darkest England by private unostentatious charity, and yet the gaps in the ranks of the poverty stricken are always filling up, and it does not appear very plain why Booth may succeed all along the line, when others can only make a mark here and there.

BOOTH'S SCHEME.

Three very important and highly characteristic letters on the subject of "General" Booth's scheme for the rescue of the "submerged tenth," appear in the issue of the weekly edition of the Times (London) for December 5th. The writers are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Loch, Secretary to the Charity Organization Society.

The Archbishop begins by assuring General Booth that he is mistaken if he supposes that the Church envies him the organization of his scheme. "What the Church desires," says the Archbishop, "is that the effective remedy for the suffering of the poor and outcast shall be found, whoever finds it," and, "I can scarcely doubt that the means required for the experiment will be provided, and it will be tried by you with all the force

that energy, courage, and faith can bring to the working out of large conceptions." As to the "method" of the Army, the Archbishop says that experience does not convince him "that the characteristic modes of the Salvation Army are capable of producing lasting moral effects in a whole class or district." Further on, "it seems to me a sign of weakness that you ignore them," (specialized societies with a host of agents and volunteers) "so completely as to produce—unintentionally no doubt—the impression that in districts where such organizations have been long and vigorously at work, your own are the only helpers and rescuers." Nevertheless he concludes with advice and caution. "These," (other peoples) "works are seriously and soberly going on, and your's is a call, even to those who least agree with some of your methods, for immense extension and for wise alliance."

Professor Huxley prefaces his argument with the statement that a generous and philanthropic friend had placed at his disposal a large sum of money "for the furtherance of the vast scheme," \* \* "if I thought it worthy of support." The Professor then proceeds to admit "that there is an immense amount of remediable misery amongst us." He next refers to the leading propositions peculiar to Mr. Booth as they appear to him, viz: that the only adequate means to such reformation \* is the adoption of that form of somewhat "Corybantic Christianity" practiced by the militant missionaries of the Salvation Army; and that appropriate instrument for the propagation of the enthusiasm is a body of devotees drilled and disciplined. He now turns to the historical lessons to be learnt from the study of former attempts of the same or similar kind, and refers to Francis of Assisi and Ignatius Loyola. But what became of the Franciscan experiment? he asks, "if there was one rule rather than another on which the founder laid stress, it was that his army of friars should be absolute mendicants keeping themselves sternly apart from all worldly entanglements. Yet even before the death of Francis, a strong party headed by a deputy of his own appointment began to hanker after these things, and within thirty years of that time the Franciscans had become one of the most powerful, wealthy and worldly corporations in Christendom, with their fingers in every sink of political and social corruption, if so be profit for the order would be fished out of it, their principal interest being to fight their rivals, the Dominicans, and to persecute such of their own brethren as were honest enough to try to carry out their founder's plainest injunctions." In like manner the same lesson is drawn from the history of the Jesuits, "and who is to say that the Salvation Army in the year 1920 shall not be a replica of what the Franciscan order had become in the year 1269?"

Professor Huxley now quotes the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, the warmth of whose philanthropy is, he says, beyond question, and in whose competency and fairness he places implicit confidence, and who flatly denies the boasted success of the Salvation Army in its professed mission, and winds up, "Mr. Booth has pitifully characterized certain benevolent schemes as doing sixpenny worth of good and a shilling's worth of harm. I grieve to say that, in my opinion, the definition exactly fits his own project."

"Unless clear proof that I am wrong is furnished, another thousand shall not be added by my instrumentality."

We must take Mr. Loch, who sets out by grievously upsetting Mr. Booth's figures, under consideration at some future opportunity.

Lnau in the Bay.

The owners and agents of the new bark Albert gave a "champagne spread" on board that vessel on Friday. Flags gaily fluttering in the breeze from the topmast heads, and canvas awnings spread over the skipper's cabin, announced that the new vessel was to be initiated with a Hawaiian lnau. Among those present were Captains J. C. M. Winding, C. M. Cooke, W. L. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, Capt. W. B. Godfrey, W. O. Smith, J. Simonson and others. A jolly good time was enjoyed by all.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per R. M. S. Mariposa, San Francisco, January 12, 1891.

(From our special correspondent.)

Sugar. NEW YORK, January 12th, 1891.—Cuban centrifugal, 90 deg., 5 5-16c.; granulated, 6c.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—The sugar market is quiet and without special feature. The principal interest is in possible trust legislation in Sacramento.

The King's Movements.

King Kalakaua has returned from his trip to the south where he had a very enjoyable time, and was treated with great distinction by the people of Los Angeles, San Diego and other cities. In the City of Angels his Majesty attended the opera and saw Miss Emma Juch in "Carmen." At the close of the performance the King rose in his box and presented the beautiful young prima donna with a handsome bouquet in the center of which nestled a diamond brooch of elegant design. On the following evening the King held a public reception which was a social success, and later attended a banquet of the California Club specially prepared in his honor.

His Majesty returned during this week to San Francisco and expressed himself as highly pleased with his reception in the south. In speaking of the possibilities of San Diego and Los Angeles, his Majesty said:

"I was much impressed with the spirit of enterprise displayed by the people there. I predict a great future for both places, particularly San Diego. I felt an especial interest in looking at its magnificent harbor, as I believe San Diego people contemplate establishing steam communication with the islands. I feel that I ought to recommend to our Legislature the propriety or wisdom of establishing trade relations with San Diego and Los Angeles. In driving to Ellwood, Mr. Cooper's olive ranch, which is situated fourteen miles from Santa Barbara, I caught a bad cold, which developed into a bilious fever and in consequence I had to forego many pleasant excursions tendered to me."

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It is very gratifying to Hawaiian pride to hear of the many courtesies and honors shown to King Kalakaua, in his search for improved health among the hills and valleys of the Golden State.

The departure of four large ocean steamers for San Francisco in one week—the Oceanic, January 7th, the Zealandia, 10th, the Monowai, 11th, and the Australia, 14th, with an aggregate tonnage of over 14,000 tons—is an unusual event for Honolulu, but one which may occur every month, in the near future.

Among the worthy institutions of Honolulu is the Queen's Hospital, with its doors wide open to the sick of all nations among us. Few are aware how many of other nationalities than Hawaiians seek refuge under its roof.

OUR SCHOOL LAW.

The opening of the Government English schools recently recalls to mind the practical suggestion made by a correspondent from Maui some months ago, and upon which the late Legislature made some attempt to act.

It is well known to all engaged in educational interests that some parents do all they can to remove their children from school as soon as possible in order to obtain the small income they can earn.

school with very little knowledge of the English language.

Now, if the law was amended, and instead of making a certain age the limit of attendance at school, a certain grade was made the limit, better work would be done, and better results would be accomplished, accompanied with less annoyance to teachers and school agents in securing steady attendance at school.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Samoa Times we learn that on December 10th the King Malietoa printed a proclamation addressed to all Samoans, announcing the expected arrival of the Chief Justice for Samoa, and calling upon all chiefs and representatives to assemble in Apia on the 29th.

The U. S. S. Iroquois arrived in Pago Pago on Dec. 2nd, and Apia on the 6th, and returned to Pago Pago on the 10th, intending to await the mail steamer of the 29th, and bring the Chief Justice to Apia.

A meeting convened at the desire of the general public for the purpose of making arrangements for a welcome to the Chief Justice was held at Apia on Monday, Dec. 15, and was attended by fifty-three German and eight British subjects, and two naturalized American citizens.

The French flagship Dubouddin, Admiral de Presnesnil, arrived at Auckland from Melbourne, and the French cruiser Volta from Wellington on the 23d of December; both are homeward bound to Chebourg via Valparaiso.

Four men lost their lives by a cave-in at the Tracy mines, Huntly, N. Z.

Another extensive discovery of silver is reported at Engham in Queensland. It is said to approach, if not to exceed the amazing richness of Brokenhill.

A correspondent in the Fiji Times calls attention to the report on Indian immigration published in the Royal Gazette, Suva, observing that the sum of £2,463 18s. 8d. appears as expenditure in India collecting 664 statute adults East Indian immigrants dispatched from Calcutta to Fiji in 1889, and in addition other items expenses in connection with collection of coolies in India including salary of emigration agent, making in all says the correspondent £4 per head "charges in India," and he states that in his opinion the said charges ought not to exceed £1 per head. He thinks that "somebody" charges the employers a great deal too much.

The Florida Agriculturist estimates the last crop of oranges in that state at 2,500,000 boxes.

