

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 47.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1538.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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And EDITOR.  
Office, No. 45 Merchant Street

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## KAMEHAMEHA DAY OBSERVED.

Horse Races, Sports and a Picnic Interest Many People.

## PUNAHOU GROUNDS ARE WELL FILLED ALL DAY.

The Races at the Park Track Draw a Fairly Large Number of People—Interesting Events Occupy the Attention of the Crowd Until Nearly Evening.

Kamehameha Day was fittingly celebrated yesterday. Races, Athletic Club sports and the Sunday School picnic occupied the attention of nearly every one in Honolulu. Those who did not go to one did go to the other, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Fair sized crowds assembled at all the points of interest, and, in general the holiday was a big success.

## AT THE RACES.

A Good Programme Arranged and Carried Out.

HERE was not a large crowd at the race track yesterday, but it was a very enthusiastic one. Every race was enjoyed, and each one received its due meed of applause from grandstand, Jockey Club, and from those outside of the stands.

Early in the morning the crowd commenced to go to the track. There was a steady stream of people ambling toward the scene of the festivities from daylight until noon. But even then there was not the crowd of people that former years have seen at Keolu Park. There were not the horses, there were not the people, there were not even as many entries as usual. But everyone who did come seemed to be having a good time, and that is the usual requirement of Kamehameha day.

The races started promptly at 10 o'clock. The first event on the card was a bicycle race of a mile between George H. Paris, A. L. C. Atkinson, T. P. Cummins, H. E. Walker and N. A. Chapman. Walker was a big favorite, and bets were freely offered on him against the field. When the race came off, the opinion of the talent was found to be the correct one, as Walker won easily, with Jack Atkinson a hard-working second. Cummins finished third, with Paris fourth and Chapman bringing up the rear.

Walker's time by quarters was 45, 1:28, 2:12, 2:54. It was greatly hoped, and expected by some of the bicyclists, that 2:50 would be beaten. But Walker did not have to exert himself very much, and this fact was a great disappointment to those who wished to see swift time made.

The main interest of the day, of course, was centered in the horse races. When Lolokalani and Lellani were called to the post for the second event on the programme, the crowd cheered and the real day's work was begun. Lolokalani was a two to one favorite, although there was considerable money bet on Lellani at that price. Lolokalani had, two years ago, proved such a Waterloo to so many, that a great number of the betters fought shy of her. It was generally conceded that if the "black mare started" she would win easily. The doubt expressed by many was that she would not start. Those that bet two to one, however, had much the best of it, as the black behaved like a lady, and was never headed from start to finish.

The next event on the card was a trotting race between Bert Lee, Fred Mac and Why Not. Clarence Macfarlane had withdrawn Fred Mac the day before, and, as Bert Lee, which is only another name for Dickey Davis' horse Whiskers, was also taken out of the race, a mile dash between Amario and Stanford was, therefore, the next thing to watch. Amario was a strong favorite, although Stanford had a number of friends. Amario won easily in 1:48.

Lolokalani and Autonomy, a new colt of the Mokuieia Stables, were the only entries in the next race. Lolokalani was a big favorite, her admirers betting two and even three to one that she would win the race. It was a half-mile dash, and again Lolokalani behaved well and led from the start, winning handily in 50.

The next race, the Jockey Club purse, was between Johnny Hayward and Nevada. This was the race of the day. Nevada was the favorite, and took the first and second heats in 2:34 and 2:24. Hayward then won a heat in 2:27 1/2, the fastest heat in the race. Sam Graham drove these three heats, but the next Dick Davis took the reins. Although he won the first heat he drove, it was declared off, as Dick drove off his course, and Hayward's jockey claimed a foul. In the next heat, however, Dick kept Nevada down and drove a pretty race, winning by a nos. only. Had Hayward not broken just as he reached the wire, he would surely have won the heat, and made another necessary. Nevada trotted his last heat in 2:31.

Senator Stanford and Queen L. both had their admirers in the crowd, and what little betting there was, was at even odds. Stanford won in a gallop in 1:51.

In the next race Daylight was considered a "sure thing," and he turned out exactly as his admirers prophesied. Willie K., his rival won the first heat in 3:04 1/2, but Daylight won the next two in 2:53 and 2:56 1/2.

The running race between Senator Stanford and Autonomy was, naturally, a walk over for Stanford. Both horses belong to the Mokuieia stables; consequently it was a "family" race. Sarah H. had been entered by R. Balentine, but was withdrawn. Stanford won by nearly a quarter of a mile.

Just before the last race Fred Mac and Why Not trotted a heat. Fred trotted around the track in 3:12, and Why Not was distanced.

The day's sport was over a little after 4 o'clock. Every available vehicle was pressed into service to carry the crowd back to town, and the street cars and busses were jammed.

## REJOICING CHILDREN.

Oahu College Grounds Filled With "Picnickers."



OR all the long sunny hours between 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, the beautiful lawn of Punahou was the scene of a gay gathering. Though there were hundreds of persons present at the annual Sabbath School picnic, the broad acres of Punahou gave them ample room to scatter at will, so that there was nowhere a crowd, except at one or two centers of peculiar interest, such as the lemonade and watermelon stands. As on the same occasion a year and two years ago, a temporary structure was erected in a central spot in the grounds, under which were placed long tables loaded with good things, which served as a distributing reservoir of things both fluid and solid. People carried their lunches off on wooden plates, and ate where they listed—on the grass, under the friendly shade of protecting algarobas, or even an umbrella. No one can say how many cubic yards of baked beans, potato salad, cold tongue and chicken were washed down in the course of an hour by streams of coffee, lemonade, soda water, ginger ale and iced tea. One hundred watermelons also lent their moisture.

Before and after lunch there were sports in all directions. Croquet and lawn tennis, baseball and football, had each its pursuers. With the younger children the swing was the center of attraction. There were no accidents, although here and there an errant baseball scattered a group, or a descending swing swept an infant from its track.

The picnic was as delightful as it always is, and the hundreds of happy, tired children, who were finally carried off in cars and carriages, all testified to an excellent good time.

## Notes of the Day.

Walker's bicycle race was ridden hard and well won. But he looked like a newly arrived mermaid in his bathing suit.

The track was in splendid condition, and was said to be six seconds faster than ever before.

Several booths on the outside had for sale the foamy beer. It was sold until nearly the hour for closing, and then the police swooped down and arrested five of the offenders. They were afterwards released on their own recognizance.

The street cars and busses were loaded to overflowing yesterday, and were not competent to handle the traffic. Consequently hacks did a land office business.

The grounds of Oahu College were strewn with watermelon rinds yesterday, thick as autumn leaves in Valambrosa.

Beer by the keg and beer by the bottle flowed as freely around the races yesterday as though it had been licensed.

Great credit is due the Jockey Club for the manner in which it carried out its programme yesterday. There was not a hitch in the proceedings, everything working as smoothly as clock-work.

In the Daylight-Willie K. race, Tom Pattison drove finely. Daylight is a green colt, and Pattison had only handled her a week. Still, after he had lost a heat he brought the colt out a winner.

## New Books Received.

The following books have recently been added to the library:

How to Understand Music, by W. S. Mathews.

The Fauna of the Deep Sea, by Sydney J. Hickson.

A Journey in Other Worlds, by J. J. Astor.

A Yankee in King Arthur's Court, by Mark Twain.

A Modern Buccaneer, by Rolf Boldrewood.

A Gentleman of France, by Stanley J. Weyman.

A Daughter of Today, by Sara Jeanette Duncan.

Cad-t Days, by Captain King.

Under the Red Robe, by Stanley J. Weyman.

On the Defensive, by George I. Putnam.

Katherine Lauderdale, by Marion Crawford.

Mancella, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Horace Chase, by Constance Fenimore Woolson.

Pembroke, by Mary E. Wilkins.

The Classic Myth in English Literature, by Charles Mills Gayle.

The Memories of Dean Hole; Brave Little Holland, and What She Taught Us, by W. E. Griffin.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. DUNAGAN, Bonaville, Hickman Co. Va. For sale by all Dealers BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.



CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Councillor Emmeluth Speaks a Word for Government by the People.

Fifth Day.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30 A.M., President Dole in the chair. Prayer by Rev. J. Waiama. Roll call.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported on the expense of stenographic notes for the Convention. One stenographer offered to do it for \$750 if the Convention did not last more than twenty-five days.

A discussion ensued on the question of incurring this expense.

Minister Smith and Councillor Ena favored incurring it. Councillor Emmeluth was opposed to it.

The Convention decided to authorize the expense.

PETITIONS.

Minister Hatch presented a petition from Chinese residents regarding the franchise. The petition is the same as that addressed to the Councils by them, and referred to the Convention.

The Secretary read the petition.

Delegate Vivas moved to lay the petition on the table.

Delegate Baldwin moved to refer to committee.

Delegate Ables supported the motion to table.

Minister Smith and Councillor Ena protested against that course as being discourteous.

Delegate Vivas changed his motion, so that the petition should be considered with the Constitution when the franchise came up.

Delegate Robertson supported that course.

Delegate Vivas explained that he intended no discourtesy to the Chinese.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Delegate Carter stated that early in the session he had offered a resolution asking for information about cumulative voting. The subject was becoming more important every day, and people were constantly going to the Registrar asking for information.

The matter certainly was one on which all the information should be obtained which the Minister of the Interior could furnish. He would move that it be taken from the table.

The resolution not being forthcoming, owing to the fact that no place has been provided for the secretary's papers, Delegate Carter offered a fresh resolution, covering the same ground as the other.

Minister Smith said the resolution would involve great labor, as the ballots would have to be recounted.

Delegate Carter said he had consulted the Registrar, who stated that it would not take much time.

Minister Smith said that on Monday they would be ready with a large amount of information on the election which, perhaps, would be sufficient.

Delegate Baldwin seconded the resolution, and it passed.

At 10:15 A.M. the Convention went into committee of the whole, Councillor Ena in the chair.

The committee proceeded with the consideration of the Constitution.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE 37.—THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislative power of the Republic is vested in a Legislature, and subject to the limitations herein provided, an Advisory Council.

The Legislature shall consist of two houses, styled the Senate and the House of Representatives, which shall organize and sit separately, except as otherwise herein provided.

The two houses shall be styled "The Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii."

Delegate Baldwin asked an explanation of the first part of the article.

Minister Smith explained.

Councillor Tenney moved to strike out the phrase "and, subject to the limitations herein provided, an Advisory Council."

Councillor Emmeluth moved to strike out the whole article and substitute the following:

The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives which shall sit separately and be designated as the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii.

Minister Smith said the power was vested in the Advisory Council to meet some extraordinary emergency. The old Constitution vested the same power in the Privy Council and it was necessary. It would be very dangerous and against public policy to cut off the power, and might bring about disaster. Cases might arise, as in a smallpox epidemic, when large unforeseen expenses for quarantine, etc., must be met. The Council had authority to make appropriations in case of war, rebellion, etc., and these appropriations would only be valid until the Legislature could be called together. Some had held this authority to be unnecessary, because martial law could be declared. But that was very objectionable. Martial law was no law at all,—or simply the law of might, and should only be resorted to in very extreme cases. A power such as is provided in this section, must exist somewhere.

Minister Damon said he supported Councillor Emmeluth's motion, because there seemed to be a tendency in this Constitution to take power from the people and concentrate it in the hands of a few. Any power granted by the people should be very carefully guarded. The apathy of the people might lead him to say, "Well, that Provisional Government did very well, let them go ahead and pass their laws. This would end, as he claimed, in military control in this country. This draft allowed the Council to pass money for great public necessities. That was far too flexible a phrase. If a great emergency arises, let the Legislature be called together and the money expended. It was the people's money and the people should expend it.

