

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 47.

HONOLULU, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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N. B.—BILLS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. 62  
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## Hawaiian Gazette

## 12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

WHILE the news received from New Zealand by the passing mail steamer is always acceptable, it is generally too brief to be satisfying. For instance, the silver bill passed, but nothing is said of the amendments, which compelled it to be returned to the lower house for approval, and we must wait for our American mail to learn.

A REPORTER who wilfully and purposely falsifies the language of a diplomatic representative, as was done by the Star reporter, on Thursday last, in an interview with Minister Willis, as shown by his published statement, deserves to be branded as unworthy of public credence. Minister Willis may be thus compelled in future, for self-protection, to follow Mr. Blount's example, and refuse all press interviews.

THE statement appears in the foreign news that the United States Government, through its Secretary of State, has announced its intention to prevent the re-establishment of the monarchy in Brazil. This, coming along with the statement that President Cleveland intends to recommend the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii, tends to cast discredit on the latter, which most readers will set down as an Australian hoax, such as they sometimes furnish their readers.

THE advices received Thursday regarding the assassination of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, probably on account of his political views, shows the growing tendency of partisans in America to seek revenge by taking the lives of prominent and outspoken politicians. One needs only to recall the tragic fate of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield to understand the necessity for taking precautions to guard the life of President Cleveland, against whom have been uttered the most bitter denunciations during the recent debates on the silver question.

THIS paper is now, as it always has been, since the day when the monarchy was forever banished from Hawaii, the firm and unflinching advocate of annexation to the United States, without any compromise in any shape or form whatever. Nor can one word be produced to show a contrary determination. To this paper more than to any other is due the credit of firmly standing by and defending the Provisional government and the cause it represents. It yields to no other paper a more loyal allegiance to the principles which the government and its supporters represent.

## AMERICA AND HAWAII.

The telegram received via Auckland, to the effect that President Cleveland was drafting a message to congress in favor of restoring the monarchy to Hawaii, though apparently not reliable, may have some foundation, like many other telegrams on American affairs received from Europe. It may be that basing his opinion on Mr. Blount's report, he doubts the expediency of adopting any measure that will lead to annexation or protection, and suggesting the propriety of restoring the monarchy temporarily. In this way he may have chosen to refer the whole matter to the senate for their consideration, together with Mr. Blount's report. This reference to the senate has been expected, by the press and public generally, and will undoubtedly be made by him. It will then rest with the senate to investigate the matter fully and report what action it deems best should be taken.

The American Constitution gives no power to the president to take such a step as that of displacing a government which has been lawfully and legally acknowledged by

his government and by every other government having relations with it. Any order of the president to overturn a government with which he is on friendly relations would be revolutionary, and if he seeks to enforce his order by military or naval aid, it would be an overt act of war. He can refer the question to congress, and if it finds that there is sufficient cause to demand an apology or restitution for any supposed or real wrong done, or even to declare war, then he has the authority to act. In this case, the Provisional government has done nothing to raise the question of injustice to the United States or to any of its citizens or their interests, that calls for restitution.

It may be said that the act of Minister Stevens demands some counter action on the part of the United States. Stevens did nothing but what has been done before, and what any minister has authority to do. The committee of safety asked for protection to American life and property at a time when such protection was demanded. Mr. Stevens responded by ordering marines to land and stand guard during the night, protecting the consulate, the legation and other property. Not a gun was fired nor any needless display made, and as soon as volunteer troops were enlisted, the marines retired to Camp Boston. The British minister is said to have offered to join in this protection of property, by calling for marines from the British war vessel in port, but the offer was declined as unnecessary.

It is possible that a telegram may have been sent out, as is sometimes done, to serve as a feeler in ascertaining public sentiment regarding the proposed restoration. If so, there can be no question that the press of America will make its voice heard in a manner as it often has been. The American people will never endorse the proposition to restore an effete and unqualified ex-queen to a throne which she has dishonored and disgraced as has Liliuokalani. It would be denounced as an act more damnable than any occurrence since the middle ages. A democratic government restoring a dethroned monarch bearing such a record! The whole world would cry out—shame!

Congress, which generally expresses the sentiments of the country, will never endorse such an act as the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy, whether the suggestion comes from the president or Blount. Neither will such a course be approved by the public sentiment of these islands.

The Provisional government has received the full approbation of the American government and people, and having done nothing to bring censure from them or from its own people, may rest assured that it will be approved and supported so long as it continues to conduct itself as now, for the sole purpose of maintaining public and private peace and security by good government.

## AMERICA ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HAWAII.

The United States Minister, Mr. Willis, was no doubt accurately reported Thursday to have declared that until he heard from Washington "no change will take place in the present situation nor will any be allowed." He added that "any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be promptly checked and punished."

Were the representative of any other power near the Hawaiian government to make such a declaration as the above, there is no doubt that not only this government but that of the United States would resent it in the most energetic manner as an unlawful interference in the internal affairs of this independent nation. This is not calling in question the propriety of the declaration made by Mr. Willis. It is simply pointing out that the government of the United States holds itself charged with the special duty of "maintaining public order and security"

in Hawaii. To this extent at least America already exercises a partial protectorate over this country.

The very large commercial interests here conducted by men of many nationalities, with the important and central position of Hawaii at the great meeting point of Pacific commerce, render it indispensable that such order and security should be maintained. America, England and Germany cannot for one moment tolerate the disturbance of business in Honolulu, or the endangering of the lives and property of their citizens by factious and disorganizing movements subversive of orderly government. By common consent the United States has been recognized as the power entrusted with the duty of maintaining order here and preventing disturbance. Under this general rule it unquestionably becomes the duty of the United States to go farther and to see to it that such a government is established here as can be relied upon to manage public affairs with such justice and prudence as will promote internal peace and order.

This is no new function here of the United States. As long ago as 1887 Mr. Bayard, President Cleveland's secretary of state, gave to the American minister in Honolulu, and caused to be given to the naval forces here, the entirely exceptional order to land the American forces whenever necessary for the "maintenance of public order." Excessive contumely has been poured by the partisans of royalty upon United States Minister Stevens for having simply complied with this standing order of President Cleveland, and having landed an adequate force to protect this city in a coming night of fear, when the half-organized party of order was arrayed against the dissolving forces of the revolutionist queen. Minister Stevens then did with both moderation and efficiency what Minister Willis now by the same authority and in the same exercise of duty, emphatically declares that he will do. If Mr. Stevens is to be blamed for his interposition in January, then much more is Mr. Willis to be censured for threatening punishment to disturbers of the peace, which Mr. Stevens never did.

It cannot be doubted that it is the intention of the United States to co-operate in establishing in Hawaii such a government as can be relied upon to meet the necessities of this most important central commercial position which imposes on Hawaii such arduous responsibilities. It is the duty of the United States to see that Hawaii meets those responsibilities and fulfils her duties. It goes without saying that the coming government will be no reconstruction of a native monarchy under any form whatever. Such monarchy is by inherent nature absolutist, defiant or evasive of constitutions and laws, and regardful mainly of its own caprices. Mr. Willis has come to Hawaii on no such idiotic errand.

## WILLIS WILL WAIT.

## He Has to Communicate With Washington Before He Takes Any Action.

Minister Willis said in a Star interview Thursday, that no change would take place in the condition of affairs here for some time to come. That matters had arisen since his arrival here that neither he nor the United States government knew of, and that communication must be had with Washington before anything could be done. He also stated that "any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble would be promptly checked and punished."

The minister would not talk about the telegram from Washington about Cleveland's proposed message to congress, nor express an opinion on it in any way.

## Midwinter Fair.

We think the Midwinter Fair to be given in San Francisco will be the noblest and most beautiful exhibition of the kind ever made. The spirit with which the California people are pushing the enterprise would be worthy of Chicago. It is a winning combination of pluck, energy, liberality, prudence and intelligence.—Eugene Field.

## MEASLES ON BOARD.

## THE ALAMEDA ARRIVES WITH SEVERAL CASES.

## Hume, the Defaulter, a Prisoner on the Vessel.

## A Small Passenger List and Very Little Freight—The Steamer Gets Head Winds All the Way.

The O. S. Co.'s Alameda, Captain Morse, arrived from Sydney early on Thursday morning.

She had a very light passenger list this time, having only twenty persons in the saloon, and about fifty in the steerage. There were no cabin passengers for Honolulu, and but five in the steerage who landed here.

Hume the man whom Wells, Fargo & Co. charge with embezzling \$3800 from them some months ago, is on board in charge of Detective Tucker of San Francisco. It will be remembered that Hume fled to Honolulu after the embezzlement, arriving here by the Monowai on her last trip. He was, however, followed by Detective Tucker who had gone to Vancouver, and taken passage in the Warrimoo. He arrived here too late to find Hume, who had become frightened and left for Australia. In the Colonies Detective Tucker had a lively chase after the defaulter, eventually running him down in Brisbane, Queensland.

The Alameda was detained all night in Watson's bay, Sydney harbor, waiting for Tucker to arrive with his prisoner, by the steamer from Brisbane.

She eventually got under way for Auckland at 5 o'clock A. M. the day after advertised sailing time.

The passage up was not a pleasant one; head winds, and rain being experienced most of the voyage. The usual deck sports were not much indulged in owing to the bad weather, and slender company.

The Alameda arrived with several cases of measles aboard and was immediately placed under quarantine. In all there have been nine cases, all among the children of steerage passengers. The first case made its appearance shortly after the vessel left Sydney, and was quickly followed by two more.

Several of the state rooms in the starboard side were given over to the doctor, who transformed them into a hospital for the sick children. The mothers who nursed the little ones were of course, isolated with them, to lessen the danger of the disease spreading.

Many of the steerage passengers were complaining bitterly at being kept on board, while the vessel was in port, while the saloon passengers were allowed ashore. They claimed that, although the measles cases had come entirely from the steerage, the children who were down with the malady were all in the saloon quarters, and that therefore the infection was more likely to come from the saloon than from the steerage.

The steerage passengers who were to land here were taken over to the quarantine station by Mr. C. B. Reynolds at 9 o'clock. They were Miss L. King, Master King, Mrs. J. King and infant, Mrs. Herbert and two children, and Mrs. T. Trends and infant. Mrs. Herbert will be transferred to the barkentine Kikikat, where her husband is employed, and will sail with him to Puget Sound.

All the early cases of measles are now convalescent, but only as late as Tuesday a fresh case was reported. Among the saloon passengers is B. Sinauer, of the firm of S. Hoffnung & Sons, of Sydney, London, and New York. He is going to make a considerable stay in the United States and England, and is accompanied by his wife and child.

Abraham Hoffnung, late Hawaiian charge d'affaires in London, is in Sydney, and will remain there in Mr. Sinauer's place while the latter is absent.

All is quiet at Samoa, and up to the time of the Alameda's call there was no change in the aspect of affairs since the late fighting. The steamer arrived in the evening and left before daylight, so there was little opportunity for the passengers to see or hear anything ashore.

Among the steerage passengers is a disconsolate-looking individual named James Anderson. He has for many years toiled upon his farm, near Brisbane, Queensland, and tiring of the hard and cheerless life of an Australian farmer and pining to go forth and see the world, James decided to sell out and go to America.

sufficient to transfer the 740 hard-earned sovereigns from the pockets of the farmer to their own. Having relieved him of all he possessed, they generously bought him a steerage ticket for San Francisco and gave him back \$40 of the cash. Anderson will probably be careful as to who he plays cards with in the future.

Only about sixty tons of freight were consigned to this port.

## The New Manchester Canal.

According to latest advices it appears that the costly undertaking of turning Manchester into a seaport is rapidly approaching completion. Five miles of quay are already laid; the ship canal, thirty-five miles long, connecting the city with the tideway of the Mersey, is expected to be open for traffic early next year. One-third of the distance is already open to shipping. This gigantic undertaking was begun in 1887. The cost has amounted to £15,000,000—some £300,000 was sunk in parliamentary expenses. The canal is capable of passing through vessels of as large tonnage as the Suez canal. To carry the four important lines of railway which intersect its course over it, has necessitated the construction of viaducts seventy feet high. Six swing bridges and a high-level cantilever bear main roads over its waters. Elaborate arrangements have had to be made for its intersection by the Bridgewater canal. The original plan was to level it through on the high-water line of the Mersey; but that was abandoned, and a series of locks now bring the canal at Manchester up to the level of the city, sixty feet over Liverpool. The locks and bridges are opened and shut by hydraulic power. Vessels by the aid of electric light will be passed through by night as easily as by day. Mr. E. Leader Williams is the engineer of this new wonder of the world. There has been considerable jealousy between Liverpool and Manchester with regard to the canal; but, as in most such cases, it is more likely to promote the advancement of both cities than lead to the decadence of one. In any event, Liverpool may have the satisfaction of knowing that, so much has the cost exceeded the first estimate, that not one penny are the original Manchester shareholders likely to get back out of the enterprise.—The Nation.

## She Was a Daisy.

"I want to use your telephone," said a stylish dressed woman, with a haughty air, entering a Lexington-avenue drug store.

"Certainly, madam," said the clerk, courteously.

The woman called up another drug store three blocks away.

"Is this Pestle & Mortar's?" she asked. "It is? Well, this is Mrs. So-and-So of Twenty-sixth street. You understand? Well, I want you to send around, right away, a bottle of that tooth powder I use. Do you hear me? And two pounds of castle soap; got that down? And some soothing-syrup for baby; yes, soothing-syrup. And a half-dozen two-grain quinine pills—yes quinine pills, I said. Are you deaf? And—that's all! Send them around immediately—don't forget!"

And she hung up the receiver and started from the drug store which she had been using as an ordering depot for a rival concern without as much as "thank you." At the depot she stopped to say in withering tones to the clerk:

"You ought to have that telephone fixed; it works miserably." New York Times.

## Charges Against the Australian Cricketers.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 3.—Turner, who did not accompany the Australian Eleven on the American tour, has arrived home. In the course of an interview, he said a great deal of the team's weakness was due to the selfishness of individual members and bad management, resulting in thorough disorganization, and reprehensible conduct off and on the field by one or two members, which had ruined the success of the tour. He could multiply instances of gross misconduct, socially and otherwise, on the part of members of the team, but thought it would suffice to say that he was glad to be back, as it had been the most unpleasant and unsatisfactory trip he had ever undertaken. He thought the trip would undoubtedly injure the prestige of Australian cricket in England.—N. Z. Herald.

The Wembley Tower, which is to dwarf Eiffel's construction in Paris, is mounting skyward, but great skill and care are required in its erection.

A greengrocer of Nagoya, who is in his 65th year, has just divorced his twenty-sixth wife, and is about to marry the twenty-seventh. He had resolved when young to marry thirty wives, and is delighted that he has now only three more to marry.—Hongkong Press.

## IS IT A FAKE?

## Cleveland's Proposed Message to Congress.

## Annexionists and Royalists Give Their Opinions as to Its Authenticity.—A Number of Interviews.

Apropos of the telegram from the New Zealand Herald, saying that Cleveland was preparing a message to Congress in favor of restoring the monarchy in Hawaii, a number of prominent business men of Honolulu were seen and asked their opinion as to his action. Both Annexionists and Royalists gave their opinions, and most of them freely. A number of these follow. It will be noticed that the majority of men of both parties, absolutely deny the possibility of Cleveland's taking such illegal action.

MINISTER J. A. KING and ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. O. SMITH: The statement will not affect the course of this government.

P. C. JONES: I don't believe it. But even if it's true, they can't get enough men in the house or senate to pass such a recommendation.

C. M. COOKE: A fake and a put up job.

PAUL NEUMANN: I am out of politics, but I don't think there is anything in it.

DR. TROUSSEAU: Just what I expected, with the addition of restoration. I have no reason to believe that the report is not a correct one.

W. W. HALL: There will be a big row here if that policy is carried out. But I can't believe it.

C. A. BROWN: I can't express it.

J. K. KAHOOKANO: I believe that telegram is correct. I have been living in expectation of restoration, and my faith in it is based on the queen's protest to the United States.

CHAS. CREIGHTON: I don't believe it.

CONSUL-GENERAL MILLS: There can be no opinion expressed by me.

"Cleveland has no right to do an act which has in it no justice," said a prominent merchant who did not wish his name used.

## New Advertisements.

## Hawaiian Stamps WANTED.

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

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 cent, violet.....             | 75    |
| 1 cent, blue.....               | 75    |
| 1 cent, green.....              | 40    |
| 2 cent, vermilion.....          | 1 50  |
| 2 cent, brown.....              | 75    |
| 2 cent, rose.....               | 30    |
| 2 cent, violet, 1891 issue..... | 50    |
| 5 cent, dark blue.....          | 1 50  |
| 5 cent, ultramarine blue.....   | 1 00  |
| 6 cent, green.....              | 2 50  |
| 10 cent, black.....             | 4 00  |
| 10 cent, vermilion.....         | 5 00  |
| 10 cent, brown.....             | 2 50  |
| 12 cent, black.....             | 6 00  |
| 12 cent, mauve.....             | 6 00  |
| 15 cent, brown.....             | 5 00  |
| 19 cent, red.....               | 10 00 |
| 25 cent, purple.....            | 10 00 |
| 50 cent, red.....               | 25 00 |
| 51 cent, carmine.....           | 25 00 |
| 1 cent envelope.....            | 50    |
| 2 cent envelope.....            | 75    |
| 4 cent envelope.....            | 2 00  |
| 5 cent envelope.....            | 2 00  |
| 10 cent envelope.....           | 5 00  |

No torn stamps wanted at any price. Address: GEO. E. WASHBURN, P. O. Box 2068, San Francisco, Cal. 3021 1418-14



Pioneer Steam CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY. F. HOEN Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker. No. 71 Hotel St. Telephone.

WILLIAM FOSTER Attorney at Law and Notary Public. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu. 3524 1504-1m



## BY AUTHORITY

## Auction Sale of Awa Licenses.

There will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December, 1893, the following Awa Licenses for the term of One Year from January 1st, 1894.

## OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae.....1  
Koolanpoko.....1

## MAUI.

Lahaina.....2  
Wailuku.....2  
Makawao.....1  
Hana.....1  
Molokai.....1

## HAWAII.

Kau.....1  
Hamakua.....1

## KAUAI.

Waimea.....1

The Licenses for Oahu will be sold on the above named day at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale.

Those for the islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, will be sold in their respective Districts on the above date, at such hour and place as shall be designated by the several sheriffs or their deputies. Should it for some good reason be found necessary to change the day of sale, due notice will be given by posters in the said Districts.

Upset price—Lahaina and Wailuku \$300 for each License and for all the other Districts above named \$100 for each License.

Terms—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. is required on the fall of the hammer, and forfeit of said deposit, should the full amount of license money not be paid within ten days from the date of sale.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, November 3, 1893.  
3527-31 1504-31

## TAXES OF 1893.

## TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Tax Collector for the District of Wailuku, Maui, will be at the following places on the dates below specified from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of collecting taxes.

At Makana, Tuesday, November 21st.  
" Waieae, Thursday, " 23rd.  
" Wailuku, Friday, " 24th.  
" Kahului, Monday, " 27th.

On all other days to December 15th (Sunday excepted), the collector will be found at his office in Wailuku.

Saturdays the office will be closed at 12 M. All taxes amounting to \$10.00 or over must be paid in U. S. gold coin.

WM. T. ROBINSON,  
Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector,  
District of Wailuku, Maui.  
Wailuku, Maui, November 6th, 1893.  
1505-4.

## Sale of Lease of the Remnants of the Government Lands of Puuapa 2nd and Kokoiki, Kohala, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the remnants of the Government lands of Puuapa 2nd and Kokoiki, Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 399 acres, a little more or less.

Term: Lease for 10 years.

Upset price \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Oct. 24, 1893.  
1503-31

## Sale of a Strip of Government Land, South Slope, Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, December 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction a strip of Government Land, rear of lot recently sold to F. Smith, South Slope, Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 1875 square feet, a little more or less.

Upset price \$50.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, October 31st, 1893.  
3525 1504-31

## Sale of Lease of Government Land in Hamakua, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, December 5, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a Government land mauka of Grant No. 2832, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 57 2-10 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 10 years.

Upset price \$50 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Nov. 1, 1893.  
3526 1504-31

## Sale of Tenancy at Will of Government Land at Laimi, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, December 5, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the Tenancy at Will of a portion of Government lot at Laimi, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, con-

taining an area of 7 1/4 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 \$20 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Nov. 1, 1893.  
3526 1504-31

## Sale of Lease of the Remnants of the Government Lands of Puuhoia, Wailua and Koali, Hana, Maui.

On TUESDAY, December 5, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the remnants of the Government lands of Puuhoia, Wailua and Koali, Hana, Maui, containing an area of 60 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 20 years.

