

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 34.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1545.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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H. M. WHITNEY, Business Manager and Editor.

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6 in.	6.00	12.00	36.00	6.00	12.00	36.00
7 in.	7.00	14.00	42.00	7.00	14.00	42.00
8 in.	8.00	16.00	48.00	8.00	16.00	48.00
9 in.	9.00	18.00	54.00	9.00	18.00	54.00
10 in.	10.00	20.00	60.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
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12 in.	12.00	24.00	72.00	12.00	24.00	72.00
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Attorney at Law.

No. 15 KAHUKU STREET.

Honolulu, H. I.

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Attorney at Law

And Agent to take Acknowledgments.

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Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE.

Attorney at Law

And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law

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Particular attention paid to filling and shipping

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Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker

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—Made to Order.—

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Investment Company

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—Money loaned for long or short periods

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Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building

Materials of every kind.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.

Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup-

plied at short notice. New Goods by every

steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-

fully executed.

1896

## General Advertisements.

### HAWAIIAN

Abstract and Title Co

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Cecil Brown, Vice-President

W. R. Castle, Secretary

J. F. Brown, Treasurer & Manager

W. F. Frear, Auditor

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 prompt-

ness.

Telephone 225. P. O. Box 186.

The Planters' Monthly.

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Banana Cultivation in Jamaica.

Cane Fertilization.

Superheat Clarification.

Training and After-Treatment of the

Grape Vine.

Subscription \$2.50 a year.

Foreign Subscription \$3 a year.



## LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Awarded to Miss Pollard.

## THE NEW HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION

Admiral Mello Still Afloat—Presidential Nominees—The Latest News About the Nicaragua Canal—Evans' Rescuer Sentenced to Life Imprisonment, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—This was the last day of the Breckenridge trial. Judge Wilson concluded his address for the plaintiff and the Court charged the jury. Judge Bradley in his charge said that Breckenridge's secret marriage was no defense of his action. It does not relieve Breckenridge from any of his promises. Before damages can be awarded, however, the Judge said the jury must believe from all the evidence that a contract was entered into by both parties by which they agreed with each other to become husband and wife.

The jury were out an hour and a half. At 4:35 p. m. they filed slowly into the court room, flanked by the bailiff. Almost immediately behind them came Colonel Breckenridge, easy and debonair as usual, with Colonel Phil Thompson, Desha Breckenridge and Mr. McKenney, of his counsel, who has not appeared in the case except to disclaim on the day after Lawyer Shelby slapped Lawyer Johnson's face, that he carried a gun. They sat down in their usual places and looked straight ahead. There was a quick subsidence of the noise made by the spectators in taking their seats, and while Judge Bradley waited for Miss Pollard's counsel to appear, the big room was as quiet and still as a church during a funeral service. At 4:40 p. m. Mr. Caldron Carlisle, Miss Pollard's attorney, entered hastily, looking somewhat surprised at the jury men sitting quietly in their seats. He had hardly sat down when Clerk Hodges called the roll of the jury. Then he put the usual question: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman Cole, the oldest man of the twelve, rose slowly, and answered: "We have agreed upon a verdict and find for the plaintiff." "In what amount of damages?" asked the clerk. "Fifteen thousand dollars," was the answer. There was not a sound in the room. Judge Bradley had taken occasion to warn the spectators just before the verdict was rendered that demonstrations of approval or disapproval from the spectators would not be tolerated, and every man there heeded the warning. Colonel Breckenridge had sat leaning forward during the colloquy between the foreman and the jury, his eyes full of nervousness. When Foreman Cole announced the amount of damages, Colonel Breckenridge turned to Colonel Thompson and asked how much. When the foreman had sat down, Colonel Breckenridge rose quickly to his feet and asked, in his musical voice, "If your honor please, within what time can a notice for a new trial be filed?" "Within four days," said Judge Bradley. "Your Honor," said Mr. Kinney, who had started to address the Court when Colonel Breckenridge asked this question, "we give notice of an intention to file a motion for a new trial." Judge Bradley bowed and then turning to the jury thanked them for their faithful services and discharged them for the term.

The crowd filed out slowly, followed a few minutes later by the defendant and his friends. They walked across the court square to Mr. McKenney's office where Mrs. Breckenridge was in waiting and fifteen minutes later, husband and wife entered the waiting open carriage and were driving along F street, one of the principal business streets in Washington, where department clerks and shoppers were eagerly buying papers containing the verdict. The barouche stopped at a big grocery store where Mrs. Breckenridge gave some orders. Colonel Breckenridge stood in the doorway calmly surveying the crowds of passers by and laughed as a little newsboy pushed on "extra" in his face. He bought the paper, and re-entering the carriage with his wife, drove to their home. Across the street in Caldron Carlisle's office Miss Pollard was holding an ovation. Mr. Carlisle had stepped nimbly out of the court room to tell his client the verdict. She did not break down and cry, but expressed her joy in repeated handshakes with her friends. Her brother closed the door of the room to keep out the rush. Mr. Carlisle said that Miss Pollard did not care to talk. "She has kept herself as much in the background as possible," he said, "not only from our desire, but from her own. I think it is best that she should say nothing so soon after the close of the trial." Colonel Breckenridge also declined to talk, but he promised that he might have something to say within a day or two.

## The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After several weeks of deliberation on the matter in full committee, Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning made a favorable report on the bill to amend the Act of 1889, whereby the United States agreed to become endorser for the payment of the bonds of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The bill as it now appears has been very carefully drawn, and protects the interests of the United States in every particular. Many of the changes made in the bill since its introduction are technical, and are interesting only because they prevent any misinterpretation of what the Act is intended to accomplish.

The new bill provides that before any of the bonds are issued under the provisions of this Act, all the stock of the Canal Company, hitherto subscribed or issued, except as provided for, shall be called in and cancelled

and restored to the treasury of the company, so that none shall remain outstanding, and all the other preliminary details must be accomplished to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it being the intent and object of the Act to secure the construction of the canal by the company with the aid of the United States and after the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent provided in the Act, and upon the basis of the concessions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, now opened by the Canal Company, as far as practicable, at its actual cost. The company is authorized to issue its bonds to an extent of not to exceed \$70,000,000 to be dated January 1st, 1924, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after July 1st, 1894, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The method of issuing the bonds is set out in detail, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed if the interest as it becomes due is not paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Canal Company to pay the same, and all payments of principal and interest are required to be made through the Treasury of the United States.

## Reforming the Peers.

LONDON, April 14.—The Anti-Lords bill, fathered by Lord Wolmer, Mr. Curzon and Mr. Brodick, has assumed definite shape and has at once obtained the strong opposition of the Radicals, who have nothing for it but jeers. They certainly have reason to complain of its provisions, and it is very doubtful that it will be introduced without considerable change in its terms. The measure provides that a peer, after sitting in the House of Commons throughout one Parliament, may resume his right to sit in the House of Lords if he shall so elect. On the other hand, the bill provides that a peer once elected to sit in the House of Lords shall forever forfeit his right to sit in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet are having considerable difficulty in arriving at a decision as to the manner in which they shall deal with the anti-Lords question. The Ministers well know that the Radicals are determined to force them to a definite declaration on the question in the course of the session and are alive to the necessity of arriving at some determinate course of procedure. They are continuing their discussions on the subject at every meeting of the Cabinet, and every effort is being made to reach some conclusion in the construction of some form of measure restricting or abolishing the veto power of the Lords that will command the approval of a majority of the House of Commons.

## Pacific Coast News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—William Fredericks, the murderer of Cashier Herricks, has been positively identified as the man who shot Brakeman Bruce at Colfax on June 28th last. He was recognized yesterday by a once boon companion, J. F. Cotton, who was arrested at Colfax at the time said he knew the man who killed the brakeman, and on being shown Fredericks' picture, said, "That's the fellow who shot Brakeman."

Final preparation for the long-awaited Mardi Gras carnival which will open tomorrow, are being made. The festivities will commence in the morning with the arrival of Rex Felix and his retinue, and their triumphal march through the streets to the Midwinter Fair.