President Dole would be very glad if those who introduced this article would give their reasons therefor.

Councillor Emmeluth said the object was to get as near to the people as God and the conditions would allow.

Councillor Tenney said he favored

the amendment because he did not believe in having any Advisory Council. It was following up the old idea of the monarchy that it was not possible to get along without a Privy Council. It would concentrate power in Honolulu and the temptation would constantly be present to legislate on trivial matters. This was a dangerous innovation in the Republic and would cause a great deal of trouble and friction in the community. As to pestilence, the laws could provide a contingent appropriation. If an emergency arose which the Executive could not handle, it should be dealt with by the country at large, and not by the representatives of any one section of the country as it would be if settled by the Advisory Council.

Delegate Carter seconded Councillor Tenney's original motion.

Councillor Tenney withdrew his motion.

Delegate Carter saw no necessity of vesting any such power in the Advisory Council in this way. He favored, however, having an Advisory Council, as he thought that its powers were so limited as not to be dangerous.

Delegate Baldwin was suspicious of an Advisory Council with legislative powers. He thought it should have the power of appropriating money in case of emergency. He moved reference to Committee on Legislation.

President Dole wished to have the article deferred until the subject of the Advisory Council (Article 78) came up. He would so move as an amendment to Delegate Baldwin's motion. Carried.

ARTICLE 38.

No person shall sit as a Senator or Representative in the Legislature, unless elected under and in conformity with this Constitution.

Passed.

ARTICLE 39.—SUPREME COURT JUDGE OF QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

In case any election to a seat in either House is disputed and legally contested, the Supreme Court shall be the sole judge of whether or not a legal election for such seat has been held; and, if it shall find that a legal election has been held, it shall be the sole judge of who has been elected.

Councillor Tenney asked why the power to pass on its own members was removed from the Legislature.

President Dole said it was to secure an impartial tribunal. It was recommended by students of Governments. The President referred to the facts in the Hayes-Tilden election as an example of the partisan weakness of human nature.

Councillor Tenney moved the section pass as read.

Delegate Carter had heard this question discussed by statesmen in the United States, and he did not doubt that if the Constitution of the United States were to be drawn over again, it would contain a provision of this kind.

At 12 M. the Committee took a recess till 1:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 1:30 P.M., and again took up the discussion of Article 42.

Minister Smith was in favor of striking out the words "Notaries Public." The office was one greatly sought after, and he thought it would be better to drop it from the section.

Councillor Waterhouse thought that notaries public were very closely allied to the Government.

Delegate Robertson was in favor of dropping the notaries public. But he did not think it wise to exclude those who have contracts with the Government. Some of your best men have such contracts—men whom it would be wise to have in the legislature.

Delegate Ables agreed with Delegate Robertson. Many of the best men in the country, who have contracts with the Government, would be disqualified.

Councillor Young could not see why such a clause should be in this article. During the last few years many men who have had contracts with the Government have been in the legislature.

The amendment of Councillor Wilder, to strike out the words "or any contractor" was carried.

Delegate Vivas' amendment was lost.

President Dole moved to amend the article by inserting the word "salaried" before the word "office" in the first line, as there were many offices held that were not salaried, and the incumbents should not be barred from the legislature.

Delegate Robertson thought that this conflicted with the idea that the three departments should be kept distinct. A number of salaried officers had the disbursement of large sums of money, and it might be to their interest to be in the legislature.

Minister Damon did not think it right to get capable men to fill these unsalaried offices and then disbar them from the legislature.

Delegate Vivas thought that what was sauce for the goose was the same for the gander. He did not see why notaries public should be barred and members of the Board of Education and others holding similar positions allowed to sit in the Convention.

Councillor Tenney said he would except those.

Councillor Emmeluth favored Delegate Robertson's amendment.

Delegate Carter favored passage as in the draft. He did not believe in making ministers of anyone who had not had the substantial support of an election by the people.

President Dole said the importance and honorable character of the position of a Judge of the Supreme Court made it very objectionable to make his appointment out of the Senate possible as a reward of political service. The principle, however, that the leaders of the party should be called to Cabinet positions had grown up and was well established. It had worked well on the whole. He did not think there was a scramble for office in 1892. There was a sharp party conflict. He favored the section as in the draft.

Delegate Baldwin thought the article should be passed as in the original draft, although there were evils resulting from the scramble for office.

Minister Hatch was willing to support Delegate Robertson's motion that no Legislature should be made Minister.

But the case of a Judge of the Supreme Court was different. Under this Constitution the Legislature would have the control of the Cabinet; it was bound to have it, indirectly if not directly. He thought it would be easier to fill Cabinet positions outside of the Legislature than it would to find Judges. It was practically a matter of necessity in this country. The United States did not forbid the appointment of Supreme Court justices from Congress men, although they had such an immense field to choose from. The

amendment was exceedingly small and it was very hard to fill judicial positions. He agreed fully with the principle, but did not think it would be materially impaired by making an exception in the case of judges of the Supreme Court.

Delegate Carter was willing to accept Minister Hatch's amendment if it was limited to justices of the Supreme Court.

Minister Hatch altered his amendment accordingly.

Councillor McCandless was opposed to excluding legislators from Cabinet positions. In England they were always taken from the members of Parliament. He also favored Minister Hatch's amendment.

The amendment to strike out Cabinet Ministers was lost. Minister Hatch's amendment passed. The section then passed.

ARTICLE 42.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

No person holding office in or under any authority of the Government, including Notaries Public and Agents to take acknowledgements, nor any person in the receipt of pay or emolument from the Government, nor any contractor with, nor employee of the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature or to hold the position of an elected member of the same.

Councillor Young thought the word "contractor" would shut out almost every person engaged in mechanical trade in the country.

President Dole said it would not shut out persons who had been a contractor, but only those who were actually contractors at the time of the election and thereafter.

The qualifications of Senators, Representatives and voters for Senators and Representatives may be added to or increased by law.

Delegate Robertson moved that the article be stricken out. He did not think it proper that any amendment of the Constitution should be possible by the Legislature.

Minister Smith thought the article should be retained.

Delegate Baldwin thought the article should be dropped. This article stated that another article could be dropped, and he did not think that was right.

Delegate Ables did not think a constitution should be too easily changed by the Legislature.

Delegate Robertson's motion passed and the article was stricken out.

ARTICLE 43.—OATH OF OFFICE.

Every elective member of the Legislature shall take the following oath: I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii; and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature.

The article passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 46.—OFFICERS AND RULES.

The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and keep a journal.

The article passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 47.—AYES AND NOES.

The ayes and noes of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-third of the members present, be entered on the journal.

The article passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 48.—QUORUM.

Section 1. A majority of the number of elective members to which each house is entitled, shall constitute a quorum of such house for the conduct of ordinary business, of which a quorum a majority vote shall suffice. But the final passage of a law in each house, shall require a vote equivalent to a majority of all the elective members to which such house is entitled.

Section 2. A smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Section 3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present the chairman shall count the number of members present.

Section 1 passed as in the draft. Section 2 passed as in the draft. Section 3 passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 49.—PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS NOT MEMBERS.

Each House may punish by fine or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days any person not a member of either House, who shall be guilty of disrespect of such House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or

Who shall publish any false report of its proceedings; or

Who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such House; or

Who shall assault, arrest or detain any witness or other person ordered to attend such House, on his way going to or returning therefrom; or

Who shall rescue any person arrested by order of such House.

But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

Passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 50.—RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS.—COMPENSATION.

The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services, in addition to mileage at the rate of five cents a mile, the sum of Four Hundred Dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, payable in three equal installments on and after the first, thirtieth and sixtieth days of the session; and the sum of Two Hundred Dollars for each extra session of the Legislature, except a session for the sole purpose of electing a President, for which members shall receive their travelling expenses only.

Delegate Carter moved to increase the mileage to six cents instead of five.

Councillor Wilder said six cents would pay the mileage if they went on deck. He moved to fix the mileage at ten cents.

Councillor Wilder's motion was carried.

Councillor Emmeluth moved to change the pay from \$400 a session to \$10 a day.

Minister Smith wanted to know if this was Councillor Emmeluth's great economy.

Councillor Emmeluth said he had been over a year in the Councils of the Government, and he knew what it was worth. His motion was not seconded.

Delegate Carter moved to strike out the words "travelling expenses," in the last line, and substitute "mileage."

Delegate Baldwin moved to reconsider the mileage rate.

Delegate Carter's motion was carried.

Delegate Baldwin's motion to reconsider was lost.

President Dole said it was uncertain whether the mileage intended was for one way only or for each way. He moved to insert the words "each way" after the words "a mile."

The amendment passed.

The article passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 51.—PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS.

Each house may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, or neglect of duty by censure, suspension or expulsion.

The article passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 52.—EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

No member of the Legislature shall be held to answer for any words uttered in the exercise of his legislative functions in either house, before any other tribunal.

The article passed as in the draft.

OF THE SENATE.

ARTICLE 54.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—ELECTION.—TERM OF OFFICE.

Section 1. The Senate shall be composed of fifteen members. The Senators to be elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold office until the general election held in the year 1901.

Section 2. Senators shall be elected at such election in the year 1901 to hold office until the general election held during the sixth year thereafter, and shall continue thereafter to be elected every sixth year, to hold office for a like term.

Section 3. Vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled at special elections, for the unexpired term.

Section 1. Councillor Emmeluth did not believe all the Senators should be elected in one year. He favored electing a certain number of them at each election for representatives.

Delegate Carter was in favor of the section passing as in the draft.

Delegate Baldwin favored the Senators being changed once in two years. He moved to refer Sections 1 and 2 to the Committee on Executive.

Minister Smith thought it would be profitable to discuss Article 55 before referring to a committee.

Delegate Robertson said the term of Senators should correspond with the term of the President. If the Presidential term was to be reduced to four years the Senatorial term should be reduced to the same time.

Minister Smith said that in the United States the Senators served six years and the President four.

Delegate Robertson said that there the Senate did not elect the President. Here it would.

Delegate Baldwin's motion to refer Sections 1 and 2 to the Committee on Executive was carried.

Section 3 passed as in the draft.

ARTICLE 55.—SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Section 1. For the purpose of representation in the Senate, until otherwise provided by law, the Republic is divided into the following Senatorial districts, viz:

First District: The Island of Hawaii.

Second District: The Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Third District: The Island of Oahu.

Fourth District: The Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Section 2. The electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect Senators as follows:

In the First District, four.

In the Second District, three.

In the Third District, six.

In the Fourth District, two.

Delegate Kahaleleio moved that the article be referred to the Committee on Executive.

Councillor Wilder thought there should be some expression of the opinion of the Convention on what was wanted before the matter went to the committee.

Delegate Baldwin also favored giving the committee some idea as to the wishes of the Convention.

Delegate Carter did not see what the Committee on Executive had to do with the matter.

Delegate Kahaleleio's motion was carried.

President Dole thought, with Councillor Wilder, that some expression of the Convention's wishes in the matter should be had. He moved that the sense of the House be taken on the matter. He was in favor of having the Senate elected in classes for six years, but each one elected for six years. If this plan could be adopted, all difficulty of the Presidential term would be removed.

Councillor Allen thought an election every two years would save a great deal of party feeling.

Delegate Robertson thought the first Senators should be elected for a term of years, four or six, and afterward to begin with the plan of electing one-third every two years.

