

## Special Notices.

HAWAIIAN  
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
HONOLULU, H. I.

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Cecil Brown	- - -	Vice-President
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This Company is prepared to search records and furnish abstracts of title to all real property in the Kingdom.

Parties placing loans on, or contemplating the purchase of real estate will find it to their advantage to consult the company in regard to title.

 All orders attended to with promptness.

Mutual Telephone 138; Bell Telephone 152. P. O. Box 325.

**C. BREWER & CO., LTD**  
 QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU H. I.  
**AGENTS FOR**  
 Hawaiian Agricultural Co.  
 Onomaea Sugar Co.  
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**Pioneer Steam**  
**CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY**  
F. HOEN Practical Confectioner,  
Pastry Cook and Baker.  
No. 71 Hotel St. Telephone.

WONG SAI.  
— HAS —  
REMOVED TO 57 HOTEL STREET

REMOVED TO 37 HOTEL STREET.  
NEAR NUUANU STREET.  
—  
Silk Clothing,  
Japanese Crepe Shirts and  
Gown, Underclothing

Of every description made to order a short notice.

**DRY GOODS AT RETAIL**

**THE CHEAPEST PLACE**  
in Honolulu to get your  
**Plumbing and Tinwork**

—Done is at—  
**JAMES NOTT, JR's**

Prices Lower than Ever! Call and  
be Convinced.

**In ordering by Telephone be sure and ring up the right number:**  
Mutual Telephone—Store 261, Residence 244. Bell Telephone—Store 78, P. O. Box 352.

**C. B. RIPLEY,**  
**ARCHITECT**  
OFFICE—SPRECKELS BLOCK, ROOM 5,  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Plans, Specifications, and Superintendence given for every description of Building.

Old Buildings successfully remodelled and enlarged.

Designs for Interior Decorations.

Maps or Mechanical Drawing Teaching

**SUN NAM SING,**  
No. 109 Nuuanu Street.

P. O. Box 175,  
Begg to call the attention of the public  
their large and well selected  
**Stock of Japanese Goods**  
Suitable for this market, which will  
be sold at Lowest Prices.



## THE ADVERTISER CALENDAR.

May, 1893.

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

THE DAILY

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Six Pages.

Be just and fear not;  
Set all the ends thou aim'st at  
Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

CERTAIN royalist newspapers claim not to understand the meaning of some of the facts and figures presented lately in the ADVERTISER. The royalist editors may be somewhat obtuse, but the intelligent reading public of Hawaii finds no difficulty in comprehension. For instance, if we state that the total assets of the government on March 31st were \$7,815,000, and the liabilities on the same date were \$3,265,300, and claim the government is solvent as long as it keeps within its present income, none but a royalist will have any trouble in knowing just what is meant.

THE minister of finance has stated that inside of ten years, with ordinary business care, the rents from government lands can be made to pay three times what they do at present. Much of it is now under lease at fabulously low rates to the pets of ex-royalty. Many of these leases are even now expiring, so that the government's income is increasing all the time. With annexation or stable government, this revenue would greatly increase with the increase of land values, and by the time the bulk of the government bonds become due there would be, after payment of them, a handsome surplus to expend on public works and improvements.

## THE HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the now notorious correspondent of the New York Herald, has been at his dirty work again. Mr. Nordhoff has used nearly five thousand words to prove to the Hawaiian public he is an untruthful and unscrupulous correspondent of a paper that has long had the unenviable reputation of ordering its correspondence to agree with a policy outlined without reference to the facts.

In fact it is reported of Mr. Nordhoff that he has stated to private persons here, in order to ward off the burst of popular indignation which his first batch of misrepresentations produced, that he was simply fulfilling the orders of his paper in following the course he has. Should Mr. Nordhoff deny this statement he will convict himself of journalistic infamy; should he admit it by his silence, he will emphasize the fact that he is the hired traducer of American interests here and of the annexation cause, which embraces the very existence of good government and future prosperity in Hawaii.

Mr. Nordhoff's letter is capable of complete refutation as far as facts are concerned. This it shall have in due time. Mr. Nordhoff has a perfect right to be a royalist, but he has no right to follow the methods he has in an attempt to prove his case by perverting the facts of history and deriding men and principles worthy of at least honest and gentlemanly consideration.

## THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The statement which has been published that Mr. Stevens has been recalled is not correct. He sent his resignation to Washington in October last, during President Harrison's administration, and again sent it to President Cleveland, and it was acknowledged with a request that he would remain here till a successor might be appointed. This he declined to do, as all his arrangements had been completed and his wife's health forbade any change in them. The

following, from the Washington Star, confirms the above and also the selection then of Col. Blount to be his successor. We understand also that the latter accepts it very reluctantly and only temporarily, as he also plans to return to Washington soon.

The resignation of Mr. John L. Stevens as United States minister to Hawaii has been on file at the state department for some time. Therefore the officials feel no surprise at his expressed purpose of coming home next month, especially as he has been practically relieved of all diplomatic authority and responsibility on the islands since the arrival there of Commissioner Blount with plenary and discretionary power, paramount to that of the minister on all questions affecting the present delicate relations of the two countries. Mr. Stevens' successor will be selected soon after the president returns from Chicago, and whether it will be Mr. Blount or some one else remains to be seen.

Although it has been repeatedly stated that Mr. Blount will not be appointed minister to Hawaii, there are good reasons for the belief that the selection will fall on him, the principal being his superior knowledge of the President's views in regard to the questions at issue and the further fact that his appointment would result in no interruption in our diplomatic representation on the islands.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Interesting Paper Read by Dr. Emerson.

A good-sized audience attended the meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society last night at the Y. M. C. A. hall, for the purpose of listening to a paper on "The long voyages of the ancient Hawaiians," by Dr. N. B. Emerson. The reading of the paper was listened to with much interest.

The fact that the paper gives the results of the doctor's researches among the pedigrees, customs and traditions of the ancient Hawaiians extending over a period of twenty-one generations before the first Kamehameha, or to a period commencing some time in the twelfth century, will give some idea of the labor expended upon its preparation. The lecture will in all probability be published in pamphlet form by the society in due course of time.

## THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A Prominent Royalist Sued For an Old Debt—Jury Secured in the Herring Murder Trial.

Hopp & Co. have brought suit in the circuit court against Samuel Parker for goods, wares and merchandise bought on or before February 28th, 1893. The bill is for almost every kind of household furniture, bought and rented by Mr. Parker between October 9th, 1891, and February 28th, 1893.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of A. L. Cron the final receipt has been filed. The Herring murder trial was commenced at 10:30 yesterday morning. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring a native jury qualified to sit on the case, and it was not until 3:10 p.m. that the task was accomplished. After the jury were sworn the prosecution commenced the introduction of testimony. It is expected the case will be a tedious one.

## POLICE COURT.

John E. Bush Held to Answer—Manaki Charged With Manslaughter.

In the police court yesterday morning, in the libel case against John E. Bush, Judge Foster made the following order: "The court finds there is probable cause to believe that conviction will take place before a jury, and commits the defendant to trial at the circuit court of the first circuit."

In the case of the government against S. Manaki, charged with the murder of a Chinaman, a nolle pros. was entered. The defendant was immediately re-arrested on a warrant charging him with manslaughter in the third degree. Under the advice of his counsel, W. R. Castle, Esq., the defendant put in no plea and waived examination, whereupon he was held to answer to the circuit court, with bail fixed at \$500.

## A Grand Luau.

There will be a luau on Tuesday, May 23d, lasting from 1 to 8 p.m., in aid of the New Model seaside and bathing resort to be erected on the Keiki premises at Waikiki. There will be songs and music by Hawaiians and all food served will be cooked in Hawaiian style. The admission, including refreshments, will be \$1.

## The Tug-of-war.

An exciting tug-of-war was held at the fish market last night for a purse of \$100. The fish market team won in thirty minutes.