FRESNO, Cal., April 16.—Ed. Morrell was in Judge Harrison's court this morning to receive sentence for assisting Chris Evans to escape from jail last December and for robbing John D. Morgan, chief of police, of his pistol. Morrell was sentenced to Folsom for life. He tried to lay the blame for everything on Evans. He said Mrs. Evans carried a pistol into jail and that Evans would have killed him if he had not helped him out and that he threatened to kill him if he tried to run away or desert him. He said Evans hypnotized him.

FRESNO, Cal., April 16.—Judge Webb this morning fixed the bail of R. S. Heath at \$2000, and stated that the bondsmen must appear in person to qualify.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The eleventh juror was secured this morning to try William Fredericks for the murder of Cashier Herricks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The trial of Mrs. Jane Shattuck, charged with the murder of Harry Poole, her daughter's lover, was today set for Wednesday next.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Major T. J. Blakeney, in charge of the United States Life Saving Service on the Pacific Coast, has received orders from Washington to visit Port Oxford and Yaquina Bay on the coast of Oregon, for the purpose of selecting sites for life-saving stations at or near the places mentioned. The establishment of new stations has been decided on for some time, but the stormy weather prevented the making of locations, and Major Blakeney expects to go for that purpose during the coming week.

At Shell Mound Park, is a target shooting contest between teams of twenty men each from several companies of the First Regiment, National Guards of California, the team from Company C made a score of 888 out of a possible 1000, thus breaking the record of 862 so long held by the Carson Guard of Carson, Nev.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will begin their celebration in San Francisco, April 23d, which will last from Monday until Saturday night. Odd Fellows from various parts of California and from other States on this Coast will come to town to join in it. The event is called the birthday jubilee. Three quarters of a century ago the order in America was formed, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of that event is to be observed. One day will be devoted to the Midwinter Fair.

## Admiral Mello Still Afloat.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Herald's correspondent in Monte Video telegraphs as follows: I am informed by the Government officials that Admiral Mello has not surrendered to the Uruguayan Government. With the Republic, Iris, Esperanza, Urano, Mercutio and two other vessels laden with coal, and 1,500 marines, he sailed north on Thursday after landing General Salgado's division unarmed upon the coast of Uruguay near Santa Teresa on the previous evening.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Herald's Rio despatch says: The Government's advice from Rio Grande do Sul state that Admiral Mello abandoned all his vessels, which were deserted inside the anchorage of Santa Catalina, and taken possession of by the Government. The revolutionary junta is said to have fled south by land.

Portugal has acceded to the demands of Argentina. The commander of the Alonzo Albuquerque has been ordered to Buenos Ayres and deliver the Brazilian refugees to Argentina. He has also been ordered to salute the Argentine flag. Portugal has also promised that the commander of the Alonzo Albuquerque will be tried by court martial.

## Great Railroad Strike

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 14.—The strike on the Great Northern, spread eastward today to Williston, Minn., and Devils Lake, N. D., and tonight reports indicate a very eruptive state of affairs at St. Cloud, Minn., which may develop into a general walk-out by noon tomorrow. The St. Cloud Brotherhood officers came to St. Paul this evening to lay their grievances before President Still. All trains, both passenger and freight, arriving at points west of Grand Forks, are side-tracked by the strikers, with the exception of mail cars, the latter being sent ahead whenever the officers of the road will permit. No trains are moving on the Montana Central or Great Northern roads from Helena, Great Falls or Butte.

## Another Monetary Conference.

LONDON, April 16.—There is the best authority for the statement that Lord Rosebery is willing to assent to another International Monetary Conference, and such a meeting will probably be arranged through the initiative of Germany. Great Britain will not be represented in the conference, except through the delegates from India. The question of calling together such a conference is already the subject of communications between the Governments in Berlin and London. Whether the United States and France will consent to join the conference if England were represented only through the delegates from India, is a matter of doubt.

## British Behring Sea Bill.

LONDON, April 16.—The Behring Sea bill passed its committee stage in the lords today. It will be read a third time tomorrow.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons today the colonial secretary said the Behring Sea award had been published in British Columbia last August. By it England was obliged to close the sea against sealing during the time specified. The conditions were differed from those of 1891, when Canadian vessels entitled to it were compensated.

## Midwinter Fair Religious Congress

IN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Representative divines and laymen from nearly every denomination participated today in the opening of the religious congress organized under the auspices of the executive committee of the Midwinter Exposition. The congress will continue in session for one week, and will discuss Buddhism, historical theism, the relation of spiritual forces to human progress, the points of agreement in all religions, and kindred subjects.

HAWAII'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

GRINNELL, Iowa, April 13.—By request of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa college, is assisting in the drafting of a constitution of the projected republic. Prof. Macy has been teaching political science in Iowa college for the last twenty years and is well qualified to perform the task assigned to him. The new constitution will be modeled on that of this country and it is expected to contain a provision for an educational test for electors.

## The Brazilian Rebellion.

LONDON, April 16.—The Brazilian Minister has received a dispatch from Rio saying the insurgents have abandoned all their remaining vessels at Panama and Santa Catharina. The attempt of the insurgents to land at Rio Grande City was defeated with a loss of 600 men. From the department of Rocha, Uruguay, Mello and General Salamanda went south. On receipt of the news of the defeat of Mello, Brazilian bonds made a sharp recovery.

## A War of Extermination.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A local paper declares that within ten days strikes will be declared on several northwestern roads. Arrangements are completed for a struggle with Pacific coast lines, which is expected to result in the settlement of existing differences. The contest will involve all existing brotherhoods in which older organization will seek to annihilate the American railway union.

## Presidential Nominees.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Speaking of the possible presidential nominations in an interview today, Chauncey M. Depew said if a convention was held now the nomination should lie between McKinley and Reed, but the next two years would bring others into the field. Harrison he thought strong, and said his Hawaiian annexation scheme was very popular.

## The British Budget.

LONDON, April 16.—Sir W. V. Harcourt presented the budget in the Commons today. Expenditures for the coming year are estimated at £25,453,000, leaving a deficit of £4,502,000. It was proposed to cover the deficit by appropriating £2,353,000 from the sum mortgaged under the naval defense act, the increased income tax and the tax on spirits and beer.

## Government Took Possession.

PARIS, April 16.—The long dispute between the municipal authorities and the government as to the right of the prefect of the department of Seine to occupy the Hotel de Ville, has been terminated by the seizure by the gov-

ernment of rooms occupied by the prefect in that edifice.

## American Naval Commanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Rear Admiral Irwin was retired yesterday, having reached his 62d year. Admiral Kirkland, who succeeds Benham, is now on his way to join the South Atlantic squadron at Montevideo. Commodore Skerrett succeeds Irwin.

## Funeral of D. D. Field.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The remains of the late David Dudley Field were today placed upon a special car atached to a train bound for Stockbridge, Mass. Members of the Field family, including Justice Field, accompanied the remains.

## Results of Hazing.

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., April 16.—A party of school boys in an attempt to "haze" a new student last night, fired from revolvers and a passer-by named Harper was killed.

## Took the Short Cut.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Walter Vendable, son of Commodore Vendable, committed suicide in the house of a relative at Williamsburg today by cutting his throat. Despondency over the bad health of his wife is said to have been the cause.

## The Liberty Bell.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Columbian liberty bell has received an award from the World's Fair for its "patriotic conception, philanthropic purpose, historic value, fine tone and beauty."

## Found Carrying a Bomb.

LONDON, April 16.—Politi, an Italian anarchist, was arraigned this morning. Politi said he purchased the bomb he was carrying when arrested from a stranger. He was remanded.

## The Tramp Army.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 16.—Coxey will remain in Cumberland until Tuesday. It is said \$100 has been paid the army by the street car company, which is carrying the party.

## The Jesuits Bill.

BERLIN, April 16.—The bill permitting the return of the Jesuits to Germany has passed the third reading in the Reichstag.



## A SLUGGISH LIVER

## CAUSES

Constipation, Sick Headache,

Dyspepsia, Nervousness,

AND DISTURBS THE SYSTEM GENERALLY.

For all such ailments, and to impart a natural healthy tone to the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

## AYER'S PILLS

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Every Dose Effective

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Pills—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

For Sale by HOLLISTER DRUG Sale Co.

## 11th June Races.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE CHOICEST

Wheat and Oat Hay

AND

NEW ZEALAND

AND

SURPRISE OATS

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

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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DELIVERY TO THE PARK

EVERY DAY.

Crown Flour

FOR SALE BY

Castle & Cooke

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## General Advertisements.