Councillor McCandless agreed with Delegate Robertson, but thought that the districts, as laid down in the draft, would have to be changed. No changes should be taken about the first Senate. It should be elected for a long term of years.

Councillor Emmeluth had no fears in regard to annexation, nor about the men who would be elected. He saw nothing dangerous to annexation in the proposed plan of electing part of the Senate at a time.

Delegate Ables did not think it would be wise to take any chances, and he agreed with Delegate Robertson and Councillor McCandless.

President Dole said the committee had had a full expression of the sense of the house, and he would withdraw his motion.

ARTICLE 56.—QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

In order to be eligible to election as a Senator, a person shall:

Be a male citizen of the Republic;

Have attained the age of thirty years;

Be able understandingly to speak, read and write the English or the Hawaiian language;

Have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years;

Be the owner, in his own right, of property in the Republic of the value of not less than five thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances; or have been in the receipt of a money income of not less than eighteen hundred dollars during the year immediately preceding the date of the election, for the proof of which he may be required to produce original accounts of the receipt of such income.

Councillor Emmeluth moved to strike out the words "five thousand" and insert "three thousand."

The motion was passed.

Delegate Vivas moved to strike out the words "eighteen hundred" and substitute "twelve hundred."

Delegate Baldwin said that in the past a number of men had voted in the upper house who would not be competent to sit in the house.

Delegate Carter thought the qualifications as fixed in the draft should prevail, and was in favor of the higher amount.

Minister Smith favored the change to \$1200.

The vote was lost as follows: Ayes, Baldwin, Carter, Ena, Horner, Iosepa, Kauhane, Lyman, McCandless, Mendonza, Rice, Waterhouse, A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox, Young—14.

Noes, Ables, Allen, Damon, Dole, Emmeluth, Fernandez, Hatch, Kahaleleio, King, Kuuniaka, Morgan, Nott, Robertson, D. B. Smith, W. O. Smith, Tenney, Vivas, Wilder—18.

On motion to fix the qualification at \$1200 it was carried.

The Article passed as amended.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARTICLE 57.—NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.—REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of fifteen members, elected, except as herein provided, every second year.

TERM OF OFFICE.

Section 2. The term of office of the Representatives elected at the first election held under this Constitution, or who may hereafter be elected at general or special elections, shall be until the next general election held thereafter.

Section 3. Vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled at special elections, for the unexpired term.

Section 4. For the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, the Republic is divided into the following representative districts, viz:

First District; that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo and Hamakua.

Second District; that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona and Kohala.

Third District; the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Fourth District; that portion of the Island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokuapu Point.

Fifth District; that portion of the Island of Oahu lying west and north of the fourth district.

Sixth District; the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Section 5. The electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect representatives as follows:

In the First District, two;

In the Second District, two;

In the Third District, three;

In the Fourth District, three;

In the Fifth District, two;



CLEAR AND CONVINCING.

The following article was contributed by a man to the discussion of the suffrage held a short time since. It is so well worthy of a larger audience that we take this method of drawing to it the public attention. It is a purely practical paper, and is intended especially for those who fear the effect of admitting women to any share in the franchise at this time.

There are many who favor woman suffrage as an abstract question of right or justice or even of expediency, under certain conditions or in its ultimate effects, but who doubt the expediency of the innovation at the present time and under present conditions in Hawaii.

In the first place, the bad legislation of the past decade in Hawaii has been due not so much to lack of intelligence as to lack of character on the part of the voters. It is so everywhere, no one would for a moment think of dividing either voters or legislators into desirable or undesirable classes on lines of intelligence. Many voters and legislators who some years ago were counted among the leaders for good government are now numbered on the other side, certainly not because they have lost intelligence, but because they have lost character.

There are several features connected with the elections that are instructive because of the insight they afford into the state of affairs existing in the islands. One of these is the discrepancy between the full vote and registered vote. The voting citizens of Honolulu number 2800, and of these 1500 registered. The failure of the others to do so may be in part accounted for by the strict adherence of the Royalists to their policy of refraining from having anything to do with the elections, but chiefly to the law that requires every voter who registers to pay a poll tax of \$5. What effect such a law would produce in New York State, and the shrinkage it would cause in registration may easily be imagined. If every non tax paying voter in Troy had to pay \$5 to vote instead of being paid as large or larger sum for his vote what a shrinkage there would be in the number of votes cast! In Honolulu alone fully 1000 voters were barred by this \$5 tax prerequisite, chiefly Portuguese and natives, leaving about 300 voters who were influenced by royalty to remain passive. This should be reassuring to those who lie awake apprehending that the adherents of Lil, will get up early enough to restore her some fine morning. As Honolulu is the royalist stronghold there is nothing in this show of strength to afford to even the most timorous any occasion for fear. But, this aside, even if the registration was comparatively light the vote was heavy. Fully 90 per cent. of those registered voted, showing that the ballot is regarded as a desirable privilege in the islands of the sea. There is no account of any repeating, of intimidation or rioting. It was like the town meetings in Massachusetts a quarter of a century ago. Altogether it may be said that the Americans in Hawaii have shown that they can take care of themselves and that the island paradise would make an ornamental addition to the United States.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

unless the ratio of bad women to good women so qualified is greater than the ratio of bad men to good men.

AS THEY SEE US.

The U. S. Papers Congratulate Hawaii on the Election.

The elections of delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place in Hawaii on Wednesday, May 2. Returns have been received only from Oahu, the island upon which the capital is situated, but if these may be taken as a criterion the elections were conducted with a degree of quietness very flattering to a country that has but recently thrown off a monarchical yoke, and where a large number of the inhabitants are represented as intolerant to the new order of things and waiting an opportunity to fly to arms to restore the former discredited regime. There must be a high degree of virility in the Provisional Government to conduct affairs with such a marked respect for order and law in the midst of elections that try the temper of states older in civilization than the gem of the North Pacific, and the circumstance justifies all that has been said of the American genius of the men now in control in the islands and of the worthiness of the new state to be made a part of the American commonwealth. As to the proposition to which a personal representative of the President of this republic listened, that those men beheaded to satisfy the ferocity of their barbarous ex queen, one can best judge at this time what the world would have lost had the representative been as weak as the President who sent him.

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Depots for Shipwrecked Crews.

The Kerguelen, St. Paul, and Amsterdam Islands have depots supplied with stores and clothing for the use of shipwrecked crews. The following description is given of one of these depots:—"It is in a cave at the foot of the west cliff of a rocky chasm, running north and south, and its position is indicated by a stone cairn 11 1/2 feet in height and is about 14 feet broad at the base, erected on the summit of the west cliff of the chasm. This cairn, visible from Gazelle Basin, is painted black, and shows clearly against the grey rocks which form the background. The entrance to the cave has been closed by large stones. Approximate position, lat 49 deg. 16 min. 45 sec. S., long. 69 deg. 40 min. 30 sec. E. This depot contains 2250 lb. of preserved beef in boxes of 9 lb. 11 1/2 lb. of biscuits, 20 swanskin shirts, 20 pairs of woollen drawers, 20 woollen blankets, and four packets of matches. The boxes of preserved beef are stowed in a pile, coated with coal tar. The biscuits are in four iron hooped barrels, thickly covered with coal tar. The clothes are in two similar barrels. The matches are in a box, similar to the beef boxes, painted with minium (red lead) and with a label of the contents on it."—Exchange.

A Fine Picture.

The Pacific Hardware Co. are exhibiting in one of their windows a large oil painting of Romeo and Juliet, by the celebrated American artist Mr. H. C. Best, who was an exhibitor at the World's Fair. The paintings of this artist bring large prices in America and are found among the choice collections in that country.

The steamer Waimanalo will be sold at auction on the 23d of this month.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1892, £11,141,294 1s. 1d.

1—Authorized Capital.....£ 2,000,000

2—Subscribed.....2,500,000

3—Paid-up Capital.....697,500 0 0

4—Fire Funds.....2,678,988 10 2

5—Life and Annuity Funds.....7,774,805 8 11

.....£11,141,294 1 1

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,577,276 7 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,216,736 1 10

.....£2,794,012 9 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

1356 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands



**Hawaiian Gazette**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.

**KAMEHAMEHA DAY** was celebrated yesterday with as hearty an enthusiasm as it ever was in the days of the monarchy. It is a genuine Hawaiian holiday and as such is as highly valued now as at any time in the past.

The question of the elective franchise is about the first thing in order in the Convention this morning, but it will probably not be fixed today, as it will in all likelihood be referred to committee. As the business is now being disposed of, many of the most important matters will not come up until the end of the first reading.

**PRESIDENT DOLE** indulged in an unfortunate illustration when he verified the weakness of human nature by a reference to the facts of the Hayes-Tilden election. That case unfortunately proves too much, for it proves the partisanship of Judges as well as of common men. At the same time there can be little doubt as to the soundness of the principle for which the President was contending. Compared with the Legislature any court is a non-partisan body. We cannot too much commend the provision of the Constitution which removes jurisdiction in contested election cases from the Legislature and vests it solely in the Courts.

**LIBERAL MEASURES THE BEST.**

The importance of the work now being done by the Constitutional Convention can hardly be overestimated. The task of that body is not merely to frame the organic law, to determine the form of government for Hawaii. As we all look forward to a time, not far distant, when the political unity of Hawaii will be merged in the larger unity of the United States, the Constitution now under consideration will probably not be permanent. The real importance of the Convention's work consists in the fact that it is to determine the *modus vivendi* for the transitional period. Its real task is that of reconciliation. The revolution is over—the revolutionary period is over. The thing to do now is to heal the wounds of Hawaii, and secure internal peace. This can only be accomplished by framing a Constitution so fair and liberal that the royalists will accept it. If the Government established is free in name only, if it is so devised as to keep the party at present holding the reins in absolute control for an indefinite number of years, it cannot in the nature of the case be acceptable to the people at large.

It has been very wisely and truthfully stated that the monarchy is dead. If we really have faith in this proposition it should be shown in law-making. The age of miracles has passed away; we need not take a thousand precautions against a resurrection.

The Constitutional draft submitted to the Convention by the Executive recognizes, in the main, the truth of the principles indicated above. Its essential lines are those of a free state. At the same time it requires some modifications if it is to conform fully to the ideals of popular government and popular sovereignty. These modifications will, doubtless, be made by the Convention before its work is completed. We believe that no extraordinary power should be vested in any branch of the government. The proposed Advisory Council is regarded with much suspicion, and there does not seem to be any necessity for such a body. The President will have in his Cabinet all the advisers he needs. If extraordinary emergencies arise, the Legislature can be convened. The law-making and money-spending power should be with the Legislature, and in no particular abridged. This view was stated in the Convention on Saturday, and it probably re-

presents the opinion of the majority.

The Central Committee of the American Union Party has adopted a resolution in favor of placing the income qualification of voters for Senators at \$600 instead of \$900 a year. We believe this will be found to be in the line of a wise and statesmanlike public policy. There is no adequate reason for making any alteration in the moderate property requirements of the old franchise. What is wanted is a mode of registration which will check the wholesale frauds so prevalent in the past.

The property and income qualification for Senators should also be placed lower than in the draft. Twelve or fifteen hundred a year, or \$3000 worth of property, should be sufficient to qualify any one to sit in that body. The tendency otherwise will be to place it out of all touch with the body of the people and also to make it a white man's House, thus drawing sharply the race line in the very frame of the Government itself. This latter consideration is unquestionably a strong argument against the division of the Legislature into separate houses at all.

