

Established July 2, 1856.

VOL. XIX., NO. 3703.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

PRICE: 5 CENTS.

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TILES FOR FLOORS!
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A few of those handy Mosquito Nets. Also, an assortment of new styles of

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First-class Lunches served with Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk.
OPEN FROM 3 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
Smokers' Recruits a specialty.

The New Jewelry Store
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ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE ANYTHING IN THEIR LINE.

Souvenir Spoons!
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Island orders promptly attended to.
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Another Invoice of the celebrated
JOHN WIELAND EXTRA PALE

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As our Piano Tuner and Repairer has now arrived, we are prepared to take orders for work, which will be executed in the very best manner possible, as without question we have secured (in the person of Mr. G. H. Harrison) the most skillful and finished Artist in his Trade who has ever visited the Islands.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

TELEPHONE US YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

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THE HAWAIIAN NEWS

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'In a more sacred or requested bower, Nor nymph nor Faunus haunted."

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Office: Over Bishop's Bank.
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124 Clay St., S. F. 40 Queen St., Honolulu.

M. W. MCCHESNEY & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Importers.

40 Queen St., Honolulu.

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And machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ships' blacksmithing. Job work executed on the shortest notice.

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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 secretion 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. NATTIE 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.

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523 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG CO., 523 Fort St., Honolulu.

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The ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers to any part of the city for 75 cents a month, in advance. Subscribe now and keep up with the new year. Ring up Telephone No. 88.

THE COMING RACE MEETING.

A Few of the Horses That the Talent Will Back.

LOLOKALANI AND HER LITTLE TRICKS.

D. H. Davis' Fine Stallion Creole Will Probably Not Appear On the Track—Fred Mac, the Finest Hawaiian Bred Horse Here, and His Record.

Kamehameha Day, the day that has been celebrated with horse racing for many years, will probably see a most successful meeting this year.

Several first-class horses are entered, and there are a number of the lesser fry, any one of which is likely to run a successful race and astonish some of the "talent."

The track will be in good condition on the 11th. At present it is still soft, but this is only on account of the lack of water. The bottom of the track is sand and the water goes through it as it would through a sieve, and it takes an immense amount to produce any visible effect. However, it is being watered every day, and when the Derby Day arrives it will undoubtedly be in a condition to satisfy the most fastidious horse owner.

There is little likelihood of any

Autonomy, a gray colt of Stanford's which looks every inch a racer, will make his debut this year, and has for a stable companion a handsome bay filly, said to have good stuff in her.

The horses of Ballantyne and Horner will probably arrive from Lahaina tomorrow on the Claudine. It is expected that they will bring, among others, the crack Hawaiian bred animal, Amarino, the black mare Queen L, who has been defeated several times by Billy C, but has always bobbed up serenely for another contest, and Lolokalani, a black mare that caused many a broken pocket-book at the races two years ago. She was considered a good thing by all the talent, and was plunged on to considerable extent, the odds being big in her favor. She had run a half-mile and repeat in 51 seconds, and all that knew about her were positive that she could do much better than that. When she went to the post she was carrying many of the dollars belonging to the sporting fraternity and those that always knew when they had a good thing. But, alas for the fallibility of tips. Lolokalani stood like a rock. No coaxing, no urging, no swearing, nothing could make the stubborn mare budge, and, after a number of false starts, she was left standing at the post, and the second favorite, Lord Brock, came in the winner. The result was that the talent was badly hurt in its pocket, and those who did not have the "straight tip" on Lolokalani as a sure winner, bet their money on Brock and won. This happened in two races on that day, and in each the case was the same—lots of money bet on her and she sulked. In the third race she was entered in, when all her

former admirers had given up hope and would not bet on her at all, she behaved as she should and won the race in a canter.

This year Lolokalani is said to have outgrown her little peccadilloes, and to have a temper that is nearly angelic. If this is so, she will make it very warm for her competitors and could give a good run to many of the best Coast horses. It is hoped that Ballantyne and Horner will also bring their pacing mare Silky. She is a speedy animal and would make the free for all very interesting. They also own the pacer Aupuni, but it is very doubtful whether he will be brought here. Another race between him and Fred Mac would make a good one. Mac won last year, and probably would again, but the race would be an interesting one, nevertheless.

D. H. Davis has three horses in his stable at the track, two pacers and a trotter. His most valuable animal is the black stallion Creole, which was imported from Sacramento last December. He is a very handsome animal, and has proven himself in California, to be a game race horse. He has a record of 2:15. At present he is not in good condition, and he will, in all probability, not start on the 11th. "Dick's" other pacer is Whiskers, a bay horse with no record, but a clean performer and one which will make other horses in his class work hard for their laurels. His trotter is a bay gelding roadster named Black Diamond, which will probably start in some of the races.

Clarence Macfarlane is the owner

(Continued on page 2.)

very fast time or of any record breaking, although the average grade of the horses that will participate is as good, if not better, than for some years. There has been a large amount of money expended by horse fanciers during the last year, and quite a number of supposed cracks have been imported. In addition to this, there has been a decided improvement in the grade of the Hawaiian bred animals. These latter will undoubtedly make as fast time as their imported brothers. Some of the horsemen claim that had the Jockey Club started a little sooner to get the track in condition, there would have been a good chance to have broken several Hawaiian records, both trotting and running. But the short notice given does not allow horse owners to train their animals properly. There is not much chance to work the horses. On a straight road it is impossible to tell how fast or how far they are going, and there is very little to judge from as to what the horse can do. The track has been plowed up and it is impossible to train there now, though by Monday this will probably be remedied and owners can circle the track to their hearts' content.

Among the horses now at the track and in active training are many that have won and lost races in bygone years, and others that are new to the track and the country.

Gay's stables contain some good ones. Senator Stanford, one of the best known horses in the islands, has been on the turf for some time. A year ago he ran three hard races in Maui, but only won his last one.

There is little likelihood of any

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SOME OPINIONS OF WOMEN.

Two Interesting Papers Presented at a Woman's Gathering.

NOT AFTER OFFICE, BUT REFORM.

Two Convincing Arguments in Favor of Extending the Suffrage to Women—They Want a Chance to Suppress Politicians of the Breckinridge School.

The following interesting papers were read at the meeting of women held a short time since to promote the cause of woman suffrage in Hawaii. They are, of course, both written by women:

I have been asked to give, briefly, our reasons for making our request. I will try to give a few leading reasons in a very few words.

The anti-suffrage women of New York, in their protest against a change in the Constitution, striking out the word male from Article II, Section 1, make their first objection, because "Suffrage is to be regarded not as a privilege to be enjoyed, but as a duty to be performed."

We believe it is both. No man who has held this right of suffrage would be willing to forego that right even though he may not always be fully alive to the duty involved. We rise to a point of privilege, and wish to be permitted to do our duty. We are as deeply interested in good government as men are. Our children are as dear to us as they are to their fathers, and we are anxious that the land should be so governed that it shall be a safe home for them to grow up in—morally safe as well as safe in other respects. Must it not be morally safe if it is safe in other respects?

2. The educational influence of the ballot. Conferring a new right and a new duty on broader lines, she will talk with her husband, if she has one, on something besides the latest difficulty with the cook, or the gossip of the last lunch party, and it will give new subjects of conversation when women come together—something with more thoughtfulness—and consequently more development in it than the ordinary topics at present furnish.

3. We are interested in certain reforms which we are anxious to see well developed. We have tried various influences on the minds and consciences of legislators, but have not prevailed as we feel we should. In spite of all that is said as to the superiority of persuasion over force, we are forced to the conclusion that we have little power of persuasion, and would like to try the force of the ballot for awhile—and one thing we would be glad to reform would be the ballot itself. We are less anxious for office than men, but we are interested in seeing the best men in office.

4. It is the right principle. To withhold the ballot from woman, because she is a woman, is wrong. She has a right to hold property, and, holding property, she is bound to pay taxes. It is therefore only common fairness to let her have a voice in making the laws under which she is taxed. Woman is patriotic and self-sacrificing, and if sometimes she makes mistakes and lets her heart run away with her head, is she more liable to let her evil genius run away with both head and heart than the opposite sex? Witness the case of Mr. Breckinridge—But I did not mean to say anything snappish. Thank God, this is an exceptional case, and we trust such an exception will never again come before a long-suffering public.

5. Wherever it has been tried, statistics prove that it has wrought improvement in the moral atmosphere of the community. I am far from claiming that women are angels with wings only chained by their basques, ready to spread as soon as the slight bond is removed. We are awfully human. I tell this as a secret. If the men want to think us angels, let them; we will not worry over it; but it is generally admitted that women have, on the whole, keener consciences than men. I don't pretend to say that the admission is just, however, though we see them often acting on the principle that the thing is right, when men set it aside because they say it is not expedient. The fact already mentioned, that women care less for office than men, would often give them a clearer view of a measure than the men would dare take (the office-seeking men, I mean), fearing to affect their chances of election to the office sought.

Finally, it is pre-eminently womanly and pre-eminently Christian. It is no longer considered manly to advocate woman's suffrage; at least, it is not justly so considered. If you look over the list of names in favor of the movement in New York alone, you will see there leading women in society, as well as in the work-a-day world. The very Four Hundred are moved to consider the subject seriously. The Outlook says, and you know this paper opposes woman's suffrage: "The woman's suffrage movement has not heretofore been treated seriously. The time has come when it must be treated seriously. Every woman is under sacred obligations to herself and her children to ponder it carefully and weigh well the arguments, pro and con." We ask, therefore, that the women of Honolulu look upon the subject in this light—seriously, carefully, prayerfully. It is a matter that should interest everyone.

One more reason is just offered. It is that the active interest of women in politics stirs the men to more faithfulness in their duty.

That women of the present day are deeply and most actively engaged in

forwarding almost all of the moral and religious enterprises of our time, is too evident to need assertion. Though it is but sixty years since the first college in the United States, (and I believe in the English speaking world) opened its doors as widely to women as to men, now in that great country over two hundred colleges have over four thousand women students, not to speak of the numberless schools of high grade, not nominally colleges, where girls receive education high enough to permit them to occupy every position in life they demand.

These hundreds of girl graduates enter the arena of life fully equipped to compete with their brothers in all matters when intelligence and information are demanded. Do they honor their training? Is the world better for this fifty years of development of its gentler half? Statistics are dull reading in general, but I think we shall all be impressed by a glance at some figures and statements on this point. There are in America some 2,700,000 women who earn their own living, 4,000,000 in England, 3,750,000 in France, and 5,500,000 in Germany. A single corporation in Chicago of which women are the stockholders, directors, etc., issues over 120,000,000 pages of literature, and handles \$200,000 yearly. And an affiliated society in the same city owns one of the finest business buildings in Chicago, costing over a million dollars.

Consider, also, the philanthropies of women, involving not less than sixty societies of national scope in America alone, with hundreds of State and tens of thousands of local auxiliaries. Think of the women's protective agencies; women's sanitary associations; industrial schools, and societies for physical culture; the college settlements, or colonies of college women who establish themselves in the poorest parts of great cities, and work there to mitigate the sufferings caused by poverty and crime.

Consider, also, the numerous women's missionary societies, of which an expert says that "though organized less than thirty years ago, now most of the religious denominations have such societies for both home and foreign work, with a contributing membership of about one and a half million women. They circulate a'out one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of missionary papers, besides millions of pages of leaflets. They hold at least a half million missionary meetings every year, presided over by women, the addresses made and papers read by a sisterhood that, forty years ago would no sooner have thought of doing such a work than they would of taking a journey to the moon. They raise and distribute over two millions of money every year, most of which is applied to support hundreds of women in missionary fields." Think of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with a quarter of a million members from every civilized country of the world; of the King's Daughters, two hundred thousand strong, with their hallowed motto, "In His Name"; and of the countless numbers at work in Christian Endeavor societies, and in the Salvation Army, not to speak of the millions of Christian women throughout the world working humbly among the poor and fallen; asking no praise but from Him who Himself walked about among the villages of Galilee, and who had for his friends only the poorest of the people.

In view of these facts, I think the moral aspect of the question before us is not far to seek. In asking the privilege of voting upon all questions pertaining to the interests of this country, our petition is not on behalf of aliens, who know little and care less for our peculiar circumstances and needs; nor for an ignorant, law-breaking horde, who have no interest in good government; nor for selfish schemers, who are only interested in us for the money they can make out of us. But we sincerely believe that we represent a class of the inhabitants of this fair land who have shown here and elsewhere an intelligent appreciation of the progress of our time in all worthy objects, whose public efforts have largely been in the direction of the philanthropies of the world, and who, if the privilege is granted, can be safely trusted to exercise the franchise in the interests of morality and good government.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

DURING THE ABSENCE OF OUR Mr. A. Ehlers from the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Hugh Gunn will act as manager of our firm.

[Signed] B. F. EHLERS & CO.

Honolulu, May 25, 1894. 3697-1w

To Let.

A COTTAGE CONTAINING five rooms and kitchen; a few steps from King street, near Kawahao Church. Inquire at C. Gertz's Shoe Store, Fort street. 3701-3t

Assignee's Notice.

MR. J. W. GIRVIN HAS BEEN placed in charge of the business and affairs of Wenner & Co.; all amounts due to said concern may be paid to him or to the undersigned.

W. R. CASTLE, Assignee.

3695-4t 1553-4t

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY

DENTISTS.

Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew's

GAS ADMINISTERED

Daily Advertiser, 75c. per month.

THE COMING RACE MEETING.

(Continued from page 1.)

er of the handsome Hawaiian bred horse Fred Mac, with a record of 2:42. He is the fastest Hawaiian bred animal now in the islands, and it is said that there are only two alive now that can beat him; one of these is his sire—Boswell, Jr., 2:19, and W. H. B., with a record of better than 2:25. Both of these horses are at present in California, Boswell, Jr., being owned by Harry Agnew. Fred Mac is undoubtedly able to beat his record this year if necessary. He is in fine condition, and is being worked every day. Mr. Macfarlane is pinning his hopes in the three-minute Hawaiian bred race to a fine Marin colt. He has also a green pacer from Paul Isenberg's ranch at Waiialae, which will probably be entered in at least one of the races.

Ruby Dexter has a fine-looking Dawu stallion called Daylight, which will make a strong showing in the three-minute race for Hawaiian-bred horses. Gus Schuman has a young Boswell Jr. stallion, the property of John Emmeluth, which looks a race horse through and through and will start in the three-minute class. The pacing mare, Martha S., is his stable companion. There has been some talk about Horner's thoroughbred running horse, Hawaii, being brought here, but it is doubtful. It would be his first appearance on the Park track, and as the horse has a good reputation, and is finely bred, horsemen would like to see him come.

The above horses, although only a few of those which will enter, is enough to show the character of the animals contending for honors at the track. The meeting bids fair to be a successful one. The Jockey Club is working hard to bring it to a satisfactory issue, and it will undoubtedly do so. In every way lovers of the sport are promised a most enjoyable day.

BY AUTHORITY

MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1894, being the commemoration of the Birthday of Kamehameha I, will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Hawaiian Islands will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 28, 1894. 3700-3t

Sale of Lease of a Portion of Government Lot No. 36, Kapahulu, Diamond Head, Kona, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, July 3d, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a portion of lot No. 36, at Kapahulu, Diamond Head, Kona, Oahu, containing an area of 97 acres, a little more or less.

Term—lease for 10 years.

Upset price—\$20 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right of way of the trail now crossing this land and also the right at any time to make any road or roads through the same.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 29, 1894. 3701-3t

Irrigation Notice.

Holders of water privileges, or those paying water rates, are hereby notified that the hours for irrigation purposes are from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M. and 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

A. BROWN, Superintendent Honolulu Water Works.

Approved:

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, May 25, 1894. 3698-4t

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

On TUESDAY, June 19, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction, the Tenancy at Will of the Government Land of Manuka, Kau, Hawaii, containing an area of 22,800 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Tenancy from year to year until such time as the Minister of the Interior may wish to terminate the same by giving 90 days notice.

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

JAN. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 16, 1894. 3691-3t

Notice.

MR. H. F. GLADE HAS RETIRED as a partner from our firm H. HACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, May 15, 1894. 3689-3t 1551-1ma

New Advertisements.

THE PROPER WAY

TO EAT AN

ORANGE!

SOMETHING NEW!

SOMETHING PRACTICAL!

We have just received from the factory an assortment of

Orange -- Cups!

which seem to be about the right thing. No more soiling of fingers, no slipping of the orange.

The fruit can be all ready served for eating, with the orange held firmly in place, then with one of our dainty little orange spoons to eat it with, what greater joy can mortal wish for?

To see them is to want them, so be sure to provide yourself with a number as they will soon be indispensable on a well appointed dinner table.

Add to that a few pieces of our beautiful cut glass, and your table will be complete.

New goods are constantly coming our way, so do not forget to look around the store when in town, there may be something you need which you were going to send away for. Let us save you the trouble.

H. F. WICHMAN

517 Fort Street.

Stocks and Bonds

FOR SALE.

A FEW SHARES

—OF—

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO. STOCK

Hawaiian Agricultural Co. Stock.

Olowalu Sugar Co. Stock.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian -- Government -- Bonds

6 Per Cent. Interest.

Ewa Plantation Co. Bonds (first mortgage) 7 per cent. interest.

Heeia Agricultural Co. Bonds (first mortgage) 8 per cent. interest.

For particulars, apply to

The Hawaiian Safe Deposit

—AND—

Investment Company.

3613-1w

Are You a Royalist,

An Annexationist,

Or In Favor of

A Republic?

WE DESIRE TO RECEIVE FREE and open expressions of opinion from the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, upon the questions of Annexation, the restoration of the Monarchy, or the formation of a Republic.