## PERSONAL.

Lieutenant C. F. Norton, the newly appointed executive officer of the U. S. S. Boston, who was expected to arrive on the Australia, failed to make connection with that ship at San Francisco. He will probably arrive on the Monowai.

Mr. James Gay, the well-known horseman of Waialua, is confined to his room in this city from sickness.

Dr. R. I. Moore will return from Hawaii by the steamer W. G. Hall on Tuesday next.

Thos. J. Burke and wife, tourists from Denver, Col., are registered at the Hawaiian hotel.

Hubert Dyer of the Ewa mill is in the city today.

E. M. Marshall, of the firm of Hopp & Co., furniture dealers, returned on the Australia from a business trip to the coast. He brings with him the largest single shipment of furniture ever made to this city.

Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, May 15th, relieving Chaplain D. H. Tribreau, who is placed on waiting orders.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Neeley of Memphis, Tennessee, are among the recent arrivals.

The Misses Miller, two young ladies from San Rafael, California, are staying at the Hawaiian hotel.

Frank Hoogs, of the reportorial staff of this paper, leaves on the Kinau today for a trip to the volcano.

Ex-Minister Stevens and family have removed to the Eagle house, pending their departure next Wednesday.

Lieutenant Draper of the Boston is happy over the prospect of the early arrival of his wife, who is expected on the Monowai.

Willie Cornwell, son of the famous "Billy" Cornwell, of Hawaii, has just left for England, where he proposes entering Oxford. David Dowsett, his chum, is at Harvard, but comes frequently to New York. —[S. F. News Letter.]

## Auction Sales.

BY JAS. F. MORGAN.

## AUCTION SALE

## Household Furniture!

On Saturday, May 20

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At the American Legation, Nuuanu St., I will sell at Public Auction, by order of Hon. J. L. Stevens, the entire Household Furniture, comprising:

1 MATHUSHEK SQUARE PIANO

1 Upholstered Lounge, Center and Sofa Rugs, Wicker Chairs, Tables, Beveled Plate Glass Mirror, 4 Light Chandeliers.

1 B. W. Pillar Dining Table, B. W. Dining Chairs, B. W. Sideboard,

1 Limoges Dinner Set

Crockery and Glassware, Wardrobes and Bureaus, 1 Pine Bedroom Set, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, 1 Dry Earth Closet, Store and Kitchen Utensils, Refrigerator,

1 STUDEBAKER

FAMILY CARRIAGE

1 Set Harness, etc., etc.

Jas. F. Morgan,

3382-1d AUCTIONEER.

## AUCTION SALE

## HORSES!

ON SATURDAY, MAY 20

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At the Stables rear of the office of J. I. Dowsett, Queen Street, I will sell at Public Auction about

30 HEAD

Mares and Colts

BROKEN TO SADDLE. ALSO

1 Cutunder Carriage

HORSE AND HARNESS.

Jas. F. Morgan,

3382-1d AUCTIONEER.

## To Rent.

2 HOUSES TO RENT ON Beretania Street, near Pihikoi. Six Rooms, modern conveniences; rent low. Apply to Mrs. W. H. SMITH, 3356-1m\* 110 King Street.

## New Advertisements.

## JUST -- IN!

—A LARGE LOT OF—

## SOLID GOLD

## Hard Enamel American

## Flag

## Buttons

In order to move them quickly they will be sold for

\$1.50 EACH

## FOR CASH!

Come in to-day and get yours, or you will be too late.

## H. F. WICHMAN.

307

The advantage to be gained by the use of superior oils in lubricating the machinery in mills and steamships, has been demonstrated times without number, but it has not always been possible here to secure the quality necessary.

After months of careful study and research, we put on this market a year ago the now celebrated brands of "Colorado Mineral Oils," which almost instantly jumped into popular favor. The high price of lard oil places it beyond the reach of most consumers, and practical men who have tried the "Colorado" Oils, pronounce them superior in quality to any other in use and answering all purposes to which lard oil is put. We confidently recommend these Oils to any person in charge of machinery, no matter how finely constructed or how intricate. We keep always in stock Cylinder, Engine, Dynamo and Mineral Castor, and can supply consumers in large or small quantities.

Three orders for Hendry Breakers last week adds to the popularity of that implement of agriculture; its strength and lightness of draught is what sells it, the latter feature making it possible to do work with fewer mules or horses than ever before. It saves stock and it saves time, two important items in the life of the plantation manager. Time is money in these times and must be saved by every one who wants to get on in this world. We believe the "Hendry" to be the best Breaker on earth. Suppose you try one, just to see if you can agree with us.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

307

FORT STREET.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

## General Advertisements.

## Canadian Pacific Steam Line



For Vancouver, B. C. The New and Magnificent A1 Steamships

"MIOWERA" AND "WARRIMOO"

Of the above Company, will call at HONOLULU on the way from SYDNEY and BRISBANE to the above port on or about the following dates:

S. S. "Miowera" June 1st, 1893.  
S. S. "Warrimoo" July 1st, 1893.

AND  
For Sydney and Brisbane

From Vancouver, B. C.  
S. S. "Miowera" June 21st, 1893.  
S. S. "Warrimoo" July 21st, 1893.

Passenger and Freight Rates to Vancouver, B. C. are the same as to San Francisco, Cal.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PORTS IN Canada and the UNITED STATES PER C. P. R.

For Freight and Passage, apply to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

3373-1d GENERAL AGENTS.

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the fine BARK MARTHA DAVIS

Master,

To Sail on or about AUGUST 1st, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars apply to C. BREWER & CO.

## 'The Gorman'

NEW EUROPEAN!

100 Elegantly Furnished Rooms

ONLY TWO BLOCKS

From Main Entrance to the Fair

316-318 65th Terrace, Chicago.

Rates: \$1 per Day and Upward. 1st-Class Cafe

3359-3m J. F. GORMAN, Prop.

IT IS ONE THING

To journey to Chicago, but quite another to remain there comfortably during the crowded season.

The untaken rooms are going rapidly. Have you arranged for a place yet? All the World's Fair Hotels demand a cash deposit before they'll look at you or book your name. The much-advertised Hotels may not be the choicest, but they'll get your money.

Join the Pacific Excursion Co., and avoid such risk. Our fee of \$5 covers the cash deposit demanded by Hotels. We have 5 Hotels, which have been personally selected by our President, and can be recommended.

You can go by any route, at any time, and remain as long as you care to.

T. W. HOBSON, AGENT.

3358

TO LET!

THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY H. F. Wichman on Fort Street, will be ready about the 15th of this month.

MODERATE RENT.

Location unsurpassed. Also, all Show Cases and Counters

FOR SALE.

Inquire of

3370-1d H. F. WICHMAN.

Camphor Trees!

Just Arrive per Steamer Oceanic

—A QUANTITY OF—

Young Camphor Trees

FOR TRANSPLANTING.

In first-class condition. Inquire of

LEWIS & CO.,

3379-6t FORT STREET.

For Lease or Sale.

RESIDENCE ON LUNALILO street, at present occupied by E. W. Holdsworth, containing double parlors, 4 bedrooms, dressing, bath room, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Grounds 300x105 feet, well laid out; servants' rooms, stable and chicken house in rear of main building.

R. I. LILLIE, 2822-1f with Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Wanted.

PLAIN SEWING BY Mrs. W. E. Herrick, 3 doors below Fort Street School. 3368-1m

## New Advertisements.

## WHITE GOODS! Special BARGAINS

—THIS WEEK AT—

## N. S. SACHS',

104 Fort Street - - - Honolulu.

—Just opened, a new assortment of—

## WHITE GOODS

In stripes and plaids, which we offer at ASTONISHING PRICES.

## NESTLE'S

## MILK

## FOOD

Requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use, no milk or sugar being necessary.