The term of the President seems also somewhat long if he is to be confirmed in office by the Convention, though there are, some weighty arguments in favor of a six year's term, without the privilege of re-election.

Doubtless there are other amendments which might be adopted to advantage, besides those indicated above. The number of the lower house, at least, would seem to be somewhat too small. A genuine popular body should contain more than fifteen members.

**The Hamakua Teachers.**

The teachers of Hamakua are fewer in number, and lay claim to having fewer of those teachers that know just how it ought to be done, than any of the other organizations on the islands, and still they never fail in having interesting meetings. They met in the schoolhouse at Honokaa on Friday, June 1st, for their last meeting of the present school year, with seven members present and two absent. Copies of a large number of the leading school journals were brought for inspection and comparison, including Education, The Institute, Teachers' World, Our Times and others. The following was the programme presented:

- Geography.....Miss Winter, Kukuhaele.
- Reading.....W. A. Yates, Kaunaha.
- Calisthenics.....Louis Horner, Waipio.
- Primary Discipline.....
- .....Miss Richards, Honokaa.
- Discussion.

An entirely new organization will take place with the opening of the new school year, and much more valuable work will no doubt be done, and on somewhat different lines. The experience of the past year will do a good deal towards the success of the coming year. At least the members intend to make it do so if in their power.

**An Eloquent Hawaiian Preacher.**

Rev. Stephen Desha preached on Sunday evening in the Kaunakapili Church to a very large audience, mostly native Hawaiians. Mr. Desha is a young man, a native of this city, and is at present the pastor of the native church at Hilo, where he is highly esteemed, not only by his countrymen but by all who know him. He has the natural gifts of an orator, and is so clear and forcible in the language he uses that everyone present is deeply interested in his remarks. Since the days of Kamakau and Kusea, no Hawaiian has appeared before the public possessed of so many of those qualities that go to win popular favor as Mr. Desha. On the occasion referred to not only was every seat filled but many remained standing in the aisles throughout the service. He is the same gentleman who so skillfully interpreted to his countrymen the long sentences uttered by Dr. Talmage in his address at the Central Union Church on Thursday last, a feat which very few foreigners could have performed so gracefully on the spur of the moment, with a famous orator speaking to a crowded house.

The most prominent physician of Havre, France, Dr. de Bussy, has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. The hale and hearty old man is still able to attend without assistance to his practice, the largest in Havre.

**CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**

**A Warm Discussion on the Proposed Advisory Council.**

**FRACTIONAL VOTING NOT WANTED.**

Ten Articles of the Draft Constitution Considered and Passed Upon by the Convention—the Next Topic to be Taken Up will be the Electoral Franchise.

**Ninth Day.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30 A.M., President Dole in the chair. Prayer and Roll-call. Minutes of the eighth day read and approved.

The Convention immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Councillor Allen in the chair.

**ARTICLE 63.—TITLES OF LAWS.**

Each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

The title of a law amending or repealing another law shall refer to the section or chapter of the law amended or repealed and to the subject-matter involved.

**ARTICLE 64.—READINGS OF BILLS.**

A bill in order to become law, shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each House, the final passage of which, in each House, shall be by a majority vote of all the elective members to which such House is entitled, taken by yeas and noes and entered upon its journal.

**ARTICLE 65.—CERTIFICATION OF BILLS FROM ONE HOUSE TO THE OTHER.**

Every bill when passed by the House in which it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have been adopted, shall immediately be certified by the Chairman and Clerk and sent to the other House for consideration.

**ARTICLE 66.—SIGNING BILLS.**

Excepting as herein provided, all bills passed by the Legislature, shall, in order to be valid, be signed by the President.

**ARTICLE 67.—VETO OF PRESIDENT.**

Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature, shall be certified by the Chairman and Clerk of the House last considering it, and shall thereupon be presented to the President. If he approves it he shall sign it and it shall thereupon become a law. If the President does not approve such bill, he may return it with his objections, to the several Houses of the Legislature.

He may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes; but shall veto other bills, if at all, only as a whole.

**ARTICLE 68.—FAILURE TO SIGN OR VETO.**

If the President neither signs nor vetoes a bill within ten days after it is delivered to him, it shall become law without his signature, unless the Legislature adjourns prior to the expiration of such ten days.

In computing such period of ten days, Sundays, holidays recognized by the laws of the Republic and the day upon which the bill is delivered to the President shall be excluded.

President Dole moved to insert the words "pending session of the" before "Legislature" in line 3, and to substitute the phrase "comes to an end" for "adjourns."

**ARTICLE 69.—PROCEDURE UPON RECEIPT OF VETO.**

Upon the receipt of a veto message from the President, each House of the Legislature shall enter the same at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider such bill, or part of a bill, and again vote upon it by yeas and noes, which shall be entered upon its journal.

If, after such reconsideration, such bill, or part of a bill, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the elective members to which each House is entitled, it shall thereby become law.

**ARTICLE 70.—APPROPRIATIONS.**

Section 1. Appropriations, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be made biennially by the Legislature.

Minister Damon moved to strike out the words "except as otherwise herein provided."

Minister Smith did not favor that. The Advisory Council should have the power to appropriate money in extraordinary emergencies. As no bills of indemnity were allowed, this was necessary.

Delegate Robertson moved to strike out the whole section. It might prevent appropriations being made in special sessions of the Legislature.

President Dole said the section was mandatory. It required the Legislature to make biennial appropriations.

Minister Smith said the section had reference to what succeeded. Suppose there should be a deadlock between the upper and lower House, so that no appropriations were made. Something would have to be done. The Government could not be brought to a standstill.

Minister Damon moved to defer the article until the subject of the Advisory Council should come up.

The article was referred to the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate, at each regular session of the Legislature, ap-

propriation bills for the succeeding biennial period.

Section 3. No appropriation bill or bill providing for a national loan shall be introduced by anyone except a member of the Cabinet.

Provided, however, that any member may introduce a bill amending the permanent appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls herein provided for.

Section 4. In case of a failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations, the Minister of Finance may, with the advice of the Executive Council, make such payments for and during the new biennial period, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bill shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated.

Section 5. The appropriation bill for "salaries and pay rolls" shall be a permanent one, and the items and amounts therein enumerated, and such salaries and pay rolls as may hereafter be incorporated therein, shall continue, until stricken out or amended, to be the basis for payment in future, and shall not be required to be re-appropriated from time to time.

Section 6. The appropriation bill for "salaries and pay rolls" passed on the day of April, 1894, shall continue in force, and be the permanent appropriation bill for the purposes therein set forth, subject to such amendments and additions thereto as may from time to time be made by the Legislature.

The date "20th" was inserted, and the section passed.

**OF THE LEGISLATURE.**

**ARTICLE 71.**

Section 1. The first regular session of the Legislature shall be held on the third Wednesday in February, A. D. 1894, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

Minister Smith explained the reason for the date fixed. It would be more convenient.

Section 2. Neither House shall adjourn, during any session, for more than three days, or sine die, without the consent of the other.

Section 3. If either House shall so adjourn without the consent of the other, the other House may proceed to legislate as though it were the sole legislative body, and may exercise the full powers of the Legislature.

Section 4. Each session of the Legislature shall continue not more than ninety working days. Provided, however, that the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, may prolong such session to not exceed one hundred and twenty days.

Delegate McCandless moved it be sixty days.

Delegate Carter said there was a difference between a house of fifteen men and one of forty-eight.

Delegate Kahalelio was opposed to so small a number in the House and Senate.

A lengthy debate ensued upon the section, and a variety of amendments were offered. The word "working" was cut out, and the phrase "excluding Sundays and holidays" substituted.

The section was also amended to read "may extend such session for not longer than thirty days," and then passed.

Section 5. Special sessions of the Legislature shall be held at such times as may be indicated by the President in manner herein provided; or at such other times as are herein specially provided.

**OF ELECTORS.**

**ARTICLE 72.—EXEMPTION OF ELECTORS ON ELECTION DAY.**

Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election day, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of breach of the peace then committed, or in case of treason or felony.

No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, as to prevent his voting, except in time of war, or public danger, or absence from his place of residence in actual military service, in which case provision may be made by law for taking his vote.

The paragraphs were numbered Section 1 and Section 2, and passed, the word "of" in the title having been stricken out.

**ARTICLE 73.—METHOD OF VOTING FOR REPRESENTATIVES.**

Each voter for Representatives may cast as many votes as there are Representatives to be elected from the Representative District in which he is entitled to vote. He may cast them all for one Representative, or he may apportion them among the several Representatives in such manner as he sees fit; provided, however, that no fractional division of a vote other than one-half shall be counted.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective Representative Districts shall be the Representatives for such districts.

Delegate Carter moved to substitute "any" for "no," and "void" for "counted."

Councillor Tenney moved to strike out the words "other than one-half."

Vice President Wilder held that halves should be counted. That was the practice in Illinois and it had worked perfectly for many years.

A discussion ensued on the subject of fractional voting.

Delegate Carter's amendment was carried.

Delegate Carter moved reference of the amended section to the Committee on Legislation.

At 11:45 the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The report was adopted and the Convention adjourned until Tuesday morning.

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

**W. N. ARMSTRONG**

**Lectures Females on Their Duties and Rights.**

The woman suffragists held another meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday afternoon, at which a goodly number of representative women were present. The committee having the petitions in charge reported that the work was progressing as well as could be expected. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. D. Whitney, Mrs. W. W. Hall, and Mrs. Judge Frear, to confer with a committee of the convention.

The feature of the meeting was an address of W. N. Armstrong, which was listened to with keen attention, a vote of thanks being tendered to the speaker at the conclusion.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Armstrong's remarks:

Mr. Armstrong said that the present was not the time for discussing abstract questions, the rights of women or of men. There was only a plain, business like proposition to be made if the giving of the suffrage to certain women would give the suffrage; if there was no gain, then drop the matter, at present. It was only a question of fact, and required patient work to get out the facts. He thought the best feature of the movement was that the women interested took this view of it, and were quite willing to go without voting themselves if the property qualification threw many of them out, but let other women in, who helped good government. As the movement was begun late, it would be better to ask the Convention to provide in the new Constitution that the Legislature could establish woman suffrage whenever it thought best. Some investigations had shown that, on the whole, good government would be gained if women with a high property qualification, over \$3000, were allowed to vote.

The great woman suffrage movement, now going on in New York State, where the business men were a king for the vote for women, was due to the fact that conservative, serious men were now confronted with the fact that the immigration of ignorant men from all over Europe was swamping the good voters, and in despair they looked to women to help them out. They could count on women in the temperance matter. So far the utterly corrupt condition of the Legislatures of the different States, showed that men had made a poor use of the ballot, and did not know its real value. The recent municipal election in Newburgh, N. Y., showed how the women could help the men in fighting frauds.

Woman's suffrage would not show any decided advantages at first. It was an incident only in the new adjustment of the relations between men and women owing to advance in thought.

Men opposed it, as they oppose every reform at first. When the women of New York city proposed a woman's annex to Columbia College, five years ago, the men opposed it, as usual. They said it was "inexpedient." Today it is a great success. His brother, General Armstrong, had often said that whenever he made a new move in education he always moved alone. After a while the men came up; generally, women saw things more quickly.

Women needed all round education, and suffrage would give them a better knowledge of life in order to hold their children. Young men, after they were 20 years of age, got tired of their mothers because they found that in the important serious affairs of life they knew little, and were generally bad advisers. The mothers had plenty of brains, high culture, but no training or knowledge. Men had little enough, and statesmen had an utter contempt for the average man's opinion; but they were better than women, owing to their actual experience.