This is desired for the information of the people of the United States. The name of each correspondent will not be used, and will be regarded as confidential if so requested. Address AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.

W. Ten Eyck Hardenbrook, Mgr., 2313 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., U. S. A. 3616 1526-1m

New Advertisements.

TENTH Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

JOCKEY -- CLUB.

JUNE 11, 1894



Official Programme!

Races to Commence at 10 a. m. Sharp.

1st—BICYCLE RACE.

Prize: Silver Medal, valued at \$25. Entrance fee \$1.50; 1 mile dash. Free for all.

2d—KALAKAUA PURSE \$100.

Running Race; 1/2 mile dash. Free for all.

3d—HONOLULU PURSE \$100.

Trotting and Pacing, to Harness; 2:40 class. Free for all. Mile heats; best 2 in 3.

4th—ROSITA CHALLENGE CUP, \$200 ADDED.

Running Race; 1 mile dash. Free for all. Winner of cup to beat record of Angie A., 1:45 1/2.

5th—PRESIDENT WIDEMANN'S CUP, \$75 ADDED.

Running Race; 1/2 mile dash. For Hawaiian bred.

6th—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE \$100.

Trotting and Pacing, to harness. Free for all. Mile heats; best 3 in 5.

7th—OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.'S PURSE, \$100.

Running Race; 1 mile dash. For Hawaiian bred.

8th—MAUI PURSE \$100.

Trotting and Pacing, to harness; 3 minute class. For Hawaiian bred. Mile heats; best 2 in 3.

9th—KAPOLANI PARK PURSE \$125.

Running Race; 1 1/2 mile dash. Free for all.

10th—KAMEHAMEHA PURSE \$100.

Trotting and Pacing, to harness. For Hawaiian bred; mile heats; best 2 in 3.

All entries are to be made with the Secretary, at the office of C. O. Berger, on Merchant street, before 2 p. m. Wednesday, June 6th, 1894, at which time they will close. Entry fees to be 10 per cent. of the purse, unless otherwise specified.

All races are to be run or trotted under the rules of the Hawaiian Jockey Club.

All horses are expected to start unless withdrawn by 12 o'clock noon, on June 9th, 1894.

All horses must appear on the track at the tap of the bell from the Judges stand, otherwise they will be fined.

General admission.....50 cents
Grand stand (extra).....50 cents and \$1
Carriages (inside of course) each.....\$2.50
Quarter stretch badges.....\$5.00

W. M. Giffard,

Secretary Hawaiian Jockey Club.

3584-2w

Now Ready

IN PAMPHLET FORM

Senator

Morgan's

Report

on

Hawaiian

Affairs.

PRICE PER COPY, 10 CENTS

Hawaiian Gazette Co.

General Advertisements.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

The best and biggest Daily paper in the Hawaiian Islands.

IS

In favor of annexation, first, last and all the time.

IT

Represents all business interests and all sections of the Islands

IT

Gives the best value to both advertisers and subscribers.

HAS

The largest and most general circulation in the Hawaiian Islands.

HAS

The most thrifty and desirable class of readers, a great many of whom take no other local paper.

WE

Need and deserve your subscription and advertisement and will give you the worth of your money.

Gazette Publishing Company



NEW GOWNS FOR PRETTY GIRLS.

The gown at the left is of mat white cheney silk with pale blue dots. Next to it is a rich black moire antique, cut princess, for the last stage of mourning. At the right is a magenta taffeta gown with a myrtle green panel in the skirt. Next to it is a white mousseline de soie with a wreath of pink crush roses around the shoulders.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Captain Jameson Is Reprimanded and Pays the Court Costs.

ANDERSEN SAYS HE WAS ASSAULTED.

An Attempt to Sink the Brig L'Avvenier at Sea—The Pump Clappers Thrown Overboard—A Second Mate Who Wanted His Discharge and Pay.

The naval court of inquiry met yesterday morning on board of the cruiser Champion to hear the charge of cruelty preferred by Charles Anderson, second mate of the L'Avvenier, against Captain Jameson, the master of the same vessel. The examination took most of the day, and when it was concluded, the court found that the captain was guilty and gave him a reprimand. He was also ordered to pay the court costs, amounting to about \$13.50.

The court was composed as follows: Captain Eustace Rooke, commanding H. B. M. S. Champion, President of the Court; Mr. F. M. Swanzy, British Vice-Consul; Lieut. R. Nugent, R.N.; H. D. G. Ford, R.N.; Lieut. W. F. Bennell, R.N.; and Assistant-Paymaster S. Hayles, clerk of the court.

Charles Andersen, the complaining witness, was called, and his story is substantially as follows: On the 3d of April, while the vessel was at sea, the captain ordered him to climb up the rigging and he obeyed the order. Later he was called aft and was questioned about the buntlines. His answer did not suit the captain, who called him a liar. The witness wanted to give a further explanation, but before he could do so the captain struck him in the face with his fist and nearly knocked him down. When he recovered he asked again to be allowed to make an explanation and was struck again by the captain. Between the blows Jameson was using foul language, and remarked that he would not use his hands the next time, but would take a belaying pin. He was not assaulted again until the 14th of April. The vessel was in port then. He was eating his dinner, and during a conversation he asked the captain for his discharge and pay. The captain said he would pay him off, and emphasized his remark by striking him in the face with the back of his hand. The witness then asked permission to go ashore and see the consul, but his request was refused.

Andrew Larsen, a seaman, was next called. He was called aft and saw that the second mate and the captain were having a dispute about the buntlines. During the dispute he saw the captain strike the mate twice. In answer to a question the witness said he had never been struck by the captain, although he had signed a paper to that effect. It was sent to the British Consul.

The next witness was Arthur Saville. He was aft when the alleged assault took place, but did not see the captain strike the mate. Frank Perry, a seaman, said he was at the wheel and heard the captain and Andersen talking about the rigging, which were not clewed up to the captain's satisfaction. During the conversation he heard the captain say he would take a belaying pin and brain Andersen. He saw the captain strike the mate.

First Mate McArthur testified that he did not see the captain strike the mate. He had never heard the captain use foul language to the complainant, but had heard the captain say he was a useless ornament. In regard to the assault alleged to have been committed while the vessel was in port, the witness said that Andersen said in an insolent manner that he wanted to be paid off and discharged. While the conversation was going on the captain reached for a glass, and whether or not he struck the second mate in doing so, the witness could not say. At any rate, Andersen did not complain of being struck at the time. He did not know anything about the 3d of April affair, but remembered that the captain had told him that Andersen was very slow about doing something and that he had shoved him one side. William Vincent, a cook, said he saw the captain strike the mate, and he afterwards saw marks on his face as a result of the assault.

He also witnessed the assault on the 14th of April. He was in the cabin at the time and saw the captain strike the mate with his fist. The witness also testified that he was struck in the jaw by the captain and had a tooth knocked out. Two other witnesses were examined but their testimony was unimportant.

During the progress of the trial it was learned that while the vessel was on her way to this port some member of the crew threw the pump clappers overboard and by doing so rendered the pumps useless. At the time the vessel was leaking badly. The author of the outrage could not be discovered.

Two witnesses for the prosecution were discredited by Captain Jameson. Their names are Larsen and Fitzgerald. They both signed a paper to the Consul, referred to above, in which they claimed that they were struck and generally ill-treated. They admitted yesterday that it was not so.

The crew is not at all satisfied with the findings of the Court, as one of the men stated yesterday that they had not gained much, and they would have been much better satisfied if they had been given their discharge.

CONVENTION SCRAP.

The smell of new paint is still strong in Convention Hall. It is better than the scent of old monarchy.

Surrounded by hostile delegates, the Bulletin reporter feels like Daniel in the lion's den.

The Convention will not be a Quaker meeting—with Kalua in it.

These notes are called Convention Scraps in anticipation of the coming scraps in the Convention.

D. H. Hitchcock is the only member of the Convention who was also a member of that of 1894. He has been in six different Legislatures, and was Vice-President of the one which elected Lunalilo King.

A row of chairs has been put into the back part of the hall for visitors. Now, where is that rail, Mr. Rowell?

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Probable arrival of the Arawa. Base ball between the Crescents and Hawaii at 3:30.

Band concert at Emma Square at 4:30.

Meeting at the Arlington, to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, at 7:30.

Band concert at the Hawaiian Hotel at 7:30, if the Arawa arrives.

The Advertiser 75 cents a month

General Advertisements.

Homes at Pearl City!



THE OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.

Offer the Public Another Great Opportunity to Secure Homes in One of the Most Delightful Localities to be Found in the Paradise of the Pacific.

As a healthy resort—Pearl City has already established an enviable reputation. Many good citizens in this community have experienced the wonderful effect produced by a few days sojourn in that dry, cool atmosphere, and give grateful testimony to the relief they have almost instantly gained from severe and long continued attacks of asthma. Physicians acquainted with the climate of Pearl City recommend it as a natural sanitarium.

The Water Supply is Ample.

And can be increased to meet the needs of a population equal to the largest city in the world.

Prof. A. B. Lyons of Oahu College is our authority for stating that the water supply is the purest yet discovered in this country.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO EARLY SETTLERS!

For ninety days from date we will sell lots on SPECIAL TERMS favorable to bona-fide settlers. For a term of three months from date, lumber and all building materials will be supplied, and delivered at Pearl City at much lower price than ever before obtained.

For further particulars, call at this office or on any of the lumber dealers in this city. Those who now own lots as well as those who propose to become residents of that growing city, will do well to embrace this opportunity. Those who avail themselves of this offer, within the time named, will be entitled to, and will receive the following benefits:

For a term of ten years, this Company will carry such residents and their families from Pearl City to Honolulu in the morning (arriving a little before seven o'clock), and from Honolulu to Pearl City in the evening (leaving Honolulu station a little after five o'clock), for ten cents each way, a rate less than one cent per mile. The rates on all other passenger trains running during the day or night will be 1½ cents per mile first class, and 1 cent per mile second class. A good school is about to be opened in the Peninsula, in the fine, large, new school-house erected by Mr. J. T. Waterhouse. Residents living at Pearl City heights, (above Pearl City station) and those having homes on the Peninsula, will be allowed to ride free on regular trains between Pearl City stations to and from the Peninsula.

Those who want to continue to send their children to schools in Honolulu, can have transportation on all regular trains to and from Pearl City, for the purpose of attending school at five cents each way for each pupil. This is equal to 24 to 26 miles ride for ten cents.

Equal inducements for those desiring to secure homes in this country have never before been offered to the public.

This Company has been requested from abroad to name the price of all their unsold land in that locality. Should a clearance sale be made to a syndicate, no opportunity like the present would again occur for the purchase of homes at Pearl City.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

3683

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.,
B. F. DILLINGHAM, General Manager.

VOSE PIANOS!

(BOSTON.)

\$10.00 A MONTH!

On the Installment Plan.

The World's Fair Judges gave Vose & Sons' Pianos the Highest Award over all other competitors.

FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS

Call and Examine Instruments at our Salesroom, or Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Hawaiian News Company

GENERAL AGENTS.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

Kerosene oil... Pearl Brand

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, SUBJECT TO CHANGE:

From 1 to 99 Cases, \$1.90 per Case.

100 Cases or Over, \$1.80 per Case.

TERMS CASH. U. S. GOLD COIN.

Government Tests Show That There is no Better Quality of Oil Imported Into the Country Than the PEARL.

CASTLE & COOKE,
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,

Agents Standard Oil Co.

2639 1551-4

New Advertisements.

Hardware, Builders and General, always up to the times in quality, styles and prices.

Plantation Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demand.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts Cultivator's Cane Knives.

Agricultural Implements,

Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, etc., etc

Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools

Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass, Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

General Merchandise, it is not possible to list there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.

3278-11-d

1462-11-w

Just Arrived per S. S. Gaelic!

FORTY CASES

MANILA :- CIGARS!

From the Factories La Constancia and El Cometa del Oriente.

CONSISTING OF SUCH FAVORITES AS

Conchitas, Conchas,

Londres, Habanos, Etc.

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

Give the Baby A Perfect Nutrient



FOR GROWING CHILDREN, CONVALESCENTS, CONSUMPTIVES, DYSPETICS, and the Aged, and in Acute Illness and all Wasting Diseases.

THE Best Food for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the instruction of mothers, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," will be sent free to any address, upon request.

DOLBER-GOODALE CO., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed

EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

New Goods received by every packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Post Office Box No. 145. Telephone No. 92.

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.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Issued Every Morning, Except
Sunday, by the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
At No. 318 Merchant Street.

H. N. CASTLE, : : : EDITOR.

SATURDAY, : JUNE 2, 1894.

THE draft of the Constitution guarantees the liberty of speech and of the press, and in the same article prohibits writing, speaking or printing anything favoring the restoration of the monarchy. Is not this of itself an abridgment of the liberty of the press? Is there there any wisdom or expediency in depriving the royalists of the right to express, in a peaceable manner, their views? It pleases them, and it does not hurt anybody.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution which the Executive Council has been so busily engaged in preparing during the past six weeks is complete, and it has been laid before the Convention. We publish it this morning in full, so that all our readers throughout the islands may be enabled to follow the deliberations of the body which has been summoned to frame the organic law.

The Constitution now drafted bears upon its face the evidence of much study and thought, and while it will undoubtedly be modified in many important particulars, it will probably be found that nothing has been incorporated in it, without strong reasons. We believe that a careful consideration and thorough debate will show that many of the most vexatious problems confronting Hawaii are here solved in a masterly manner.

The general framework of the Constitution is derived first from that of 1887, and second from the Constitution of the United States. In its essential features, the draft submitted by the Executive is a re-enactment of the law which the ex-Queen sought to destroy, modified, of course, to meet the requirements of the Republican form. Thus the office of President is created, and the powers attached to it are derived in general from the Constitution of the United States.

Briefly stated, the form of government is that of a Republic, with the three divisions of Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary power, with a President elected for six years, and a Legislature consisting of a Senate and a lower house, the Senators being elected for long terms, as in the United States, and the Representatives for two years only. In the distribution of power the regular canons of representative government are subscribed to, and no extraordinary powers are vested in the Executive or the Senate. An effort is made to give a certain preponderance to those who have a substantial stake in the country by placing the election of the President in the two houses of the Legislature sitting as one, and by attaching a property qualification to voters for Senators. This qualification is the same as that for Noble voters fixed by the constitution of 1887, except that the income qualification is set at nine hundred dollars a year. The President has the same limited veto as the President of the United States, and in general there is a strong analogy throughout the whole instrument to the system of government established by the constitution of the United States. The President, however, is not eligible for re-election for the term immediately succeeding his own, and this is a safeguard against executive corruption, which experience elsewhere has shown to be most valuable.

The Chinese question is disposed of, as far as it may be in a general instrument, by Section 3 of Article I, which permits the Legislature to provide for the "supervision, registration, control and identification of all persons, or any class or na-

tionality." It also permits restrictions upon the term of residence and the employments of persons who may hereafter come into the Republic. On these particulars we shall have something to say later.

The question of the franchise is handled with great skill. The restriction to citizens is in harmony with the soundest principles of politics, and at the same time the exception in favor of persons who have actively supported the Government will prevent the restriction from working any practical injustice. We believe there is nothing in these provisions to which the Japanese Government can take exception, and at the same time they will operate in such a manner that there can be no danger of a paramount Oriental influence in the domestic affairs of Hawaii. The requirement that all foreigners who naturalize shall understand English will excite some opposition, but none that is just and reasonable.

The policy of the Executive on the subject of annexation finds an unequivocal expression in the direct authority vested in the President, Cabinet and Senate to negotiate a treaty of union with the United States of America. It has been suggested that such a reference is out of place in the Constitution, but we believe it to be thoroughly appropriate. The Provisional Government was established for the specific purpose of securing union with America. That was the object of the revolution. It will not cease to be a chief aim of the Republic of Hawaii, and this fact may be and should be distinctly set forth in the Constitution itself.

The best commentary on the Constitution, however, is the Constitution itself, and we commend the proposed draft published this morning to the earnest consideration of our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Constitutional Government and Its Ends.

MR. EDITOR:—There is one principle involved in the formation of a constitutional government to which it would be well to call attention. Some people have the idea that it is the substitution of the personal rule of the majority for the personal rule of the monarch. That was the crude idea of those Hawaiian patriots who wanted all Government offices made elective—gifts of the dominant party to its adherents—and no longer favors from the Hawaiian sovereign to those whom he wished to wheedle or to subsidize. So in Japan, where a Constitutional government is now on trial, many of the Japanese are carried away with the idea that the majority must have their way—it is their turn now; royalty has had the control long enough.

It is very evident that the substitution of one tyranny for another is not necessarily any benefit to the community. In fact, the tyranny of the majority may prove more unendurable than the tyranny of some one despotic, arbitrary, but shrewd ruler of men. The contrast should be made, not between the rule of the one-man, power and the personal rule of the majority. Constitutional government is a government framed to secure, in the best available method, certain specified ends of public polity. In the nature of the case a written document defines by fixed limits both powers and privileges, and objects and methods also.

The United States Supreme Court in one of its decisions makes this clear statement: "Arbitrary power enforcing its edicts to the injury of the persons and property of its subjects is not law, whether manifested as the decree of a personal monarch or an impersonal multitude." President Wooley, a recognized authority on International Law, says, as clearly, "National contracts are even more solemn and sacred than private contracts; on account of the great interests involved, of the deliberateness with which the obligations are assumed, of the permanence and generality of the obligations, and of each nation's calling under God, to be a teacher of right to all within or without its borders."

No Rain for Four Years.

Another appeal to the world for assistance has been received at San Antonio from the suffering people of Zapata county, Texas. The drought has lasted for four years, and there is not a wagon load of grass in the entire county. It is the only section in southeast Texas that has not been visited by the recent heavy rains.—Ex.