Upset price \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

These lands will be leased under the condition that no cutting of timber or pasturing will be allowed thereon.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Oct. 31, 1893.  
3525 1504-31

## Sale of Government Land at Laimi, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, December 5, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction, a Government lot at Laimi, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 2 1/2 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$200.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, October 31, 1893.  
3525 1504-31

## New Advertisements

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KAUAI TELEPHONE COMPANY will be held at 11 A. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1893, at the office of the Grove Farm Plantation, Lihue.

## Hawaiian Annual.

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

THEO. G. THOM, Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the KUKAIAU PLANTATION CO. held in Honolulu, on the 30th day of October, 1893, the following officers were elected:

President.....J. M. Horner.  
Vice-President.....A. Horner.  
Treasurer.....J. F. Hackfeld.  
Auditor.....H. F. Glade.  
Secretary.....Ed. Suhr.  
1504-4

## Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Joseph B. Atherton.....President.  
E. Oscar White.....Vice-President.  
Arthur C. Lovell.....Treasurer.  
Joseph O. Carter.....Secretary.  
Peter C. Jones.....Auditor.  
J. O. CARTER,  
Sec. Paukaa Sugar Co. 1505-

Honolulu, Oct. 24th, 1893.

## Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the KIPAHULU SUGAR CO. held in Honolulu on the 30th day of October, 1893, the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

J. F. Hackfeld.....President.  
H. F. Glade.....Vice-President.  
E. Suhr.....Treasurer.  
C. Bosse.....Secretary.  
O. Unna.....Auditor.  
C. BOSSE,  
Secretary.

## Notice of Co-partnership.

C. AH MAI AND AH POO have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of raising, buying and selling horses, cattle and pigs at Kamaole, in Kula, Maui, under the firm name of HOP SING.

C. AH MAI,  
AH POO.  
September 4, 1893. 1505-3

## Notice of Co-partnership.

LOOK CHAN, C. AH MAI AND AH POO have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of dealing in and buying and selling dry goods and other commodities at Kamaole, in Kula, Maui, under the firm name of TONG HOP & CO.

LOOK CHAN,  
C. AH MAI,  
AH POO.  
September 4, 1893. 1505-3

## WATER RIGHTS NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application having been made for the settlement of a water right arbitration at Lahaina, Maui, by the Pioneer Mill vs. KUMU and KANA KAWAIAWALI defendants. The purpose of this application is that the defendants have taken the water from the stream at Kanaia, district of Lahaina, Maui, and to the ditch running from the said stream and diverted the water to some other lands that had no water rights at the time, and the defendants have also taken more water than they are entitled to, and by so doing the defendants have changed the water rights and have affected others who have rights of water from the stream.

Notice is hereby given, especially to all persons interested, that this application will be heard at the Court Room of the District Justice of Lahaina, on

Wednesday, November 29th,  
AT 10 A. M.,

at which time and place all who are interested to come and prove their right, and if they fail to show same they will have no claim.

And it is also ordered that a copy of this notice be posted on the premises of the defendants, and one copy be inserted in the newspaper *Hawaiian Gazette* for not less than two full weeks before the day of hearing.

HENRY DICKENSON,  
Special Commissioner of Water Rights of  
Lahaina, Maui, November 18, 1893. 1505-3

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month. Ring up Telephone 88. Now is the time to subscribe.

## THE LIBRARY.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## Reports by Committees—Election of Trustees and Officers

The Honolulu Library Association held its postponed annual meeting at the association building Friday evening.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the treasurer read his annual report. It showed, among other things, that there was received during the last year the following amounts:

From Fees to Library.....\$1277  
From Donations and Legacies.....5050  
From Other Sources.....2039

\$8366

The report of the administration division of the library committee was read by Dr. Rodgers as follows:

TO THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE HONOLULU LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

The administration committee of the association beg leave to present the following report for the past year: The division of the duties formerly devolving upon the hall and library committee between two new committees has left the work falling to what is now known as the administration committee of such a routine nature as to call, under ordinary circumstances, for but a brief report.

During the year last past the internal administration of the library has gone on smoothly, and with very few changes.

Miss Burbank continues to perform the duties of librarian and treasurer with her customary efficiency, and to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the association, and of those patronizing and using the institution.

Maryama, the Japanese janitor and assistant, is still, as ever before, an intelligent and faithful employee. His care of the building and contents is satisfactory, and the collections entrusted to him are made with all the promptness that is practicable. The salaries of both the librarian and janitor are very moderate for the duties performed, and we would be glad if the finances of the association justified some increase, which does not seem to be the case at present.

Under the authority conferred at a former meeting the piano belonging to the association has been sold to Miss Juliette Smith, of Kauai, for the sum of \$85, and the proceeds turned into the treasury. In pursuance of the authority further conferred, at the same time the entire outside woodwork of the building has been repainted in good style, the front porch, back fence, window casings, veranda posts and railing being sanded. The work was done by E. C. Rowe, and cost \$75. A considerable accumulation of unbound matters, newspapers, periodicals, etc., making in all 69 volumes, has been sent to the bindery, and has not yet been returned. The price agreed upon for the whole is \$75.

The above is believed to embrace all matters of interest that are not included in the reports of the officers and other committees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. T. RODGERS,  
H. WATERHOUSE,  
W. F. ALLEN.

Honolulu, Nov. 17, 1893.

The above report being adopted, the librarian's report was read. It was as follows:

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE HONOLULU LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN—The report for the year from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893, though not gratifying, is not absolutely discouraging when it is remembered that the library only shares in the general depression of the time, which gives reason for the hope that with better times the fortunes of the library will also improve.

The records of the association show a falling off in the numbers of subscribers, being 190 October 1, 1891; 210 October 1, 1892; 177 October 1, 1893.

But it should be borne in mind that a special effort was made in December, 1891, to secure new subscribers. During the year the losses of members by death were 4, by removal from town 8, others who have withdrawn their subscriptions 23; a total loss of 33 subscribers. Seventy-five transient subscribers have kept the income from dues up to nearly the amount of last year's which was \$1312.75.

While this year's revenue from dues is \$1277.20 giving a shrinkage of but \$35.55 notwithstanding the smaller number of regular subscribers.

The receipts from January 1 to September 30, 1893, show an advance from the same time, January 1 to September 30, 1891, when they were \$948, but this year \$948.50.

October 1, 1892, 25 subscribers were in arrears for dues to the amount of \$55.50. This year 7 are in arrears; 5 for \$1.50 each, \$7.50; and 2 for \$4.50 each, \$9; total, \$16.50.

The circulation of books has decreased this year also. Last year's report shows 5285 in circulation, while the number this year is 4093, of which 610 were history, biography and travels,

10 on architecture,  
1 on agriculture,  
11 essays and general literature,  
54 poetry and drama,  
58 bound magazines,  
22 mental and moral sciences,  
21 physical science,  
39 religion,  
31 fiction.

4093 total.

The greatest number taken out in any one day was 34; the least, 3. In 1891, to September 30th, the average number per day in circulation was 14.913; 1891-'92, average per day, about 17; 1892-'93, average per day, 13.3-16.

During the year the accessions of books have been 350, as follows:

By purchase.....50  
By gift from—  
H. N. Castle.....165  
Mrs. W. F. Allen (bound Harper's Weekly).....42  
Dr. C. M. Hyde.....24  
Mrs. G. L. Babcock.....33  
(Also magazines).  
Mrs. Cartwright.....1  
Miss Daisy Cartwright.....24  
Rev. W. B. Oleson.....1  
Hon. S. Parker.....1  
Captain John Good.....2  
Ensign F. Boughter, U.S.N.....1  
Engineer G. S. Willis, U.S.N.....1  
Mr. H. C. Carter, New York.....2  
Mr. Wm. Tebb, England.....1  
Mr. P. Cudmore, Fairbault, Minn.....1  
(Also 1 pamphlet).  
One anonymous donor.....1

Thanks to Hon. C. R. Bishop's generous donation the constant demand for new books can be better met in the coming year than in the year just past, greatly enhancing the attractions of the library.

The number of visits to the reading room during the year was 12,593; during the previous year it was 12,590. The largest number on any one day was 75; the least, 20; average per day, 40; average per month, about 1049. No record is kept on Sundays. By no means have 12,000 persons visited the reading room. Of the 40 per day about a dozen are the same each day; the remaining number varies in character; a very small proportion are members of the association.

Strangers from abroad generally register their names in the visitors book provided for non-members of the association; resident non-members seldom comply with the request to register. The dumb walls, floors and ceilings make an eloquent appeal for new members and their subscriptions, without which the pleasant reading room must long retain its present weather-beaten appearance.

Respectfully submitted,  
M. A. BURBANK,  
Librarian.

The election of the board of trustees for the ensuing year was next in order. The members for the last year were all re-elected with the exception of H. N. Castle, he having removed his place of residence to the United States. Dr. N. B. Emerson and Dr. J. S. McGrew were nominated to fill the vacancy, and the former was elected after three ballots were taken. The election was then made unanimous.

The board now consists of the following members: M. M. Scott, A. S. Hartwell, C. R. Bishop, J. H. Fisher, H. A. Parmelee, C. T. Rodgers, Wm. Foster, W. F. Allen, Henry Waterhouse, S. B. Dole, Mary A. Burbank, C. M. Hyde and N. B. Emerson.

The meeting then adjourned.

Immediately after the regular meeting adjourned the board of trustees met to elect officers. They elected the same ones who have filled the positions during the preceding year. They are C. R. Bishop, president; M. M. Scott, vice-president; H. A. Parmelee, secretary; and Mary A. Burbank, treasurer.

Dr. Rodgers moved that, as the president, Mr. Bishop, is absent from the country at present, that the vice-president, M. M. Scott, be authorized to appoint all committees. This was carried and the meeting adjourned.

## A PLEASANT EVENING.

## The Chinese Pupils of F. M. Damon Entertain Their Friends.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Damon, on Fort street, was brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns last evening, the occasion being a pleasant social gathering given by Mr. and Mrs. Damon and their Chinese boarding pupils to the students of Kamehameha school.

The main parlor was converted into a social hall, the American and Hawaiian flags being prominent on the walls.

The evening was spent in a most jovial manner. Miss Beckwith, Mrs. E. C. Damon and Messrs. Lyman, Richards and Ruevsky each furnished a song, while Mr. McMeekin played a cornet solo. Among the novelties of the evening was music played on a Chinese mandolin.

At the conclusion of the musical entertainment, light refreshments were served by the Chinese pupils to their guests.

Although there were several nationalities represented, all present mingled together in a happy mood, and as Mr. Damon remarked, there was no color line drawn.

The entertainment was given in honor of the Kamehameha boys, as a return compliment to the entertainment the students gave to Mr. Damon's boarders a month ago.

The Jews in Russia have lost a distinguished Hebrew scholar, and one of their foremost rabbinical authorities, by the death of Rabbi Naphtali Zevi Berlin, principal of the great Yeshiba at Wolozin, which was closed by the order of the government about two years ago.

## HURT HIS FEELINGS.

## EX-KING BOLABOLA HAS EDITOR

## SMITH ARRESTED.

## C. B. Wilson Takes Exceptions to the

Star's Reproduction of the Article Entitled "Ashford's Hard Facts."

Charlie Wilson, formerly of Tahiti, but at present residing in Honolulu, caused the arrest of Walter G. Smith, editor of the Star, yesterday, for libel.

The cause of the action was an article published in the Star of the 15th instant, entitled "Ashford's Hard Facts," copied from the San Francisco Chronicle. The warrant alleged that the article "tended to injure the fame, reputation and good name of Charles B. Wilson, and to bring him into disgrace, abhorrence, odium, hatred, contempt and ridicule."

Smith was arrested during the day, but released at once on his own recognizance. The case will come up this morning in the district court. The ex-queen will be summoned as a witness for the defense, and several pleasant disclosures are expected.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

A beautiful woman with three eyes is the latest Parisian sensation.

Florida yearly exports about 2,000,000 pineapples, the cultivation of which is one of its principal industries.

Belgium is considering the advisability of placing forts at the entrance of the Congo for the purposes of defense.

The harvest now gathered in Scotland is the earliest completed there since 1868. The yield of grain is abundant.

A funny man suggests that two banana peels constitute a pair of slippers. And still we wonder at crime.

An eighty-ton gun was recently fired at Dover, each shot, which weighed nearly a ton, being thrown an enormous distance into the channel.

Germany has one post office to every 1774 inhabitants. In proportion to population the United States has twice as many.

Two sisters are being exhibited in London. One is 8 feet high and the other only 3 feet.

A Wesleyan conference in the United States recently decided in favor of striking the word "obey" out of the marriage obligation of a wife.

The administration of the Bureau Veritas has just published the list of maritime disasters reported during the month of July, 1893, concerning all flags, as follows: Sailing vessels reported lost—7 American, 1 Austrian, 15 British, 2 Dutch, 4 French, 3 German, 3 Italian, 10 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Swedish; total, 47. In this number are included 6 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost—9 British, 1 French, 1 Mexican; total, 11. Causes of losses—sailing vessels—stranding 22, collision 6, fire 1, foundered 6, abandoned 1, condemned 5, missing 6; total, 47. Steamers—stranding 7, collision 4; total, 11.—Ex.

## Adams' Beat the Phillies.

The Philadelphia may mount more guns than the Adams, and she may have more men on her, but when it comes to base-ball, the Adams comes out on top, at least, they did this time.

The two nines met on the baseball grounds Thursday afternoon and although by no means a walkover, yet the Adams boys piled up 14 runs to the white cruiser's 11. Mr. Woods of Honolulu, was the umpire.

## A Free Translation.

The following is Ka Leo's translation of the telegram received by Thursday's Alameda: "Ua kauoha aku nei au i ka Kahuin Willis e hoiohoi hou ae i ka Moi Liliuokalani e like me maua," which being translated reads as follows: "I (President Cleveland) have instructed Minister Willis to restore Queen Liliuokalani to where she was before."

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

## New Advertisements.

## Honolulu Cyclery!

THE ARMORY, BERETANIA ST.

P. O. Box 441.



## Pneumatic and Cushion Tire Safeties

For rent by the day or hour. Riding lessons given day or evening.

## AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

## American Rambler Safeties

Fitted with Elliptic sprockets and G. & J. corrugated air tube tires. These tires can be fitted to any pneumatic safety, they are practically puncture proof, do not slip on wet roads, and are very fast. Any desired gear can be furnished with these wheels from No. 56 to 80.

## —A FULL LINE OF—

## Columbia Bicycle Parts

## ON HAND!

Also, Lamps, Bells, Whistles, Bundle Carriers, Lubricating Oil, Illuminating Oil, Trouser Guards, Tire Tape and Rubber Cement.

## Xmas! Xmas! Xmas!

A few new second hand boys' and girls' Safeties on hand for sale cheap during the holidays.

## All Kinds of Bicycle Repairing Done

at short notice and at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Work from the other islands attended to and returned promptly.

## Bicycles Enamelled

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## C. Brewer &amp; Company



## Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

THE letter of our Maui correspondent gives assurance that the annexationists on that island are stirring and mean to make their voice heard. John W. Kalua is a representative man and one of the most intelligent and influential of the natives. He is, moreover, a very eloquent speaker, and it is always a pleasure to hear him. He possesses the qualifications of a leader, and many of his countrymen place great confidence in him. He advocates annexation with arguments that no one can controvert and carries conviction on every point raised.

## THE STAR'S INTERVIEW MUDDLE.

The interview with the American minister published in the Star of the 16th instant proves to be a most unfortunate blunder. As it is likely to form an interesting episode in Hawaiian journalistic history it may be well to place the facts on record for future reference, and for the benefit of the public. The following was printed as the interview:

"Can you not authorize the Star to say something, Mr. Willis, which will allay the present excitement and quiet the numerous rumors afloat?"

(1) "Yes, I believe that the time has come in which it is right and proper for me to use my discretion in this matter. You are authorized to say from me that no change in the present situation will take place for several weeks. I brought with me certain instructions from the United States government on the Hawaiian situation. Since my arrival here contingencies have arisen about which neither the United States government nor myself were aware when I left Washington. I have thought best in the exercise of the discretion allowed me, to submit these matters to Washington before proceeding further in carrying out my original instructions. I forward my dispatches to Washington by today's steamer, and until I receive an answer to them no change will take place in the present situation nor will any be allowed."

"What do you mean by the expression 'nor will any be allowed'?"

(2) "I mean just this: That until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests of humanity. That any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be promptly checked and punished. You may put the matter more plainly and say that even if the Provisional government discharged the whole of its troops no lawlessness would be allowed for one moment under the present situation of affairs."

"This will go a great way towards allaying the present excitement, Mr. Willis; can you not add something more?" asked the reporter.

(3) "Yes, you may say that I deprecate the course of certain newspapers in stirring up factional trouble here, and that I admire the recent course of the Star in that regard. I think that the tone of its articles on the political situation has been proper and consistent under the circumstances. The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance and nothing that the newspapers can say or do will alter the situation one iota. I make this statement on my own responsibility and in the hope that it will allay the present excitement. There is not the slightest necessity for any one to stay out of bed nights for fear of any trouble of any kind, for none will be permitted."

Paragraphs marked (1) and (2) it was thought might convey in the main what the minister desired to express, but when paragraph (3) singled out the Star as the model paper which does not stir up factional trouble here, everyone who read the lines said that Minister Willis could never have uttered such a remark. And it naturally threw some discredit on the interview, which belief was confirmed when the Bulletin, the next evening, printed the following note received from the minister, the italics being ours:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:—I have hastily glanced at the manuscript which you have left. The interview in the Star was submitted to me, but I did not scrutinize it carefully. It contains several expressions which are misleading; due, I am sure, not to any intention on the part of the writer. The short conversation which I had with him had no political significance whatever. When my government is ready to make any official or political statements, it will be elsewhere.

I regret that a casual remark, in regard to the attitude of the press here, has been misconstrued. When I spoke to the reporter of the Star, it was the representative of the entire press. I am not its censor, and my remark was not intended to be construed to the disadvantage of any. It was intended as an appeal to all, to unite in preserving peace and good order, which is, I know, the wish of all good citizens.

Further than this, I do not desire to be quoted.  
Yours respectfully,  
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

Now, here is a clear and most positive disavowal of the correctness of the reported interview on the part of the minister, who says that, as published in the Star, it "contains several expressions which are misleading." This is sufficient to show that the interview, as published, did not convey what the minister sought to express. It matters little now what the several expressions are which the Star man has twisted so as to be "misleading," nor is the minister under any obligation to the public to say what mistakes the reporter made. The "misleading expressions" have been published, and cannot be recalled.

Here this unfortunate episode might have been dropped had it not been that the editor of the Star, in Saturday evening's issue, makes two damaging statements, which can only be termed as disrespectful, if not insulting. The first is an apparent attempt to fasten on the minister the responsibility of any inaccuracies in the published interview, by bringing Mr. Manson forward as witness that the minister "spent fifteen minutes" in looking over the manuscript, as though that time was sufficient to detect errors, when the minister's thoughts were occupied with other and more important matters. To say the least, it was very ungentlemanly, and needs an apology.

The other instance is contained in the following paragraph from Saturday's issue of the Star:

Let us say to Mr. Willis in closing that the Star is careful of its good name and that it resents an assault upon it from any source; yet, out of respect for him as a well-meaning diplomat who may have found that the cold type gave a different look to his words than penmanship had done, it opens its columns that he may say, specifically, wherein the interview was at variance with the truth.

Here the editor undertakes to read a lecture to Mr. Willis, whom he most graciously terms "a well-meaning diplomat," and informs him that the cold type of the Star gave a different look to his words than the reporter's pen had done, and kindly offers him space to say what he pleases, whenever its interviewers publish anything "at variance with the truth!" This is decidedly cool. The Star's cold types give a different look to the minister's utterances than they should have done! This fully accounts for the "misleading expressions" noticed by the minister. Cold type did the whole mischief! And "cold type" is a very handy scapegoat!

But seriously, the editor has no right to address the minister in the manner he has done in the above paragraph. A diplomat represents the person of his sovereign, and should receive the same courtesy as the latter. As a rule he does not appear in print to defend himself nor to explain any of his official acts, no more than would the sovereign whom he represents. Nor can he be called out to engage in political disputes, even if "cold type" misrepresents him.

## Women at Fires.

"Talk about women's vanity," said an old member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, "I've seen some peculiar cases of that. You would think that when flames were licking the window panes and smoke coming up the stairs in clouds a woman would forget her appearance; but no, it's nothing of the sort."

"I've known a woman risk her life from burning by standing in front of her glass coiling her hair instead of making her escape while she could. I recollect seeing hold of her to drag her from the building, and her crying out:

"Let me finish; I can't face all that crowd with my hair all down my shoulders." And she wouldn't come until it was securely fastened.