## LARGE PACKAGES

50 cts. Each, or \$5 per Dozen

For Sale by

## HOLLISTER &amp; CO., DRUGGISTS

HONOLULU.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## The Pacific Hardware Co.

(LIMITED.)

FORT STREET, - - - HONOLULU.

—JUST RECEIVED—

## Leather Belting and Lace Leather!

of Very Superior Quality. An Invoice of

## IRON AND BRASS SCREWS

To Complete our Line of Sizes.

SAND PAPER,

EMERY CLOTH SACKS

## GIANT NAIL PULLERS

TURNER'S SNIPS AND SHEARS,

AWLS AND TOOLS,

LARIAT SWIVELS,

GARDEN TROWELS,

## Egg Beaters, Cork Screws, Can Openers

SCRUB BRUSHES,

PAINTS,

PUTTY,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

## H. S. TREGLOAN &amp; SON.

## GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

## Clothing! Clothing!!

## Cash Prices! Cash Prices!!

200 Pairs of Pants made to order at \$6.50 a pair.

100 Suits made to order at \$22.50 a Suit.

## GOODS AND FIT!

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED

## H. S. TREGLOAN &amp; SON.

## The Daily Advertiser

50 CENTS PER MONTH,







## BY AUTHORITY

Sale of Government Lots, Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu.

On WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Alioli Hale, will be sold at public auction, Lots Nos. 70 and 71, Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 10,000 square feet, a little more or less. Upset price—\$2,000 for each lot.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 16th, 1893.  
3382-41 1490-31

## Government Pound Notice.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of A. D. 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure in Huliha, Kalaian, District of Hanalei, Kauai, for the impounding of estrays.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 16th, 1893.  
3382-41 1490-31

Mr. R. W. NAOHENUI has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Huliha, Kalaian, District of Hanalei, Kauai.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 16th, 1893.  
3382-41 1490-31

## Government Pound Notice.

Mr. W. S. WOND has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Manana, Ewa, Oahu, vice J. Kulahe, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 16, 1893.  
3382 1490 31

## Government Pound Notice.

Mr. PETER JOSEPH has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Kula, District of Makawao, Maui, vice Mr. Naaleono, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 16th, 1893.  
3382-31 1490 31

## Notice.

The new sur-charged Stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the Post Office, on or about May 20, 1893, after which date the present issue, and sale of same, will cease, and none of the old issue will be thereafter sold for postal purposes.

JOS. M. OAT,  
3359 1476-1m Postmaster-General.

## Hawaiian Stamps WANTED.

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

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

No torn stamps wanted at any price. Address:  
GEO. E. WASHBURN,  
P. O. Box 2068, San Francisco, Cal.  
3021 1418-41

In the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.—AT CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of James M. J. of Honolulu, Oahu, a Voluntary Bankrupt. Creditors of the said Bankrupt, are hereby notified to come in and prove their debts before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers, Alioli Hale, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 22d day of May, 1893, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and noon of the said day, and elect an Assignee or Assignees of the said bankrupt's estate.

By the Court, F. WUNDENBERG,  
Clerk Circuit Court, First Circuit.  
Honolulu, May 12, 1893. 3381-61

## To Let.

WELL FURNISHED Cottage at No. 254 Beretania Street. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. MORGAN, Queen Street.

## To Let.

COTTAGE CONTAINING PARLOR, Dining Room, 4 Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, etc., corner of Beretania and Keolu, and is presently occupied by Mr. J. M. McChesney. Possession given after April 15. Apply to Mrs. COWES, 99 Hotel Street.

## For Rent.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING with commodious grounds; Shrubbery, etc., on Kinuau Street, next to corner of Pensacola; one block from Trancas. E. R. HENDRY, 3377-41 Hawaiian Hardware Co.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

MARCH TERM, 1893.

POW KEE VS. WILDER STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BEFORE HICKERTON AND FREAR, JJ., AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER.

(Chief Justice Judd being disqualified by reason of being a stockholder in defendant corporation, Circuit Judge Cooper sat in his stead.)

In an action against a common carrier for non-delivery of goods destroyed by fire, the carrier being by special contract exempted from liability for losses by fire not due to its negligence, evidence of changes in the general conduct of its business made by the carrier after the fire is inadmissible to show negligence at the time of the fire.

The acceptance without objection of a bill of lading prepared by a shipper and accepted by him at the time the goods are delivered to the carrier, is, in the absence of fraud, imposition or mistake, evidence of the shipper's assent to a provision contained in the body of the bill exempting the carrier from liability for losses by fire not due to its negligence.

A consignee "prima facie" has authority to bind the consignee by special contract exempting the carrier from liability for losses by fire not due to its negligence.

## OPINION OF THE COURT BY FREAR, J.

This is an action on the case for non-delivery of goods shipped at Honolulu on a steamer belonging to the defendant, a common carrier, to be delivered to the plaintiff at Paia, Maui. The goods were destroyed by fire upon the night of their arrival at Kahului, the terminus of the sea route, while in defendant's warehouse and awaiting forwarding by rail to Paia the next day. The bill of lading is in substantially the same form as that set forth in the case of E. O. Hall & Son against the same defendant, but the trial proceeded on the theory that the exemption of the defendant from liability for losses by fire extended to inland as well as marine losses. The case was tried at the October Term, 1892, of the Supreme Court, before Dole, J., and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The defense was that the fire was accidental and that the defendant was by special contract exempted from liability for losses by fire not due to its negligence. The plaintiff contended that the fire was due to defendant's negligence, and also that there was no special contract exempting it from its common law liability as insurer. In order to prove defendant's negligence, the plaintiff, after showing that the warehouse was an old wooden building, that the doors of the front and rear entrances were locked on the inside, that there was no inside watchman and no notices against smoking, offered in evidence that since the fire the defendant had erected a fire proof building in place of the one that was burned, that it had regularly forwarded the freight from Kahului to Paia on the day it was landed at Kahului, that the new warehouse contained notices against smoking, and that whenever goods were kept in it overnight a watchman was kept there. On the question of defendant's exemption from liability by special contract, the plaintiff requested the presiding Justice to instruct the jury that "defendant's limitation of its liability could only be made by contract with the plaintiff. The mere acceptance by a consignee of a receipt containing notice of exemption from loss by fire is not of itself evidence of such contract." The presiding Justice refused to admit the evidence or give the instruction, and the case now comes to us upon exceptions to these refusals.

The evidence was clearly inadmissible, both on principle and authority. The ground usually assigned for the admissibility of such evidence is that the making of changes after an accident is evidence of an admission of negligence in not having made them before the accident. But this by no means follows. The subsequent changes may have been made because the accident furnished an opportunity which did not exist before to make the changes, or for reasons which arose after the accident, and which were not even suggested by it, or for reasons which were disclosed by the accident, but which could not by reasonable diligence have been ascertained before it, or because of a laudable desire to take extreme precautions afterwards, although all the care which the law required may have been taken at the time of and prior to the accident. In this particular case, for instance, it may not have been negligence to have continued the use of a wooden warehouse built some years ago under circumstances which made it proper to erect such a building. A person is not obliged to pull down an expensive building and erect another whenever he can erect a better one. And yet if the old one is destroyed, due care may require the erection of a new building of a very different kind on account of the changed circumstances. Negligence is failure to exercise due care under the circumstances. What amounts to negligence under one set of circumstances cannot be proved by showing what amounts to due care under another set of circumstances, much less by showing what is done under the second set of circumstances, for what is then done may be more than due care calls for. The defendant may have been entirely free from negligence both at the time of the accident and at the time of the subsequent changes, and yet very much greater precautions may have been necessary, or may have been taken even if not necessary, in the latter case than in the former, because of the different circumstances. It is not enough to say that the defendant may show in rebuttal that the circumstances remain the same, for the very fact that an accident has occurred is a change, perhaps a very important change, in the circumstances. And even if it could be shown that the circumstances remained unaltered, yet no light would

have been thrown on the issue, for it would still remain to be shown what amounted to due care and no more at the time the changes were made. To allow evidence of this kind would be in violation of the rule which forbids the introduction of issues on collateral facts which furnish no legal presumption of the principal fact, thereby tending to confuse the jury, distract their attention from the main issue, and prejudice them against the defendant.