The funeral of the late J. H. Lovejoy will take place from the English Church tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the fraternal organizations of which he was a member.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mortuary Report for the Month of May, 1894.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of May was 44, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	5	From 30 to 40.....	7
From 1 to 5.....	3	From 40 to 50.....	7
From 5 to 10.....	1	From 50 to 60.....	6
From 10 to 20.....	4	From 60 to 70.....	3
From 20 to 30.....	3	Over 70.....	4
Males.....	34	Females.....	10
Hawaiians.....	21	Great Britain.....	2
Chinese.....	9	United States.....	2
Portuguese.....	4	Other nationalities.....	4
Japanese.....	2		
Total.....	44		
Unattended.....	8		
Non-Residents.....	4		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

May, 1890.....	60	May, 1893.....	42
May, 1891.....	98	May, 1894.....	44
May, 1892.....	49		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess.....	1	Erysipilas.....	1
Accident.....	2	Epilepsy.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Fever.....	4
Beriberi.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	1
Burns.....	1	Disease of Heart.....	1
Childbirth.....	1	Old age.....	3
Consumption.....	4	Opium.....	1
Convulsions.....	2	Paralysis.....	4
Colic.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	1	Peritonitis.....	1
Diarrhea.....	1	Rupture of Bladder.....	1
Dropsy.....	3	Suicide.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	1
Exhaustion.....	1	Unknown.....	1

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	side.
Deaths.....	11	9	9	5	10	0

Annual death rate per 1000 per month.....

Hawaiians.....	22.95
Asiaties.....	22.91
All other nationalities.....	24.00

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

THE KUKUI NUT.

Its Uses and Disuses Told by Mr. Girvin.

In all the valleys of the Hawaiian Isles the tourist notices a tree with a quivering leaf which is light green on the under side and dark on top which he is told is the kukui or candle nut. It is so named from the fact that in ancient times the kernels of the nuts were strung on the midrib of the cocoa leaf and used as torches, as the uppermost kernel burned off the next ignited and so it burnt until the last was consumed. The tree was a very useful one to the Hawaiian not only in furnishing light at night but for many other reasons. The nuts are incased in a husk like our walnuts but it frequently occurs that two are formed in the same husk. The kernel is extremely rich in oil which has been expressed and used for house painting although it is but a poor substitute for linseed, in that it is difficult to get it to dry and it always has a peculiar odor. The natives used the oil as an external remedy for some diseases and especially as an aid in parturition. Should you collect some of the nuts you will find them good eating but I should advise that you stop at one or two or you will find you have an emetic and a cathartic which will certainly, respond may pronto, as the Mexicans say. The natives roast the nuts in the ashes and having removed the shell crush the kernels to a paste, mixing them with salt and pepper. This is one of the most delicious and appetizing zests imaginable and is an essential element to a good feed of raw fish and poi. It may be that if some of our enterprising capitalists would go into the manufacture of inimons, as the natives call this paste, he might find an ever increasing market for it. It certainly is preferable to the suspicious Russian caviare. The burnt shell of the kukui was used for making an indelible ink with which tattooing was done. The green husk contains an acid juice which had a reputation as a remedy in the diseases of the throat.

From the bark of the tree there exudes a gum called pilale which is as useful as gum Arabic or gum tragacanth for many purposes. It also was used as medicine by the Hawaiians in cases of dysentery.

Being harmless it would be useful in confectionary in making gum-drops and jujubes.

The wood of the tree is somewhat like our bass wood and is of little value in building or in fencing, as it rots very speedily. Sometimes the natives made canoes of it, but never considered them of any value. As the trees die off in the forest their trunks and limbs are found to be covered with an edible fungus, called pepeiao, which was formerly exported in great quantity to the Chinese markets.

Today the kukui nut is largely used in the manufacture of jewelry which is much prized by tourists as mementoes of a visit to the Paradise of the Pacific. The shell is quite hard and takes a brilliant polish and can be had in black and brown.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.



A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE United States to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, will be held at the Arlington hotel, SATURDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

ALBERT S. WILLIS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, U. S. A. 3701-3t

307

May 28, 1894.

There's roast beef, fowl and ham and knives for cutting each separate article. For beef, we have the celebrated French Cook Knives that stand without an equal for kitchen work. Then there's the long "Jointed," built expressly for carving fowls. In the hands of anyone, the obstacle in the way of finding the second joint is removed, the jointer gets there while you are thinking about it. And when you get to ham—good sweet ham, you want a long thin knife that will carve so you can see the steel through the slice. We have the knives for this class of work and they're good ones. The French Cook Knives are not remarkable for beauty, but they are "away up" for use.

For bread or cake, get a Clauss Knife; it is always in condition, because your cook cannot use it for cutting meat or splitting kindlings, it's made for bread or cake, and will cut without making crumbs. No other knife will do as well as the Clauss for the purpose.

As soon as the Iwalani matter is definitely settled, we expect to receive an order from the government for material enough to fence Necker Island with the Jones Locked Fence. Economy is the order of the day and when the government can get a better article for eight cents than it usually pays 17 cents for it will get it.

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Special Attention Paid to Island Orders.

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THE NEW CONSTITUTION

THE DRAFT SUBMITTED TO THE CONVENTION.

To be Approved or Changed.

Results of the Work of the Executive Council for some weeks past.

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

A Masterly and Interesting Document that the Coming Constitution of the Republic will Probably be Modelled upon, Several new Departures in the Government of the Country.

The following is the full text of the draft of the proposed Constitution for the new Republic of Hawaii. It was laid before the members of the Convention yesterday. Monday the debate upon it will begin.

RIGHTS OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 1.—RIGHTS OF THE PERSON.

SECTION 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the right of acquiring possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness.

SECTION 2. The government is conducted for the common good and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family or class of men.

SECTION 3. The Legislature may provide by law, however, for the supervision, registration, control and identification of all persons, or any class or nationality of persons; and may also by law restrict and limit the term of residence, and the business or employment of all persons coming into the Republic.

ARTICLE 2.—RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this privilege shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Republic.

ARTICLE 3.—FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.

Except as herein provided, all men may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects; and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press; but all persons shall be responsible for the abuse of such right; and no person shall advocate, by writing printing or speaking, the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands; nor advocate the use of force for the accomplishment of any change in the system or form of government hereby established; nor seek or advocate the action of any foreign power for such purpose, except by treaty duly made in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 4.—MEETING AND PETITION.

All men shall have the right to assemble in an orderly and peaceable manner, without arms, to consult upon the common good and to petition the President or Legislature for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5.—WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, except by the President or by one of the Cabinet Ministers as herein provided, when in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

Provided however, that no alien unlawfully entering the Republic shall be entitled to this writ as of right.

ARTICLE 6.—RIGHT OF TRIAL.

SECTION 1. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense except on due and legal conviction thereof by a tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

SECTION 2. Except in case of impeachment or offenses within the jurisdiction of a district magistrate, or in summary proceedings for contempt, no person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense except upon indictment information or complaint, describing such crime or offense; and he shall in all cases have the

right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him, face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be heard in his own defense.

SECTION 3. Subject to such changes as the Legislature may from time to time make in the number of jurors for the trial of any case, and concerning the number required to agree to a verdict and the manner in which the jury may be selected and drawn, and the composition and qualifications thereof, the right of trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolable forever, except in actions for debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and such offenses less than felonies as may be designated by law. And provided that no capital case shall be tried by a jury of less than twelve men.

The jury may be waived by defendants in all criminal cases except capital.

ARTICLE 7.—PREVIOUS CONVICTION OR ACQUITTAL.

Except as herein provided, no person shall be required to answer for any offense identical both in law and fact with an offense of which he has been duly convicted or of which he has been duly acquitted.

ARTICLE 8.—PRIVILEGE OF ACCUSED.

No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness for himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

ARTICLE 9.—SLAVERY.

Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Republic. Whenever a slave shall enter the territory of this Republic he shall be free.

ARTICLE 10.—SECURITY FROM SEARCH AND ARREST.

Every person has the right to be secured from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and effects; and no warrant shall issue, except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 11.—TAXING AND APPROPRIATING POWER.

SECTION 1. No subsidy, duty or tax, of any description, shall be established or levied without the consent of the legislature; nor shall any money be drawn from the public treasury without such consent, except in the manner directed by this Constitution.

SECTION 2. Each member of society has the right to be protected in the enjoyment of his life liberty and property, according to law; and therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportion or share to the expense of this protection; and to give his personal services, or any equivalent when necessary, as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE 12.—EMINENT DOMAIN.

Private property may be taken for public use, or may be used for reservoirs, drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others, for agricultural, milling, mining, domestic or sanitary purposes; but only upon due process of law and just compensation.

ARTICLE 13.—MILITARY SUBJECT TO LAW.

SECTION 1. The military shall always be subject to the laws of the land.

SECTION 2. No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by the Legislature.

OF THE REPUBLIC.

ARTICLE 14.—FORM AND NAME OF GOVERNMENT.

The character of the government hereby instituted, is a Republic, under the terms and conditions of this Constitution.

The name of such government is, and shall be, the Republic of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 15.—TERRITORY.

The territory of the Republic of Hawaii shall be that heretofore constituting the kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, and the territory ruled over by the Provisional Government of Hawaii or which may hereafter be added to the Republic.

ARTICLE 16.—ENSIGN.

The ensign heretofore in use as the Hawaiian National Ensign, shall continue to be the national ensign of the Republic of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 17.—CITIZENS.

SECTION 1. A citizen of the Republic of Hawaii shall be:

A person born in the Hawaiian Islands; or,
A person who has been, or shall hereafter become naturalized according to law.

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

SECTION 2. Any person not a Hawaiian citizen, who took active part, or otherwise rendered substantial service in the formation of, and has since supported the Provisional Government of Hawaii, who shall within six months from the promulgation of this Constitution procure from the Minister of the Interior a certificate of such service, in manner and form herein set forth; and who shall take an oath to support this Constitution and the law of the Republic so long as he shall remain domiciled in the Republic, shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizenship without thereby prejudicing his native citizenship or allegiance.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of identifying the person entitled to such certificate, the Minister of Interior shall appoint such number of examiners as he may deem best, to receive applications and take evidence upon such subject.

Such examiners shall certify to the said Minister a description of each person found to be entitled to such certificate, which description shall include the name, age, country of birth, occupation, length of residence in Hawaii and present residence, and shall be embodied in the certificate.

SECTION 4. It shall be in the discretion of the Minister of Interior to reverse the decision of any such examiner and issue a certificate to any person in his opinion entitled thereto; and to refuse to issue a certificate to any person, who, in his opinion, is not entitled thereto.

The decision of the Minister shall be final and not subject to appeal or review.

SECTION 5. Any person to whom such certificate shall be granted shall be admitted, upon application,

to naturalization, without showing any further qualifications.

ARTICLE 18.—NATURALIZATION.

SECTION 1. The naturalization of aliens shall be exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The procedure shall be such as may be provided by law.

SECTION 2. An alien may be admitted to citizenship upon the following conditions, viz:—

1. He shall have resided in the Hawaiian Islands for not less than one year.

2. He must intend to become a permanent citizen of the Republic.

3. He shall be able understandingly to read write and speak the English language.

4. He shall be able, intelligently to explain, in his own words, in the English language, the general meaning and intent of any article or articles of this Constitution.

5. He shall be a citizen or subject of a country having express treaty stipulations with the Republic of Hawaii concerning naturalization.

6. He shall be of good moral character and not a refugee from justice.

7. He shall be engaged in some lawful business or employment or have some other lawful means of support.

8. He shall be the owner in his own right of property in the Republic of the value of not less than Two Hundred Dollars over and above all incumbrances.

9. He shall have taken the oath prescribed in Article 100 of this Constitution and an oath abjuring allegiance to his native land or that in which he has heretofore been naturalized, and of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

10. He shall make written application, verified by oath, to a Justice of the Supreme Court, setting forth all of the foregoing requirements, and shall prove the same to the satisfaction of such Justice.

ARTICLE 19.—DENIZENS.

No letters of Denization shall be issued to any person not by this Constitution eligible to become a citizen; except that no previous residence in the Hawaiian Islands, nor intention to become a permanent resident of the Republic, nor oath abjuring allegiance to his native land or of allegiance to the Republic, nor application to the Supreme Court, shall be required.

ARTICLE 20.—DIVISION OF POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The supreme power of the Republic is divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. Except as herein provided, these shall be preserved distinct.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE 21.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The executive power of the Republic shall be vested in a President and Cabinet.

SECTION 2. The Cabinet shall consist of a Minister of Foreign Affairs; a Minister of Interior; a Minister of Finance and an Attorney General.

SECTION 3. The President and Cabinet sitting together shall constitute the Executive Council.

SECTION 4. Wherever in this Constitution the action or approval of the Executive Council is required, it shall mean that the action or approval of a majority of such Council, of which majority the President shall be one, is sufficient.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE 22.—QUALIFICATIONS OF PRESIDENT.

In order to be eligible to the office of President, a person shall:—

Be not less than thirty-five years of age;

Have been born in the Hawaiian Islands or resided therein for not less than fifteen years;

And be a citizen of the Republic.

ARTICLE 23.—FIRST PRESIDENT.

..... is hereby declared to be the President of the Republic of Hawaii, to hold office until and including the 31st day of December, A. D. 1900, and thereafter until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE 24.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. On the third Wednesday of September, A. D. 1900, and on the third Wednesday of September in every sixth year thereafter, the Legislature shall meet to elect a President for a term of six years to begin with the first day of January of the year following.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of such election the Senate and the House of Representatives shall sit together.

The election shall be by ballot, and the person receiving a majority vote of all the elective members to which the Legislature is entitled, which majority shall include a majority of all the Senators, shall be President for the succeeding term; or for the unexpired portion of such term in case no person shall have been elected prior to the first day of such term.

SECTION 3. If the Legislature shall fail to elect a President before the first day of January following the date when the Legislature is required to meet for such election, the President whose term has then expired shall continue to be the President until his successor is elected and qualified; but such failure to elect shall in no case discharge the Legislature from their duty to immediately proceed with such election.

SECTION 4. No President of the Republic shall be eligible for re-election as President for the term immediately following that during which he has been President.

ARTICLE 25.—POWER OF APPOINTMENT.

SECTION 1. The President, with the approval of the Senate, shall appoint the members of the Cabinet; the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts; the Auditor General and all Diplomatic and Consular Representatives to foreign countries.

SECTION 2. In case a vacancy in any such office shall occur while the Senate is not in session, the President may fill such vacancy by granting a commission which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

SECTION 3. The President shall also, with the approval of the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Board of Health; Board of Education; Board of Immigration; Board of Prison Inspectors and any other Boards of a Public character which may be created by law; and the District Magistrates.

ARTICLE 26.—POWER OF REMOVAL.

The President shall have the power, with the approval

of the Cabinet, to remove any of the officers enumerated in the last Article, except the Auditor General, and the District Magistrates, who shall be removable as provided by law; and the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, who shall be removable only as herein prescribed; and except the members of the Cabinet, who shall be removable only with the consent of the Senate.

ARTICLE 27.—PARDON.

The President, with the approval of the Cabinet and the Advisory Council, shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons and to commute sentences after conviction, for all cases except in case of impeachment.

ARTICLE 28.—CONVENING THE LEGISLATURE.

The President may, with the approval of the Cabinet, convene the Legislature or the Senate alone, in special session; and, with such approval, in case the seat of government shall be insecure from an enemy, riot, or insurrection or any dangerous disorder, direct that any regular or special session of the legislature, shall be held at some other than the regular meeting place.

ARTICLE 29.—RECEIVING FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The President shall receive and acknowledge all diplomatic representatives accredited to the Republic by other governments.

ARTICLE 30.—MESSAGES TO THE LEGISLATURE AND ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The President shall, upon the meeting of the legislature, or of the Advisory Council, and at such other times as he may deem proper, inform either such body, by message in writing, as to the condition of the Republic; or concerning other matters of public interest; and recommend the consideration of such measures as to him shall seem best.

ARTICLE 31.—MARTIAL LAW.—SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The President, or one of the Cabinet Ministers as herein provided, may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or place the whole or any part of the Republic under martial law.

ARTICLE 32.—TREATIES.

The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, shall have the power to make treaties with foreign governments, subject to the concurrence of the Senate.

The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political and commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the concurrence of the Senate.

OF THE CABINET.

ARTICLE 33.—COUNSELLORS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Cabinet shall be the special counsellors of the President and shall be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy, appointments to office, and other matters of importance concerning which action is contemplated.

The President shall not be bound to follow the advice of the Cabinet, except in the instances where, by this Constitution the approval of the Cabinet is required as a prerequisite for his action.

ARTICLE 34.—REPORTS, RESPONSIBILITY, POWERS OF APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.

SECTION 1. Each member of the Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall, not later than the last Wednesday in February in each year, present to the President a full report of the principal transactions within his department during the year ending December thirty-first last proceeding, together with such recommendations as he may think proper.

He shall also at any time, when requested in writing by the President, make report to the President on any subject within the scope of his Department.

SECTION 2. The members of the Cabinet shall be responsible for the conduct of their respective departments; and, with the approval of the President, shall have the appointment of the following heads of Bureaus, under their respective departments, viz:

The Superintendent of Public Works; the Surveyor General; the Registrar of Deeds; the Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works; the Chief Officer of the Honolulu Fire Department; the Marshal; the Collector General of Customs; the Tax Assessors in Chief and the Post Master General, and also the heads of any other Bureaus created by law.

SECTION 3. Each head of a Bureau shall be responsible for the conduct of his Bureau, and shall have the appointment of the officers under him, subject to the approval of the Minister in whose Department he is employed.