ELECTRIC UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The successful opening of the City and South London Railway in November last is well worthy of attention as another distinct step towards the solution of a problem never yet satisfactorily settled, viz., the transport of great numbers of passengers from point to point in a great city at the least possible expense with the least possible interference with ordinary street traffic.

This railway has several radical differences from other underground lines. Two distinct iron cylinders or tunnels carry the roadways, lying generally fifty or sixty feet beneath the surface, and following for the most part the great highway which under various names from the neighborhood of London bridge on the Middlesex side to the suburbs on the Surrey side, the present termini being three and a quarter miles long, though, of course, further extensions are contemplated. The tunnels are ventilated at intervals by shafts, and the stations are reached by hydraulic lifts.

On descending at the London Bridge terminus the first stop is some fifty feet below the bed of the Thames. The engines are worked by electricity, and can make a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, though on account of the frequent stoppages the natural speed of the trains will be somewhat less. It was originally intended to adopt the cable system, and the company was at first incorporated as merely a London and Southwark subway, but the directors decided that electricity would be a far more effectual agent, and after much consultation and experiment accepted a type of locomotion designed by Dr. Ed. Parkinson, and consider it to be largely in advance of anything of the kind hitherto constructed. They have adopted from the high level railways in New York the plan of a uniform fare, irrespective of distance, and have also only one class of carriage, so that payments and tickets are worked almost automatically.

Of the work as a piece of engineering the Daily News, London, says: "To pierce three miles of London clay, diversified by gravel, fifty feet below the surface, is a very wonderful performance, which, considering the difficulties of the task, has been carried out with astonishing rapidity;" and the work was begun barely three years ago, and has been done within the amount originally estimated, and has cost £247,000 per mile, far less than the cost of the original Underground. "These advantages," says the Standard, "are due not only to the skill of the builder and the experience of the engineer, but to the fact that instead of cutting across streets, under houses and athwart all manner of buried property, the owners of which had to be compensated," this line runs fifty feet below a great thoroughfare, which it has not injured but benefited by relieving a congested traffic.

Perhaps some day will see the elevated lines of New York buried as deep, to the great relief and benefit of everyone concerned.

OF AN OSTRICH WHICH ATE A DIAMOND.

Mrs. Martin, an English woman long resident in South Africa, writes entertainingly of some of her experiences there. Ostriches, like blackbirds, she says, are very fond of anything that glitters. One of them tried to snatch one of her earrings, and the ear with it. On another occasion he was more successful. A newly arrived gentleman was looking over a fence into a camp, when the sharp eye of an ostrich spied a beautiful diamond in his pin, and in an instant the jewel was picked out and swallowed. A kind of court-martial was held on the ostrich, the relative values of himself and of the diamond being accurately calculated, that his judges might decide whether he should live or die. Fortunately for him, it was just the time when ostriches were expensive, and his value was estimated at £100, while the diamond was worth only £90. The £10 saved his life, and the diamond was allowed to remain and perform the part of an extra good millstone in his interior.

"Who wrote the Psalms?" asked the Superintendent, severely. And then a little girl in the infant class began to cry: "It wasn't me, sir," she said.—New York Sun.

ALL CALIFORNIAS.

What They Think of Baseball as Played in Honolulu.

Speaking of the game in Honolulu and the players there, one of the tourists said to an Examiner reporter on his arrival from Honolulu. "Baseball has secured a firm hold on the Hawaiians. It is strange, too, that a sport requiring so much physical exertion should find favor in a land where summer is perpetual, and where the inhabitants are noted for their indifference to all kinds of athletics. But they have the baseball fever in its worst stage, and have a league made up of four clubs, which play a regular schedule of games for the championship of the Kingdom, just the same as the California League Club plays for the championship of this State. Can they play? Yes, a little bit; but they have lots to learn. They knew but very few of the tricks or fine points of the game, and were really dazed at some of the old plays we worked on them. Before we played there, a baseball game, I should imagine, must have been conducted something like a funeral. They didn't know that coaching was a part of the game and you ought to have seen those natives when "White Wings" Cabill, from the third-base line, and Tom Power, from the first-base line, opened up when we first got a runner at the initial.

"But they were willing and eager to learn, though it is just about as easy for one to coach a base runner in the Hawaiian language as it is to speak Welsh by telephone. Then they didn't know very much about base running. The way our fellows would make their way around the paths was a revelation to them. Down there they ran bases with about as much dash and brilliancy as cricketers do between wickets. They never take a chance, though they are all fast runners. Their fielding is good and their throwing, as a rule, very accurate. They have some good batters, too. Their grounds are far ahead of those seen in a great many cities in this country. They have a nice grand stand, with a seating capacity of nearly 1,500. The crowd were always fair toward us and quite as appreciative as many I have played before here. "Taking everything into consideration I am more than glad that I made the trip. We had a most delightful time, even if we didn't make any money, and if I can make the same trip again next season I shall do it."

New Advertisements.

UP-TOWN Book, News and Stationery Store.

LADIES! GET YOUR New Stamping Outfits

CELEBRATED Merritt Typewriters!

Just to hand per Australia.

THOS. G. THURM. PROPRIETOR.

FILTER PRESSES.

FAKUNA PLANTATION, HAWAII, March 9, 1891. Bickel Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: We have used two of your 30-chambered Filter Presses this season. They are convenient, easily handled and are working entirely to our satisfaction. I can recommend no improvement on them.

These Presses are made extra heavy for high pressure, occupies a floor space of 11x4 ft., and presents a filtering surface of 240 square feet. A limited number in stock in Honolulu and are sold at very low prices. Bickel Iron & Loco. Works, San Francisco.

For particulars enquire of JOSE DYER, Agent Honolulu.

W. G. IRWIN & Co., Agents.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Mutual Telephone Co. will be held on MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Company's Building. Every Stockholder is requested to attend, as a proposition to consolidate with the Bell Telephone Co. will be laid before them for consideration.

Advertisements.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.



Arrival of Blengfell

141 Days from Liverpool! LARGE CARGO OF

New Goods

- Anchors, Chains, Cocoa Mats, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Bedsteads, Fence Wire, Sheathing Metal, Roofing Iron, Cane Knives, Cutlery, Sole Leather Trunks, White Lead, Red Lead, Boiled Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Belting, Coal Tar, Water Tanks, Fire Brick, Red Brick, Alum, Red Ochre, Fire Clay, Bags, Twine, Filter Cloth,

- Soap, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Perfumery, Flags, Rope Brushes, Croquet Sets, Dressing Cases, Mirrors, Saddles,

- Bridles, Felt, Whips, Spurs, Blankets, Sheetings, Dry Goods, Merinos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawns, Mosquito Netting, Leggings, Laces, Ribbons, Hats, Helmets, Velvets, Embroidered Dresses,

- Flannel, Basket Trunks, Picnic Hampers, Rugs, Mats, Carpets, Clothing, Tweeds, Gingham, Hosiery, Scarfs,

- Suitings in latest styles, Underwear, Braces, Sofa Pillows, Gloves, Flouncing, Embroidery, Curtains, Table Napkins, Table Cloths, Water-proof Coats, Artificial Flowers, Dust Cloaks, Pajama Suits, Fine Hosiery—Silk, Lisle, Cotton,

- Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Desert Sets, Fancy Crockery, Common Crockery, Wedgwood Ware, Vases,

- Wicker Ware, Fancy Chairs, Hammocks, Tables, Baskets, Umbrella Stands, Decanters, Salad Bowls, Mush Sets, Flower Pots, Filters, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

1241 79 4

New Advertisements.

Barry's Tricopherous

Established 1861. Infallible for removing, irritating and beautifying the hair, removing scurf, dandruff, and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions of the skin, diseases of the glands, excoriations, and relieving itching, eczema, herpes, psoriasis, etc. The salubrious action of the membrane which constitutes the skin and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the smaller vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandruff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness and hardness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthful action with Barry's Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin and of the substrata of muscles and ligaments the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands that Barry's Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs it is a sovereign remedy.

Beware of Counterfeits. From the Greatest Living Prima Donna, Madame Adolina Patti-Nicotini. Dear Sirs:—I take pleasure in announcing to you that Barry's Florida Water is one of the few articles always to be found on my dressing case. In my conception it is one of the best of toilet waters, and for the bath it is not only refreshing, but refreshing and invigorating. I recommend it without reserve.

HOLLISTER & CO., Distributing Agents. 1341-ly

The Best Family Medicine.



AYER'S PILLS are everywhere recommended by leading physicians, as the most and most reliable cathartic for

Old and Young.

