PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

TERMS: FIFTY CENTS A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

VOL II. HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MONDAY EVENING JANUARY 22, 1894 NO 252

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

S. B. Dole, President of the Proivsional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.
S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance.
W. O. Smith, Attorney-General.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

F. M. Hatch, Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Island.
Cecil Brown, E. D. Tenney,
John Nott, C. Bolte,
John Ena, W. F. Allen,
James F. Morgan, Henry Waterhouse,
Ed. Suhr, A. Young,
J. P. Mendonca, W. C. Wilder,
John Emmeluth,
C. T. Rodgers, Secretary Executive and Advisory Councils.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice.
Hon. R. F. Rickerton, First Associate Justice.
Hon. W. E. Frear, Second Associate Justice.
Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.
George Lucas, First Deputy Clerk.
C. F. Peterson, Second Deputy Clerk.
J. Walter Jones, Stenographer.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First Circuit: H. E. Cooper, W. A. Whiting, Oahu.
Second Circuit: Maui, A. N. Kepoikai.
Third and Fourth Circuits: Hawaii S. L. Austin.
Fifth Circuit: Kauai, J. Hardy.
Offices and Court-room in Government Building, King Street. Sitting in Honolulu: First Monday in February, May, August and November.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Office in Government Building, King Street.
His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Geo. C. Potter, Chief Clerk.
W. Horace Wright, Clerk.
Lionel Hart, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office in Government Building, King Street.
His Excellency J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.
Chief Clerk, John A. Hassinger.
Assistant Clerks, James H. Boyd, M. K. Keohokalole, James Aholo, Stephen Mahaulu, George C. Ross, Edward S. Boyd.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Surveyor-General, W. D. Alexander.
Supt. Public Works, W. E. Rowell.
Supt. Water Works, Andrew Brown.
Inspector Electric Lights, John Cassidy.
Registrar of Conveyances, T. G. Thrum.
Road Supervisor, Honolulu, W. H. Cummings.
Chief Engineer Fire Dept., J. H. Hunt.
Supt. Insane Asylum, Dr. A. McWayne.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

President ex-officio, His Excellency J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.
Members: W. G. Irwin, A. Jaeger, A. Herbert and John Ena.
Commissioner of Agriculture and ex officio Secretary of the Board: Joseph Marsden.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Minister of Finance, His Excellency S. M. Damon.
Auditor-General, George S. Ross.
Registrar of Accounts, W. G. Ashley.
Collector-General of Customs, J. B. Castle.
Tax Assessor, Oahu, Jonathan Shaw.
Deputy Assessor, W. C. Weedon.
Postmaster-General, J. M. Oat.

CUSTOMS BUREAU.

Office, Custom House, Esplanade, Fort St.
Collector-General, J. B. Castle.
Deputy-Collector, F. B. McStocker.
Harbor Master, Captain A. Fuller.
Port Surveyor, M. N. Sanders.
Storekeeper, Geo. C. Stratemeyer.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Office in Government Building, King St.
Attorney-General, W. O. Smith.
Deputy Attorney-General, G. K. Wilder.
Clerk, J. M. Kea.
Marshal, E. G. Hitchcock.
Clerk to Marshal, H. M. Dow.
Deputy Marshal, Arthur M. Brown.
Jailor Oahu Prison, James A. Low.
Prison Physician, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Office, Department of Interior, Government Building, King Street.
President, His Excellency, J. A. King.
Members of the Board of Immigration: J. B. Atherton, Jas. B. Castle, A. S. Cleghorn, James G. Spencer, Mark P. Robinson.
Secretary, Wray Taylor.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office in grounds of Government Building, corner of Miliani and Queen Streets.
Members: Dr. Day, Dr. Miner, Dr. Andrews, J. H. Waterhouse, Jr., John Ena, Theodore E. Lansing and Attorney-General Smith.
President, Hon. W. O. Smith.
Secretary, Chas. Wilcox.
Executive Officer, C. B. Reynolds.
Agent Board of Health, J. D. McVeigh.
Inspector and Manager of Garbage Service, L. L. La Pierre.
Inspector, G. W. C. Jones.
Port Physician, Dr. G. P. Andrews.
Dispensary, Dr. Henry W. Howard.
Leper Settlement, Dr. R. K. Oliver.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Office, Government Building, King Street.
President, Hon. C. R. Bishop.
Secretary, W. James Smith.
Inspector of Schools, A. T. Atkinson.

BOARD OF CROWN LAND COMMISSIONERS.

A. King, Minister of the Interior W. O. Smith, Attorney-general and C. P. Iaukea. Office in Judiciary Building.

DISTRICT COURT.

Police Station Building, Merchant Street.
A. G. M. Robertson, Magistrate.
James Thompson, Clerk.

POSTOFFICE BUREAU.

Postmaster-General, J. Mort Oat.
Secretary, John G. Rothwell.
Sup't Postal Savings Bank, E. H. Wodehouse.
Money Order Department, F. B. Oat.
General Delivery, L. T. Kenake.
Registry Department, G. L. Desha.
Clerks: J. D. Holt, R. A. Dexter, S. L. Kekumano, F. B. Angus, J. H. Nui, Henry Kala, John Hiram, K. Narita, M. Figueroda.

THE TWINKLING STARS.

How Far Are They Away and Then What Lies Beyond?

Of the 100,000,000 or more stars which are visible with astronomical instruments, the distances from the earth of only a very few have been measured with even an approximation to accuracy. Most of the stars appear to be so far away that the change in their apparent place caused by viewing them from opposite sides of the earth's orbit—and that orbit is about 185,000,000 miles across—is so slight that it escapes certain detection. Only about 20 stars have thus far yielded definite results in the attempt to measure their distances, and even those results are too often exceedingly conflicting and uncertain. The nearest star thus far discovered is one of the first magnitude, not visible from the United States or Europe. It is the star called Alpha in the constellation of the Centaur in the southern hemisphere of the heavens.

The distance of this star appears to be something like 20,000,000,000,000 miles, or about 215,000 times as great as the distance of the sun from the earth.

The next nearest star, as far as known, is a little sixth magnitude twinkler, barely visible to the naked eye, in the constellation of Cygnus, popularly called the northern cross. The distance of this star, which is known to astronomers as 61 Cygni, is variously estimated at from 40,000,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000,000 miles, or two or three times that of the bright star in the Centaur.

The brightness of the stars, as we see them, is, then, no measure of their comparative distance. A very bright star may be much more distant than a very faint one, the difference in brilliance being due to the greater magnitude of the more distant star. Sirius, or the dog star, for instance, which scintillates so splendidly in the winter sky, is more distant than the little star 61 Cygni, the latter being in fact a very much smaller sun than ours, while Sirius is a far larger one.

It thus appears that, while the efforts to measure the distance of the stars have not been very successful, yet they have resulted in giving us a wonderful insight into the arrangement of the universe of suns in the midst of which we dwell. They have proved that large stars and small stars are scattered through space at various distances from one another and from us; that the dimensions of the blazing bodies which we call stars, or suns, vary to an enormous extent, and that our own sun, great, glorious and overpowering as it seems to us, really belongs to a quite inferior rank.

But it is possible that before many years our knowledge of the distances of the stars may be greatly extended. Spectroscopic investigation in the case of binary stars, as those are called which circle in pairs around their common center of gravity, is beginning to help us a little in this direction.

Recently, for instance, Mr. G. W. Colles, Jr., has calculated, from the results of such investigation, the mean distance of 95 stars situated in the northern hemisphere of the heavens, and he finds it equal to the distance which light would travel in about 150 years. That distance is not less than 870,000,000,000,000 miles, or more than 43 times as great as the distance of the nearest known star, Alpha Centauri.

Yet, enormous as such a distance is, it is nearly certain that the average distance of all the stars composing the visible universe is still greater. And here and there the starry heavens, even in their richest regions, present black and apparently empty spaces through which we seem to look out from the bounds of the visible universe into fathomless depths beyond.

But is there any thoughtful mind which can avoid asking itself the question, "What lies beyond? When we come to the outermost star of the universe, what then?" That is a question which even astronomy, with all its marvelous wealth of discovery and achievement, cannot answer—at least not yet.—Youth's Companion.

Remarkable Memory.

There is a man in the senate wing of the capitol who has no system, who has never made a study of the memory, who does not confess to even a remote interest in mnemonics—who can give the professors of "memory system" a double discount and beat them at their own game. And his specialty is the most difficult feature of mnemonics—memorizing figures.