He may also, with the approval of such Minister, remove any such subordinate officer.

SECTION 4. The financial responsibility of any officer of the Government, for his own conduct, or that of his subordinate, shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE 35.—ACTING PRESIDENT IN CASE OF DEATH, DISABILITY OR ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. In case of the temporary disability or absence from the country, of the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, while such disability or absence continues, shall act as President; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the country of such Minister, the Minister of the Interior, while such disability or absence of the President continues, shall act as President; or,

In case of the disability or absence of both such Ministers, the Minister of Finance, while such disability or absence of the President continues, shall act as President; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the country of the three Ministers aforesaid, then the Attorney General, while such disability or absence of the President continues, shall act as President.

SECTION 2. In case of the death, resignation, removal or permanent disability of the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall thereupon act as President until a successor to the President is elected in manner herein designated; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the country of such Minister, the Minister of the Interior shall act as President for the time aforesaid; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the country of both such Ministers, the Minister of Finance shall act as President for the time aforesaid; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the country of the three Ministers aforesaid, the Attorney General shall act as President for the time aforesaid.

SECTION 3. If at any time during the absence from the seat of government, an occasion shall arise requiring a declaration of martial law, or suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the powers in and concerning such matters herein granted to the President, may be exercised by one of the Cabinet Ministers, who shall act in order of priority below named, each succeeding in case of disability or failure of those previously named, to act, viz:—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs;

The Minister of Interior;

The Minister of Finance;

The Attorney General.

SECTION 4. In case of the death, resignation, removal or permanent disability of the President, the Minister who shall thereupon act as President, shall immediately summon a special session of the Legislature to meet within thirty days, to elect a President to fill the unexpired term of the President who has died, resigned, been removed or become permanently disabled.

SECTION 5. In case any Minister shall act as President as herein provided, he shall, while so acting, have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the duties, obligations and disqualifications by this Constitution granted to or prescribed for the President.

ARTICLE 36.—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Cabinet shall be ex-officio members of both Houses of the Legislature, with all the rights, powers and privileges of elected members, except the right to vote.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE 37.—THE LEGISLATURE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE 38.

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

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

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

ARTICLE 40.—BURDEN OF PROOF OF ELIGIBILITY.

In case the eligibility of any person to be a Senator or Representative, or an elector of Senators or Representatives, is questioned by any legal voter, before any Court or tribunal having authority to consider such matter, the burden of proof shall rest upon the person whose eligibility is so questioned to establish his eligibility.

The unsupported statement or oath of the person whose eligibility is so questioned shall not be deemed sufficient to shift the burden of proof; but he shall show by other evidence, to the satisfaction of the Court or tribunal, that he is eligible.

ARTICLE 41.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the government except that of President or Minister of the Departments of the Government.

ARTICLE 42.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

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

ARTICLE 43.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN CLASSES.

No idiot or insane person, and no person who shall be expelled from the Legislature for giving or receiving bribes, or being accessory thereto; and no person who in due course of law shall have been convicted of larceny, bribery, gross cheat, or of any criminal offense now or hereafter punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding two years, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in or under or by authority of the government, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights.

ARTICLE 44.—QUALIFICATIONS OF LEGISLATORS MAY BE INCREASED BY LAW.

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

ARTICLE 45.—OATH OF OFFICE.

Every elective member of the Legislature shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear in the presence of almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii; and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 46.—OFFICERS AND RULES.

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

ARTICLE 47.—AYES AND NOES

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

ARTICLE 48.—QUORUM.

SECTION 1. A majority of the number of elective members to which each House is entitled, shall constitute a quorum of such House for the conduct of ordinary business, of which quorum a majority vote shall suffice.

But the final passage of a law in each house, shall require a vote equivalent to a majority of all the elective members to which such House is entitled.

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

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

ARTICLE 49.—PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS NOT MEMBERS.

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

Who shall publish any false report of its proceedings; or,

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 51.—PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS.

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

ARTICLE 52.—EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

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

ARTICLE 53.—EXEMPTION FROM ARREST.

The members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the respective Houses; and in going to and returning from the same. Provided that such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over ten days each way.

OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 55.—SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

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

First District; the Island of Hawaii.

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

Third District; the Island of Oahu.

Fourth District; the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

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

In the First District, four;

In the Second District, three;

In the Third District, six;

In the Fourth District, two.

ARTICLE 56.—QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

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

Be a male citizen of the Republic;

Have attained the age of thirty years;

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

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

Be the owner, in his own right, of property in the Republic of the value of not less than Five Thousand Dollars over and above all incumbrances; or have been in the receipt of a money income of not less than

Eighteen Hundred Dollars during the year immediately preceding the date of the election, for the proof of which he may be required to produce original accounts of the receipt of such income.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

TERM OF OFFICE.

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

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

SECTION 4. For the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, the Republic is divided into the following Representative Districts, viz:—

First District; that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo and Hamakua.
Second District; that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona and Kohala.
Third District; the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

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

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

Sixth District; the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

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

- In the First District, two;
- In the Second District, two;
- In the Third District, three;
- In the Fourth District, three;
- In the Fifth District, three;
- In the Sixth District, two.

ARTICLE 58.—QUALIFICATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In order to be eligible to be a member of the House of Representatives, a person shall, at the time of election: Have attained the age of twenty five years; Be a male citizen of the Republic; Be able understandingly to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language; Have resided in this country not less than three years;

And shall either own property in the Republic worth not less than One Thousand Dollars over and above all encumbrances, or have received a cash income of not less than Six Hundred Dollars during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of election.

OF ENACTING LAWS.

ARTICLE 59.—RETROSPECTIVE LAWS.

Except as herein provided, no retrospective law shall ever be enacted.

ARTICLE 60.

The Legislature has the power to enact wholesome laws not inconsistent with the Constitution.

ARTICLE 61.—ENACTING CLAUSE.

The enacting clause of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii."

ARTICLE 62.—PREREQUISITE FOR INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

No bill shall be introduced into either House by any member of such House, unless it shall have first received thereon the written endorsement of three elective members of such House.

ARTICLE 63.—TITLES OF LAWS.

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

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

ARTICLE 64.—READINGS OF BILLS.

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

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

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

ARTICLE 66.—SIGNING BILLS.

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

ARTICLE 67.—VETO OF PRESIDENT.

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

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

ARTICLE 68.—FAILURE TO SIGN OR VETO.

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

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

ARTICLE 69.—PROCEDURE UPON RECEIPT OF VETO.

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

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

ARTICLE 70.—APPROPRIATIONS.

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

SECTION 2. The Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate, at each regular session of the Legislature, appropriation bills for the succeeding biennial period.

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

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

SECTION 4. In case of a failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills provided for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government, and meeting its legal obligations, the Minister of Finance may, with the advice of the Executive Council, make such payments for and during the new biennial period, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the

last appropriation bill shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated.

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

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

OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ARTICLE 71.

SECTION 1. The first regular session of the Legislature shall be held on the third Wednesday in February, A.D. 1896, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

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

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

SECTION 4. Each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than ninety working days.

Provided however that the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, may prolong such session to not to exceed one hundred and twenty days.

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

OF ELECTORS.

ARTICLE 72.—EXEMPTION OF ELECTORS ON ELECTION DAY.

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

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

ARTICLE 73.—METHOD OF VOTING FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

ARTICLE 74.—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

In order to be eligible to vote for Representatives, a person shall:

- 1. Be a male citizen of the Republic; and if a citizen naturalized prior to January 17th, 1893, possessed at such time of the privilege of voting for representatives; or,
- 2. Have received letters of denization entitling him to the privileges of Hawaiian citizenship; or,
- 3. Have received from the Minister of the Interior the Certificate of Service herein provided for;

2. Have resided in the Representative District in which he offers to register, not less than one month immediately preceding the time at which he offers to register;

3. Have attained the age of twenty one years;

4. Have taken and subscribed the oath set forth in Article 100 of this Constitution;

5. Prior to each regular election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for Representatives for his district;

6. Prior to such registration have paid, on or before the first day of January next preceding the date of registration, all taxes due by him to the government;

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

In order to comply with this requirement he shall be able to write and read with ordinary fluency any section or sections of this Constitution.

Provided however, that the requirement that he shall be able understandingly to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language shall not apply to those persons who registered to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention at the election held on May 2nd, 1894.

ARTICLE 75.—METHOD OF VOTING FOR SENATORS.

Each voter for Senators may cast one vote only for each Senator to be elected from the senatorial District in which he is entitled to vote.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective senatorial Districts shall be the Senators for such District.

ARTICLE 76.—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS FOR SENATORS.

In order to be eligible to vote for Senators, a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this Constitution, of voters for Representatives, and, in addition thereto, he shall own and be possessed in his own right, of property in the Republic of the value of not less than three thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances; or shall have actually received a money income of not less than Nine Hundred Dollars during the year next preceding the first day of April next preceding the date of each registration; for the proof of which he may be required to produce original accounts of the receipt of such income.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

ARTICLE 77.

SECTION 1. No person shall vote for the election of Representatives or Senators unless he is qualified as

herein required; and unless his name is entered by a Board of Registration upon the Register of Voters as herein provided.

REGISTRATION BOARDS.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of examining applicants for registration as voters, and determining their eligibility, there shall be, and hereby are, constituted, four Boards of Registration, one in each Senatorial District; to consist of three members each, who shall be, until otherwise provided by law, a Circuit Judge and the Tax Assessor in Chief resident in such district, and one other competent and impartial person appointed by the President upon the nomination of the Minister of the Interior.

TIME OF MEETING.

SECTION 3. The Boards of Registration shall meet within thirty days after this Constitution takes effect, for the purpose of registering persons entitled to be registered to vote for Senators and Representatives, and shall continue to meet at such points within their respective districts, for such time as will give all persons entitled to register a reasonable opportunity so to do.

SECTION 4. The Boards shall meet within their respective districts at such times between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June in the year 1897, and between such days in each second year thereafter, as many times as may be necessary to enable them to register all persons entitled to register.

REGISTER AT SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 5. At any intermediate special election the Register of Voters used at the last precedings general election shall be used without change.

REGISTER AT FIRST ELECTION.

SECTION 6. At the first election held under this Constitution, the register of voters who registered for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention on May 2nd, 1894, shall be the Register of voters for Representatives without further application to be registered by the voters whose names appear thereupon.

Such register shall be subject to additions or corrections in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

SECTION 7. No name shall be placed upon the register of voters for Senators, for use at the first election hereunder, nor upon the register of voters for either Senators or Representatives to be used at any future election, except upon the personal appearance of the applicant.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS.

SECTION 8. Each applicant to be placed upon the register of voters for either Senators or Representatives, shall, upon each application for registration, be examined under oath by the Board of Registration as to each one of the required qualifications.

Provided, however, that after an applicant shall once have passed an examination concerning his ability understandingly to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language, it shall be at the discretion of the Board to examine him further or not, concerning such qualification.

The examination of the applicant and of all witnesses examined before any Board of Registration, shall be under oath, administered by any of the members of such Board, who are hereby authorized to administer oaths for such purpose.

The examination, number of witnesses, and time or times of examination, shall be under the reasonable control and discretion of the Board.

POWERS OF BOARD.

SECTION 9. Each Board of Registration is hereby given all of the powers and authority, for the summoning and examination of witness and the maintenance of order, including the power to punish for contempt, by law given to Circuit Courts.

PERJURY.

SECTION 10. Any person who shall, under oath knowingly make any false statement before any such Board, or who, knowing that he is not entitled to register or to vote, shall so register or vote, shall be guilty of the offense of perjury.

SUMMARY COMMITTAL FOR PERJURY.

SECTION 11. The several Boards are hereby given power to summarily commit any person for trial for perjury committed before any such Board, if, in their opinion, there is probable cause to believe that, upon the trial, such person would be convicted of such offense.

CHALLENGING.

SECTION 12. Any lawful voter may challenge the right to register of any person claiming to be eligible to register as a voter; cross-examine the applicant, and any witnesses produced by him, and produce and examine witnesses against such eligibility.

SECTION 13. No Board of Registration shall enter the name of any person upon the register of voters until satisfied that such person possesses the requisite qualifications.

APPEAL FROM BOARD.

SECTION 14. If any Board shall refuse to register the name of any person applying to be registered, the person refused; and, in case any name has been registered, any legal voter, may, at any time within ten days after the decision of such Board, appeal to the Supreme Court in the manner provided by law for civil appeals to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court or in such manner as may hereafter be provided by law.

SECTION 15. Upon such appeal being perfected, the Supreme Court shall proceed to hear such cause either in term time or in vacation, as soon thereafter as reasonably may be; and the determination by such Court of such question shall be final.

NOTICE TO BOARD OF DECISION.

SECTION 16. Immediately upon rendering a decision upon any such appeal, the Supreme Court shall notify the Board of Registration from which such appeal was taken; and if such decision shall reverse the decision of the Board, such Board shall immediately cause the Register to such decision.

STATUS OF PERSON REGISTERED DURING APPEAL.

SECTION 17. In case of an appeal from a decision of any Board admitting the name of any person to registration, the name of such person shall remain upon the Register pending the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the same.

If the person so registered shall vote at any election before a decision of the Court shall have been made and acted upon, such vote shall not invalidate such

129 election, even though the decision of the Court shall be
130 adverse to the registration of such name.

131 NOTICE OF MEETING.

132 SECTION 18. The time and place of all meetings of
133 the several Boards shall be advertised in the English
134 and Hawaiian languages, in newspapers, or by posters
135 posted in at least three frequented places in the locality
136 where such meetings are to be held.

137 This section shall not be construed to prohibit the
138 adjournment of any such advertised meeting from day
139 to day to a time certain, announced at the time of
140 adjournment.

141 TIME OF REGISTERING.

142 SECTION 19.—No name shall be registered or stricken
143 from the register except in an open meeting of the
144 Board and upon public announcement, except for the
145 following causes, viz:—

146 (1). In case the Supreme Court shall render a deci-
147 sion upon appeal, reversing the decision of the Board;
148 (2). In case the Board has decided that a person is
149 entitled to registration and his name has been accident-
150 ally omitted from the Register, mis-spelled, or he has there-
151 in been misnamed.

152 COPIES OF REGISTER TO BE SENT TO INSPECTORS OF
153 ELECTION.

154 SECTION 20. The respective Boards shall as soon as
155 reasonably may be after the Register of Voters for any
156 voting precinct is completed, prepare three copies
157 thereof and forward them to the Chairman of Inspectors
158 of Election for such precinct; or, in case such officer
159 shall not then have been appointed, to the Deputy
160 Sheriff of the District in which such precinct is located.

161 The officer receiving such copies shall retain one for
162 use at the election and immediately post the other
163 copies in two frequented places within the precinct,
164 for the inspection of the public.

165 INSPECTORS NOT TO CHANGE REGISTERS.

166 SECTION 21. No name shall be added to or stricken
167 from the register of voters, or in any manner changed
168 by the Inspectors of Election, except upon the written
169 order of the Board of Registration for such District.

170 CORRECTION OF REGISTER.

171 SECTION 22. If it shall be manifest to any Board, at
172 any time, that the name of a person admitted to regis-
173 tration has been accidentally omitted from the Register,
174 or mis-spelled, or that he has been misnamed therein,
175 such Board shall immediately remedy such omission or
176 mistake; and, if a copy of the Register has been sent
177 to the election precinct in which such person is entitled
178 to register, shall immediately in writing, order the In-
179 spectors of Election for such precinct to correct such
180 copy of the Register.

181 Such order shall set forth the reasons for the action
182 directed to be taken, and shall be retained and filed by
183 the Inspectors of Election as a part of the records of
184 the election.

185 The power of revision and correction hereby con-
186 ferred, shall not be construed to allow the reopening of
187 the question of the qualifications of any person regis-
188 tered by the Board.

189 SECTION 23. Until otherwise provided by law, the
190 provisions governing the conduct of elections under the
191 general election law last heretofore in effect, shall
192 apply to and govern the elections hereby provided for,
193 except such portions thereof as may be inconsistent
194 with the provisions of this Constitution, or with such
195 rules and regulations as may be made by the President
196 by virtue of the authority provided herein.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

1 ARTICLE 78.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

2 SECTION 1. There shall be an Advisory Council of
3 fifteen members, five of whom shall be elected by the
4 Senate, five by the House of Representatives and five
5 appointed by the President with the approval of the
6 Cabinet.

7 SECTION 2. The Advisory Council shall be elected
8 and appointed during the first session of the legislature;
9 and at each regular session held thereafter.

10 TERM OF OFFICE.

11 SECTION 3. The term of office of the members thereof
12 shall expire at the end of each regular session of the
13 Legislature held after their election.

14 VACANCIES.—HOW FILLED.

15 SECTION 4. Vacancies among the elective members of
16 the Council occurring between sessions of the Legisla-
17 ture may be filled by the Council.

18 Vacancies among the appointed members of the Coun-
19 cil occurring at any time, may be filled by the President
20 with the approval of the Cabinet.

21 QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

22 SECTION 5. Persons who are eligible to become elec-
23 tive members of the Legislature, and no other, shall be
24 eligible to be elected by the Legislature as members of
25 the Council.

26 POWERS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

27 SECTION 6. The Advisory Council may, upon the re-
28 quest of the Executive Council, appropriate public
29 moneys, when, during the time intervening between the
30 sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war,
31 invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public
32 necessity shall arise.

33 In case of such appropriation, the Minister of Finance
34 shall render a detailed account of the expenditures
35 made under such authority to the next regular session
36 of the Legislature.

37 SECTION 7. The Advisory Council may also, in the
38 event of the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion,
39 pestilence or other public necessity, arising between
40 sessions of the Legislature, upon the request of the
41 Executive Council, pass laws not inconsistent with the
42 Constitution, to meet and remedy such emergency.

