

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXII. NO. 55.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1879

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

KAISER WILLIAM

Said to Fear Expansion of Power
of United States.

COMMENT OF ENGLISH PAPERS

Germany May Form Al-
liance With Spain.

Senator Pettigrew Overcome
While Making Vigorous
Tariff Speech.

LONDON, June 26.—The Spectator publishes a long leading article on Emperor William's remarks, as recorded by the Paris correspondent of the Times on Monday last. The correspondent reported a conversation affecting to represent the views of the Emperor, in the course of which, speaking of his anxiety as to the future of Europe, he said that he did not fear Chinese ambition or the anarchists, but he did fear the expansion of the great powers and the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Old World.

The Spectator says: This is so important that we would give much to know precisely what is in the Kaiser's brain. The Kaiser has displayed at times singular gleams of insight. At the moment appear to justify his enigmistic saying. The Americans are exhibiting a tendency to depart from their policy of seclusion and interfere very strongly in the affairs of the Old World.

Continuing, the Spectator instances Venezuela, Samoa and Hawaii, adding: And they are apparently going to interfere with Spain in the most pernicious manner. If there is any truth in the account of the instructions given to General Woodford, the United States intends to immediately offer an ultimatum to Spain by practically refusing her permission to suppress a revolt in her own dominion.

The last event seems to have very badly impressed the Kaiser, and the Emperor's remarks throughout dealt with the perils which it was his object to avert. Does he propose himself to avert American intervention in the affairs of the Old World? If he does, President McKinley must be cautious in his diplomacy, for the German and Spanish fleets combined would be more than a match for any fleet America could produce without an effort which would tax the resources of the Union, not in money, but in ships and sailors. The Union is irresistible only ashore, and Cuba would be a poor reward for a great and dangerous sea war.

It is not certain that Germany has not a motive for such an alliance, for the United States, with Monroeism, is nearly as much in the way of the powers desiring to expand as is Great Britain. Overcrowded Europe finds that the foreign policy of the United States debars it from colonizing South America with surplus population. But the natural place for Germans is in South Brazil, and now that the Government is in a position to direct the tide of immigrants west we should not be surprised to see the already powerful colony suddenly and amazingly enlarged.

WHENCE THOSE FIGURES?

Senator Caffery Says that Expert Figures Were Furnished by Trust.
A Washington dispatch of June 26th to the Examiner states that during the Senate discussion, on that date, of the tariff bill an incident with reference to the sugar schedule occurred. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury gave information as to certain sugar drawbacks.

In this connection Caffery of Louisiana took occasion to explain statements he had made that the official information furnished by former Secretary Carlisle as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a pound of refined sugar had come from the sugar refiners. His information, he said, had come from the Treasury official who was recognized as the sugar expert. While involving no personal reflections, yet it established the fact that the Treasury reports came from sugar refiners, either belonging to the trust, or under the influence of the trust.

Lindsay of Kentucky stated he had formerly said that his friend from Kentucky (Carlisle) had necessarily derived this information from the refiners, which assertion now appeared to be established.

Allison caused some amusement by saying his only desire had been to protect the former Secretary of the Treasury (Carlisle) from the reflections of the Senators from Kentucky and Louisiana (Lindsay and Caffery). His information was that the figures were based on reports from the New York Customs experts.

Caffery disclaimed that any personal reflection was involved, and at length argued that the official figures on which the sugar schedule was based were er-

roneous, and, said he: "On this erroneous basis this whole schedule is predicated."

After this diversion the Senate came back to the detailed consideration of the bill.

SENATOR PETTIGREW AFFECTED.

Suddenly Lost All Control of His Vocal Chords.
WASHINGTON, June 26.—An abrupt and startling halt in the tariff debate occurred in the Senate at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when, in the midst of a passionate speech, Senator Pettigrew (Silver R.) of South Dakota was stricken with paralysis of the vocal chords, which brought his vehement speech to a close with a sentence half-uttered. The Senator was not physically incapacitated, except in the sudden loss of the power of speech. Although he took his seat unaided, his associates felt that grave possibilities were involved in such an attack. They were quickly to his aid, and he was ministered to with as little confusion as possible.

Senator Pettigrew went into the cloak room, and Senator Deboe, who is a physician, made an examination. Dr. Blaine was summoned to attend. Senator Pettigrew, who was removed to his home, accompanied by Dr. Blaine, Senator Mantle and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright. He walked to the carriage at a sprightly gait, without assistance. He said he was in no pain, but he talked with great difficulty and very indistinctly.

Senator Pettigrew rallied rapidly, and this evening chatted pleasantly with his family and a few friends who called at his home. He was still a little weak from the effects of the attack, but greatly improved, and says he feels quite well. There was no fever or any unpleasant symptoms growing out of the attack. His physicians anticipate no serious results.

FAVORS FORECLOSURE.

Affairs Might Become Complicated If Allowed to Wait.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Senator Harris of Kansas City said that today Senator Morgan would call up on Monday the resolution which he reported favorably to the Senate yesterday, providing for the foreclosure of the Government's lien on the Union Pacific Railroad. If there was opposition, as he anticipated there would be, of course, the resolution would have to go over.

Both Senators Harris and Morgan are anxious that some action shall be taken on this resolution at the present session, as matters might become very complicated if the subject is allowed to go over until the regular session and the present plan of the Government, regarding the disposition of this road, be continued.

The action of the Senate next Monday will indicate whether there is any hope of doing anything in this matter at the present session.

Following Morgan's announcement of his determination to call up the Union Pacific resolution, Senator Allison, in the Senate today, said he hoped the Alabama Senator would take no action tending to delay the pending tariff bill, as it was desirable to get the tariff bill into conference. He would, therefore, feel compelled to resist taking up any other business until the tariff bill was disposed of. The resolution then went to the calendar.

BOIES FORSAKES FREE COINAGE.

Letter From Iowa's Ex-Governor That Causes Consternation.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 26.—Ex-Governor Boies, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President last year, has practically renounced free coinage at 16 to 1 in a letter of 5,000 words, written for the campaign book of Col. D. M. Fox of this city. The article was made public by Fox today, although General Weaver and other silver leaders objected, fearing its effect on the State campaign. The article by Boies is headed "The Curse of a Monstrous Crime Is Upon Us."

He suggests that the Government accept all silver bullion offered at its mints and for its issue paper representatives, to be determined in silver and gold at full market price.

Fox considers Boies' backsliding so serious that he follows the article in his book with an answer, in which he says: "This can only mean that the paper representative shall be redeemed in bullion at its market value in gold, which is the same thing as redeeming it in gold. Is this not virtually a gold standard?"

Fox has had the letter for some time, but until today refused to give it out. The knowledge of its contents spread among the silver Republicans the day before the convention last Wednesday and had much to do with the defeat of Boies for the gubernatorial nomination.

MRS. OLIPHANT DEAD.

Famous Novelist Passes Away After a Half Century of Writing.

LONDON, June 26.—Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the authoress, died last evening of cancer. She was 70 years old.

Margaret Wilson Oliphant was born in Liverpool. Her mother was Scotch, and most of Mrs. Oliphant's tales relate to Scottish life. Her first novel, "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside" (1849), was immediately successful, and since then she has published a large number of books.

Consolidation of Two Big Systems.

LOS ANGELES, June 26.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railway, which was recently absorbed by the Santa Fe, will come into the latter company's possession at midnight next Wednesday. The circulars announcing the change were made public today.

HOUSE SCHEDULE

Reciprocity Clause Likely to Remain in It.

PENDING ANNEXATION ACTION

Answer Made to Protest of Japanese Govt.

Said to be Couched in Cautious Language—Text Not Yet Made Public.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Republican tariff managers are very hopeful of being able to complete the consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate by next Wednesday night—a result which would bring the end in the Senate within the present month.

They are led to this conclusion because the Republicans have adjusted most of their differences and see their way clear to the settlement of others. The Democratic leaders do not concede the possibility of so early a conclusion. They generally place it a week farther, on or about the 7th or 8th of July, but admit that the end may come by Saturday of next week.

It is expected that the reciprocity amendment will be ready for presentation by next Tuesday. The present indications are that it will make provision for negotiating a reciprocity treaty, but that there will be a requirement that it shall be submitted to the Senate. The necessity for subserving the revenues will render it impossible that provision should be made for the free admission of dutiable articles under reciprocal agreements, but a maximum percentage of remission will be specified. The rate of remission most favorably considered now is 20 per cent.

There probably will be objection to the retention of the House provision for the continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity agreement on sugars, but the Finance Committee will favor such an arrangement, and the probabilities are that the Republicans will support it solidly pending action upon the annexation treaty.

ELECTION ECHOS.

Woman Arrested for Making Fraudulent Returns.

LANSING, Mich., June 26.—An echo of the bitter fight which was waged in the municipal election in Denver last April was heard here tonight. Gertrude M. Allen, who was an election judge in the Second Precinct of Denver's Third Ward, was arrested in this city at the instance of the Sheriff of Arapahoe County and is held on a fugitive warrant to await the arrival of officers who will leave Denver with requisition papers tonight.

Miss Allen is ordinance clerk in the City Clerk's office at Denver. She is in Michigan on a visit to her parents, her father being Capt. E. M. Allen of Portland, a prominent citizen in bank and Grand Army circles. She is charged with neglect of duty and forgery as an election judge, it being claimed that she certified that James N. Doyle, the Republican candidate for Alderman, received 104 votes, although a recount gave him only 77.

When apprised of the indictment, Miss Allen immediately telegraphed her willingness to return voluntarily to Denver and has signed a waiver to extradition papers. She gave bail to appear upon the arrival of the Denver officer, and insists that her only connection with the count was to keep tally while other judges read the names from the ballots. As the two tally sheets kept agreed she supposed the counts to be correct and certified to the return based upon them.

THE REPLY TO JAPAN.

Much Diplomatic Language Involving Obscurity of Meaning.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The reply of the Secretary of State to the protest of the Japanese Government against the annexation of Hawaii has been forwarded to the Japanese Legation here and by it cabled to Tokio. The Legation probably will file a supplemental statement upon receiving instructions from the home Government. It is expected that this will take some time, as the note of the State Department is worded in a most careful and diplomatic manner, and its meaning is somewhat obscure as to the points raised by the Japanese officials.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

sels of the Oceanic Steamship Company will go to the Pacific street wharf, which will be turned over to the Sacramento River fruit boats and the steamer Humboldt, plying between here and Eureka. The island boat Santiago may load at the Pacific street wharf, but it will be the last deep-water vessel to go alongside that wharf. When the new steamer Moana arrives on Thursday it will go direct to Folsom-street wharf.

GREAT YACHT FOR THE QUEEN.

Will be Built on a Large Scale and be Very Speedy.