You can ask Amzi Smith for appropriation bills or tariff bills or bills of any other kind; for bills of this congress, or of the last congress, or of the congress of 10 years ago, and you will be pretty sure to get a quick and accurate answer. If you give him a particularly puzzling problem, he will rest his forehead on his finger and his elbow on his desk for a minute. Then the little wheels will go round somewhere out of sight, and presently he will look up at you with: "Let me see. That was in the Fortieth congress, first session, I believe, and the number is—is—2,872." Then he will go back among the files and burrow for a time, and presently he will come out again, smiling and holding the bill that you asked for in his hand.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Time For Everything.

An old French shoemaker who boasted that nothing could frighten him was put to the test by two young men. One of them pretended to be dead, and the other, going to the shoemaker, induced him to sit up with the supposed corpse. The shoemaker was in a hurry with some work he had promised to have completed the next morning, so he took his tools and leather and began working beside the corpse. About 12 o'clock at night a cup of black coffee was brought him to keep him awake. He drank it and resumed his work. About 1 o'clock, the coffee having exhilarated him, and forgetting that he was in the presence of death, he commenced singing a lively tune, keeping time with his hammer. Suddenly the corpse arose and exclaimed in a hollow voice, "When a man is in the presence of death, he should not sing." The shoemaker started, then suddenly dealt the corpse a blow on the head with his hammer, saying, "When a man's a corpse, he should never speak."—Washington Post.

An Old English Burial.

At Exford, near Minehead, England, it was formerly the custom for burials always to take place on a Sunday when possible, the burial service being dovetailed into the usual afternoon service. The corpse, being brought into the church, was placed in front of the reading desk and remained there during the service; the funeral psalms were read instead of the psalms for the day, and the funeral lesson instead of the second lesson. The burial service was concluded after the sermon, and the entire congregation would generally remain to the end. The custom appears to have fallen into disuse about 80 years ago.—Westminster Gazette.

No Hung Juries In Germany.

In Germany, when the vote of the jury stands 6 against 6, the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of 7 against 5 leaves the decision to the court, and in a vote of 8 against 4 the prisoner is convicted.

Stanley's Death Roll.

The death of Surgeon Parke removes another from the diminishing roll of the survivors of the Emin relief expedition. Now only four remain of the nine Europeans who started with Mr. Stanley.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE HAWAIIAN STAR NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Ltd.

WALTER G. SMITH, Managing Editor.
GEORGE MANSON, - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Year in Advance, - - - - $9.00
Per Month in Advance, - - - - .50
Foreign, per Year in Advance, - - 10.00

ADVERTISING RATES:
Rates for transient and regular advertising can be obtained at the publication office. To secure prompt insertion all advertisements must be delivered at the Business Office before 1 p. m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1894.

WHAT OF THE EX-QUEEN?

The news of Saturday ought to convince the ex-Queen that the restoration cause will have no more aid from the United States Government. Manifestly Mr. Cleveland is trying to get out of the trouble which his folly has led him into and he is having the help of the Democrats in Congress. All hands want to rescue him and his party by making either Gresham, Blount or Willis a scapegoat and turning a very broad back upon the Hawaiian monarchical program which one or the other, or all of these "diplomats" may be charged with having misled the Government into agreeing with.

It must also appear to Mrs. Dominis that she can expect no aid from European powers. In the way of that stands the impenetrable wall of the Monroe doctrine. Nor can she look for armed assistance from her own party for reasons which the past military history and present military status of the group sufficiently attest.

What then of the Queen's future? Politically it is black. Financially, since her total holdings were mortgaged for a comparatively small sum, it is of the same hue. As we sum things up, the late sovereign has but one available asset—the privilege she has to abdicate all claims or pretence of claims upon Hawaiian power and authority to the Provisional Government. We are inclined to think that such a privilege would be worth money to her, because her elimination from the political problems here would be a thing of value to the business and public interests of the islands.

This is a hint which the private interests of Mrs. Dominis should lead her to take with all seriousness. She connot afford to lose time in getting her official pretensions out of the way of peaceful Hawaiian progress, if by so doing she can obtain reasonable provision for her future support.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE

The argument for the increase of the Advisory Council to a membership of twenty-four is one which has to do with the preservation of the party peace. The knowledge that ten out of fourteen seats in the legislative branch of the Government are held by men who represent a single factor of corporate wealth is a fruitful source of popular discontent. The common people do not like it. As they have their living to make in this country, and as it is their numbers which hold the Provisional Government in power, they feel that they have the right to be represented in their own way. To them the spectacle of one comfortable gentleman whom circumstances take out of the Council, rising to his feet and naming another comfortable gentleman in the same line of business to fill his place has become insufferable. It savors too much of the close corporation. To perpetuate such a custom and to solidify the Advisory body in its present exclusive form appears to the Annexation rank and file, and to the STAR, as the poorest of all the poor politics which have marked the corporate administration of Hawaii from 1887 down to the present day.

It may be urged by some of the friends of star-chamber government that no way is now provided in the fundamental law to increase Advisory Council membership, which was limited in the revolutionary proclamation to fourteen. We grant this plea, but would observe that when the law comes to be amended so that an extra Minister is given to the Executive Council, it may be amended further to the end that more names may be put on the role of the legislative body. It is then that the people want a chance to get in.

Now as to methods. It was proposed in this paper last Friday that a mass meeting should be called to elect ten Councilmen. A condition precedent, of course, would have to be the action of the Council in making room for them. We are advised, however, by a high official who is in sympathy with the new movement, that instead of holding an election by mass meeting, which would be irregular, a better plan would be to nominate at such a gathering and let the Council ratify. It was his belief that the Council would acquiesce in the proceedings. If so, the nominating system would be satisfactory.

There is an excellent chance for the Government, by adopting the course outlined above, to popularize itself greatly and we believe needfully. The time has been when a few wealthy men could get together in a back office and settle the destiny of Hawaii. They did so, in 1887, with disastrous results to the republican and annexationist cause. They have done so since in back offices and Council chambers with effects which certainly are not auspicious; but that they will be encouraged to do so longer the growing Americanism in this group does not attest. The people now ask to be heard in their own behalf. If the party supporting the Government is expected to stand unbroken until annexation shall come to pass its legislative and political will must have a chance to operate upon Hawaiian law and policy. Its numbers, their intelligence and its loyalty entitle it to speak in the highest councils of the commonwealth.

OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

An insidious item in the morning paper contains the yarn that John Bowler, upon the failure of restoration, intends to join the American League. As Mr. Bowler is a Royalist, bred in the bone and tattooed in the flesh, his admission to the League would mean that that body had principles which he approves of or objects hostile to the Provisional Government for which he would be pleased to work. Perhaps the wish to spread such a mistaken idea among the people is the real reason why the Bowler item was published. We can imagine no other, for it is not true that the League has ever, directly or by implication, encouraged him or his fellows to suppose that they could join it.

It is well to remind the public, or such portion of it as may have been misled by the *Advertiser's* item, that the League was formed to resist any scheme of compromise with royalty at a time when it was said that proposals of that sort were being made to Paul Neumann and one of the Macfarlanes. Since then its further purpose has been to give the Government moral and physical support and to see that the interests of the common people, particularly those of American birth or descent, are properly cared for and represented in the departments of the Government. So far it has resisted all the blandishments, not only of those who might like to use it against the party in power, but of those who would be pleased to get its control that they may restrain the application of its legitimate influence upon public policy. We are in duty bound to say that this resistance bids fair to be continuous and effective and that Mr. Bowler, should he seek to join the League, would be one of an already numerous list of victims.

No one need fear that the League means to create a split in the Provisional party. Far from it. The only men who could threaten such a catastrophe are the few bad advisers of the Government who hope to make its Executive, Advisory and clerical branches the exclusive and select possession of an intrenched priveleged class.

The *Advertiser* asked a pertinent question the other day: "Has the ex-Queen paid her taxes?" The STAR tried to find out when personal taxes were due, but to no avail. It is a question that might be asked with great propriety in the Council.

THE American papers are running over with caricatures of Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, but none of them are so funny as Nordhoff's pathetic appeal to ex-President Harrison, through the New York *Herald*, to indorse it.

IF little Mills suits Willis that is one more reason why Willis should not suit the Provisional Government.

IF a certain European diplomat on this soil should get his passport we hope nobody would go and stop it.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. Cleveland has expressed to Congress his disapproval of the project entertained by the Government of the United States, last winter, for the annexation of "islands of the sea more than 2000 miles removed from our nearest coast." He has not called attention, however, to the fact that as long ago as the year 1854 the United States endeavored to annex islands situated at that distance, in a word the selfsame Hawaiian archipelago that has now been offered to us again. That effort was made, too, by a genuine Democratic administration, and the head of the Department of State was a very superior man as well as a genuine and typical Democrat—William L. Marcy.