43 Any bill recommended to the Advisory Council by the
44 Executive Council, whether for the appropriation of
45 money or otherwise, shall, in order to become law, pass
46 three readings and be signed by the President.

47 PARDONS.

48 SECTION 8. The President, by and with the advice
49 of the Cabinet and the Advisory Council, shall have
50 the power to grant reprieves and pardons and to com-
51 mute sentences, after conviction, for all offenses except
52 in cases of impeachment.

53 ADVISORY POWERS.

54 SECTION 9. The Advisory Council shall also, when
55 called upon by the President, advise him in all matters
56 for the good of the State, wherein he shall require its
57 advice.

TIME OF CONVENING.

59 SECTION 10. The Advisory Council may be convened
60 at any time by the President. Its members shall serve
61 without pay.

62 DURATION OF ACTS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

63 SECTION 11. Laws passed by the Advisory Council
64 shall remain in force until repealed by the Advisory
65 Council upon the request of the Executive Council; or
66 by the Legislature; or, until the adjournment sine die
67 of the next regular session of the Legislature after their
68 enactment, when they shall cease to be operative, unless
69 the Legislature during such session has passed an act
70 confirming them.

DIVISION OF THE JUDICIARY.

1 ARTICLE 79.

2 The judicial power of the Republic shall be vested
3 in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as
4 the Legislature, may, from time to time, establish.

1 ARTICLE 80.

2 SECTION 1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a
3 Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices.
4 Provided, however, that in case of the disqualification
5 or absence of any Justice thereof, in any cause pending
6 before the Court, his place for the trial and determina-
7 tion of said cause shall be filled as provided by law.

8 SECTION 2. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall
9 hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to re-
10 moval upon impeachment, and shall, at stated times,
11 receive for their services a compensation which shall
12 not be diminished during their continuance in office.
13 Provided, however, that any Justice of the Supreme
14 Court, or a Judge of any other Court of Record, may be
15 removed from said office, on a resolution passed by two-
16 thirds of all the elective members of both branches of
17 the Legislature sitting together, for good cause shown
18 to the satisfaction of the Executive Council.

19 SECTION 3. The Justice or Judge against whom the
20 Legislature may be about to proceed, shall have notice
21 thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged
22 for his removal, at least ten days before the day on
23 which the Legislature shall act thereon. He shall be
24 heard before the Legislature.

1 ARTICLE 81.

2 The Judicial power shall be divided among the Sup-
3 reme Court, the Justices thereof, and the several inferior
4 courts of the Republic in such manner as the Legisla-
5 ture may, from time to time, prescribe, and the tenure
6 of office of the Judges of the inferior courts shall be
7 such as may be defined by the law creating them.

1 ARTICLE 82.

2 The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law
3 and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of
4 the Republic, and Treaties existing, or which shall be
5 made under their authority; to all cases affecting Public
6 Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty
7 and maritime jurisdiction.

1 ARTICLE 83.

2 The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be ex-
3 officio President of the Senate in all cases of impeach-
4 ment, unless when impeached himself. Should the
5 Chief Justice ever be impeached, some person specially
6 commissioned by the President shall preside over the
7 Senate during such trial.

1 ARTICLE 84.

2 The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be final
3 and conclusive upon all parties, when made by a ma-
4 jority of the Justices thereof or by a majority of those
5 who constitute the Court in case a Justice thereof is
6 disqualified or absent, as herein provided.

1 ARTICLE 85.

2 The President, or the Cabinet, shall have authority
3 to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme
4 Court, upon important questions of law and upon
5 solemn occasions.

1 ARTICLE 86.

2 No Judge or Magistrate shall sit alone on an appeal
3 or new trial, in any case in which he may have given a
4 previous judgment.

1 ARTICLE 87.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGE OR JUROR.

2 No person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case
3 in which his relative by affinity, or by consanguinity within
4 the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or
5 defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or
6 juror may have either directly or through such relative,
7 any pecuniary interest.

AMENDMENT OR REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1 ARTICLE 88.

2 SECTION 1. The Constitution may be amended or
3 revised in the following manner and no other.

4 SECTION 2. Amendments to this Constitution or a
5 revision thereof, may be proposed by not less than five
6 members of either house at any regular session of the
7 Legislature.

8 SECTION 3. In order to pass any amendment or
9 revision it shall receive three readings in each House,
10 at each of which readings it shall receive an affirmative
11 vote in each House of not less than a majority of the
12 elective members to which such House is entitled.

13 The vote shall be taken by a call of the ayes and
14 noes, which, with the proposed amendment or revision,
15 shall be entered on the journal.

16 SECTION 4. Upon the passage by the Legislature of
17 any amendment or revision of the Constitution afore-
18 said, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior
19 to publish such amendment or revision, in the English
20 and Hawaiian languages, for not less than once a week,
21 for not less than twelve successive weeks, in not less
22 than two newspapers published in Honolulu, next pre-
23 ceding the succeeding general election to the Legislature.

24 SECTION 5. Such amendment or revision shall be con-
25 sidered by the Legislature at its first regular session
26 following the next general election; and, in order to be
27 finally adopted, shall receive three readings, on differ-
28 ent days, in each House, at the first and second of which
29 readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each
30 House of not less than a majority of the elective mem-
31 bers to which such House is entitled; and at the last of
32 which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in
33 each House, of not less than two-thirds of the elective
34 members to which such House is entitled.

35 The voting shall be taken by a call of the ayes and
36 noes, which, together with the proposed amendment or
37 revision, shall be entered in the journal.

38 SECTION 6. Each amendment shall be considered and
39 voted upon separately, in each session of the Legislature
40 in which it shall come up for consideration, as herein
41 provided.

42 SECTION 7. In case of a proposed revision of the Con-
43 stitution, each component part of such revision forming
44 a separate proposition, shall, in like manner, be con-
45 sidered and voted upon separately, except upon the final
46 reading at the second session of the Legislature at
47 which such revision shall have been considered, when
48 it shall be voted on as a whole.

49 SECTION 8. Any amendment or revision which shall
50 have been adopted in manner aforesaid by two succes-
51 sive Legislatures, shall thereupon and without further
52 act, become a part of the Constitution of the Republic.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

1 ARTICLE 89.—CONSTITUTION SUPREME LAW.

2 This Constitution when promulgated, shall thereupon
3 become the supreme law of the Republic, and the Consti-
4 tution promulgated on the 7th day of July, 1887, and
5 all other constitutions at any time the Supreme Law
6 in the Hawaiian Islands are hereby expressly abrogated
7 and are declared to be null and void.

1 ARTICLE 90.—EXISTING LAWS AND RIGHTS CONFIRMED.

2 All statutes and enactments in force in the Hawaiian
3 Islands at the time this Constitution takes effect, not
4 inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecu-
5 tions, judgments, and contracts then existing and valid,
6 shall continue as if this Constitution had not been
7 adopted, unless the same are inconsistent with this
8 Constitution, or are herein specifically abrogated, or
9 are otherwise herein provided for.

1 ARTICLE 91.—ALL COMMISSIONS VACATED.

2 All commissions issued by or under authority of the
3 late Monarchy or of the Provisional Government of
4 Hawaii, are hereby declared to be vacated, null and
5 void, from and after the first day of September, 1894.

1 ARTICLE 92.—TREATIES, BONDS, ETC., CONFIRMED.
2 All existing treaties and all bonds and notes hereto-
3 fore made or authorized under the authority of the late
4 Monarchy or of the Provisional Government of Hawaii,
5 are hereby recognized, ratified and confirmed.

1 ARTICLE 93.—CROWN LAND.

2 That portion of the Public Domain heretofore known
3 as Crown Land is hereby declared to have been hereto-
4 fore, and now to be, the property of the Hawaiian Govern-
5 ment, free and clear from any trust of or concerning
6 the same; and from all claim of any nature what-
7 soever, upon the rents issues and profits thereof. It
8 shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be
9 provided by law.

1 ARTICLE 94.—MAJORITY RULE.

2 Wherever in this Constitution the Legislature or either
3 House thereof; the Executive or Advisory Council; the
4 Cabinet, or other body, is authorized or empowered to do
5 anything, a majority of all the members to which such
6 body is entitled by law, shall be sufficient to act, unless
7 otherwise expressly provided.

1 ARTICLE 95.—LOTTERIES.

2 No lottery shall be authorized in this Republic, nor
3 shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

1 ARTICLE 96.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS NOT TO TAKE FOR-
2 EIGN EMPLOYMENT.

3 No officer of the Republic nor member of the Legis-
4 lature, shall hold any office or receive any pay from
5 any other government or power whatever.

1 ARTICLE 97.—RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR OATHS AND
2 ELECTIONS.

3 Until otherwise provided by law, the President, with
4 the approval of the Cabinet, shall have power to make
5 rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith, for
6 administering oaths and holding elections provided for
7 by this Constitution.

1 ARTICLE 98.—FIRST ELECTION.

2 The first election of the Legislature shall take place
3 at such time and place, within three months after the
4 promulgation of this Constitution, as shall be directed
5 by the President, with the approval of the Cabinet.

1 ARTICLE 99.—TERMINATION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

2 Until the convening of the first Legislature in either
3 special or regular session under this Constitution, the
4 Advisory Council of the Provisional Government of Ha-
5 waii shall continue to hold and have power to exercise
6 the full authority heretofore held by it, or by this
7 Constitution granted to the Senate or to the Leg-
8 isature as a whole.

9 Such convening of the Legislature shall thereby
10 terminate the existence, power and authority of the
11 said Advisory Council.

1 ARTICLE 100.—OATH OF OFFICERS, ELECTORS AND LEGIS-
2 LATORS.

3 No person shall be eligible to be an officer, Senator or
4 Representative under the Republic, or an elector of
5 Senators or Representatives until he shall have taken
6 and subscribed the following oath or affirmation, viz.:
7 "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of
8 Almighty God; that I will support the Constitution,
9 Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii; and
10 will not, either directly or indirectly, encourage or
11 assist in the restoration or establishment of a Mon-
12 archical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands."

1 ARTICLE 101.—IMPEACHMENT.

2 SECTION 1. The House of Representatives may im-
3 peach any officer of the Republic for misconduct or
4 mal-administration in his office.

5 SECTION 2. The Senate shall be a Court, with full
6 and sole authority to hear and determine all impeach-
7 ments made by the House of Representatives.

8 SECTION 3. Previous to the trial of any impeachment,
9 the Senators shall respectively be sworn truly and im-
10 partially to try and determine the charge in question,
11 according to law and the evidence.

12 SECTION 4. The judgment of the Senate, in case of
13 the conviction of the person impeached, shall not ex-
14 tend further than to removal from office and disquali-
15 fication to hold any place of honor, trust or profit under
16 the Republic; but the person so convicted shall be-
17 nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and
18 punishment according to the laws of the land.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

J. A. McCandless Sworn In as a Member.

KLEMMER WANTS KUNIAKKA'S SEAT.

The Finance Committee Start Out on the Economical Warpath—Report of the Committee on Rules—Mrs. Leavitt Wants the Sale of Liquor Stopped.

Third Day.

FRIDAY, June 1, 1894.

At 10 A. M., the Convention was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Chaplain Rev. J. Waiaman. Roll call. Minutes of the preceding day read and approved.

The Secretary read a communication from the Secretary of the Advisory Council, announcing the election of J. A. McCandless to that body.

A Committee of the Convention was sent to the Chief Justice to request him to administer the oath to Mr. McCandless, who was accordingly sworn in.

C. Brown for the committee on rules reported that it would be ready to report rules at the afternoon session.

C. L. Carter introduced a resolution requesting that the Constitution which had been prepared by the Executive be submitted to the Convention.

Adopted. The President stated that copies would be ready after the noon recess.

At 10:20 the Convention took a recess until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M.

The Secretary read a communication from Mrs. Leavitt to the Executive and Advisory Councils, and by them referred to the Constitutional Convention. It is on the subject of prohibition.

On motion of C. Brown the communication was tabled for future consideration.

C. Brown for the committee on rules reported a set of rules. Ordered translated and printed.

Mr. Baldwin reported for the Finance Committee recommending the officers of the Convention be paid as follows: Secretary, \$8; Interpreter, \$8; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$5; Janitor and Messenger, \$3; Stenographer, \$5; Chaplain, \$3.

The Attorney-General inquired whether a stenographer could be obtained for \$5 a day. That seemed impracticable.

Mr. Baldwin said they had not interviewed any stenographer but that amount he hoped would be sufficient.

The Attorney-General moved to amend the report by leaving the amount for stenographer blank. Carried.

C. Brown thought the services of the interpreter and stenographer were worth \$10 a day, and that rate had been paid as long as he could remember. He would move it be fixed at \$10.

Mr. Baldwin claimed that the Secretary and Interpreter would have a great deal less to do than in the Legislature. The Secretary of the Legislature had to keep track of a vast number of reports and bills. The gentleman who held these offices were both personal friends of his, but that could not be taken into account.

C. L. Carter asked whether the Interpreter continued to get his salary as Court Interpreter.

W. O. Smith explained that he would have to hire a substitute. The interpreter's position was one which few could fill.

The motion to fix the rate at \$10 was carried on a rising vote, and the amended report was adopted.

The Secretary read a communication from the Schuetzen Club to the Councils, and by them referred to the Convention. It protests against any extension of the franchise to Japanese.

Tabled for future consideration.

The Secretary read a petition from a number of voters of Honolulu declaring that they voted for Henry Klemme at the late election, and that enough votes were cast for him to elect him, and that he would have been elected if the votes had been legally counted. The petitioners therefore ask for a recount.

Mr. Kalua moved that the petition be tabled until the house had its rules, when it could be removed from the table and referred to the proper committee.

The Secretary also read a petition from H. Klemme, to the same purpose as the foregoing, and setting forth that the petitioner has no remedy by law, except through the Convention.

The Attorney-General said upon his statement of facts there should be an investigation. It was not necessary to wait for the rules. He would move reference to a special committee, with instructions to inquire and report to the house. Carried.

The President appointed the following committee:

Messrs. Allen, Lyman, Kalua, Robertson and Emmelhuth.

Mr. Kalua withdrew in favor of the Attorney-General.

At 2:30 a movement being made to adjourn, Mr. Kalua favored proceeding, as there were fifty-two articles of the constitution now in the hands of the convention.

At 2:40 P. M. the Convention adjourned until 9:30 Monday morning.

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

THE POWER OF GOLD.

HOW THE ROTHSCHILDS RULE THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

How the House Was Founded, How It Has Flourished and How It Maintains Its Grip on the Purse Strings of Europe—The Present Lord Rothschild.

It is doubtful if any other family, of whatever nationality, rank or lineage, ever exercised the same controlling power in human affairs as those descendants of the old Jewish banker of Frankfurt-on-the-Main to whom the whole civilized world has for several generations been accustomed to refer as the Rothschilds. For nigh on to a century now they have been recognized as absolute monarchs in the world of finance, and kings and princes ruling "by the grace of God" have grown accustomed to waiting in the antechambers of these sovereigns by the power of the purse for the nod or negation that should settle the fate of dynasties and nations.

Some bright side lights could doubtless be thrown on the pages of the last century's history if access were to be had to the secret archives which have accumulated in the cabinets of the family since old Mayer Anselm's time, and the pages of some of their private account books might furnish more interesting reading to a keen eyed historian than the rarest manuscript treasures in the alcoves of any of the great libraries of the world. It is unlikely that any his-



LORD ROTHSCHILD.

torian will ever be thus assisted, for he might find other things than those he was in search of, and thereby create new enigmas while solving old ones, to the possible confusion of other interests than those of mere readers of books.

There is good authority for the statement that the combined assets of the Rothschilds of today reach \$2,000,000,000, and that they control indirectly at least half as much more. They are the largest creditors of the nations of the earth, and their capital is at the back of many of the greatest corporate interests in the world, the syndicate which controls the Russian petroleum fields, for instance, and those which, under the guidance of Cecil Rhodes, control the South African diamond mines and the famous nitrate beds wrested by Chili from Peru.

The story of the origin of this vast wealth is a schoolbook "chestnut." Everybody knows how the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, desiring to save the immense hoards of silver which had accumulated in his palace vaults as the result of selling his soldiers to fight for England and France when Napoleon's army invaded his territory to despoil him, sent for Mayer Anselm Rothschild, then a money lender in a small way at Frankfurt, and offered him the use of the treasure without interest if he would convey it to a place of safety. The amount thus entrusted to Rothschild was about \$5,000,000, and of this immense sum he and his sons had the free use for eight years, after which they paid an annual interest of 2 per cent upon it until 1823, when the principal was repaid to the landgrave's son and successor.

Rothschild had five sons, and before his death, which occurred in 1812, he saw them established on financial thrones in the principal money centers of Europe—Anselm in the paternal Frankfurt, Nathan in London, Solomon in Vienna, James in Paris and Charles in Naples—where their sons, nephews or other natural successors reign today in their stead, except in the case of the Neapolitan house, which was discontinued on the death of its founder in 1856, his son preferring a life of gilded ease to the useless labor of increasing his inheritance. Many of his cousins have imitated him in this, and all of them have learned the superlative value in the financial world of princely establishments and regal retinues. But every generation produces for each of the houses a Napoleon of finance who makes money for all the rest, and thus the grip of the family on the purse strings of the world is never loosened.

Lord Rothschild, the present head of the London house, is naturally enough the primate of the family, for London is the Rome of the financial world, and he is the pope who reigns in its Vatican. He succeeded his father in 1879 and was then known as Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, having succeeded to the baronetcy of his father's younger brother, Sir Anthony, who was the first of the English Rothschilds to be knighted and the first Jew ever created a baronet. The title of baron so freely used by the other Rothschilds is an Austrian one, derived from patents given early in the century to the five sons of Mayer Anselm.