They are sugar-coated and contain neither calomel nor any other injurious drug; but are compounded of the remedial essences of purely vegetable aperients. Though mild in operation, they are thorough and effective in cleansing the

Stomach and Bowels

and restoring them to healthy and natural action. They are, therefore, the best remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, sick-headache, loss of appetite, sluggishness of the liver, biliousness, heartburn, flatulence, indigestion, and piles, and are recommended to sufferers from gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. Put up in glass bottles, these pills are secure against climatic influences.

Ayer's Pills, PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

HOLLISTER & CO., 109 FORT ST. HONOLULU, 1304-y Sole Agents Hawa. Islands.

RUPTURE



It is a well known fact that the only safe and effective way of curing a rupture is by the use of a truss. This celebrated appliance has been extensively used for many years and has cured thousands of cases of rupture. It is a well known fact that the only safe and effective way of curing a rupture is by the use of a truss.

REMEMBER

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Ca.

A New Cooking Stove

Mrs. KING BROS. have been appointed Agents for the

JEWEL GRAND GASOLINE COOKING STOVE.

Which they are now offering for sale. The following are a few of the merits of the Stove:

- It requires no Chimney, there being a smoke to carry off. It does not blacken the cooking utensils. By the simple turning of a screw and the application of a match the Stove is ready for use. Water can be boiled in five minutes from the time the fire is started. Any kind of cooking can be done on the Stove, that can be done on any other. The expense of fuel is reduced to one-third, and fifteen cents per day, and in some cases to much less. No cutting of wood or bother about coal with this Stove. The fuel comes in cases like kerosene and an year's supply can be easily stored in a very small space. The best refined Gasoline is the fuel used with which there is no more danger than with kerosene oil. For people who do their own cooking the Stove can not be better, and no woman can say that after they have gotten over the prejudice of the use of Gasoline, that they will not give the Stove up for a wood or coal stove under any consideration. There are at present six of these Stoves in successful operation on the island of Kauai and one in Honolulu, the owners of which will gladly furnish information to those wishing to know more about it. For further particulars apply to KING BROS., Hotel Street, Honolulu, I. O. Box No. 53.



Supreme Court, Hawaiian Islands. In Banco.

OCTOBER TERM, 1890.

J. A. MAGOON, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF CHUN LUNG, DECEASED, VS. S. AHMI.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., M'CALLY, HICKENTON AND DOLE, J. J.

ON EXCEPTIONS FROM DECISION OF MR. JUSTICE DOLE, ON PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

Omission of names in two places in blank forms used in petition for letters of administration, and in the order therefor are not fatal, as the real meaning and intent of the petition and order can be gathered from other parts of the same.

The Clerks of the Supreme Court are authorized to issue and sign orders and notices of hearings in probate.

The action being "assumpsit" by the administrator to recover claims of the deceased intestate, it is not open to the defendant to contest the appointment of plaintiff as administrator or to question collaterally the validity of his appointment.

Plea in abatement overruled.

OPINION OF THE COURT PER JUDD, C. J.

We have carefully examined the decision of Mr. Justice Dole in this case rendered on the 24 of October last, and after due consideration are of the opinion that the same ought to be affirmed, and we hereby adopt and affirm the same.

The Plea in Abatement is overruled, and the defendant must answer in ten days and the cause put on the calendar for trial at the next term.

W. A. Whiting for plaintiff, Ashford and Hatch for defendant. Honolulu, November 25, 1890.

"DECISION OF DOLE, J., APPEALED FROM."

The plaintiff brought this action in assumpsit as the administrator of the estate of Chun Lung, deceased, intestate, and the defendant filed his plea of abatement as follows:

"And now comes said defendant, S. Ahmi, specially appearing, and shows:

1. That said J. Alfred Magoon is not in law or in fact the administrator of the estate of Chun Lung and has no legal authority to sustain this suit against this defendant for the following reasons, namely:

(a) The petition for the appointment of said Magoon as such administrator did not, and does not set forth or allege the death of said Chun Lung as by law required, wherefore all the proceedings upon or in pursuance of said petition were and are ultra vires of the Court and without its jurisdiction.

(b) That the order for a hearing of and upon said petition and of publication of notice of the same does not appear to have been, and was not made by said Supreme Court, or any Justice thereof, or by any person thereunto by law authorized.

(c) That no order, decree or judgment has been made or entered or signed by said Court or by any Justice thereof, or by any other person thereunto by law authorized, constituting or appointing said J. A. Magoon, such administrator as aforesaid.

Wherefore defendant prays that said action may be abated and said complaint be dismissed, and for judgment whether this defendant shall be required to make any other or further answer thereto."

It appears by the record in the matter of the estate of Chun Lung that C. Afong, the father of the deceased, petitioned the Court that letters of administration be issued to J. A. Magoon, the plaintiff herein, which petition is entitled, "In the matter of the estate of Chun Lung, deceased," and alleges as follows:

"The petition of C. Afong, father of the said Chun Lung, intestate, deceased, respectfully shows to this Court that the said (blank space) died on or about the 11th day of August, A. D. 1889, being at the time of his death a resident of Honolulu, and leaving estate within the jurisdiction of this Court, etc. Although the petition shows great carelessness in drafting, it substantially alleges the death of Chun Lung at the time and place given. No one reading it can fail to understand, and that without guessing, that such is its meaning. The title describes Chun Lung as deceased, and the petition opens with a further description of him as deceased and intestate, and there can be no doubt that the allegation of death refers to him and no one else.

Upon the second reason given in the plea against the validity of the plaintiff's appointment as administrator, that is, that the order for hearing of the petition for letters of administration was not made by the Supreme Court or any Justice thereof, or anyone thereto legally authorized, I find that the only provision for such orders of hearing is in Rule of Court No. 36, division C, which provides that, "No appointment of an administrator or executor, except of a temporary administrator, etc., shall be made except on sufficient notice of the matter to be heard and of the time and place of hearing," and "Notice of hearings on the appointment of executors or administrators shall be given by publication in such newspapers or newspapers as the Court may order for three successive weeks, etc." The gist of this requirement is sufficiency of notice. The defendant's point is that the notice which was made, being only signed by one of the clerks, in this case by the deputy clerk, is invalid. Section 860 of the Civil Code says, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall have

power to issue process in all suits and matters brought before the Supreme Court or before the Chief Justice or any Associate thereof at Chambers," Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1884, gives similar powers to the Deputy Clerk and Second Deputy Clerk.

I consider that these statutes in conferring upon the clerks the power of issuing "process in all suits and matters brought before the Supreme Court or before any Justice thereof at Chambers," have given them authority to make and publish, according to the Rule of Court above quoted, a notice of the hearing of a petition of letters of administration; for while such a notice may not be strictly a process, it is in the nature of a process and must be regarded as within the powers given to clerks by the law. "Process" has two significations. First, it is largely taken for all the proceedings in any action or prosecution, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end; secondly, that is termed the process by which a man is called into any temporal court." (Perry vs. Lorillard Ins. Co., 6 Lansing 204).

The third point made against the validity of the plaintiff's letters of administration is that there is no order appointing the plaintiff as such administrator. The order under which letters were issued to the plaintiff, after the title, proceeds as follows: "The petition of C. Afong praying for letters of administration upon said estate to be granted to J. Alfred Magoon coming on this day to be heard, due proof was made," and then after a recital of matters proved, goes on to say, "that the said J. Alfred Magoon appears competent to perform this trust. It is ordered that letters of administration on the estate of said Chun Lung issue to the said (blank space) upon his filing an approved bond in the sum of \$20,000." The same carelessness is apparent here that has been noticed in the original petition in the same proceedings, and the same considerations apply here as there; the said Magoon being so clearly described in other parts of the order and also in the original petition for letters of administration as the person to whom it was desired and intended that the letters should issue, that the absence of his name as above shown creates no doubt or uncertainty as to the meaning and intention of the order. It is substantially the order of the Justice that letters be issued to J. A. Magoon, the plaintiff in this case.

The defendants have quoted a number of authorities in support of their plea, showing that a court must have jurisdiction of the subject matter before it can make valid decrees affecting such matter, and that it is essential that all material facts should be alleged. This is good law, but under my findings in regard to the record of the proceedings for letters of administration it does not apply to this issue.

I therefore overrule the plea in abatement upon all the points submitted by the defendant.

The plaintiff's counsel also makes the point against the plea that it is not open to the defendant in this way to contest the plaintiff's appointment as administrator.