"Another lady in Kensington has just been rescued from a burning building when she rushed up to me and said:

"Oh, Mr. Fireman, do try and save my poodle. Look, there he is, on the window-sill." I started off, and as I was on the ladder she cried out: 'Bring my bonnet as well, please. The one with the feathers.' I forget what fal-de-rall trimmings she said, but I saved it as well as the poodle, and she thanked me with tears in her eyes."

## MAUI NEWS.

## ANNEXATION CLUB MEETING AT WAILUKU.

Stray Scribbings, Etc., by the "Advertiser's" Special Correspondent.

MAUI, Nov. 18.—During Monday evening, the 13th inst., the Maui Annexation Club held its fourth general meeting at the Wailuku court house. J. W. Kalua, president, called the gentlemen to order and requested J. L. Dumas to take the chair. Mr. Dumas stated that the club had been assembled to dispel various rumors that were in circulation to the effect that the Maui association had become divided and had about "given up the ghost," to show that the club still maintained a most lively and thriving existence; that it still wanted annexation, and that it fully endorsed and upheld the Provisional government.

Volunteer speakers were then called for.

F. B. McStocker, of the executive committee of the Honolulu club, stated facts concerning the prosperous condition of his own association, and gave a brief outline of the able support which the government now has. He congratulated the Maui club on its brave showing, and said he should make a most favorable report in Honolulu.

J. W. Kalua followed him with a patriotic speech, brief and eloquent, which was ably interpreted from Hawaiian to English by Sheriff Chillingworth. He indignantly denied that there was any split whatever in the Maui association, but that they were as strong and staunch as ever. It was now high time for every man to take a decided stand either for or against annexation. (Much applause.)

W. A. McKay and other members made brief remarks on the work of the club and concerning the necessity of standing firmly together.

J. L. Dumas' answer to the proposition of deciding matters by general vote, was received with enthusiastic applause.

Two resolutions read by Secretary Hons were unanimously adopted.

The first was an endorsement of the resolution recently offered by John Emmeluth in the council, relating to the enrollment of all male office-holders under 45 years of age in volunteer companies, and all over that age in the citizens' reserve.

The second expressed "implicit confidence," "unswerving loyalty," "cordial support" and "firm adherence" to the present government from the 17th day of January last to the present moment.

It was further determined that copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to President S. B. Dole, the executive council and the Honolulu annexation club.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call of the committee.

The court house was well filled by a most respectable and orderly body of Maui citizens, and the meeting was enthusiastic and interesting from beginning to close. Kahului R. R. Co. trains conveyed people from Paia, Spreckelsville and Kahului.

## STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

Deputy-Collector F. B. McStocker of Honolulu left this week for Hawaii, after spending several days at Kahului. He is on a tour of inspection of custom houses.

F. E. Atwater has been managing the Paia store during A. D. Larnach's absence in Honolulu.

The Makawao Ladies' Aid Society will give a moonlight garden party during the evening of Friday, the 24th inst. It will take place under spreading trees on the beautiful lawn of H. P. Baldwin's Haiku residence. There will be pretty booths under the espagnole of pretty girls at which candy, lemonade, sandwiches, coffee, etc., will be dispensed. A programme of unique events has also been prepared. Exercises begin at 7 p. m.

E. Hutchinson, D. D. S., will not visit mauka Makawao as he intended, but will establish his temporary office during the first part of next week in the school

teacher's residence at Hamakua-poko.

After the tennis games at Kahului court last Saturday afternoon, a coterie of the members hied to Mrs. Alexander's house and spent a delightful evening.

The brigantine J. D. Spreckels, Captain Christiansen, arrived last Monday, the 13th inst., at Kahului, sixteen and a half days from San Francisco. She brought six passengers, Captain Hanson, wife and four children. Her cargo consisted of pipe for H. C. & S. Co. The brigantine returns to San Francisco today in ballast (Kahului sand).

The Makawao local circle of teachers is holding its second meeting this morning, and discussing John Henry Pestalozzi at Mr. Crook's residence.

Mr. G. E. Beckwith read the sermon at Paia church last Sunday. His brother, Dr. Beckwith, of Honolulu, will (according to the Star) take charge of the parish about January 1, 1894. The gentleman is very popular in Makawao district.

A road jury will sit at Makawao post-office during Monday, the 20th instant, to consider the opening of a piece of highway joining the Kula and Kahului roads.

Paia depot is undergoing considerable improvement as regards the office part of the building. When completed, there will exist a most spacious and convenient office and a large waiting-room for the traveling public.

Some of the "boys" have already begun training for the coming field day in Makawao.

The Makawao Seminary's Thanksgiving entertainment takes place during the evening of the 23rd instant.

During the past week Superintendent Carley has sent around new telephone lists.

Kalakaua's birthday was little celebrated on the 16th inst. Was it or was it not a legal holiday?

J. J. Williams is doing fine photographic work in Wailuku.

Nine men are working in the sand hills, near camps 6 and 7 (Spreckelsville) riveting pipe. They will be engaged about three weeks.

Weather.—Several showers have fallen in Wailuku and Makawao. Snow on Haleakala during the early part of the week gave a chill to the atmosphere.

## WHEREFOR THIS SIMILARITY.

## Parallel Columns Show How News Is Gleaned With the Shears.

The following extracts taken from the report of the Board of Health, as they appeared in the ADVERTISER and Star of the same date, are printed to show how news is sometimes gleaned with a large pair of shears.

The ADVERTISER being a morning paper, printed the extracts first:

ADVERTISER—Thursday A. M.

The secretary was instructed by the board to notify Mr. Meyers that the board had been informed of the small size of the cattle furnished the settlement, and to ask that if possible an improvement in this respect be made.

In regard to non-Indians born at the settlement, the student Smith said that the question of non-Indians provided for the settlement re-home, but that no provision is made for the boys. That there were two boys now at the settlement whom Mr. Piolani home, but Reynolds would have brought down with him, there been any place to put them.

In regard to the selling of awa licenses at Kalanapa, President Smith said that he understood that the use of awa predisposed the users to leprosy, and that he should advise using all efforts to have the sale of the license discontinued.

The secretary was instructed to inform the minister of the interior to that effect.

The secretary was instructed to inform the minister of the interior to that effect.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus, of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no mast or sails, and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.

In Holland a woman is a secondary consideration—and a poor consideration at that. No Dutch gentleman when walking on the sidewalk will move out of his way for a lady. The latter turns out invariably, however muddy or dangerous the street.

## AS IT SHOULD BE.

Maud Muller on a summer's morn  
Jerked the snickers from the corn  
And wallowed the striped bugs that dew  
From the melon vines in the morning dew.  
Her dress, though adjusted with patient care,  
Was, maybe, a little the worse for wear,  
But her face was as fair as the ripe, red rose,  
Though she had a few freckles upon her nose.  
Her father, an honest and kind old lay,  
Was out in the meadow making hay  
And trying to lift, with his brawny arm,  
The mortgage that covered the dear old farm.  
Twas an uphill job, and it made him swear,  
For he had ten children and dogs to spare,  
And the crop was large, but the price was not,  
And the annual interest made him hot.

The judge rode by on his swayed-back horse  
And saw Maud Muller and changed his course.  
He was struck with her beautiful eyes and hair  
And fell in love with her then and there.  
He stopped and conversed of the growing crops,  
And the wavering price, and the bucket shops,  
And was quite impressed with her sterling sense,  
As she with his classic eloquence.

He came each day and longer stayed,  
And offered his hand to the modest maid,  
And she, in true lover's parlance veiled,  
Requested to be a sister at first,  
But afterward yielded, when he demurred,  
Submitted a brief, and her dad concurred,  
And so it was settled the twain should be  
One and the same for eternity.

The wedding day came, 'twas a grand affair,  
For the cream of the country was gathered there,  
And Maud was dressed like a fairy queen  
In the finest gown she had ever seen,  
And the judge was happy, and so was she,  
And so was the whole community.

Meantime the Muller farm seemed to be  
Fresh meat for the ravenous mortgagee.  
But the judge, in a dignified, legal way,  
Sought the creditor out and advanced the pay.  
And gave his wife's father a farm beside  
Without the least show of judicial pride,  
And said to himself as he wrote the deed,  
"I'll not see my father-in-law in need."  
For he gave me his daughter, and she alone  
Is worth many times all the wealth I own."  
—Nebraska State Journal.

## In the Far North.

The thape of Coon creek perceived, the moment Alfreda entered the room with a delicate flush upon her cheek, that Athelstane, the bowlegged, had been calling again.

"What, ho, daughter!" exclaimed the old warrior.

With lowered glance and trembling limbs she advanced.

"Pa," she murmured timidly, "he has spoken."

The parent turned pale with sudden foreboding.

"What said the youth?" he sternly demanded.

"He asked me if I could return!"

She faltered. The great drops of perspiration stood upon the brow of the chieftain.

"What, child? Speak, I command you!"

"His love," said the maiden, simply.

A great sigh of relief broke from the lips of the thane.

"Hail!" he cried. "Then he said naught of the umbrella I borrowed of him last week? Return his love! That were dead easy."

In his joy the proud father bought was-sail for the crowd.—Puck.

## Plenty of Her.

The great scarcity of servant girls in Boston has led to the importation of a considerable number of farmers' daughters from the back districts of Maine to serve in fashionable city houses. The want of familiarity on the part of these girls with city ways and language has led to some queer scenes.

One afternoon a lady called at a fine residence in Beacon street, where one of the girls was employed, and rang the bell. Samantha Wayback answered the call.

"Can Mrs. Croesus be seen?" the visitor asked.

"Ken she be seen?" snickered Samantha.

"Well, I ruther guess she ken. She's 6 feet high and 4 feet wide! My sakes! u can't see much of anything besides u ken she's around!"—Youth's Companion.

## Taking Things Quietly.



—Truth.

## A Practical Little Miss.

Little Girl—Mamma, we is goin to have a church fair to get money for the heathen. Mamma—That's a lovely idea, my angel; but what can you get to sell?

Little Girl—Oh, we is goin to have the people bring their own things, an sell them to themselves, an give us the money.—Good News.

## A Pleasant Outlook.

Patient—The examinations seem to have delighted you, doctor. I judge from your happy countenance that you can save my life.

Dr. Sawbones—I cannot promise you that, but we must perform a number of interesting operations on you.—Tit-Bits.

## Too Close.

Acquaintance—I thought you were on the hunt of that train robbing gang.  
Detective—I was, but I came within an ace of running right into them the other day. By George, I never had such a scare in my life!—Chicago Tribune.

## An Autumn Leave.

"You didn't take your vacation in the summer, did you, Squidrig?" asked McSwillig.  
"No," replied Squidrig. "Mine will be one of the autumn leaves."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

## Knew From Experience.

"How is it your little baby sister goes to sleep as soon as your father takes her?"  
Little Four-year-old—I specks it's 'cause she'd rather do that than stay awake and hear him sing.—Brooklyn Life.

## The Only Way.

Judge—Discharged. But don't let me see you here again.  
Graduate O'Taft—'Tis me wud be sorry to see yer 'onor resign.—Life.

## Boat.

Disatisfied Purchaser (to auctioneer)—There's a hole in this diaphan.  
Auctioneer—Never mind; I'll throw that in.—Truth.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

307

November 20, 1893.

We expected to sell Aeromotors this week so that property owners might irrigate their lawns and supply water to their tenants while the Makiki pumping plant was receiving the usual repairs, but a "contingency" arose Saturday and Sunday, which causes us to postpone the matter and turn our attention—and yours to Hartman Steel Mats, an article you are in need of since the heavy mud-producing rain has fallen. These mats are not a fancy thing that will wear out in a little while, but a strong, serviceable steel mat that will last forever. The one at our front door has been there for four years and has withstood the tramping of thousands of feet. If you have a steel mat and want something for the door sill, get a cocoa mat for about half the price you've been paying.

There's something about the quality of our silverware that makes people want it. Last week we had a run on it that overtops anything of the kind we have ever experienced. We aim to get the best of everything and this rule applies to spoons, forks, etc., made of silver.

If people want to establish themselves as money makers they must start on the right track; "all roads lead to Rome," but straight out Economy street is the only road to wealth. The quickest and safest way to get to this street is by the use of stays and washers in making a fence. You are throwing money away in building an old fashion post and wire fence. Steel stays at six cents each compares favorably with redwood posts for the same purpose at eighteen and twenty cents without freight.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,  
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Honolulu.

PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

## Contents for October.

Adjourned Annual Meeting.  
A Cheap Sprayer.  
Calumet Field Experiments.  
Sugar Prospects.  
White's Fibre Machine.  
Oil for Machinery—Is it Necessary?  
Field Experiments with Sugarcane on Calumet Plantation, Patterson, La.  
Electricity in Clarification.  
Is Diffusion the Process of the future?  
The Silver Question.  
A National Irrigation Convention.  
The Vedalia's First Cousin.  
The Perfect Horse.  
Complete Consumption of Coal.  
The Vedalia Cardinalia.  
Cane Cutting with White Labor in Queensland.  
Shall We Grow Tobacco?  
Thriving on Hemp.  
Don'ts for Engineers.

## Choice Carrier Birds.

A FLOCK OF SIXTEEN homing Pigeons for sale. Six of them are imported birds, the balance were bred here. Inquire at GAZETTE OFFICE.  
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## STORY OF KILA.

THE LIFE OF ONE OF THE AN-  
CIENT HAWAIIANS.Read Before the Hawaiian Historical  
Society by Dr. N. B. Emerson on  
May 18, 1893.

If we may believe tradition, Kila at an early age displayed a decided taste for aquatic sports, which his surroundings were admirably fitted to gratify and develop. We are told that as a child Kila's chosen plaything was a toy canoe. Near his father's residence flowed the famous Waialua river, which, as visitors to that romantic region will remember, after precipitating itself over the beautiful falls of the same name, offers for several miles—until it reaches the ocean—a fine stretch of slack water, along each bank of which grows a thick fringe of bulrushes. To an enterprising boy of Kila's tastes it must have been a veritable paradise, the best possible school for initiating him in the management of a canoe. It is easy to imagine what enthusiasm and ardor he must have put into the construction and launching of his first canoe of bulrushes,\* by which he soon made himself acquainted with every nook and turn of this fairy stream.

\*The rushes, after being cut and slightly wilted in the sun, are made up into cigar-shaped bundles, tapering at each end, and tightly bound with cord or some substitute. I have often seen the tough stems of the koali vine (convolvulus), which grows to a great length, used for this purpose. These primary bundles are bound firmly into two or three parts of equal size, and these, in turn, are lashed together, side by side, to form the canoe. When taste and skill are used the result is a craft that will do excellent service for months, on which it is possible to venture with safety quite out into the ocean.

But it could not have been long that he remained content with this clumsy structure. His ambition must have sought early satisfaction in the possession of a genuine canoe dug out of a koa tree felled in the mountains, fashioned, rigged and consecrated with the scrupulous care that must have been regarded his due, as the favorite son of Moikeha, who had now become high chief, or king of the district. The possession of this new treasure, coupled with the nearness of the ocean, was an invitation to extend the range of his adventures that he could not have long resisted.

As Kila attained the dignity of paddling his own canoe, the fascinating sport of surf-riding (paka-nalu) became one of his favorite pastimes. This sport, though it resembles, differs materially, from hee-nalu, in which the swimmer enters the water and uses a surf-board, while in paka-nalu the player rides the surf sitting in his canoe. The canoe, poised on the inclined plane in advance of the wave, is carried shorewards at speed, so that it is possible to maintain this position and avoid broaching to and being upset, with the danger of breaking the canoe, only by a delicate adjustment of forces and great skill and judgment with the paddle. This pastime, in which there was a smack of danger, exactly suited Kila's taste, and he came to excel in it. Thus it was young Kila grew up expert in the use and management of the canoe and, true to the sea-faring instincts of his parents, learned to meet and master old ocean in all his moods.

In addition to this practical training, Kila was carefully instructed in navigation and astronomy. He was taught the names and positions of many constellations and the principal heavenly bodies, with the times of their rising and setting, for which purpose no doubt the services of the old bard Kamahalele were called into requisition as instructor. Another way by which Kila probably added to his store of knowledge on these matters was resort to the halau, or canoe-house, of some distinguished canoe-man (kahuna-kalai-waa), where were to be heard off-hand lectures and discussions by distinguished experts on the canoe and the art of navigation, with mention, no doubt, of kukulu o kahiki—a term that included what was known of foreign geography. Here, too, was discussed meteorology, not forgetting the study of the heavens.

However much we may be inclined to hold in light esteem the knowledge of the heavenly bodies which Kila was able to obtain from the best teachings of his elders, we should not forget that it proved sufficient to guide him over the trackless waters of the Pacific and bring him with precision to his desired destination, after a voyage of over twenty-three hundred miles, and this without the aid of chart, compass, or any instrument of precision known to modern science—solely by the educated use of his unspoiled senses.

In his old age Moikeha, who had never ceased to think of his son Kila in Tahiti, determined to send an expedition to bring him that he might look once more on his face and possibly make him heir to his kingdom. He accordingly announced his intention to his sons, and informed them that in order to decide with impartiality which one of them should head the expedition, he would submit them all to a competitive test of skill in handling the canoe. This being done, Kila proved himself so greatly their superior as a canoe-man that he was put in command, greatly to the chagrin and dissatisfaction of his brothers. It was wisely arranged that the sage Kamahalele, a veteran navigator, should accompany the young captain on his first voyage.

## KILA'S VOYAGE TO TAHITI.

Great was the interest and curiosity of the natives in all the districts along which Kila passed on his way south.

As he voyaged under the lee of Oahu, he drew in quite near to the sand-beaches of Waianae, and the people, at the unusual sight of a royal, double canoe in the offing, flocked to the shore and followed along from point to point. They hailed the company to know what distinguished personage was on board, and whether they were bound. When they learned that it was Kila,\* a son of Moikeha, on his way to Tahiti to fetch the chief Laa, there was instant inquiry how it fared with the old navigator, for the name Moikeha was evidently a household word with them. In accordance with instructions, at every point touched, Kila made diligent inquiry after the old comrades of his father, who had come with Moikeha from Tahiti, and who, at their own request, had been left at various places, as previously mentioned. Several of them, moved by the sight of a canoe voyaging to their old home, begged to be allowed to join the company that they might re-visit Tahiti. Quite a reinforcement was thus made to the strength of his crew.

\*In introducing himself, Kila used this formula: "Owau nei o Kila i uka, o Kila i kai, o Kila re-Wahine-i-ka-malanai, o ka-ma-wau Moikeha"—I am Kila of the land, Kila of the shore, Kila the son of Moikeha and the beautiful Kamalanai.

In this way Kila dutifully called and paid his respects to his aunts, Makapu and Makanoa, the sisters of Moikeha, living on Oahu, who had come with him from Tahiti, and after satisfying the inquiries of the old ladies as to the welfare of Moikeha in his home on Kauai, he went on his way. Passing close under the lee of Molokai and Maui he arrived at Kau, in Hawaii, from the southern point of which, after making his final preparations, in the early morning of a clear, starry night, Kila and his company put to sea and trimmed their course for the distant lands of Kukulu o Kahiki.

Owing to the failure of food and water, due to the unexpected prolongation of the voyage from stress of weather, the voyagers were reduced to great extremity, and would have perished but for provisions obtained in some unaccountable, miraculous way, which their delirious imaginations credited to the aid of some ghostly being that came walking on the surface of the ocean.

Arriving at an uninhabited island, according to one account, they landed and proceeded to make an oven, as if for the cooking of food—though in fact they had none to cook—and on opening the oven, behold, a marvel! they found it full of meat and vegetables—an appetizing feast for the time, with enough left over to maintain them until they reached their destination at Moaulanukia, where they arrived in a half-famished state.

Kila called and paid his respects to the old lady Laukia, now queen, who inquired after her quondam lover, Moikeha; and in answer to his questions as to the whereabouts of Laa, informed him that the prince lived concealed in the mountainous regions of Kapanhu.

## KILA'S SEARCH FOR LA.

After many days spent in fruitless search for Laa, Kila, in despair, gave up the effort to find him as a bad job and commanded to prepare for the homeward voyage to Hawaii, declaring that by this time Moikeha would in his anxiety be sending an expedition to look them up. He was, however, dissuaded from his unwise resolve by the representations of the sage Kamahalele, who sought out a venerable prophetess and sorceress, Kukelepolani, whom Olopana had been wont to consult. From her Kila had assurance that his search for Laa would speedily be successful if he would but follow her directions. She reminded him that on the morrow would begin a period of tabu, and he must provide a human body as a sacrifice to be placed on a lele\* at Lanikeha, the ancient temple of his brother, by the aid of which he would be able to approach him with safety—for Laa was a strict observer of the tabu, a very religious man—and these ceremonial duties accomplished, he might confidently seek out Laa and introduce himself, being guided by the sound of his drum to the eating-house (mua), where Laa was performing religious ceremonies in honor of his god, Lonoikaouali.