Lord Rothschild also inherited one of these Austrian baronies, but since his elevation to the British peerage in 1886 it is of course secondary to his English title. The English Rothschilds are all great landowners, as are all of the race, for that matter, and most of them are passionate art lovers and collectors. Lord Rothschild has a magnificent estate at Tring, in Hertfordshire, and upon his walls hang the best pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Turner to be found outside the national galleries.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month.

New Advertisements.

A TEASPOONFUL OF

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

in a little milk, or Sugar & Water, will cure Immediately!



Any attack of Cramps in the Stomach, or Any Bowel Complaint! For 25¢ in every drug store by Druggists.

THE AGENCY FOR: PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer

IS WITH THE

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LIMITED.

523 Fort Street,

Where this invaluable household Remedy may be obtained by the

Bottle, Dozen or Gross

We have also the largest stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Photographic Goods

to be found in the Hawaiian Islands

11th June Races.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE CHOICEST

Wheat and Oat Hay

—AND—

NGW ZEALAND

SURPRISE OATS

That ever came to Honolulu, so if the owners and trainers of good stock want to be winners, they should send their orders to the

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONES 121.

DELIVERY TO THE PARK EVERY DAY.

REMOVAL!

HUSTACE & CO.

HAVE MOVED TO

Morgan's Auction Room

For a short time. We are still selling

Departure Bay Coal

Charcoal, Algaroba

—AND—

KINDLING AND WOOD

IN ANY QUANTITY.

Both Telephones 414.

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The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 75 cents a month. Ring up Telephones 88. Now is the time to subscribe.

General Advertisements.

N. S. SACHS,

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Special Reduction

Ladies' Lawn and Muslin Waists

In white and fancy percales. These are well made and good fitting, and during this week we will make a special reduction.

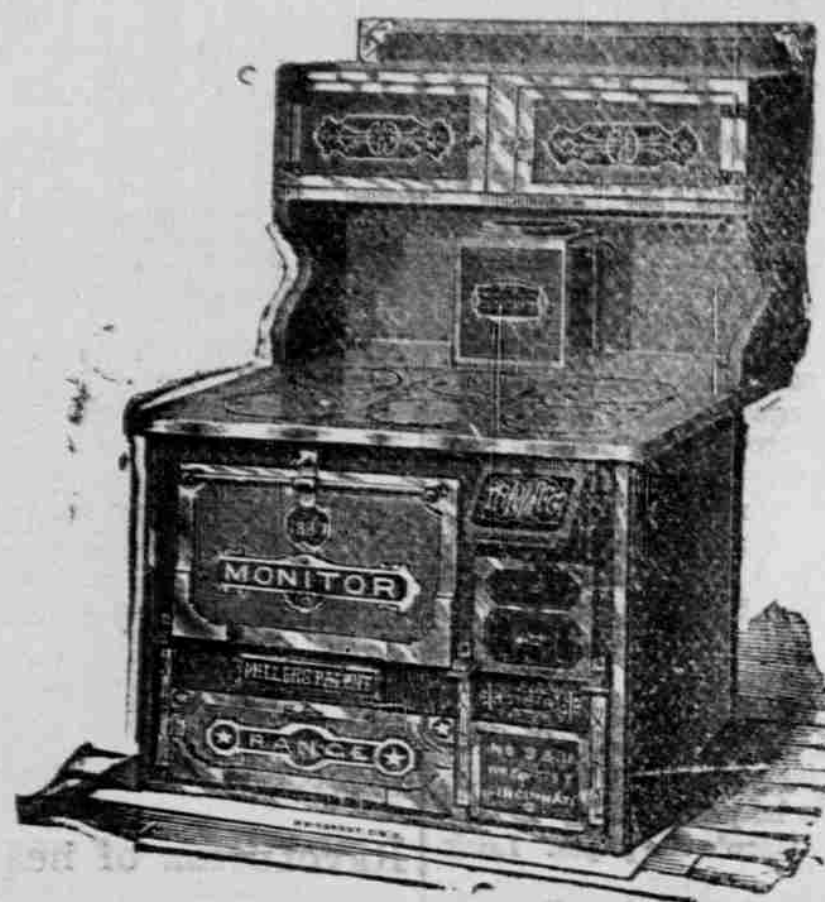
BIG BARGAINS

TORCHON TRIMMING LACES

Just the thing for trimming Underwear. Effective, durable and washes well; also a fine assortment of Cotton Laces in all widths at very low prices.

JOHN NOTT,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—



Steel and Iron Ranges, Stoves and Fixtures,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

RUBBER HOSE!

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS,

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

DIMOND BLOCK, 95 and 97 KING STREET.

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.

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Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

General Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED!

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No. 10 Store

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BATHING SUITS!

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets,

Children's Pinafores,

Silk, Shetland and Wool Shawls

KID GLOVES,

CHAMOIS GLOVES,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Hats and Bonnets!

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

Dress Goods in great variety,

Rainbow and Embroidered Crape,

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New Curtain Materials,

Silk and Velvet Ribbons,

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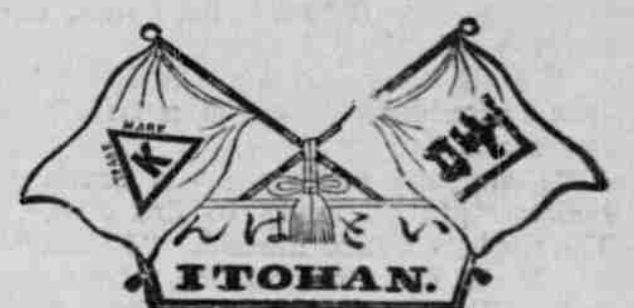
Novelties in Ruching

Chiffon Handkerchiefs and Ties,

LACE AND EMBROIDERED

FLOUNCINGS!

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Wholesale and Retail

FULL LINE OF

JAPANESE GOODS

Silk and Cotton Dress Goods,

SILK, LINEN AND CREPE SHIRTS of complete stock made by Yamato of Yokohama.

Straw Hats, Neckweares, Sashes, Shawls, etc.

PROVISIONS in general.

TEAS OF LATEST IMPORTATION

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

When you are in need of any line of Japanese Goods, give us first call and save your going all around town.

ITOCHAN,

Importer of Japanese Goods

206 Fort St., near Custom House. 3395-11

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A Newspaper Artist, Late of the San Francisco Evening Post

Is prepared to make illustrations for newspaper advertisements, or for book and job work at short notice.

Cuts of buildings, portraits, real estate maps, etc., made at Coast rates.

Fine pen work for labels and photograving. Music copied.

Address care of the ADVERTISER office.

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UNATTAINED.

When Pan's Symples changed her form
To a good by river's brink,
Straight he out that road and blew
Sounds of love to him,
For he knew the music true
Was the soul of her dear shade,
Rise by hour he wooed her well,
That she might not wholly fade.

Keep the road against his lips,
And so held her spirit near,
If perchance by some strange spell,
She repentant snapper,
Still he calls upon her name,
Counting not his vision gone,
But he may not bring to life
And her, living, look upon.

Yet he hopes to and so sings,
Here and there by temple tossed,
What the heart with love pursues
Never can be wholly lost,
Do it cannot while we hope,
Through a shy, elusive gleam,
It must hunt the sunny heights
Near the valleys where we dream.

—Chicago Record.

A BIT OF NEWS.

"Write for The Times! Do you imagine you want to college for that? You can't write."

"Have you ever given me the chance?"

"No. But I know you couldn't. I dare say you've been counting on doing this, eh?" The younger man bowed.

"And have been lying in a stock of flowing rhetoric and fine spun theories," the elder continued. "Humph! The Times wouldn't pay in a month's time if we fed the public on stuff of that sort. What it wants is food of another kind."

"What's to prevent my providing it as well as the other writers on the staff? Is my college education to be a drawback to me? If it is?"

The sentence was left unfinished, and the elder man silently returned to his work of glancing over some copy spread on the desk before him. When he had finished the last page, he turned to the first and wrote "m. g." across the top.

"What does that mean?" George Stanton inquired.

"Those letters stand for 'must go.'"

"Then whatever bears them goes?"

His uncle surveyed him with a grim smile lighting his face.

"It's apt to," he said dryly.

"Then anything I might write would be printed, regardless of its merit, if you so marked it?"

"Certainly. But you must remember that an uncle indulgent to faults and the proprietor of this paper—a successful business enterprise—are two distinct personalities."

"Which you bear. I understand. But surely literary merit cuts some figure?"

"Um—if the name of the writer who possesses it is well known, it does."

"Not otherwise?"

The elder man shook his head emphatically. "I've no use for 'em."

"Why, that makes out the newspaper of today a money-making machine of the lowest order," George Stanton exclaimed indignantly. "The brains of the concern are subservient to the business office."

"Exactly."

There was a pause, during which the younger man tipped back his chair against the wall and gazed abstractedly at the ceiling. At length he brought the legs of the chair to the floor with emphasis.

"I still maintain that it isn't fair that I shouldn't be given a trial," he remarked.

"I suppose you've got a batch of manuscripts all ready to fire at me." The nephew's face flushed. "I thought so. Well, I don't want 'em. Now, see here. What this paper wants isn't rhetoric, it isn't eloquence, it isn't philosophy, it isn't literary merit, as you call it. It's just life—plain, everyday life. I wouldn't publish the most beautiful flight of fancy that was ever written. I've no use for that sort. But life—things near, local, personal—give me those. If you keep your eyes and ears open, you'll find more tragedy in one block of San Francisco than in the whole of Shakespeare."

"Then you give me the chance?"

Frederick Stanton hesitated. "It's open to you the same as it is to all," he replied indifferently. "You would be paid for space work at our regular rates, providing we accepted it. Mind you, I don't say I'll take what you write."

"But if it suits you'll 'm. g.' it?"

"If it suits," the other repeated a little sarcastically, with a movement which closed the interview.

A week later the young man again presented himself in his uncle's private office.

"I've followed your advice, Uncle Fred, and taken life for my subject." He threw himself into a chair and gave a twist to his head in the direction of the inner door. It was slightly ajar, and he rose and shut it before he resumed.

"You see, what you said about the tragedies of life, and of course I inferred that you meant the comedies as well, being right under our noses, as it were, set me to thinking. Meantime I have found out the true meaning of your mystic letters. Whatever bears them must go in the columns of the next issue, regardless of time, space or other consideration. They are so potent as to require no explanation, no suggestion from the molders of public opinion who preside in the editorial den. Whatever an editor may receive from a proprietor intimated 'm. g.' will be printed, even if it be the death warrant of the entire staff."

"Is this a lecture on the depravity of the press in general, or my own paper in particular?"

"Neither. It is to let you know that I have been further enlightened since we last discussed this subject. I now understand what exists as a mighty factor in the management of a newspaper, and I want you to put it on the top of that."

He tossed some sheets of closely written paper on the desk in front of the other.

"Humph!"

"If I listen I may gather the very material he wants," I said. I listened. Eureka! I flatter myself that I've got something spicy and realistic enough to suit even you!"

"I told you that if you wrote anything fit to set up type for it would be judged impartially and paid for at the regular rates."

"Is isn't the pay so much," George Stanton replied contemptuously.

"Want to see yourself in print, I suppose. Well, let's see what you've produced."

He took up the sheets before him and began to read them. When he had finished, he turned to his nephew in surprise. His eye beamed with the delight begotten of "scenics."

"Well, my boy, that's a corker!" he said heartily. "Where did you get it?"

"Listened and heard some old gossip tell it, as you told me to do. All I know is that it's the escapade of a woman high in 'local social circles,' just as I've said."

"Escapade?" his uncle repeated. "I should call it pretty near being a crime. She goes to a midnight supper during her husband's absence from town, and after conducting herself in a scandalous manner there she escapes when threatened with discovery by personating Mrs. E—, a prominent woman of well known rapid proclivities, has the supper charged to her account, and—um—she goes a little too far for safety in that escapade."

"Of course I had to exaggerate it a trifle—touch up the high lights, you know."

"And darken the shadows. Well, that's what we want, and you've hit it the first time. Only, if we could give the name of the woman who did it or those of her relatives, it would be stronger. Don't know it, eh?"

"No."

"Well, the name of the woman she personated is enough for one scoop, and we've got that. Perhaps others may know it, and it'll set 'em to talking."

He took up his blue pencil and wrote "m. g." at the top of the page. "Perhaps you'll make a newspaper man, after all, in spite of your college education. Who knows?"

George Stanton seized the manuscript and hurried on with it to the editorial den, where he deposited it gleefully upon the top of a pile of papers on the editor's desk. After that, dinner, the theater, snapper, followed in succession, and at midnight he tried to possess himself with patience to await the arrival of the paper which would contain his maiden effort in journalism.

An overwhelming disappointment awaited him, for when he unfolded the sheet not a line of his production could he find. After searching several times through the 16 pages of the paper the conviction was forced upon him it had been omitted.

He hastened to his uncle's office, for, although it was Sunday morning, he knew he should find him there.

"My article has been omitted," he announced.

His uncle surveyed the crestfallen countenance before him.

"Omitted? I haven't had time to glance at the paper yet—there's so much of it, but it can't be possible."

"It is though. Here's the paper. Look for yourself."

The proprietor glanced hastily over the sheet.

"I never knew Bacon to do such a thing before in all the 17 years he's been on the paper."

"Where is he?"

"Home, I suppose. I haven't seen him. Ring up the porter and find out."

The man reported that Mr. Bacon had been in his office all night, "walking up and down, sor, strange-like. I asked him for any one after him, but he said 'No,' kinder absentminded-like, and went on walking up and down."

Frederick Stanton dismissed the man. His words had deepened the mystery.

"I can't understand this at all. Come, George, we will find out what it means."

At the door of the editorial office a haggard face confronted them. Mr. Bacon silently ushered in his visitors and closed the door.

"I sent you some stuff last night, Bacon," said Frederick Stanton, "and I've come to hear your explanation—if you can give one—as to why you kept it back."

The man addressed began to pace the room nervously.

"It was about—a woman," he said finally.

"Well, what of it?" demanded his superior. "Her name wasn't mentioned, though it ought to have been, and if it had been is that any reason why you should scruple to publish what I send in? You've never hesitated before over such a trifle as a woman's reputation."

There was an ominous pause.

"We may as well understand one another first as last," the speaker continued. "It will never do for an editor to doubt the policy of an owner. You would be asking my reasons next. If you are to presume to dictate to me, we may as well sever our connection at once."

The man addressed staggered slightly. His face paled, and a hunted look came into his eyes.

"It was only a woman's reputation that was at stake," he said quietly, "but the woman was—my wife!"

John How Bargate in Argonaut.

A Peculiar Fish.

"There is a species of fish in the Indian ocean which have a very remarkable peculiarity," said Thomas G. Talbot, a Philadelphia naturalist. "This fish is provided with a short snout, which it uses very much as a sportsman uses a gun. Swimming close beneath the surface of the water, it watches the flies flitting about directly overhead, and having selected one to its fancy suddenly thrusts its head out of the water and with unerring marksmanship discharges several drops of water at its victim. Confused, and with its wings drenched and rendered temporarily useless by the watery projectiles, the insect drops to the surface of the water, where it is immediately gobbled up by its voracious enemy. These fish are said to be able to bring down a fly in this manner from the height of two or three feet."

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Clifford Blackman
A Boston Boy's Eyesight
Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Cancer.

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 cancer. 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 testimony 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."

ASKE F. BLACKMAN, 2838 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

HOBBON, NEWMAN & CO.,
3366 WHOLESALE AGENTS.

IMPORTANT!

National and Citizens' Guards.

Having now arranged for the insertion of the Process

photos on the HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION of nearly all the

social and political bodies

connected with the Revolution

we feel that there is nobody

that deserves to be placed

more highly on record than

those citizens that at great

inconvenience banded themselves

together to protect life

and property during the

stormy days of the formation

of the Provisional Government,

we have decided to devote

a series of pages to the

officers and privates of the

National Guard and Citizens' Guard. Some thirty or forty

names have already been sent

in and we shall be grateful if

any member desiring to appear

will send word to Mr. Wellesley Parker care of this

office when he will immediately call and furnish full

particulars.

Early attention to this is requested as the pictorial

pages to the History must

positively be closed in a few

weeks.

The Hawaiian Gazette Co.

Publishers of the History of the Hawaiian Revolution.

General Advertisements.

National Cane Shredder

PATENTED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The attention of Planters and Agents is called to the following letter from Mr. JOHN A. SCOTT, Manager of the Hilo Sugar Co., regarding the working of the National Cane Shredder, which he has just introduced into the Mill of that Company:

WAIKAE, HILO, HAWAII, January 23d, 1894.

HON. Wm. G. IRWIN, HONOLULU, H. I.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of 12th inst. regarding the National Cane Shredder furnished by the Universal Mill Co. of New York, and erected by the Hilo Sugar Co. this past season,

I would beg to say, that it has now been in operation day and night during the past three weeks working on plant cane, and also hard ratoon, and it is giving me the greatest satisfaction. The more I see of its capabilities, the better pleased I am that I put it in, as I am satisfied that it will repay the original outlay in a short time, in saving of labor, higher extraction, etc.

It is shredding from 350 to 400 tons of cane every 22 hours with the greatest ease, and it could shred a much larger quantity if necessary. It delivers the shredded cane in an even uniform feed to the three roller mill, which receives it without the intervention of any labor, and as the cane is thoroughly shredded or disintegrated it relieves the mill of a great deal of strain, thus reducing the liability of broken shafts, gearing, etc.

There is a saving of four (4) men daily on the mill, as only one man is required to regulate the amount of cane delivered by the carrier to the shredder. It has increased the extraction from 4 to 5 per cent.