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

Plantation Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demand.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts.

Cultivator's Cane Knives.

Agricultural Implements,

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

Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools

Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills,

Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass,

Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture.

Blake's Steam Pumps,

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## THE COUNCILS IN SESSION.

The Appropriation Bill the Object of the Meeting.

## SEVERAL REDUCTIONS IN SALARIES.

A Cut in the Salaries of the Ministers—Mr. Emmelhuth Favours Reducing President Dole's Pay to \$10,000 a Year. But the Motion Fails.

The Councils met Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock with President Dole in the chair. There were present Ministers Hatch, Damon, Smith and King; Councilors Wilder, Emmelhuth, Allen, Waterhouse, Ena, Brown, Tenney, Suh, Nott, Morgan, and D. R. Smith.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The meeting was called, primarily, to consider the Appropriation Bill.

Minister Hatch presented a resolution that had been passed at a recent mass meeting of the Portuguese, to the effect that in taking the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government they did not, abjure their allegiance to the Government of Portugal.

Mr. Emmelhuth, on the item, salary of the President, \$24,000, spoke of the hard times prevailing. He said that the Government should exercise as much economy in salaries as in public works. He would like to have this first item discussed, and would move that it be reduced to \$20,000, or \$10,000 a year.

Minister Smith said this salary had already been fixed by law.

Mr. Brown said the original recommendation of the Judiciary Committee was \$10,000, and that it had been raised by the Councils.

Minister Damon said the salaries of the President and the Judiciary had been fixed by law and the Councils should stand by them.

Minister Smith quoted the minutes of the meeting when the bill fixing the salary was passed, and showed that Mr. Emmelhuth had supported the increase to \$12,000 a year.

Mr. Emmelhuth said he was not ashamed to have changed his mind.

Mr. Wilder thought that if the salary could not be changed simply by changing the item, that it should pass as in the bill.

Mr. Morgan said that retrenchment should apply to salaries of high officials as well as to those of others, and Government expenses ought to be reduced in keeping with the general condition of the country.

The item passed at \$24,000.

## PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

Queen Dowager Kaploani, \$4000.

Mr. Ena moved a reduction to \$3000.

Minister Smith was opposed to the proposed reduction, speaking of the good qualities of the late King's wife and of the respect due to those who had been at the head of the nation.

Minister Hatch opposed the reduction, also.

Passed as in the bill.

Mrs. Emma Bernard, \$900. Passed.

Kamakani Simsona, \$400. Passed.

Mrs. Kaula, \$400. Passed.

Mrs. Maie Kauhane, \$400. Passed.

Minister Smith moved to insert a pension of \$720 for Mrs. Stolz, widow of the deputy sheriff who was murdered by Koolau, the leper outlaw of Kaula. Passed.

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Chief Justice, \$12,000. Passed.

Salary of First Associate Justice, \$10,000. Passed.

Salary of Second Associate Justice, \$10,000. Passed.

Salary of Clerk of Judiciary, \$5400. Passed.

Extra Clerical Assistance, \$1200. Passed.

Salary of shorthand Reporter, \$4800. Passed.

Mr. Morgan moved to reduce to \$4200.

Minister Smith said that this salary was originally \$3000 a year. It was hard to get a thoroughly competent man. Scarcely one in fifty of shorthand students attained enough proficiency to do the exact reporting required in the Courts. Matters of feeling the lives and property of the people were involved. Passed at \$4200.

Salary of Hawaiian Interpreter of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, \$5400. Passed.

D. B. Smith moved to reduce to \$5000. Passed at \$5000.

Salary of Chinese Interpreter and Translator, \$3000. Passed.

Salary of Portuguese Interpreter, \$1800. Passed.

Salary of Messengers, \$1020. Passed.

Salary of First Circuit Judge, First Circuit, \$3000. Passed.

Salary of Second Judge, First Circuit, \$2800. Passed.

Salary of First Clerk, First Circuit, \$3600. Passed.

Salary of Second Clerk, First Circuit, \$3000. Passed.

Mr. Waterhouse moved \$3600, as the same work was required.

Minister Smith said that the work was somewhat similar, but on the principle of graduation and promotion the senior should have more than the junior.

Mr. Tenney believed that in this case, the two positions being alike, the pay should be the same.

Mr. Emmelhuth could not see why greater experience in office should not be recognized. The principle referred to was not followed in the bill.

Mr. Brown moved \$3200. Passed as in the bill.

Salary of District Magistrate, Honolulu, first class, \$5000. Passed.

Salary of Clerk and Interpreter, Honolulu District Court, \$2400. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Ewa, fifth class, \$2200. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Koolau, sixth class, \$1000. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Koolau, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Wailua, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Wailua, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of Second Circuit Judge, \$3000. Passed.

Salary of Clerk, \$1000. Passed.

Minister Smith moved to increase to \$1200. Carried.

Salary of District Magistrate, Lahaina, fourth class, \$1800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Wailuku, third class, \$2200. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Makawao, third class, \$2200. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Hanalei, fourth class, \$1680. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Kipahulu, eighth class, \$600. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Honouliuli, eighth class, \$600. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Molokai, sixth class, \$1000. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Lanai, eighth class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of Circuit Judge, Third and Fourth Circuit, \$3000. Passed.

Salary of Clerk, Third and Fourth Circuit, \$2000. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, North Kohala, third class, \$2200. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, South Kohala, sixth class, \$1000. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, North Kona, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, South Kona, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, West Kau, sixth class, \$1000. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, East Kau, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Fourth Circuit, Hilo, second class, \$2880. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, North Hilo, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Hamakua, third class, \$2200. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Puna, seventh class, \$800. Passed.

Salary of Judge, Fifth Circuit, \$3000. Passed.

Salary of Clerk, Fifth Circuit, \$800. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Lihue, fourth class, \$1680. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Waimea, fifth class, \$1680. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Koloa, fifth class, \$1200. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Kawaihau, sixth class, \$1000. Passed.

Salary of District Magistrate, Hanalei, sixth class, \$1000. Passed.

## DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Salary of Minister Foreign Affairs, \$9000.

Mr. Morgan moved to make it \$8400.

Minister Smith opposed the reduction without regard to the present personnel of the Cabinet. Responsible men for such positions should receive pay adequate to their services, and it was due to the country and to the Administration that the Ministers should be properly paid. Managers of plantations received as much, if not more. Men were not placed in these positions for their muscular strength, but for their ability and brains; and if they had not these requisites they should not be there.

The item passed as in the bill.

Salary of Secretary Foreign Affairs, \$5400.

Mr. Morgan moved \$4800, holding that the position was not so important as other chief clerkships.

Minister Hatch cited the grading principle.

Minister Smith opposed the reduction.

Mr. Ena held that this official's duties were not of great responsibility. The amendment for \$4800 carried.

Salary of Clerks of Foreign Affairs, \$5400. Passed.

Salary of Envoy at Washington, \$12,000. Passed.

Salary of Secretary Legation at Washington, \$8400. Passed.

Diplomatic and consular service, \$7800. Passed.

Mr. Ena would vote for the salary of Envoy, but would move to strike out the salary of secretary following.

If the envoy was fit for his position, there should be no need of a secretary.

Minister Hatch thought it a bad time to hamper the Government in its representation at Washington.

Minister Damon argued that the time had not arrived for dispensing with any of its mediums of communication with the United States Government.

Mr. Emmelhuth said he did not see any necessity for a secretary.

Mr. Allen would agree with Mr. Emmelhuth if extraordinary conditions did not exist. In a state of settled relations between the two countries Hawaii might do with less representation.

Minister Smith said he had been told by Mr. Armstrong that the Minister from Hawaii was the poorest paid foreign representative there.

The little country of Venezuela paid its Minister \$20,000 a year. While the situation at Washington caused them great anxiety, he could not understand a proposition to do away with this office.

Mr. Tenney asked if the Ministers considered that the office of Secretary of Legation was positively necessary.

Minister Hatch answered that it was highly necessary. Minister Thurston's presence here was not of his own will as the Government was responsible for it. At this juncture he would as soon support a motion for restoration of the monarchy as one to cripple the Legation at Washington.

Both items passed as in the bill.

Salary of Consul General, San Francisco, \$6000.

Mr. Emmelhuth moved \$6000.