The Kansas and Pennsylvania courts hold such evidence admissible when the subsequent changes are made soon after the accident and are such as show that they were suggested by the accident and were made to remedy the defects which caused it, but these courts also consider the evidence as almost worthless and give no satisfactory reasons for its admission at all; indeed, in the cases in which such evidence has been held admissible, the question was but little considered, the point not having been an important one in those cases. The Supreme Court of Minnesota in several of its earlier decisions also held such evidence admissible under such circumstances, but in a later case, it said, overruling its former decisions, that "on mature reflection, we have concluded that evidence of this kind ought not to be admitted under any circumstances, and that the rule heretofore adopted by this Court is in principle wrong." *Morse vs. Minn. & St. L. Ry. Co.*, 30 Minn. 468. In *Columbia & P. S. R. Co. vs. Hawthorne*, 144 U. S. 202, the Supreme Court of the United States, by Mr. Justice Gray, citing cases decided by the Supreme Courts of nine of the States said: "It is now well settled, upon much consideration, by the decisions of the highest courts of most of the States in which the question has arisen, that the evidence is incompetent, because the taking of such precautions against the future is not to be construed as an admission of responsibility for the past, has no legitimate tendency to prove that the defendant has been negligent before the accident happened, and is calculated to distract the minds of the jury from the real issue, and to create a prejudice against the defendant."

The instruction also was properly refused. It raises the question whether an acceptance of a bill of lading by a shipper is evidence of his assent to its terms respecting the exemption of the carrier from liability for losses by fire not due to its negligence. Or, must an express assent be shown? There are two classes of cases which should be distinguished. One class holds that a common carrier cannot exempt himself from liability by a general notice, even though the notice is brought to the knowledge of the shipper. The other class holds that a common carrier may be exempted from liability by special contract between the parties. If a common carrier could exempt himself from liability by notice, this would always be done and the law which imposes upon him the duty of receiving goods and transporting them as insured would be rendered nugatory. But there is no valid objection to allowing a shipper, if he so chooses, to waive his right to hold the carrier to the full obligations imposed on him by law, and by express contract to exempt him from liability from losses not due to his negligence. All of the cases cited by plaintiff's counsel belong to the first class, holding that mere notice is not sufficient. In some of these cases, the notice published in newspapers, in others it was posted in the carrier's offices, in others still it was printed upon the back of the bill of lading, but in no case was the exemption specified in the body of the bill of lading, as part of the contract. Where the carrier relies upon an exemption contained in a general notice it is incumbent upon him to show not only that the notice was brought to the knowledge of the shipper, but that the shipper expressly assented to it; in other words, to prove that there was something more than mere notice, that is, a contract. On the other hand, by the great weight of authority it is settled that where the exemption is inserted in the body of the bill of lading in a way not calculated to deceive, the mere acceptance of the bill by the shipper is, in the absence of fraud, imposition or mistake, evidence of his assent to its terms. The reason is that the bill of lading is a contract as well as a receipt, and a person who accepts a bill of lading, though signed by the other party alone, is presumed to have acquainted himself with its contents and to have assented to its terms.

The case chiefly relied upon by the plaintiff is *Railroad Co. vs. Manufacturing Co.*, 16 Wall. 318, in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that the acceptance of a receipt by a consignee without dissent was not sufficient evidence of a contract to exempt the carrier from liability, the exemption clause being merely an unsigned general notice printed on the back of the receipt. But the ground of the decision was a mere notice and no part of the contract contained in the bill of lading. In a later case, *Bank of Kentucky vs. Adams Exp. Co.*, 97 U. S. 174, in which the exemption clause was inserted in the body of the bill of lading, the same court took a very different view. The circuit judge had instructed the jury in substance as follows: "If you believe that the consignee assented to the bill of lading to the agent of the carrier for his signature, with the blanks filled, and at such time delivered to him the package, without disclosing its owner, but addressed to the consignee, that the bill was signed and re-delivered to the consignee, and forwarded to the consignee, then the bill of lading constitutes the contract, and all the exceptions in it are part of the contract, no matter whether each or all of them were known to the consignee or not; and the consignee is bound by the contract, whether it expressly authorized the consignee to make it or not. The evidence tending to show that the bill of lading was not read at the time of signing, and that nothing was said about the exceptions contained in it, is immaterial." The Supreme Court said: "We find

no error in what the circuit judge said upon the question whether the bills of lading, with the exceptions, constituted the contract between the parties. The charge in this particular is justified by very numerous authorities," citing, among others, the case of *Grace vs. Adams*, 100 Mass. 505, in which the Court said: "The terms and conditions (of the receipt) are expressed in the body of it in a way not calculated to escape attention. The acceptance of it by the plaintiff, at the time of the delivery of his package, without notice of his dissent from its terms, authorized the defendants to infer assent by the plaintiff. It was his only voucher and evidence against the defendants. It is not claimed that he did not know, when he took it, that it was a shipping contract or bill of lading. It was his duty to read it. The law presumes, in the absence of fraud or imposition, that he did read it, or was otherwise informed of its contents, and was willing to assent to its terms without reading it."

In *Mich. R. R. Co. vs. Hale*, 6 Mich. 244, the bill of lading with the notice printed on the back, was in the same words as that in *Railroad Co. vs. Manufacturing Co.*, supra, and the reasoning and conclusion of the Court were also the same. But in the later case of *McMillan vs. Mich. S. & N. T. R. R. Co.*, 113, in which the exemption clause was inserted in the body of the bill of lading as part of the contract, the same Court held differently, taking the same view as was taken by the Supreme Court of the United States in the later case of *Bank of Kentucky vs. Adams Exp. Co.*, cited supra.

It is true that some courts, more particularly the Illinois courts, hold that the carrier must show affirmatively that the shipper knew, and assented to, the terms of the receipt, but the decisions of nearly all of the courts in which the question has arisen are the other way. See, in addition to the cases above cited, *Salder vs. Adams Exp. Co.*, 63 Mo. 376; *Graham vs. First Nat. Bk. & T. Co.*, 72 N. Y. 90; *Hoadley vs. Northern Trans. Co.*, 115 Mass. 304; *Mulligan vs. Ill. C. R. Co.*, 36 Ia 181; *Laurence vs. N. Y. P. & B. R. Co.*, 36 Conn. 63; *King vs. Woodbridge*, 34 Vt. 566; *Farnham vs. C. & A. R. Co.*, 55 Pa. St. 53; *Boorman vs. Am. Exp. Co.*, 21 Wis. 153; *Cinn. H. & D. & M. R. Co. vs. P. & R. Co.*, 19 Oh. St. 221. In the case at bar the acceptance of the receipt is particularly strong evidence of assent to its terms, for the reason that the receipt was prepared by the shippers and presented by them to the carrier's agent for his signature.

Plaintiff's counsel urges further that, even if the consignee may be bound by acceptance of the receipt, yet the consignee had no authority to bind the consignee by a special contract of this nature. But the case of *Bank of Kentucky vs. Adams Exp. Co.*, supra, decides otherwise, and, we think, with good reason. The exceptions are overruled.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant.  
Honolulu, May 3, 1893.

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8. Solos..... Miss Nolte, Messrs. Barsotti and Kapua.
9. Duet..... Miss M. Cummins and Mr. C. Booth.
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11. Waltz..... String Orchestra
12. Solo..... Mr. Barsotti.
13. Song and Chorus..... Hawaiian Quintette Club.
14. March—"Aloha Oe"..... Berger

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The Planters' Monthly

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## IN THE COUNCILS.