It is my opinion that it is not open at all to the defendant to contest the appointment of plaintiff as administrator. While it is true that a want of jurisdiction in the Court over the subject matter makes all of the proceedings and decrees of such court relating to the subject matter void, yet it is not everyone that can raise this objection. A defendant to an action by an administrator, who is not otherwise interested in the estate, may not, I think, attack the status of the administrator in such action.

In the case of Emery, administrator, vs. Hildreth, 2 Gray, 231, which was an action of debt, the Court says: "If the appointment was voidable, it could be avoided only by those whose rights or interests had been affected by such appointment. In the question who was to be appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased, the defendant had no legal interest. He had no place in Court. He could not have objected to the appointment of the plaintiff in the Court of probate, and a fortiori cannot now. His rights are not prejudiced by the appointment of a wrong person, because payment of his debt to such person, before reversal of the decree of appointment, would be a full protection to him, and because a judgment in a suit by such administrator would be a bar to a suit for such debt by any administrator subsequently appointed." This is a parallel case to the one at issue, and the same principles apply. It is a matter of indifference to the defendant in the case before the Court whether the plaintiff is legally appointed or not, if a judgment which may be rendered against him in these proceedings will be a bar to all future suits upon the same subject matter.

The case of Roderigas vs. East River Savings Bank, 63 N. Y. 462, referred to by plaintiff's counsel, is also in point. For this reason also I overrule the plea in abatement. Oct. 2nd, 1890. W. A. Whiting for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford and F. M. Hatch for defendant.

A pack of wolves attacked a man and his dog in Northern Michigan. The man fell down and prayed to be spared, and the wolves turned tail on him. His poor dog, not being able to pray, started off on a run, but was overhauled and devoured in a fashion peculiarly characteristic of the Michigan wolves.—Detroit Free Press.

"I SCREAM."

A catchy dodger is that used by J. W. Schrader, of Mattoon, Ill., for the ice cream season. He heads it with an engraving of two birds with open mouths of tremendous capacity, from out of which are floating music notes. Then in large letters the words, "I Scream," followed by these lines:

Tell me not in mournful numbers, That this life is but a dream; When a girl that weighs one hundred Gets outside a quart of cream.

Life is real, life is earnest, And the girls know what they wish; On Schrader's cream they are the jolliest Set when at their second dish.

Now you boys be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; And I hope you'll go wooing Girls that want a second plate.

Lives of such girls all remind us, As we float adown the stream, That the boys who come behind us, Will have to pay for lots of cream.

Art is long and time is fleeting, He who higgles is a churl; For Schrader's cream her heart is beating, Pay the score and win the girl.

Be not like dumb, driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife; And, while with the world you battle, Get Schrader's ice cream for your wife.

Life is real, life is earnest, But 'tis not an empty dream— If you ever go to linger O'er a dish of Schrader's cream.

The Seal Fisheries.

Among the interesting reports which will be submitted to Congress at the coming session is one by Professor H. W. Elliot, of the Smithsonian Institution, on the fur seal industry, which he was specially designated to investigate. Statements made from time to time by interested parties have indicated the presence in Alaskan waters of a far greater number of seal than Prof. Elliott has been able to find there. He estimates that there are not more than about 100,000 seal in American waters. Owing to continued depredations, he says, hardly a sufficient number remain for breeding purposes, and the utmost care will be necessary to prevent the seal industry from becoming extinct. He considers a period of seven years' inactivity necessary to preserve the seal from utter annihilation, and he therefore recommends that the catch of fur seals at the American rookeries be suspended for that time. This report is one calculated to attract wide attention.

In What Month Was She Born.

Here is an astrologer's table from which you may learn your wife's characteristics according to the month in which she was born:

If in January, a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered.

If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling.

If in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good looking.

If in May, handsome, amiable and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical and likely to marry rich.

If in September, discreet, affable and much liked.

If in October, pretty and coquetish, and likely to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind and of a mild disposition.

If in December, well-proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

Cost of Lighting Cities by Electricity.

A table has been compiled showing what some American cities are paying corporations for their electric lighting. Lafayette, Ind., comes lowest, with a yearly cost of \$50.60 per light, and Yonkers is next lowest, paying \$60 per night. Philadelphia is the highest, paying \$177, with the exception of Boston, which pays a trifle less than 1 per cent. per night for each light more than Philadelphia. In 1889 Philadelphia paid its electric light companies the sum of \$164,780.30. New York, however, had 1,357 lights as against 1,045 of Philadelphia, and so saved \$42,650.33 as compared with the latter city. If New York had paid the high rate of \$177 charged in Philadelphia her expenditure would have been \$240,189 instead of \$122,130. If Philadelphia had secured the rate at which the electric light company in Yonkers can profitably afford to furnish the light, the expenditure would have been but \$62,709 for 1,045 lights, a saving of \$102,080.33.

It is said a pre-historic smelting furnace has been discovered near Albuquerque, N.M. The furnace is not much larger than a baker's oven, which is filled by silver not yet smelted. Near the furnace was found a bar of pure silver. The process by which the operators of the furnace refined the ore is not known.

ESSENCE OF A TALK WITH EDISON.

A short ten minutes' walk from Edison's house brings the visitor to his laboratory, at Llewellyn Park, N. J., perhaps the most complete in the world. Within sight are seven large cities, sheltering 4,000,000 souls. To a visitor from the New York Herald office Mr. Edison said:

"I am now engaged on the vital question of electricity, viz: the way to obtain it direct without the aid of other motive power. I shall never cease trying to unravel the problem.

"The man who makes this invention will solve the question of motive power. No other invention would so benefit and revolutionize the world. At present we have to use coal to generate steam, and it in turn gives motive power to the dynamo which produces electricity. Only about 15 or 19 per cent. of the energy of coal is thus used.

POWER OF A POUND OF COAL.

"The result is an expensive and vast waste. Tons of coal are used upon vessels on one trip to Europe, but if electricity can be generated directly from the coal, then only a few basketfuls will be necessary to carry the biggest vessel across the ocean. One pound of coal can carry itself around the globe with its own electrical power. Have I succeeded in making any headway? Just a little. I can get some electricity direct from coal, but it has no force to speak of. It is not the true force I am looking for."

DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

"I never try to discover anything—because I am an inventor. There is a big difference between a discovery and an invention. Discovery is an accident and an invention is a creation. Mr. Bell discovered the telephone; he did not invent it. I invented the talking part."

THE BUMBLEBEE AS A MODEL.

"Have you ever thought of inventing a flying machine, the motor force of which would be electricity?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, I have given some study to the question, and, of course, made some experiments in that direction. The bumblebee is a fine model to study for a flying machine, and the more I study that species of a high order of birds the more complex does the flying machine problem appear. The bumblebee flies by the aid of motor power alone. It has no natural aid, but must depend upon the rapid working of its wings to fly."

Mr. Edison, by the way, reiterates his statement that newspaper pictures may soon be transmitted by wire.

Outlaw Retreat.

It is supposed that a party of young hunters accidentally discovered the retreat of the James and Younger Brothers in Minnesota. It was in a deep ravine in Nicollet county, and the only way of reaching it was with horses, following in the bed of the creek for five miles over places almost impassable even for horses. In the cave were several apartments, one a sleeping room for the outlaws, containing bunks for thirty men or more. A copy of Kit Carson, in which was a letter from Frank James to James Younger in reference to the stealing of some horses, was found. A skeleton, supposed to be that of the outlaw killed at the Northfield robbery, was discovered under a pile of partially decayed corn stalks.

Naval Jottings.

After having been repaired, the Swatara will be ordered to Central America, Commander J. J. Read having received orders to command her.

The impression seems to be in naval circles that the San Francisco, which is being prepared for sea at the navy-yard, will be assigned as flagship of the Asiatic squadron.

The Nipsic, having been ordered out of commission on the 14th of October, has been surveyed, and condemnation will be her probable fate.

South Pacific Ocean.

Lieutenant G. W. Tyler of the U. S. steamship Mohican reports that information was obtained from Captain B. F. Chapman at Paapeete, Society Islands, that the German bark Erato lately passed over a shoal in latitude 22 deg. 44 min. south, longitude 133 deg. 35 min. west. Whether any soundings were taken could not be learned, but the statement was made that the master of the bark was much alarmed lest the vessel should strike. As the Erato made land within twenty-four hours afterward the position given ought not to be much in error.—Ex.

First Female: What business are you engaged in now? Second Female: I am a book agent. F. F.: What have you to do? S. F.: Nothing but talk. F. F.: How delightful.—Boston Courier.