Passed as in the bill.

Salary of Consul General, San Francisco, \$6000.

There was considerable discussion on this item. Morgan and Emmelhuth thought there should be a pay roll produced. Mr. Brown had seen a good deal of the Consulate while on his late visit to San Francisco and was against any reduction. Mr. Waterhouse agreed with the idea of a pay roll.

Minister Damon would move \$4800 to cover pay of clerk and janitor, and the item of expenses would come in another bill.

Mr. Ena moved \$3800.

Salary of Messenger, \$900.

Salary of Band, \$6,000.

Mr. Ena moved to strike out the item. He would vote for a band of native Hawaiians, but not for one of foreigners.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion, when it was lost on the following vote:

Ayes—Minister King, Councilors Waterhouse, Emmelhuth, Morgan, Nott, Ena, Smith—7.

Noes—Ministers Damon, Smith, Hatch, Councilors Wilder, Tenney, Allen, Brown, Suh—5.

Mr. Tenney explained his vote. If there was any system of local taxation for the support of the band he would vote to strike the item out.

Mr. Morgan believed in doing away with the band after the Constitutional Convention, providing we had some system of municipal Government. At present, for reasons of economy, he would vote aye.

Preservation of Archives, \$2400.

Mr. Ena wanted to know what had been done in this line. The archives were piled in a heap in the Kapuwai building and were going to destruction.

Minister Smith explained what had been done by Chaplain Hoes, U.S.N., and claimed that the work was necessary.

Keeper of Powder Magazine, \$1200. Passed.

At 11:45 the Councils took recess until 1:30 P.M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Councils reassembled at 1:41. Vice-President Wilder in the chair.

Present: Ministers Hatch, King, Smith and Damon; Councilors Brown, Ena, Waterhouse, Allen, Emmelhuth, Smith, Morgan, Nott and Tenney.

Minister Hatch moved to suspend the rules so as to enable item 74, clerical aid, Consulate San Francisco, \$4000, to be reconsidered. The item was reduced to \$2500.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Salary of Minister, \$9000.

Mr. Morgan moved it pass at \$9000.

Mr. Emmelhuth thought the Ministers should not vote on the subject.

The Attorney-General held otherwise, because it did not affect the present Ministers only, but their successors also.

Minister Damon said that with the consent of his colleagues he expressed his opinion. He thought it proper for the Ministers to place themselves on record as favoring this reduction. (Applause.)

The Vice-President ruled that the Ministers were entitled to vote, as this was a question of public interest, not of private right.

The ayes and noes were called for.

Mr. Ena said he would not vote unless the items for the salaries of other Ministers were reduced. The proper course was to reconsider the item of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brown said at any time within twenty-four hours the item could be reconsidered without a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Emmelhuth moved the rules be suspended in order to reconsider the salary of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brown moved the salary of the Minister of Finance pass as in the bill.

The Vice-President ruled with Mr. Brown that an item could be reconsidered at any time.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion to pass at \$9000, with the following result:

Ministers King—No.

Damon—No.

Smith—Yes.

Councilmen Waterhouse—Yes.

Boile—Absent.

Emmelhuth—No.

Tenney—No.

Morgan—No.

Allen—Yes.

Brown—Yes.

Suh—No.

Scott—No.

Mendonca—Absent.

Ena—No.

D. B. Smith—No.

Five yes and nine no.

Motion lost.

The salary passed at \$9000.

Mr. Hatch moved a suspension of rules to reconsider the salary of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Carried.

Mr. Emmelhuth moved it be reduced to \$6000. Carried.

Mr. Allen moved to suspend the rules in order to raise the salary of clerk of Supreme Court to \$6000 a year. No second.

Salary of Auditor-General, \$7200.

Mr. Emmelhuth inquired what the duties were.

Minister Damon explained that the office was of the greatest responsibility and importance. He would hardly be willing to be a Minister, without an Auditor. The Auditor-General drew attention to the fact that the Auditor was a check on every disbursing officer in the Government. It was a check in cases of carelessness, oversight or dishonesty.

The Minister of Finance explained that every voucher that came in to his office had to be approved by the Auditor before he could pay it.

Passed at \$7200.

Salary of Registrar Public Accounts, \$5400.

The Attorney-General moved it pass as in the bill. (It was raised to \$6000 on the second reading.)

Mr. Waterhouse moved it be \$4800. Passed \$5400.

Salary of Clerk Finance Office, \$3600.

Mr. Emmelhuth moved it pass at \$3000.

Mr. Damon opposed that.

Passed at \$3600.

Mr. Ena moved the salary of Deputy Collector of Customs be \$5000 instead of \$4000. Lost.

Mr. Allen said the Collector had told him that the storekeeper should have \$3600. He would so move.

Lost.

Mr. Morgan moved the Harbor Master's salary be \$5400, not \$6000.

Mr. Waterhouse said he worked days and nights and Sundays, without any clerk.

The Attorney-General favored \$6000. Shipping had increased.

Mr. Ena said the number of vessels had increased 30 per cent., and the tonnage 100 per cent. He favored \$6000.

Mr. Emmelhuth said \$5400 was an increase, and nothing larger was justified.

Passed at \$6000.

Mr. Ena moved to strike out the item for an appraiser. We had gone a long time without one.

Minister Damon said that was just why we should have one now.

The motion was lost and the item changed to read, "Pay of Appraisers."

Pay of Assistant Guards, Honolulu, was passed at \$30 2/3.

Mr. Allen claimed that the items asked for by the Collector General were low, and less than he should want if he had the bureau. They were less than last year.

Salary of office boy, \$900.

Reduced to \$1200.

Salary of Attorney-General, \$9000.

The Attorney-General moved it be reduced to \$8000. Carried.

Deputy Attorney-General, \$8000.

The Attorney-General moved it pass as in the bill. The criminal business was increasing so that it was double what it was two years ago. The Deputy Attorney-General was the prosecuting officer and took the place of a District Attorney.

Passed as in the bill.

First Clerk to the Marshal, \$3000. Passed at \$3800.

Jailor of Oahu Prison, \$3600.

Mr. Brown moved it pass at \$3000. The incumbent had his board and lodging at the expense of the Government.

The Attorney-General said the class of prisoners was becoming much worse, and this class was increasing all the time. Not one man in 1000 was fit to be jailor of a State prison. He had great power over the prisoners. The present incumbent had not been surpassed in the last twenty-five years. More intelligence and attention was being brought to bear upon prisoners and prison management every year.

Upon a tie vote, the President voted to pass as in the bill, \$3800.

Pay of Police of Oahu, \$100,000. Passed at \$100,000, as recommended by the committee.

Regarding the item for detective service, Mr. Brown said it was less than had been spent before, and almost the same as was paid in 1891.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Emmelhuth drew attention to the fact that there was a great disparity between salaries of principals and assistants in schools.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Minister, \$9000, reduced to \$9000.

Mr. Ena moved to strike out the item, salary of Departmental Stenographer, Copyist and Typewriter, \$1920.

The motion was lost.

The Minister of the Interior moved to insert salary Engineer Makiki Waterworks, \$1500. Carried.

Salary Secretary Board of Health, \$4000. Reduced to \$3600.

After completing the items, the first sections were taken up. In Section 3, the words "except as authorized by the Constitution," were stricken out.

Mr. Emmelhuth moved to amend Section 4 so that no one could hold two offices when the total salary exceeded \$1800.



# Hawaiian Gazette

## SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894.

### THAT REGISTRATION DATE.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Club on Wednesday evening, a resolution was passed the tenor of which was that those in office in Hawaii nei, who have refused or neglected to take the oath and register should step down and out.

There are a good many office-holders in the Fifth Ward, many of whom are natives and all of whom receive small salaries. They have all registered, and for so doing, they receive daily beratings from their daily press and are held up to the ridicule of their fellows. They do not care for that, as they have accepted office and are willing to take the consequences of a loyal adherence to the Government. It renders it all the more difficult for them when men in high position receiving a much higher salary are not compelled to register or take the oath. They think all should comply with the requirements of registration and especially those in office.

### A QUESTION OF TASTE.

Should Ministers vote on their own salaries?

We do not believe there is one man in twenty who would answer this question in the affirmative. That Ministers have a direct financial interest in the matter is too plain to be argued. The rule of the Councils bearing on the issue is as follows:

"No member shall be permitted to vote on any question where his private right, distinct from public interest, is immediately concerned."