Women must come in personal contact with the great facts and problems. Contact and experience would make them wise and give them a hold on their children. Young men soon found that their mothers were devoted enough, but did not know much, and so lost confidence in them. The great successes of some men were due to the work of their wives or mothers, who took the time and trouble to study, and, by long experience, got wisdom and sound judgments. The suffrage movement was an important incident in the broader education of women.

Men and women supplement each other. The best social conditions are obtained when they work together in every direction.

**Supreme Court Judges Not Members.**

MR. EDITOR:—For the sake of Hawaiian history it ought to be stated that the Constitutional Convention called to sit at Honolulu by Kamehameha V. did not sit in 1864-65, as quoted by the GAZETTE to have been uttered by the Attorney-General. It met early in 1864 and was speedily dismissed by the King. The regular Hawaiian Legislature met in 1864 and 1865 and passed, among many other acts, the one to create the Commission of Crown Lands. Neither is it correct that Judges of the Supreme Court at that Convention were called in and made members. There was a Judge of the Supreme Court—Robertson—a member of the Convention, but he had been regularly elected from Kona, Hawaii. Rev. H. H. Parker was at the said Convention and can verify the above statement. Yours truly, K.

A Chinese named Ah Hong was brought to the station house Sunday morning in a battered condition. He and some other Chinese had a dispute over water rights in the Manoa valley, and before it was settled Hong had his head laid open and one toe amputated by being struck with a hoe.

**THINGS EVANGELICAL.**

**Doings of the Association During the Past Few Days.**

The examination of students of the North Pacific Missionary Institute occupied the morning of Friday. The exercises were much the same as in previous years. The students showed out for what they were, each thinking and speaking in his own individual style, not all after some one model. There are more than enough vacant parishes to keep each and every one at work.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon the Association resumed its sessions. Most of the time devoted to the regular programme was taken up by reports of committees. Some twenty deacons of Kaunakapili Church petitioned the Association for the dismissal of their pastor, because they had not paid his salary in full for the last two years. The Association voted to send a committee to inform these disaffected church members that they had asked what could not in reason or justice be granted, even if the Association had any jurisdiction; and advising them first of all to meet their own obligations and pay their pastor what, by their own showing they acknowledged that they ought to have paid him.

There were several invitations presented: to attend the Kawaiahao Sunday school; to take a ride to Ewa plantation on the Oahu Railroad; to attend the re-dedication of the Portuguese Church; and finally one zealous member moved to suspend the rules while he read a resolution; and then moved that this Association will accept an invitation to visit the men-of-war now in the harbor.

There was a full representation of the Association at the re-dedication of the Portuguese church. The rear portion, formerly used as a school room, has now been made a part of the main audience room and utilized as a choir and pulpit platform. The work has been done by the Portuguese at their own expense, and looks very tasteful and convenient. Mr. N. B. Emerson, Sunday school superintendent, made an address. Rev. Dr. Hyde preached and offered the prayer of dedication, followed by brief addresses from Rev. O. P. Emerson, secretary of the Hawaiian Board, and Chief Justice Judd, who urged the maintenance of family prayer by the father as the priest of the home. The singing by Sunday school and choir was hearty and skillful, and it is evident that the institutions of evangelical Christianity have found a loving and earnest support among our Portuguese population.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed by the Association, according to custom, at 4 P. M. at Kawaiahao Church. In the evening at Kaunakapili Church Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo, preached effectively an able sermon on manifesting in every possible way our Christian sympathy and helpfulness.

Gladstone prefers the American rather than the English edition of the Century, it is said, because he finds in the advertising pages a record of the commercial advancement of the American people.

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June 9, 1894.

The absence of the "Mani mule" at this season's races should not deter people from visiting the race track on Monday, there are enough events to satisfy everyone and give people opportunities to place their money. The road to the park has been put in first-class order by the road supervisor and his aids and everything will be in shape for a glorious holiday.

The Claus Bread Knife sold by us is acknowledged to be the best bread knife made; it will last longer than an ordinary knife for cutting bread because it cannot be used for anything else. One set of three knives goes to you for a dollar; you wouldn't part with them for \$10 if you could not replace them.

If you believe the "ads." you read, the Grand Rapids Carpet Sweeper is the best manufactured; we know from experience that the "ads." are correct. We've sold a great many of these sweepers to people who have polished floors in their houses and who don't care to get down on their "hunkers" and shove a dust brush. The price is the same all over, our's is a little less.

The season for using Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints is here and so are the paints. We have a complete stock of desirable colors for inside and outside work. Color cards furnished upon application.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.



LOCAL BREVITIES.

Brewer & Co. have blacksmith's coal at \$15 a ton. The Hawaiians and Kamehamehas will play the next League game. No arrests were made on Sunday for violating the Sunday closing law.

Flags were flying about town yesterday in honor of Kamehameha's birthday.

The Schuetzen Club meets at 7:30 this evening to discuss the Constitution.

All claims against the estate of Dr. George Martin must be presented to J. F. Hackfeld.

The Fourth of July committee have decided not to have the "antiques and horrors" this year.

W. W. Goodale holds a power of attorney for K. Otsuki during the latter's absence from the country.

The Fourth of July committee will meet this afternoon to consider matters relating to the celebration.

The Excursion rates to Pearl City yesterday were taken advantage of by a large number of people.

The consolidated sodawater works is located on the Esplanade, on the corner of Allen and Fort streets.

F. J. Peterman, formerly of this office, has bought out the California Bag, Tent and Awning Co., of San Francisco.

Some medals are on exhibition at Jacobsen's jewelry store. They are handsome specimens of the jeweler's art.

The "Maui mule" is not on the programme of this year's races, but the Hawaiian Hardware Company is still on deck.

The Art Exhibition is open daily at King Brothers' store from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Quite a number of people took in the exhibition last Saturday.

Rev. H. H. Rice and the members of his party will leave for Kauai today. They will return on next Saturday and a week later they depart for home.

The Kamehameha School boys had a picnic yesterday at C. M. Cooke's place at Luakaha. The boys spent all day in the valley, and had a very enjoyable time.

Francis Harden was locked up on Friday night on the old charge and was liberated again on Saturday on his own recognizance. His case has gone over until the 23d instant.

Advices from Molokai state that the drought is more severe than for years past. It is a new experience for the natives on that island to have their taro patches all dried up, and to go begging for food and water.

The brig L'Avvenier left for San Francisco on Saturday with the remainder of her cargo. Captain Jameson was compelled to sell a portion of the ship's load to pay expenses incurred at this port. He claims that he will be out about \$2000 on the trip.

The Department was called out on Saturday afternoon for a fire in the neighborhood of the St. Louis College. When the engines arrived the fire was beyond control and the house was burned to the ground. The property was owned by W. Chung Hoon.

The annual examination of Mauna Oliva Seminary, Kohala, took place on June 7th. The girls, as usual, did exceedingly well in their studies, music and other exercises. The number of pupils is limited, therefore applications should be sent to the principal, M. F. Whittier, as soon as possible. The new term of the school opens on Monday, September 3d.

College Boys in the United States.

A. F. Judd contributes to the May number of the Yale Literary Magazine a well written idyl on scenes in Koolau.

James Judd is one of the crew of the freshman boat in the coming races with Harvard freshmen.

Richard Armstrong pulls bow oar in the University crew at New London, Ct., on June 30th, with the crew of Harvard University. He has been elected vice-president of the Yale navy.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. SIMON GOLDBAUM, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

SHOT HIM THREE TIMES.

An Alleged Burglar Tries to Escape and Is Riddled.

Joe Moemoe, a member of the Government band, lies on a cot at the reef with three bullet wounds, two in the left leg and one in the right. He was shot on Saturday night about 9:30 o'clock by two policemen, who resorted to their revolvers in order to prevent him from escaping.

According to the story told by the police, Moemoe and another Manila man named Masymo, entered a house near Smith's Bridge with the intention of robbing it, but before they could do so the place was surrounded by the police. Both men heard the officers coming and tried to escape. At a command Masymo halted, but Moemoe kept on running. One officer, Dick Kekona by name, fired one shot, which took effect, and then Joe Puni, another officer, emptied three chambers of his revolver, two bullets entering the man's leg. He was then captured, and, along with his companion, was taken to jail.

Captain Larsen was seen about the affair yesterday, and he stated that of late robberies had been very frequent in the vicinity of Smith's Bridge. The thieves worked on Saturday and Sunday nights, when people were absent from home, and took only money. He had received word that Moemoe and Masymo were responsible for the robberies, and a watch was kept on the movements of the two men. On Saturday they were seen, with a third man, to enter the house where the shooting occurred and remain but a few moments. They then came up town as far as the merry-go-round, and about nine o'clock they left for the house again, but without the third man. They entered the place and were inside about ten minutes when Larsen gave orders for the men under him to guard the rear while he entered from the front. In the meantime the two men ran out and one was shot as above stated. The house was examined later and it was found that a bureau drawer had been ransacked, and in addition a large file was found inserted beneath the lid of a trunk, as if some one had intended to force the receptacle open. Captain Larsen considers the two men as dangerous and says that the police were justified in the shooting.

Moemoe was seen at the prison yesterday. He denies that he entered the house for the purpose of robbery. He says that he and his companion visited the place to see some women, but upon entering they found that no one was home. When they were leaving they heard cries of "haul in" and he ran away because he did not want to get in any trouble, as he expressed it. According to his story the police did not give him any warning and he was about twenty feet away when the shots were fired. He is not injured seriously as the bullets did not fracture any bones.

ALDRICH IN HARD LUCK.

He Wants to Get Away But His Many Friends Object.

William Aldrich is determined to leave town, and his creditors are equally determined that he shall not leave these sunny shores. William has given up all hope of getting away on a steamer, so he thought he would try his hand at sailing vessels, and some days ago he approached Captain Jameson, of the brig L'Avvenier, who consented to take him as far as San Francisco. Aldrich was pleased with the captain's answer, and waited patiently for the hour when the vessel would let go her lines and depart. While he was congratulating himself, he was in blissful ignorance of the fact that the Captain had informed several people that he was to have a passenger, and finally Officer Patterson heard that Aldrich was the man. The officer boarded the vessel on Saturday afternoon, and after a search he found his man in the lazarette. William was promptly put ashore, and is once more mingling with his friends.

To Reduce the Qualifications.

The board of officers of the American Union Party met on Saturday evening, and passed resolutions to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that the qualifications of voters for Senators should be \$600, instead of \$900. After considerable discussion, it was decided that a property instead of an income qualification would be more in accord with the interests of the party.

FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS.

A Sensational Abduction Case in Hilo.

OUTPUT OF HAWAII PLANTATIONS.

Baseball on Maui—How the New Constitution Was Received in Kohala—The Races on July Fourth on Maui—Personal and Other Mention.

MAUI, June 8.—During the early hours of Wednesday, June 6th, the steamer Claudine came into Maui's seaport with nearly a full complement of cabin passengers composed mainly of attendants at the Waitea Circuit Court for the June term. Among the faces recognized were those of Judge Cooper, Deputy Attorney-General Wilder, Lawyers Kinney, Magoon, V. V. Ashford, Antonio Rosa, Aebi, W. H. Halstead and the "Quaker-delegate" J. W. Kalua. Delegate W. F. Pogue was also among the arrivals, being summoned as a witness.