New Advertisements.

THE PERFECTLY ONLY FULL STRENGTH BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL PRESTON & MERRILLS INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER TAKES ONLY HALF AS MUCH AS OTHERS. SOLD BY LEADING GROCERS IN ALL SIZED CANS. GEO. A. FISHER, 109 CAL. ST., S. F. AGENT.

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Every subscriber to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE or the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER Who pays his subscription to the under-designed, for the year 1891 (viz.: \$5.00 for the GAZETTE, or \$6.00 for the ADVERTISER, strictly in advance, or during January, 1891, will receive as a premium, free of charge, one copy of

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For sale at Hawaiian News Company's, and at T. G. Thrum's Up-town Stationery store.

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And in fact everything which a First-class Office can do, and

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Iron and Locomotive Works,

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STEAM VESSELS of all kinds built complete, with hulls of wood, iron or composite.

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WATER PIPE, of Boiler or sheet iron, of any size, made in suitable lengths for connecting together, or sheets rolled, punched and packed for shipment, ready to be riveted on the ground.

HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water Pipes made by this establishment, riveted by hydraulic riveting machinery, that quality of work is superior to hand work.

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SOLE AGENTS and manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the "Safely" Boiler.

PUMPS—Direct Acting Pumps for irrigation or city works, or any use, built with the celebrated DURY VILVE action, superior to any other pump.

JOHN DEE, Honolulu

11th Room No. 3, upstairs, Spreckels' Block

Big G. Ingersoll universal millification in the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

Prepared by J. STONER, M. D., Doctor, Ill. PRICE, \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

HOLLISTER & Co., Wholesale Agents, BROS. SMITH & Co., Wholesale Agents, 81-813 1/2



LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Charleston football club recently defeated the San Francisco club.

The Palace grounds are being fixed up, and the walks covered with black sand.

The mother of Rear Admiral Kimberley died Dec. 30th at Chicago, aged 81 years.

Work has been resumed upon the new Central Union Church. The first stone was laid Thursday.

The Oceanic took 4,873 letters and 1,212 papers, the Zealandia, 2,463 letters and 393 papers, mail for the Coast.

A beet-sugar factory in San Bernardino County, Cal., is soon to be erected. About \$500,000 is to be the cost of the plant.

White's Express for Waialua will hereafter connect with the train at Pearl City at 1:45 p. m., and not at 8:45 a. m. as heretofore.

M. McInerney has just opened for sale a beautiful lot of full dress ties, etc. And they are going like the proverbial hot cakes, too.

A painting of the Australia, by Charlie Poola, with J. J. Williams, is to be seen in a window of the Pacific Hardware Co.'s store.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Pratt, who for some time past have been visiting with Chief Justice Judd, return to the States by the Australia.

Three gold medals and six silver ones, won by Max Lohseide, the instructor of the Athletic Association, are to be seen at H. F. Wichman's, the jeweler.

The New Year's number of the Paradise of the Pacific is out. It contains many items and articles of interest, and is a good number to send away.

Frank L. Hoogs, who brought down the California Baseball Team, returns by the Australia. Mr. Hoogs will be missed by the many friends made during his short stay here.

An official notice from the Foreign Office relative to the appointment of secretaries and assistant secretaries to the Japanese Consulate-General appears in the "By Authority" columns.

The Hawaiian Treasury, having issued certificates for silver coin deposited which will be repayable in that currency, the banking firms of Bishop & Co. and Claus Spreckels & Co. will take both the old and the issue as silver only.

The Foreign Department has appointed James Shaw, Esq., Hawaiian Consul at Cadiz, Spain, vice George Shaw, deceased. Also, Karl H. Baker, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Vice-Consul at the City of Mexico, Mexico, vice Anastasio Obregon, deceased.

The Rev. H. H. Gowen was heard from by several of his friends by the last mail. He is enjoying good health and on December 12th had delivered his fifty-sixth sermon since his arrival in England. Mr. Gowen is evidently as popular in England as he is in Honolulu.

At the sale of stocks at Morgan's salesrooms Tuesday, the shares of the Hawaiian Agricultural and the Ice and Refrigerating stock were withdrawn. Of the Inter-Island stock, five shares were sold to O. Scholz at \$147, five to M. Richter at \$147, also five more at \$141.

Mr. and Mrs. A. St. C. Pihanaia, teachers of the UluPalakua English School, Maui, were both taken ill last week, and their school was closed for several days in consequence. A physician was written for, but sent only a bottle of pills, which did no good to the sufferers.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company held its annual meeting Thursday and elected the following named officers: Hon. C. R. Bishop, President; Mr. S. C. Allen, Vice-President; Mr. P. C. Jones, Treasurer; Mr. J. O. Carter, Secretary; Mr. Tom. May, auditor. The directors appointed are: Hon. C. R. Bishop, Mr. S. C. Allen, Mr. P. C. Jones and Mr. C. M. Cooke.

Monday evening's unique social event was "An Island Party at Koa Hall," the fine mansion on Jackson street of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bailey. The affair was a re-union of former residents of the Hawaiian Islands, and included folks who had visited Kalakaua's realm. The menu was composed chiefly of kanaka dishes. One hundred people were invited.—Oakland correspondent to S. F. Alta.

Anxious housekeepers who have been anticipating the usual domestic troubles attending Chinese New Year ought not to be worried too soon. Thrum's annual says Jan. 20 is Chinese New Year; but the Chinese themselves say Feb. 8 is their national annual holiday, and though in China they devote from ten to fifteen days celebrating the new year, here they are content to take only three.

The W. G. Irwin left San Francisco with 250 hogs, but arrived in Honolulu with only 64. A post-mortem examination of some of them showed no signs of cholera, but the intestines were found to be filled with water, a condition that rather puzzles hog raisers. This has proven a large loss to the importers, and it would be, perhaps, a matter of considerable interest for a veterinary surgeon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin of Maui has donated to the Kapiolani Maternity Home \$1,000. Who is the next to follow the honorable gentleman's example?

Two drunken sailors from the schooner Mary E. Foster mistook the sea for the schooner on Thursday night. They were taken aboard by their companions.

Some of the crossing stones are being replaced a little lower than they formerly were. Now let the street car company either lower their tracks or fill up the streets.

The Honolulu Athletic Association had an outdoor exercise at the old baseball grounds Saturday afternoon. A game of football was played between the Athletics and the Razzledazzles.

We understand that H. B. M. S. Nympe will not on her departure, be relieved by another vessel, as it is not intended, in future, that one of Her Majesty's ship shall be permanently maintained at this port.

The Mystic Lodge, K. of P., are putting forth earnest efforts towards making their ball of next month one of the most successful of the kind ever held in Honolulu. The ball will probably be given at the Opera House.

Mr. Malcolm Brown left here Friday afternoon by the W. G. Hall for Lahaina to meet Mrs. Brown. He arrived at his destination just half an hour before the arrival of the Kinan at that port, and he was off again for home.

Purser Kibling met with a serious accident while on Maui during the late trip of the Claudine. He was thrown from a brake while out driving at Hana and had his left arm broken. He is off for a vacation for a week or two in consequence.

The amount received at the auction sale of horses at Morgan's salesroom, Saturday, was \$401. The lot on the beach at Waialae was sold to Mr. Paul Isenberg for \$555. The Buffum property on Hotel street sold by Mr. Levey to H. Focke for \$3,775.

Rev. J. M. Silver, of Kohala, who came down on the Kinan, preached a very eloquent sermon at St. Andrew's Cathedral, service of the second congregation, Sunday evening. Rev. Silver has been on the Kohala district for several years, and his leaving for the Colonies by the Mariposa will be greatly regretted.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Hamakua, Hawaii, Scores Another Fatality.

Another fatality happened on the Hamakua coast, this time on terra firma. As far as the purser of the steamer Iwalani could ascertain, it appeared that on last Friday at Kukuhaele Mill, Hamakua, Hawaii, a Portuguese lad, six years old, was standing too near the trash carrier, when he either fell or his clothes got entangled with it, and he was almost instantly crushed to death before helping hands could reach him. When extracted, he presented a most ghastly and horrible sight. His head and limbs were very much disfigured, the bones being broken into a great many pieces.

Thieves Again!

During the absence for an hour of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Podmore from their residence on Friday evening they had a call from the class who generally do not announce before hand their intention of calling. When Mr. Podmore returned home he found that some one had made an entrance to the house through a window. Nothing was found to be missing except a purse containing \$10. Had the thief made a more thorough search, he would have found \$30 more, as that amount was under a handkerchief case in the same drawer from which the other money was taken.