LONDON, June 26.—It has been decided at the Admiralty to build a new yacht for the Queen, and the design has been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty. The new vessel, which will be built at the Pembroke dockyard, will, in general outline, resemble the great Atlantic liners. It will be 620 feet long, with only 50 feet beam, and be fitted with powerful engines, so as to have great speed. While no expense will be spared in order to make the vessel the finest of her class afloat in her decorations and fittings, she will closely resemble Her Majesty's present yacht, the Victoria and Albert.

PHILIPPINE REBELLION ENDED.

Proclamation to that Effect Issued by the Spanish.

TACOMA, Wash., June 26.—The Oriental steamer which left Yokohama June 10th, has just arrived here with a proclamation issued by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, declaring the rebellion at an end and announcing that Spanish rule had been re-established in all parts of the islands. The proclamation calls for humane treatment of surrendering or captured rebels, but no attention, it is said, is paid to that part of the proclamation.

Weyler's New Orders.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A Sun cable from Havana says: The campaign which General Weyler is now beginning in East Cuba will be the greatest military effort made by the Spanish Army in the island since the war began, in 1895. The rainy season, intense heat now prevailing all over the island and dire increase by yellow fever at this time of year of the death-rate among the Spanish soldiers have not prevented the advance of Weyler against Gen. Calixto Garcia. It is known here that a few days ago the Prime Minister cabled to Weyler that it was necessary "to crush the revolution in a short time, at no matter what sacrifice to life."

Affects British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 26.—The news that a health officer at Liverpool lately condemned as unfit for human food a consignment of canned salmon has created consternation among the British Columbia canning men. If the British buyers grow afraid of canned salmon, the loss in trade to British Columbia and Washington and Oregon will amount to \$2,000,000 a year. The canneries here, lacking further information than this morning's cable, are perplexed as how to account for the trouble, as the most cleanly methods have been adopted.

Wish a Fair Appropriation.

The Pure Food Committee of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association has sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors asking for an opportunity to discuss with the Finance Committee, before the appropriations are made up, what will be required to properly conduct the work of driving adulterated food from the local market.—San Francisco Chronicle of June 27.

Disposes of His Holdings.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—A story has been circulated in the iron and steel trade that Andrew Carnegie, upon the advice of his physician, prior to going to Europe, had disposed of a large portion of his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to John D. Rockefeller. It is said that Mr. Carnegie's physician told him he must cease all active participation in business. Chairman H. C. Frick was asked about the story, but refused to give any reply.

Honolulu People Interested.

The Call's Oakland correspondent says that the Realty Syndicate has purchased the Alameda and Oakland Electric Railroad, the California Railway (Mills College line) and the California Improvement Company. The latter owns the rock quarry, Leona Heights and 400 acres of land—at least they have acquired a controlling portion of the stock of each. Charles R. Bishop and other Honolulu parties hold a two-fifths interest.

Oxford Cricketers Win.

LONDON, June 26.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and Oxford, which began on Thursday last, was continued today. The Oxford eleven today made 84 runs for three wickets and won by seven wickets.

National Legislators to Play Ball.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Senator Clark of Wyoming is arranging a Senate-House baseball contest, to be played when the tariff bill is in conference, the proceeds to be given to the charitable institutions of Washington.

Rice Mills Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 26.—Fire today destroyed the Ernest Rice Mills, at Julia and Magazine streets. The loss is \$150,000.

BY THE EX-QUEEN

Protest Made to the Annexation of Hawaii.

AN APPEAL FOR RESTORATION

Authority of Present Government Denied.

Document Signed in Washington and "Julius" Witnessed the Signature.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed a protest in the office of the Secretary of State. It was delivered into the hands of Secretary John Sherman by Joseph Heleluhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leagues. Mr. Heleluhe was accompanied by Capt. Julius A. Palmer, the American secretary of Liliuokalani.

Mr. Sherman treated the bearers most courteously, but gave no indication of his action in the matter. The protest is as follows:

"I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, by the will of God named her apparent on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1877, and by the grace of God Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the 10th of January, A. D. 1893, do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty, which, I am so informed, has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney, purporting to cede the Hawaiian Islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and part native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights, both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetration of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown and, finally, an act of gross injustice to me.

"Because the official protests made by me on the 10th day of January, 1893, to the so-called Provisional Government was signed by me and received by said Government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States of America for arbitration. Because that the protests and my communications to the United States Government immediately thereafter expressly declare that I yielded my authority to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed, and because I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power. Because the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and an envoy commissioned by them reported in official documents that my Government was unlawfully coerced by the forces of the United States, and that I was at the date of these investigations constitutional ruler of my people.

"Because such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States was officially communicated to me and to Sanford B. Dole and the Provisional Government requested by Albert S. Willis, the recognized agent and Minister of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. Neither the above-named commissioners nor the Government which sends him has ever received such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii, but receives its assumed powers from the so-called committee of public safety, organized on or about said 10th day of January, 1893, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

"Because, my people, about 40,000 in number, have in no way been consulted by those, 2,000 in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants. Said treaty ignores not only the civil rights of my people, but further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the 400,000 acres by said treaty confiscated said property, technically called the crown lands, those legally entitled thereto either now or in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed and which is legally in my name at this date.

"Therefore, I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the President of that nation to whom I yielded my property in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed and which is legally in my name at this date. I demand that the President of the United States should ratify said treaty, and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equality as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Father of the universe, to him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause.

"Done at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this 17th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

"JOSEPH H. HELELUHE,
"LILIUOKALANI,
"WEEKI HALELUHE.

"JULIUS A. PALMER,
"Witness to Signature."

Hawaii Will Be of Great Value.

LONDON, June 17.—In discussing annexation, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "President McKinley may not annexation merely a continuance of existing relations, but it is an undoubted departure in the colonial sense. It does not mean that Cuba will follow or anything of that kind, but it means a strong naval policy. The United States will certainly be a great sea power in the future, for commerce and seaboard necessitate that, and Hawaii will be of the greatest value if it means naval expenditure now, and it may well repay it with compound interest in the future."

FRUIT SHIPPING

Volume of Trade Has Been Reduced.

COMPETITION IN UNITED STATES

Central America Fruits Shipped to California.

Fine Apples at Starvation Prices.
High Freightage Have Killed
Hawaiian Fruits.

For years past a leading industry in the islands has been the growing of fruits for export. Chinese have been largely interested, and have shipped thousands of bunches. For pineapples and bananas San Francisco has depended to a great extent upon Hawaii for its supply of the luscious fruit, and a few years ago a man came here from Victoria and engaged, among other things, in shipping bananas to British Columbia, and as far East as Winnipeg, Manitoba. This man is still remembered by some of the growers, for he never came back.

Except in growing pineapples, there has been no increase in the number of fruit producers in the islands, so that whatever reduction has been made in the price of bananas is not due to competition, locally, as is the case with other fruits. It is not difficult to remember when sugar-loaf pineapples were sold on the streets here for 75 cents each. The same quality and size fruit may be had today for a third of that price, and even less.

"Our competition comes from another direction," said M. P. Robinson, a large shipper of Hawaiian fruits, last night, "and for that reason it does not pay to send away Hawaiian bananas or pineapples. For about three years past Central American fruits are shipped into New Orleans, thence to San Francisco and other California cities, and sold for less than we can afford to sell Hawaiian fruits. Before this tremendous competition began, Hawaii practically controlled the California market in these two products.

"I do not think they can grow fruits much cheaper than we, but they have a great advantage over us in the matter of freights. We pay 65 or 75 cents freight on a bunch of bananas, while the Central American planter lands his in San Francisco for 20 cents a bunch. The same may be said of pineapples. Ours used to fetch a big price, but what can a grower do if he has to compete with the Central American product that sells in San Francisco at 50 cents a dozen. In point of flavor, our fruit is better, but the masses want quantity rather than quality.

"For shipping purposes the upland bananas, like those grown at Kalihi, is superior to that grown in swamp lands. The difference is this: Upland fruit ripens a 'hand' at a time, so that you can hang a bunch in a room and have ripe and green fruit until the bunch is consumed. Waliki fruit ripens all at once. You hang up a bunch today, for instance, and in two or three days the fruit is dropping to the floor. This grade is too transitory to ship to the Coast, for even when it is picked quite green the bunch may go to pieces when a few days from port.

"Until we get some concession in the matter of freights, it is useless for us to compete in California or anywhere else in the United States with Central American bananas, for the whole country seems to be supplied from that part of the country. For the North the fruit is shipped from New Orleans to New York, and that made the distributing point.

"With annexation, there may be steamship competition between San Francisco and this port, and freights be cheaper. In former years, before we had such competition with the South, thousands of bunches were shipped by each steamer leaving here, but excessive freight rates have driven us, practically, out of the market. Some people have an idea that with annexation the number of fruit growers will increase, but I do not think so. I have disposed of my planting interests, and I do not think I shall embark in it again when annexation becomes a fact. The business of preserving fruits may increase in volume after that happens, because the duty on such things will be removed, and then we would have a good standing in the San Francisco markets.

"When we used to ship fruits in larger quantities than we do now, we seemed to have the advantage, because we were not limited as to season. But the same good luck falls to the Central American planter, for they receive the fruit in San Francisco at any time. I am not aware how often New Orleans has steam communication with Southern fruit-shipping ports, but I know there is a daily through line between New Orleans and San Francisco, and think of it—a freight rate of 20 cents a bunch on bananas for a distance of 3,500 miles, against 2.100 from San Francisco to Honolulu and 40 to 45 cents a bunch less freight.

MURDER ON KAULAI.

Waiakale Arrives With News of a Shocking Tragedy.

The Waiakale came in from Kaula yesterday afternoon with the report of a murder that occurred Saturday in Kalihikahi, a small place midway between Hanalei and Kalihikahi.

The details, as learned yesterday, are as follows:

A Iuan, given in Kalihikahi, was at-

tended by a large number of natives, among whom was Halli, a man with a rather shady reputation.

After the Iuan, Halli went home with Pili, a native woman, who was one of the participants in the feast.

After gaining the summit of an adjoining hill, Halli seized the woman, tore her dress from her, bound her hands, blindfolded her, and then proceeded to disembowel her with a razor. This done, he cut her throat and fled. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the murder.

The husband was the first to discover the dead body of his wife. The supposition seems to be that there was more than one person concerned, as the cut with the razor was so straight as to make the assistance of a second party almost necessary.

No trace of the murderer or murderers had been discovered up to the time of the departure of the Waiakale. Halli is supposed to have fled to the mountains, but being well-known in the district, justice must surely speedily overtake him.

BEST OF SEASON

Ginger Mayne Pitched a Good Game.

St. Louis Won in Tenth Inning.
Thompson Played Ball.
Kileys Slide.

Saturday's ball game, between the teams of St. Louis College and First Regiment, was undoubtedly the most perfect ball playing, exciting and interesting seen on the League grounds in many years—perhaps in the history of the game in Honolulu. The St. Louis Club has become so clever at the bat and in fielding that the public now looks for something good when that team is one of the contestants in a match.