The economical use of steam is generally a serious consideration in adding new machinery, as in most mills the boiler power is taxed to its highest limit, as it was in this mill, and any increased demand necessitated an additional boiler. But I find that the shredder and the three roller mill engine combined use no more steam than the three roller mill engine did when working on whole cane, while doing better work and more of it, and owing to the uniform feed on the mill, the engine demands very little attention.

The Messrs from the shredded cane makes superior fuel, and the firm have less difficulty in maintaining a uniform pressure of steam than formerly.

I will be pleased to have a call from parties interested, as it is necessary to see the machine at work to fully appreciate its capabilities.

I remain, very truly yours,
(Sig.) JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager Hilo Sugar Co.

Plans for erection of these shredders may be seen at the office of the Agents, where prices and other particulars may also be obtained.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Ld.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
3594-3m

THE

Hawaiian

STAR.

Subscription Price

75c. A MONTH.

\$2 A QUARTER.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hawaiian Star

NEWSPAPER COMPANY, L'D.

3551-4f

Crown Flour

FOR SALE BY

Castle & Cooke

3533 1514-1mtf

New Advertisements.

THE Hawaiian Revolution. THE Hawaiian Revolution.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION

TO THE

Provisional

Government

The Crip photo process, by which "The History" will be illustrated, is acquiring a well-merited reputation for excellence, the productions being artistic triumphs.

An instantaneous success!!! The project received by the business men of Honolulu in a most enthusiastic manner.

Art connoisseurs warm in its praise. "An artistic gem of the purest ray serene." TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1894.

The historians have commenced with the frame-work of the construction, setting forth the remote causes of events and the motives of human action; and follow up their connection with other developments, and present the whole in a finished exterior of high literary worth. The foundation principles of government, the predominant sentiments swaying human minds at different epochs, the physical condition of different parts of the land, the nature of different influences brought to bear upon the people, have all been closely studied, and the effects philosophically traced. Accuracy of statement, soundness of reasoning, clear presentation, and high literary merit will be the commanding aspect of this ambitious effort. It will be published in an attractive form containing over 200 pages, fully illustrated, supplied with many maps and plans, containing tables of useful information and a complete index, it comprises all the accompaniments necessary to complete a work of its character.

Chapter 1—Prof. Alexander's History of King Kalakaua's Reign.

Chapter 2—Prof. Alexander's History of Liliuokalani's Reign.

Chapter 3—A Brief Account of the Revolution of 1893.

Chapter 4—A Brief Account of the Provisional Government to date.

Chapter 5—Minister Willis' Letters to President Dole to abdicate.

Chapter 6—President Dole's Reply.

Chapter 7—Willis and Dole's Correspondence.

Chapter 8—Minister Thurston's Protest issued at Washington.

Chapter 9—Minister Thurston's Statement of the Hawaiian Case.

Chapter 10—President Dole's Specifications.

Chapter 11—Morgan's Report to the Senate.

Chapter 12—The Senate's Action on Hawaiian Affairs.

The publishers have the honor to announce that arrangements are being made for the insertion of the following Bodies:

The Committee of Safety, the Executive, the Officers of the original Annexation Club, Officers and members of the National Guard, the Fire Department, the 1st Advisory Committee, Members of the Bar, the Consuls.

The following firms have secured positions: WILDER & CO., H. HACKFELD & CO., ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS, CUNNINGHAM'S DOG KENNELS, SCHMIDT & SONS, OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO., PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., E. O. HALL & SON, J. T. WATERHOUSE, CASTLE & COOKE, LEWERS & COOKE, ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., T. G. THUMB, WM. G. IRWIN & CO., OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO., JOHN NOTT, T. B. MURRAY, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, CALIFORNIA FEED CO., ITOHAN, DAI NIPPON, ST. LOUIS AND OTHER COLLEGES, F. J. KRUGER, COOKE'S FERTILIZING WORKS, J. HOPP & CO., W. C. PEACOCK & CO., HAWAIIAN HOTEL, SANS SOUCI HOTEL, MCHESNEY & SON, WOODLAWN FRUIT CO., CHAS. HAMMER, T. W. HOBSON, HAWAIIAN NEWS CO.

Special note to proprietors of Trades and Industries.—There is now only room for six or seven firms in the limited space devoted to the representation of Trades and Industries, and a great favor will be conferred if those desirous of inserting theirs between the pages of the beauty spots of the city and those pages assigned to the early efforts of Hawaiian pioneers will call at the publication office.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Baseball today at 3:30.
Eight Chinese were arrested yesterday for gambling.
The Constitutional Convention will not sit today.
Forty-four deaths are reported for the month of May.
Eight Chinese che fa friends were taken to jail yesterday.
Percy Lishman will pitch for the Crescents this afternoon.

The Pioneer Building and Loan Association meets Monday evening.

The Kamehameha school closing exercises will be held in about four weeks time.

Owing to the non-arrival of the Arawa the band concert did not take place last night.

The Volcano House Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Only routine business was transacted.

The Assignee of Wong Lung gives notice that he will apply for a discharge from his duties on next Friday.

Frank Cooper has resigned his position as chief foreman of the Fire Department. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The band will play at Emma Square this afternoon and if the Arawa is in port tonight her passengers will be serenaded at the Hotel.

The meeting to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the "Fourth," will be held this evening at the Arlington Hotel, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

The extra Saturday evening dinner, accompanied with music by the Quintette Club, and followed by a dance, will be given at the Hawaiian Hotel this evening.

The Sunday excursion business on the Oahu Railroad is constantly increasing. A visit to Ewa plantation is a delightful both to strangers and residents.

The woodwork surrounding a stove-pipe in a house on the corner of Hotel and Smith streets caught fire yesterday. The blaze was extinguished before any great damage was done.

The closing exercises of Kawaihau Seminary will be held at the old stone church on next Thursday night. Professor Berger is busily engaged in arranging a musical programme for the occasion.

If Dick Davis learns to ride during the next ten days, it is more than probable that he will enter the free-for-all bicycle race on the 11th. He is progressing rapidly, and yesterday rode from King to Hotel street without falling off.

Mr. Julien D. Hayne, who recently appeared as "Conn," the Shaugbraun at the Opera House, had a "pome" in last night's Bulletin. Mr. Hayne writes poetry in something the same manner as he plays Conn.

The Consolidated Soda Water Works Company elected the following officers yesterday: H. R. Hollister, President; G. W. Smith, Vice-President and Auditor; H. A. Parmelee, Secretary and Treasurer; and D. R. Bailey, Manager.

The members of Excelsior and Harmony Lodges, I. O. O. F. and of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., will attend the funeral of J. H. Lovejoy at St. Andrew's Cathedral tomorrow afternoon. The first mentioned will meet at Excelsior Hall and the others at Harmony Hall at 2:30.

The following officers will serve for the Oahu Railway and Land Company during the next year: John H. Paty, President; W. F. Allen, 1st Vice-President; J. B. Atberton, 2nd Vice-President; W. G. Ashley, Secretary; M. P. Robinson, Treasurer; and W. M. Graham, Auditor.

Public Concert.

The Hawaiian band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, will give a concert this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, at Emma Square.

1. March—"Delirious".....Cook
2. Overture—"French Comedy".....Bels
3. Waltz—"Southern Breeze".....Weisner
4. "Reminiscences of Donizetti".....Godfrey
5. Waltz—"Leticia".....Fahrbach
6. Quadrille—"Paul Jones".....Planquette

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM F. ALLEN WILL act for me under power of attorney during my absence from the islands.
C. A. BROWN.
May 26th.

New Advertisements.

I. O. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Excelsior Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., are hereby requested to assemble at Harmony Hall on SUNDAY, June 3d, 1894, at 2:30 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother J. H. LOVEJOY.

ALBERT LUCAS, Noble Grand.
3703-1t

I. O. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are hereby requested to assemble at Excelsior Hall on SUNDAY, June 3d, at 2:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Brother J. H. LOVEJOY of Harmony Lodge.

W. D. ALEXANDER, JR., N. G.
3703-1t

G. A. R.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R. Dept. of Cal., are hereby notified to assemble at Harmony Hall on SUNDAY, June 3d, at 2:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Comrade J. H. LOVEJOY.

S. McKague, P. C.
3703-1t

PIONEER

Building and Loan Association.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, MONDAY EVENING, June 4, at 7:30 o'clock.

J. G. ROHWELL, Secretary.
3703-2t

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Oahu Railway and Land Co. held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John H. Paty, President.
W. F. Allen, First Vice-President.
J. B. Atberton, Second Vice-President.
W. G. Ashley, Secretary.
M. P. Robinson, Treasurer.
W. M. Graham, Auditor.

Who with the following—J. G. Spencer, J. B. Castle and H. M. von Holt, constitute the Board of Directors.

W. G. ASHLEY, Secretary.
Honolulu, H. I. June 1st, 1894.
3703-3t

Election of Officers.

AT A MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works Co., Ltd., held this day at Honolulu, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....H. R. Hollister
Vice-President.....Geo. W. Smith
Secretary & Treasurer.....H. A. Parmelee
Auditor.....Geo. W. Smith
Manager.....D. R. Bailey

H. A. PARMELEE, Secretary.
3703-1w

For Sale.

A LODGING HOUSE of 27 rooms, situated in the heart of the City. Address "A. B." care of this office.
3684-tf

Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO. Mutual telephone No. 313.
3699-1w

Assignee's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE in Bankruptcy of Wong Lung, alias Apa, gives notice to all persons who have proved their claims against said Bankrupt that he has filed his accounts as Assignee in the Circuit Court for the First Circuit, and will apply for a discharge as such Assignee, on FRIDAY, June 8th, 1894, at 10 A. M.

J. R. HACKFELD, Assignee of Wong Lung.
3703-4t

Notice.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM the Hawaiian Islands, Messrs. J. M. McChesney and Christoval de Faria will act respectively for me under powers of attorney.

JOSE G. FARIA.
Honolulu, May 31st, 1894.
3702-3t

For Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS with excellent view at Makiki. For particulars apply to

WM. L. PETERSON,
3694-2w at Cartwright's office.

SPECIAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ladies' Garden or Bathing Hats for 25c.; Ladies' Sailors for 50c. at N. S. SACHS', Fort street.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, white or cream, for \$1.50 a pair; Nottingham Door Curtain Net, 9 yards for \$1; also a full line of fancy drapery can be found at SACHS', Fort street.

N. S. Sachs is offering a lot of Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, for 75c. a pair; regular price is \$1.50 and \$2.75 a pair.

Dan Lyons' Classes meet at Arion Hall every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock; also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Tuition, 25 cents for each lesson. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made.

Ladies' Driving Gloves at \$1.25 a pair, undressed; Mousquetaire gloves, tan shades, at \$1 a pair at N. S. Sachs, Fort street.

If you want to sell out your FURNITURE in its entirety, call at the I. X. L.

For Bargains in New and Second-hand Furniture, Lawn Mowers, Wicker Chairs, Garden Hose, etc., call at the I. X. L., corner of Nuuanu and King streets.

The Pacific Hotel, corner of Nuuanu and King streets, is the place you can obtain the best of Wines, Beers and Spirituous Liquors. Edw. WOLTER, Manager.
3567-tf

Bedroom Sets, Wardrobes, Ice Boxes, Stoves, Hanging Lamps, Rugs, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Steamer and Veranda Chairs, Bed Lounges, Sofas, Baby Cribbs, Clothes Baskets, Sewing Machines, Whatnots, Meat Safes, Trunks, etc., sold at the lowest Cash Prices at the I. X. L., corner of Nuuanu and King streets.

To Property Owners and Whom it May Concern.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL place balance of Granite Curbing on hand fixed complete, at 65 cents per running foot within one mile of Postoffice. ARTHUR HARRISON, Builder, back of Brunst Cooper Shop, Esplanade.
3699-tf

Cheap Trip to the World's Fair ONLY 75 CENTS for the round journey and no hotel expenses.

JUNE 4th AND 9th, At Kawaihau Church. Tickets at Throm's, Hawaiian News and Y.M.C.A.
3701-2w

Notice.

I WILL FURNISH AND LAY Hawaiian stone curb in any quantity to suit parties for the sum of fifty-six cents (56) per lineal foot complete. Apply at law office of A. G. Correa.
3698-1m JOE CORREA.

Notice.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM the Islands, Mr. F. J. Lowrey will act for me under full power of attorney, and I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by any one else in my name. Mr. E. C. Rowe will attend to any orders left at the shop. FRITZ J. WILHELM.
Honolulu, May 25, 1894. 3697-1w

Art Lessons.

CAMEO OIL PAINTING; SEE sample in Pacific Hardware Co.'s window. W. B. Ash will give lessons in or execute Flower Painting on any material. Photographs painted in water colors and instructions in the art given. For particulars, apply at Aloha Gallery.
3698-1m W. B. ASH.

FOR RENT.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, with or without board, a large well-furnished front room, centrally located in one of the pleasantest situations in the city. Electric lights, modern conveniences. Terms: room \$15, with board \$50. References required. Address "N. C." this office.
3691-tf

Lost.

A VALUABLE DIAMOND SHIRT stud. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to O. L. BRITO.
3700-1w Corner King and Smith sts.

Meeting Notice.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY meeting of the Union Feed Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. F. R. VIDA, Secretary U. F. Co., Ltd.
3702-3t

Notice.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, Mr. Al Smith, Jr. will transact all business for me under full power of attorney. MR. THOS. LACK
Honolulu, June 1, 1894. 3702-3t

General Advertisements.

HAWAIIAN

BASEBALL ASSOCIATION!

Hawaii

Crescents

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 2

AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION : : 25 CENTS.

3689-tf

The Most Complete Stock of Millinery

IN ALL ITS STYLES AT

J. J. Egan's, 514 Fort St.

A large assortment of Woolen Dress Goods, Storm Serge in Blue, Black and White; Scotch, English and American Ginghams in large quantities.

A fine line in fancy-figured wash Goods.

A complete stock of Striped and Checked Flannels. This is the place to buy your Laces, Embroidery and Hosiery, cheap; a complete line.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE!

118 Nuuanu Avenue, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

A First-class Rooming House

IN EVERY RESPECT.

Rooms from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per Week or 50c. per Day.

MRS. PAUL LEMKE, MANAGER.

Bell Telephone 132. 3-01-Ln

To the Public.

Call at the New Millinery Store on Fort street and see our goods. We have got the finest line ever shown in Honolulu. Also will receive orders for fancy sewing.

The services of Miss Jessie McGowan have been secured, and she will be glad to see all her old friends.

M. HANNA, No. 152 Fort Street.
3624-tf

FOR SALE!

THOROUGHbred STALLION

"MANOA BOY."

"Manoa Boy" is out of "Lalla Rookh" by "Ivanhoe." He is three years old and gives promise of being a speedy animal.

Apply to

James Carty, MERCHANT STREET.
3680-tf

Merchants' Exchange

THE POPULAR

ENTERPRISE BEER!

ON TAP FRESH DAILY.

OYSTER COCKTAILS

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Call early and often.

3692-tf

Notice.

ALL CREDITORS OF BEN PANGELIN of Katoihiti, North Kohala, are requested to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the undersigned, as said Pangelin has made an assignment of all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors.

H. L. HOEFTEN, Assignee of Ben Pangelin.
May 23, 1894. 3701-2w

Lost.

A FOX TERRIER, answers to the name of "Patch," has a P. G. tag, No. 1092. Finder please return to Sans Souci and receive a reward.
3700-3t

WANTED.—FURNITURE, OLD jewelry, books, tools, lamps, stoves, second hand clothing, all kinds second hand goods. No. 114 King st., cor. of Alakes.
3689-1m

A FURNISHED COTTAGE of one large room for rent. Address "A." this office.
3690-1m

OFFICE OF J. H. SCHNACK AT THE I. X. L.

Corner of King and Nuuanu streets, 3689-1m

General Advertisements.

CASH PAID

FOR

Hawaiian Stamps

We will buy for cash large or small quantities of used Hawaiian Postage Stamps at the following prices per hundred:

1 cent violet.....	\$ 85
1 cent blue.....	85
1 cent green.....	50
2 cent vermilion.....	1 75
2 cent brown.....	85
2 cent rose.....	40
2 cent violet, 1891 issue.....	60
5 cent dark blue.....	1 75
5 cent light blue.....	1 10
6 cent green.....	2 75
10 cent black.....	4 75
10 cent vermilion.....	5 25
10 cent brown.....	2 75
12 cent black.....	6 50
12 cent mauve.....	6 50
15 cent brown.....	5 25
18 cent red.....	10 50
25 cent purple.....	10 50
50 cent red.....	26 00
\$1 carmine.....	26 00

Stamps which are torn are not wanted at any price. Address

PHILATELIST'S EXCHANGE,

P. O. Box 443, Washington, D. C.

3622-tf

Read This!

IF YOU WANT A MOTIVE POWER, order a KEGAN VAPOR or PACIFIC GAS ENGINE; they are the best, safest and simplest in the world.

JOS. TINKER, Sole Agent. Send for catalogues. Honolulu, H. I. 3688-tf

To Let or Lease

FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE PREMISES ON THE corner of King and Alapai streets, lately occupied by Dr. G. P. Andrews.

The yard has a frontage of 200 feet on King street and is 300 feet deep. The house contains eight rooms, two halls; also a large kitchen, pantry, china closet, bath room, etc., etc., besides all out-buildings that are necessary.

Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to 3654-tf CHAS. M. COOKE.

For Sale or Lease

THE RESIDENCE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Mr. A. J. Cartwright

Situated on Corner of Lunalilo and Keeaumoku Streets, Makiki.