Installation.

D. S. Chancellor, David Dayton, on the evening of January 14th installed the officers of Oahu Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, as follows: P. C.—Bro. H. C. Reid. C. C.—Bro. Richard Cayford. V. C.—Bro. John De Greaves. Prelate—Bro. Edw. H. F. Wolter. K. of R. & S.—Bro. Geo. Williams, P. C. M. of F.—Bro. John Holt, P. C. M. of E.—Bro. Henry Smith, P. C. M. of A.—Bro. Henry Hossack. I. Gd.—Bro. John Buckley. O. Gd.—Bro. A. Kanngesser.

Two New Carriages.

Are we going to adopt Japanese customs? Two jinrikashas were imported by the Oceanic for private parties. The rikasha is a sort of two wheel carriage propelled by man motive power. One is to be seen at L. J. Levey's auction room. It is beautifully made and mounted, and when drawn by a swift-footed coolie, it will eclipse the best carriage in town.

A Gold Mine.

The native reported some time ago as having found thirty dollars in gold at the Esplanade has made other valuable finds since then. He now sings with joy as the lucky finder of sixty-five dollars, all in gold. The Esplanade must be a rich mine of lost gold.

HILO RECORD EXTRACTS.

The San Diego Line—Large Bananas—The Holidays—Accidents—Newspaper for Hilo Wanted.

We see by the papers received by the last mail, that there is more than a probability of our being connected with San Diego by a line of fine large steamers. This would be a certainty if our present Cabinet, will see fit to grant them the subsidy voted by the last Legislature. And if the present Cabinet wish to do something that will please Hawaii, it will strain itself and grant this subsidy.

Mr. D. H. Hitchcock of our town, has raised a new variety of the popular banana. This is one of the finest cooking bananas raised. One bunch weighed thirty-eight pounds, and there were on it thirty-eight bananas. The large ones weighed 1 1/2 pounds. There are never many bananas on the bunch, but what there are they are just monstrous. Come on Honolulu and beat us if you can.

New Year passed off finely, and our streets were crowded with a large number of people all bent on having a good time. The ball on New Year's eve was the best ball of the season, and a quiet and select company enjoyed themselves there, till the wee morning hours.

One of the steamer Hawaii's boats was badly mashed up at the Honolua landing the other day. One of the men received severe bruises, and another had his skull injured so badly that there is a great probability of his dying from the effects of the injury. The whole coast landings have been so bad down through Hamakua and North Hilo that the steamers have had hard work to make landing there. At the present time there are probably more than 40,000 bags of sugar in those two districts awaiting shipment, and all the plantations are running on full time and consequently the sugar is piling up fast. Oh, for that railroad.

Hawaii needs a good active weekly newspaper. The Record has been published now for two years, and we have endeavored in our small way to advance Hilo interests, and we believe that in a measure we have succeeded in doing something towards this end, but that is not enough. We need a printed paper, issuing weekly a large number of copies. A paper that will take hold of the interests of this island, and push them for all it is worth. Our resources are almost wholly unknown by anybody outside of a few living here who have studied them up. We need to be better known, not only over our own islands, but abroad as well. And in no way can this be done better than through a weekly paper. But no paper can be published here unless we have a press, etc.

An accident happened to one of Wilson's dray teams last week, while taking out a dray load of freight to Papaikou. Just at the Hamakua side of Apana's house, the team ran off the road way into the ditch and badly smashed up the dray, but fortunately did not injure the horses of any consequence. These deepditches along side of our roads ought to be filled up and not left for traps to catch a fractions or frightened team.

The three-masted schooner Sadie P. Caller arrived in port Tuesday p. m., twenty-one days from Santa Rosalia, in ballast. Captain Randalin reports good weather all the way over. She was in ballast and is to take a load of sugar over to the Coast.

Death of an Aged Missionary.

Mrs. Lois S. Johnson died suddenly on Saturday last, at her residence in Fort street. In the morning, she had a stroke of paralysis, and died at 5 p. m. the same day. Her remains were interred on Sunday afternoon, in the mission burial ground at Kawaiahao. She and her husband the late E. Johnson, arrived at these islands in April, 1837, and were located at Waiohi, Kauai. During the past few years she has resided in this city. She leaves three daughters who resided with her in this city, and one son and two daughters now living in California. The two latter are the widow of the late George C. Williams, formerly manager of Spreckelsville Plantation, and the widow of the late D. K. Fyfe, of Peteluma, Cal.

The Palace Ball.

Vice Chamberlain, Mr. J. W. Robertson, under command of Her Royal Highness the Princess Regent, has issued invitations for a ball, to be given on the evening of the King's arrival from abroad, at the Iolani Palace. Just what date the King will arrive is not yet known, but the news of when he shall leave San Francisco will be brought down by the Mariposa next Monday.

Electric Lights.

Numerous complaints come from various citizens in regard to the electric lighting. They claim to have paid for a certain number of lights, and since the electric company has put up lights for the streets and other public places the electric current is not so strong, and as no addition has been made, the consequence is some of them do not receive full benefit of what they ordered.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

(Boston Evening Transcript.) The various newspaper reports that King Kalakaua is in this country for the purpose of negotiating for a transfer of the Hawaiian group to the United States are without any foundation in fact. As Minister Carter has said, his Majesty has no more authority to cede his dominions than the Governor of Massachusetts has to sell the Old Bay State to a foreign power.

The writer was present at the last election in the Hawaiian Islands. There were two parties, the Reform party, which had curtailed the power of the King, and the King's, or National Reform party, whose war cry was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," and who charged the party with endeavoring to bring about annexation to the United States. As a result of the election the Reform Cabinet, which was composed of some of the ablest men in the kingdom, and most of whom were born there, was compelled to resign.

Under the reciprocity treaty which admitted Hawaiian sugars duty free, the prosperity of the group and its trade with the United States had greatly increased. By the new United States tariff, admitting all sugars duty free, this advantage is lost to the island planters, who must now compete with the cheaper labor of Manila and other sugar countries. This is felt, especially by the younger and weaker plantations, to be a serious calamity. The labor problem at the islands has been a difficult one, and strenuous efforts have been made for its solution, none of which has been wholly satisfactory. Laborers have been imported at large expense from various countries as follows: From China, about 20,000; Japan, 12,000; the Western Islands, by treaty with Portugal, 12,000; and various colonies from Germany, Norway, Polynesia and elsewhere. But with the unexampled growth of agricultural enterprises, the labor problem grows in importance, and still confronts the Hawaiian planter.

Though the removal of the sugar duties may have weakened in some degree the ties which bind Hawaii to the United States, these are still too strong to be interfered with by other nations. At the last celebration of the anniversary of the American Independence at the islands, which, by the way, is observed with as much noisy enthusiasm by Hawaiians as by our home patriots, Hon. John L. Stevens, our present worthy Minister to the Hawaiian court, delivered an eloquent address to the American residents. In this oration he took the ground that the Hawaiian group would eventually come under the control if not into the possession of one of these three great powers which are to control the future of the Pacific, viz.: the United States, China and the (to be) republic of confederated Australia. The European powers, he contended, are virtually out of the race, and not even the completion of the Nicaragua or Panama canals will enable them sufficiently to overcome the disadvantage of location to enter into successful rivalry with the nations that border on the Pacific.

Meanwhile the commercial, domestic and social relations of the growing foreign community at the Islands with the United States are yearly becoming more close. Absenteeism brings the Hawaiian planters to California to reside, either for their own convenience or pleasure, and to bring them within telegraphic communication with the business world, or for the better education of their children; while here in Boston and Cambridge are a number of young people, born at the Islands of American or European parents, being educated at our schools and colleges, many of whom will prefer to remain here in the wider field which our country offers to them. A striking illustration of the close relations which now exist between the two countries was afforded a few evenings ago, when one of our most beautiful churches was the scene of a brilliant Hawaiian wedding. The bridegroom, a young merchant of Honolulu, where he was born, of German and Hawaiian parents; the bride a native of another island of the group, of Norwegian and English parents, temporarily resident here for the education of their children. All the ushers and groomsmen, with possibly one exception, and the bridesmaids, were natives of the Islands, of foreign parentage. (Of the large number of guests present, the majority were residents or ex-residents of the Hawaiian group. In no other country in the world, outside of Hawaii, could such an assembly have been gathered. Many of the young men present were students at Harvard or the Institute of Technology, and the father of one of them, a prominent and highly respected British merchant of Honolulu, told me there that after visiting various distinguished schools in England, Ger-

many, France and other countries he found none which, in his judgment, equaled our Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The newly wedded pair are already on their way across the continent, to spend the Christmas with their relatives in Honolulu. Comparing this with our own wedding journey to the Islands forty-two years ago, by the then speediest practicable route—a five months' voyage around Cape Horn—I realize that Hawaii is nearer to us in every way than in the days of old.