That baseball has improved here during the present season all the old-timers will admit, and the credit of the improvement belongs unquestionably to the ginger put in the games—first, by the First Regiment, and followed closely by the St. Louis. With another such team in the League, Honolulu would not be far behind many larger cities in baseball contests. The Regiment team has been charged with being professionals, that two-thirds of the nine will go back to San Francisco as soon as the season closes and that they should not be allowed to play, anyhow. However that may be, the fact remains that with the advent of Gorman, Hennessy, Moore, Bower, O'Connor, Scanlon, Davis and Kiley in Honolulu baseball has taken on new pleasures to the spectators. While the team to which they belong does not always win, those who play against them find no easy task to keep ahead.

In the game on Saturday there was but one unpleasant incident, and that was in the third inning, when Umpire Lucas declared a St. Louis' player safe, while everyone in the grand stand and on the field held the opposite opinion. Everyone knew, however, that it was an error in judgment. But it was a hard one for the Regiments, as it gave their opponents a chance to make three runs.

From the fourth to the end of the eighth inning, there was a magnificent array of goose eggs. Up to the beginning of the eighth inning, the score was 4 to 2, in favor of the college team. Then they added one more to their credit, and the Regiments topped off with three more, making a tie. The eighth inning was disastrous on both sides; so was the ninth. But in the tenth, the college team, through a bad play by Bower, a muff by Mayne and a wild throw by Kanoel, the St. Louis boys scored twice and shut out the Regiment.

The St. Louis team played an excellent game throughout. Captain Thompson once ran almost to left field and caught a ball with one hand, after it had been muffed by Holt. This, with Kiley's great slide home in the eighth inning, were distinctive features of the game.

The Regiments put Ginger Mayne in the box for the first time, and he distinguished himself. His down curves were especially misleading to the batters. Following is the score in full:

ST. LOUIS.						
	A. B. R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	
Thompson, 2b.	4	0	1	8	2	0
Gleason, ss.	5	1	1	2	6	1
Holt, lf.	5	2	1	2	8	1
Willis, lb.	5	2	2	8	1	0
Alfonsa, 3b.-rf.	5	0	3	0	0	0
Clark, 2b.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kanoel, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Lemon, p.	3	0	1	1	4	1
Simsom, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Dayton, c.	4	2	1	8	2	0
Total	40	7	11	30	19	6
REGIMENTS.						
	A. B. R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	
Bower, 2b.	5	0	1	2	8	0
Moore, 3b.	5	0	1	2	8	0
Loahigh, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Kiley, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Gorman, c.	5	0	2	5	2	0
Loahigh, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, lb.	5	0	3	11	1	0
O'Connor, lf.	5	0	2	8	2	0
Mayne, p.	5	0	2	8	2	0
Total	44	5	13	30	18	0
SUMMARY.						

Earned runs: St. Louis, 4; Regiments, 4. Two-base hits: Willis, Bower, Luahwa. Three-base hit: Gleason. Stolen bases: Moore, Luahwa, Kiley. Double plays: Gleason, Thompson, Willis, and Gorman and Davis. Davis and Gorman on balls: Off Lemon, 1; off Mayne, 1. Struck out: By Lemon, 4; by Mayne, 4. Passed balls: Dayton, 1. Time: One hour and 50 minutes. Umpires: Whitney and Lucas. Scorer: W. M. Blackley.

BY INNINGS.

Earned runs: St. Louis, 4; Regiments, 4. Two-base hits: Willis, Bower, Luahwa. Three-base hit: Gleason. Stolen bases: Moore, Luahwa, Kiley. Double plays: Gleason, Thompson, Willis, L. Gorman and Davis. Davis and Gorman. Bases on balls: Off Lemon, 1; off Mayne, 2. Struck out: By Lemon, 4; by Mayne, 4. Passed balls: Dayton, 1. Time: One hour and 20 minutes. Umpires: Whitney and Lucas. Scorer: W. M. Blackley.

BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Regiments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Death of George Apiki.

News has been received here of the death, at Punaluu on July 2, of George Apiki, a young Hawaiian artist who, until last May, was a pupil at St. Louis

College. At that time his health began to fail him, and he was obliged to return to his old home at Punaluu. The deceased won a reputation here and abroad by his clever work with the brush and pencil. He exhibited at the World's Fair and received a gold medal for his work. He leaves a mother, a sister and brother, Basil Apiki, principal of Punaluu School, to mourn his loss.

MISSING LINK.

Chain From Bark Diamond Head Parts Tuesday Afternoon.

Employees in the Wilder Steamship Company's office were surprised Tuesday afternoon by the crash of a breaking window. Upon looking around for the cause, they found on the other side of the desk, where Harry Wilder was working, one link of a heavy chain, such as is used to hoist lumber out of the holds of vessels. It had flown through the glass of the window on Queen street, farthest toward Waikiki, and dropped as stated above.

Of course, everyone was at once interested in the origin of the mysterious link. It was found out later, that while lumber was being hauled out of one of the stern ports of the bark Diamond Head at Allen & Robinson's wharf the load got stuck and the chain attached thereto parted with great force, sending the link up town. It is fortunate that it did not fly in the direction of Fort street and closer to the ground. As it was, Harry Wilder had a close call.

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of this kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.]

I, George Lack, of 123 Stamford street, Waterloo road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong, healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for drying purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly. For my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and, after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later, large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which, on healing, left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints, and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds, extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless, helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights together, the doctor's sleeping draughts having no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep I slept from Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From all the doctor's medicines and applications I only got temporary relief. On one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurses placed a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my mother was sent for. When the doctor called at night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was, as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on slops and light food. Sometimes better, and at other times worse, I continued in this wretched state for over five years, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my house. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle, I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been in for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal, and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the par-

ticulars of my case known to other sufferers, and the proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV. c. 62).

(Signed) "GEORGE LACK." Declared at No. 16 Godliman street, Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April, 1893, before me, (Signed) GEORGE H. BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths. Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning, Verdigris (chemically the bismuth acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative; the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selgel's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedented power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selgel's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Portieres

Are the most fashionable door decorations obtainable. They are woven in beautiful designs, and the colors are delicate or strong as wished.

Our Stock

Embraces the latest conceits of French and American factories.

Chenille and Tapestry

Full length and width and sold single or in pairs. These goods were imported especially by us for select trade and bought at prices which enable us to offer them at exceptional values. Portierre Lounges made to order. Japanese matting - covered couches, for Summer use, always in stock.

Our Rugs

Are the handsomest in the city.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock To Ladies

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Noband and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham

Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,
FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Ports in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Allround the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

312 KING ST. TEL. 119.
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

Going Abroad

The handsome alpaca, canton flannel and all wool under skirts are a boon. We have them plain or in colors and handsomely embroidered. We have marked these goods down to annexation prices in advance of the times. Unfortunately stock is small and the ladies who call first will have the choice.



Since our reduction sale we have established the largest remnant counter in Honolulu. Goods are piled high and the assortment is unequalled. It consists of Lawns, Flannelettes, Dimities and Organdies. Beautiful shades and texture.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

INCOME TAX ACT

Required Blanks May be Secured
This Month.

RETURNS TO BE MADE IN AUGUST

Certain Exemptions Under the Law.

One of Most Important Acts Ever
Placed on Hawaii's Statute Books.

Hawaii's new internal revenue law, the Income Tax Act, is soon to become actually operative. It was made a statute at the last session of the Legislature. In both branches it was given exhaustive discussion, and as well had the close attention of committees, the comment of the press and the scrutiny of public men and prominent members of the business and industrial communities. Opinion was very generally in commendation of the act.

The act provides that returns shall be made to the assessors of the various districts of the Islands during the month of August of each year. For this purpose blanks will be available during the month of July. Payment is to be made on or before the 15th of November, annually.

Assessment lies against corporations and individuals engaged in any business, trade or vocation in Hawaii. Firms are not reached as combinations, but the call is made upon the members separately.

The assessment rate is fixed at 1 per cent. When the income has not exceeded \$1,000, an exemption of \$2,000 is allowed to individuals, but corporations are not allowed any exemption.

An income of more than \$1,500 must be returned for the information of the assessor, although incomes not exceeding \$2,000 are exempt from the tax. There will be no tax upon corporations or associations of a charitable, religious, educational or scientific nature. Neither is there tribute upon beneficiary societies operating upon the lodge system.

The return sheet is very neatly arranged, and is clear and concise in its terms, directions and requirements. There are three schedules and a summary. They are as follows:

A—GROSS INCOME—HOW DIVIDED.

Interest received or accrued on bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities.

Profits on sales of real estate (including leaseholds), purchased within two years.

Dividends on corporation stocks.

Premiums on bonds, notes and coupons.

Sales of movable property of every description.

Money and other personal property acquired by gift or inheritance.

Salaries, fees and other compensation for services.

*Amounts paid or payable, distributed or distributable from any fund or account.

*Amounts carried to the account of any fund or used for constructions or enlargement of plant, and other expenditures or investments paid from net annual profits.

All other gains, profits and income from any source.

Total income.

*These items apply to corporations and are not to be stated unless covered by one of the previous items.

B—DEDUCTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS.

Interest on Government bonds.

Interest paid by or due from the undersigned upon bonds, notes, mortgages or other existing indebtedness.

Interest due to the undersigned upon bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities, but uncollectable.

Debts ascertained to be worthless.

Amounts expended in the purchase or production of movable property mentioned in Schedule "A."

Necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on the business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing the property (as the case may be).

Taxes and license fees paid to the Government.

Actual losses incurred in trade not included in any preceding item.

Actual losses arising from fire, storm or shipwreck and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Dividends on corporation stocks received from corporations which have paid the income tax.

Gifts and inheritances otherwise taxed as such.

Special exemption on incomes not exceeding \$4,000.

Total.

C—SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF CORPORATIONS.

Gross receipts from sales made at home and abroad and from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Expenses, exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Net profits, without allowance for interest, annuities and dividends.

Amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends, stated separately.

Interest.

Annuities.

Dividends.

Total.

Amount paid in salaries of more than \$600 per annum to each person employed.

The name and address of each of

such persons and the amount paid to each.

SUMMARY.

Gross income as per Schedule "A."
Deductions as per Schedule "B."
Net income.

Amount of tax at 1 per cent.

At the end is the ordinary oath, and the back page carries the usual filing.

On the first page of the blank the law is given almost entire. It should be read one or more times by all. This is the most important act along the line ever placed on the books in the Islands. It may ultimately stand as the chief tax statute. Its adoption and enforcement is in keeping with progressive steps in the intelligent conduct of a go-ahead administration.

With the added duty of assessing and collecting a tax on income the district revenue officers find placed at their disposal by the Legislature all of the recourse and machinery which makes the present delinquent lists so comparatively insignificant. Accounts of a corporation may be inspected by due process. If this should fail of effect for any reason whatever, the assessor is required to make an estimate himself, and then double it.

Failure to make return under the new act may be severely punished. The directions to the assessor are mandatory. It is recited that he "shall," when unable to secure a return, make it up himself and then add 200 per cent to the amount of the tax thus imposed. The same penalty is provided in the case of a false or fraudulent return.