In a dispatch to Mr. Gregg, our representative at Honolulu, Secretary Marcy, with an eagerness which Mr. Cleveland would probably consider repehensible, went out to meet the proposal of annexation half way:

The information contained in your last despatch, No. 10, dated the 17th of February, renders it highly probable that the ruling powers of that Government, will have presented to you, as our diplomatic agent, an offer of the sovereignty of their country to the United States. The President has deemed it proper that you should be furnished with instructions for the guidance of your conduct in such an emergency. With this despatch you will be furnished with a full power to treat with the present authorities of the Hawaiian Government for the transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

Mr. Marcy then proceeded to say that no intimation had been given to the Government as to the conditions upon which the offer would be made by Hawaii, and this puts his alacrity in welcoming it in still stronger contrast with what we see to-day. He expressed the hope however, that "something more than a mere protectorate is being contemplated," since that would create heavy and responsible duties, without the assurance of compensating advantages:

"I understand that the measure proposed by the people, and that in which the present rulers are disposed to concur, is annexation, as distinguished from protection; and that it is their intention that these islands shall become a part of our territories, and be under the control of this Government, as fully as any other of its territorial possessions."

After reiterating this point of a complete transfer of sovereignty, with annexation, Mr. Marcy proposed to compensate "the present rulers and chiefs" for the surrender of their political rights, and suggested annuities of $100,000 for that purpose.

It is a well known fact that, under this encouragement, Mr. Gregg negotiated a treaty of annexation. It contained, however, two provisions which our Government would not accept. One was that Hawaii should immediately be made a State of the Union instead of a Territory only, and the other that the King should receive $300,000 in annuities instead of $100,000. We can well understand that in those days the former objection was vital. Hawaii was not then fit to be a State. The resident foreign population was very small, the resources of the Islands had not been developed, and in every way it was far inferior to the Hawaii of to-day. Besides, the slavery question was all important then, and to admit Hawaii as a State would have been to start the old controversy whether she should be slave or free. The project was even then attacked on the ground that sooner or later it would add a slave State to the Union. In the midst of the negotiations, about the middle of December, 1854, the King died. The heir apparent, who looked forward to the pleasures of reigning rather than to the burdens that had weighed upon his predecessor, became Kamehameha IV, and this put an end to the annexation project.

It will be observed, therefore, that not only was our Government ready and eager to annex Hawaii, on proper conditions, but it made nothing of the fact that the archipelago was two thousand miles away. What Mr. Cleveland imagines to be "unbroken American tradition" against such an annexation did not exist for Mr. Marcy. But to get the full measure of the contrast between 1854 and 1894, the Hawaii of forty years ago must be set off against the Hawaii of to-day. As far away in miles she was vastly farther in time. There was no railroad then across this continent and the triumphs of modern steamships in the Pacific were unknown. Our line of settlements on that seaboard gave little token of the present magnificent development. The English and Germans had not then gathered up into their possession all available Pacific islands, thus making Hawaii doubly important to us as a strategic and commercial output. Nevertheless, William L. Marcy entered unhesitatingly upon the policy and path of annexation forty years ago.

PLANTERS IN COUNCIL.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THEIR ASSOCIATION.

Labor Question—Experimental Station—Cultivation and Fertilizers—New Officers.

At this morning's adjourned meeting of the twelfth annual session of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, members were present either in person or by proxy. President Irwin was in the chair, and Secretary W. O. Smith was at his desk.

A report was read by Secretary Smith. One of the chief matters demanding attention was the labor question. Japs now predominate in numbers as field hands. Efforts to get more of them are met with a difficulty in the way of suffrage agitation. There is also exception to having an excess of men of one nationality. Since October, 1892, the laborers imported from Japan number 4045 men and 975 women.

Pest and blight, heretofore unknown, appeared about a year ago and threatened the cane fields. Luckily the dangers first made their appearance in Honolulu, and by great efforts were confined to the island of Oahu. Professor Koebele, a distinguished specialist has been engaged to fight the blight and insects. He sent the ladybug to kill the pests and is now on the ground. The company has been aided in this direction greatly by Commissioner Marsden.

Planters have of necessity taken a deep interest in politics. The organization is in no sense political but members have endeavored to exercise conservative and judicious influence.

Droughts were a great trial in certain districts, but the losses have not been great. The planters believe that water supplies can be conserved by the preservation of forests.

The *Planters' Monthly* has been ably and satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Whitney.

A change in the time for holding the meeting is suggested. At the date now set most of the growers are busy at their plantations.

Mr. Smith announced that he would, on account of his connection with the Government, decline to serve further as a trustee or as secretary.

Treasurer Swanzy reported a balance of $900 on hand. He estimated expenses for the current year at $3880. This includes half of Professor Koebele's salary, which is $5000 with expenses. There was voted an assessment of 1½ cents. The trustees were given authority to levy another ½ cent if considered necessary.

The new trustees are Messrs. Swanzy, Atherton, Glade, Bolte, Shaefer, Young, Irwin, Baldwin and J. O. Carter.

On the suggestion of Mr. Irwin the Bureau of Information will be merged into the office of secretary. There are received many inquiries from abroad. Messrs. Davies and Baldwin advised the collection as much as the spreading of knowledge. Mr. Baldwin said that he had to confess that in many particulars the planters of Louisiana were ahead of sugar growers on the Islands. The Louisiana planters would willingly furnish facts and hints to their Hawaiian friends. Mr. Marsden spoke of letters from the States asking if small plantations could be purchased. He had great difficulty in furnishing satisfactory answers.

Mr. Bolte, in a report, introduced the matter of the proposed experimental station. This is now a necessity. He thought $8000 would set up such an establishment. There should be a laboratory with a chemist who could furnish analyses of sugar, soil, water, etc. Mr. Glade would suggest as manager a German expert with experience in the States. Mr. Swanzy did not believe $8000 would be enough. He proposed that the committee moved by Mr. Glade report to the trustees and that the trustees proceed to establish the station. The committee will consist of Messrs. Glade, Bolte and Baldwin.

Mr. Bolte's report on labor was to the effect that wages were about the same and that the supply had been adequate. The Japanese now filled the fields. They were industrious, cheerful and a valuable addition to the population. Some planters thought it advisable to mix the nationalities and that might be a good idea.

Mr. Marsden made a brief verbal report on tobacco. He had set out about ten plants. There was much soil adapted to tobacco culture. However, very few planters had any knowledge of curing. Some leaves grown at the Government nursery had been made into cigars which were excellent. Mr. Glade had mentioned that some Hawaiian tobacco manufactured in Bremen would not burn. Mr. Marsden asserted that the islands could produce tobacco second to none in the world.

A lengthy document as the report of the committee on cultivation was presented by Mr. H. Morrison. He recounted various experiments at different plantations with bone meal, phosphates, etc., and offered many suggestions on planting and irrigation.

Mr. Morrison touched upon the labor question. He said that restrictions upon the importation of Chinese should be removed. There were too many Japs in the country. The Chinese were the best and steadiest plantation workers. They did not organize and threaten such concerted action as striking. They were sober. In Java plantation laborers were paid but $4 to $5 a month, and 1000 hands could be had in twenty-four hours. At present the planters were in the position of being dictated to by the Japanese rulers. The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. Swanzy read the report of his special committee on fertilizers, covering the ground quite fully. The erection and maintenance of an experimental station was earnestly advocated.

The trustees elected as officers: President, W. G. Irwin; vice-president, F. A. Schaefer; secretary, C. Bolte; treasurer, F. M. Swanzy; auditor, J. O. Carter. Resolutions of thanks were voted for W. O. Smith, the retiring secretary, and for Treasurer Swanzy.

An afternoon session of about an hour was held by the planters. Mr. Whitney read an elaborate report on the culture of ramie, a fiber plant. Commissioner Marsden showed fiber sisal and sansvieria plants and told of their culture and value. He enlisted not a little interest in the sansvieria.

The company adjourned subject to the call of the officers.

Two Days.

The calm philosophy of the oriental is epitomized in this Persian proverb. Every timid, nervous woman should write it in letters of fire upon her memory: "On two days you need not be anxious about your life—the appointed day and the unappointed—

On the first neither balm nor physician can save,
Nor thee, on the second, the universe slay.

The health commissioners of Minnesota have prohibited the exchange of lead pencils among the school children. They say that diphtheria and other diseases are often transmitted by putting the pencil in the mouth, which is a very common habit not only with children but adults.

In the geological triassic period the Connecticut river valley and perhaps the whole eastern portion of what is now the North American continent was inhabited by a gigantic species of two and four footed reptiles.