## A NEW LIQUOR LAW INTRODUCED.

A Resolution to Investigate—Attitude of the Annexation Club—Discussion of the Stamp Act, Etc.

THURSDAY, May 18th.

The council convened at 2:10 P. M. There were present President Dole, Vice President Damon, Ministers King and Smith, and Councilmen Allen, Wilder, Nott, Morgan, Young, Tenney, Brown, McChesney, Waterhouse, Bolte, Emmeluth, Suhr and Hatch.

No business was transacted until unfinished business was reached.

President Dole stated that a new bill had been prepared to amend the liquor law so as to remove the difficulty of finding the responsible persons when violations of the law occur. The infractors in cases of transgression must be known before punishment can be made, and the present bill is to cover such cases.

Mr. Brown of the judiciary committee said the bill makes the barkeeper responsible; the old law was defective and allowed a corporation to escape punishment, as it cannot be imprisoned.

Secretary Rodgers read the bill, "an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors," to amend the old law.

After considerable discussion, President Dole stated that there was necessity of immediate action on the bill, as a certain large license expires soon, and it is desirable to have the matter disposed of before that time. He saw no difficulty, however, in having the bill go to the judiciary committee, as suggested by Mr. Damon, as it could then be acted upon next Monday, which would be in time.

Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Emmeluth introduced the following resolution:

Resolved: That a special committee of these councils, namely: Mr. T. C. Porter of the executive council, Messrs. S. M. Damon (vice-president), Henry Waterhouse, Jas. F. Morgan and F. W. McChesney, of the advisory council, be appointed for the purpose of investigating the management of the various departments under this government, and to recommend such changes in the conduct of the same as will tend to greater efficiency and economy in the public service.

Mr. Brown wished to have the scope and extent of the application of the resolution explained before he could vote for it.

Mr. Emmeluth read the latter part of the resolution in answer to Mr. Brown's question, and said he thought it was plain enough. The government was trying to economize. The resolution did not propose to interfere with the government, but asked the appointment of a special committee to aid and assist. The finance committee was represented on the committee proposed.

Mr. Waterhouse thought the mover of the resolution, Mr. Emmeluth, should be put on the committee. He would withdraw in his favor.

Mr. Damon said he was very busy on the finance committee. Mr. Emmeluth's idea was a valuable one, but he did not wish to be on the committee because he did not have time.

Mr. Brown thought the special committee was good enough, but it might clash with the labor and recommendations of the finance committee; or was the special committee to relieve the finance committee? The idea of investigations was a good one, but he still thought, as he always had, that the councils should not interfere with the executive. It would impair the service of the government and would unsettle its business management. He thought a special committee would not be judicious.

Minister Porter said no members of the executive should be on the committee proposed, but was of the opinion a special committee could find plenty of investigating work in the different departments where good suggestions could be made. The departments had been received by the Provisional government in a bad state and needed investigation. While none of the departments feared investigation he thought no member of the executive should sit upon his own case.

Mr. Morgan did not think a special committee was necessary, and he did not want to be on a committee; he thought the present finance committee could do the whole work.

Mr. Emmeluth said he, as mover of the resolution, was perfectly willing for it to go to the finance committee if it would be attended to. He thought there was much to be done. There might be some clashing, as Mr. Brown had mentioned, but there had already been some unavoidable clashing owing to the badly-mixed state the government had been found in when they took hold. The object of the committee was to bring matters needing attention to the notice of the executive.

President Dole stated that the cabinet was already expending to reduce expenses by say 25 per cent, by increasing the working hours of government employees. It would, however, take some time to find out what effect this plan of economy would have, and how far the government could go.

Mr. Tenney did not think the special committee work proposed would be practical; they would still have to question heads of departments to get at the real state of affairs. He therefore thought the heads should act from the first with the advice of the executive.

Mr. Wilder said at first he favored the resolution, but now since listening to the debate, thought a special committee would be a mistake. The last legislature had made a similar error by appointing a ways and means committee to keep an incapable ministry from blundering. He moved the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Young thought Mr. Emmeluth's intention was honest, but believed no interference should be allowed. The executive were doing their best. A reduction would likely be effected as soon as the cabinet could determine

what force would be required to do the work. He thought Mr. Emmeluth should withdraw the resolution; if he would not then he should be obliged to second the motion to table the resolution.

The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Emmeluth wished to inquire if the annexation club had demanded military service as a condition for holding office. He thought if they had, the demand of service as a test was outrageous.

President Dole stated the annexation club had made no demand, but had recommended that all employees of the government become members of the volunteer companies. No action had as yet been taken on the recommendation.

Mr. Brown wanted to know if this recommendation came from the members of the annexation club or from only a portion of the club. From all or part of the club, as it now existed. He wanted to know if the annexation club was trying to run the government. If so he did not think it was right. He thought the club was going outside of the purpose for which it was organized.

Vice President Damon held that the annexation club was an important factor in the present national movement. Their advice and support had been and was still valuable. The club was a large, powerful and widespread adjunct to the annexation movement and to the government. The councils should be ready and willing to take suggestions; we can only succeed by listening to the advice of friends who represent the welfare of the country. For one, am thankful for the annexation club for their support and advice.

The bill to appropriate \$5000 for incidentals and criminal expenses of the Attorney-General's department was passed to third reading.

The new bill amending the stamp law, brought in by the judiciary committee, came up for first reading.

The effect of its practical application was discussed by Messrs. Wilder, Porter, Tenney, Damon, Brown, Allen and Dole.

Mr. Damon moved to amend so that a uniform duty of \$1 in stamps be placed upon each certificate of stock issued.

Mr. Wilder moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Damon thought the matter should be closed up now, and believed his amendment would work.

Mr. Emmeluth moved that the judiciary committee be instructed to draw a new bill, striking out section 23.

Mr. Brown moved that the matter be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to prepare a bill providing that \$1 in stamps be placed upon each certificate issued.

At 3:12 P. M. the councils went into executive session to consider appointments.

Gayly Decked Immigrants.

A picturesque party of Italian immigrants landed at the large office the other day. There were about a dozen men and six or eight women. The men wore clothing of a rough, buff colored material, with scarfs and caps of brighter hues. The women displayed a variety of gay colors—red, yellow, blue and pink predominating. Each woman was bareheaded, but each wore ribbons in her hair and a bright colored shawl or apron. The strangers attracted a great deal of attention as they straggled up Broadway from the Battery with their bundles. They evidently found as much novelty in their surroundings as the New Yorkers found in their quaint appearance. The women apparently had the keenest observation and pointed out to their more stolid companions various objects as the party moved along.

At Rector street they saw a flower stand, and half a dozen of the women gathered about it and gave vent to voluble expressions of delight. They dragged some of the men before the stand and gesticulated violently. The men tried to pull away from them, but could not. After awhile some pieces of money came out of the men's pockets, and with much eagerness and chattering the women selected one flower apiece. The vendor took his pay out of the handful of American silver tendered him, and the party moved on, both men and women as joyous as a lot of school children.—New York Times.

A Friend of the Farmer.

The hop growers of Otago county have discovered what naturalists have long been trying to make farmers understand—that skunks, instead of being their enemies, as they formerly supposed are among their most useful friends. As one hop grower expressed it, "Nowadays we protect skunks as carefully as we do some birds."

Hop yards, it appears, are infested by a certain kind of grub which gnaws off the tender vines at the root, and this grub is the favorite food of the skunk. As a general thing the skunks sally forth at nightfall, but now and then they are to be seen at work in broad daylight. The proceeding is an interesting one to watch.

The skunk begins his quest on the edge of the yard, where he cocks his head over a hill of hops and listens. If a grub is at work upon one of the four trailing vines, his quick ear is sure to hear it. At once he begins to paw up the earth, and presently he is seen to uncover the grub and swallow it with unmistakable relish. Then he listens again, and if he hears nothing proceeds to the next hill. And so he goes on till he has had his fill.