The house has four bedrooms, hall, bath and dressing rooms, balcony and cedar lined closets on upper floor and parlor, hall, dining room, library, pantries, kitchen and veranda on lower floor. Hot water attachments complete, and gas throughout the house.

The stable contains three fine box stalls, wash rack, carriage and harness rooms, hay and feed loft and three servant's rooms and is one of the best equipped on the Islands. There are also chicken houses, pigeon house and cow sheds, store rooms and three paddocks for live stock on the place. The grounds are laid out in lawns, and palm, orange, mangoes, and many varieties of fruit and shade trees, roses and shrubs are growing on the premises.

For further particulars apply to Bruce Cartwright Trustee.
3685-tf

HAWAIIAN FERTILIZING CO.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Fertilizers.

A. F. COOKE, Manager and Proprietor.

BONE-MEAL AND GUANO PHOSPHATES in quantities to suit.

Apply to A. F. COOKE.

SULPHATE AND MURIATE OF POTASH, direct from Strassfurt, Mines; always on hand and for sale by A. F. COOKE.

NITRATE OF SODA OR CHILE SALT-PETRE; 100 tons just received. For sale in bags or barrels.

A. F. COOKE, Manager Hawaiian Fertilizing Co.

TO ARRIVE IN JUNE.—SULPHATE OF AMMONIA; Cotton Seed Meal and Fish Guano; China Sulfate, etc. For sale in bags or barrels.

A. F. COOKE, Proprietor.

General Advertisements.

THREE COFFEE

Pulping Machines

Of the Best Kind Just Received They Will Pulp From 30 to 60 Bushels of Ripe Coffee per Hour.

A FULLER similar to these is in use by the Coffee and Tea Company at Kona, and the parchment coffee turned out from this machine is a joy to behold, not a kernel broken! Now is the time to purchase, so as to be prepared for the coming crop. These Pulpers are made very strong; are packed in a compact form and can easily be transported either in a wagon or on mule or cattle back. Besides these Pulpers, which are the first ever offered in this market, we have just received a fine assortment of goods round Cape Horn ex Martha Davis from New York and Boston and the Villalta from England. Among which will be found

WIRE NAILS,

Cut Nails and Spikes, Galvanized Nails, and Spikes, ass't. Ash Oars, Cases Card, Matches, C. O. Irons, Cases Turpentine, Barrels, Kerosin and Pitch, Bales Oakum, Wire Door Mats, Straw Wrapping Paper, Cases Naphtha, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Bales Cotton Waste, Bales Cotton Sack Duck, a large lot of Sisal Rope, a large assortment of

Manila Rope.

Pick and Hoe Handles, Lawnmowers, Fodder Cutters, Horse Shoe Nails, Horse Ropes, Hand Screws and Alden's Patent Brooms, Mason's Blanking, Door Locks, Padlocks, Clothes Pins, Scrub Brushes, Sand and Emery Paper, Boat Nails, Hall's Case Knives, Gonda Batteries, Sash Cord, Smokeless Gun Powder,

Hall's Plows and Breakers,

Hooks and Hinges, Ox Bows, Axes, Hatches, Crowbars, Pickaxes and Mattocks, Grindstones, Mops, Hoes, etc., Coils Flexible Steel Wire Rope and Tapsail Sheet Chain, all sizes; Shoe Iron, Galvanized; Shoe Elastic,

POCKET CUTLERY

ELECTRIC LAMPS, all Sizes.

For sale by

E. O. HALL & SON

CORNER FORT AND KING

STREETS, HONOLULU.

THE TAGAWA COAL MINE!

is located in Fukuoka Ken on the Island of Kinsui, Japan, and was discovered about twenty years ago. It was owned by the government and mined simply for the government's use.

Great improvements, however were made since it was sold to a corporation about six years ago, by importing mining machinery from Europe and America.

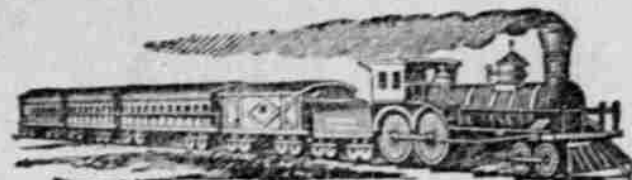
TAGAWA COAL

is used more than any other Japanese coals in the following countries: China, Manila and Straits Settlements. It has found its way even to Bombay.

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.'S

TIME TABLE.

AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1894.



TRAINS

	B	M	A	D
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
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 Saturdays only.

B Daily.

C Sundays excepted.

D Saturdays excepted.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Issued Every Morning, Except Sunday, by the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

At No. 318 Merchant Street.

EIGHT PAGES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

THE DAILY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER (8 PAGES)—

Per month in advance.....\$ 75

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Per year in advance..... 8 00

Per year, postpaid to United States

of America, Canada, or Mexico.. 11 00

Per year, postpaid Foreign..... 14 00

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, SEMI-WEEKLY (8 PAGES)—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—

Per year—104 numbers.....\$5 00

Per year—U. S. and Canada..... 6 00

Per year, other Foreign Countries.. 7 00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

H. M. WHITNEY,

Business Manager.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

THE ADVERTISER CALENDAR.

June, 1894.

M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	MOON'S PHASES.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	New Moon June 3.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	First Quarter June 10.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Full Moon June 17.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Last Quarter June 24.
29	30	1	2	3	4	5	

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from Honolulu, on the following dates, till the close of 1894.

AR. AT HONOLULU	LEAVE HONOLULU
FM. SAN FRANCISCO	FM. SAN FRANCISCO
OR VANCOUVER	OR VANCOUVER
On or About	On or About
Gaelic..... June 5	Mariposa..... May 31
Alameda..... June 7	Arawa..... June 1
Australia..... June 16	Warrimoo..... June 23
Arawa..... June 23	Monowai..... June 28
Mariposa..... July 5	Rio Janeiro..... July 10
Belgie..... July 14	Australia..... July 25
Warrimoo..... July 14	Arawa..... Aug. 18
Monowai..... Aug. 11	Gaelic..... Aug. 21
Arawa..... Aug. 23	Mariposa..... Aug. 23
Alameda..... Aug. 30	Warrimoo..... Sept. 1
China..... Sept. 8	Australia..... Sept. 15
Australia..... Sept. 8	Monowai..... Sept. 20
Warrimoo..... Sept. 27	Arawa..... Oct. 1
Mariposa..... Sept. 27	Australia..... Oct. 9
Oceanic..... Oct. 2	Alameda..... Oct. 10
Australia..... Oct. 6	Warrimoo..... Oct. 18
Arawa..... Oct. 23	Monowai..... Nov. 1
Monowai..... Oct. 25	Australia..... Nov. 15
Australia..... Nov. 3	Alameda..... Nov. 19
China..... Nov. 12	Oceanic..... Nov. 19
Alameda..... Nov. 22	Arawa..... Dec. 1
Warrimoo..... Nov. 23	Australia..... Dec. 8
Australia..... Dec. 1	Monowai..... Dec. 15
Oceanic..... Dec. 11	Mariposa..... Dec. 15
Mariposa..... Dec. 20	Warrimoo..... Dec. 23
Arawa..... Dec. 23	Alameda..... Dec. 31
Australia..... Dec. 29	

Meteorological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Day.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Dir.	Force.
Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Dir.	Force.	
Sun. 20	30.12	80.7	71	80.0	0	1
Mon. 21	30.13	80.5	67	81.0	0	1
Tue. 22	30.13	80.7	64	82.0	0	1
Wed. 23	30.08	80.2	69	80.0	0	1
Thur. 24	30.03	80.10	67	81.0	0	1
Fri. 25	30.07	80.2	65	83.0	0	1
Sat. 26	30.10	80.6	66	82.0	0	1

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Low tide	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
High tide	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Low tide	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
High tide	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30

New moon on the 3rd at 0h. 25 m. p.m. Time Whistle blows at 1h. 25 m. 44s. 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.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, June 1.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hamakua.

DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY, June 1.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.
Nor bk Drammen, Anderson, for Vancouver, B.C.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

C A S S Arawa, Stuart, for Vancouver.
Schr J D Tallant, Henderson, for San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(This list does not include coasters.)

NAVAL VESSELS.
U S F S Philadelphia, Barker, Callao.
H I M Takachiho, Nomura, Yokohama.
H B M S Champion, Rooke, cruise.

MERCHANTMEN.
Am Miss Stmr Morning Star, Garland.
Am bktn Jane L Stanford, Newcastle.
Am bktn Robt Sudden, Uhlberg, N S W.
Am bktn Newsboy, Mollstad, N S W.
Schr J D Tallant, Henderson, San Francisco.
Schr John D Tallant, Henderson, N S W.
Brig L'Avvenier, Jameson, Newcastle.
Brig W G Irwin, McDonald, San Francisco.
Ger bk J C Glade, Stege, Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels. Where from. Due.
Am schr W S Phelps, Gray's Har., Due
Mackfield (sid Sept 25). L'pool. Mar 25-31
Bk Planter..... S F..... May 30
Bk S G Wilder..... S F..... May 30
C A S Arawa..... N S W..... June 1
Bk C D Bryant, Jacobsen, San Francisco.
O & S S Belgic..... San Fran..... July 5
O S S Mariposa..... S F..... July 5
O & S S Rio Janeiro, Hongkong, July 10
Schr R W Bartlett..... Laysan Isld May 24
O S S Alameda..... S F..... June 7
O & S S Gaelic..... S F..... June 5
O S S Australia..... S F..... June 16
Bark Senta..... Liverpool..... July 30

IMPORTS.
Per Lehua—830 bags sugar, 75 bbls molasses, 40 head cattle.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per John D Tallant, June 2—7166 bags sugar, Brewer & Co; 4750 bags sugar, T H Davies & Co; 217 bags sugar, Schaefer & Co; 4100 bags sugar, Castle & Cooke. Total: 16,213 bags (2,026,332 lbs) sugar; domestic value, \$53,445.40.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
For Maui and Hawaii, per Stmr Kinau, June 1—A T Atkinson, Mr Francis and wife, Miss Scott, Charles Nodley, Mrs A Horner, W H Shipman, D Kahalelelo, Mrs Djesky, J S Canario, H W Mist, C A Widemann, and 40 deck.

WHARF AND WAVE.

DIAMOND HEAD, June 1, 10 P. M.
—Weather cloudy; wind, fresh north.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder is due from San Francisco.

The Norwegian bark Drammen left port yesterday afternoon.

A four-masted schooner was sighted late yesterday afternoon.

The Kinau left for Hilo yesterday afternoon with a light passenger list.

The brig L'Avvenier was moved to the new wharf yesterday to discharge her coal.

The Japanese steamer Miiki Maru will be due about the 28th inst. from Japan.

The Lehua arrived yesterday from Hamakua with a light cargo. She will not leave port again until Monday.

The schooner John D. Tallant will leave for San Francisco this morning with a cargo of sugar valued at \$53,445.40.

The number of steamers in the Russian mercantile navy, which, in the year 1873, was 150 (75,000 tons measurement), rose at the end of 1893 to 326 (157,000 tons). Nearly all of these steamers were built in Great Britain.

A New York electric company is building wind-power electric plants for sailing vessels, yachts and launches. Windmills are utilized to generate the power which is accumulated in storage batteries, and given out as required for propelling, illuminating or (in the case of wooden sailing vessels) pumping ship.

The colored cook of the brig L'Avvenier was discharged the other day, and after he was paid off he decided to leave for San Francisco on the Mariposa. Just a few moments before the steamer sailed the cook was brought ashore, as he was wanted for a witness in the naval court inquiry held yesterday.

An insurance on some cargo by a vessel from London to a Spanish port was placed in London early in March, but a few days later the insurance broker received a letter from his client desiring him to cancel the line as he had placed it more cheaply elsewhere. At the time when the letter arrived, the ship was posted as a loss, and it need hardly be said that the London underwriters readily cancelled the line, leaving the underwriters who had taken it more cheaply to benefit by their cutting.

The new Russian battleship, the keel of which was recently laid at Nikolai, is to be named the Paris, in commemoration of the

noteworthy visit of Admiral Avelan to the French capital, last autumn. This latest addition to the Black Sea fleet will be constructed on the same model as the Syesoi Veliki, now being built at St. Petersburg. The Paris will have two revolving turrets, each armed with two 12-inch guns, the turrets themselves being protected by 12 inch plating. She will also carry six 6-inch guns in her midship batteries, and will be further armed, at different points, by twenty revolving and quick-firing cannon of from 37 to 47 mil. calibre. The new vessel will have a mean speed of 16 1/2 knots, and her company will consist of 32 officers and 550 marines—Exchange.

A London exchange says that it is a good thing that the attention of the public is beginning to be drawn not only to the necessity of building more ships, but also of providing officers and men to man them. If war were to be suddenly proclaimed, we are told on authority that we should find ourselves to be short of 540 lieutenants, and, even with the present diminished complements, 400 engineers. Although in the past four years we have very considerably added to the number of our ships, we have taken no adequate steps towards getting ready a personnel for them, although it takes ten years from boyhood to turn out an efficient lieutenant or engineer, and five years to make a useful seaman, and of this last class we are, included stokers, deficient by some ten thousand men.

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

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

The services of the Cathedral Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral for tomorrow are as follows: 6:30 A.M., Holy Communion; 11 A.M., Holy Communion and sermon; 7:30 P.M., evensong and sermon.

SECOND CONGREGATION.

The services of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral tomorrow (Sunday) will be as follows: 9:45 A.M., Holy Communion with sermon; Sanctus and Kyrie, Smart in G; hymns 319 and 323; Nunc Dimittis, Chard in A. 6:30 P.M., Evensong with sermon; Magnificat, Turtle in C; Nunc Dimittis, Mornington in D; hymns 537, 193 and 19. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

Sunday School at 9:45 A.M.
Morning service at 11 o'clock.
Annual Home Mission sermon by Rev. O. H. Gulick.

Evening service at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. Dr. Coyle, of Oakland, Cal., will preach. Subject: "Sacrifice and Satisfaction."

All are cordially invited to attend.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:30 P.M.

Strangers cordially invited to all services.

Y. M. C. A. SERVICES.

Sunday, 11 A.M., at Oahu Jail; 1:15 P.M., at the Barracks; 3:30 P.M., Bible study at Y. M. C. A.; 6:30 P.M., Gospel praise service at Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday, 7:30 P.M., prayer meeting at Y. M. C. A.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Mililani Hall, rear of Opera House. Services will be held on Sunday as follows: 10 A.M., Bible class; 11:15 A.M. and 7:30 P.M., preaching by Elder J. C. Clapp.

The sixth game of the present baseball season will be played today between the Hawaiis and Crescents.

Shipping.
CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN
Steamship Line.

Steamers of the above line, running in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co., between Vancouver, B. C. and Sydney, N. S. W., and calling at Victoria B. C., Honolulu and Suva [Fiji].

Are Due at Honolulu

On or about the dates below stated, viz:

From Sydney and Suva, for Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.:

S. S. "ARAWA"..... June 1
S. S. "WARRIMOO"..... July 1
S. S. "ARAWA"..... August 1

From Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., for Suva and Sydney:

S. S. "WARRIMOO"..... May 23
S. S. "ARAWA"..... June 23
S. S. "WARRIMOO"..... July 23

Through tickets issued from Honolulu to Canada, United States and Europe.

For Freight and Passage and all general information, apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

OCEANIC
STEAMSHIP CO

Australian Mail Service.

For San Francisco:

The New and Fine A1 Steel Steamship

"MONOWAI"

Of the Oceanic Steamship Company will be due at Honolulu, from Sydney and Auckland, on or about

JUNE 28th,

And will leave for the above port with Mails and Passengers on or about that date.

For Sydney & Auckland

The New and Fine A1 Steel Steamship

"ALAMEDA"

Of the Oceanic Steamship Company will be due at Honolulu, from San Francisco, on or about

JUNE 7th,

And will have prompt despatch with Mails and Passengers for the above ports.

The undersigned are now prepared to issue

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

For further particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

OCEANIC
STEAMSHIP CO

Time Table.

LOCAL LINE.

S. S. AUSTRALIA

Arrive Honolulu Leave Honolulu
from S. F. for S. F.
May 19..... May 26
June 16..... June 23

THROUGH LINE.

From San Fran. for Sydney.
Arrive Honolulu. Leave Honolulu.
ALAM-DA Jun 7 MARIPOSA May 31
MONOWAI Jul 5 MONOWAI Jun 28
ALAMEDA Aug 2 ALAM-DA Jul 26
ALAMEDA Aug 30 MARIPOSA Aug 23
MONOWAI Sep 7 MONOWAI Sep 20
MONOWAI Oct 25 ALAMEDA Oct 18
3314-3m

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK
JOHN D. BREWER

Leaves New York on or about JULY 1st for this port, if sufficient indentment offers.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kibby St., Boston, Mass., or to

C. BREWER & CO. (LTD.),
Honolulu, Agents.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Official List of Members and Location of Bureaus.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

S. B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.

S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance.

W. O. Smith, Attorney-General.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

W. C. Wilder, Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

C. Bolte, John Emmeluth, E. D. Tenney, W. F. Allen, Henry Waterhouse, James F. Morgan, A. Young, Ed. Suhr, D. B. Smith, Jos. P. Mendonca, Chas. T. Rodgers, Secretary Ex. and Adv. Councils.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice.

Hon. R. F. Bickerton, First Associate Justice.

Hon. W. F. Frear, Second Associate Justice.

Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.

Geo. Lucas, Deputy Clerk.

C. F. Peterson, Second Deputy Clerk.

J. Walter Jones, Stenographer.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First Circuit: (W. A. Whiting, } Oahu.
H. E. Cooper, }

Second Circuit: (Mani) A. N. Kepoikai.

Third and Fourth Circuit: (Hawaii) S. L. Austin