The largest magnet in the world is at Willet's Point, N. Y. It is made of two condemned dahlgren guns, each of 15 inch caliber, wound with eight miles of heavy cable and charged with electricity.

EIGHTY DEFENDANTS.

The Lengthy Police Court Docket for Disposal To-day.

This is one of the busiest days Judge Robertson has ever had at his court in the Police station. Eighty cases were on the docket this morning. Of these but nine were continuances. In the afternoon but half an hour was taken up with civil causes. All the rest of the day petty offenders were on the rack. The crimes charged ranged and varied from plain drunk to peddling opium without a license. One man was up for malicious mischief, in that he shot a cow. He proved that he was a mile away when the animal was wounded and was acquitted. Thirty-five Chinese were arranged on the charge of gambling. Most of them were hauled in Sunday. About twenty cases were set for trial during the week. Several gamblers were convicted. A young native was charged with beating his aged mother. The story came out that the woman is slightly deranged. Her son was getting her off the street, where she was creating a disturbance, and used no violence. The young man was discharged.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD SUED.

MARIPOSA'S COMMANDER DEFENDANT IN A BIG CASE.

Judgment for $10,000 is Asked—Ralph R. Foster the Plaintiff—Slander is Charged.

Capt. H. M. Hayward, captain of the Oceanic Company's steamer Mariposa, is defendant in a $10,000 damage suit in the Circuit Court here. The plaintiff is Ralph R. Foster, who, with his daughter, Miss Annie Foster, is a guest at the Hawaiian hotel. The summons in the case was served upon Captain Hayward at 5 o'clock Saturday evening by Police Captain Langley. The master of the Mariposa smiled when he read the petition and said he would appear to answer. The case is set for the approaching February term.

In the complaint Mr. Foster recites that himself and daughter, Mrs. Geo. E. Handee, Mrs. Bryson and Captain Metcalf were among the Mariposa's cabin passengers when she sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 26. On an occasion about six days later, Captain Hayward, while in conversation with Mrs. Bryson and Captain Metcalf is alleged to have made "certain false and defamatory statements concerning plaintiff." On this account Mr. Foster asks for judgment against Captain Hayward in the sum of $10,000. The petition further says that in the Hawaiian hotel, about Dec. 13, Mrs Hendee inquired of Captain Haywood if the statement he had made to Mrs. Bryson about Mr. Foster and his daughter, was true, whereupon, Foster deposes, Captain Hayward responded that it was true. The slander Captain Hayward is charged with uttering against Mr. Foster and his daughter is about as unpleasant as could be given currency. It had been reported for several days before the arrival of the Mariposa that Captain Hayward was to be proceeded against by criminal process.

MAUI NOTES.

Latest in Incident and Gossip From Several Communities.

On the 17th a Jap fell between the cars of a moving train near Spreckelsville. He was instantly killed.

Wailuku police, raiding a Chinese camp after opium and gamblers, were resisted and had to wound a Chinaman in the leg. The coolies armed themselves with hoes and were determined to fight.

Shooting and croquet tournament, with a lunch and social marked the 17th at Makawao.

An unusually attractive program was rendered by the Makawao Literary Society at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. Baldwin on the 19th.

An elopement occurred at Wailuku on the 14th. The gallant lover, as the story goes, defeated the plan of the girl's father to mate her against her will.

Emma Square To-night.

Following is the program for this evening's Provisional Government band concert at Emma square, to begin at 7:30.

PART I.

1. Overture—"Semiramide"…..Rossini
2. March—"The Volunteers"…….Metra
3. Ballad—"The Old Home"…..Stewart
4. Selection—"Bohemian Girl"…Balfe

PART II.

5. Medley—"Echoes of the Night" ……Riviere
6. Gavotte—"Imperial"…………Faust
7. Waltz—"Dolores"………Waldteufel
8. Galop—"Wally"…………Heinsdorf

"Hawaii Ponoi."

American Patriotic League.

Wm. Hamilton of the Customs service has a letter from a relative in Massachusetts in which it is told that Patriotic American Leagues are being formed throughout the New England States. The organizations are by way of defense against what has been adjudged the un-American policy of the administration in the Hawaiian matter. The new societies will conduct campaigns of education for the purpose of arousing patriotism.

Temperance Concert.

There was a fine attendance for the temperance concert at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening. The program included a violin solo by Miss Kate McGrew, singing by Mrs. Young and Miss Bertha Young, reading by Mrs. W. J. Frear, piccolo solo by Prof. L. Baisotti, and a ten-minute address by Hon. J. B. Atherton. This latter was especially for young men and was especially well received.

"Democracy Doomed."

In closing a letter to Police Officer Thos. Patterson, a Boston friend says: "After its blundering with the Hawaiian question, Democracy is doomed. After the end of the present term, the party of Grover Cleveland will not again be in power for twenty-five years."

The Hamakua Well.

The Hamakua well which the McCandless Brothers put down has a flow of 3300 gallons an hour, as much as the pump will handle. The depth of the well is 224 feet and the elevation above sea level is 215 feet. The company has filled two of its reservoirs of large capacity, and has all the water it desires.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE PROOF SHEETS HAVE BEEN REVISED.

Five Denominations—All of Them Works of Art—Some Minor Faults Noted Among Them.

Postmaster-General Oat has received the proofs of the forthcoming issue of Hawaiian postage stamps, drawings for which were furnished by Mr. Holdsworth. The stamps are made by the American Bank Note Company and are exquisitely designed, printed and colored.

The one-cent stamp is oblong in shape and orange in color. In the center is the new Hawaiian coat of arms, which is like the old one, except that the crown is absent and eight stars take the place of two ancient taboo sticks. The legends "Hawaii" above and "One Cent" below, engraved upon scrolls, complete the design.

The two-cent stamp of the sepia shade of brown contains a fine engraving of Honolulu harbor, with the sky and mountains in the background. This stamp is also oblong. "Hawaii," in white letters, and "Two Cents," in the same fill the spaces above and below—spaces which make a square about the view like a frame. On each side is the word "Postage."

The next denomination is the five cent stamp which has a groundwork of carmine red. A horseshoe-shaped scroll arches half the surface and contains the words: "Hawaiian Islands Postage." In the lower corner are two numerals 5. The middle of the stamp contains a picture of the Kamehameha statue, set amidst tropical foliage.

The ten cent stamp is very striking. It is of vivid green in color and a big white five pointed star stands in the center with palm trees waving about it. Below is a scroll with "Hawaii" and below that, under a fancy turn of dashes is the denomination mark, 10c.

The twenty-five cent stamp is colored blue. A fine medallion of President Dole is at the right as the design is looked at, and from behind it, inclining towards the left, is an Hawaiian flag beyond and under which is a distant view of palms. An anchor under the medallion and the mark 25c, in a small square in the lower left hand corner and "Hawaii, 1893," above, completes the design. The only faults are the likeness of the flag to the British colors, the stripes not being well brought out, and the 1893 on an 1894 issue.

It is expected that the stamps will be on sale by March 1.

THE WAR ON BLIGHT.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN ADOPTED BY PROFESSOR KOEBELE.

Will Import a Natural Enemy—The Vedalia Cardinalis—This is an Absolute Cure.

Prof. Albert Koebele, who has come to the Islands to rage relentless war upon insect life dangerous to food vegetation, is already in harness though he landed but last Saturday. The distinguished entomologist was found this morning at his desk in the quarters of the Department of Agriculture, Judiciary building. Professor Koebele is a pleasant, affable gentleman, rather light build, medium height, dark hair and moustache, young in appearance and with rather the air of a business man than a scientist. "The only way to destroy or hold in check the blight insects," said he, "is to put their natural enemies on their trail. I might recommend any one of dozens of sprays or washes, but relief from their use would be only temporary. The *vedalia cardinalis* is the eradictor of the blight pest. Its work is continuous and the results are certain. This insect that feeds only upon insects is commonly called the Australian lady bug. It did the work in California, saving hundreds of orange groves.

I undertake to free the islands from blight in three years, and believe I will do it. It is extremely fortunate that so far the trouble has been confined to one island, I shall make a tour of the group collecting up specimens, and shall then make a trip to Australia and Japan. She blight, I think, came from Japan. I am sure of finding in Australia the insect that will pray upon it. All this requires time. In the end there will yet remain a few blights as food for the ladybird.

Prof. Koebel had sent some blight killers from the Coast and learned today that they had made their presence felt already. Mr. Jordan who has a place up Nuuanu valley so reported.

The entomologist is German by birth. For twelve years he has been connected with the United States agricultural department as entomologist. During that time he has made two trips to Ast ralia from his home at Oakland. Cala.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

News From Washington—That Missing Endorsement Found.