Now that the skunks are no longer molested, they have become comparatively fearless. Sometimes, we are told, they keep up their operations even while the cultivator is driven between the rows.—Cor. New York Tribune.

The Work of a London Writer.

"T. P." stands alone among popular journalists in that practically all his work is done for one paper, The Weekly Sun, of which he is the founder and editor. He knows as well as any one the value of his own pen, and he takes care to write the most important parts of the paper himself, and to append his famous initials to all his work. A casual glance through a number of the paper will serve to show the amount and variety of his weekly labors.

First there is a review of the "book of the week," which invariably extends over five closely packed columns. This article, always conspicuously brilliant, would be a good two days' work for any writer. Then there are the editorial notes from one to two columns; an interview with some celebrity, one column; theatrical critiques, two or three columns; and lastly a few paragraphs on the correspondence page. All these are signed "T. P." Yet Mr. O'Connor contrives to keep in the forefront of the political battle and also to write an occasional book.—London Tit-Bits.

## NASTY NORDHOFF

## ATTEMPTS TO PLAY ROYALIST TRICKS ON BOATMEN.

He Meets an American, and Works Himself into a Passion in Consequence.

T. H. Patterson and T. Martin are two white boatmen who have recently started in business in opposition to the natives, who have heretofore had a monopoly of the boat business in Honolulu. Both these men are ardent annexationists, and are doing good work for the cause on every possible occasion. They own two boats called the "Annexation" and "President." While rowing an ADVERTISER reporter to the Boston a few days ago, Mr. Patterson related the following little incident, which goes to prove that Mr. Nordhoff, the correspondent of the New York Herald, now visiting this city, supposedly in the interest of the paper he so unscrupulously and one-sidedly represents, has so far allowed his feelings and prejudices to overcome what little judgment he possesses as to take an active interest in the royalist cause, and has even gone the length of trying to make converts to the ex-queen's cause from the annexation ranks.

Some days before his trip to the volcano, Mr. Nordhoff had occasion to visit the Boston. On his previous visits he has always made it a point to go on the Boston's steam launch, and, in consequence, the boatmen at the landing soon had him sized up about right. On this particular occasion, after wistfully gazing at the steam launch rapidly receding from view, he finally concluded to hire a boat.

It happened that at this moment the "Annexation" and "President" were the only two boats which took his fancy. Both names being equally repugnant to a man of Mr. Nordhoff's royalist inclinations, he finally chose the lesser of two evils and embarked on the Annexation. While waiting for the boat, to be got ready he opened conversation with the boatman, Mr. Patterson, "I don't like the name of this boat," to which the boatman replied, "I like it; it's mine and I'm running it." Nordhoff then said, "I'm an American you know," to which the boatman replied, "You may be, but you don't talk like one." Nordhoff replied, "Well, but I am," to which Mr. Patterson replied, "So am I, and what's more I am not ashamed of it."

While on the trip to the war vessel Mr. Nordhoff proceeded to give the boatman who was rowing him, Mr. Martin, a lot of gratuitous advice, in which he urged upon him the necessity of changing the name of his boat and adopting one less repugnant to royalist sensibilities.

The boatman rather questioned Mr. Nordhoff's right to interfere in the matter, upon which that gentleman, to use the boatman's expression, "worked himself into a terrible state," and proceeded to give his ideas of how things ought to be here.

It is needless to state that the names of these two boats have not yet been changed, although their owners have lost Mr. Nordhoff's valuable patronage.

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## "August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken 'sick,' and suffered as no one but a 'dyspeptic' can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress 'would come on and I would have to eat and suffer again. I took a 'little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more 'August Flower' my 'Dyspepsia' disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible 'disease' or the troubles caused by 'it' would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine 'equal to it.'"

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Horrid Stomach Feeling.

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## ADMIRAL BELKNAP

A STIRRING STATEMENT OF HAWAII'S IMPORTANCE.

Reasons Why the Islands Should Be Annexed.

The following address by Rear-Admiral Belknap was given at the Boston university during the discussion of the question of "The Relations of New England to Hawaii." It was first printed in the Boston Daily Globe under the following headlines: "Watch out. Keep one eye on Japan, other on England. Both scheming to possess Hawaii. Admiral Belknap, U.S.N., sounds alarm. Points out strategic value of Islands. 'Flag of United States and no other should go up.' Matter of vital concern to the people. Cleveland and Stevenson were elected in mid-ocean."

Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N., said: "The political situation in Hawaii today is a matter of vital concern to the people of the United States. It would seem, indeed, to be one of the most important of the questions confronting the new administration for consideration and settlement. The social, religious and political order of things at those fair isles are the offspring of New England teaching. Her methods and traditions can no more be eliminated from Hawaii than they can be stricken from the progress and the achievements of our common country."

"The present political complications at the islands are seemingly but the outcome of natural law, the inevitable clash of the old order of things with the new, the yielding of the weaker race to the stronger. In harmony with superior and native men are gradually passing away."

"In the fields of labor the Portuguese, the Italians and the coolies from China and Japan have supplemented the Hawaiian tiller of the soil. Adventurers from all parts of the world have flocked to the islands like birds of prey, under the inviting conditions held out to them through the reckless and not infrequently the late king and the unconstitutional tendencies of the recently deposed queen, making the need of strong, guiding hands at the helm of government more and more imperative."

"Let us hope, in the interests of humanity and the continued advance of civilization, that the present turmoil will not be prolonged, and that the future of the islands will be determined with a definiteness and solidity that will ensure to them a staunch and stable government, and a status of allegiance to, or an alliance with the United States, that will brook no questioning from any quarter."

Admiral Belknap then spoke of the commercial advantages and strategic importance of the islands, of the growing importance of Honolulu, which a generation hence will be one of the most flourishing commercial points on the face of the globe, and then he asked, "Why, as a measure of political sagacity and prime necessity, should the group become part and parcel of the United States, or be held in her strong and sheltering arms?"

"The answer in part is, because of the virtual protectorate our government has maintained over the group for more than fifty years; its neighborly position as regards the Pacific coast; its growth in material wealth and advancement, as a result of the beneficent workings of the reciprocity treaty negotiated with the king in 1875;

ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE to us in time of war; its commercial value to our people and all the potent factors of its thorough Americanization, the latter phase of exceeding interest and pardonable gratification being due in a great measure to the noble men and women, three-fourths of them from New England and many from Boston, who as merchants, ship-owners and missionaries, have done more than all other people towards transforming the islands from a state of barbarism to a condition of civilization."

"If you were to visit Honolulu today the first thing that would strike you would be the thorough American air of the place. On every hand you would be quick to see the ways, the methods, the social customs, the religious observances, the characteristics of our people—a real New England stamp and flavor of things in mid-ocean."

"Go to the Fort street church of a Sunday and you might imagine yourself in the Park street church or the Old South, in their palmist days of orthodox congregationalism. "On all the islands you would see dotting the landscape the white coral walls of the country meeting houses, and in every district catch refreshing glimpses of the neat little school-houses, patterned after the school-houses of our youth and of our fathers, wherein the children of Hawaii have been taught for two or three generations by missionary or native teachers."

"You would see the ceremonies of Memorial day carried out by the flourishing Grand Army post at Honolulu, with as much solemnity and fervor of observance as in any part of the United States. "If such notable and earnest observance of Memorial day stirred up the blood within you, the Fourth of July there would thrill you through and through with its glow of feeling, its intensity of patriotism, its outburst of rejoicing and its exuberant splendor of celebration."

"On the day of the last presidential election our countrymen in Honolulu took so much interest in what they knew to be going on at home that they went through the form of voting. "We may well imagine the excitement that prevailed, and when at the close of the polls it was announced, with prescient knowledge of what was happening at home, that the tickets headed by Cleveland and Stevenson had swept the field, it needs no secret to tell us that the usual manifestations of disappointment on the one hand and

of rejoicing on the other closed the tension of the day in true American fashion."