\*A lele was a scaffolding or frame on which a human body or other sacrifice was placed after death, where it was allowed to remain until the flesh had fallen from the bones.

\*For the perfect observance of the tabu (kapu), a domestic establishment in ancient Hawaii must consist of at least six houses: 1st, a heiau, sanctuary, to house the idols; 2d, mua, men's eating-house; 3d, hale nua, common sleeping-house; 4th, hale a'ina, women's eating-house; 5th, hale kua, in which the women beat tapa, braided mats, etc.; 6th, hale pea, in which the women stayed during their periods of monthly defilement. The last was tabu to men.

This was done. Kila entered the mua and concealed himself until a certain period in the service (aha) was reached, when he came forward and made himself and his errand known. On hearing that Moikeha still lived and wished to see him, Laa immediately prepared to return him to Kila to Hawaii. He took with him his idols Lonoikaouali and a considerable retinue of followers, including priests (kahunas), among whom was a celebrated sorcerer (kikoilo) named Naumalele.

The voyage to Hawaii, so far as tradition informs us, was without incident. One important piece of baggage that Laa-mai-kahiki, as he is from this time to be called, brought with him was his kaekeke drum, consisting of a hollow, carved log, covered, as to its open mouth with a tightly drawn head of shark-skin. Laa-mai-kahiki seems to have set great store by his drum, his priests and his idol, and always kept them by him even in his travels.

On arriving off the coast of Kauai he made known his presence by beating a tattoo on his drum, greatly to the wonder of the inhabitants. Moikeha, thus apprized of his approach, made suitable preparations for his entertainment and accommodation. But after landing Laa-mai-kahiki seems to have preferred to go with Poloahiani, the high priest of the island and be lodged at the heiau, along with his idol Lonoikaouali, to faring with Moikeha.

Long residence is claimed for Laa-mai-kahiki at Kuaia, in Koolau, Oahu, where he married three wives—Hoakanuikapuahu, Waolena and Mano—by each of whom, singularly

enough, the father was presented on the self same day with a son. The three boys were named respectively Lauli-a-Laa, Ahukini-a-Laa and Kukuna-a-Laa. Mention is made of them in an ancient chant of the time of Kamehameha.

THE TRIPLETS OF LA-MAI-KAHIKI.  
"The triplets of Laa-mai-Kahiki,  
The sacred firstlings of Laa,  
On the self same day were they born."

In the Supreme Court of the Ha-  
waiian Islands.

P. G. CAMARINOS VS. JOHN KIDWELL.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERTON, J., AND  
COOPER, CIRCUIT JUDGE.

On a motion for a rehearing it appearing that the Court had before it an account sales which was not before the jury, and on production of the account sales which had been produced before the jury, it appearing that they did not alter the situation of the case—the Court declined to grant the motion.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

This is a motion for a rehearing of this case which was heard and decided on the 14th September, 1893, on the defendant's exceptions.

The ground of the motion is substantially this: That the Court in its consideration of the exception to the verdict as being contrary to the evidence did not have before it certain account sales of pineapples shipped by defendant to San Francisco from Honolulu though these were before the jury, but had before it, in place thereof, another and a different account made by Mr. Gulick as the agent of the defendant. It was admitted by plaintiff's counsel that the account which was before the Court on the exceptions marked Exhibit D, had been filed in the first trial of this case in which the jury disagreed and was not filed at the second trial, which resulted in a verdict for plaintiff. The account sales had not been formally filed, but the witness Gulick had referred to them, and they were now produced before the Court and their authenticity substantiated by affidavit. They are also admitted by plaintiff's counsel to be the exhibits shown to the jury.

The issue in question before the jury was the market value at San Francisco of the best kinds of pineapples, Sugar Loaves, Smooth Leaved Cayennes, Queens, etc., under an instruction that the rule for measuring the damage sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the contract being rescinded by the fault of the defendant, was the difference between the market value of the product at San Francisco and the contract price of 35 cents per pineapple. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff, which was taken by deposition in San Francisco, was that pineapples of the description called for in the contract in good condition brought from \$6, the lowest price, to \$12 per dozen, which is the highest price quoted. Against this was the production, on behalf of defendant, of the account sales of pineapples shipped by Mr. Gulick to the firm of Vervain & Rowe, and received by them from June 24th to August 3d, 1891, on account of the defendant. We remarked that "Exhibit D," which was before us, showing much less profit, was not conclusive for the reason that the ordinary or Hawaiian pineapples were included in the consignments with the best qualities, the subject of this contract, and the prices realized from each were not separately stated. We say now that the account sales shown to the jury are even less "conclusive" than the Exhibit D shown us—for the former speak of so many crates of pineapples received, not designating them whether they were "best" or "Hawaiian." The amount for which the crates of pines sold is carried out in gross and it is impossible for the jury to conjecture what was the price realized per single pine of the best varieties. Only one account sales states the number of crates of "best" and of Hawaiian in the shipment, but here the number of pines in the different crates is not given. The jury had before it the statement of the witness Gulick that during the period of these shipments the prices of the quality in question realized as by one invoice 18½ cents and by another 23 cents. But they had as we have said the other statements of San Francisco dealers of higher prices. The jury were the judges of the weight of the evidence and the credibility of the witnesses and found their verdict accordingly.

The Court in declining to disturb their verdict merely remarked that the account sales before us, "Exhibit D," were not conclusive for the reason stated. The account sales now produced do not alter the situation. The whole period for which damages were claimed embraced a period of time of more than a year after the date of the last of these account sales—that is, to December 31, 1892.

We therefore decline to allow a rehearing on the exceptions.  
P. Neumann for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.  
Honolulu, November 8, 1893.

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## Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

FROM REEF TO WHARF.

The removal of the steamship *Miowera* from her uneasy and dangerous position on the reef gives general satisfaction. All are glad with and for her owners, her agents and her officers. If she were a mere stranger who had casually gone out of her way to touch at Honolulu, and here met disaster, we should all have felt keenly pained at such misfortune to a noble ship. Much more have we been vexed, however, when the fine steamer was one of a new line starting out under hopeful auspices to open new channels of commerce to Hawaii. The early wreck of this pioneer boat was a calamity to us all. Her deliverance from that wreck takes a heavy weight from every breast.

The daily sight of that great ship in front of the wharves lying helpless and exposed to the heavy breakers that a storm might any day hurl against her, was a most depressing spectacle, a visible misfortune, a patent disparagement to our city and harbor. It made one feel a good deal as a man would to have an effigy hanging on a gibbet before his front gate. Such spectacles are not desirable anywhere. The community are most grateful to Captain Metcalfe and his wreckers for taking it away.

The stranding of this vessel was one of the most careless disasters that this group has ever witnessed. A calm sea, a clear air, the city blazing with electric lights and telling of the ship's close proximity to the shore, and yet no soundings taken until too late to be of use—all show less than the ordinary precautions when approaching land.

When the steamer *Warrimoo*, on her September trip to Vancouver, approached Cape Flattery, distant ten or twelve miles, about 9 P. M., in a hazy atmosphere, the lead and line were frequently run out, and when ninety fathoms were found, the steamer's headway was checked and her engines slowed down, while searching for the lighthouse beacon. She remained in this situation till towards morning, when the mist dispersed, the light was observed, and she headed for the entrance, though she had been several hours cautiously waiting to ascertain her position.

We can extract one piece of good credit however from this accident to the *Miowera*. She lay on our reef six weeks lacking one day, and suffered no material injury, although any heavy southerly gale would have destroyed her. This is the *Pacific* ocean, and Honolulu is situated in the most pacific part thereof all of which is well worth remembering.

## NATIVE RULE INCOMPATIBLE WITH MODERN CIVILIZATION.

It has often been remarked that Hawaii presented the only example of an aboriginal race maintaining a monarchy over a strong element of European civilization among them. It is needless to discuss the very exceptional conditions which have continued these relations between natives and whites in Hawaii for the past half century. Universal experience elsewhere plainly indicates that such a relation is abnormal and impossible to be perpetuated. The local experience in Hawaii is that, in spite of the most friendly and tolerant efforts on the part of the whites for many years, the friction became too great for the weaker race to be permitted any longer to govern or seem to govern the stronger one. It was by the inevitable logic of affairs that the Hawaiian monarchy came to its end. The end must soon have come in the nature of the case. Docility, prudence, integrity of purpose on the part of the native rulers might have postponed for a few years the inevitable result. It was precipi-

tated by acts of special perversity and fatuity needless to recount.

Where whites are established in strong communities among natives as they are in Hawaii, with their own superior civilization and their own institutions, they are simply under the necessity of managing their affairs without native interference and obstruction. When as here the entire commercial and manufacturing business is in their hands, they absolutely cannot allow the weaker and less capable race to give the orders. They are obliged to rule the country themselves, or their business would go to pieces, and their well-ordered civilization would be thrown out of gear.

The Hawaiian has happily for himself been generally compliant and yielding. He formerly compromised matters with his stronger and wiser white brother by letting him do the actual ruling, while the native figured in the seat of power and went through the motions of reigning. Even the somewhat arbitrary Kamehameha V. had too much royal honor to appoint incapable or disreputable ministers, and too much sense not to be guided by his able advisers. All this was changed with Kalakaua, as witness the succession of disreputable names of premiers like Moreno and Gibson. Not only did he lack sense of fitness in his advisers, but he would not even follow such advice as they were competent to give. Personal government after his own arbitrary caprice was Kalakaua's aim. The white community was forced to inaugurate a succession of irregular and revolutionary efforts by which the king was first intimidated, and then forcibly bridled, and put under restraint, in order that orderly government might continue possible.

When his sister came to the throne, a hope still existed that she might appreciate her position, and pursue a reasonable course of action. The illusion of personal authority proved to have full possession of her mind also. She proved to be governed by the idea that she could order the now powerful and organized civilization of the 20,000 whites, after the ignorant will of herself and her 40,000 natives and half-whites. She pushed the issue fearlessly to its irrisistible end. It is probably well that the end came when it did, instead of the country dragging on in an unnatural condition of its politics.

This incompatibility of native domination over the naturally dominant white race is too conspicuous, to render the reinstatement of such a monarchy other than unthinkable absurd, if it were not also for some reasons utterly revolting.

## MR. DAVIES ON THE NATIVE VOTE.

The Bulletin again serves up a batch of the opinions of Mr. T. H. Davies, this time from an interview reported by the San Francisco Evening Post. His views are those of an Englishman whose interests and prejudices are all on the side of British ascendancy in Hawaii, and who has a special axe to grind for his ward Kaiulani. It is to the credit of Mr. Davies' veracity that he is not found employing the ridiculous invention of the royalists that the ex-queen was dethroned by Mr. Stevens and the United States forces. It would have been a convenient string for him to harp on when crying up American fairness and honesty. He is, however, too accustomed to note the distinction between truth and lies to make use of such a barefaced falsehood as was that.

Mr. Davies calls for a vote of the natives. He feels assured that the United States are far too just and honorable to accept these islands unless the natives record their votes in favor of it. Probably Americans ought to be gratified to be thought so delicately scrupulous above all other governments. It certainly never occurred to England to ask the consent of the Egyptian fellahs before seizing Egypt, or of the Gilbert islanders, the Solomon islanders, or of the

natives of any other country that she could lay her hands on. No doubt England would exceedingly like to see America wait for a vote of the Hawaiians before proceeding to annex them.

But Uncle Sam has plenty of hard sense, and will not be apt to let Mr. Davies or any other Englishman furnish for him an article of conscience for which said Englishman has no use himself. America has always been the one great friend of Hawaii, and will unquestionably treat these natives with extreme kindness and consideration. In the same way, America is unlikely to let the present weighty issue be governed by their ignorant and alarmed fancies. She will consult the necessities of civilization, the interests of American commerce in the Pacific, and her own security.

In this there will be no injustice to the native people of Hawaii. No one proposes to take their country away from them, or to deprive them of any property or interest in their country, or to lessen their security and comfort in their homes. On the contrary, it is sought to place the Hawaiians under the secure protection of American liberty and equality, and provide for their personal comfort. No captivity or subjection is threatened to Hawaii, but admission is asked for her as an integral section of a glorious Union, to become citizens of which is the eager aim of the swarming millions of Europe. To talk as Mr. Davies does of "filibustering" and "treachery" and "enemies of Hawaiians," is the rankest nonsense. It may suit a Britisher to peddle out such stuff in order to keep the hands of America off from what England wishes were in her reach. Mr. Davies disclaims in words any political mission in coming down to Hawaii. If he should see an opportunity to further restoration of the defunct monarchy, however, he would hardly be the man not to improve it. He will bear looking after.

## FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON

## A Telegraph Rate of Six Cents a Word Is One of the Coming Possibilities.

A question of long-distance submarine telephone cables is one which has of late attracted much attention. The idea that a merchant in New York could converse directly with his correspondent in London is a captivating one, especially as questions could be asked on both sides and explanations given to a degree not possible in practice with telegraphy.

That the time will shortly arrive when this will be done is the opinion of some of the foremost electrical engineers of the day. An authority of such weight as W. H. Preece, the electrician in chief of the English Postal Telegraph service, has already expressed his belief in its feasibility, and Professor Silvanus Thompson now concedes that ocean telephony is possible. He says: "The means for attaining it are within our grasp. Compensated cables of the new type are entirely practicable. It may be needful to begin with some shorter line than an Atlantic cable, in order to gain experience. But an Atlantic cable constructed on the new plan will not cost much more when laid than one of the old type, and whether or not it is successful in conveying telephonic speech, it will certainly transmit telegraphic messages at a greatly accelerated speed of signaling. If one Atlantic cable can be constructed to do the work now requiring eight cables that cable will be constructed. Acceleration of ocean telegraph service is in itself a desirable step in advance, but the advance will not be complete until telephonic speech is transmitted also from shore to shore."

Should such a cable be laid and difficulties in telephoning over it arise, it would still be possible to use it for high-speed automatic telegraphic work, at the rate, probably, of 400 words a minute. On this basis the present daily average number of words sent over a cable, which is put at 7000, could be transmitted in about twenty consecutive minutes. The natural consequence of this increased facility would be an increase in the volume of traffic and a reduction of the tariff, and it is quite possible that before long we shall be cabling to England at the rate of 6 cents a word.—Am. Ex.

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

## THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

## A COMMITTEE CALLS ON UNITED STATES MINISTER WILLIS

An Address Made To Him and a Short Time Spent In Conversation—The Committee Very Cordially Received

Some weeks ago an organization was formed which called itself the American league. The proceedings were held behind closed doors and no one was allowed in the meetings who was not enrolled on the books of the league, and none of the proceedings could be ascertained.

Last Friday evening at a meeting held in Robinson's hall, a committee was appointed by the league to call on the new American minister, to welcome him to Honolulu and to give him such information in regard to the league as he might desire.

This was done Monday, by appointment, and the committee was cordially received by Minister Willis. The following address was made by one of the committee:

HON. ALBERT S. WILLIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless aware, a considerable number of citizens of the United States reside in the Hawaiian Islands. Having a love and veneration for the United States, it is but natural that a fraternal feeling should exist among men so far from their native land, and being desirous of cultivating these fraternal feelings, an organization has been effected where only citizens of the United States have been admitted to membership. The aims and objects of the organization may be briefly summarized as follows: To bear true allegiance to the United States and, so far as possible, to advance the interests of our native country; to aid and protect the members of the organization, and to assist in all honorable ways the members of the organization in obtaining employment; and to advocate the just cause of the members and others owing allegiance to the United States of America.

The organization has assumed the name of American League, and for the better protection of its members has adopted a simple ritual and has a password, to be changed as often as necessary. While eligibility to membership is based on United States citizenship, the application must go into the hands of a committee, who investigate as to the qualifications of the candidate, including character and habits, with the object of receiving only those who are reliable and worthy.

The members of the league earnestly desire that the Hawaiian Islands should become a part of the United States, and with that object in view the organization will support the present Provisional government of Hawaii, and in all honorable ways aid in accomplishing annexation.

Believing that you would desire to know something of the aims and methods of work of the organization this committee was appointed to visit you, and give you such information as you desire concerning the organization, and to extend to you a cordial greeting. It would afford us pleasure to meet and greet you under the most ordinary circumstances, but, coming as you do as a representative of the president and the people of the United States, and considering the importance of your mission, it affords us peculiar pleasure to give you welcome. Some of our members have resided in Hawaii for many years, while others have come within the last few years, and some have arrived within the last year; yet whether we have been away from America a few months or many years: whether native born citizens of the Union or citizens by adoption, we still venerate and love our country, and will co-operate with you in advancing its best interests, and looking out for the welfare of the citizens of the United States, whether they are such from birth-right or adoption. If, at any time, there is an opportunity for us to aid you, feel free to command us, and be assured that under all circumstances we desire to make your stay here pleasant to yourself and beneficial to the country which you represent, for it is our common country, and in its welfare we are all interested.

We have delayed somewhat in calling on you, believing that your official duties and the numerous calls being made would fully occupy your time for the first few days.

## COMMITTEE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Minister Willis replied, thanking the committee and the league for the call, and talked with them for some time. He impressed them very favorably with the cordial manner in which the visit was received.

Later, one of the committee again called on the minister, and informed him that, in the address made him, the fact that the league was firmly opposed to royalty was omitted. This, however, was hardly considered necessary, as it would naturally be assumed that any league of American citizens would be opposed to royalty, but the correction was made so that there could be no possibility of misunderstanding.

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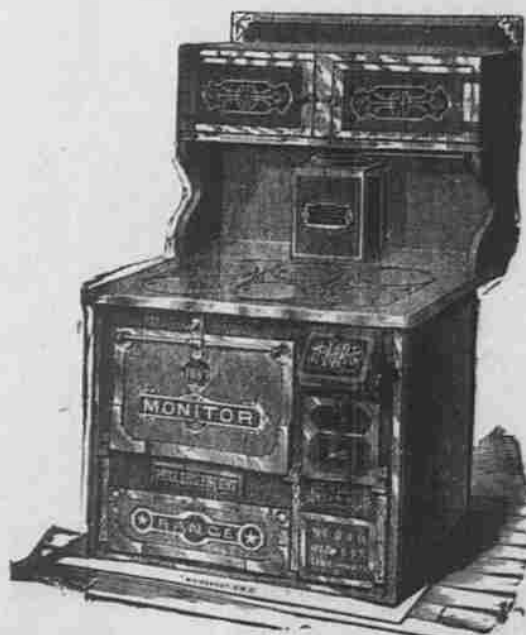
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## TWO EX-HAWAIIANS.

GEN. W. H. DIMOND AND  
ATTORNEY E. M.  
MORGAN.

Their Lives as Written in a San  
Francisco Newspaper—An  
Interesting History.

General W. H. Dimond has just returned from a visit of several weeks in the east and at the World's Fair, and while somewhat tired with the routine of sight-seeing, is yet enthusiastic about the great exhibition and predict great good will result to the Pacific coast from the Midwinter exposition.

General Dimond is a man who always interests. He has had a life of such activity and variety and withal so successful, that a short account of it will be read with eagerness.

Although born and brought up on the Hawaiian islands, where his parents were missionaries, General Dimond is yet an American of the Americans. The family, which was originally Huguenot, and scattered abroad from France, have a record dating back to 1640 or thereabouts, in the old state of Connecticut, the general being now of the seventh generation born on American soil. At the time of the civil war, General Dimond was engaged in business at Honolulu, but as soon as the news of the battle of the Wilderness reached him, he felt that it was the duty of every American, wherever he might be, to come home and serve his country. He sold out his business and set out for this country, receiving a commission on the staff of Major-General Rufus Saxton, as captain in the 10th army corps in the department of the south.

The collapse of the Confederacy put an end to the war, and thus General Dimond was only in at its death, a matter of personal disappointment to him, as he had expected to receive the command of a regiment then being formed in South Carolina. He had, however, kept up the tradition of the family. Members of it have held officers' commissions in every war of the country except the Mexican. Returning to California, Gen. Dimond entered the employment of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., remaining with them till they sold out to Huntington, Hopkins & Co. On the formation of the firm of Williams, Blanchard & Co., the general went with them, entering the firm on the retirement of Mr. Blanchard. This well-known firm were agents for the Pacific Mail for many years and carry on a very extensive shipping business. They have lines of packets from San Francisco to New York, the Hawaiian Islands, and indeed all principal ports of the world.