It is just possible that there is some ambiguity in this rule. Vice-President Wilder seems to have found none, for he ruled that Ministers could vote, on the ground that the question of salary was one of public interest.

That the amount of a salary is a matter of public interest is indisputable. It is, however, a matter of private interest as well. The reason for abstaining from voting is not the absence of a public, but the presence of a private, interest. The officer who votes in favor of an increase, or against a reduction of his own salary, votes money into his own pocket. That is a very plain and sufficient reason why he should not vote at all, whether there is any written law on the subject or not.

We do not, of course, for one moment impugn the motives of those Ministers who take a different view of this question.

### SALVATION IN SUBTLETY.

The Star, in a humorous editorial on woman suffrage, takes the ground that women should not be allowed the ballot, because tired husbands, when they come home to dinner, do not want to be bothered with the political opinions of perverse and contrarious females. This is a serious consideration, and we hope that Mr. Armstrong will be moved by it to recant his Twentieth Century opinions. Domestic peace, however, cannot be insured merely by keeping women out of politics, as husbands well know. The Star does not go far enough. It is plain that the venacious opportuneness of wives cannot be suppressed by any half-hearted measure. The impudent independence of women is the disease of this age. They refuse to take a leaf out of Katherine's book, and, in these degenerate days the shrew is never tamed off the stage.

The truth is there will be no tranquility for husbands as long as wives have any opinions at all. This greedy grasping after the right to think is the root of the whole difficulty. It underlies all our social mischiefs, and would never have been tolerated by our Puritan forefathers. The way to

abolish the evil is to nip it in the bud. Remove the fangs of the snake when he is young, and when he is old he will not bite. Remove a lobe or two from the brains of the female infant, and when it is grown it will have just wisdom enough to understand the duty of wifely obedience. The tongue might be removed also, while the surgeon is about it.

We humbly commend this proposition to Mr. Armstrong, as a better means of securing human happiness than woman suffrage.

### THE DILEMMA OF THE DARNING NEEDLE.

The Star last night made another of its facetious contributions to the literature of the woman's suffrage question. It details the sufferings of a man who could not get his stockings darned because his wife wanted to attend a political meeting.

We feel nothing but the most profound sympathy for the wrongs of this husband. When we consider the claim upon the time of wives, made by balls, garden parties, receptions, dinners, afternoon teas, dressmakers, milliners, prayer-meetings, kindergartens, Japanese Sunday schools, Feasts of Nations, and a few other things which need not be enumerated, it is a wonder that men should be able to get their stockings darned at all, even in this age. In that political pandemonium of voting females foreseen by the Star, it is evident that stockings could not be worn, and the world would speedily relapse into barbarism.

On this little darning needle our evening contemporary has cruelly impaled the cause of Women's Rights, and unless society can be reorganized on some basis which will reconcile the conflicting claims of ballot boxes and undarned stockings, let women dream no longer of the suffrage.

We are inclined to think that the hope of such a reconciliation is Utopian. The wit of man cannot devise it. Hegel himself, who synthesized contradictions as smoothly as an ordinary man swallows an oyster, would have shrunk from such an undertaking as this. We hope that women will be warned in time and not tempt Providence by attempting the impossible.

### A BIT OF FRIENDLY COUNSEL.

There is just one man in Honolulu, and only one as far as we know, who can banish distraction from the third district, and restore to the Honolulu portion of the American Union party the blessings of sweet concord and harmony. That man is Judge Robertson, the promising lawyer, the rising politician, and alas, the stumbling block of clubs and committees. He can restore harmony, and he can do it by withdrawing from his candidacy.

We believe this to be exactly what Judge Robertson's wisest friends would advise him to do. He is a young man of real ability, with a promising future before him. He certainly cannot mar that future, by displaying at the outset of his political career, a delicate sense of honor and propriety.

The objection to office holders taking seats in the convention is too plain to be argued, and Judge Robertson is probably as sensible of its force as any one else. The freedom and independence of the Convention must necessarily be abridged by the presence of office holders. Even if the official in a given instance holds aloof from the Government, or even assumes a hostile attitude toward it, this does not impair the validity of the general principle laid down. A legislative body thronged with office holders is a subversive body. The truth of this statement has been proved by bitter experience in Hawaii, as well as in most other parts of the world.

The fact that there will probably be in any case office holders in the Convention is no reason why Judge Robertson should swell the number. He will not be responsible for their presence there; he will be responsible for his own. If there

is any impropriety in the active participation of Government employees in politics then the impropriety cannot be lessened because it is shared with others.

If there is any branch of the public service, which, more than another, should hold aloof from partisan activity, it is the judiciary. Free, independent and unprejudiced courts are among the foremost guarantees of liberty. This applies to the District Courts, not less than to the Supreme Bench.

These remarks are made quite as much in Judge Robertson's own interest as in that of the public. His withdrawal from this race will help him to win a future one.

### THE STATE VS. THE INDIVIDUAL.

A correspondent in this issue, writing of the late troubles in South Carolina, draws the moral that the Government should keep its hands from every employment of an industrial nature and confine itself strictly to what is supposed to be its own proper business, the protection of individual life and property.

This theory of the functions of government has been the current orthodoxy among Anglo Saxons ever since the days of John Locke. The expanding interests and pressing needs of the 19th Century, however, have long since outgrown the straight jacket of *laissez-faire*. The idea of the social organism, of a unity binding together all men in a common human life with common ends, is rapidly displacing the conception of the isolated individual as the ultimate unit and end. With it comes the perception that government as the organ and expression of the social life, has much more complex and varied functions than the bare protection of life and property.

It is impossible to account for and justify the activities of modern Governments on the individualistic basis. Common schools may be supported as an indirect assistance in the protection of property, but what about State universities? What is their object? What about museums, public libraries and art galleries? Do municipalities beautify cities and expend millions upon public buildings, handsome avenues and parks for the protection of life or property?

As to the relation of the State to industrial enterprises, it is sufficient to state that it is not now, and has never been one of non-interference. The State claims and exercises a power of regulation in the interest of society at large. It imposes restrictions upon certain occupations, and protects and fosters others. It takes possession of the vast business of the postoffice, subsidizes steamers, constructs and operates railroads, monopolizes telegraph lines, builds hotels, and brews beer. These manifold functions are so many mammoth usurpations, if the legitimate business of the Government is nothing but to protect property, and preserve life.

Experience does not justify the charge that these enlarged activities simply lead to office seeking and the system of spoils. That system rules almost unchecked in the United States, where Government interference is still at a minimum. Where the Government has large and delicate concerns to manage, it develops an organized and efficient public service. It has even been suggested that the best way to rid the United States of the spoils would be State ownership of railways and telegraphs. The people, it is presumed, would never endure in the control of these great business enterprises, the incompetency and mismanagement of ward heelers and professional politicians.

There is a field in Hawaii for the legitimate enterprise of the State. It can promote the building of railways, of an inter-island telegraph, and of a cable to the Pacific Coast, by a judicious and liberal policy. In doing so, it may not be true to the doctrine of "let alone," but it advances the general welfare.

An electric clock winds itself.

### POOR ECONOMY.

Just after the Civil War in the United States, the negroes got control of the Legislature of South Carolina. One day a member proposed that the Executive mansion be furnished with a desk, costing \$15, for the use of the Governor's secretary. A monkey-faced negro member from the swamps arose solemnly and objected. "Mr. Speaker! I see objects to dis obstravagance. De hole fani'tah ob my house doant cost ober five dollahs. I objects!"

The objections of Messrs. Emmeluth and Ena in the Advisory Council, to the item for pay of the Secretary of Legation, in Washington, shows that there are economists here as well as in South Carolina.

Our Legation in Washington is on a miserable, insufficient and disgraceful footing, so far as its financial maintenance is concerned. Even the little republics of South America, with no interests at Washington, expend twice and thrice as much as we do for their Legations at Washington. The expenses there are governed by custom, and are beyond individual control. A respectable private family in that city, keeping in touch with public life, is forced to spend \$10,000 a year or more.

The late Minister to Washington, Mr. Carter, in order to maintain the dignity of the office, expended annually three times the amount of the salary, and in such a manner as to reflect great credit on our people. Through that expenditure he became intimate with the leading men of the States. It was a necessity forced upon him.