The present internal tax and assessment remedies are, however, open to all under this new act. The right of appeal remains, and in case of action from the office, the citizen has fair warning and ample notice. Appeal Board sits October 5 to 25.

If not paid by the 15th of November, the tax is swelled by a penalty of 10 per cent. There is also added interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum. All amounts more than \$10 are payable in United States gold coin.

In a short time blanks will be in many offices and homes in Honolulu and throughout the Islands. Quite a number will go abroad. The tax rate is considered very light. Operation of the law will be carefully observed with a view to its alteration and improvement in the 1898 session, if changes seem advisable.

SYLVA CHALLENGES.

Wants a Race With Geo. Martin for Any Distance.

Since the bicycle races of Saturday July 3d, no small amount of talking has been done on the subject of John Sylva, the "Manoa Wonder," and Geo. Martin, both of whom came off with honors.

The wheelmen who have taken Martin as their favorite, say that rider can defeat Sylva in any distance that may be named, and go so far as to say that, had it not been for the fact that he got into a pocket in the half-mile race on the 2d, he would have beaten Sylva, hands down.

Sylva has been hearing of these remarks, and now comes forth with the following challenge:

"I hereby challenge George Martin to a race for any distance, from a quarter of a mile up, to be run on any track or road of the Hawaiian Islands, for a trophy."

JOHN SYLVA.
Honolulu, H. I., July 3, 1897.

It is to be hoped that Martin will accept the challenge, as there are many interested in the outcome of a contest between himself and Sylva, undoubtedly the fastest two riders on the Islands.

Meteorological Summary for June 1897.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau.)

Average temperature, mean of 3 daily observations, 78.6; normal for June, 75.9; average daily minimum, 70.0; lowest minimum, 66, repeatedly; average daily maximum, 81.5; highest maximum, 84, June 4; lowest daily average, 71.1; June 2; highest average, 77.8, June 2.

Average height of barometer, 30.053 in.; normal, 30.074; average daily range, 0.06; lowest record, 29.37, June 25; highest, 30.15, June 1, 4 and 25; low-pressure periods, about June 10 and 25; high-pressure periods, about June 4, 15 and 30.

Average relative humidity, mean of four daily observations at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., 73.2; normal, 70.5; absolute humidity, 11 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 5.3 on the 12th to 8.5 on the 20th and 25th. (Since 1892 the highest absolute humidity in June has been 71 deg.; in 1892 it reached 80 deg.)

Total rainfall (on Greene street), 1.36 in.; normal, 1.51; maximum in one day, 0.22, June 27; rain record days, 26; heavy dew, June 28 and 30. Rainfall at Luakaha less than in any month previously in 8 years.

Cloudiness, 67 per cent; normal, 60 per cent; days marked clear, 7.

Wind: Light trades until the 20th, then southerly wind and calm, with sultry weather until the 30th. The latter half of the month has been very exceptionally damp and close. On two days there was almost fog, the clouds coming within 300 feet of sea level. There has not been for 14 years so cloudy a June in Honolulu.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

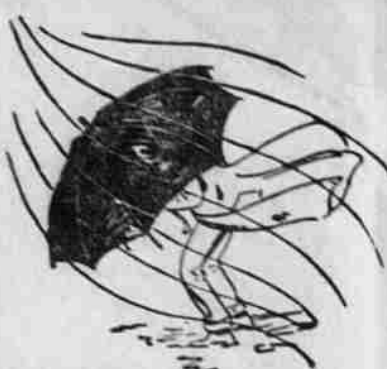
To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 12,000 illustrations, 4,000 descriptions—available in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 113 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

In the...
Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's
Cherry
Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

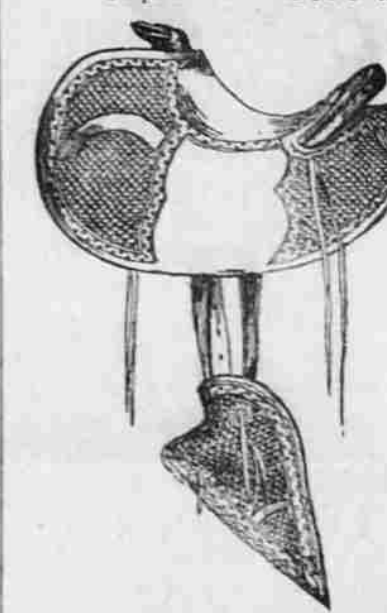
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ALEX. CRISHOLM.

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Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made
HAWAIIAN
SADDLE!

With Genuine
Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,

Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS

AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manure manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

With the STAR Safety Razor

One can shave his face from memory and do it clean. You can use this Razor by "Star" light or in a cellar without risk of cutting your countenance. The blade holder for stropping, and the strop, and then you have a complete outfit—except that your brush may be old; if so, ours, from 25 cents to a dollar each, will fix you up in good shape.

Yours to shave with—

The STAR SAFETY RAZOR—at

E. O. HALL & SON. Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Hagey Institute
HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic,
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine
and Other Kindred
Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort
Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice
and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons
have been successfully treated from
November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for
patients from the Islands or from
abroad.

Patients under treatment have free
use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President;
W. R. Castle, Vice President;
J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear,
Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to

ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,

Manager, Pro Tem.

Telephone, 706.

4624-A6m 1869-6m

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahuia, Manua Bay and Makona the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday ... July 9 *Tuesday ... Oct. 12

Tuesday ... July 20 Friday ... Oct. 22

Friday ... July 30 Tuesday ... Nov. 2

*Tuesday ... Aug. 10 *Friday ... Nov. 13

Friday ... Aug. 20 Tuesday ... Nov. 23

*Tuesday ... Aug. 31 Friday ... Dec. 3

*Friday ... Sep. 10 *Tuesday ... Dec. 14

Tuesday ... Sep. 21 Thursday ... Dec. 23

Friday ... Oct. 1

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Mahukona, Manua Bay and Lahuia the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... July 16 Tuesday ... Oct. 19

Tuesday ... July 27 Friday ... Oct. 29

Friday ... Aug. 6 Tuesday ... Nov. 9

Tuesday ... Aug. 17 Friday ... Nov. 19

Friday ... Aug. 27 Tuesday ... Nov. 30

Tuesday ... Sep. 7 Friday ... Dec. 10

Friday ... Sep. 17 Tuesday ... Dec. 21

Tuesday ... Sep. 28 Friday ... Dec. 31

Friday ... Oct. 8

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the

successful introduction of

"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges

by giving purchasers out of

Honolulu a special benefit of

a Freight Rebate of 10 per

cent. off the regular price of

all our stoves: In addition

to which you get the usual

5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150

stoves, ranging in price from

\$11 to \$72—with another 150

now on the way, comprises

the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water

Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water

Coil, and with or without Hot Water

Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1897

ANNEXATION AND LILUOKALANI.

"Save me from my friends!" was never truer than in the case of the late Queen of Hawaii. Just how much of her trouble came from her personal ambition, and how much from bad advice, will probably never be known. But it is certain that many of her misfortunes came from the latter cause. Her course under the guidance and supervision of the one and only Julius, has been such, that the last lingering regret of her political opponents will probably disappear.

She can only blame herself or her friends, that nothing in the shape of a money recognition has gone into the new annexation treaty. Had she remained in dignified quiet at home, or in America, had not permitted herself to be used as an agent to assist the bitter opponents of Hawaiian sugar and annexation, it is not at all unlikely that her former position would have received recognition, and an annuity would have been provided. But the absurd statements of Captain Palmer with reference to her complete and sweeping renunciation made in 1895, of all claim of the Hawaiian throne, has operated against her own interests.

She will find, if she has not already learned, that the attendants on her Washington court, came out of curiosity and not to pay homage to a queen. She has been treated with a consideration and respect which has pleased all Hawaiians, whether political friends or enemies; but she is now learning that these attentions were social and not political. Her truest friends here, have only regret, that by a constant opposition to the manifest destiny of Hawaii, she has hurt her own interests, while not influencing in any manner, unless favorably, the question of annexation. Her protest, filed with the State Department, contains much that is not correct, and all the way through shows the hand of the only Julius.

THE CLAIMS OF JAPAN.

While Hawaii is desirous of maintaining the long existing friendly relations with Japan, it cannot allow any pretensions, not justified by existing law or treaties.

The telegraphic reports from Washington indicate that the protest filed by the Japanese government against the annexation of Hawaii, is based upon certain claim therein set forth, as to the rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii. These appear to be—a right under present conditions to become citizens of Hawaii, and as such, a right to vote. This right, it is claimed, would be lost under annexation, as by decisions of the United States Courts, no such right exists in America.

This is certainly a very important claim, and it is of the utmost importance to know whether such rights exist. If they do, it is primarily by virtue of the treaty. Whatever rights Japanese subjects in Hawaii may have, aside from the general protection of law to all foreigners, are covered in Article II of the treaty which reads as follows:

Article II. The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted; they may remain and reside in any such ports, and places respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been, or may hereafter be,

granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, paying at all times such duties and taxes as may be exacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties.

The peculiar term applying to places "where trade with other nations is permitted" differs from the usual language of our treaties, and was so drawn to satisfy that exclusive spirit in Japan which did not authorize foreigners, except in certain specified localities. It may prove a boomerang, for it is for our benefit as well as that of Japan.

But it will be seen at once, that nothing in this article gives the Japanese the right of citizenship, nor the elective franchise. It gives nothing more than the "most favored nation" clause of ordinary treaties, perhaps not so much.

Turning to our Constitution, we find that Section 5 of Article 18 reads "He shall be a citizen or subject of a country having express treaty stipulations with the Republic of Hawaii concerning naturalization."

No such treaty with Japan exists. It is therefore difficult to see just what basis the claim set out in the Japanese protest can have.

HAWAII'S STATUS AFTER ANNEXATION.

In his letter transmitting the Hawaiian treaty of annexation to the President, Secretary Sherman refers to the basis of the union with Hawaii after annexation is perfected. But it does not seem clear just what our status will be, only that it will not be that of a State. Neither will it be exactly similar to that of either of the present Territories of the United States, but it will be adapted to meet our peculiar conditions.

"The present negotiation," says Secretary Sherman, "is not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawaiian Constitution and the conferences of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantage of the political and the commercial union alternatively proposed, and relatively considering the scope and extent thereof. It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union on the lines of the German Zollverein, could not satisfy the problems of administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the Islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would on the one hand deprive the Hawaiian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States."

"Turning then to the various practical forms of the political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance and a national guarantee were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinated State is the distinguishing feature, and with it the assumption by the paramount state of responsibility, without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fail to render any form of protective association either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting State is concerned, while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy.

"There remained, therefore, the

annexation of the Islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on that basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893, and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these, the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States."

"In order that this independence of the Congress shall be complete and unquestionable and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the contracting State, there has been introduced, out of abundant caution, an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations, and the extension to the Islands of the treaties of the United States."