Gen. Dimond became identified with the national guard of California by appointment as adjutant on the staff of Governor Perkins. Later he was appointed by the same gentleman brigadier general, and has been reappointed by each succeeding governor. Governor Waterman insisted on placing him in command of the entire division, a command which he still holds.

Gen. Dimond is the first vice-president of the chamber of commerce and is now serving the third term as park commissioner, to which he was appointed by Governor Stoneman. He was appointed superintendent of the mint by President Harrison and when Cleveland was elected resigned at once, not waiting to be kicked out. Seven years ago he was the choice of the entire city delegation at the Los Angeles convention for governor, but was defeated by a combination. He entered heartily into the fight, nevertheless, for the election of his successful rival, Swift, acting as first vice-president of the republican state central committee.

Gen. Dimond has the confidence of his party, and its best gifts are ready for him if he cares to accept any office at his disposal.

E. M. MORGAN.

E. M. Morgan, the well-known attorney and notary public, led a very eventful life before he settled down to active practice in this city. He was born in Wales and came to this state with his parents in 1857, when he was about five years of age. He received a public school education and his tastes led him to take up the study of the law. Mr. Morgan afterwards went to Honolulu, where he entered the employ of Castle & Cooke. In August, 1886,

he was sent to the Marshall islands as manager for that firm, and after remaining there about a year he was appointed United States consular agent. The islands were under the German protectorate. The natives were in the great majority protestants, and had been educated by English and American missionaries, so consequently German rule was unsatisfactory to them. As a consequence Mr. Morgan was frequently compelled to vigorously protest against the inequality of the German enforcement of the law. King Malietoa, of Samoa, was held a prisoner during Mr. Morgan's residence at the island.

During his sojourn there Mr. Morgan had a multitude of duties to perform, which he discharged to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. When the Pacific navigation company went out of existence Mr. Morgan returned to San Francisco and entered the office of Scriveners & Schell.

He remained with them two years, when he established his own office. Mr. Morgan was the first notary to be appointed in this city after Governor Markham took office. He enjoys a large practice and has unvaryingly proved successful. He is an accomplished linguist and possesses those characteristics upon which all success in life is built.—S. F. Record.

## MORE OPIUM.

## The Steward of the Mikahala Found With It In His Possession.

Aki, the Chinese steward of the steamer Mikahala, was arrested Tuesday afternoon, and charged with having opium in possession. Twenty-seven tins of the drug were found on board the steamer, just previous to its sailing.

Aki was immediately bailed out, V. V. Ashford putting up \$250 to insure his appearance at his trial, and he sailed with his steamer for the Garden Isle.

Captain Parker had received private information during the afternoon that a certain Chinese firm intended to ship some of the drug to Kauai, and it was in consequence of that information that the Mikahala was searched. Parker, accompanied by Officer Hart, went down to the wharf at 4:15 and asked Aki whether he knew anything about any opium. The Chinaman denied any such knowledge, but the officers searched the ship and found the drug concealed in a satchel underneath the staircase leading to the main saloon.

The Chinaman was taken to the station house and charged with having opium in possession. He immediately caved in, and told the marshal all he knew concerning the transaction, giving away the name of the Chinese firm by whom he was employed to carry the opium.

## How to Hang Bananas.

"Your fruit men here astonish me in the way they hang their bunches of bananas," said a West Indian fruit trader the other day while standing in front of a stand where a number of bunches of bananas were displayed. "In the country where I came from and it is so in the east the bunches are not held up by the stem but from the top. This practice permits the fruit to retain its natural form and for some peculiar reason they keep longer. I notice here that the bunches of bananas soon decay and present a very unsightly appearance. Just get the fruit men to hang them from the top of the bunch and see what a difference it will make."—S. F. Ex.

## The Japanese Voters.

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR.—As touching the Japanese, Mr. Baker's exact words at Worcester, Mass., were as follows: "A plebiscite for the islands is all bosh. For a plebiscite is understood to be a vote of the entire population, and such a vote would involve 20,000 Japanese deciding the future of the very plantations which have just paid their passage as laborers to the islands." E. P. P.

Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1893.

## Needed Renewal.

Wright: "Those are pretty tough-looking patent-leather shoes you have on."

Garner: "They are all right originally, but the patent has expired on them."—Truth.

## The Fare to the Fair.

What is it that is drawing so many people to Chicago?

The Fair.

And what is it that prevents so many other people from going?

The fare.

## REYNOLDS' REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH  
ON HIS TRIP TO MOLO-  
KAI LAST WEEK.

Matters of Interest Discussed at the  
Meeting Yesterday—Diphtheria  
in Honolulu a Thing of  
the Past.

The board of health met Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There were present President Wm. O. Smith, members John Ena, Theo. F. Lansing, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., Dr. Andrews, and Agent C. B. Reynolds.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which, after correction, were approved.

The following letter from Dr. R. B. Williams, the government physician at Hilo, to Dr. Andrews, was read:

Hilo, Nov. 8th, 1893.

DR. GEO. ANDREWS, HONOLULU.

DEAR DOCTOR:—In accordance with the instructions contained in your's of 2d inst., agent of the board of health, Sheriff Williams and myself have made frequent visits to Paukaa to make inquiries about the cases of diphtheria supposed to have existed there, detect any new cases that may have developed and prevent the spread of the disease. Owing to the unintelligent and inaccurate histories of the cases as given by different individuals I do not feel certain that the cases were diphtheria. But in view of the fact that the disease made its appearance in a family shortly after leaving Paukaa, I have taken the precaution to thoroughly fumigate the suspected premises, and observe other sanitary measures; and am on the alert for appearance of any disease of an infectious or contagious nature. There is, and has been, ordinary cases of pharyngitis and tonsillitis in various parts of the country, but I have seen nothing having the appearance of diphtheria, nor has any of my fellow practitioners in this district.

The cases of scarletina reported to you are progressing satisfactorily and no new cases have developed. Desquamation and exfoliation not being completed, a rigid quarantine is being maintained over the infected premises.

The postmaster has been instructed to thoroughly fumigate all mails leaving Hilo.

Government physicians throughout the islands would be greatly aided in their work were a law compelling all deaths to be reported, and certificates of death procured before burial. As it is, deaths frequently occur among the lower classes of different nationalities and we know nothing about it, unless we happen to hear subsequently.

We shall continue to observe the greatest caution in regard to quarantine, and will gladly adopt any suggestion the board may see fit to make.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. WILLIAMS.

Several other letters from physicians on the other islands were read, all speaking of the fact that there had been several deaths in their districts, the knowledge of which had not reached them until after burial, and asked that a death certificate be required in all cases before burial. President Smith said that this subject had come up before the board a great many times for discussion. That the principal reason urged against the requiring of a death certificate was that in almost all cases the districts of the government physicians were so large that a great distance would have to be traveled by those who were to inform the physician of the death. It was recommended that in the principal towns, such as Hilo, Lihue, etc., all deaths should be announced to the government physician and a certificate obtained. The motion was taken under advisement.

In regard to diphtheria in Honolulu, Dr. Andrews reported no new cases of the disease. The Kaulawela school, which has been closed since the disease was discovered, will be opened again next Monday.

The following report of Mr. Reynolds on his trip to Molokai was read by the president:

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. —, 1893.

Report of C. B. Reynolds on visit to the leper settlement, Molokai:

November 6th.—Left Honolulu on steamer Mokoli at 5 p.m.; landed at Kaunakakai at 4 a.m.; Nov. 7th spent a few hours with Mr. Meyer at Kalae, and reached the settlement via the pali at 1 p.m., and camped at the visitor's house, Kalawao. The first thing to strike the eye is the great improvement in the appearance of the settlement caused by the thorough whitewashing of the buildings both at Kalawao and Kalaupapa.

Nov. 8.—Visited Waihanau valley in company of Mr. Hutchinson and found that, in spite of the extreme dry weather, there was water in the hanau, and Mr. Hutchinson tells me that if it was bailed dry it would fill up again to the present level. I would have prospected the place, but my time was too short, and it would require a little giant powder to remove the big rocks; but I am almost positive that a good flow of water exists in the valley which, if found, would be a valuable addition to the present water supply. As the steamer Mokoli was in, there was a large assembly

of residents at the wharf, and one of the number was selected to submit certain complaints, the substance of which were as follows:

- 1st. The quality of beef.
- 2d. Manner of cutting up meat.
- 3d. Time of serving out the same at Kalaupapa shop.
- 4th. Too much water in paiai.
- 5th. Being charged for cartage.
- 6th. Removal of store from Kalawao, and various minor matters.

I investigated the above complaints with the following results:

- 1st. That the shipments to the settlement are too large at a time, the change and dryness of pasture causing the cattle to fall away before they are killed, and owing to the dry season, the cattle were, perhaps, not so fat as they might have been when shipped.
- 2d. The beef ration has an unsightly appearance when delivered, owing to the fact that it is killed in the afternoon and the Kalaupapa portion is quartered and carted hot and wet to the new shop, and out up with a knife and axe (no saw being used) on a block that is not of sound wood, giving the meat the appearance of a singed flesh, splinters of bone and wood chips.

3d. Owing to the fact that there is only one beef giver, he has to start at midnight cutting up, and the whole of that part of the settlement rush for their ration, and by 3 o'clock there is no more meat, those not being there in time having to go to the old shop after losing part of a night's sleep. The beef giver has to be a smart, impartial man, and I believe the present one fills the bill; but as he has to be ready for serving out at the old shop early in the morning, he has to take midnight for the new one.

My opinion is that there was no more necessity for the new butcher shop than for a second tail to steer a dog. At the old place the beef can hang where it is killed till it gets cold and set, and be delivered in the morning to those from both sides.

4th. With regard to the paiai, they all say that the quality is good with the exception of there being too much water in it. They would rather do the watering themselves and make it go further. I will look into this matter before the next shipment.

5th. As I could not find anyone who had paid the extra charge, I accepted the luma's explanation that during a time when there was no regular bill-book driver, those who wanted wood, etc., were told that they would have to find and pay someone to cart for them. In connection with this matter I think that when the teams are not actually engaged working for the board, they should cart free of charge stones for fencing, etc., for anyone who feels like improving their homes, the excuse of many not having trees and garden being that they would have one if they could get stone to fence one in.

6th. The complaint that has the most backing is that of the new store being at the landing, or extreme end of the settlement, and I can't help thinking that for many reasons it was a mistake to put it there, and that a site near the cemetery would not only have been central, but would have had less risk of fire, the present site being in the most thickly packed block in the settlement. The residents at Kalawao are very sore on the subject, and many of those at Kalaupapa would sooner have seen it near the summit; they are now wanting the old place to be kept as a branch store, but that will entail more expense.

On November 9th I spent considerable time looking up those who would take interest in tree planting, and was successful in getting quite a number to promise to raise all they can, and what they do not want for their own lots to give to those who will care for them, or turn them over to Mr. Hutchinson, who also has the remainder of the seeds to get planted. There has been quite a lot of goods landed at the new store, but Mr. Clark did not think his instructions definite enough to warrant his shifting; so I gave him orders to shift right away and have the new store open Monday, November 13th.

The six new dormitories, kitchen and dining room and bath house of the boys' home are finished, and when the range is built will be occupied right away. Lumber has gone up for Mr. Dutton's hospital or workshop as he terms it, and probably the material for the hall, office and fencing will go up next week. The home will then be about complete.

Dr. Goto's hospital is in full swing and the patients are looking well and hearty, his medicine will last till about the middle of December.

In the matter of Dudoit's water supply there is at about 200 yards from his house a watering trough, and as there is no garden to irrigate I think the labor of carrying water is not very great, but as the house is in an isolated position, it will be better to shift it.

The question of non-leprous children requires consideration. We have an institution for the girls, but the boys have no place to go if brought away.

C. B. REYNOLDS,

Executive Officer Board of Health.

The secretary was instructed by the board to notify Mr. Meyers that the board had been informed of the small size of the cattle furnished the settlement, and to ask that if possible an improvement in this respect be made. Also to explain to him the complaints in the above reports, and ask that his opinion on the same be sent to the board. The executive officer, Mr. Reynolds, was instructed to obtain new beef blocks for the settlement.

In regard to non-leprous children born at the settlement, President Smith said that the girls are provided for at Kapiolani home, but that no provision is made for the boys. That there were two boys now at the settlement whom Mr. Reynolds would have brought down with him, had there been any place to put them. Reynolds' report was accepted.

The president stated that the fund started by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. to furnish the uniforms for the band boys at the settlement had been used for the purpose intended, and that the boys were delighted with the clothes. The amount contributed was \$210 of which \$157.50 had been

expended for material, and the balance of \$57.50 was the expense of making the clothes.

The home for boys, the money for which was donated by H. P. Baldwin, is progressing well, and the indications are that the donations will amply cover all expense in the matter.

In regard to the selling of awa licenses at Kalaupapa, President Smith said that he understood that the use of awa predisposed the users to leprosy, and that he should advise using all efforts to have the sale of the license at the settlement discontinued.

The secretary was instructed to inform the minister of the interior to that effect.

Kamoalii (w) made application for the position of kokua at the settlement.

Referred to Mr. Meyers.

The following letter was read from Dr. J. S. McGrew:

Honolulu, Nov. 2, 1893.

To the Hawaiian Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in presenting the name of Dr. R. P. Myers for the position of port physician. Dr. Myers was here some time ago, on account of his wife's health, and is about to return and locate here permanently. He is a physician of considerable experience in contagious and other diseases, for many years practicing in Savannah, Georgia, where he was for a time connected with hospitals, boards of health, etc. I can fully endorse him as a gentleman and physician who I think would be perfectly satisfactory to your honorable board.

Very truly yours, etc.,  
JNO. S. MCGREW, M. D.

The above letter was filed with other applications of a like nature.

Mr. Ena said that some action should be taken in regard to the appointing of a port physician. The matter, however, went over to the next meeting.

J. M. Baldwin, of Lahaina, was appointed agent of the board at Lahaina, vice R. P. Hose, resigned.

Several other minor matters were discussed, and the board adjourned at 4:40 o'clock.

## BROKE ITS THIGH-BONE.

## A Child of Nick Peterson's Seriously Injured While Playing.

The little four year old son of Nick Peterson, a hack driver, broke his thigh bone in some, as yet, unexplained way, on Monday afternoon. The child was playing in the yard and when his mother came to the door to call him into the house, was seen lying on the grass. Mrs. Peterson went to the child and found him unable to rise, with its thigh bone fractured. It is supposed that the child fell and twisted its leg in such a way as to break the bone. The leg was set and seems to be doing as well as could be expected.

The ex-queen called on United States Minister Willis Monday Nov. 13, accompanied by Mr. Robertson, her former chamberlain. It was said that she called to present to Mr. Willis her "claims" to the defunct Hawaiian throne.

The minister would not talk about the visit, further than to say that it had occurred. The call was a short one.

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

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

3536-1v

## General Advertisements.

## 1847--Rogers Bros--XII

## Best Quality of Spoons and Forks.

Plated in Nickel silver and warranted full weight of Silver;  
15,000 feet of Picture Moulding, latest patterns; Engravings, Artotypes, Photographs, Etchings; Picture and Mirror Framing;  
Art Goods and Artists' Materials,  
Dixon's Graphite Pencils.

## —FOR—

## Home Adornment!

## Neal's Enamel

Can be used for Wooden, Willow, Earthen or Metalware of every description. Ready for use. Can be applied by anyone.

## Neal's Carriage Paints

since introduced by the undersigned some years ago, have become a necessity in this market. A fresh supply just at hand.

## Ready Mixed Paints

strictly pure; awarded Gold Medal.  
Use the best.

## DOOR -:- MATS!

## COCONUT DOOR MATS,

single medium and double frame, assorted sizes, best quality, low prices.

## Hammocks,

Woven Cotton in assorted colors.  
Maddocks Royal Seal Porcelain Ware,  
Ice Chests and Refrigerators,

## THE FAVORITE

## 'GURNEY'

in hard wood, a large variety.

PERFECTION BELTING—the best in the market. A consignment of 3 in. and 4 in. for centrifugals.

## Lace Leather and Belt Lacing!

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## New Goods

Just to hand.

## Pacific Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

402 and 404 : : Fort Street.

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, mouth 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.

28 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER &amp; CO.,

Druggists, 109 Fort St., Honolulu.

3406-1f



## BOOK-BINDING.

## Have Your

Music covered;  
Shabby Books, made to look new;  
Library lettered with your name;  
Hymn Book, Pocket Book,  
Card Case, etc. lettered.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.



In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1893.

IN RE ESTATE OF KAMAKA, (K.)

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

The question submitted to the jury was, "Is the proposed will a good and valid will in law?" The contestants claim that the signature of one of the subscribing witnesses was a forgery. The verdict was for the contestants. The proponents moved for a judgment *non obstante veredicto*.

Held, This is not a case of confession and avoidance, and does not come within the class of cases where such a judgment can be given.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.  
(JUDD, C. J., DISSENTING.)

This cause came on for trial at the June term, 1893, of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, and resulted in a verdict for the contestants. The proponents then and there made the following motion: "And now comes W. B. Keann, proponent of the will in the above entitled cause and moves that the verdict of the jury rendered herein this June 14th, 1893, in favor of the contestants be set aside, and a judgment be ordered for the proponents *non obstante veredicto* on the ground that the said verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence." On the next day the Court heard argument on the motion and overruled the same, to which ruling the proponents excepted, and the matter now comes here on a duly allowed bill of exceptions.

This is the second trial of the case, it having been tried at the June term, 1892, of the Second Circuit Court, and resulted in the same verdict as this trial did, but on a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence, the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. On an examination of the evidence adduced at the last trial we do not see that it varies at all from the evidence in the first trial. There is no motion here for a new trial and no notice given of such a motion. The rule is: "An exception to the verdict as being contrary to the law and the evidence, and a notice of a motion for a new trial on this ground must be made at the time of the rendition of the verdict, and before the jury are discharged, and noted by the Clerk on his minutes."

Rule 15 A. Rules of Circuit Courts, p. 4. In this case the proponent simply moved the Court for a judgment *non obstante veredicto*, and the only question for us to consider is, did the lower Court err in refusing to grant the motion.

"Judgment *non obstante veredicto* is a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant (which can only be made by plaintiff) when upon an examination of the whole proceedings it appears to the Court that the defendant has admitted himself to be in the wrong, and that the issue, though decided in his favor by the jury, is on a point which does not at all better his case."

Smith, Actions, 161, (Bouvier's Law Dict. Vol. 1, p. 761). "The judgment *non obstante veredicto*. This is rendered when the plea confesses a cause of action and the matter relied upon in avoidance is insufficient although found true, to constitute a defense or a bar to the action. This judgment can be entered only on the application of the plaintiff made after the verdict and before the entry of judgment thereon."

Freeman on Judgments, p. 7, and numerous cases there cited.

"Judgment *non obstante veredicto* can be entered only after the verdict and before the entry of judgment thereon and upon the application of the plaintiff when the plea confesses a cause of action and relies upon matter in avoidance which is insufficient although found true to constitute either a defense or a bar to the action."

Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, Vol. 12, p. 79.

In Black on Judgments, Section 16, a number of examples are given where this judgment may be given. One is: "A plea of tender of rent after the date of its falling due is insufficient, and after a verdict on such plea in favor of defendant the plaintiff is entitled to judgment *non obstante veredicto*. But in order that this judgment may be given, it is essential that the plea should distinctly imply an admission of the plaintiff's right or title."

Dewey vs. David Humphrey, 5 Pick. 157, and a large number of cases there cited.

See also Tidd's Pract., 920.

Unlimited citations might be made on this question in support of the above authorities. By the practice of our Courts judgment *non obstante veredicto* has been entered for the defendant as well as for the plaintiff, and on the evidence as well as on the pleadings; but the rule that such judgment can only be entered when the material facts are undisputed has been adhered to. We cannot find any of the elements of confession and avoidance in the case at bar. The question submitted to the jury was, "Is the proposed will of Kamaka (K) a good and valid will in law?" and the contestants claimed that it was not, for the reason that the signature of Nika (K), one of the subscri-

ing witnesses to the will, was a forgery, he not being able to write. To make this will valid it was necessary that it should be witnessed by "two or more competent witnesses subscribing their names to the will in the presence of the testator."

Sec. 1465, Compiled Laws, p. 479. There were two signatures of attesting witnesses to the will in question, one of which the jury must have found to be a forgery. We cannot say that the evidence sustains this finding, on the contrary the will bears on its face all the evidence of being genuine, and the testimony strongly supports this. And we are of opinion, as we were on the first trial, that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence, but the proponents' counsel, Mr. John Richardson, in the Circuit Court, not having moved for a new trial, we cannot now consider this, we are confined to the exception certified up, viz. Did the lower Court err in overruling the motion for a judgment *non obstante veredicto*. We cannot find that there was any error. The case at bar most certainly cannot be made to come into the class of cases where such a judgment may be given. This is one of those cases where it would seem that an injustice has been done, but we are helpless to remedy it, for the necessary steps have not been taken to enable us to do so.