These economists in the Advisory Council utterly fail to comprehend the importance of the Legation, the great and constant services demanded of it, and the urgent need of maintaining it generously.

There is more required there, on many occasions, than the Minister and Secretary can attend to. We keep our Legation, not for fun, but for business. We have a large stake there and have enormous interests to protect. Good work costs money.

Any person who chooses to investigate the matter will discover that it is impossible to get the ears of public men to make their acquaintance without social entertainments, which are generally costly and frequent. Public men are pulled and hurled about in every direction, and the best way to reach them is usually through the stomach. Diplomats and negotiators, all over the world know this. Political life is thoroughly mixed up with social life.

This country is able to maintain a respectable Legation, but it cannot be done with the present salary. The many friends of Hawaii from all parts of the States who call at the Legation, are entitled to some consideration, and the aggregate cost of these is great.

Mr. Ena and Mr. Emmeluth are opposed to Chinese cheap labor beyond the sugar cane fields, but they seem to be willing to have it in our Legation. They wish an economy which is only spurious. They would cut down just where there should be an increase.

The item for the Legation in Washington should be largely increased. It is imperative. Our policy, in this respect, has been quite too niggardly. We are not miserable beggars, and yet we have done some mean "spooning" on people.

Last year a prominent lady in Washington devoted to annexation, in order to conciliate certain high Democratic officials, gave a dinner party which cost a considerable sum of money. These foolish men in the Advisory Council would have put them off with a stand up at some "hog-sandwich joint." A friend of Hawaii, after vainly trying to get several prominent newspaper men to meet him and discuss the situation, gave them a theatre and supper party costing \$75, and so filled them up with our ideas of the situation. We could cite many instances during the last year when the expenditure of money in disseminating informa-

tion would have done a good service. The Legation should be generously treated. It is a grievous pity that anyone in the Advisory Council should be unable to realize the situation.

The matter of annexation is of vital importance to us. We shall make no headway by adopting cheap methods of furthering our interests.

It is well understood in Washington that the salary of a member of the House of Representatives, which is \$5000, forbids him to enter social life if he relies upon that only. If he does enter it, his expenditure doubles at once. And yet we expect our Legation to make a decent showing on an insufficient allowance.

Both Mr. Ena and Mr. Emmeluth could have ascertained the value of the services of the Secretary of the Legation if they had chosen to inquire about it.

Perhaps they would prefer to put our Legation under one of the planters' contracts and hire men at \$13 a month to do the work.

### COURT NOTES.

The demurrer in S. A. Newell vs. John M. Horner, assumpsit case to recover the amount of a foreign judgment, has been argued and submitted before Judge Cooper. P. Neumann for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Judge Whiting has sustained defendant's demurrer in the \$5000 damage case of Kaaukai Kelley vs. Caroline Aniu, with leave for plaintiff to amend within one week. Defendant gets a legal fee bill of \$8.50 for this defect in plaintiff's declaration. J. K. Kaulia and E. Johnson for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendant.

Judge Cooper has approved the final account of C. Bolte, administrator of the estate of the late Adolph Aschheim, deceased, and the father of the deceased living in Wongrowitz, in the Province of Prussia, has received for the sum of \$20,573.66, balance of the estate after paying the debts. A. S. Hartwell for the administrator.

The submission case of the Japanese laborer, Takeshita Matsui, who is now serving a sentence pronounced by the District Magistrate of Koloa, Kauai, for refusing bound service, will be heard by the Justices of the Supreme Court this morning. A. S. Hartwell for the petitioner, G. K. Wilder for the Marshal respondent and H. P. Faye & Co., complainants.

The following probate matters will be heard this morning:

Petition of the widow for administration upon the estate of the late Moses Barrett of Kaawaloa, Kona, Hawaii. C. W. Ashford for petitioner.

Petition of the administrator to sell certain real estate belonging to the late L. N. Kauai, to pay debts. Carter & Carter for petitioner.

Final accounts in the matter of the estate of the late W. M. Gibson, and discharge of the sureties upon the bond furnished by the late J. S. Walker, trustee under the will.

The Supreme Court has filed its decision in the Banning estate matter. The decision, which is lengthy, was prepared by Hon. Paul Neumann, who sat in place of Justice Frear, disqualified, and is in favor of the beneficiaries as regards the losses incurred in the matter of certain investments which were made by the administrator's agent during the former's absence. The Court held that the administrator's discretion in the matter of investments could not be delegated as was done in this case. The amount of losses is about \$4200, but a portion will be offset by the commissions which the Court has allowed. A. S. Hartwell and W. A. Kinney for the beneficiaries, appellants, F. M. Hatch for W. F. Allen, the administrator.

### Newspaper Portraits.

Newspaper portraits have been unjustly maligned at various times, and it is well to record Kate Field's defense of them. She likes them, she says, "because they make life so much more interesting. You can pick out the people who 'are somebody' on the street, at the theatre, or in the railway train; and, better yet, can often have the pleasure of calling the attention of someone else to this feat of recognition."

"Shadows of a Great City" will be produced at the Opera House tomorrow evening by the Dailey Stock Company. Reserved seats are selling rapidly.

## BY AUTHORITY

### Pound Notice.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound at Wailuku to the land owned by M. P. Waiwai-ole known as "Sebe," in the District of Wailuku, Maui.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed M. P. Waiwai-ole, Poundmaster to the above Pound.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 2, 1894.  
3653-34

### Notice Relating to Vaccination.

The attention of parents, guardians, and teachers are respectfully called to Chapter LXVII of the Laws of 1892, but more particularly to the following section of said Act, viz:

"Section 2.—No child shall be admitted to any public or private school without producing a certificate of vaccination or showing marks of successful vaccination.

"The principal or teacher of any public or private school who shall admit to such school any child without such certificate or marks, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars."

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President Board of Health.  
Honolulu, March 29, 1894.  
3649-64

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April 25, 1894.

The Dramatic Company now visiting Honolulu is perhaps the best that has been here for ages, and the interval between the visits of theatrical companies being so long, makes the appreciation greater in the present instance. The fact that the second performance was as great a financial success as the first is evidence enough that the members of the Dailey Company have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their audiences. The demand for seats, however, has been so great that only the early callers have been enabled to get good positions. To those who are unfortunate in this respect we beg leave to call attention to our very fine Opera Glasses. We haven't a very large stock but what are in our show cases are of very fine make, the lenses being superior to the average run of such things. We call attention especially to these because it is an opportunity that you may not have again. We have them in smoked pearl and fancy leather. If you enjoy the performance you can add much to your pleasure by taking a pair of these glasses to the theatre with you.

The Lanai Lamp we are selling is larger than an ordinary Rochester and smaller than a Mammoth. We have never seen a lamp better suited to the purpose than this one. You can get plenty of lamps that look all right but when you buy a lamp for service you want one that will give a good light—our Lanai Lamp does the business.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,  
307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.



Pioneer Steam

CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY

F. HORN Practical Confectioner,  
Pastry Cook and Baker.  
No. 71 Hotel St. Telephone.

The ADVERTISER is the leading paper of the Hawaiian Islands. It has a larger circulation and prints more live news than any other island paper. Price 75 cents per month, in advance. Ring up telephone No. 88.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Woman suffrage is the talk of the town.

There will be a regimental shoot at the Makiki range tomorrow.

The slippery dancing floor, last night, laid many a gallant soldier low.

The Councils finished considering the Appropriation bill at their session yesterday.

The Flower Mission will hold a special meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

A series of views of the U. S. S. Monterey will be given by Mrs. Gans at her lecture this evening.

An auction sale of books will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Morgan's auction-room.

What is to be done with the Government officials who do not care to take the oath of allegiance?

All members of the Schuetzen Club are especially requested to be at the hall this evening at 7:30 sharp.

The Hawaiian band will give a concert this evening at the Hotel for the benefit of the outgoing passengers.

The Y. W. C. T. U. will hold their regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. parlors.

There is a strong desire expressed in many quarters to see Hamlet on the boards before the Dailey Company leaves.

In the District Court yesterday two Chinese were sentenced to a month each on the reef for having opium in possession.

A valuable hunting dog was run over and killed by a street car on Wednesday night. The accident happened near Waikiki.