A special executive session of the Advisory Council was held late Saturday afternoon. The members were called together to hear the reading of letters from Hawaii's Legation at Washington. The full import of these communications was given in the STAR Saturday. It goes without saying that the news was welcome indeed to the councilmen and ministers.

The missing endorsement of the Annexation Club of W. G. Smith for the prospective Advisory Council vacancy has come to the surface at last. It was secured by Mr. Hatch and in some manner found its way into the drawer of a desk in the Foreign Office. The communication was read and placed with the unanimous endorsement of the American League.

Probate Cases.

In Probate Court Judge Whiting approves the accounts of C. L. Carter as guardian for Cordelia J. Carter, except $1500 for the Northampton, Mass., school. Judge Whiting asks that these be explained in the next report.

Mrs. Alice Mackintosh and Jos. W. Podmore have been appointed to administer the will of Emily E. Berry, deceased. The bond is $300.

David Dayton has settled the estate of Julia Prosser and has been discharged. Mr. Dayton, as guardian, has finished with the estate of Jas. Prosser, who has reached his majority. The guardian finds himself $34.55 loser.

Here is the latest lagoon story, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean: It was near the south side of the Electricity building, where an extended view of the lagoon is cut off by the island and by curves. An Irishman stepped up to a guard and said, "Where is that lag-goon I'm hearing about?" "Right here," was the answer, with a wave of the hand toward the water. The Irishman looked at the water, the island and some weeds that are in the corner and said: "Is that it? Begorra, I'll stale it some night with a sponge."

Domestic Economy.

Wife—An phwy do yez be takin thim pills when yez are well again?

Husband—Faith, would ye be after having me let a dollar's worth of pills go to waste?—Ram's Horn.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Japs who struck at Koloa last week have returned to work.

A book, to replace cards, is being issued by the Mutual Telephone Company.

Sunday evening's Y. M. C. A. meeting was led by C. B. Ripley. The subject was "An Earnest Seeker."

A Chinese leper escaped from the Kalihi receiving station Wednesday night and is still at large.

The last Albu concert will be given next Saturday evening. It will be a testimonial to Miss Rose Albu.

Eight of the nine Chinese charged with vagrancy were convicted and sentenced to two months at hard labor.

Anderson, one of the rebellious Margaret sailors, has been ordered to file a $200 bond to keep the peace.

J. B. Haynes sprained an ankle while bathing at Long Branch Sunday. He is on crutches. Mr. Haynes arrived by the Mariposa.

The drouth still prevails at Hamakua and two of the mills in the district have shut down. The crop will be one-third short if not more.

Miss Norah Egan, sister of John Egan, was wedded at the family home in Michigan, January 1st, to Mr. E. Waldtner, formerly of this city.

A rifle accidentally discharged in the Judiciary building Friday night landed a bullet in the wall just over Commissioner Marsden's chair.

A. S. Pearson and John Vrooshell, seamen, were advertised as missing from the Adams. Rewards of $10 each were offered. Vrooshell has been arrested.

Requiem mass was celebrated at the Catholic cathedral this morning for Mother Angela, head of the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart, who died recently in Paris.

A luau in honor of the Provisional Government was given Saturday at Punaluu, Kau, Hawaii. The prime movers were Rev. J. Kauhane and Judge J. H. Waipuilani.

The Hawaiian village was ready for visitors January 1st, but the opening of the Fair was postponed to the 15th. Hawaiian day will be June 11th, which is also Kamehameha day.

The probate case of A. Akahi (w) has been appealed from the Circuit Court by Keawehakii (k), it being claimed that the will accepted was a forgery. The estate is worth $500.

Some pineapples from the Torbert plantation, near Pearl City, are displayed at the Pacific Hardware Company. They weigh from eight pounds up and will be sent to the Midwinter Fair.

One of the Lehua's boats was smashed at the Kakaiau landing last Friday while loading sugar. This is the place where Miss Stevens, daughter of the American Minister, lost her life.

PERSONAL.

J. F. Hackfeld has returned from Maui.

H. P. Baldwin is here from Makawel plantation.

A. Enos was a passenger on the Claudine Sunday.

G. P. Wilder, manager of the Kahului railway, arrived by the Claudine Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Beckwith and family are now settled at their new residence, Sunnyside, Makawao.

The W. P. Harrison arrived by the Mariposa to represent the Chicago *Times* is a son of the lamented American, Carter Harrison.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ger bk Galveston, Hongkong	Overdue
Am brgt Lurline, Hilo, S F	Due
Am bkt J. D. Spreckels, Kah, S F	Due
Am bk B C Chaney, Departure Bay	Due
Ger bk H Hackfeld, Liverpool	Due
Ger bk Nautilus, Liverpool	Due
Am bk Albert, San Fran	Due
Am bk Harvester, Hilo, S F	Due
Am sch Carrier Dove, Newcastle	Due
Br sh Eastcroft, Newcastle	Due
Am bkt Mary Winkleman, N'wcastle	Jan 20
Am schr Robert Lewers, San Fran	Jan 20
Haw bk Leahi, Newcastle	Feb 1
Am bkto Mary Winkleman, Newcastle	Feb 1
Am schr Glendale, Eureka	Feb 1
Haw bk R R Rithet, S F.	Feb. 1
Br bk Xantippe, Newcastle	Feb 15
Ger bk J C Glade, Liverpool	Feb 26
Haw bk Helen Brewer, N Y	March 1
Am schr Bartlett, Newcastle	March 20
Am sh Salvator, Newcastle	March 5
Ger bk Mary Hackfeld, Liverpool	March 5

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1894:

ARRIVE AT H'N'LULU FROM SAN F'CISCO OR VANCOUVER. On or About		LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER. On or About	
Mariposa	Jan 18	Arawa	Feb 1
Warrimoo (Vn)	Jan 23	Australia	Feb 3
Australia	Jan 27	Alameda	Feb 8
China	Feb 7	Oceanic	Feb 12
Monowai	Feb 15	Warrimoo	Mar 2
Arawa	Feb 23	Australia	Mar 3
Australia	Feb 24	Mariposa	Mar 8
Oceanic	Mar 6	China	Mar 20
Alameda	Mar 15	Australia	Mar 31
Warrimoo	Mar 23	Arawa	Apr 1
Australia	Mar 24	Monowai	Apr 5
Mariposa	Apr 12	Australia	Apr 28
China	Apr 17	Warrimoo	May 1
Australia	Apr 21	Alameda	May 3
Arawa	Apr 23	Gaelic	May 14
Monowai	May 10	Australia	May 26
Australia	May 19	Arawa	May 31
Warrimoo	May 23	Mariposa	May 31
Alameda	June 7	Australia	June 23
Australia	June 16	Monowai	June 28
Arawa	June 23	Warrimoo	July 1
Mariposa	July 5	Australia	July 21
Australia	July 14	Alameda	July 26
Warrimoo	July 23	Arawa	July 31
Monowai	Aug 2	Australia	Aug 18
Australia	Aug 11	Mariposa	Aug 23
Arawa	Aug 24	Warrimoo	Sept 1
Alameda	Aug 31	Australia	Sept 15
Australia	Sept 8	Monowai	Sept 20
Warrimoo	Sept 23	Arawa	Oct 1
Mariposa	Sept 26	Australia	Oct 13
Australia	Oct 6	Alameda	Oct 18
Arawa	Oct 23	Warrimoo	Nov 1
Monowai	Oct 25	Australia	Nov 10
Australia	Nov 3	Mariposa	Nov 15
Alameda	Nov 22	Warrimoo	Nov 30
Warrimoo	Nov 23	Australia	Dec 8
Australia	Dec 1	Monowai	Dec 13
Mariposa	Dec 20	Arawa	Jan 1
Arawa	Dec 23		
Australia	Dec 29		

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

NOW ARRIVES THE BRITISH BARK VELOCITY.

The Colusa Departs—Items From the Sunday Fleet—Warrimoo Due To-morrow—Sharklets.

The schooner Aloha sails for the Coast to-morrow.

The schooner Kawailani is unloading rice at Oceanic wharf.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo is due to-morrow from Victoria.

The steam launch Star, Commander Pat Hughes, was out on a cruise to Ford's island yesterday.

Luther Wilcox will await the arrival of the shark tank from Pearl Harbor before he goes out hunting for any monsters.

The little American schooner Tulenkun, Captain Melander, left San Francisco on the 5th inst. for the Caroline Islands. She was here some months ago.

The American bark Colusa left this afternoon for the Golden Gate with a big cargo of sugar amounting to 1896 tons, valued at $97,084 and consigned by the combination agencies.