During the same morning, at Wailuku Court House, the native jurors appeared before Judge Kepoikai at 9:30 o'clock, and a calendar numbering in the vicinity of fifty cases was inspected and revised. No affair of great moment or interest has as yet been tried. It is reported that there was a verdict of acquittal rendered in a local pig stealing case. The Ayers vs Mahuka breach-of-promise case will probably come up on Saturday, and today will be consumed in the trying of ex-deputy Tax Collector J. P. Sylva, of Hana, for embezzlement of Government funds. Judge Cooper was requested by the Chief Justice to act in the matter as Judge Kepoikai was disqualified owing to relationship.

W. H. Halstead is acting as interpreter, or "in-rupter," as he call it. The foreign jurors are called for Saturday, the 9th instant.

STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

Grinding of cane was resumed at Hamakua mill on Monday, the 4th inst., and Spreckelsville expects to end its mill work either the last of this week or the first of next.

The programme for the island teachers' convention, to be held at Wailuku during the latter part of July, is of a more ambitious order than has ever before been presented on Maui. Some of the subjects for essays and discussion are Greek and Roman Education, Early Christian Schools, The Renaissance, Pestalozzi, Fröbel, and Herbert. On Saturday, the 2d inst., the Makawao baseball nine defeated the Kula team by a score of 15 to 12. The battery for Makawao was composed of Keliokono, formerly of the Eclipse nine, Royal School, pitcher, and James Kanaka, catcher of the Kamehameha, behind the bat. For Kula, E. Forsyth, formerly of Kamehameha School, pitcher, and H. Cleveland, Lahainalua, catcher.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., the June evening of the Makawao Literary Society will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Haka. The debut of the Makawao Star Orchestra is promised—bass viol and all that. Four new policemen came into the service of Makawao district, and four old ones went out, on Monday, June 4th. Cause of change, not subscribing to the required oath.

Five hundred people interested in Sunday schools are expected at the convention to be held at Pookela Church, Makawao, on the 11th. Several bullocks and several pigs are to be sacrificed for a grand maui.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Kettle of New Zealand are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. K. von Tempky at Puomai, Makawao.

Deputy Attorney-General and Mrs. Wilder are being entertained by Sheriff Chillingworth.

Miss Kitty Vida has been visiting Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Kalanui, during the week and returns to Honolulu by this steamer.

Bathing parties are now popular at Maliko, Hilo. At least two, if not more, bicycle sulkies will be in use at Spreckelsville park during the Fourth of July races.

Mrs. H. B. Bailey is building quite an addition to her residence in Makawao, and will take summer boarders.

On the 6th instant the schooner Zampa, Peterson master, made entry at Kahului. She came in ballast and was twenty-two days out from Mexico.

The barkentine Leabi, Tyson master, will sail today for San Francisco burdened with Hilo and Paia sugar.

Weather:—The story of dust and heat continued.

and Hakalan Sugar Co. ship their product direct to California; the rest of the sugar goes there via Honolulu.

The plantations are suffering from the unusual dry spell. For May we had only 2 65 100 inches; at Papaikou it was a little better, 3 4-100 inches. Hilo town has sufficient water for her present needs, but if the drought lasts much longer we will have to go on half rations as we have in past dry seasons. There is a large spring near our present source of supply of water that for a very little money could be utilized and water famine in Hilo would be a thing of the past.

The following notice is posted on the bulletin-boards in town: "A reward of \$100 for the identification, arrest and conviction of the three parties who, it is said, tried to abduct Miss Mary Rose on the evening of June 5th. Signed, SHERIFF E. H. WILLIAMS."

Hilo people are considerably excited over the story told by Miss Mary Rose to wit: that on the evening of the 5th when she was about to retire, and wishing a glass of water she went into the kitchen to get it, when a man grabbed hold of her, putting his hand over her mouth. She made an outcry, but nothing daunted the fellow picked her up and carried her over the fence into a vacant lot where he was joined by two confederates, who after a consultation, chloroformed her, only partially succeeding. Her parents found her there in a state of hysterics a short time after.

Mr. E. D. Baldwin, who is surveying close to Kilanea, has his camp invaded by a bevy of young ladies from Hilo who "are having a delightful time in spite of occasional blasts in front of the house which necessitate one's flying under the bed for refuge."

A very pleasant evening was spent with the Hilo Social Club at the residence of C. E. Richardson, 3rd st. The Misses Mary and Hattie Hitchcock had charge of the programme which was devoted to Long-flow. Much credit is due the Misses Hitchcock for the excellent programme. Praise also should not be stinted on the ladies and gentlemen who participated in the entertaining of the guests so well. The programme was as follows:

- Song—"The Day is Done,"..... Mrs. E. F. Richards. Sketch of Long-flow's Life..... Miss Keely. Then followed a series of tableaux from the Courtship of Miles Standish, the characters impersonated by the following named: Miles Standish..... Mr. E. F. Richards. John Alden..... Mr. C. E. Smith. An Indian..... Mr. E. K. Baptist. Pricilla..... Mrs. A. G. Curtis. Magistrate..... Judge S. L. Austin. Miss Richardson read the poem.

KOHALA, June 7.—The Ministry's draft of the new Constitution has been read here with great interest—thanks to the enterprise of the ADVERTISER. The men who wander about in the semi-darkness of the other newspaper luminaries have spent the last two or three days borrowing of our oil, and the draft has been pretty generally read. The first thing that strikes the reader is its extraordinary length. It is to be hoped that the final document will not be nearly so voluminous. No such document could be expected to please everyone in every regard. But, on the whole, it is received favorably in Kohala as a good and exhaustive basis for the Convention to work on.

The enterprise of the Post Office authorities in promptly sending out the foreign mail is very gratifying to the people here. It was landed at Mahukona by the Waialeale, and reached us on the evening of Wednesday.

The interest in the work of the Convention is rather eclipsed by our interest in the weather. The long drought has almost, if not quite, stopped the work of planting, and the anxious eyes that look after our landed interests are turned heavenward. There has been a good deal of rain in the hills, but not till the last few hours has there been any definite promise of rain on the lowlands. On this Thursday night there are already some light sprinkles of rain, with a fair promise of showers. Strong trades have been blowing lately and the dust has become a nuisance.

June 11th will be observed here in a quiet way as a general holiday by everyone. We are all going on picnics, and expect to have a good time.

The new Music Hall was opened by a grand public ball on the evening of May 29th. From various causes the attendance was not as large as usual on such occasions. But the evening was in every way a success, and the fete reflects credit on those in charge of it.

The Seminary holds its closing exercises today and they were well attended by the public. The teachers in that institution leave in a few days on their well-earned vacation. Miss Garnett leaves permanently to return to her home on Maui.

Mr. Stoeckle has for the last two weeks been in our midst with his phonograph, and has won golden opinions, as well as a golden harvest, with his magic of sweet sounds.

The Literary Circle meets on Friday night to discuss the literary works of Thackeray, and in about three weeks there is to be a play produced at the Music Hall. It is now in active preparation.

There is some talk of a Fourth of July celebration here. Just what form it will take has not been definitely decided.

It is understood that the Inter-Island Steamship Company has perfected arrangements to call regularly hereafter at Niihau. This would place our mail service on a more satisfactory footing than it has ever heretofore been, and it is to be hoped that the rumor has a substantial foundation.

Mr. Carl Widemann is a guest at Puuhoe Ranch. Miss Helen Wilder and Mrs. A. Cartwright, who have been the guests of Mr. C. L. Wight, of Mahukona, depart for Honolulu by this steamer.

In India 35,000,000 acres are made fruitful by irrigation. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 acres, and in Europe about 5,000,000. The United States has about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated land.

Taurine butter is the designation given oleomargarine by the California Fruit Grower.

BY AUTHORITY

ACT 81.

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Forces of the Government for Two Years from April 1, 1894, to March 31, 1896."

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the military forces of the Government for two years from April 1, 1894, to March 31, 1896," approved the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is hereby amended by adding the words: "for the support of the Military Forces of the Government."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[Signed.] SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

[Signed.] J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

ACT 82.

An Act Licensing the Manufacture of Wine from Grapes of Hawaiian Growth, and the Storage, and Collection of an Internal Revenue Thereon.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant licenses for the manufacture of wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth, provided the applicant for such license shall first file with said Minister a bond in the following form, with one good and sufficient surety:

"Know all men by these presents that we, ———, principal, and ———, surety, residing at ———, in the island of ———, Hawaiian Islands, are held and firmly bound unto ———, Minister of the Interior, and to his successors in office in the penal sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be levied on our respective joint and several property, in case the conditions or any or either of them herein set forth shall be violated. For the faithful payment of which we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. Witness our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is, that whereas the said ———, principal, has this day obtained a license to manufacture wine out of grapes of Hawaiian growth; for the term of three years from this date; now, if he shall not manufacture any brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors; if he shall send the wine so manufactured to the Collector General for storage in bond; if he shall not manufacture wine out of grapes grown in any foreign country; if he shall not sell any wine manufactured under this license to any person other than to licensed dealers in spirituous liquors; if he shall, on or before the last day of December in each year, furnish the said Minister with a correct statement, in writing, of the quantity of wine manufactured by him during the past year, the quantity sold and still on hand, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of any District Magistrate of the violation of any or all of the above conditions, the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Hawaiian Government.

(L. S.) ———, Principal.

(L. S.) ———, Surety.

Section 2. All wine manufactured under the provisions of this act shall be sent by the manufacturer or licensee to the Collector General of Customs, who shall store the same in bond, subject to such rules and regulations as may be in force regarding the storage and delivery of imported wines and spirits in bond; provided, however, that the rate of storage of such wine shall not exceed one-quarter of one cent per imperial gallon per month.

Section 3. The Collector General of Customs shall levy and collect an internal revenue upon all wine so manufactured and stored, of one-half of the amount levied and collected upon wines of foreign manufacture of equal alcoholic strength. Such internal revenue shall be collected upon the delivery of such wine to any licensed dealer in spirituous liquors purchasing the same from the manufacturer thereof.

Section 4. Upon a forfeiture of the bond provided for in Section 1 of this Act, the license granted by the Minister of the Interior shall cease and determine.

Section 5. Whoever shall manufacture wine for sale without first obtaining a license as prescribed by this Act, or who, having obtained said license, shall sell said wine otherwise than as prescribed by the conditions of the bond set forth in Section 1 of this Act shall, on conviction thereof, before any District Magistrate, be liable to the fines and penalties prescribed for selling spirituous liquor without a license.

Section 6. An Act permitting the

manufacture of wine, approved on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1855, and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Approved this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[Signed.] SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

[Signed.] J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Sale of a Strip of Government Land in Kauleoli, South Kona, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, July 10, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a strip of Government Land in Kauleoli, South Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 15 3-10 acres, a little more or less. Upset price—\$76.50.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, June 4th, 1894. 3705-3t

Sale of Tenancy at Will of the Government Land of Manuka, Kau, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, June 19, 1894, at 1 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction, the Tenancy at Will of the Government Land of Manuka, Kau, Hawaii, containing an area of 22,800 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Tenancy from year to year until such time as the Minister of the Interior may wish to terminate the same by giving 90 days notice. Upset price \$50 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

JAS. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 16, 1894. 3891-3t

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, JUNE 12, 1894.

Tenders will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1894, for supplying the Leper Settlement on Molokai with (1) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed, and (2) Fat Beef Cattle to be delivered at the Leper Settlement in good condition at an average of 90 heads per month, more or less, for the period of six months ending December 31, 1894.

The tender for Fat Beef Cattle must be for the price per pound dressed, and that for Good Beef Cattle per head. Hides and tallow to be the property of the Board.