Captain Ferguson is expected on the Monowai. It is understood that he will sign more Japanese for work on coffee plantations in Guatemala.

Harry Klemme is making a strong pull for a seat in the Convention, and there seems to be a strong probability of his being elected.

The Bureau of Information will hold a meeting during next week to take steps to raise some funds, as the treasury of the corporation is empty.

The members of the Second District Club will be addressed on next Tuesday evening at Annexation Hall, by their nominee, Chas. L. Carter.

Send a copy of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (semi-weekly) and the ADVERTISER with your outgoing mail. Your friends will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

A reception will be given this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, in honor of Mr. Isenberg, who leaves on the Australia Saturday.

H. F. Wichman keeps all kinds of scientific instruments in stock. His stock of jewelry has been increased also. He now carries a fine line of very high grade Swiss watches.

The Fashion Stables Co., Limited, has elected the following officers: President, J. J. Sullivan; Vice-President, D. P. R. Isenberg; Treasurer, J. Buckley; Secretary, J. A. Harringer; Auditor, F. W. Macfarlane.

Hon. W. F. Frear and Mrs. Frear gave a garden party yesterday afternoon in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham. A large number of friends were present to offer congratulations.

If the new bill which was introduced in the Councils yesterday becomes a law, the informers will find their profits reduced. It provides for giving the informers one-half of any fine paid, but only \$1 a pound on all opium captured, instead of one-half the proceeds.

The repertoire of the Daily Stock Company for their third week will be as follows: Tuesday night, Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave"; Thursday night, Tilton's society drama, "Queens"; and on Saturday night, that sterling old drama, "The Streets of New York," will be presented.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Easton & Co., B. H. Johnson, Miss. 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers, Druggists, Sams & Co.

## A MOST SUCCESSFUL BALL.

The First Regiment Gives a Splendid Dance.

## BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS ABOUND.

The Drill Shed Crowded With a Merry Concourse of People Who Worshipped Only Terpsichore—A Number of Prominent People Who Were There.

The drill shed was packed last evening with those who were lucky enough to be invited to the ball given by the first regiment. The hall was beautifully decorated, the chief articles used being flags. At the upper end of the hall, a monster American flag was stretched clear across the hall. Down the sides flags of all nations were hung, on which dainty bunches of maiden hair fern were strewn, which had a very pretty effect. Hung from the rafters were countless Japanese lanterns, whose bright colors added greatly to the attractiveness of the scene.

The rooms belonging to the different companies were also decorated, but that of Company D, was the prettiest. At one end, in a frame of maize and huapala flowers, were pictures of the field and other officers of the company. In the center of the room hung a huge Japanese umbrella, which also had a profusion of maize twined around it. At the upper end of the room a picture of D's bugler that would rouse a martial feeling in the most sluggish soldier was also decorated. Streams of maize were stretched across the room.

A band stand had been built, above the floor, so as to give all the room to the dancers that was possible, and Prof. Berger and his boys discoursed sweet strains to the satisfaction of all present.

About half past eight the dancing commenced, and from that time until sometime after midnight in splendid condition, and everyone who could dance did so.

Many prominent people were there, among them President and Mrs. Dole, Ministers King and Smith, several members of the Advisory Council, and other Government officials. The committees were as follows:

## COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Capt. J. W. Pratt, chairman.  
Capt. John Good, Jr.  
Capt. J. M. Camara, Jr.  
Capt. T. E. Wall.  
Capt. C. W. Ziegler.  
Capt. W. C. Wilder, Jr.  
Lieut. P. Smith.

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Capt. A. Gattenberg.  
Capt. W. C. Wilder, Jr.  
Lieut. J. W. Jones.  
Lieut. M. Costa.  
Capt. W. W. Hall.  
Lieut. A. Corne.  
Lieut. L. T. Kenake.  
Lieut. J. L. Torbert.

## FLOOR MANAGER:

Major G. F. McLeod.

## FLOOR COMMITTEE:

Capt. J. M. Camara, Jr.  
Lieut. G. W. R. King.  
Lieut. P. Smith.  
Private W. G. Ashley.  
Drummer C. S. Hall.

## ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE.

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Lodge.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was celebrated last evening at Harmony Hall. About 150 guests were present. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, ferns and flowers, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The following was the programme that occupied the first part of the evening:

Opening Remarks and Anniversary Proclamation—W. O. Atwater, P. G.  
Opening Ode—L. O. O. F.  
Prayer—Alex. Mackintosh, P. G.  
Piano Solo—Miss Ella Dayton  
Address—Phillip Peck  
Song—Horace Trevelyan  
Recitation—Mrs. Petrie, P. N. G.  
Violin Solo—Wm. Love  
Reading—Mrs. Neeld, N. G.  
Benediction—Alex. Mackintosh, P. G.  
After the above programme had been presented, dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

## Another Dancing Class.

Mrs. Edwards Moore, who arrived in the steamer Arara, on Monday last, from Victoria, intends to open a dancing class as soon as arrangements can be made, perhaps next week. Mrs. Edwards Moore is also prepared to teach German and French, and will take classes in such language. She brings letters of in-

roduction to several of our prominent citizens, and she will probably receive a kind reception from those who desire her services as instructor.

## ABOUT PORTUGUESE.

The Movement to Get Them Goes Actively Forward.

The members of the Executive Council held a conference Tuesday with representatives of the Planters' Labor & Supply Company relating to the importation of Portuguese laborers from the Azores. Besides the members of the Government, Messrs. W. G. Irwin, H. F. Glade, C. Bolte, F. M. Swamy and G. H. Robertson were present. The Government has for some time been collecting information on this subject from various sources, and this was laid before the meeting.

The indications seem to be that the present is a favorable time to secure immigrants from this quarter. For a variety of causes the effort to obtain Portuguese from the Pacific coast has not been very successful. If immigrants are obtained from the Azores, they will come under the auspices of the Board of Immigration, at the expense of the planters. The proposition is that the Planters' Labor & Supply Company send a Commissioner to the Azores, who shall be duly accredited from the Hawaiian Government.

The planters seem to be very favorably disposed toward the proposition to get more Portuguese, if, as seems not unlikely, they can be secured.

## PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Walker and Others Before the Joint Committee.

Admiral John G. Walker, Lieutenant Colwell and Statton, and Ensign Key appeared recently before the joint congressional commission now investigating the personnel of the navy. Admiral Walker made an explanation of his bill, under which he showed that, should it be enacted into law, and go into operation in 1894, the navy list in December, 1890, would be as follows: Twenty rear admirals, sixty captains, eighty commanders, three hundred and twenty lieutenants, seventy-five lieutenants of the junior grade, and thirty-five ensigns. The changes that would be effected are as follows:

All captains would be promoted by 1900 to rear admirals retired; all commanders, lieutenant commanders, and about thirty-five lieutenants would have been promoted to captains or retired; lieutenants from about No. 35 to 195 would have been promoted to the grade of commander or retired; the lieutenants, junior grade, all the ensigns, and about sixty of the two classes of naval cadets now at sea on their two years' cruise would have been promoted to the grade of lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colwell argued in favor of having officers placed on shore duty instead of being retired, this being a good means for preventing stagnation, and increasing the opportunities for promotion.

Ensign Key favored the proposed bill of Secretary Herbert, with some modifications, his idea being that the methods of promotion should be a little more radical.—Washington Star.

## TONIGHT'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Gans Will Give a Series of Views of the Monterey.

The lectures given by Mrs. Gans recently, were largely attended, and there is no doubt that the series to be given during the next few weeks will be a greater success than ever. Tonight, at Kawaiahae church, she will give an illustrated talk on "Merry England" which promises to be a delightful one. Besides the pictures of England, a series of views of the U. S. S. Monterey, taken from the original negatives made by Taber of San Francisco, at the time of that ship's trial trip, will be given. These views will be of especial interest to the people of Honolulu. The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.

## Public Concert.

The Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, will give a public concert this (Friday) evening at 7:30, at Hawaiian Hotel. Following is the programme:

## PART I.

1. March—"The Chief's Birthday"—Berger  
2. Overture—"Sensational"—Rowland  
3. Finale—"Carmen"—Blitz  
4. Selection—"Rose of Castile"—Blitz

## PART II.

5. Medley—"Popular Airs"—Kappay  
6. Xylophone Solo—"Irene"—Miller  
7. Fantasia—"Coconut Dance"—Herman  
8. Waltz—"Favorite Melodies"—Berger  
"Hawaii Poooi."