There is a rumor of complaint on the part of certain master mariners in port regarding the conduct of United States Consul Mills in arranging troubles that have arisen between captains and sailors.

The British bark Velocity, Captain Martin, arrived in port yesterday fifty-nine days from Hongkong. She brings a cargo of oriental merchandise for pake merchants and will commence unloading to day.

The German bark Paul Isenberg sailed from San Francisco for London on December 23d with a big cargo for the United Kingdom and Europe consisting of canned fruit, brandy, grape sugar, honey, wine and cereals.

The San Francisco *Commercial* says anent the arrival of the United States revenue cutter no one but a reporter anxious for a "scoop" could doubt the propriety of the steamer's commander refusing to divulge news, important or otherwise, brought expressly for the Government.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, Jan 21—J F Hackfeld, G P Wilder, H P Baldwin, A Enos, Hop Yuen and 30 deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Jan 21—G N Wilcox, A S Wilcox, A M Sproull, H Schmidt, W Brash, J F C Hagens, J A Akina, two Chinamen and 46 on deck.

From Hamakua, per stmr Waialeale, Jan 21—Capt L Ahlborn and 24 on deck.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

Stmr Iwalani, Freeman, from Kauai.
Stmr James Makee, Haglund, from Kapaa.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Koolau.
Schr Kawailani from Koolau.
Schr Mile Morris from Koolau.
Schrs Sarah and Eliza from Koolau.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

makua.
Stmr Lehua, Weisbarth, from Hamakua.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Hamakua.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Molokai.
Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, from Waialua.
Br bk Velocity, Martin, 59 days from Hongkong.
Schr Haleakala from Maui.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Schr Ka Moi from Hawaii

DEPARTURES.

SUNDAY, Jan 21.

Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, for Koolau.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor for Molokai.
Stmr James Makee, Haglund, for Kapaa.
Stmr Iwalani, Freeman, for Makaweli.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Punaluu and Kahuku.
Stmr Pele, Peterson, for Makaweli.
Am bk Colusa, Backus, for San Francisco.
Am sealing schr Josephine, Gale, for Japan Seas.
Schr Mille Morris, for Koolau.
Schr Sarah and Eliza for Koolau.
Schr Kawailani for Koolau.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Am schr Bangor, San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan 24.

Am sch Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan 23.

Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, for Nawiliwili and Hanamaulu, to-morrow 5 p m.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Lahaina and Hawaii, to-morrow, 10 a m.

Stmr Waialeale, Smythe, for Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, to-morrow, 4 p m.

Stmr Mikahala, Chaney, for Nawiliwili and usual Kauai route, to-morrow, 5 p m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui, to-morrow, 5 p m.

IMPORTS AND CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr Kaala—2025 bags of sugar from Kahuku.

Per schr Mile Morris—400 bags rice.

Per schr Kawailani—900 bags rice.

Per schr Sarah and Eliza—200 bags rice.

Per stmr J. A. Cummins—1100 bags sugar.

Per stmr Claudine—10,526 bags sugar, 185 sacks potatoes, 73 sacks corn, 1 horse, 33 hogs and 67 pkgs sundries.

Per stmr Wailele—3190 bags sugar, 64 pkgs hides and 26 head cattle.

Per stmr Mikahala—4710 bags sugar, 30 bags rice, 1 horse, 1 bullock and 95 pkgs sundries.

Per stmr C. R. Bishop—1814 bags paddy and 2187 bags sugar.

Per stmr Kilauea Hou—2852 bags sugar.

EXPORTS AND CONSIGNORS.

Per bk Colusa—8864 bags sugar, Davies & Co.; 8650 bags sugar, Shaefer & Co.; 12,216 bags sugar, Brewer & Co.; 6353 bags sugar, Castle & Cooke. Total, 31,083 bags sugar (3,792,470 pounds). Value $97,084.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

Tax payers of the Island of Oahu are hereby notified that in accordance with Section 61, chapter 61, of Session Laws of 1892, all taxes remaining unpaid on 31st day of January will be published, together with a list of Delinquent Taxpayers, as soon after the above date as is practicable.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor 1st Division,
Island of Oahu.

IN RE MAUI ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ltd.

WHEREAS, the Maui Electric Light and Power Company, Limited; a Corporation established under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a Petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law,

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said Petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 20th day of March, 1894, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day to show cause why said Petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 15, 1894.
248-Ev. Tues. td.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Jan.	BAROM. 9 A. M.	BAROM. 3 P. M.	THER. Min	THER. Max	Rain, in.	9 A. M. Humidity	Clouds	Winds	Force
Sun.	14	30.18	30.08	63	76	0.00	77	5.1	NE	3
Mon	15	30.15	30.08	66	78	0.02	73	3	NE	3
Tue.	16	30.13	30.02	62	75	0.00	76	3	NE	3
W'd	17	30.1	30.01	65	74	0.03	75	2	SE	2
Thu	18	30.10	30.01	62	74	0.00	70	0.1	SE	3
Fri	19	30.0	29.9	63	78	0.0	77	4-10	S	3
Sat	20	29.93	29.88	62	75	1.50	88	10.8	W-S	1

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation but not for latitude.

Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day.	Jan.	High tide large.	High tide small.	Low tide large.	Low tide small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			
Mon	22	4.25	5.0	0.0	......	6.41	5.44	7.22
Tues	23	5.5	6.0	0.20	6.0	6.40	5.45	8.22
Wed	24	5.28	7.5	0.40	0.5	6.40	5.46	9.19
Thur	25	6.25	7.25	1.30	0.30	6.39	5.46	10.14
		p.m.	a.m.					
Fri	26	8.0	7.0	1.50	1.20	6.39	5.47	11.11
Sat	27	9.50	7.30	2.15	2.50	6.39	5.47	......
Sun	28	11.00	7.50	3.0	3.40	6.38	5.48	0.4

Last quarter of the moon on the 28th, at 6:18 a. m.

Time Whistle Blows at 1h., 28m., 34s. p.m. of Honolulu time, which is the same as 12h., 0m., 0s. of Greenwich time.

For every 1000 feet of distance of the observer (from the Custom House) allow one second for transmission of sound, or 5 seconds to a statute mile.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL VESSELS.

U S S Adams, Nelson, San Francisco.
U S S Philadelphia, Barker, Callao.
H B M S Champion, Eustace Rooke, Esq.
Japanese Cruiser Naniwa, Togo, Yokohama.

MERCHANTMEN.

Am bktn C F Crocker, Mexico, Hilo
Haw bk Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco
Am bk Ceylon, Calhoun, San Fran.
Am sch Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Hawaiian bk Andrew Welch, Drew, S F.
Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhalow, Puget Sound.
Am schr Bangor, Aspe, Newcastle.
Br sh Villalta, Harland, Liverpool.
Am bk Colusa, Backus, Departure Bay.
Am bk Margaret, Peterson, Departure Bay.
Am schr Josephine, Gale, Tacoma.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, New York.
Am btne Klikitat, Cutler, Fort Townsend.

New Advertisements.

Meeting Notice.

Paia Plantation Company.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Paia Plantation Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 a. m.

T. W. HOBRON,
Secretary.
Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1894. 249-td

Meeting Notice.

Haiku Sugar Company.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Haiku Sugar Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 10:30 a. m.

J. B. ATHERTON,
Secretary.
Honolulu, Jan. 18th, 1894. 249-td

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.'S TIME TABLE.

From and After June 1st, 1893
TRAINS

TO EWA MILL.

	B.	B.	A.	D.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Leave Honolulu	8:45	1:45	4:35	5:10
Leave Pearl City	9:30	2:30	5:10	5:56
Arrive Ewa Mill	9:57	2:57	5:36	6:22

TO HONOLULU.

	C.	B.	B.	A.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Leave Ewa Mill	6:21	10:43	3:43	5:42
Leave Pearl City	6:55	11:15	4:15	6:10
Arrive Honolulu	7:30	11:55	4:55	6:45

A—Saturday's only. C—Sunday's excepted.
B—Daily. D—Saturday's excepted

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Notice to Consumers.

The new works of the Hawaiian Electric Co. being now completed, notice is hereby given that from and after January 15th the Company is prepared to supply incandescent electric lighting to customers.

In a few days the Company will also be prepared to furnish electric motors for power, and of which due notice will be given.

The Company further announce that they are prepared to receive orders for interior wiring and can furnish fixtures and all fittings in connection with new service.

Printed rules, regulations and Company's rates can be had on application to the Superintendent.

WM. G. IRWIN,
PRESIDENT H. E. CO.
247-tf

SKETCHES FROM LIFE

A TRIO OF REMARKABLE ADVENTURES AND INCIDENTS.