The exceptions are overruled. C. Creighton for proponent appellant; A. Rosa for contestants. Honolulu, November 13th, 1893.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDD, C. J.

I am unable to agree with my brethren in this case. I admit that a judgment against the verdict (*non obstante veredicto*) is allowable by the common law "where the plea to the declaration confesses a cause of action in the plaintiff and sets up matter in avoidance, and such matter, though found true by the verdict of the jury, is insufficient in law to constitute a bar or defense to the action, and the Court will enter a judgment for the plaintiff *non obstante veredicto*." 1 Black on Judgments, Sec. 16. The reasoning is that if the plea is bad in law, though the jury find it true in fact, it does not entitle the defendant to judgment, and, as he by his plea confesses the plaintiff's case and sets up new matter in avoidance, which, being bad in law, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. The judgment against the verdict is by the common law on the pleadings alone. But we have in this country departed from the common law and established a different procedure. The first case in our Court that I find where a judgment *non obstante veredicto* is mentioned is Emma Kaleleonalani vs. Hoopiopio et al., 3 Haw., 682 (1876). The bill of exceptions shows that certain exceptions were taken and allowed to the admission of certain evidence, and also that the verdict rendered was not sustained by law or evidence. There was no motion for a new trial. The Court, per Harris, J., say: "We are asked to enter judgment for the plaintiff *non obstante veredicto*." After discussing the evidence offered by the defense, they say: "We must decline to enter judgment for the plaintiff, but do order a new trial." It is evident from this case that the Court would not have hesitated to enter judgment for the plaintiff if the evidence had justified it. This was not on consideration of the pleadings but on the evidence. In Kais vs. Kamaile (1880) 4 Haw. 352, the case was ejection. The jury rendered a verdict for defendant for the whole estate. The evidence showed that the parties were tenants in common and there had been no ouster. The Court on motion ordered a judgment to be entered for plaintiff for one half of the land, *non obstante veredicto*. The Court, per Harris, C. J., say: "This is undoubtedly a proper judgment for a judgment *non obstante veredicto* is a proper judgment whenever on a review of the whole case, in any view of it the defendant's claim has no merits."

In Agnew vs. McWayne 4 Haw. 422, the action was to recover from a stakeholder the amount of a bet on a horse race. The trial judge instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff but they found for the defendant. The Court in banc say per McCully, J., "As the verdict was expressly contrary to the law so given and to the uncontested facts, we are of opinion that the Court was right in setting aside the verdict, and as there was no question upon the fact that the defendant held the plaintiff's deposit at the date of the demand, we are of opinion that it was proper to order judgment for the plaintiff, *non obstante veredicto*. Cui bono another trial? There is nothing for the jury to consider and pass upon under the facts and the law as we find it."

Thus far the cases ordered a judgment for the plaintiff. In Makea vs. Nalua and Kahiuka vs. Hobron, 4 Haw., 227, the Court, per Harris, C. J., ordered a judgment for the defendant, *non obstante veredicto*. Here the Court found that the relationship proven by plaintiff to the person last seized of the land was not within the statute of descent. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff to which the defendant excepted and moved for judgment in his favor *non obstante veredicto* which was granted. So also in Lewis Adm. vs. Life Ins. Co., 4 Haw., 377, the Court, per McCully, J., say: "As a verdict for the defendant is the only one that would be authorized upon the law and the undisputed facts of this case, we think the proper course now is to order judgment for the defendant *non obstante veredicto*, and it is so ordered." Here the plaintiff's in-

testate had warranted that at the time his life insurance policy was taken out he was in good health, and had no serious disease. He had a disease then which occasioned his death in twelve days thereafter. Held, a breach of the warranty, and so plaintiff could not recover. There are five cases of a similar character in 5 Haw. The first is Mahukalili vs. Hobron, id. 106. The Court here reversed a judgment for defendant which had been rendered by a Justice in a jury waived case, and ordered a judgment for plaintiff.

On page 371, Mokuhia vs. McCandless, on a question reserved, the verdict being for plaintiff, the Court, per Judd, C. J., ordered judgment for defendant *non obstante veredicto*.

On page 491, in Kaubikoa vs. Hobron et al., the Court, per Preston, J., ordered the verdict set aside and judgment entered for defendants. The ground was that as defendants held the land as devisees by virtue of the adverse possession of their testator and two others, the defendants' testator being the survivor of joint disseizers, they were solely entitled to the land. In Rickard vs. Conto, id. 507, the lower Court had ordered a defendant, a contract laborer, back to service of plaintiff, the Court, per Judd, C. J., reversed the judgment and ordered judgment for defendant. The last case reported is Kalua vs. Selig, id. 656, where the Court say, "We are of opinion that the trial Justice might properly have ordered, if asked, judgment *non obstante veredicto*."

I think it is clearly settled by the cases above quoted that this Court has exercised the authority to set aside verdicts and order judgments either for plaintiff or defendant, according as the uncontested facts of the case show them to be entitled to judgment.

I admit that in the case before us a judgment for the proponent of the will, notwithstanding the verdict for the contestant, would hardly be justified because the question whether the alleged subscribing witness Nika, wrote his name to the will was disputed and the contestant might on another trial produce further evidence establishing his case. But I can see no reason why this Court cannot order a new trial. The verdict is admittedly contrary to the evidence adduced. And the evidence on behalf of the contestant that Nika did not sign his name to the will because these witnesses thought he could not write and never knew him to write his name, does not disprove the positive testimony of those who saw him write it, and of the intrinsic evidence afforded by the will itself. The counsel for the proponent excepted to the verdict as contrary to the evidence, and moved for judgment *non obstante veredicto*. It is contended that he should have moved for a new trial, and because he did not, but moved for what was not granted, he has no remedy and this unjust verdict must stand. The Circuit Judge refused his motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, which was based upon his exception to the verdict as being contrary to the evidence. Exceptions were allowed to this refusal. I am unable to see why this does not bring up to this Court the question whether the verdict was sustained by the evidence. If we find that the verdict was erroneous we have the authority to either, if the case warrants it, order judgment for the proponent notwithstanding the verdict, or to order a new trial. Section 77 of the Act to Reorganize the Judiciary provides for this: "When judgment has been entered in any case in which exceptions have been allowed, the judgment may be vacated by the Supreme Court without any writ of error in like manner as if it had been entered by mistake, and thereupon such further proceedings shall be had in the cause as to law and justice shall appear." This is a reenactment of Sec. 839 of the Civil Code.

Exceptions were allowed in this case and I think it proper procedure to vacate the judgment, presumably entered for the contestants, and order a new trial. If an exception to the verdict as contrary to the evidence is sustained it would follow that the verdict must be set aside and it depends upon the view of the Court upon the evidence whether a new trial shall be ordered or whether a different judgment shall be ordered.

In short, an exception brought here to the denying of the motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict raises, as I think, the question upon which the motion was founded—whether the verdict ought to stand—and the statute above quoted authorizes us to order such further proceedings as to law and justice shall appear, which I think should be a new trial.

The supervision by the Court of the verdicts of juries is in my opinion a wholesome exercise of power and is conducive to the public welfare.

Honolulu, November 13, 1893.

A Common Occurrence.

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

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.

#### A CALL FROM PAIA.

Dr. Beckwith Invited to Assume Charge of Mr. Gulick's Former Flock.

Some days ago the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, pastor of the Central Union church, received a call from the church at Paia, Maui, inviting him to accept the pastorate of that congregation. Mr. Beckwith has the call under consideration, and there is every likelihood of its being accepted.

"Dr. Beckwith's chief reason for considering the acceptance of the call is his own sense of his advancing age" said a prominent member of the church yesterday. "The congregation, as a whole, do not wish to lose him, but, if he insists, of course we have no alternative but to let him go. He has served his church and congregation in a manner highly satisfactory to both during the time that he has been connected with the church, and his loss from Honolulu will be much regretted."

Who will fill the pastorate, if Dr. Beckwith leaves, could not be ascertained. Several have spoken of the Rev. Sereno Bishop as the next incumbent, but that gentleman said, when asked if he had heard of such a rumor, that he had not, and that he could not think of accepting such a position, even were it offered him.

#### HAWAIIAN DIVERS.

Engaged by the U. S. Government on the Sacramento River.

The government is now engaged in the work of removing obstructions from the Sacramento river, between Chico and Red Bluff. For this purpose it has snagboats which are provided with donkey engines and powerful hoisting apparatus. The most interesting feature, however, of this work is the part taken by the Kanaka divers. These active fellows are each provided with two long poles, about eighteen inches apart, which are dropped over the side of the boat wherever a snag is discovered. Then grasping a pole in each arm the diver slides down to the water's edge, where he quickly turns over head-first and then goes into the water. After reaching the bottom, where he can see perfectly well, he tears away the rubbish and sand and quickly adjusts the heavy chain. Then his work is done. Some of these professional divers can stay under water forty-seven seconds, and they receive \$5 per day for their labor.—S. F. paper.

#### LETTER DELIVERY.

A Chance That Honolulu May Have an Outside Distribution of Mail.

The question of mail delivery is again being agitated, and with a strong possibility of success. It is proposed to make an extra charge of one cent on all letters delivered by carrier. This is done in the United States, where, in offices where free delivery is practiced, two cents is required on all city letters.

There are very few free delivery cities which do not pay the expenses of the system, and there is no reason why in Honolulu the case should not be the same. The scheme is in good hands and has Postmaster-General Oat's approval.

## "German Syrup"

#### Asthma.

"I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

#### Gentle.

#### Refreshing

#### Sleep.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS 50 CENTS A MONTH.

#### New Advertisements.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

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

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

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, COLIC, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—Every bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s., 3s., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 35, Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1493-15

## New Store! New Goods! New Firm!

All the Latest Novelties and Styles in Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, Wicker Ware

SIDE BOARDS, CHEFFONIERS, ETC.,

WARDROBES, WALL BRACKETS

And all kinds of Furniture Manufactured and Repaired.

All Island Orders will receive prompt and careful attention

## ORDWAY & PORTER,

Robinson Block, Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu.

## FURNITURE!

JUST RECEIVED—A NEW LINE OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

—OF THE LATEST PATTERNS IN—

Bedroom Sets, Wicker Ware, Cheffoniers and Chairs

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

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS AND EXCELSIOR

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

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

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

J. HOPP & CO., 74 King Street.

JUST ARRIVED PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

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

"Household" Sewing Machines

Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements.

Also on hand—

Westermayer's Celebrated Cottage Pianos!

Parlor Organs, Guitars and other Musical Instruments.

For sale by

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL

ADVERTISER,

HONOLULU'S LIVE DAILY.



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Holiday shopping has commenced.

The Olaa restaurant, J. Lyeurgus, proprietor, is a new venture in Hilo. See advt.

The justices of the supreme court last week sent a full set of Hawaiian Reports to U. S. Minister Willis.

Five and three-quarter inches of rain fell at Punahou college during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday.

Sixty-four guns were fired from the Philadelphia Thursday, in honor of the officials who called on board.

The U. A. S. S. Miowera raised her British ensign and houseflag Thursday for the first time since October 23.

The reports from various points around the island show that the rainfall has been very general and even every place.

Mr. Robert H. Baker has promised to deliver an address before the congregation of pastor Kekipi's church, Printer's lane, next Sunday evening.

The festive Mr. Maile and his servant Ki were fined \$250 and \$200 respectively by Judge Robertson Tuesday, for having opium in possession.

Mr. Canavarro, consul-general of Portugal, called on the officers of the Philadelphia Friday morning. He was given a salute on leaving the ship.

This is the regular week for moonlight band concerts, but from the latest advice received from the weather clerk there will be little work for the band.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company have a timely talk this morning on Hartman steel-wire mats. Aermotors are not discussed—nature performing its duty.

The ninety-foot smokestack of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company was successfully raised and placed in position Tuesday by natives under charge of Jos. Kela.

The firing of thirteen guns from the Philadelphia Thursday was in honor of Major J. H. Wodehouse, British minister resident, who had been paying an official call on board that vessel.

The California Feed Company has a notice in this issue relating to their business. They claim that, although others are complaining of hard times, they don't know the meaning of the term.

Two pairs of homing pigeons were shipped to John M. Horner, of Kukaiaua, Hawaii, by the Claudine. The birds are from the flock of carrier pigeons imported by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. some time ago.

An interesting lecture was given by Mr. Allen Hutchinson last Tuesday evening, his subject being sculpture, how busts are made and the processes of marble sculpture. The lecture was given at Punahou college.

The Honolulu cyclery have another notice in this issue. They are prepared to furnish parts to bicycles and do all kinds of wheel repairing. They also have a number of new and second hand wheels in stock, for sale.

Company F., Captain Zeigler, had its photograph taken Thursday, in front of the government building. The company was arranged in the form of a pyramid, and Captain Zeigler, with his lieutenants on either side of him, formed the back ground.

H. J. Agnew, well known here some years ago as a horseman, writes that his colt To Order, with a former record of 2:14, made a mile at Terre Haute, Ind., on September 29th, in 2:12. To Order is out of Maude B., 2:20, and is a half-brother to Boswell, Jr., 2:14.

Commissioner Marsden has received a consignment of Bhi seeds from Kauai. Don't plant them. No one wants to encourage the growth of bills, as they seem to sprout now without the aid of any irrigation and bear monthly crops that increase with every planting.

The date of sailing of the yacht Tolna has not been decided on yet. Count Festetics is trying to ship three or four natives in place of the white crew, which has left the yacht. Chief Officer Terrill has a great deal to do at present putting the yacht in ship shape condition.

A large sized photograph was exhibited in the Pacific Hardware Co.'s window Tuesday, representing the members of Excelsior Lodge in their uniforms. There were over fifty in the group, and notwithstanding the large number

all the faces show well. The picture was taken in the grounds of the Arlington hotel.

The hearing of the libel suit brought by Chas. B. Wilson against W. G. Smith, which was to have taken place Saturday, was postponed till next Wednesday, at the request of the prosecution.

One of the native members of the Kaunakapili church is said to be secretly stirring up strife among the members of that church. This agitator's aim is to place the ex-queen at the head of the church.

Sealed tenders for the construction of a jail at North Kohala, Hawaii, are asked for by the minister of the interior. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bureau of public works, or at the office of C. H. Pulaa, deputy sheriff, North Kohala.

Word was received at the station house this morning from Waialua to the effect that a native of that place had been arrested on a charge of attempted murder, the intended victim being the man's own daughter. Some sensational details are expected as the outcome of the assault.

On Saturday morning two horses belonging to the tramcar line got loose from a car on Beretania street, and, evidently frightened at what they had been pulling, ran away. The team ran along Beretania street to Fort, where one of them slipped and fell, bringing the other to a halt.

At Morgan's auction sale of thoroughbred horses Saturday, \$50 was the starting offer for "McGinty." The animal was finally bought in by Mr. H. Focke for the estate at \$155. "Daylight" was not sold, as nothing over the starting price of \$300 was offered. Evidently thoroughbreds are not in demand.

The barkentine Kikikat, which left this port on Saturday, has a fair chance of reaching Port Townsend ahead of the next mail steamer from this port to San Francisco. Some two years since she made the passage over in December in twelve days, carrying news that was telegraphed all over the United States. She took a file of the ADVERTISER, which all captains leaving should do. You can have them for the asking.

## SHE WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

Frederica, a Young German Woman, Takes Poison.

A young German woman known as Frederica living on Queen street near Punchbowl, grew tired of life Saturday evening, and committed suicide by means of poison taken in whiskey.

Despondency, caused by domestic troubles is supposed to have been the cause leading the young woman to take her life.

The woman was dead when found by neighbors, and the body was soon after taken to the police station where a post mortem examination was held, the result of which went to show that death was caused by poison, although Professor Lyons, who had the analysis of the contents of the stomach in hand, was unable to say last night what the poison was.

## THE FIRE SUNDAY MORNING.

It Was Caused by the Wetting of Lime in a Warehouse.

The fire alarm at 3:45 Sunday morning was for a small blaze in the warehouse at the rear of the Lucas' planing mill. Some lime was stored in the warehouse, one end of which had been raised a day or two previous, and when the heavy rainfall occurred Saturday night the water falling into the warehouse ran to the further end where the lime was piled, which, on becoming wet, ignited and caused a small fire. The damage resulting was nominal, as the fire was discovered soon after it started, and the fire department responding promptly nearly all loss was averted.

## Thanksgiving Services.

Minister Willis has issued a notice to Americans in Honolulu, wherein he names the 30th inst., as Thanksgiving day. Services will be held at Central Union Church at 11 A.M. and at St. Andrew's Cathedral. The hour of service at the Cathedral will be fixed later.

The Maharajah of Mysore has issued a decree that in future no girl may marry at an age of less than eight years, and no boy at less than fourteen.

## AFTER THE STORM HAWAII'S WONDER.

## THE STREETS LOOK NEAT AND

CLEAN.

Goods Damaged in Hackfeld's Warehouse—The Tracks Cleared for the Palace Cars.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The heavy rainfall during the past thirty-six hours has done much good in the city, to say nothing of the benefits resulting from an agricultural standpoint. The streets, instead of being much damaged, have been improved by reason of the thorough cleaning they have received, and this morning, instead of the usual mud and slush generally encountered after a rain-storm, the streets present a clean and neat appearance.

The greatest damage heard of so far as a direct result of the storm by H. Hackfeld & Co., whose warehouse was flooded and had to be pumped out yesterday morning. The yard upon which the warehouse faces is somewhat lower than the street, and the water ran into this through several driveways until it filled the yard to a level with the warehouse door, whence it found its way into the warehouse which is well filled with general merchandise.

It was at first thought that the damage would be quite heavy, but on examination after the water had been pumped out, it was found that the damage was very light, amounting in all to less than \$100.

Kapiolani street is in a bad condition, as the water in running down the hill cut it up badly, and at the junction of Kapiolani and Beretania streets considerable sand has been piled up, and yesterday morning a gang of laborers were put to work to clear the track for Paine's palace cars before they could proceed on the uneven tenor of their way.

Up on Emma street, where several lots have been left below the level of the street owing to the new grade, the sidewalk has caved in, throwing the fences down into the lots in several places.

The ditch along Punchbowl street gave way yesterday, and the overflow carried considerable debris into School street.

Taken altogether the storm did no very serious damage to grades and streets, but it will take considerable work to remove the mass of sand and general riff-raff deposited in the streets by the water.

During the storm last night one of the electric light wires on Young street came in contact with one of the telephone poles, which was burned off near the top, in very short order. Some little damage was done to telephone lines, but not enough to amount to much.

## THE BALL GAME SATURDAY

The Unknowns Defeat the Myrtles—A Successful Umpire.

The ball game Saturday afternoon between the Myrtles and the Unknowns was a closely-contested and well played match, the score of 5 to 2 in favor of the Unknowns showing a result a long way ahead of the average amateur game.

When the seventh inning was called the score stood 2 and 2, where it was kept throughout the inning. During the eighth inning first baseman Harris, of the Unknowns, did some hot work on first, stopping everything in reach, and to his superior play the Unknowns owe the three runs added to their score during the inning, and the victory over the opposing team, which played well and contested every run made by their opponents.

J. L. Brown, of the Adams, umpired the game in a satisfactory manner to all concerned, which, in the average ball game, is a greater feat than playing any position.

The largest family is that of the king of Siam. He has two official wives, eighty-eight of the second class, and seventy-two children. He has fifty brothers and sisters and 226 uncles and aunts. They all board with the king, so that there are more than 200 cooks in the royal kitchen.

## THE VOLCANO OF KILAUEA

VERY ACTIVE.

Distinguished Visitors From All Climes Pay Madam Pele a Visit.

VOLCANO HOUSE, Kilauea, Hawaii, Nov. 12.—Most people, will I think, be glad to hear that the volcano is in a state of unusual activity. It has, within the last two weeks, overflowed its banks, and again dropped to a depth of forty feet, and is now constantly rising or falling with numerous fountains playing.

This overflow is said to have been a very grand sight. The molten lava came surging across the floor, like a veritable sea of fire and broke upon the outer wall, like the waves of the ocean.

Upon my arrival, Nov. 7th, this flow was cold, so that one could walk over it, and the lake had dropped down thirty or forty feet, but it had evidently reached its turning point and was now rising rapidly again. There were a few fountains playing, but the Madam was evidently in a bad humor and very chary of her favors. However, on the 12th she gave another most gorgeous display of her powers. On this occasion the entire lake was in commotion, and seven or eight great fountains were playing at the same time. After these had subsided, two more started about one hundred feet apart, they gradually grew larger and larger until they formed one vast fountain of liquid fire. At this time there were numerous small fountains, and the whole mass made a picture of beauty of indescribable grandeur.