"This leaves Congress free to deal with such special regulation of the contract labor system of the Islands as circumstances may require. There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly-incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of the Government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government, as a Territory of the United States, of the domain thus incorporated into the Union; but, having in view the peculiar status created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or with the provisions of this treaty."

"It will be noticed that express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our national territory. This provision was proper and necessary, in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooved the negotiators to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard."

AFTER ANNEXATION, WHAT?

Very few have gone further than the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. What is to follow, as the next step, has been more an object of curious inquiry than of close study and thoughtful consideration. One of the arguments, used against political union with America, in the United States, has been the oft repeated suggestion, that they know nothing about colonization, that it is not one of the colonizing powers of the world. While it is true that there has not been much experience in that line, yet it is not wholly so. Since 1868, Alaska has been governed and controlled as a colony, in fact, though not so in theory, and it has been successful.

But it is not necessary to cite the case of Alaska. Hawaii will not need colonial government. If Congress treats the subject from the same intelligent standpoint from which the cases of Louisiana, Florida and Texas were treated, there will be no difficulty which may not be surmounted.

Immediately following the Louisiana and Florida annexations, acts were passed authorizing the President to take possession of and govern the annexed territory, until Congress should by specific acts otherwise provide. The possession

and quiet and orderly government immediately followed, and within a year, in each case Congress passed acts extending various laws of the United States over the new territory. After short periods acts were passed nationalizing the shipping of each, and for other purposes, but quite gradually, the annexed territories came under the full control and became subject to all of the laws of the United States. With regard to Alaska there is, however, an important exception. The general land laws have never been extended to that territory, nor has it yet a delegate in Congress, as a territorial government has not yet been created.

Hawaii resembles the case of Texas, in that it is an independent country, having a thoroughly organized government, which differs wholly from Louisiana and Florida which were merely colonies of France and Spain. In case of annexation, which now appears to be only a question of time, there will be no necessity of the establishing of anything like a colonial government. Nor does the ordinary territorial government appear to be exactly suited to our conditions. It was for the purpose of providing for, and securing quiet and order, that Articles III and VII were placed in the new annexation treaty printed in our columns on the 2d. The first provides for temporary government. The second is to provide a plan for the future which shall meet the peculiar requirements of our conditions.

HAWAIIAN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Hawaiian weather bureau, in charge of Mr. C. J. Lyons, has issued a pamphlet, in which are recorded the meteorological observations made at Honolulu and throughout this group, for the years 1894-5, for copies of which we are indebted to the director of the bureau. The principal station for this city is located at Punahou, at an elevation of fifty feet above sea level. There are besides this, seventy stations, from about sea level to an altitude of four thousand feet, from each of which reports are received monthly, more or less complete.

The instruments in use at the principal stations are among the best made, and at the central station include Green's barometer, with 0.25 inch tube; thermometers, exposed and maximum, by Green, minimum by Nigretta and Zambra, and Troughton and Simms. Humidity is determined by whirling psychrometer, latest pattern. Rain gauge is an 8-inch placed on the ground. Also instruments for recording cloudiness and wind. For ascertaining the force of the wind, the Beaufort scale is used, capable of measuring the wind from a light breeze to 34 miles an hour. Barometer records kept on Kauai, and Hawaii show a close correspondence with the local record in this city.

"Data of much value in regard to the direction and force of the wind, details of storms, and of other natural phenomena such as earthquakes, have been included in the reports of many of the observers, which, if not immediately published, are carefully filed and remain as data for future generalizations."

"From the rainfall records of the years 1894 and 1895, a table has been compiled showing the dates in the different districts of the principal rain storms. The observed direction of the wind at Honolulu, Oahu, and at Waimea, Hawaii, for each date is given also, and the dates of high and low barometer are indicated. From a study of this table one may ascertain how far the recurrence of rain storms is at regular intervals, and whether or not these bear any relation to the phases of the moon, or to other astronomical configurations."

The average mean temperature for Honolulu for the years 1894

and 5, the observations being taken at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., was 73.47, while the normal temperature was 73.98. The average daily range of the thermometer for the two years was 11.2. The rainfall for 1894 was 42.24 inch., and for 1895, 39.14 inch. Temperature for the year, lowest 53 deg., highest 86 deg.—average 68.7 deg. The rainfall for each station in the group is given for each month in the year, as well as the annual total. To those who are curious in regard to meteorological observations in this group, the records given in the report of the weather bureau will furnish abundant material for study. The pamphlet can be had by application at the survey office in the Kapuniwa Building.

Besides the tables furnishing meteorological data, there are footnotes to each page, relative to unusual tides, heavy rainfalls, strong winds, etc., but no record is published of earthquakes which occasionally occur on Hawaii, though the report makes reference to some. If a complete list of the different eruptions and heavy earthquakes which have occurred since 1820 could be made up, it would be a valuable record to preserve for reference. It is possible some persons living on Hawaii have records kept in private journals; if not, the only source of information would be the Volcano House books. And even these are not complete, as several of the earlier volumes were taken to America, one of which is said to be in the library of the Hampton Institute. It would furnish a very interesting report to have a record of the many volcanic outbreaks on Hawaii compiled, showing the intervals that Kilauea has been quiet or active, as well as the flows from Mauna Loa. At some future day, not far distant either, when Hawaii is connected by cable with the rest of the world, our volcanic disturbances and the movement of the air currents over the summits of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala, may serve as valuable signals, enabling scientists to forecast the weather both on the American and Asiatic continents, two, three, or four thousand miles distant. Though cyclones never visit us, they may originate in the atmosphere miles above us, and descend as they approach the eastern or western continent, over which they sweep with destructive force. European and American meteorologists are waiting the opportunity to enter this unexplored atmospheric region, to complete the world's circuit.

It is pleasant to note that some of the most influential papers in the United States, which have heretofore been somewhat indifferent on the question of annexation of Hawaii, now view it in a different light, and warmly advocate the measure. Among the more prominent is the Washington Post, which states in a recent issue: "It is hardly necessary for The Post to say, that it hails the prospect with the utmost satisfaction. We have always advocated the annexation of Hawaii, believing that in the equation of our commercial expansion such a factor as Hawaii is supremely important if not actually indispensable. It seems to us that we could do nothing wiser in the way of trade development than secure possession of this key to all the great ocean pathways of the Pacific. To take possession of Hawaii is to control the pathways of commerce over two-thirds of the globe, to hold the focus of the steamship and telegraph lines of three great continents, to take toll of every mercantile enterprise between Calcutta and San Francisco, between Melbourne and Hong Kong. There is, besides, a military consideration of which we must not lose sight. With Hawaii as a basis of offensive and defensive operations we should be infinitely strengthened on our Pacific coast."

We should be far better equipped than we now are for self-protection or attack. The value of the arrangement would be incalculable. We have no doubt that more than two-thirds of the members realize the importance of the projected annexation, that at the proper time they will declare themselves accordingly. The flag of the United States will soon float over the Hawaiian group. The new republic will become part of the old. Freedom, civilization, progress will set up another stronghold on their line of march. Aloha, Hawaii! Come out into the light!"

It is said that no one was more disappointed by the rejection of the general arbitration treaty concluded with England by the Cleveland administration than President McKinley. According to a recent American paper he intends preparing a new arbitration treaty which will omit the features that created so much opposition in the Senate. These objections were the naming of King Oscar of Sweden as the fifth arbitrator, including the Monroe doctrine, the Nicaragua canal, prohibiting the Senate from voting on each subject of arbitration, and regulating the tenure of office of the arbitrators. The new treaty will probably be drawn up during the present year, and submitted to the Senate at its next regular session.

According to telegraph advices, Bishop Willis has been telling tales to the marines, on his arrival home in England. The Bishop has the misfortune to possess a very loose tongue, and of saying many unwise things, when he should keep silent. His tongue has made him a vast deal of trouble in his parish here, where he has encountered the ill will of all good church men, and rendered it next to impossible to secure peace for himself or his parishioners in the two congregations which his arbitrary course has resulted in establishing. The very best thing for Bishop Willis to do now, is to apply for a life pension at home, where he might spend his declining years in peace, and learning the proverb that "silence is golden," which he can never learn here.

We have been requested to state that the interview with Claus Spreckels, reprinted in the San Francisco Examiner of June 19, and copied in the Star of July 3, was dated January 29, 1893, before Claus Spreckels had changed his mind and politics regarding Hawaii. It is a mistake to suppose that he has again changed his mind in favor of annexation.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, etc.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Three Weeks Term Began Yesterday.

ADDRESS BY MINISTER COOPER

Prof. Brown and Inspector General Townsend.

School Organized—Liberal Attendance of Teachers and Friends.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Summer School opened in the High School building yesterday morning, a goodly number of teachers and persons interested in teaching being present. The school was called to order by Minister Cooper, who made an address which he introduced Prof. Elmer E. Brown, Instructor in Pedagogy, to those assembled.

After the professor had thanked his audience, Inspector-General Townsend gave the different courses of study and provided to organize the classes.

After the explanation of the courses to be given, a short intermission was taken, during which many questions were asked and answered. Mr. Townsend opened the discussion of the new course of study, saying that when it is printed, which it will be within a few days, teachers will note changes of considerable importance. These are of two classes, those made from necessity and those made because they are thought to be desirable. It has been found that the present course of study calls for more work during certain years than the teachers are able to do in that time. The course has been modified, with a view to requiring only possibilities. Then it is thought desirable to introduce more thought work into the course. This is done with no intention to reduce the amount of work on language, but rather with a view to making that work more fruitful by placing thought back of it. A large amount of the space of the course of study is filled with matter under the title "geography." It is not the purpose to make this work in geography occupy any such part of the time in the school as it does of the space in the course. There is no text-book to give guidance in this work, so it has been found necessary to treat the subject more in detail in the course of study. But little change is made in the course in primary arithmetic, and that only with a view to make the course possible and to make numbers measure. The course in singing gives more attention to rote singing at the beginning and staff notation at the end, the tonic sol-fa method being retained. More detailed discussions of these matters will be carried on when the printed course appears.

Various other classes were conducted according to the daily program. Teachers in the first section are manifesting a disposition to undertake too much work, in the opinion of the director.

In the afternoon both sections met. Dr. Brown at the High School, and he addressed them on "The Fine Art of Teaching."

"Artists are divided into two classes (a) those who copy Nature as it is and (b) those who idealize and paint Nature as she ought to be. Teachers should be close followers of Nature, but they should not merely copy—they should idealize her."

"One of the principal key-notes in education processes should be to always get hold of children in their best mood. The study of the art of photography has not only taught people to observe Nature closely, but to select that which is most beautiful in Nature. The fine art of teaching should lead us to observe the best that is in the child."