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

By Order of the Board of Health. WILLIAM O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health. 1558-4

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2636-4t



THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

A Meeting Held Last Night to Discuss the Constitution.

The American League held an open meeting last night at their regular hall. It was fairly attended. President Murray called the meeting to order and stated that the object was to discuss the new Constitution, as parts of it were objectionable to the people at large. He said that the income qualification was particularly obnoxious, and that the league in secret session had passed a resolution requesting their representative in the Convention to use his best endeavors to have it reduced to \$600. He claimed that very few men could earn \$900, the sum now settled on, and said that the rich people would have it all their own way as far as the election of Senators was concerned. He also contended that the term of the President should be four years, and official as well as all heads of department should be elected by the people. With these changes he thought the new Constitution would not be such a bad one after all. The speaker then introduced James Quinn, the hackman, who started in to give the new instrument a pepper roast. He declared the meeting was called to discuss the merits and demerits of the Constitution, and added that one year and a half ago the people overthrew the monarchy because they wanted annexation to the United States. It is the grandest country on earth, because it is free and the people make their own laws. The speaker then wanted to know who would make the laws under the Constitution now being considered. It proposed to put the President in for six years and then proposed to put all the power in the hands of a Cabinet the same as the old Constitution did. The speaker thought that the new Constitution was not any more liberal than the old one. He thought that the provision for the Advisory Council was a gem in its way. It certainly looked innocent, but he thought there was a chance for hoodlums to get in their work. According to his view, if the Cabinet could not control the Legislature, the Advisory Council could make laws and appropriate money to suit themselves. He said that if the new Constitution was promulgated, this country would be in a constant state of turmoil.

J. L. Carter was the next speaker. He thought that the President should be elected, but otherwise the Constitution was acceptable to him.

J. M. Vivar, a delegate, said that some of Quinn's remarks were premature, and thought it was foolish to condemn clauses that had not been considered as yet by the Convention. The speaker said that, in his opinion, the Constitution would not be adopted in its present shape.

J. S. Emerson made a few remarks, and hoped that a clause would be inserted allowing women to vote.

E. A. Towse made an interesting speech, in which he defended the Constitution and the people who are framing it.

Hawaii Fair.

(Tune, Hawaii Pono.)

Land of the summer sea, Hawaii pono, Full may thy blessings be. This is our prayer. Isles of the ocean crest, Rainbow and cloud carressed, Peace in thy dwellings rest, Hawaii fair.

Land of the lava's flow, Lit by the crater-glow, Steeps where the waters blow, Misty in air; Crags of the starry height, Plains in their golden light, These are thy visions bright, Hawaii fair.

Land of the cane and palm, Breathe to mankind a balm, Make life a joyful psalm, All men may share. Rich in thy fruit and vine, Crowned with love divine, Bright may thy mercies shine, Hawaii fair.

Land of the trustful heart, Heir to all good thou art, Choose thou the noble part, Life's riches rare. To thy full joys awake, Let the glad anthem break, Through all the ages make Hawaii fair.

—PHILIP HENRY DODGE.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 bottles for sale by all Dealers, BISSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

General Advertisements.

11th June Races.

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A fine line in fancy-figured wash Goods.

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Dressmaking done in all its branches by the well-known Dressmaker, Mrs Fenner.

The Planters' Monthly.

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1894.

Notes on Various Subjects. Portuguese Laborers. Destruction of Forests in New Zealand. Hints from New England. Accidents in Sugar Mills. The Synthesis of Sugar.

Help Required from the Planter. Beet Sugar Industry in United States. Florida Orange Culture. Droughts and Water Supplies. A Ten Million Sugar Factory. Sugar Duties 1891-4.

Mistakes of New Comers. Facing New Conditions. Prices Paid for Sugar in Different Countries.

Queensland Labor Question. Origin of Mineral Phosphates. Growth of Irrigation. Notes on Banana Cultivation. Important of Sugar Statistics. Sisal Hemp in Barbadoes. Truth the Sign of a Gentleman. Cost of Sugar in 1893.

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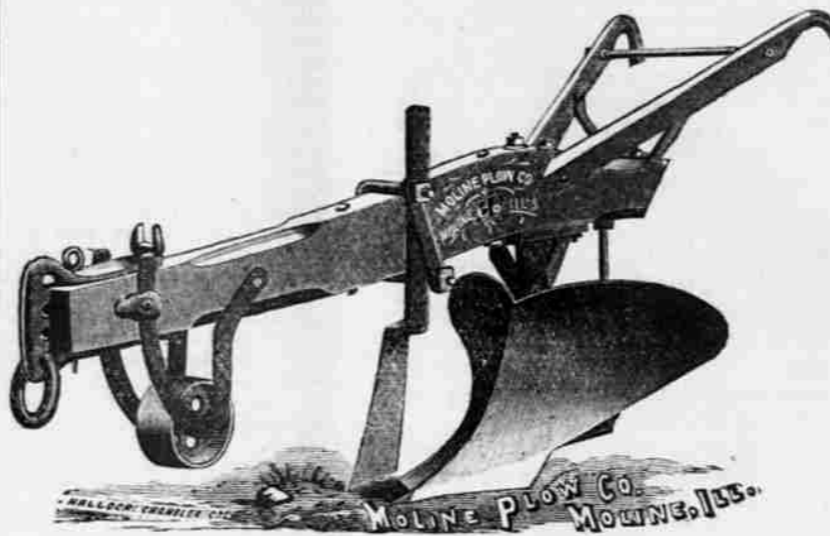
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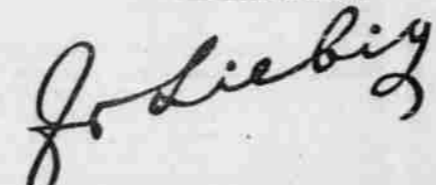
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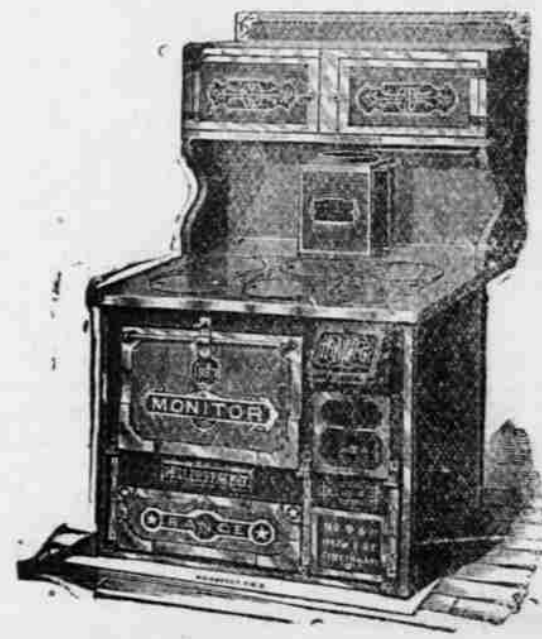
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THE COUNCILS IN SESSION.

Further Reading of the Special Appropriation Bill.

BACK BILL OF THE PARADISE PAID.

A Long Session Held Last Evening. The Solons Accomplish a Great Deal of Work—Good Appropriations Made For Various Schools of the Group.

The Councils met at 7:20 last evening, Vice-President Wilder in the chair. There were present Ministers Hatch, King, Damon and Smith, and Councilors Waterhouse, Allen, D. B. Smith, Young, Nott, Emmeloth, Morgan, Mendonca, Tenney, Ena, and McCandless. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The further reading of the general Appropriation Bill was taken up.

CUSTOMS BUREAU.

Rent of kerosene warehouse, \$324. Passed as in the bill. Incidentals, customs bureau, \$7,000. Passed as in the bill. Incidentals, debt of last period, \$453.66. Passed as in the bill.

Incidentals, debt of March 31, 1892, \$22 50. Passed as in the bill.

Night watchman, pilot's office, \$1440. Passed as in the bill.

Expenses of pilot boats, \$1000. Passed as in the bill.

Expenses of pilot boat, debt last period, \$18 25. Passed as in the bill.

Chinese and Japanese invoice inspectors, \$1200.

Mr. Morgan moved the item be stricken out. He believed the customs officials were derelict in their duty. Chinese and Japanese go there and make their invoice incorrectly and it should not be allowed.

Minister Smith thought that the position was a money-saving institution and should be continued.

D. B. Smith agreed with the Attorney-General.

The item passed as in the bill.

Special service fund, \$2500. Minister Damon said this was intended to be used by the Collector General as the secret service fund is by the police department.

Passed as in the bill.

POSTAL BUREAU.

Incidentals, postal bureau, \$15,000. Passed as in the bill.

Postal bureau, debts due last period, \$738 27. Passed as in the bill.

Special mail carriage, \$3,500. Passed as in the bill.

Subsidy Oceanic Steamship Co., to July 1, 1894, \$3750. Passed as in the bill.

Postal money order capital, \$3500. Passed as in the bill.

TAX BUREAU.

Tax appeal board, \$1500. Passed as in the bill.

Dog tags, \$600. Passed as in the bill.

Incidentals of tax offices, \$5500. Passed as in the bill.

Incidentals, tax office debt last period, \$1693 64. Passed as in the bill.

Two new items were introduced for money advanced by H. Treadway, while tax assessor of Maui, \$140 34. Passed.

Minister Damon asked that the pay of two watchmen (\$480) be added to the appropriation for the Finance department.

Carried, and passed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Support and maintenance of prisons, \$75,000.

Mr. Emmeloth thought that amount was too much.

The item passed as in the bill.

Incidentals: Criminal and civil expenses, \$25,000. Passed as in the bill.

Coroners' inquests, \$1500. Passed as in the bill.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Industrial and Reform School, \$3500. Passed as in the bill.

Scholarships at St. Louis College, \$2500.

Scholarships at Oahu College, \$900. Kamohamoha School, \$700.

Iolani College, \$1200. Hilo Boarding School, \$800.

Passed as in the bill. Stationery and incidentals for office and schools, \$8000.

Passed as in the bill. Repairing school-houses, \$4000. Passed as in the bill.

Expenses of school agents, \$5000. Passed as in the bill.

Capitation Fees: Girls' boarding schools, \$5000.

Mr. Emmeloth moved to make this amount \$7000. Lost.

Passed as in the bill.

Mr. Ena moved to insert an item; For aid of Sister of Sacred Heart, \$1000. Passed.

Mr. Waterhouse moved to insert an item: Kanae Industrial School, \$1000. Passed.

Mr. Ena moved to insert an item: St. Andrew's Priory School for girls, \$1000. Passed.

Manual training and sewing materials for public schools, \$1000. Passed as in the bill.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—BUREAU OF SURVEY.

Expenses of field parties, \$15,000. Passed as in the bill.

Office expenses, \$1200. Passed as in the bill.

Metre-rod and tide gauge, \$1000. Passed as in the bill.

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES.

Incidentals, \$450. Passed as in the bill.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Incidentals, \$1000. Passed as in the bill.

Rents, \$648. Passed as in the bill.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Incidentals and traveling expenses, \$2000.

Repairs, furniture and additions, \$35,076.

New Court house, Honolulu, \$3500. New Court house, Waiohine, \$3500.

Jailer's house, North Kohala, \$1500. Landings and buoys, Hawaii, \$500.

Landings and buoys, Maui, \$3000. Landings and buoys, Molokai, \$500.

Landings and buoys, outer districts, Oahu, \$1000. Landings and buoys, Honolulu, \$12,000.

Landings and buoys, Kauai, \$2000. Landings and buoys, general, \$5000.