By our present treaty with Hawaii a very eligible harbor has been granted to the United States for a naval station, which ought at once to be occupied and made available. With complete reciprocity in all products, this is all the Hawaiian territory that we need. With these we can bind still closer the ties that now unite the two countries and secure the advantages without the disadvantages of annexation. J. F. B. MARSHALL. Kendal Green, Dec. 12, 1890.

TWO BOTTLES OF GIN.

The Supreme Court was occupied three days last week in the trial of John Kamakaua and Keliiookano, with the murder of Hookooi (w.), the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery at 8:50 of Saturday evening. The alleged homicide occurred near Diamond Head at Waikiki last June, the woman dying soon after an assault committed on her by the defendants, both being under the influence of liquor, and the deceased likewise. Being arraigned for sentence Monday morning, Mr. Justice McCully said:

It is two bottles of gin that has brought you to the bar of this Court for sentence to-day. They have been the origin and the agent of the whole of it. They were a gift to you but they cost a good deal. They have cost in the first place the life of the woman Hookooi, your wife Kamakaua, a young woman or at least a woman in early middle life with, so far as we have learned, a fair expectation of long life. She was a good wife to you Kamakaua, you say so yourself and the other witnesses say so. These two bottles of gin have cost in the way of costs of Court, or expenses in Court in this trial a large sum, I should say on mere estimate not less than two hundred and fifty dollars. They have cost you considerable counsel fees and they are to cost each of you a term of imprisonment. I don't know whether the three young women who went out to your house to bathe and fish feel any compunction for all the mischief they have wrought. It is a strange thing that they could not have gone to make a visit on friends without taking two bottles of gin with them. It has not appeared and we have not tried to find out where they procured or bought those bottles of gin, whether from a licensed or unlicensed seller of liquor. If that man knows or could know he ought to feel that he had contributed to your crime; he ought to suffer in his mind for it; but I suppose he would take this salve to himself, they generally do, that, if he had not sold it someone else would. You Hawaiians in late years have got your right of buying and drinking liquor of all sorts, but it is a most injurious right that you have obtained. The jury in their verdict have given you the benefit of a doubt and their verdict is that the woman did not come to her death by the assault which you have committed upon her. If they had been convinced that the death of that woman resulted from your hands, notwithstanding that it was aided by her condition of being drunk they ought to have found that you were guilty of manslaughter in some degree, but I cannot resist the conclusion that her death was accelerated and caused by the assault that you Keliiookano made upon her, followed up by the assault by you Kamakaua. Immediately following that assault she fell into a condition of insensibility and remained in that condition until she died. I have that moral conviction and I think there was ground for a legal conviction of manslaughter as the result of that assault. It was a brutal one and terminated her life. At the same time it is to be said that it does not appear that you had an intention of killing her. I don't think that you had; it was the two bottles of gin that you had partaken of. The law provides that an assault and battery found under an indictment for murder or manslaughter shall have a penalty of imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. It is a separate provision from the provisions of the Chapter on assault and battery, and gives a higher penalty, and I think the law provides it for just such a case as this, where the death probably results from an assault and battery, but has not been found as by the jury. I regret very much that you are here, that a sentence must be imposed upon you, for your appearance is respectable, you seem to be men that may average well in character and standing in the community, and you would have done very well except for the two bottles of gin, and I shall not give the highest penalty of the law.

The Court imposes upon each of you the sentence of imprisonment at hard labor for the term of eighteen months, and to pay the costs of court, the amount of which will be settled hereafter.

H. M. S. S. Zealandia.

The Sydney Herald in speaking of the above named vessel says:

"On her last trip here her passage was a long one, owing to the foginess of her bottom. She was accordingly docked and overhauled at Sydney, when a coating of seaweed and barnacles fully six or seven inches long was found on her hull. The removal of this had, as might be expected, a material effect upon her speed, and being also favored with good weather, she made the run across in the smart time of 3 days, 20 hours and 51 minutes. Mr. G. McLane, the popular purser, with the other officers of the steamer, will be greatly missed here if she is withdrawn from the San Francisco service."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR DECEMBER.

Table with columns: Hours of Observation, Maximum, Minimum, Aver. Data for Dec 1-31.

Table with columns: Hours of Observation, Maximum, Minimum, Aver. Data for Dec 1-31.

Cloudiness, 42.0 per cent (in the daytime).

A Bricklayer's Adventure.

This is from the New York Sun: "The highest smokestack in the world is said to be in Glasgow, Scotland. It belongs to Tennant & Co.'s chemical works, and is 460 feet high. The tallest chimney in England is, or was, in Liverpool, in the London road. We do not know its height, but it was on this chimney that the bricklayer was caught when the scaffolds were taken down. At the suggestion of his wife he unraveled his stockings and let the thread down. To the end she tied first a silk thread, then a thin cord, then a light and lastly a heavy rope, which he tied to the iron bar built into the chimney, and so let himself down."

Auction Sales.

BY JAS. F. MORGAN

AUCTION SALE

BY ORDER OF MR. T. MAY, Trustee, I am directed to sell at Public Auction, at RYAN'S BOAT SHED, near the Fish Market,

On Friday, Jan. 30

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The following property of the HAWAIIAN PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY:

- 2 Large Iron Boats
2 Cable Boats
2 Mushroom Anchors
1 Cable Machine (complete)
1 Large Wooden Tank
2 Life Boats
12 Shovels and Tinkles
2 Leading Blocks
1 Engine and Boiler
24 Reels Coconut Twine
Barrels of Tar, Wheels of Frames
Lamps, Handspikes
Cable, Rope, &c., &c.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

1837-34

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

I have received instructions to sell at Public Auction, at my Salesroom, Queen St.,

On Saturday, Jan. 31st

AT 10 O'CLOCK NOON.

8 Head of Horses and Mares

Being well bred young stock from the Kuaioa Ranch.

ALL BROKEN TO HARNESS.

J. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

1838-43

Mortgagee's NOTICE OF SALE!

WHEREAS, THE MORTGAGE hereinafter mentioned hath been heretofore duly foreclosed by advertisement of mortgagee's notice of intention to foreclose, now therefore by order of Alexander J. Cartwright

of a certain indenture of mortgage made by Keia Marbie and George Marbie her husband of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, dated April 25, A. D. 1889 and recorded in the office of Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 118 folio 24-6. I am directed to sell at Public Auction

On Wednesday, the 4th Day of February, 1891,

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesroom, on Queen Street, in Honolulu, the property included and described in said mortgage and situated at Hanaia, in said Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

- 1st. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at said Hanaia, and containing an area of 1 1/2-100 acres, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2018, Land Commission Award No. 1075-5 issued to Waiakoa.
2nd. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at said Hanaia, containing an area of 1 1/4-100 acres and being spans 1 and 3 of Royal Patent No. 2014, Land Commission Award No. 8315, issued to Kamoiiohili.
3rd. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at said Hanaia, containing an area of 48-100 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2022, Land Commission Award No. 2022, issued to Kamoiiohili.
4th. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at said Hanaia, containing an area of 41-100 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 1495, Land Commission Award No. 1075-5, issued to Kamoiiohili.
5th. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Hanaia, and containing an area of 43-100 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2424, Land Commission Award No. 2022, issued to Kamoiiohili.

The several above described parcels of land being the same that were conveyed to the said Keia Marbie by Malama Kamoiiohili by deed dated April 25, 1889, and recorded in Liber 118, folio 24-4.

TERMS: Cash, in full, at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to

J. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

Or to J. M. MONROE, Attorney for Mortgagee, Honolulu, January 20, 1891. 1837-34.







CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Plantation Labor.

MR. EDITOR: Little did I dream, Sir, when modestly submitting to your readers my views on the Javanese coolie labor, that my temerity would involve me in a literary duello with your pseudonymous correspondent, "Lyndhurst."

"The art of writing," says James Russell Lowell, "consists chiefly in knowing what to leave in the ink pot." I do not know whether "Lyndhurst" is familiar with this pithy aphorism of the inimitable American humorist here quoted. I reckon not, for had he been he would probably not have fallen into the lamentable error of betraying himself into saying things that will scarcely stand critical examination.