The brilliant light from this ocean of fire was reflected on the sky above, and the force and shock of this mighty surging mass shook the volcano to its very foundations, causing no small consternation to the fair visitors.

But the volcano is not the only attraction here. There is the pleasure of meeting so many charming people, people fresh from those great centers of learning, and from the great world of fashion, culture and refinement.

There were on this occasion a number of German scientists, several English gentlemen, and the "Kennedy party," or a company of thirty persons from Hilo. Besides these, the scenery to the volcano cannot be surpassed. Then there is the climate, which nothing can approach, and appetites which nothing can satisfy.

Again there is the new volcano house, with all its conveniences, and the old volcano house with its picturesque and rusticity, its broad, open fireplace and its solid comfort; and lastly, there is Peter Lee, the host, who will do all he possibly can for your comfort.

But I must not forget the Volcano road, the last few miles of which I have good reason to remember. This road will, when finished, be one of the finest in the world. The whole trip, from Honolulu to the volcano, can now be made with ease and comfort compared to former times.

G. O.

## Lee See Will Go To Work.

Lee See, besides being in deep disgrace and bad odor generally, is in jail, which, from Lee's standpoint, is much worse than having a bad reputation.

Lee is the victim of circumstances and an uncontrollable desire to possess certain yellow-legged chickens and sundry articles of jewelry, to wit, one gold watch and chain, of which he possessed himself, unlawfully it is said, and for which little business transaction he was sentenced to two years at hard labor in the district court last Saturday.

The chickens and jewelry were stolen from parties residing at Kalihi, and the heavy sentence inflicted is due to the fact that the police recognize Lee as an old offender.

It was the vogue at one time in Vanice to gild the rolls of bread and oysters on the supper-table. The candies were also coated with gold.

## THE PAINTED POST.

An Ancient Indian Landmark From Which a Town Is Named.

One of the most peculiar names on the map of New York state is that of the village of Painted Post, in Steuben county. Though small, the village is an old one. It was started in 1786 by Samuel Harris, an Indian trader, who found the name ready made in the designation of an old Indian landmark or monument of mysterious origin and significance. It was an oak post 10 or 12 feet in height and about 14 inches in diameter. It was square for four feet or so above the ground and then octagonal to the top.

THE PAINTED POST. Though called the painted post, it had no paint or marks upon it and looked like a simple piece of weather beaten oak. It stood on the bank of the Conchocton river by the side of the trail to Tioga point.

There was at that time an important village of Seneca Indians near the junction of the Conchocton, Canisteo and Tioga rivers, which form the Chemung, and some of them had been among those defeated by Sullivan at Newtown in 1779. The Seneca chief Cornplanter many years afterward said the post was erected to mark the grave of a great chief who had been wounded in that battle and who died on the retreat up the Conchocton, and that it got its name from having been stained with strawberry juice, but Cornplanter would not give the name or tribe of this great chief. A neighborhood legend says that it was Captain Rolland Montour, a half breed, but he is known to have been alive after the post was erected.

In the beginning of the present century the post was dug up and carried off by curiosity hunters. It was afterward returned, but in the meantime the settlers had erected a new one. This lasted 30 years or more, but was gradually chipped to pieces by relic seekers and had to be replaced by the present post, which stands a few rods from the site of the original at the southeast corner of the crossroads of the village. It is about 18 feet high, octagonal in form, is painted red and has the figure of an Indian cut out of sheet iron on the top. It is soon to be superseded by a stone monument and an Indian in bronze.

## GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

An Iowa Republican and a Virginia Democrat.

Frank D. Jackson of Des Moines, the gubernatorial nominee of the Republican state convention of Iowa, was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1854. He graduated from the Iowa state university and adopted the legal profession, but went into politics and was chosen clerk of the state senate in 1881, and in 1884 was elected to the office of secretary of state, serving for six years. Upon the expiration of his third term of office he accepted the presidency of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance company, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the business of that corporation, eschewing all active participation in politics, because, as he expresses it, he could not afford it, having a family to support. His family consists of a wife and four children, all boys.

In the Old Dominion, Congressman Charles T. O'Ferrall, who is the nominee of the Democrats for the governor-



F. D. JACKSON. C. T. O'FERRALL.

ship, has had a varied and interesting career. He was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1840. When but 15 years old, he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of clerk of the Morgan county court occasioned by the death of his father, and two years later he was elected to the same position for a term of six years. He enlisted as a private in the Confederate cavalry in 1861 and was colonel in charge of all the cavalry in the Shenandoah valley when the war closed. He was wounded many times in battle and was once reported dead and had the rare pleasure of reading many flattering obituary notices published about himself.

When the war was over, he studied law and practiced at Harrisonburg. He was sent to the state legislature in 1871, and elected county judge of Rockingham three years later. In 1882 he was seated in the house of representatives after a contest and has retained his membership there ever since, being re-elected five times. He is a great personal friend of Speaker Crisp, and was made chairman of the elections committee in the Fifty-second congress.

## National Flowers.

Some of the flower badges of nations are as follows: Athens, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, flower-de-luce (lily); Florence, gladiolus (lily); Germany, corn flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Spain, mimosa; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek leaf.

## The Greatest Natural Bridge.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the natural bridge over Cedar creek in Virginia. It extends across a chasm 80 feet in width and 450 feet in depth, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

All kinds of artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

## Emblems of the Apostles.

The medieval artists, having no idea of the personal appearance of the Saviour's followers, adopted a set of signs, or emblems, for each, which soon became familiar to all. The emblem of Peter was either a large key or two keys crossed, which is readily explained by referring to the words of Christ (Matthew xvi, 19), "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." The emblem of Paul was a sword and a book—the latter to remind the beholder that he was a teacher of men; the former to indicate that he was beheaded with a sword. St. Andrew was usually figured standing by a cross shaped like a letter X, that being the form of the cross upon which legend says he was crucified. The emblem of St. James the Great was either a sword—referring to the fact that he was also beheaded—or a pilgrim's staff, he being a great traveler.

St. John's emblem was a caldron, referring to his experience in the boiling oil. St. Philip's emblem is an enigma. It was a spear and a cross, yet it is known that he was hanged. St. Bartholomew, who was "flayed alive," is represented with a knife and his skin hanging over his arm. Matthew's emblem is a square, supposed to have some reference to Christ's calling. St. Thomas, having been "pierced with a dart," is pictured carrying a spear. The emblem of James the Less was a club, he having been "beaten to death with a fagot." St. Matthias an ax, he having been beheaded. Simon's emblem was a saw. The legend says "he was sawn asunder."—St. Louis Republic.

## A Game Hunter's Last Effort.

M. de Cherville had a dog which had become wholly deaf and almost blind with old age, as well as most helplessly lame with rheumatism. The dog slept almost all the time, but he retained a keen passion for the chase, and it was impossible for his master to get away from the house with a gun on his shoulder without the old dog unless the animal was locked up.

On one occasion when M. de Cherville thought he had eluded the old dog he found when in the field that the faithful creature was limping after him, whining with the pain of moving his old limbs, but keenly on the alert, as well as his eyesight would permit, for game.

Presently the master saw the dog "pointing" at a partridge. De Cherville could not resist the temptation to kill one more bird for the veteran. He fired, the partridge dropped, and the dog, with the one-quarter of an eye which remained to him, hunted it out and brought it to his master.

Bringing the bird at a limping, lumbering gallop, the dog did what he had never done before in the field; he got upon his hind legs, planted his forepaws on De Cherville's shoulders and dropped the bird on his breast. Then the dog fell to the ground, rolled over two or three times and was dead. His last supreme effort in his master's behalf had killed him.—Youth's Companion.

## Gem Peddlers of Ceylon.

I was sitting one afternoon on the beautiful wide veranda of the Galle Face hotel, Colombo, in Ceylon.

A light hand touched my shoulder, and a barefooted Cingalese stood before me. "Would you like to buy some stones?" he asked in his pleasant voice.

These peddlers of gems are very numerous in Ceylon and threaten to become a nuisance to the traveler. They are not allowed to enter the hotels, and I once saw one of them actually beaten out of the Oriental in Colombo. Hence it was that before addressing me my Cingalese friend glanced furtively up and down the long veranda to see that he was unobserved by the minions of the hotel.

He took from beneath his blouse a bundle of white cloth, which he opened, displaying about a pint of rubies, emeralds, moonstones and cat's eyes. As I had nothing to do, I looked through them, after explaining to the sly merchant that I had no intention of buying. The collection must have been worth many thousands of dollars, judging by individual specimens, but apart from his merchandise the barefooted vender, costume and all, might have been assessed at about 5 shillings.—Donahoe's Magazine.

## An Afterthought.

The artist rested against a tree, and the blue-gray smoke gently arose from his pipe and wrapped in its clinging caress the leaves that took its fancy.

He was thinking of his last visit here. "We came here, and I begged that I might put her in my picture. She consented, and soon it was done. But she was the picture. This beauty was a mere background. She had taken possession of the canvas, and all else was secondary to her there."

"And so it was in my life! She was all. She had come. Naught else was of consequence."

"We never met again. Three long years ago. Ah, I wonder did she care a little? Has she quite forgotten that day?" "Ah, well, at least I see the picture everywhere. Still I wish it was something other than cigarettes that it advertised."—L. Brewer in Vogue.

## Persian Feudalities.

Persia has been described as "consisting of two parts—one, a desert with salt; two, a desert without salt." This is rather an exaggeration, but the general appearance of the country is extremely barren. Where irrigation is carried on this wilderness is made to "blossom like a rose." The low houses of Persian cities are built of unburned, unpainted brick and have no windows on the street. They are usually more inviting within than without.—San Francisco Examiner.

The city of Dunkirk, France, intends celebrating next year the centenary of the siege of that city by the Duke of York. A statue of Victory by Lorimer will be unveiled during the fete, which is to last two days.

One of the largest wire cables ever made has been completed by a Liverpool firm. The rope has a continuous length of 4 miles and weighs over 25 tons.



## OAT'S REPORT.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S  
TRIP AROUND HAWAII.A Short Session of the Executive and  
Advisory Councils—The Finance  
Report.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16th.

The executive and advisory councils met at 1:30 this afternoon, President Dole in the chair. The members present were: Ministers King, Damon and Smith, and Councilors Hatch, Allen, Wilder, Waterhouse, Brown, Tenney, Young, Sahr, Nott, Morgan and Bolte.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Minister of Finance Damon then presented his weekly report, as follows:

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR WEEK END-  
ING NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

Current Account Balance—\$120,933 38

## RECEIPTS.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Interior Department.....        | \$ 2,810 00  |
| Customs.....                    | 13,765 00    |
| Fines, Penalties and Costs..... | 1,387 00     |
| Revenue Stamps.....             | 362 30       |
| Water.....                      | 425 00       |
| Post Office.....                | 3,000 00     |
| Brands.....                     | 20 00        |
| Government Realizations.....    | 1,118 46     |
| Taxes.....                      | 786 81       |
| Hilo Water Receipts.....        | 20 25        |
| Sale of Government Bonds.....   | 7,000 00     |
| Sinking Fund.....               | 3,167 50     |
|                                 | \$ 33,842 32 |
|                                 | \$154,775 70 |

## EXPENDITURES.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Judiciary Department.....  | \$ 616 10      |
| Department of Foreign Affairs.....   | 583 32         |
| Interior Department—   |                |
| Bureau of Public Works.....  | 291 20         |
| Water Works.....   | 238 00         |
| Board of Health.....   | 820 40         |
| Miscellaneous—   |                |
| Forests and Nurseries, \$102.20; Repairs to Markets, \$30; Aid to Kapiolani Mat. Home, \$100; Aid to Paradise of the Pacific, \$100..... | 332 20         |
| Finance Department—  |                |
| Salaries, Incidentals, etc.....  | 4,031 38       |
| Interest.....  | 2,890 00       |
| Attorney-general's dep't.....  | 3,389 50       |
| General Expenses Provisional Government.....   | 639 82         |
| Road Tax—To Special Deposit.....   | 182 00         |
| School Tax—To Special Deposit.....   | 204 00         |
| Land Sales.....  | 3,167 50       |
| Expense Placing Loan, 1893.....  | 140 00         |
| Payments under Sec. 2.....   | 110 50         |
| Claim of 123 Japanese laborers at Kekaha (Act 52).....   | 289 05         |
|  | \$ 17,924 87   |
| Current Account Balance.....   | 136,481 84     |
| Loan Fund Account Bal.....   | 368 89         |
|  | \$136,850 73   |
| Outstanding Bonds.....   | \$2,653,200 00 |
| Treasury Notes.....  | 40,000 00      |
| Due Postal Savings Bank and P. M. Gen. Notes.....  | 705,416 95     |
|  | \$3,398,616 95 |
| Less Loan Fund Bal.....  | 368 89         |
| Net Indebtedness.....  | \$3,398,248 06 |

Postal Savings Bank memo: Notices this date of withdrawals maturing in November and December, 1893, and January and February, 1894..... 31,103 00

Cash on hand P. S. bank this day..... 32,169 68

Expenses, Prov. Govt. memo: Exps. Prov. Govt. to date..... 159,954 21

(This amount covers all expenses, including military and items not appropriated by the last Legislature.)

Memo, cash in Treasury: Outstanding Certificates, \$254,000.00.....

Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping, \$25,000.00.....

Cash in Treasury to redeem certificates, \$254,000.00.....

Cash on hand, Postal Savings bank..... 32,169 68

Road Board fund in Treasury..... 58,803 59

School Board fund in Treasury..... 37,885 48

Available cash, as above..... 136,850 73

\$ 260,709 48

While reading the report Mr. Damon took occasion to note that there was a balance to the credit fund, the advances to it from the general revenue having been paid. He also said that it was now the intention to use the excess of receipts over withdrawals of the Postal Savings bank for the postmaster-general's notes, as the latter draw a higher rate of interest.

As soon as Minister Damon had finished reading the finance report, he presented the report of Postmaster-General Oat, who a short time ago returned from a trip around Hawaii, for the purpose of inspecting and inquiring into post offices and

postal facilities there. The report is as follows:

HONOLULU, Nov. 15th, 1893.  
HIS EXCELLENCY S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith, my report of a tour of the island of Hawaii, made for the purpose of examining into the postal service.

Leaving Honolulu on October 13th, I landed the following morning at Kawaihae. The postoffice here is in charge of Mr. Wm. Hookanui, who on arrival of mails from Honolulu dispatches carriers to Waimea, Kukuhaele, Honokaa and Pauilo, on the windward side, and another to Kailua, and along to Kainaliu, on the lee side of the island. Gave him instructions as to the manner of handling mails, keeping accounts, etc.

My next call was at Mahukona, where I found the postal and money order office in charge of Mr. Jno. S. Smith, who keeps his accounts according to instructions from the general office, and carries on the work in an efficient manner. He makes up mail and dispatches same to Kohala, Hamakua ports, Hilo, Kona and Kau, etc.

Proceeding to Kohala, I came to the post and money order office conducted by Miss Low. On investigation found the boxes were kept in excellent order and the office in good shape and run, as far as I could learn, to the satisfaction of the Kohala people. This office has 145 lock boxes, a large number of which are rented.

At Waimea the postal and money order office is cared for by Miss E. W. Lyons who conducts the same in a very efficient way.

At Kukuhaele the postal and money order office is in charge of Mr. W. Horner. It is located on the main road near the road to Waimea. Mr. Horner was absent at the time of my visit, but I met him later on and conversed with him on postal affairs. His office has 14 lock boxes.

Proceeding over to Waipio valley, I visited the postal agency in charge of Mrs. Owanui. She looks after the mail addressed to this place and delivers same. This mail comes by carrier from Kukuhaele, who continues on to Waianu, ten miles distant, which is his terminus.

Reaching Honokaa where the postal and money order office is in charge of Mr. L. P. Lincoln, situated on the main road, I examined his books and found them well kept. Instructed him thoroughly in the manner of conducting his office, and trust that there will be no more complaints from this district, now that he understands fully the regulations. This office has twenty lock boxes.

The next office en route is at Pauilo situated on the main road; does a money order business. Mr. J. R. Ren-ton is the postmaster. On examining books found them in order. This office has no lock boxes at present, but will have soon. After giving usual instructions and obtaining information as to mail carriers, etc. I proceeded on to

Ookala postal and money order office, situated at the plantation office. Mr. W. G. Walker is postmaster; but at the time of my visit he was in Honolulu.

Laupahoehoe postal and money order office was next visited. Mr. E. W. Barnard, postmaster. Found his accounts were kept in good order and Mr. Barnard posted in the details of his office. Has twenty-five lock boxes.

Mr. H. V. Patten conducts the post and money order office at Hakalau. The office is at the Hakalau store on the main road. Examined books and gave the usual instructions, etc.

My next point to reach was Hilo, where Mr. L. Severance is postmaster. The office is near the wharf, in a good, handy location. On examination found the books were kept according to instructions. This office is the largest on Hawaii, and being a central point does a large business. I gathered considerable information about the mail carriers' route, viz: through Puna, Kau and Kona via the volcano road, and the Hamakua routes.

After visiting a couple of days at Hilo, I started on a long ride through Puna to consider the idea of establishing one or more post offices in that district. After consultation with some of the principal residents, and considering their requirements, I have come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to establish a post and money order office at Pohoiki, to commence with, and should it be found necessary in the future, another can be established in some other section of the district.

Leaving Puna I made a trip to Oiaa with a view of looking into postal facilities, and gathered some information which will probably prove beneficial to the residents.

At the volcano house which I next visited Mr. Peter Lee acts as postal agent. There are not many residents in this locality, but having an office here is quite an accommodation to tourists.

Leaving the volcano house I rode to Kau and first visited the post and money order office at Pahala. Mr. T. C. Willis, postmaster. Gave the usual instructions, examined books and found they were kept as ordered by general office.

At Punaluu there is an office at the landing, Wm. Fennel, postmaster. Hilo office was next en route. It is conducted in an efficient manner by Mr. J. C. Searle, postmaster. Gave the usual instructions and proceeded on to

Honoupa, where the postal agency is in the hands of Mr. G. Dawson. Office at warehouse near the landing. The next office to visit was at Naele where there is a post and money order department. Mr. G. S. Patten, postmaster. Found his accounts kept in good order and he quite conversant with the duties of his office.

Waiohinu post and money order office is in charge of Mr. G. Meinicke, postmaster. Gave him full instructions as to the manner of keeping his accounts, putting up mails, etc. This being the terminus of the Kau and Kona routes I gathered considerable valuable information as to mail carriers, etc. This office has twenty lock boxes.

My next stopping place was Hoopuloa, where Mr. J. H. Maele acts as mail agent, calling at the steamer landing on up and down trips. His office is at Miloli, about one mile distant. Gave him instructions about handling mails and proceeded on to the post and money order office at

Hookena, where Mr. T. K. R. Amalu is postmaster. The office is near the landing. Found his accounts kept in good order. Gave him instructions as to the handling of mails, etc. Has twenty lock boxes.

At Kealahou I met the postmaster, Mr. S. H. Davis. His office is about three miles from the Kawaloa landing. Gave him the usual instructions and learned many facts connected with the carriers along the Kona coast.

On the opposite side of Kealahou bay is Napoopoo, where Mr. S. W. Kino acts as mail agent. His office is near the landing. After giving him the usual instructions I proceeded to the next office, at

Keauhou. It is near the landing, in charge of Mrs. G. W. Pillop, postmistress, who conducts it quite satisfactorily to the residents there.

Finally, I reached the post and money order office at Kailua. Mr. J. Kaelemakule, postmaster. Office at store not far from the landing, which is kept very neatly. Has thirty lock boxes. Examined into his manner of keeping accounts and gave him full instructions as to the handling of mails.

In conclusion, I desire to state to your excellency that my visit to the island of Hawaii will no doubt have a beneficial result in the future working of this branch of the public service.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOS. M. OAT,  
Postmaster-General.

Minister Damon also stated that the designs for new stamps of E. W. Holdsworth had been accepted by the postmaster-general, and that the designs had been sent on to New York for engraving. Also, that Mr. Allen, the Hawaiian consul general at New York, would see and correct the proofs of the stamps.

President Dole stated that on recommendation of the council the pardon applied for by the Japanese had been granted, but that the man had died shortly after receiving it, and had had no benefit from the council's action.

Minister Smith then moved to go into special session. Carried.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Talk of Giving Honolulu the  
Go-by.