"There is a difference between Art and Fashion. Fashion is not a seeking after beauty. The newest is not necessarily the most beautiful. Witness the modern hat, no longer a thing of beauty. Fashion has to do with new things because they are new, and what is new and therefore the fashion now will ere long be old and out of date. The teacher should seek the things that are beautiful, because they are the things that are good. Good teaching in the days of Socrates is good teaching today. Trick teaching is so new that it will be old and out of date before long. If we are to consider teaching a fine art we should ask: 'What are some of the characteristic features of Fine Art?'"

"1. All Fine Art has to do with things that are permanent. Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build forever."—Bunin. We may be tempted to do work that will show up well, instead of considering the permanence of the work."

"2. To be a true artist requires patience. Have we patience enough for the work? Our work may not make a great showing now, but it will certainly bear fruit in the future. There is a great difference between patience and dawdling. Fine Art is not dawdling. The artist must see what he is going to do and know how to do it. He must work perpetually. Results may come suddenly."

"3. Fine Art has to do with proportion. It brings out the important thing clearly and leaves the unimportant in the background. Teachers should see the end from the beginning, for by doing so they can give correct values to their work."

"4. That which constitutes true beauty is only in variety. We must not fritter away time in detail which will not form a part of the whole mass."

The true artist deals with mass and detail—the poor artist spends all his time on useless detail.

"5. It is characteristic of all true Art that it is truly economical. All methods will bring about results, but the trouble is that some waste too much time. A good teacher can give a child a good education in the time wasted by the poor one. Therefore, the rule of the poor teacher to the good one is that of nothing to greatness."

"6. Fine Art has to do with fine materials and works for noble ends. The teacher should realize how precious the material with which he works is. He should not be too interested in his own skill, otherwise the result of his work may be lifeless. He should seek the beauty of wholeness, of health of spirit, of holiness."

Professor Brown is a graduate of Illinois State Normal University, of the class of '82. After some years in the schoolroom as teacher he entered Michigan University, where he took a complete course. After this he devoted himself to Y. M. C. A. work for a time, being general secretary of the Hillsdale Association. Being all this time especially interested in educational work, in 1888 he went to Europe to study pedagogy. In 1892 he received



PROF. ELMER E. BROWN, Ph.D., Instructor in Pedagogy, Honolulu Summer School.

dress of welcome to the teachers, in his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Jena, and was at once elected Professor of Pedagogy in the University of California. The following year he was given the assistance of a fellow, and in 1894 an assistant professor was added to the department. Last month the regents voted him another assistant professor (Dresslar) and a fellow, thus setting the seal of their approval upon his conduct of the department in an unmistakable way.

Dr. Brown, like all recent graduates in pedagogy at Jena, is deeply impressed with the importance of the school of pedagogues known as the Herbartians, without himself being in the strictest sense an Herbartian. He was one of the organizing members of the National Herbart Society, and is one of the well-known men about the meetings of the National Education Association. He is a member of the Committee on Course of Study of the California Council of Education, and in this capacity comes in close touch with the best thinkers and workers in the elementary schools of the State. He is also a worker in institutes, and in this capacity has instructed a very large percentage of the teachers of California.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Yesterday was another successful day at the Summer School, all classes being conducted as usual. In section two Dr. Brown opened the day's work with an address on

"THE RELATION OF THE FEELINGS TO THOUGHT."

The older psychologists lay great stress upon the three-fold classification of mental phenomena—knowing, feeling and willing. Now it is not to be thought that these forms of mental activity are independent. They interpenetrate each other. Dr. Harris has well said that the other kinds of mental activity grow out of feeling. Feeling polarizes into thought and will. What kinds of feeling has to do with the best work?

1. The atmosphere. Material atmosphere may be good, but mental atmosphere and moral atmosphere may be bad. School rooms should be comfortable and attractive. An attempt is being made now to really beautify buildings. In Salem, Boston, Denver, Birmingham, places are being found where works of art can be bought cheaply. In Birmingham, hinged picture frames are used and thus the subjects constantly changed. A committee should be formed here to consider the matter of introduction of works of art. They should also inquire into the music suitable to the schools.

Patrons who have means should be asked to contribute towards the beauty of the place. Schools often make a mistake by exhibiting highly-colored and tawdry decorations. Kindergarten are sinners in this respect. Froebel suggested aesthetic cultivation; in tawdry decorations this end is not attained.

2. Children are happiest when they are obedient. Obedience need not be obnoxious. The means taken to enforce it should be pleasant. To make children unhappy, let them be disobedient; do not nag the children. A child hates to be continually brought up with a round turn. He begins to think that he may have the game as the name of naughtiness.

3. Punishment should be carried on in private. Confession of punishment is demoralizing—self-respect on the part of the pupil is necessary. A sense of injustice on the part of the teacher is detrimental to real work. The child will ponder upon this injustice instead of giving attention to work.

Never punish a pupil for dullness. Do not call the attention of the school to the dullness of the pupil, especially when visitors are present.

4. Make the sense of effort small. Pain is unfavorable to instruction, but

at the same time any tumultuous pleasure is unfavorable. The feelings of pupils should be those of progressive enjoyment. Extremes of effort and pleasure should be avoided. Pupils should not be wildly enthusiastic about their work. Such pupils are peevish at home to make up for the over-expenditure.

In the afternoon Dr. Brown addressed the teachers of the first section on "The Tompkins School."

In October, 1894, the Board of Education of Oakland voted to place the Tompkins School in charge of the Department of Pedagogy of the University of California. Though the department was much hampered for want of a sufficient force, it assumed the charge in January, 1895.

Tompkins School is an ordinary ward school, and it must continue to do the work of such a school. In a general way it was not an attractive school. It was in one of the poorest and most ignorant wards. The parents are in great part ignorant Portuguese. Though there are no "Tompkins School methods," each teacher being allowed and required to find out her best way of accomplishing her work, yet there are certain watchwords which the teachers have adopted. The first watchword is "Health." Physicians have helped the teachers to find out what the health of their pupils requires and the teachers are trying to meet the requirement. The time is yet too short to speak with assurance of the results of these efforts.

The second watchword is "Economy." Time is saved whenever possible, in the details of changing classes, etc., and in the matter of instruction. There is a constant search for methods which will accomplish the required results in the least time.

"Co-operation" is the third watchword. Teachers work together in the greatest harmony, and it is this that makes it possible to give individuals so much liberty in matters of methods. The teachers' meetings and parents' meetings are important features of the work. In answer to a question, the speaker said that Portuguese parents join in the parents' meetings and show increasing interest in the school.

The fourth watchword is "Continuity." Scrappy work in literature and nature-study, and in general "grass-hopper exegesis" is condemned and deplored.

Dr. Brown has, by this address, added materially to the interest already felt in the work of the Tompkins School.

RECEPTION TO PROF. BROWN.

The teachers who are attending the Summer School tendered a reception to Professor Brown in the High School building last evening.

The desks had been removed from the large assembly hall, and chairs placed around the hall. About 200 teachers assembled and spent a most enjoyable time in social chat.

The singing of an impromptu choir, organized by the Inspector General, gave great pleasure to all present. The piano playing of Miss Ada Gertz was also very much enjoyed by the music-lovers present. Refreshments were served during the evening.

SUMMER SCHOOL NOTES.

The classes in the different sections got down to work in earnest this morning.

Mr. Lightfoot will take his class in geometry from 1 to 1:45 p. m. and the percentage class from 1:45 to 2:30. This for the convenience of those who wish to attend Mr. Bush's class in algebra.

GAME A DRAW.

Base Ball Association so Decide it.

At a special meeting of the Baseball Association, held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the game between the Stars and St. Louis teams, played last Monday, was a draw, and that the Stars' protest was justified.

It was suggested that the decision be left with the Regiment team, but this was objected to by a Regiment delegate, who made a motion that each of the two clubs select an arbiter and they select a third, their decision to be final. The St. Louis representatives objected to this, and the game was decided a draw.

Captain Thompson does not accept the decision as final, and today he will ask that the two clubs be permitted to play, the St. Louis to take the last half of the ninth inning at the bat. The game may come off at the close of the season, or it could be played before the regular game on Saturday.

There was considerable feeling shown at the meeting, and the Stars put up a stiff argument in support of their protest.

LEDERER-SOULE.

Pretty Wedding Ceremony Wednesday Night.

"I take great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in introducing Captain and Mrs. Soule." This was the formal introduction by Rev. J. M. Monroe of a very happy bride and groom to the invited guests, after he had performed the ceremony which united Miss Sadie, daughter of S. J. Lederer and wife, to Captain Soule of the bark "Martha Davis, in the holy bonds of matrimony Wednesday night.

Mrs. Soule is the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Lederer. She has an extensive circle of friends here, who have always held for her the deepest admiration for her sweet disposition and charming manners.

Captain Soule is a member of the Soule family of Maine, members of which have been attached to vessels on the Atlantic coast for time immemorial.

A Novel Invention.

The Chronicle says: A stove has been invented to cool rooms in summer. Salt, a small quantity of ice and a parent chemical are used, and the stove becomes so cold that, if a hand be placed upon it, the skin will instantly blister. As salt is cheap, the chemical not dear, and as the stove can make its own ice in the oven, the device is one that will be likely to come into general use in warm climates.

SOCIETY

At her home, Beretania street, Friday night, Miss Wall entertained delightfully at progressive euchre a number of her friends. The drawing and dining rooms were thrown into one for the occasion, and the tables set about in various places. The Quintette Club, on the veranda, furnished music during the progress of the games, and for dancing after supper. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Winchell, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss Pauline Neumann, Miss Rita Schmidt, Miss Myra Sloggett, Miss Rose Roth, Miss Harriet Lewers, Miss Lillian Paris, Miss Lucy Ward, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Charlotte Parmelee, Miss Young, Miss Bernice Young, Miss Hennegan, Miss Basca Jones, Miss Myra Angus, Miss Alice Along, Miss Carrie Along, Miss Patch, Miss Nickleson, Miss M. Winnie, Miss Lillie Love, Miss Ada Williams, Messrs. Burt, Cone, Wetlingbe, McArthur, Wentsbaugh, Pullinwider, Simons, Elliot of the U. S. S. Philadelphia; Messrs. Elliott and Kellogg of the U. S. S. Marion; Messrs. Shingle, Kluge, H. Wilder, Sloggett, von Hamm, Wichman, E. Paris, Weight, Fred Smith, George Angus and M. Phillips, Mrs. Riemenschneider and Mrs. Sloggett.

The first prize—a cut-glass cologne bottle and a silver box—were won by Miss Rita Schmidt and Mr. Edwin Paris, respectively. The booby prizes—a miniature hand organ and a bunch of firecrackers—were won by Miss Nickleson and Mr. Simons, respectively.

Some forty or fifty ladies and a few men were present at the delightful tea, given by Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to Mrs. Ellis Mills. Small tables were placed about the spacious lawn and the veranda. Mrs. Swanzy was assisted in serving the light refreshments by Mrs. Gunn, Miss May Atkinson, Miss Stansbury and the Misses Kelly. The floral decorations were beautiful, vases of uncut marigolds predominating.

Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr., Harvard 1900, will arrive on the Gaelic next Wednesday for the summer vacation. His traveling companion from Massachusetts to Honolulu is Mr. Guy Dennett, who has just completed his course in Worcester Academy, and who will enter Williams' College in September. The two young men returned by way of Mexico to San Francisco.

Kawaliaho Seminary was the scene of unusual festivity last evening, the event being a surprise party, given by Miss Haman and Miss Barnum to Miss Leila Roynton, in celebration of her birthday. An elegant supper was served, and the guests were entertained in a most charming manner. The occasion will long be remembered by all present.

Mrs. Widdifield gave a luncheon to Mrs. Harold M. Sewall at her home, Nuuanu, Friday. The number of ladies present was 12. Table decorations were in green. A beautiful pot of maiden-hair graced the center of the table. Running the length of the table were green ribbons, and in between were scattered fronds of maiden-hair.

A picnic party, complimentary to Miss Witham, Miss Ethel Pomeroy and Miss Jennie McCrum, was given on Tantalus yesterday by a number of their friends.

Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat and her sister, Miss Tasca Jones, left for Kapaala Ranch, Kau, on the Mauna Loa yesterday morning.

Circuit Court News.

Koolan Kalkinakole has been appointed administrator of the estate of J. W. Kalkinakole and guardian of Ethel H. and Herman M. Kalkinakole.

Judge Perry has decided that G. H. Kawaiki shall furnish the minor provisions in a contract to J. K. Prendergast without further compensation from the defendant.

The complaint of J. D. Spreckels et al. vs. A. G. Hawes et al. was answered yesterday, and all the allegations made regarding the property at Waikiki are denied.

S. L. Dwight and J. C. Lovejoy have filed their accounts of the estate of J. H. Lovejoy and petitioned for discharge.

D. G. Camarinos has made application to be appointed guardian of the estate of P. G. Camarinos. His petition was heard yesterday.

Judge Carter has appointed Mrs. Martha N. Spencer temporary administratrix of the estate of the late Francis Spencer.

The Supreme Court, with J. A. Mason of the bar in place of Chief Justice Judd, heard the case of Kalkinakole vs. W. G. Walker yesterday afternoon.

The guardian of Willie and Annie Hall has filed his annual report to December 31, 1896.

Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, acting for the estate of the late Walter Gibson, filed a motion yesterday, asking that their action of foreclosure against Kia Nahaolele et al. be awarded them by default.

Melaine Davis et al. and S. Moale et al. have settled their difficulties out of court, and the case has been discontinued.

The Court granted the petition of J. M. Peacock yesterday to amend the decree rendered in his suit against Dr. Toomey et al.

D. K. Baker has agreed to settle

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Judgment given for plaintiff in the suit recently brought by Lum Fon.

Judgment has been rendered J. K. Prendergast and the costs taxed to the plaintiff, G. H. Kawaiki.

William O. Smith has filed his annual report as guardian of the Richardson minors.

W. O. Smith filed his annual reports yesterday as guardian of the Pahan minors.

Milama Puni has petitioned the Court to have G. J. Waller appointed guardian of her insane husband.

D. G. Camarinos has been appointed guardian of P. G. Camarinos.

OFFICER LOGAN QUILTS.

After the trial of Kane in the Police Court yesterday morning, Officer Logan, who pointed out Midshipman Kearney as the assailant of Officer Kamaka, was spoken to by Captain Parker. Logan said that when he had pointed out Kearney he saw his mistake, but did not like to make a different statement, after he had made such a positive answer. This done, he threw down his badge and walked out. Captain Parker made no remonstrance, but let him go on his way undisturbed. When last seen he was walking up the street smoking a cigarette.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, steady, 3 1/2c.

Collector-General Castle is expected home on the 27th inst.

U. S. Consul Haywood visited the Nanaiu yesterday morning.

Senator and Mrs. Kauhane returned to their home in Kau by the Mauna Loa yesterday morning.

Charles Brewer & Co., of Boston, have closed a contract to carry 2,000 tons of steel rails to Honolulu.

The Hollister Drug Company are sole agents for the spiral rib nipples. A sample will be sent you on request.

You can shave your face from memory with a Star safety razor. Shaving outfits complete at E. O. Hall & Sons.

Dr. Derby has gone down to Kauai for two weeks. On his return he will occupy his new offices in the Mott-Smith block.

Mr. H. T. Hayselden of the firm of J. T. Waterhouse will leave on the Kinaiu this morning for a business trip on the Island of Maui.

John Bellingham, late of Sydney, is requested to communicate with John Behnkhill, solicitor, 13 Great James street, London, W. C., England.

Harry Dimond, of San Francisco, has purchased, through his agent here, one of the lots in the Pratt property, Waikiki, and will improve it at once.

It seems that Martin does not wish to accept any challenges until he has the new track all fixed up. Naturally a few of the bicycle men are asking the reason why.

Co. A, N. G. H., will go into encampment early next month at Maake Island. There is some talk of the First Battalion going out for a week, but nothing definite has been done.

In the cases of the marines, for assault and battery on Officer Opunui Monday night, Marshal Brown asked for parole prosequi. Granted and discharged by Judge De La Vergne.

The celebrated Fisher steel ranges are still being handled with success by the Hawaiian Hardware Company, Limited. Read the stove talk in their new advertisement today and reflect.

It is believed that the young man Sniffen, who assaulted a Japanese some time ago, has gone to Maui. He will be caught sooner or later, as the police all over the islands know that he has fled.

The U. S. S. Marion has been ordered back to Mare Island. Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Nauman, wives of the Lieutenant of Marines and Chief Engineer, respectively, are booked to leave on the Australia.

John P. Hackfeld, Imperial German Consul, administrator of the estate of Johann F. Drewes, will sell at public auction at the rooms of James F. Morgan, on Friday, July 30th, all that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and fully described in this issue.

See list of steel plows manufactured by the Oliver Bros. Plow Works and carried in stock by Castle & Cooke, Ltd. The above plows are extensively used on many sugar and rice plantations throughout the Islands, and are giving, according to reports from managers and others, excellent satisfaction. Assorted sizes of farmers' boilers in stock.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Is and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

OFFICER'S ERROR

Swears Midshipman Kearney Struck Policeman.

But the Midshipman Was Miles Away. Complicated Case in Police Court.

The case of Kane, charged with assault and battery on Officer Kamaka between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night, came up for trial in the Police Court before Judge De La Vergne yesterday and took up most of the morning. Marshal Brown appeared for the prosecution and Attorney Macdonald, of the firm of Humphreys & Macdonald, for the defense. The Admiral was represented in court by Midshipman Kearney.

The prosecution placed upon the stand the officers who were present at the trouble of Saturday night. They told of how Kane, the defendant, had walked up to Kamaka and struck him, then whistled for his doing so. Officer Logan took the case. He said he saw Kane strike Kamaka, and when asked to identify the man who had done the hitting, pointed out Midshipman Kearney, who was not on the scene of the disturbance at any time, but who was merely present at the proceedings as a representative of the Admiral. An amused look passed over the faces of those present in the court room, for the mistake, most ludicrous, was rendered more so, perhaps, by the fact that Logan insisted that Midshipman Kearney was the assailant of Kamaka. The prosecution rested, and Attorney Macdonald called up the witnesses for the defense. Kane taking the stand first, defendant testified that not a blow had been struck, and that the trouble all arose from his pointing out Officer Kamaka as the man who had stolen the money out of the pockets of Williams, who was taken out of one of the saloons on Fort street Saturday night.

It will be remembered that a number of blackjackets from the Philadelphia and Marston were in the saloon on last Saturday night. Among them was Williams, who went into the ante-room, near the bar, and fell asleep. Two policemen—one Kamaka and the other Kiliha—went in and dragged the blackjacket out. It was openly asserted that Kamaka took money out of Williams' pockets. At any rate, Kane pointed out Kamaka, who was leaning up against a post, and was immediately arrested and locked up.

The testimony of the men of the Philadelphia all took the same trend. Kane simply pointed out Kamaka and was arrested. All seemed to think that one of the officers had taken the money from Williams.

The interest of the morning was centered in the testimony of Williams, who took the stand, saluted, was duly sworn and then began with his testimony. He said he was in the ante-room, and when asked if he was asleep, answered: "No, not wholly. Just half and half." He told of how he had been dragged out by two officers—one in a black and the other in a white hat. While in the alleyway, leading to a stable next door, one of the policemen put his hand into his pockets and took out \$2.25. People began to collect, and he was let go. Then, walking out into the street, he asked Kane who the man was that stole his money. Kane pointed out Kamaka, and two policemen, stepping up, arrested him.

Williams said that when the officers first grabbed him he did not know that they were officers, for they had no badges on, and their hats were those of private citizens. What "put him on" were the brass buttons on their coats. He was absolutely sure that one of the men had taken the money from his pockets. Some of this was dropped up on the floor, and Kane picked up a half dollar.

Attorney Macdonald began his argument by pointing out the hesitating answers given by the witnesses of the prosecution, and their attempt to shield Kamaka from suspicion: afterwards contrasting this state of affairs with the most satisfactory and straightforward answers on the part of the witnesses for the defense. He further stated that the policemen, without exception, had testified on the stand. Undoubtedly Kamaka did take the money out of Williams' pockets and undoubtedly the policemen had deliberately lied to protect Kamaka. Attorney Macdonald then called attention to what he styled an unfortunate remark on the part of the Marshal. He referred to "manufactured evidence," and then proceeded to ask if this remark had come from the Marshal on account of having had experience previously.

Attorney Macdonald did not get any further. Marshal Brown jumped up and objected strenuously, saying that counsel for defense lied and that that was exactly what he thought.

Judge De La Vergne interrupted, telling Attorney Macdonald that he had given him the impression of casting a reflection on the prosecution. Attorney Macdonald said that he did not intend to convey any such impression.

Judge De La Vergne then addressed Marshal Brown, telling him that if he uttered such a remark again he should expect it to be contempt of court.

Attorney Macdonald, before continuing his argument, said that he felt an apology due him from the Marshal, and that he hoped in cool after reflection such would be forthcoming.

Marshal Brown, in his summary of the case, dwelt upon the unsatisfactory evidence that must needs come through an interpreter and this was undoubtedly the case of the hesitation, and rather painful testimony on the

part of the witnesses for the prosecution. So far as the testimony given by the officers, there was no slightest contradiction. It was simply a matter of judgment on the part of the Judge as to which side was to be believed—the officers or the men from the Philadelphia. He contended that the latter had been lying.

Judge De La Vergne called Kane before him and stated that, from the evidence, he did not believe him guilty, and, therefore, he might consider himself discharged. It was a most pleasant discharge for himself and his shipmates in court.

As the room was being cleared Attorney Macdonald asked Marshal Brown if he was ready to begin the next case, to which reply was given as follows: "This is the last case I will ever prosecute in this court."

HAMMOND-LYMAN.

Wedding Bells and Flowers for Two Teachers.