The Strange Old Fisherman Who Looked Like a Pious Pirate—How He Blasphemed and Was Struck By Lightning. The Withered Hand.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Last summer I spent several weeks at a pleasant hotel in a quiet town down on the Maine coast, and there I made the acquaintance of a great many "characters," not a few of whom would have furnished good material for a novelist. The one who attracted me most among them all was an old fisherman known as Sandy Grigg, a man who was rough as a burr, weather tanned and storm proof, with the voice and features of a ruffian and the piety of a monk. In all my life I never encountered a greater human paradox, for the man's character was diametrically opposite what any character reader or phrenologist would have supposed it to be. He attended church faithfully every Sunday and spoke and prayed at Tuesday evening prayer meetings. He never tried to join in any of the singing, but I am certain it was his good sense that caused him to refrain, as he must have known his voice was harsh and unmusical as the roar of a bull, and there was certainly no "music in his soul." Shakespeare says such a man is fit for treason, strategems and spoils and is not to be trusted, but I found Sandy was considered as square and honest as the days were long, and no one dreamed of thinking him hypocritical.

The fishermen and sailors thereabouts could swear like corsairs, and it seemed strange that such a fierce looking fellow as old Sandy should never utter language that was otherwise than calm and placid.

"Ah! but he wasn't like this allus," said one, to whom I spoke of the odd fisherman. "They was a time when Sandy kerried a knife in that belt of hisn, an he was ready enough to use it. He had a way of ketchin little boys an girls an skeerin 'em nout of their senses with flourishin the knife an swearin he was goin to cut their throats. An when Bill Jones tried to have him arrested the sheruff got the knife in his shoulder, an Bill Jones' barn were burnt that night. Swear! Why, Sandy'd swear the bark off

BY A LIGHTNING STROKE.

a hemlock! An drink! Wull, naow he jest could! What changed him? Did you ever notice that right hand of hisn? That's it. If you kin git him to talkin, jest ax him abaout it. He'll tell ye a story—yes, he will!"

I had noticed Sandy's right hand the first time I saw him, for it was certain to attract the gaze and wonder of any one whose eyes fell upon it. It was black, as if scorched and seared to a crisp, and it had withered to the wrist apparently. To look upon it gave me the shivers.

It was some little time before I could win the fisherman's confidence so he would talk with me freely, but I usually managed to saunter past his hut down by the beach almost every day, and I would often find him grinding "throw bait" or mending nets, upon which I would stop and chat with him. He was as pious when turning the crank of the "throw bait" machine as when kneeling in church, and more than once I heard him sternly rebuke boys and men who were using profane language.

One day I ventured to ask him about his hand. His leathery face twitched strangely, and he finally stopped his work to tell me the story concerning the withered member.

"There ain't no long yarn hitched to it," he slowly began. "It wasn't born on me that air way, not by a heap sight. Till I was 24 year old I had two jest as good hands as yourn be—an better," he added as he somewhat contemptuously surveyed the size of mine. "I had a fist that could knock over an ox, an I had a nasty way of usin it on anybody I didn't take no shine to. An I kerried a knife an a pistol sometimes. I was marster wicked in them days! Why, sometimes I uster even think it'd be fun to kill a man!

"I was jest as good fisherman in them days as I be naow, an better, for I could handle that air right paw handier. You see I hain't much use of that fin. We uster go daown to Matinicus for deep water fish, an I usually sailed in Cap'n Dow's sloop. The cap'n could swear bad as I could, and with Jim File an Brad Moore fer crew we was knowed as the toughest gang around.

"I had been through a good many blows an come out all right, an I didn't cal'late I was born to be draowned, when, one day as we was making from Matinicus for Vinal Haven, they came up the awfulest slyclone or blizzard, or something I never saw. It jest blowed great guns, the rain came daown in buckets, an the lightnin played all over the water. Thunder! I never heard anything like it!

"Wull, aour canvas was all blown aout an aour rudder ripped away in less then no time, an it didn't seem we'd last three minutes longer. Cap'n Dow fell on his knees an begun to pray and so did t'others; but I jest swore an cursed God till I was black in the face.

"'Stop, Sandy!' screamed the cap'n. 'Don't swear at God!'

"'God!' I laughed. 'I don't b'lieve thar is any God! If there is, I hope he'll wither this air right hand!' an I held it right up over my head.

"Then there was the awfulest flash of lightnin an roar of thunder, and I fell daown ez if I was dead on the deck. They said that storm passed on in less than a minute, an the sun came aout. Cap'n Dow swore there was a twistin streak of fire kem right daown an struck my hand. When they picked me up, it was scorched an withered jest as you see it naow. I was sick for two weeks, an from that day to this I've never doubted the existence of an Almighty God."

I did not wonder at his piety. I think the experience would have converted any man.

He Won the Bet.

During the long cold winter evenings the favorite resort of the down east farmer is the village grocery, where he can huddle over a warm fire, chew tobacco, smoke and draw the long bow to his heart's delight. Yarns that would put Sindbad and Munchausen to blush are often related at these gatherings, and every town has its champion romancer, who is generally known as "the biggest gosh darn liar in the state, by gum!" Sometimes his yarns are really artistic, but very often they are so utterly preposterous as to be ridiculous.

There were 10 or 12 of us gathered about a roaring wood fire, sitting on nail kegs and boxes, away down in Maine one bitter night, and the story telling was under full headway when Jed Smith, the youngest of the party, began to boast about how much he could lift. At this, an old fellow with grizzled beard dyed with tobacco juice straightened up and cleared his throat with a rasping sound that attracted the attention of every one and caused sundry significant nudges and winks to pass around the circle.

"Speakin abaout liftin," began the old timer, in a half sneering way; "boys naow hain't what they uster be, not by a long shot."

Jed Smith resented this, but the old man cut him off sharply, continuing:

"Jest you shet up awhile an let somebody else have a chaince. Naow, I say we old fellers, any of us, could 'a' lifted any of these young sprouts who think they're so dad fired smart an their hull diddly dam load. I uster be quite a lad, though some of ye mightn't think it now the reomytis an neural'gy have taken the snap an vinegar aout of me. But I did! I got a record liftin back heels, an there warn't no body in aour taown could hold a candle to me, by golding!

"But the biggest thing I ever did I done the first time I was in Boston. I was walkin along the road past one of them air rippin tall buildin's what was jest bein put up, an I stopped to see the men kerry up brick an mortar. Some of them fellers didn't kerry up no more'n 12 brick, an the most that any kerried was 24. It jest made me sick to see 'em climbin up an daown them long ladders sackin sech little loads, so I up an says, says I: 'Why don't you fellers kerry up more brick while yo're abaout it, an then ye won't hev to go so oftin?'

"Well, you'd oughter seen them critters look at me! One as seemed to be the boss, he kem raound an axed haow many brick I cal'lated I could kerry up to the top stagin. 'Oh, abaout 50 ur 60,' says I, offhand. 'I mean to once,' says he. 'An I mean to once,' says I. Well, ser, he up an offered to bote $100 to 65 I couldn't kerry up 60 brick to one load. I took the bate on the spot, an I beat him fair an square."

"How'd ye do it, Uncle Joe?" one of the listeners ventured to inquire as the old man paused and seemed to consider his story finished.

"Do it!" snorted the old man disgustedly. "Why, I kerried 'em up! How'd ye think I done it? I jest climbed right up with the brick."

"But a reg'ler hod won't hold 60 brick."

"'Course it won't! Think I don't know that! Think I'm a diddly blinked fool! I led one built 'speshually for the job. But I kem mighty nigh losin, arter all," he added reflectively. "Ye see, it wur like this: Them air ladders was hitched one top the other right up for eight stories jest as straight as they could go, an they was nigh plumb pupendic'ler. I will say it was a powerful hard pull, an I wur blowin like a hoss with the heaves by the time I reached the top. An then, jest when I was goin to step off the ladder, a raound broke. Well, you'd oughter seen me come daown that ladder with thar tarnal big hod of brick on my shoulder! My feet went tipperty tap, tipperty tap, an they broke out every raound of the ladder fast as they struck 'em. Clean daown to the graound I went, an by thutter! I druv my feet right daown inter the hard earth purty nigh 10 inches! It liketer bruck my back, but I remembered the bate, an so I pulls out my feet an right up that air ladder I went at a run, an I never stopped till I dumped the hull 60 brick at the top, by gum!"

Having concluded, Uncle Joe began to gnaw away at a plug of black tobacco, apparently quite unconscious that the listeners were looking from one to another and holding back a roar of laughter with the greatest difficulty. After a moment Jed Smith ventured to say:

"Why, uncle, I thought you bruck aout ev'ry raound of the ladder when you kem daown? Haow'd you ever git up that ladder ag'in with that load of brick?"