Let us go a little methodically to work in our analysis of this epistolary production and deal with its six component paragraphs successively. "Lyndhurst"—to use sporting parlance—opens the first round by dealing me a regular "facer." He says, in effect, that I deliberately question his honesty of purpose. If he will have the goodness, however, once more to refer to yesterday's ADVERTISER, he will find that I very distinctly absolve him from having any unworthy motive whatever. Besides, look you, by preserving his incognito he places me somewhat at a disadvantage, and for all I know he may be a large sugar planter himself, in which case I should be all the more pleased if I could succeed in bringing him a little nearer to my own way of thinking.

My combative opponent next proceeds to tell us what I had half surmised, that the information upon which he bases his arguments is derived from books, you know, "on Javanese and on sugar plantations and plantation labor in general." Just so. And from his silence upon the subject I do not suppose I shall be guilty of jumping at conclusions if I draw the inference that this silence may be construed into a tacit admission that he has not personally had any dealings with Javanese, either in their character of freemen or as coolies. Now, sir, we are all pretty well aware of the fact that authors of books of travel from time immemorial are prone now and again to allow themselves to be carried away by their enthusiasm and to draw a little on the imagination of their readers. Neither Herodotus in the past nor Stanley in the present age, Corypheans among travelers though they be, have been acquitted as altogether free from this human weakness, and the "noble savage" in full war paint is generally presented in the most attractive colour-de-rose. I am really very sorry so rudely to dispel his illusion; but "Lyndhurst" may safely take my word for it that the amiable and gentle native he reads about in Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles's (1811-16) "History of Java," and in Wallace's (1854-62) "The Malay Archipelago," is a very different individual from the Malay coolie of to-day. If intended for "exportation" he is selected from the worst scum of society—otherwise the astute Mynheers would not part with him—and has been accustomed to getting more kicks than halpence. I would no more compare him to the free-born natives of Java than I would draw parallels between the piratical ruffians who recently made the dastardly raid upon the British steamer Namoia to the well-bred Mandarin students—with a skin almost as fair as that of any white woman, in gorgeous silk gowns and gold spectacles—(they recalled to my mind the words of the Scriptures, "Not even Solomon in all his glory was arrayed like one of these")—whom I have seen in the library at Hong Kong poring over the classics in the original or reading scientific works in the modern languages far too abstruse for my own poor comprehension, and who are now positively engaged upon a translation of Shakespeare into Chinese. But a trace to digressions. "Lyndhurst" then comes to my support by quoting some book or brochure—about the name of which he does not enlighten us—on the plantation laborers in Queensland which, it seems, confirms my statement about the trouble which the Javanese coolies gave their employers. And here he brings into the attack the heaviest ordinance of his artillery with which he is going to demolish me. This is it: "Plantations using Javanese overseers (?) were very successful with their men \* \* \* while plantations using white overseers were in trouble all the time because they did not understand how to manage their men. Possibly Mr. Viggo Jacobsen was one of the overseers referred to." Maybe I was. And I own that this is what the convivial Dick Swiveller would call a regular "staggerer." Well, I am crushed, but I dare say I shall survive it. The fact is, "most curiously, too, it happens" that on the particular plantation on which I was engaged we had two Javanese "gangsters" (I never heard the term overseer applied to them) who had the entire confidence of the coolies, and who acted as interpreters and middle-men between them and myself. I would simply give them my instructions and leave them as much as possible to their own devices. They, however, were either powerless or unwilling to exercise proper control.—Exit paragraph number 2.

In paragraphs number 3 and 4 "Lyndhurst" drifts into so charming a vacuety that I confess to feeling completely mystified. My obtuseness is not equal to the task of following the labyrinthian thread of his reasoning and I leave it to better heads than mine to unravel. There is a happy you-touch-the-button-we-do-the-rest style about the concluding words: "as soon as their time is up, ship them at once out of the country." At the risk of becoming wearisome I will relate an occurrence in Australia which indirectly was the result of this happy-go-lucky policy. In the early part of 1887 I went to Thursday Island, the principal settle-

ment of the pearl fisheries in Torres Straits. At Normanston, distant some few hundred miles and situate at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, one of these meek and docile Malays "ran amuck" and in his paroxysm cruelly and without any other motive but his insane thirst for blood murdered two white men and fatally stabbed a third while asleep in their tents and, on being hotly pursued, plunged the "kris" through his own heart. The entire white population of the town, enraged beyond endurance, turned out to revenge the inoffending victims. They fired and burned down all the houses belonging to the Malays and chased every mother's son of them, some hundred and odd in number, into the Norman River, where they took refuge on board of an old hulk. The most prominent citizens took part in this handed business, in a country that never had a single case of lynching, nor did they rest until the coolies had all been shipped away to Thursday Island. The local authorities were unable to put any restraint upon the people. As may be easily imagined, the fugitives did not receive a very cordial welcome by the Thursday islanders, who had quite enough with their own labor troubles. They were allowed to land unmolested, however, and maintained at public expense. But the affair raised such a storm of indignation throughout the colony, that the Queensland Government, in deference to public opinion, were obliged to ship the whole lot back to Batavia at its own cost. Every one of these Malays had been a contract laborer, at sea or on land, but had either deserted from his employ or escaped the vigilance of the proper authorities, and yet I venture to say that the laws are enforced in the Colonies quite as strictly as in the Hawaiian Kingdom. Arriving mostly in a destitute condition and liable to become a burden upon them, the Gulf people had nevertheless good-naturedly allowed them to settle down among themselves and behold the consequences! Will "Lyndhurst" or any other honest man dare to assert that there are not in this country hundreds, if not actually thousands of Chinese, who have no business to be here and have nevertheless been suffered to remain in our midst? "Lyndhurst" has taken up the cudgels for the Javanese and poses as their champion. Very well. I object to them because I have lived amongst them and believe that I know what I am talking about. In reply to paragraph 5, therefore, I beg to say that my only purpose is, in the interest of this community at large and to the utmost extent of my feeble power, to oppose their importation to this country, tooth and nail. I did not undertake to devise means of meeting the scarcity of labor and sincerely hope that the Hon. Paul Neumann will succeed in his mission to Japan, because I believe in the maxim that of several evils it is always best to choose the least.

I can heartily join issue with "Lyndhurst" in that part of his sixth and final paragraph in which he says: "Let the Hawaiian planter look further into the matter." Aye, let him do this, and as a conscientious man, who has more than his self-aggrandizement and monetary interest in view, he will perhaps pause and reflect a little upon the possible consequences of his actions. By all means, let the planters look into the matter for themselves. But let them also bear the responsibility if evil results accrue.

Before bringing this long communication to a close, Mr. Editor, I cannot refrain from complimenting my opponent upon the moderate and gentlemanly tone of his reply to my first letter. I would fain have him believe that in having taken this matter up with some apparent warmth, I have been actuated simply by a strong conviction, born of personal observation, of the unsuitability of Javanese coolies for this country, and it is for the impartial reader to form his own judgment as to the relative merits of the argument. If my "experto crede" should fail to change the opinion of "Lyndhurst," then let us, metaphorically speaking, smoke the calumet of peace, agree to differ and bury the hatchet. Thank you for the insertion of the above, VIGGO JACOBSEN. Honolulu, January 8, 1891.

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Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM L. GREEN, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said William L. Green, deceased, duly authenticated whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to Cecil Brown, at his Office on Merchant Street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. ANNA GREEN, Executor. Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1891. 1307-41.

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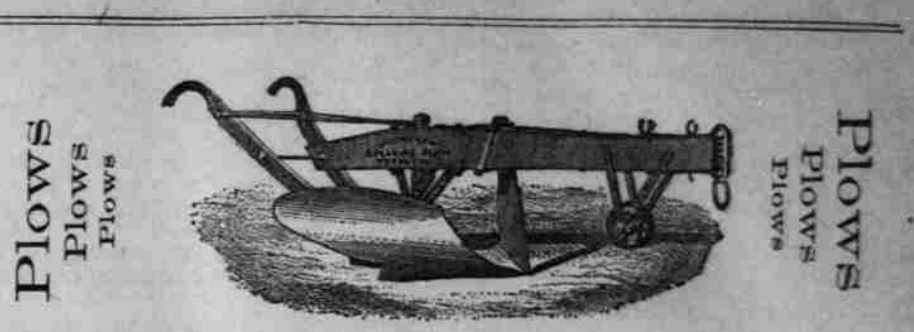
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