The closing chapter of Kamehameha festivities found its finish in the wedding of Miss Nettie E. Hammond to Mr. Levi C. Lyman Tuesday noon.

Promptly at noon the guests in the parlors, warmed by the opening chords of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," parted to make way for the bride couple. The Rev. D. P. Birnie, stationed in an archway between the two rooms, draped by a graceful portiere of vines, was to be assisted in the conduct of the ceremony by Dr. C. M. Hyde. The simplicity and dignity of the service seemed to render unusually impressive the responsibilities—nay, the beauty of divinely ordained wedlock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman left by the Claudine, and found a host of friends on the dock to wish them "God-speed" and cover them with leis. They plan a few days' trip to Makawao, thence to Hilo by the Kinau.

NEW OFFICE.

Inter-Island Company to Put up Another Building.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company will soon have a new and elegant up-town office, in place of their present somewhat crowded quarters. The new building is to be put up where the warehouse now stands, between L. R. Kerr's and Hyman Bros. on Queen street. It is to be two stories high and built of island stone. The ground floor will be divided into two parts—one for the office proper and the other for the chandlery. It is understood that the building will be a handsome affair, and a place that the Inter-Island people will be proud of. At the present time an architect is busy getting up plans for the building. These will be completed during the early part of next week.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WARE.

The Italian bark Giuseppe, Felaccalugar master, sailed yesterday morning for New York with a full cargo of sugar.

The American schooner Transit, Jorgensen master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with a full cargo of sugar.

The American ship Aryan, St. Clair master, sailed for New York with a cargo of 2,242 tons of sugar between 2 and 3 p. m. yesterday. She sailed from her anchorage off port.

One of the blackjackets from the U. S. S. Marion was brought ashore on a stretcher yesterday morning, and taken to the hospital. He is suffering from appendicitis, and is not expected to live.

The Hawaiian bark Nuuanu, which sailed from New York June 15th for Honolulu had, amongst other cargo, two new locomotives, 75 tons of iron pipe, 1,000 kegs of nails and 200 tons of blacksmiths and Cumberland coals.

Some of the men from the U. S. S. Philadelphia came ashore yesterday and bought at a certain hardware store in town a quantity of rubber hose and shot. Those who know about the matter are wondering what it all means.

The American bark S. C. Allen, Geo. H. Johnson master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 17½ days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 1,200 tons of general merchandise, consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The American brig W. G. Irwin, Williams master, arrived in port early last evening, about 11 1-3 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 600 tons of general merchandise, consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co. Fine weather, with light winds was experienced throughout the trip. The Irwin brought four passengers for this port.

The American barkentine Irmaid, Schmidt master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 10½ days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 25,000 feet of lumber and 1,000 tons of general merchandise, consigned to F. A. Schaefer & Co. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip. Captain Schmidt is accompanied by his wife and children.

The British ship Brenhilda, John Baxter master, arrived in port last night, 117 days from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,900 tons of general merchandise, consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co. The Brenhilda had very rough weather coming around the Horn. Captain Baxter is accompanied by his wife. The Brenhilda is anchored in the stream.

The American barkentine S. N. Cass, De L. H. Hubbard master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 18 days from

San Francisco, with a cargo of 800 tons of general merchandise, consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The American ship Roanoke, J. P. Hamilton master, arrived in port early yesterday afternoon, 36 days from Yokohama, with 800 tons of ballast. She comes to load sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., and is now alongside the S. N. Cass at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 6.
Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.
Am. bark S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco.
Am. bark Matilda, McKenzie, from Port Blakely.
Am. ship Roanoke, Hamilton, from Yokohama.
Smr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Wednesday, July 7.
Br. ship Brenhilda, Baxter, from Liverpool.
Schr. Ka Mei, from Hamakua.
Smr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Am. bktn. Irmaid, Schmidt, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 6.
Smr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.
Smr. James Makee, Tulie, for Kauai ports.
Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Smr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Smr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punahoa.
Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Wednesday, July 7.
Am. ship Aryan, St. Clair, for New York.
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco.
Smr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele.
Smr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kauai.
Smr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.
Smr. Hawaii, McDonald, for Laupahoehoe, Honohina, Honomu, Hakalau, Pohakumani and Pepeeke.
Smr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei and Ahukini.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kona and Kau.

Thursday, July 8.
Ital. bark Giuseppe, Felaccalugar, for New York.
Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.
Smr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.
Smr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai, per smr. Waialeale, July 6.—J. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKeague.
From San Francisco, per bark S. C. Allen, July 6.—Herman J. Pyle, Harry Hoffman, W. R. Harnden.
From San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, July 6.—Mrs. Charles Ludwigson and daughter, Mrs. Fred Terrell and son, H. V. Arnold.
From San Francisco, per bktn. Irmaid, July 7.—Nigel Edward and G. Jackson.
From San Francisco, per brig W. G. Irwin, July 8.—Wm. Bickel, L. S. Dyer, Harry N. Dennison and Mrs. May Dennison.

Departures.
For Kauai ports, per smr. W. G. Hall, July 6.—Mrs. Wolfenden, Miss Daisy Neal, Dr. Derby and wife, Mrs. Mark Akau, Lizzie Woodward, Miss Emma Kalipi, Miss Ida Reides, C. Judd, H. Judd, A. Judd, Geo. Fuller, J. S. McCandless, J. Anderson, Miss Astell, A. L. Colston, Dr. Neal, John Randall, W. Mahuka, C. A. Ahi, W. Berlowitz, Miss M. Kaneha, F. Weber and child, A. Tibbs, G. R. Ewart, Mrs. F. W. Carter and children.
For Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, July 6.—L. C. Lyman and bride, Miss A. Forbes, Miss F. N. Albright, Mrs. Tucker, Kirby Tucker, Chas. Gunn, Miss Lisle, Miss Albright, Mlle. Boegle, Judge Kalua, Look Wong Wa, Goo Lip and wife, L. M. Vettesen, E. Bal, Miss Jessie Nell, Miss Annie Forbes, Miss Tucker, Miss Smith, C. Kim Sing, Awana, Akanaillili, Achee, Apue, Kaning, Louis children, Dunn boys, Mrs. J. O. Weller, R. D. Baldwin, C. W. Dicker, W. H. Kirkham, Nancy K. Lewis, Miss Arnee, A. Enos, wife and boy, Master Kaulukou and servant, K. Henderson, H. Drummond and daughters and Miss Alexander.

For Hawaii ports, per smr. Helene, July 7.—Mrs. H. P. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Ethel Wood and W. L. Stanley.
For San Francisco, per schr. Transit, July 7.—A. Hobson.

For Kauai, per smr. Kaula, July 7.—A. Dreier, wife and family, Miss O. Hart, Mrs. H. Cook, Miss Richmond, Master Hedemann and J. von Heydebrand.
For Kona and Kau, per smr. Mikahala, July 7.—George Clark, Mrs. W. G. Walt and son and 22 on deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per smr. Mauna Loa, July 8.—E. F. Patten, H. K. Kaulukou, George Campbell, H. F. Wilson, H. A. Bailey, Mrs. S. C. Dwight, J. K. Nahale, Lucy Kahai, A. H. Crook, W. A. Wall, Rev. and Mrs. H. Isenberg, Miss Gray, Mrs. E. R. Hendry,

Mrs. Gartenberg, Miss H. Maguire, Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat, Miss Jones, J. Wright and children, Miss Foley, P. John, G. McDougall, S. Kaulmoku, O. Jones, H. Wilgeroth, Mrs. New Lee and seven children, H. Martin, Jr., Miss Edith, Hon. J. Kaulane and wife, David Nahale, Miss Dora Todd, Thomas Craig, H. D. Sloggett, Sam Stone and 112 on deck.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	TIME	BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND	MOON
JULY 9	5 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	1 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	5 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
JULY 10	5 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	1 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	5 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47

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

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	TIME	BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND	MOON
JULY 9	5 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	1 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	5 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
JULY 10	5 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 a.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	1 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	5 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47
	9 p.m.	30.00	72	SE	10.47

The tide and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 11:30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.
Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH
For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO. (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

Harry St. Goar. Edward Pollitz.
Members Stock and Bond Exchange
EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY
COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.
Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.
403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE.

Royal Danish Consulate, June 23d, 1897.
All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Anna Panels, deceased, are requested to present the same at this Consulate within three months from this date, or they will be forever barred, and all persons owing said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
F. W. MACFARLANE,
Acting-Consul for Denmark.
4642-11 1875-31F 11T

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS
Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, July 19, 1897, for the construction of a portion of the Homestead Road in Makawao, Maui.
Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the house of David Eldredge in Waiakoa, Kula, Maui.
The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 6, 1897.
1875-3t

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
The Assessors of the Republic of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the first to the

thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.

Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act:

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or less a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice-President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor, First Division.
C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor, Second Division.
H. C. AUSTIN,
Assessor, Third Division.
J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved:
HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Finance, ad Interim.
1875-7t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed on the Road Board for the Taxation District of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, viz:

GEORGE CLARK, Chairman;
J. W. LEONHARDT and
J. K. NAHALE.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 6, 1897. 1875-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction: Lot of land in Kehena, Puna, Hawaii, containing 31.05 acres.
Terms—Cash.
Upset Price—\$93.15.
For further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo, Hawaii, or of office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, June 14, 1897.
1872-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.
On Saturday, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, Kona, will be sold at public auction on special terms of payments and improvements, two lots in Waiakoa, North Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 4—39.5 acres. Upset price, \$395.
Lot No. 5—43 acres. Upset price, \$244.

For plan of above lots and particulars as to terms and conditions, apply to J. Kaelemakule, Sub-Agent, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu. Purchasers must have qualifications

and make declaration as required of applicants for Right of Purchase of Leases and Cash Freeholds.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands,
Public Lands Office, June 14, 1897.
1872-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lyeurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lyeurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal.] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Rudolph, Wilhelm Meyers, late of Kalahe, Molokai, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to William Mutch and Otto S. Meyer having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, June 21, 1897.
By the Court,
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows:

No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg. 15 min. east, 1 chain 24 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Waikiki, to stake; thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 25 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet mauka of southwest corner of G. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg. 15 min. west 1 chain 34 8-12 feet to stake at southeast corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg west 2 chains 23 5-12 feet to place of commencement, containing an area of 423 fathoms, more or less, being Royal Patent No. 2. Also Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2219 of L. C. A. 7117 X, 7585 to Kalahe situated at Kaneohe, Oahu, and containing an area of 1 and 4-100 acres.

Maps of the above described premises, together with title deeds, can be seen at the law offices of Kinney & Ballou and at the auction room on the day of sale.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. Terms: Cash; U. S. gold coin.

JOHN F. HACKFELD,
Imperial German Consul,
Administrator of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes. 4554-11T&M 1875-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Lois S. Johnson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them to him within six months from the date of publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator Estate Mrs. Lois S. Johnson.
Honolulu, H. I., June 24, 1897.
1875-41F