"Shinned up the side pieces, you diddly hanged idjit!" squealed the old man. And everybody howled.

How He Won.

"We often played draw poker to while away the hours in the trenches before Vicksburg," said the old soldier. "I shall never forget one game I witnessed. There were but two players engaged, one of them being a mere boy, while the other was a man who had acquired the reputation of being tricky at cards. This gambler had fleeced the boy repeatedly, and every one considered the lad foolish to play with him.

"I was looking over the young fellow's shoulder and saw him hold up three deuces, drawing two cards. The gambler took three cards, which indicated he only held a pair to start with. The boy did not better his hand, and I saw the other man, who was dealing, steal a card from the bottom of the pack. I did not expose him then, meaning to do so when the game was finished.

"The betting started light, but rapidly grew heavy, and the lad backed his hand for a great deal more than it was worth. It was foolish playing, but I kept silent, waiting for the finish. Finally the boy made a heavy bet, which was a pure bluff, but it did not go, for the gambler saw him and called. At that instant a bullet from the rifle of a sharpshooter bored a hole square through the center of one of the cards in the young fellow's hand. It was the tray of spades, and it changed the card into a two spot in a twinkling. With it he held the deuce of hearts, diamonds and clubs.

"'I have a full—nines on sevens,' said the man who had called, not waiting for the boy to show down. 'That takes the pot.'

"'Not much!' cried the lad as he spread out his cards. 'I hold four deuces. The spade has a hole in it, but I reckon it will go.'

"The sharp would have made a fuss, but I shut him up with a hint at what I had seen, and the boy kept the pot. But we did not wait for the sharpshooter to knock any more spots off the cards before we changed our position."

GILBERT PATTEN.

Alleged Insurance Espionage.

The question of moral hazard receives more attention from the life insurance companies than is generally supposed. Every person applying for a policy has his record and modes of life thoroughly looked up by two or three mercantile agencies, and if there is anything that will not pass muster he finds his application rejected. Men whom the general community look upon as models have found themselves unable to get insurance because of practices which they thought hidden from the light of day, but which the sharp eyed detectives discovered.

After a man has passed this ordeal, however, the company should honestly assume the burden of the risk for good or ill and not try to throw the party over if it becomes impaired and likely to prove a loss to the company. Yet this is said to be just what the big life companies do. They divide the country up in sections, over each of which is placed a man—nominally an inspector, really a detective—whose business it is to transmit information regarding the physical character of the parties insured by his company. When he meets a policy holder who is in shaky health and whom he considers a bad risk, he notifies the home office, and, curiously enough, this party gets no notice when his premium is due.

Of course the object is to have the policy lapse from the omission of the assured to pay the premium, and naturally, depending upon the notice from the company's office, he will be very apt to forget that he has a premium due on a certain day.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Man's Protector.

Was a woman ever known to blow out the gas or to be bunkoed by a man who wanted to borrow money to pay a freight bill? Does she ever get her pockets picked or lose money on a little "game?" If she has a roll of money with her, does she ever flash it out when she wants to buy a cake of chewing gum? Isn't it a fact that she is wiser with money when she is traveling than the men and more to be trusted? Instead of a woman having a man along to "protect" her, the daily papers prove that every man who goes away from home should have a woman to act as a guardian and keep him from making a bigger fool of himself than he naturally is.—Atchison Globe.

GEMS IN VERSE.

The Ocean.

The ocean's waves, in steadfast restlessness,
Seek still the unvanquished, unretreating shore,
Nor know where they shall fall—nor hear the roar
Of their own music—but with sweep and stress
Beat on the sands which feel not their impress
And break in baffled sprays forevermore
On rocks which heed no hap—no dole deplore.
They are lonesome, dumb and passionless.

Incessant, infinite—without intent—
Thus ebbs the ocean, thus the ocean flows—
A frenzied striving for unknown repose,
Unending toil, with no accomplishment.
The waves are souls; the tide is destiny;
The ocean life; the shore eternity.

—Robert Burns Wilson.

A Costly Gift.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above?
A woman's heart and a woman's life
And woman's wondrous love.

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy;
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out.
Manlike have you questioned me,
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul
Until I have questioned thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts be whole,
I require your heart to be true as God's stars
And as pure as his heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far greater thing.
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and for shirts;
I look for a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful world called home,
And a man that the maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did on the first
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the roses will fade
From my soft young cheek one day—
Will you love them 'mid the falling leaves
As you did 'mong the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All this that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot be this, a laundress and cook
You can hire, and little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are never won in that way.

Concerning Weather.

When the atmospheric forces and all that sort of thing
Bring the cold and cutting winter season here,
And the iridescent snowflakes of which the poets sing
Chase themselves, in chilly frolic, through the air;

When the winds are penetrating, and the frost is on the ground,
And pedestrian locomotion's rather slow;
When the cars are half an hour late whenever homeward bound
Because the horses can't get through the snow;

Then the voice of man arises, and he tells a funny tale
As to how he loves the gentle summer days,
When the flowers nod and whisper in the lovely hawthorn dale,
And he basks beneath the smiling sun's bright rays.

But when the whirligig of time brings "gentle summer" on,
And he wilts and melts beneath the scorching disk,
The inconsistent mortal sings another kind of song,
As to how he loves the winter cold and brisk.

—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

An Unconscious Memory.

I have lived before. Where? That I cannot tell,
Nor how, nor when. Of those forgotten years
Only vague echoes from the darkness swell,
Bringing familiar murmurs to my ears.

The ghostly image of that misty past
Enfolds me like a shadow, and my sense
Strives all in vain to grasp and hold it fast.
Only in me is memory's evidence.

All human language feeble is and cold,
To paint the fleeting visions that arise,
Beguiling me with memories of old,
Of other lives passed under other skies.

And still the echoes ring; the voices call
In wild confusion, like a crowd of dreams.
Then twilight shadows, dark and darker, fall,
Till not a ray through the dense blackness gleams.

But still again a vague, melodious song,
With scattered, broken measures fills the air,
And shadowy forms, in shadowy distance, throng,
Wrapt in the sable mantle of despair.

My soul mounts upward into loftier spheres,
Where, beyond boundaries of time and space,
I lived and loved before these earthly years
Chained me, in exile, in my present place.

I see, in fleeting rays of heavenly light,
The glory of a distant paradise.
Then all is overwhelmed by starless night;
My anxious questionings meet no replies.

Heavy my heart with memories of old.
My power to live and strive is overcast
By wild desire the mystery to unfold
Which binds my present to that vanished past.

This is my heritage of sorrow now,
That veiled and unknown form which once I wore,
I cannot fathom when nor where nor how,
I only know that I have lived before.

—Helen Conant.

Somewhere Between.

Between the daybreak and the sun,
Between what's doing and undone,
'Twixt what is lost and what is won,
The span of life we see.
Between the thinking and the deed,
Between the asking and the need,
'Twixt those who follow and those who lead,
I find myself and thee.

Between our hope which shines afar
Against life's sky like some bright star,
And fate's most stern, relentless bar,
All joys and woes exist.
So, if our lives, which seem so bright,
Should be obscured by some dark night,
Remember there's a brighter light
No darkness can resist.

—Bruce Whitney.

Patience.

We call him strong who stands unmoved—
Calm as some tempest beaten rock—
When some great trouble hurls its shock;
Way of him, his strength is proved;
But when the whirligig of time brings "gentle summer" on,
And he wilts and melts beneath the scorching disk,
How bears he then Life's little things?

—Ellen P. Allerton.

Four Things to Learn.

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion—clearly,
To love his fellow men sincerely,
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and heaven securely.

—Henry Van Dyke.

"Knowledgeable."

"Folks don't use as knowledgeable words as they used to, seems if," remarked Uncle Nahum Jenkins pensively. "Now I can't see what sense ther' is in callin a man that's kind o' diff'rent minded fr'm other folks a 'crank,' same as they do nowadays. A crank goes along well enough if you've got a good purchase on it."

"What would you have said when you was a boy, gran'ther?" demanded his grandson, with much curiosity. "Seems to me there must have been somethin to call queer folks by, besides jest 'queer.'"

"We allus remarked in them days," said Uncle Nahum, with condescension, "that sech folks was 'as odd as Dick's hatband.' I s'pose ye know how odd that was?"

The boy confessed his ignorance.

"Why," said the old man, with a chuckle, "the sayin was that 'Dick's hatband went half way round an then tucked under'—an what it tucked under, nobody ever told, 's fur 's I know! Now that," concluded Uncle Nahum, "was what I call a knowledgeable way of describin!"—Youth's Companion.