"Do you wish to see such patriotic kinsfolk, whose ways are mostly the ways of the true New Englander, ever put under the dominance of the British flag at those tropic isles? No; the flag of the United States should go up, and no other."

"Note the fact that Hawaii is the only remaining point of any value that European greed has not yet seized and possessed by strong army might, too often regardless of the rights of the original inhabitants, and sometimes under circumstances of DIRECT CRUELTY."

Note also how Hawaii stands directly athwart the track of England's commerce as between her dominion of Canada and her other numerous colonies, and how the seizure of Hawaii would round out the empire of Britain's possessions in the Pacific and give into her grasping and capacious maw the most advantageous position in all that region, thus enabling her to threaten and thwart our interests in that great ocean at her sweet will and pleasure."

"She has long cast wistful eyes in that direction, but the note of Mr. Webster, our secretary of state half a century ago, apprising the cabinets of France and England that the United States would not look with indifference upon any obstruction of the autonomy of those islands by any power whatever, coupled with the fact of our constant maintenances of ships of war in Hawaiian waters for many years, has stayed England's encroaching hands."

"But within a brief period she has achieved railway communication across the continent on her own domain. This has led to the establishment of British steamship lines from Vancouver to China and Japan, New Zealand and Australia, and the port of Honolulu was never so desirable and important to British interests as now. The temptation, therefore, on her part to seize and hold the islands is great. Where her interests are concerned her conscience is elastic, and her procedures none too tender. Her commercial activity is tireless and her diplomacy never sleeps."

"But she should bear in mind the growth and claims of her oldest daughter Columbia, and not begrudge her her chance."

"It has been argued that because of the alleged discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook, that in the event of the proved incapacity of the natives to maintain a stable government, Great Britain has the prior claim to absorb the group, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the Spanish navigator Gaetano discovered several of the islands, as early as 1572, and that long before the days of Cook the Spaniards had charted the entire group."

"But while we keep one eye on England, with the determination that the fruits of New England work at the islands shall not go for naught, we should also keep the other wide open upon the schemes and movements of Japan. That autocratic empire aims to be a great Pacific power. She is anxious to establish colonies after the manner of England, and pursue a like commercial policy."

"With some 30,000 of her subjects at Hawaii and a considerable and growing navy, intelligently officered and well manned, she will bear close watching at the islands in view of her vaulting policy."

"At this recent naval review at New York we had but nine vessels of our own, yet in April, 1890, I saw the Mikado review twenty-two ships of his imperial fleet at Hilo, most of them being of European construction, some of them

HEAVY IRONCLADS, others fast cruisers like the Charleston, and all armed with Krupp and Armstrong rifled cannon. In this you will see something of the significance of the maritime progress of that notable people, in little more than one generation."

Note also the fact that so anxious is that government to hasten the increase of its naval marine to still larger proportions, that the Emperor has recently announced his intentions of contributing from his privy purse an immense sum yearly, and has decreed an income tax of 10 percent, upon the salaries of all officers of the empire towards this end. "Among the objections raised to the annexation of Hawaii is the alleged difficulty of managing the present mongrel population, but a nation that dealt successfully with the great problem of reconstruction at the close of our civil war need not fear the trifling untowardness of things political at Hawaii."

"It would be suicidal in us as a nation to permit these islands to pass under any other flag than that of the United States."

General Advertisements. MORTGAGEE'S Foreclosure Sale of Chattels!

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, executed by James Nott, Jr., to Alfred A. Doiron, dated March 8, A.D. 1892, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in Honolulu, book 131, page 464, and following, and upon which default has been made, to wit: non payment of interest, I will expose for sale and sell for cash, at public auction (unless sooner disposed of at private sale as hereinafter provided), on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, A.D. 1893, at 1 o'clock noon, at corner of Alakea and King Streets, in said Honolulu, the property mortgaged, consisting of 1 Bay Horse, 1 Buck Skin Mare, branded ace club and L. E. L. under mane; 1 Wagon, 1 Brake, 2 Hand Carts, 2 Saddles, 2 Sets Harness, and also, all Tools and Stock in trade, comprising or belonging to the plumbing business of the mortgagor heretofore conducted at said corner of King and Alakea streets, and now being and situate at said place of business, also, a Life Insurance Policy on the life of the mortgagor, to wit: number 381,491 for \$1,000 in the Equitable Assurance Society, dated June 4th, A.D. 1888.

The undersigned is authorized under said mortgage to dispose of the above-said property at private sale and will do so if he receives an advantageous offer therefor, prior to the date of said auction. A complete schedule of the property and further terms of sale and other particulars can be obtained of W. A. Kinney, attorney for the undersigned, No. 318 Fort street, Honolulu, or at the public auction aforesaid.

ALFRED A. DOIRON. Honolulu, May 16th, A.D. 1893. 3381-3w

Any kind of printing at the GAZETTE Office equal to work done abroad.

## New Advertisements.



## GRAND Moonlight Excursion!

AND DANCE.

TO BE GIVEN AT

REMOND GROVE,

— ON —

SATURDAY -- EVENING

MAY 27th, 1893,

— BY THE —

Pacific --

-- Wheelmen

To aid them in completing their NEW BICYCLE TRACK.

Trains will leave the depot at 7 and 8 o'clock and returning will leave the Grove at 10 and 11 o'clock.



TICKETS \$1.

To be had at Hollister &amp; Co.'s, Thrum's Book Store, Elite Ice Cream Parlors, Hobron, Newman &amp; Co.'s or from any of the members.

Music by the Hawaiian Quintette Club

No liquor to be sold on the grounds. 3381-td

1776 1893

## AMERICAN FLAGS

American Flag Bunting

— AND —

Stars and Stripes Bunting

FOR DECORATING!

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment of

FIRE --

-- WORKS

Ever Imported in this Country.

For Sale at the

I X L

COR. KING AND NUUANU STS.

8338-1m

NEW GOODS.

Just arrived ex Palmar a fine assortment of

Matting, Camphor Trunks, Rattan Chairs and Tables, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, White Chinese Linen, White and Colored Silk in Rolls, Fine Teas, Fine Manila Cigars,

Chinese and Japanese Provisions!

And a general assortment of Groceries, which we will sell at the very lowest price.

Fresh Goods by every steamer from California and China.

WING MOW CHAN,

No. 64 KING STREET,

Near Maunakea.

For Sale or Exchange.

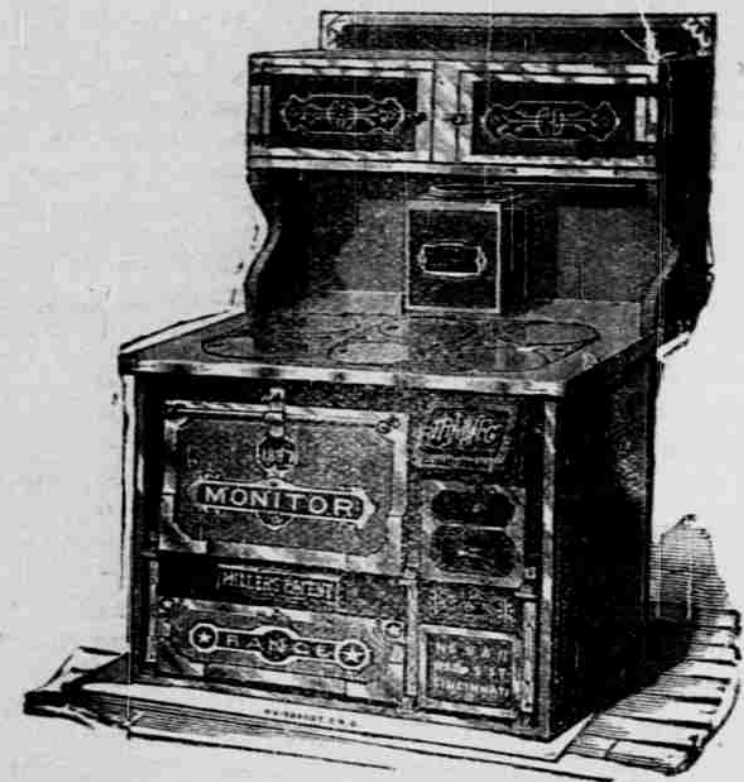
RESIDENCE IN A VERY desirable part of Honolulu. Parlor, Dining Room, 2 Bed Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, Sewing Room, in main house. Cottage adjoining of 2 papered Rooms, Store Room and Bath Room. Lot 100x200 feet. Sell or exchange for smaller property and cash or security. All the buildings are new. One block from Tramways. Apply at this office. 3013-td

Work equal to the best at San Francisco prices at the GAZETTE Office.