Wharf at Kanaakakai, Molokai, \$2000. Lighthouse supplies, \$1000.

Steam tug, \$8500. Dredging Honolulu harbor, \$20,000.

The above items passed as in the bill.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, HAWAII.

North Hilo, \$2500. Hilo, \$10,000.

Maui, \$1500. Kau, \$2000.

South Kona, \$1000. North Kona, \$500.

South Kohala, \$1250. North Kohala, \$5000.

Hamakua, \$1250. The above items passed as in the bill.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, MAUI.

Labaina, \$300. Wailuku, \$1200.

Makawao, \$300. Hanalei, \$300.

Molokai, \$900. The above items passed as in the bill.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Honolulu, \$96,975. The above item passed as in the bill.

Minister Hatch moved to insert the sum of \$500 to cover the cost of street signs and numbers.

Mr. Morgan objected, but the motion was carried.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, KAUAU.

Kaaloa, \$2000. Road damages, all islands, \$15,000.

Passed as in the bill.

BUREAU OF WATER WORKS.

Running expenses, \$8500. Repairs to reservoirs, \$8000.

General repairs, \$12,000. These three items were referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Allen and McCandless.

Lanipahoehoe Water Works, \$50. Passed as in the bill.

D. B. Smith moved to insert \$5000 for an artesian well and pumping plant at Kauihi.

Referred to the Minister of the Interior for him to report.

Hilo Water Works, \$500. Koloa Water Works, \$150.

Honolulu Fire Department, \$13,812. Electric lights, \$13,000.

Public grounds, \$1200. The above items passed as in the bill.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

General expenses, \$5000. Support and maintenance of hospitals, \$10,000.

Medicines, \$9000. Free system of removing garbage, \$4500.

Support of non-leprous children of lepers, \$9000.

Expenses under Act to Mitigate, \$1000. Quarantine expenses, \$6000.

Segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$185,000.

Expenses under Opium Act, \$2000. Insane Asylum, \$2,640.

Lighting streets other than Honolulu, \$500. Printing, \$8500.

Expenses of election, \$10,000. Forests and Nurseries, \$12,498.

Mr. Tenney moved to insert an item of \$1700 to re-forest Nuuanu Valley, above Luakaha. Carried.

Aid to Queen's Hospital, \$15,000. Aid to Kapiolani Maternity Home, \$3600.

Expenses filing certificates of boundaries, \$100. Incidentals under Homestead Act, \$2900.

Minister Damon moved to insert an item of \$5000 for Kapiolani Park. Carried.

Quarantine of diseased animals, \$862. Government Pounds, \$400.

Diamond Head Signal Station, \$200. Rent of Custom House lot at Kahului, \$600.

Rent of Post-office lot at Hilo, \$1200. Department incidentals, \$3000.

Curbing and paving government sidewalks, \$9325. Reservoir at Leper Settlement, \$4500.

The above items passed as in the bill. The next item, for the purchase of kuleanas at Molokai, \$5000, was stricken out.

Re-codifying and printing Penal Code, \$2500.

Hilo Fire Department, \$3460. Unpaid bills—sundry appropriations incurred prior to March 31st, \$5896 01.

To which Minister Damon asked to be added, on vouchers held by him, \$73 35. Subsidy to steamer between Honolulu, Maui, Molokai and Lanai, \$5200.

The above items passed as in the bill. The Councils then adjourned until Thursday evening next, at 7:30.

Julian D. Hayne did not get away yesterday as he expected. He was to leave on the barkentine Jane L. Stanford and while he was up town bidding someone goodbye the vessel sailed out the channel on her way to San Francisco. Just before the vessel left, his effects were put on the wharf.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kan., was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

FOURTH OF JULY SHOOT.

A Good Programme, With Cash Prizes, to be Arranged.

The board of directors of the Hawaiian Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon and arranged a programme for the next semi-annual shoot to be held on July 4th, at the Association Range on King street.

It was decided to erect another bulkhead at 200 yards and one at 600 yards. In addition to the regular matches there will be an all comers match, unlimited entries, and efforts are being made to have the several different military companies compete in a team match. The citizens match will be headed with a number of cash prizes, and all lovers of shooting will be given a chance to compete. Full particulars will be published later.

COREANS' MURDEROUS FURY.

Government Buildings Wrecked and the Governor and Forty Killed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 22.—Oriental papers received today say that at Singta Tao 3,000 Coreans, enraged at Government rule, assailed the Government quarters, wrecked the buildings and killed the Governor and forty clerks. The rioters then invaded Seoul, the capital, but 1,000 Chinese troops met and dispersed them after killing 100 rioters.

Anti foreign feeling in Japan reached a climax at Yonewaza, when Miss Imhoff, teacher in the Anglo-Japanese school at that place, went into the temple devoted to the god Useyngi and preached against idol worship. She indulged in such bitter language that, when she went out, a mob chased and stoned her and ended by putting out her eyes.

DO YOU FEED THE BABY?

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

LOLA MONTEZ CREME

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

PRICE 75 CENTS. Ask your druggist for it.

HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE

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

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

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON America's Beauty Doctor. 523 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG CO. 523 Fort St., Honolulu. 3556-1f



Mrs. A. H. Allen, Ferry, Wash.

20 Miles from a Doctor

But Hood's Sarsaparilla was Equal to the Emergency

Pleurisy, Chills and Fever—Milk Leg—Perfect Cure.

"After my baby was born I got into very serious condition, having pleurisy, chills and fever, gradually developing into milk leg. We live 20 miles from a physician and did not know what to do. Finally after a great deal of suffering I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and when I was using the third bottle I could see it was doing me good. I continued with another bottle, and recovered so rapidly that now I am in good health. I cordially recommend it as a good medicine."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO., 3386 WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Notice.

MR. H. F. GLADE HAS RETIRED as a partner from our firm. H. HACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, May 15, 1894. 3589-3f. 1551-1ma

New Advertisements.

SKINS ON FIRE

With AGONIZING ECZEMAS and other ITCHING, BURNING, SCALY, and BLOTCHY SKIN and SCALP DISEASES are relieved in the majority of cases by a single application of the CUTICURA Remedies, and speedily, permanently, and economically cured, when physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and may be used in the treatment of every humor, from the simplest facial blemishes to the severest diseases of the blood, skin, and scalp.

CUTICURA

The great Skin Cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, clears the scalp of crusts and scales, speedily soothes and heals raw and irritated surfaces, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every disease and humor of the skin, from pimples to scrofula.

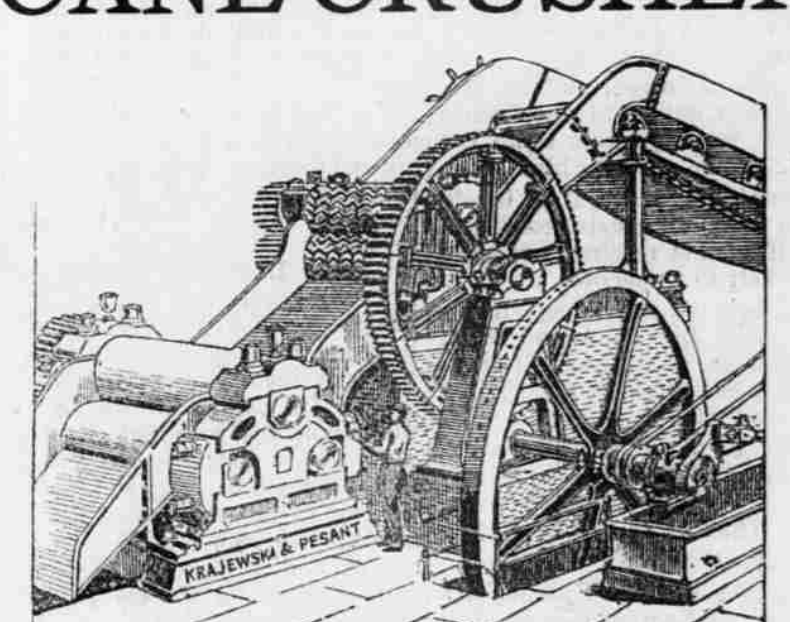
How TO CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SCALP, AND BLOOD, mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testim. Trials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by FORTY-FIVE AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U. S. A.

Pimples, Blotchy Skin, red, rough and itchy skin and hands, painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, are prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preservative and cure of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and itchy skin.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I. 383-y

KRAJEWSKI'S PATENT CANE CRUSHER

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



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

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

Honolulu Iron Works Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, ICUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, HEUMATISM.

New Advertisements.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

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

A Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS— Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC)

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

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, Silesias, Siveelings, Stiffens, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

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

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechest & Seller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wadding Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron. Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

ITOCHAN,

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit. P. O. BOX 116. 1473-3m. MUT. TEL. 592

BISMARCK STABLES



Feed and Sale Stables

Maui Street, Wailuku, Maui.

CARRIAGES OBTAINED IN 5 MINUTES

with reliable drivers, SINGLE or DOUBLE TEAMS, SADDLE HORSES

Gentle for Ladies use. Carriages will be at every Steamer land. 7, on Steamers arrival.

WM. GOODNESS, Proprietor and Manager.

CASTLE & COOKE

INSURANCE—

—AGENTS

—AGENTS FOR—

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON,

Etna Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD.



FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and departure dates. Includes entries for Australia, Arawa, and various Pacific routes.

PASSENGERS.

For Maui and Hawaii, per strm W G Hall, June 8—Volcano: R C Robey, E W...

BROUGHT ASHORE IN IRONS.

The Mate and Two Seamen of the Ship Empire in Trouble. The ship Empire, Captain Davis, arrived off port on last Friday...

THEY WIN AT LAST.

The Crescents Play Good Ball and Score. Games Won. Lost. Played. Per cent. Kams... 4 1 5 .800...

Legal Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH H. LOVE...

Special Notices.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S TIME TABLE. STMR. KINAU, CLARE, Commander. Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M....

Meteorological Record.

Table with columns for Day, Time, Barom, Therm, Wind, etc. Includes data for June 11 and 12.

MARRIED.

MAY-BURROW—In this city, June 6, 1894, at Kawaiahaeo Church, by the Rev H H Parker, John Francis May to Annie Marie Burrow, both of Honolulu.

WHARF AND WAVE.

DIAMOND HEAD, June 11, 10 P. M.—Weather hazy; wind light, northeast. All the island steamers will leave port during the day.

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CRESCENTS.

Table with columns for NAMES, AB, R, BH, O, A, E. Lists players like Wilder, McNeil, and others.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN R. EVANS, of Honolulu, Hawaii, deceased. Document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John R. Evans...

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Table with columns for ship names, arrival dates, and times. Includes entries for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8. Ship Empire, Davis, from Newcastle, N S W. Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Kauai.

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DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8. Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii. Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for circuit of Oahu, at 9 a.m.

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NAVAL VESSELS.

U S F S Philadelphia, Barker, Callao. H I M S Takahiro, Nomura, Yokohama. H I M S Champlain, Rooke, cruise.

MEMORANDUMS.

Am Miss strm Morning Star, Garland. Am bk Robt Snyder, Uhlberg, N S W. Am bk Newsday, McLeod, N S W.

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FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Am schr W S Phelps, Gray's Bar... Due M Haeckel (sid sep 26), L. Pool, Mar 23-31. Sch safle... S F (Kah), June 14.

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KAWAIAHAO PICNIC.

Children of the Hawaiian Sunday Schools are Filled. The annual luncheon of the Hawaiian Sunday schools took place in the pleasant grounds of the church Saturday noon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, A. D. 1894, made by J. KAHUWALE...

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court...

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court...

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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