Mr. Audley Coote, who has taken such an important part in the promotion of the French cable to New Caledonia, left yesterday afternoon for Melbourne, en route for England. He speaks in the highest terms of the cable, and says that the tests made of it show that it is one of the best ever laid. What, however, is of more importance at the present moment, in view of the complications which have arisen through the proposals made by the Canadian representatives who are at the present time engaged in promoting their particular projects, is whether the line is to be continued past New Caledonia, and from what Mr. Coote says, there need be no doubt on that point. The second section will proceed from Gomen, New Caledonia, to Fiji, a distance of 791 miles; the third section is from Fiji to Samoa, 685 miles; the fourth section is from Samoa to Hawaii, via Fanning island, 2417 miles; and the last section, from Hawaii to Vancouver, 2675 miles; and if the cable is finished it will go on to 'Frisco.

Mr. Coote has written a long letter to the premier in which he severely criticises the project of Mr. Sandford Fleming, and enters into details with the view of showing the superiority of the cable which he specifically represents. He describes the rival route as an old scheme, and he avers that it will be utterly impossible to lay down a Pacific cable which does not touch on foreign territory. Samoa, for instance, is under the joint control of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, while at Honolulu the French people have to be consulted. He understands that Mr. Sandford Fleming proposes to leave out Honolulu; but he points out that if this be done there will be a stretch of cable of 3000 miles without a landing point, and at present the longest cable laid has only an extent of 2000 miles. A cable of the former length instead of being economical would entail extra expenditure, owing to a stronger cable having to be provided. Mr. Coote attaches no importance to the talk about the use which might be made of the French cable in time of war, as treaties provide for the protection of such cables. He mentioned also that what the New South Wales government have done is simply to guarantee the payment of a sum of money to the support of the cable. As a matter of fact it is very hypothetical if any of the guarantee will be required, as it is expected that the returns will be sufficient to render it unnecessary to call on the government for any money. According to Mr. Coote, what the New South Wales government have done is to "back a bill" for the company, in return for which they have the right to send their messages over the line free of charge for thirty years. He mentions that as soon as the line was completed he wrote to the premier stating that the cable was now finished, and

that the service was at the service of the government. This privilege, he contends, is a good return for any risk that New South Wales runs in the matter.

Mr. Coote agrees with the position taken up by the government, that this colony is only bound to the first section of the cable, extending from Bundaberg to Gomen, but he adds that, whether the colony decides to assist further or not, it is the intention of the French company to continue the line. Indeed he is now en route to London to make the necessary inquiries as to the construction of the second section of the cable, orders for which have been given, and he expects to see the line laid to Samoa in about eighteen months.

It is reported that the United States are anxious that the company shall make its terminal point at San Francisco, overtures having already been made in that direction by a leading telegraph company in the States. The French company prefer to go via Vancouver, so that the line might go through British territory. If, however, there is any opposition to the cable being landed at Vancouver by the Canadian government, the French company will probably accept the overtures made by the American company. Mr. Coote expects to be back in Australia in about five months time.—*Sydney Herald*, Oct. 24.

## BENSON SMITH &amp; CO

JORDING AND MANUFACTURING

## PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF:

## Pure Drugs.

## CHEMICALS.

## Medicinal Preparations,

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## PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

## The Hawaiian Newspapers

DAILY AND WEEKLY

## KUOKOA

With a combined Circulation of

## 4,800 COPIES

Furnish the best medium for advertising in the Hawaiian language, and are the only recognized leading Journals.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office of the

Hawaiian Gazette Co.,

46 MERCHANT STREET,

Honolulu.

PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

Contents for October.

Adjourned Annual Meeting.  
A Cheap Sprayer.  
Calumet Field Experiments.  
Sugar Prospects.  
White's Fibre Machine.  
Oil for Machinery—Is it Necessary?  
Field Experiments with Sugarcane on Calumet Plantation, Patterson, La.  
Electricity in Clarification.  
Is Diffusion the Process of the future?  
The Silver Question.  
A National Irrigation Convention.  
The Vedalia's First Cousin.  
The Perfect Horse.  
Complete Consumption of Coal.  
The Vedalia Cardinalis.  
Cane Cutting with White Labor in Queensland.  
Shall We Grow Tobacco?  
Thriving on Hemp.  
Don'ts for Engineers.

## Insurance Notices.

The Liverpool and London and Globe  
INSURANCE CO

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Assets.....      | \$ 40,030,000 |
| Net Income.....  | 9,079,000     |
| Claims Paid..... | 112,549,000   |

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

Bishop &amp; Co.

## TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,  
—OF HAMBURG—

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks..... | 4,000,000               |
| Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....        | 101,650,000             |
| Total.....                                       | Reichsmarks 107,650,000 |

## NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,  
—OF HAMBURG—

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks..... | 8,821,000              |
| Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....     | 55,000,000             |
| Total.....                                    | Reichsmarks 63,821,000 |

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. —H. HACKBELD & CO., 1356 ly

## W. H. RICE,

## STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

## Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion..... Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

## Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

## Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

## 2 PURE BRED

## HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

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

All communications to be addressed to 1393-ly W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kauai.

## Metropolitan Market

King Street.

## Choicest Meats:

—FROM—

## Finest Herds.

## G. J. WALLER, Prop.

## FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

## SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

## Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1392 q

## BEAVER SALOON

A. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine.

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

## Tobaccos,

## Cigars, Pipes and

## Smoker's Sundries

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

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

## Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where so the public can participate. 1392-q

## Lost or Stolen.

A COLUMBIA BICYCLE. UPON return to this office, with proper identification, a reward of \$20 will be given. GEO. H. PARIS.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month

## Foreign Advertisements.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
12 & 13 The Albion,  
LIVERPOOL. 1356 ly

## Only "Pebble" Establishment



## Muller's Optical Depot

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

Specialty 35 Years.

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1356 ly

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.,

AGENTS FOR

## FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

## INSURANCE

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

## Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., Agents

ly

## MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS.

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelma of Magdeburg, Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

1373-ly

## HAMBURG - - - BREMEN



## HARRISON SHOT.

## CHICAGO'S MAYOR MURDERED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Closing of the World's Fair—Brazilian War Vessel Sunk and 500 Lives Lost—War in Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A sensation has been caused in Chicago by the



CARTER H. HARRISON.

assassination of Carter Harrison, the Mayor of that city. He was shot by a man whose name is unknown, and who succeeded in effecting his escape.

## The Sherman Act Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Silver Repeal Bill has passed the Senate by 43 to 32.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Times says the victory of the anti-silver men in the Senate is entirely due to President Cleveland's firmness and courage. The Standard expects the President's next step will be to bring about an immediate reduction of the tariff.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Brokers expect that a serious fall in silver will be the first result of the passing of the Silver Repeal Bill in America, and that afterwards there will be a rise in America, and subsequently a rise in price.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Sherman Repeal Act was passed after a continual sitting of 14 days and 61 days' debate. There were many bitter scenes, especially towards the close of the debate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Sherman Silver Act Repeal Bill is now law.

## The Matabele War In South Africa.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 2.—News has been received of a crushing and decisive defeat of the Matabeles.

They were mowed down in large numbers by an unceasing fire of breech-loaders, but, nothing daunted, renewed the attack on Saturday, when the column had reached within ten miles of Bulawayo.

The Maxim guns made terrible havoc in the crowded masses of men, and after a severe struggle the Matabeles showed signs of giving way under a continued shower of bullets.

Seizing this opportunity, Forbes ordered a general charge, and the dispirited natives gave way before the shock, and were completely routed.

The enemy retreated to Bulawayo, but, without giving them time to rally, the combined columns attacked and captured the King's kraal.

Forbes' loss was only slight, but no less than 3000 Matabeles were left dead on the field.

Many kraals were burnt, and nothing further was done till the battles on Friday and Saturday, on the 31st, when 5600 Matabeles made a final effort to storm the Company's laager.

The natives swept the Company's pickets backward, till they encountered the combined fire of the Maxim guns and repeating rifles.

The enemy found it impossible to withstand the fusillade, and the impi broke and fled to the bush, leaving behind them 500 killed and wounded.

The action took place 35 miles from Bulawayo, and broken ground seriously hampered the company's forces in following up the Matabeles.

The company's loss was one killed and seven wounded.

The Cape Government demand that Mr. Cecil Rhodes shall be permitted to settle the Matabele question, subject to the approval of the Imperial Government, and emphatically protest against Lord Ripon interfering in the meantime.

## President Cleveland's Life In Danger.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Owing to prevalence of homicidal mania, and the death of the Mayor of Chicago, detectives are guarding President Cleveland, and the precautions at White House have been increased.

## Chicago Exhibition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The World's Exposition has closed. The total number of visitors during the six months it was open was twenty millions. The statement of accounts in connection with the World's Fair shows a debit balance of two and a-half million dollars. The stockholders will probably be reimbursed half the capital invested.

## The Victoria Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Admiralty, in a minute referring to the loss of H. M.'s Victoria, declares that the principle governing the construction of that vessel was good, and that she would not have gone down if the bulk-heads had been closed. The fact of the ship turning turtle was due to an inrush of water in the forward battery.

The Admiralty has censured Captain Charles Johnstone of H. M.'s Camperdown for his slowness in executing orders during collision with H. M.'s Victoria.

## Railway Disaster.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Owing to a drawbridge being open on the Portland-Oregon railway, an electric car fell into a river and twenty-five persons were drowned.

## The British Navy.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sir K. Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, states that Great Britain is about to build three warships which are unequalled in the world.

## The Vancouver Service.

SYDNEY, Nov. 1.—Sir George Dibbs states that the Canadian steamers will call at Fiji in future.

## Will Prevent a Monarchy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—President Peixoto is negotiating for the purchase of Messrs. Yarrow's entire stock of torpedoes. He announces that the Secretary of the United States has promised to prevent the re-establishment of the monarchy.

## Deportation of Mataafa.

SYDNEY, Oct. 27.—H. M. S. Katoomba arrived from Samoa today. She reports everything quiet at the group. A dispatch was received containing instructions for the deportation of Mataafa to the Marshall Islands, and the German warship Sperber has been appointed to convey him thither, the islands being under German protectorate.

## The Pacific Cable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The general opinion in business circles in New York and Washington is that the United States ought to encourage the laying of a cable between California, Hawaii and Japan.

## A Decision Reversed.

HONGKONG, Oct. 26.—The superior court of Shanghai has reversed the decision of the Japanese court in the case in which the P. and O. Company claimed damages in connection with a collision between their steamer Ravenna and the Japanese dispatch boat Christina, in November last, and has allowed the company costs. The decision of the Japanese court was against the company.

## To Call Here.

It is reported that the French cruiser Duguay Trouin is under instructions to proceed from Noumea to Sydney and Auckland, thence on to Honolulu, about the end of this month. —Auckland Herald, October 21.

## Wives For Peers.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A man named Howard, who pretended to be an Australian merchant, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to swindle a number of members of the nobility. He forwarded letters offering to supply them with wives. Many peers answered, inquiring about Australian heiresses.

## Miscellaneous.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 27.—Owing to the outbreak of small-pox in New South Wales, all vessels arriving from Sydney are to be inspected by the health officers.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 27.—The legislative assembly has passed a bill prohibiting the use of opium except under medical direction, and forbidding the growth of poppies under heavy penalties.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 1.—The insurgent cruiser Republica rammed a loyalist transport vessel proceeding to Santos. Five hundred out of eleven hundred on board were drowned. The loyalist ship fired on the insurgent vessel, killing forty of the crew. The Brazilian government is organizing a strong

fleet in New York and has purchased six American steamers, which are to be converted into cruisers, and has also purchased stores costing three million dollars. It is believed likely that the auxiliary fleet will entrap Admiral Mello in Rio. A balloon is waiting at Santo Catherina to drop explosives on the insurgent warships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Cleveland is accused of selling the position of Secretary to the United States Embassy in London for £10,000 to a political friend of the Government.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The National Observer considers that the establishment of reciprocity between Canada and the Australian colonies would be admired as a counterpoise to the McKinley tariff.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The Russian and French fleets, jointly, are visiting the Spanish ports.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—At the municipal elections in England the Unionists gained 17 seats, the Liberals 34, and the Labor party 10.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Owing to the Senate's amendments in favor of bi-metalism, a Repeal Bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives directly.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Taaffe, and is conferring with the leaders of the party as to the formation of a new Cabinet.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The Emperor announces that no internal crisis or increased expenditure will alienate his support of the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Standard's American correspondent wires that the United States intend to increase the fleet in Rio de Janeiro, in order to prevent any interference in Brazilian affairs by European powers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Peixoto, of Brazil, is negotiating to acquire three new American warships.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In view of the fact that 200,000 of the unemployed are dependent upon charitable institutions for subsistence, the Anglican and Catholic churches propose that the public and the government should each contribute £100,000 for the purpose of providing work.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—Prince Ferdinand of Courtois, is missing at Melilla.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—By a fire in a mosque at Damascus damage to the extent of half a million pounds sterling was done.

Several houses have been destroyed at Merida and Badajoz in Spain, and many people injured by dynamite, the outrages being committed in connection with the revolutionary movement at present rapidly spreading.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—France concedes Russia the right of using any of the French naval stations in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—President Carnot has decided to seek re-election.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The death is announced of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, who resigned the premiership of the Dominion in November last owing to ill-health. He was 72 years of age.

SYDNEY, Oct. 28.—The premiers of New South Wales and Victoria are willing to hold a conference, as suggested by the Canadian minister for trade and commerce, in connection with the construction of a Pacific cable. Sir George Dibbs states that the same conference could be availed of to discuss a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31.—As there is some probability that the Conference on the question of the Pacific cable will not be held before Mr. Bowen returns to Canada, Mr. Patterson, Premier of Victoria, has adopted Mr. Bowen's suggestion that the Australian colonies should send representatives to Canada early next year to discuss the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Sir John Pender (chairman), in referring to the cable recently laid between Queensland and New Caledonia, said it would probably remain a local line, in view of the opposition to it by England and the colonies.

## Not Smoking Nor Walking.

An Irishman, soiled with the grime of labor, boarded a car at the corner of Sherbourne and King streets the other morning. He sat down in the third seat from the trailer, and puffing vigorously at a murky dhudeen from which no smoke issued.

"You can't sit here," said conductor Burton; "you are smokin'."

"Indade and I'm not."

"Well, your pipe's in your mouth."

"Troth, an' me fate are in me boots, but O'im not walkin'."

The conductor went back to his perch in the rear, and forgot to collect the Irishman's fare.—Toronto Empire.

## SUGAR MILL BURNED.

## ATTACK ON A LUNA WITH A PICKAXE.

A Six-Horse Runaway—Other Late News From Our Hamakua Correspondent.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Nov. 16.—On Wednesday at 2 A. M., the Kukuihaele mill was nearly consumed by a fire which human force and skill was at a fault to know how to extinguish. The loss is very heavy, being estimated at several thousand dollars.

Deputy Sheriff Moanauhi went there early Wednesday to investigate into the cause of the fire, but to date no clew has been found as to what caused the flames.

Last Tuesday a Japanese laborer at Oukala had an altercation with the Portuguese overseer, which resulted in the Japanese lodging the point of his pick-axe into the luna's right knee; the Japanese was arrested that same day, and is awaiting trial at the Honokaa court house.

A well is being bored in Hamakua plantation near the mill, at an elevation of 556 feet above the sea level.

Mr. A. Moore, wife, child and Miss Barnes, a Californian surgeon, were the arrivals per last week's Claudine.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the Honolulu dentist, and Mr. Benson, the piano tuner, are in town, bound to Hilo.

Another case of scarlet fever is reported in Hilo.

Saturday last a Japanese laborer in Paauhau met with an accident which resulted in the amputation of his leg, which was performed by three Japanese physicians; the work took them forty-seven minutes to perform. Miss Barnes, the surgeon, saw the operation performed, and declared it to have been very neatly done.

The steamer Hawaii brought news of the Miowera being afloat again; Hamakuans were glad.

Mrs. R. T. Rickard is not worse nor better, nor has she yet recovered speech. She can move her paralyzed hand a little.

Another runaway occurred last Monday, but this time it had a driver to handle the reins. George Kaiser with his team of six presented a sight which recalled to mind Buffalo Bill going the Duke a shake up. Luckily nobody was hurt, and no damage done.

Fred. S. Clinton arrived the other day from Hilo. While there he lost his fine white mare from an attack of colic.

Kinau's mail via Kawaihae and Waimea arrived at 8:30 A. M. and Waialeale an hour later. She leaves immediately with the news of the fire at Kukuihaele, and thus necessitates these notes being closed.

From Messrs. Schaefer & Co., agents for the Kukuihaele plantation, we learn that the fire originated in the boiler house, and that the machinery has not been seriously damaged. The loss is estimated at four or five thousand dollars. The steamer Waialeale was despatched again yesterday, with lumber to replace the burnt building, and there is a fair prospect that the mill will be at work again in two weeks.

## Ships of the Future.

A naval architect of some celebrity has given it as his opinion that steam as a motive power in vessels will be superseded by electricity. The world was beginning to see the first movements of the mightiest force known. To a nation of shipbuilders that new force would revolutionize methods of commerce, and bring in as realities what they had scarcely dreamt of. The vessels to be built when that new force was fully harnessed for their use would be leviathans, to which the present greyhounds of the Atlantic would be as the canoes of the South Sea savage to an ocean liner of today. No docks would be large enough to hold them, but they would have attendant fleets to ply between them and the shore. Their dimensions would preclude forever the possibility of sea-sickness in the wildest weather; their decks would be intersected by great avenues, along whose breadth would ply the traffic of a city. The prison-like

cells now dignified by the name of staterooms would be replaced by the spacious apartments of vast hotels, and the Atlantic would become a mere ferry; the old world and the new would be joined by a floating city of the sea.—Ex.

## NOT MUCH DAMAGE.

## The Divers Report the Hull of the Miowera in Fair Condition.

The Lougee brothers spent most of their time under water Tuesday, examining the hull of the Miowera, to ascertain what was needed in the way of repairs to that well-known vessel.

Their heavy diving suits, rope ladder and all the apparatus needed for their submarine work was taken out early in the morning, and about 9:30 o'clock they descended the vessel's side and started on their work.

They found that the ship was leaking very little, and that the only damage done to the hull was that some of the plates on both sides were dented by the hard bumping on the reef. Altogether, the damage done is not nearly as great as might be expected from the hard times that the steamer has seen. The divers will go down again today and continue their investigations.

## One Man's Opinion.

The following was handed in to this office Thursday afternoon as the opinion of the writer, a prominent man in politics and business in Honolulu, on Cleveland's reported dispatch:

"I'll believe it when I believe that the president has danced a jig on the American flag in front of the White House, and when I know it to be true, I'll be ashamed to tell my own children, or call myself an American."

## Official Calls.

A number of official calls were made on the Philadelphia Thursday. President Dole, Attorney-General Smith, Colonel Soper and Major Potter composed one party. M. Vizzavona, French commissioner and M. Fujii, Japanese commissioner, also called. The usual salutes were accorded each distinguished visitor as he left the ship.



Clifford Blackman

## A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes. I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla because of the wonderful good it did my son." ANNIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance. HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO., 3336 WHOLESALE AGENTS.

## TO PLANTATION MANAGERS

—AND—

## OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK

Just received Ex late arrivals from Bremen large consignment of

## ROCK SALT,

especially adapted for Live Stock, and which can be had in quantities to suit at extremely low prices.

## UNION FEED CO. L'D.

1503-4

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

## Telegram From Washington Gives a New Dodge of the President.

As President Cleveland can act, in Hawaiian matters, only by authority of Congress, it remains to be seen how far Congress will sustain him in the proposed restoration of the monarchy. As the telegram comes via London, it may not be strictly correct, but we give it as received.

The following is clipped from the New Zealand Herald of Nov. 4.

## America and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Cleveland is drafting a message to Congress in favor of restoring the monarchy in Hawaii.

## New Advertisements

## Assignment Notice.

MRS. JOHN GRUNWALD OF HANA, Maui, having made an assignment to me of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having any claims against said John Grunwald are hereby requested to present the same to me at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu within two months from date, or they will be forever barred.

J. F. HACKFELD, Assignee of John Grunwald. Honolulu, November 13, 1893. 3535 1506-31.

H. F. Wichman,

Jeweler!

Manufacturer and Importer

Fine Watches,

DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS,

SILVERWARE

99 Fort St.

HONOLULU, H.M.

P. O. Box 342.

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE

take notice that the fine

SHIP HALEN BREWER

NEWELL, Master,

Will positively sail on OCTOBER 15th.

For further particulars apply to

C. BREWER &amp; CO.

Choice Carrier Birds.

A FLOCK OF SIXTEEN

homing Pigeons for sale. Six of

them are imported birds, the

balance were bred here. Inquire at

GAZETTE OFFICE. 3468-01 1494-21