## General Advertisements.

## JOHN NOTT,

— IMPORTER AND DEALER IN —



Steel and Iron Ranges, Stoves and Fixtures,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

## RUBBER HOSE!

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS,

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

DIAMOND BLOCK, 95 and 97 KING STREET.

Received by the S. S. Belgic

— A LARGE INVOICE OF —

## CHOICE TEAS

Also Large Line of Chinese Goods!

As Matting, best No. 1 in white and colors; best camphor, wood and Leather Trunks; white Pongee Silks of the best kind; all Silk Satins, Silk Crape different kinds in black, navy and light blue, red and other colors; Silk Shawls, Pongee Silk Ties, hand made; Crape Silk Shawls, all sizes, hand made; Silk Capes, embroidered by hand; embroidered and lettered Handkerchiefs, all colors; Silk Sashes Grass Cloth for dresses and Mosquito Nets and grass embroidered white Handkerchiefs,

Pajamas in Silk Pongee and Cotton An excellent line of Chinese Vases, plain and in colors and toilet sets of the finest kind. We also received a large invoice of choice Chinese Teas; beautiful carved Wood Boxes of different varieties and sizes and sandal wood fans. We also carry full line of TAILORS' GOODS and keep an experienced Cutter. Other Goods of all kinds at moderate prices.

3271 1461-3m GOO KIM &amp; CO., Nuuanu Street.

## HAWAIIAN SOAP!

ABSOLUTELY PURE!

One Hundred Pounds Worth Two Hundred of Any Other.

M. W. McChesney &amp; Sons

3301-1y

AGENTS.

If three wheels is a tricycle, and two wheels is a

## Columbia -- Pneumatic -- Bicycle

What is a one wheel?

Why, a wheelbarrow of course.

If you want to take a ride before breakfast or after work

in the afternoon, you do not get into a wheelbarrow, but

you jump on your COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC BICYCLE—provid-

ing you have one, and if you have not got one, call and see

the Columbia Bicycle Agent, and he will sell you one.

GEO. H. PARIS,

3270-1m

AGENT.

## The Daily Advertiser

50 CENTS PER MONTH.

Delivered by Carrier

## General Advertisements.

## The Yost WRITING MACHINE.

Years ago, Mrs. Yost built a typewriter, the Remington No. 2 and Caligraph which were good enough then. But the family has increased by thousands. Other folks have hitched on extensions to hold 'em. But it's the same old typewriter, same ribbon, same scales, same rickety print. We want something modern, and we get it in the NEW Yost, which rises superior to the difficulties of any ribbon machine. The ribbon blurs print, wears full of holes, clogs type, takes power to pull it along, weakens manifold and costs \$8 or \$10 a year. Our ink pad outlasts twenty ribbons. Can be changed in ten seconds, and costs less than \$2 a year. And as to permanent alignment the Yost is the only machine which accomplishes this much desired feat.

Hawaiian

News

Company,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONOLULU.

## NEW GOODS

A Fine Assortment.

## TILES FOR FLOOR

And for Decorating Purposes:

MATTING OF ALL KINDS,

MANILA CIGARS.

Chinese Fire Crackers, Rockets and bombs, Japanese Provision and Soy.

Hand-painted Porcelain Dinner Set.

A few of those fine hand-embroidered SILK and SATIN SCREENS,

EBONY FRAMES.

Assorted colors and patterns of Crape Silk Shawls. Elegant Tete-a-tops and Suspenders. A fine lot of

## BOATS AND ACCESSORIES

A few of those handy Mosquito Umas. Also, an assortment of new styles of

Rattan Chairs and Tables

Also, a small selection of JAPANESE COSTUMES.

WING WO CHAN &amp; CO.

No. 22 Nuuanu Street.

2651-q

The Hawaiian Newspapers

DAILY AND WEEKLY

KUOKOA

With a combined Circulation of

4,800 COPIES

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

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office of the

Hawaiian Gazette Co.,

46 MERCHANT STREET,

Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN

## Pork Packing Co.

The above Company is prepared to buy

## HAWAIIAN HOGS!

In any quantity at Highest Market Price.

Pigs for Roasting, Dressed or on Foot.

— Manufacturers of —

Extra Leaf Lard,

Guaranteed PURE, and made under the inspection of the Board of Health.

Post Office Box 314; Mutual Tel. 66.

Slaughter Yards and Pens, Iwilei.

Office, 55 Hotel st., near Nuuanu.

Lost.

ON SATURDAY, BETWEEN KAMAHAMAH School and Thomas Square, a lady's Gold Watch and Fob, with owner's name on back case of watch. Return to ADVERTISER office and receive reward. 3368-td

## General Advertisements.

## COAL

At McKinley Prices

DEPARTURE BAY

## STOVE COAL

At \$12 a ton!

Delivered to any part of Honolulu FREE.

HUSTACE &amp; CO.

Ring up No. 414 on Both Telephone.

3173-td

## THE HAWAIIAN GUIDE BOOK

1892. - - 1892.

— AN —

ILLUSTRATED

TOURISTS' GUIDE

Through the Hawaiian Islands

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Price in Honolulu, 60 Cents per Copy

The Book has 176 pages of text, with

20 Full Page Illustrations of Island Scenery

and a description of the Pearl Harbor Railway enterprise, and surrounding country.

It has also FOUR MAPS of the larger islands, prepared expressly for it.

The GUIDE gives a full description of each of the principal Islands and Settlements in this Group, and will prove an invaluable hand-book for tourists, and for residents to send to their friends abroad.

Some of the illustrations in the new book are very fine specimens of the Phototint process of engraving, and accurately represent the scenes portrayed.

For sale at Hawaiian News Company, and at T. G. Thrum's Up-town Stationery store. d&amp;w

The Guide will be mailed to any part of the islands for 64 Cents per Copy.

Or, to any foreign country for 70 Cents

Published by the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

46 Merchant St.,

THE HAWAIIAN

## Fertilizing Company

While thankful to the Planters for their generous support during the past year, do now offer a few tons of

Various Grades of Fertilizers

Still remaining on hand, and ready for immediate delivery:

Complete High Grade Fertilizers,

FISH GUANO,

Rotted Stable Manure and Land Plaster,

Sulphate Potash and Murate Potash,

Nitrate of Soda and Dried Blood,

Dissolved Laysen Island Guano,

Pure Raw Bone Meal

Ground Coral Lime Stone, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Having disposed of Large Quantities of Manures and High Grade Fertilizers during the year 1892, we are now prepared to receive orders for 1893, delivery in quantities to suit.

We will give tenders for any quantity and of any grades desired.

Fertilizers made to order, and any analysis guaranteed.

While making your orders for 1893, give us a call, or send your orders to

A. F. COOKE,

Manager Hawaiian Fertilizing Co.

INSURE WITH THE AGENT

— OF THE —

GERMAN-AMERICAN

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS - - - \$5,879,208.00

NET SURPLUS - - - 2,255,389.00

Solid Security Against Fire.

Fire Insurance Only.

When Rates are Equal, get the Best Security.

WILDER &amp; CO.,

3320-1m AGENTS.