England has produced half the coal of the world mined this century.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

An Article on Government as a Moneyed Corporation.

MR. EDITOR:—The recent disturbance in South Carolina furnishes the world with another illustration of the fallacy and absurdity of government control over industries properly belonging to the governed. There the State government, by very questionable methods of political jobbery, succeeded in wresting the liquor industry from its citizens, and had started upon the novel scheme of monopolizing the traffic in spirits, the profits of the business being turned into the State treasury. Of course in this case we discover room for argument on both sides of the question; but the determined opposition the law has met with must impress every right minded person with the fact that it is both unjust and dangerous for a government to attempt to monopolize any industry upon which the governed are dependent for livelihood.

We are very apt to be misled by unauthorized acts of government, and to suppose them proper and authorized; and when we accept unauthorized acts as a basis of proceeding, we are most certain to drift into error. Governments are established solely for the protection of the people. Their departments are organized and managed for the protection of life, property and liberty. The fundamental law of republican forms of government makes the government a protector and not a guardian. It is not for government to assume the functions of the individual and enter pursuits other than those necessary for this protection. What the people can do for themselves it is not necessary for the government to do for them; for it would be useless to form a government to do what could be done before it was formed. Because, perchance, a government can prosecute certain work better than an individual is no reason it should do so; and by so doing it becomes a kind of despotic dictator. If a government affords full and complete protection to life and property, and leaves the people to develop the country and manage their own affairs, it fulfills its office to perfection. A strong government is a necessity; but complex departments necessitating an army of officers, and built upon the erroneous idea that a government is a mammoth organization for business, debases politics, substitutes a greed for office in place of a desire for the welfare of the nation; and this leads to corruption and rottenness, of which we have had, and still have, glaring examples. A condition of this kind must certainly work mischief. I could never approve of a government taking charge of the liquor business, nor, in fact, of anything the people are capable of managing. If this be right, why may the government not run everything? Why not take charge of the railways, all mercantile, mechanical and agricultural pursuits? The tailoring establishments, the bakery and the brewery? From the proceeds, why not build fine hotels where the citizens of the particular Utopia may live and sleep and lounge at ease? Absurd! Why absurd? Simply because these things are beyond the province of government.

The opening up of new sections of country should be left to the people, that they may act as necessity requires. In the United States, the forcing process by government aid and credit, which throws open vast areas that cannot be occupied by calling for and inducing Europe to unload its filthy and lawless population upon the States, leads to the development of socialism—and other "isms" thrice damning. If socialism is a danger, the United States Government must bear the blame in not leaving the law of increase and progress to work out its own natural result. The desire for increase of population and the settling up of the country to a degree beyond that afforded by internal increase, and through natural immigration, has made it necessary to call upon government to do that which was not contemplated by organic law, and which cannot be considered a duty of government. America has invited trouble by indiscriminately throwing open her doors to the world and drawing in the lowest disturbing elements of Europe, and placing the labor in the hands of those unfit to govern a blind goose, much less to give a voice in the government of a great nation. By this process the government has been weakened, and government may grow beyond its strength. Material may be gained which adds to the growth, but injures the stability. When government keeps within the line of duty and protects the people, while they build such avenues of communication, open up such land, and engage in such other enterprises as they may deem proper and required by the natural growth of the country, the wheels will run smoother than when the government assumes the functions of a corporation, engages in all sorts of business, and comes into competition with private enterprise. The question is not what government can do, but what it may do, consistent with the purposes for which it was established.

L. D.

The South Yuba Water Company, of California, possesses a watershed of about 170 square miles about the South Yuba River and furnishes nearly all the quartz mines of Nevada and Placer Counties, for irrigating in the Newcastle fruit district and for municipal purposes in a number of towns and cities.

Four hundred children will be taken from the Marine Ind. glass factory and placed in school. The Marine Insurance Society ordered the employers to discharge all boys and girls under the age of twelve years. This will greatly increase the expense of operating the factories.

Missouri has coal lands that sell for \$5 an acre.

A coal-gas street car motor has been invented in Germany.

## THE COUNCILS IN SESSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

clause, but they were willing it should be kept in the bill.

Mr. Morgan's motion was not seconded, and the Section passed as read.

Section 4 was read and passed.

Section 5 was read and passed.

The title of the Act was then passed. Mr. Emmelhuth called for the ayes and noes on the question of passing the whole bill.

The vote was as follows: Minister King, aye; Minister Smith, aye; Minister Damon, absent; Minister Hatch, absent; Councillor Wilder, aye; Councillor Waterhouse, aye; Councillor Bolte, aye; Councillor Allen, aye.

Councillor Emmelhuth—"I will preface my vote by saying that I am willing to vote all the time for the passage of a good immigration Act, but for this one, I vote no."

Councillor Tenney—"I will preface my vote by saying that this is an Act that will go far towards keeping the Chinese where they belong, and I vote aye."

Councillor Morgan—"As prefaces seem to be in order, I will say that I believe that Japanese and Chinese should be treated alike, and no favors shown the Japanese. I vote no."

D. B. Smith—"While I am in favor of Chinese laborers for agricultural purposes, I do not favor bringing them in for other purposes. I vote no."

Councillor Brown, aye; Councillor Suhr, aye; Councillor Nott, aye; Councillor Mendonca, aye; Councillor Ena, aye.—Ayes, 12. Noes, 3.

Mr. Brown withdrew his vote, and changed it to no. Leaving 11 ayes and 4 noes.

Mr. Ena moved to reconsider.

Carried.

Mr. Emmelhuth said that with the domestic servants clause stricken out he would vote for the bill.

Mr. D. B. Smith said he would vote for the bill under the same circumstances.

The bill was then deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Bolte asked for leave of absence till June 16. Granted.

The Councils then adjourned.

## A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

Officer Logan Breaks a Prisoner's Leg and Arm.

Officer Logan, a native policeman, is liable to get himself into trouble if he continues acting the way he did last evening. He clubbed a man whom he was arresting so hard that he broke his prisoner's leg and arm. The unfortunate man was taken to Queen's Hospital, where he had his fractured members set by Dr. Wood.

The arrested man was named Kamosa. He had been taken into custody on an alleged charge of wife-beating, and was arrested on Queen street near Punchbowl, by Officer Logan. The man, if the stories of several eye-witnesses can be believed, was going peacefully along with another native officer, and Logan, who was on horseback, was following the pair accompanied by the usual crowd that attends any arrest. Logan began flicking a long whip that he carried at the prisoner, telling him to "hurry up." This, Kamosa stood for a time, but at last his patience wore out and he snatched the whip out of Logan's hands. When the officer found his whip was gone he drew his club, and, jumping from his horse, started to club the prisoner. He struck him a severe blow on the arm, which snapped like a pipe-stem. Kamosa then caught hold of Logan's coat with his other hand and slipped and fell to the ground. Logan then struck him again, this time on the leg, which also broke.

Kamosa was then carried to the police station. He told the officers in charge that his leg and arm were broken. He asked to be allowed to go to his home, and was laughed at by the officers. It was proved to their satisfaction at last that the man was not trying to play on their sympathies, and they very kindly allowed him to be taken to the Queen's Hospital.

Logan's story differs, naturally, from the above, which, however, is vouched for by several parties. The policeman said, when asked about the matter, that he did not know whether he had broken the man's limbs or not, and he was vehement in his statement that it was not his fault if he had done so.

"Kamosa dared me to come down from my horse and fight him," said Logan, "and when I refused to do so he grabbed the reins of my horse, and also my whip. When he did this, I struck him on the arm with my club. He slipped and fell, and I think he broke his leg then. After he fell, I got off my horse, and struck him again with my club. I struck him on the leg, but I do not think I broke it then."

This is the third case of police brutality that the authorities will have to investigate. The case of Kamosa seems entirely unjustifiable, as the evidence of several people who were present at the affray is entirely against Logan, the police officer. Kamosa is still at the hospital, and will probably remain there until his arm and leg have healed. Logan is still on duty.

## WOMAN AND A TRADE.

DRESSMAKERS' SCHOOLS AND "MILLINERY INSTITUTES" FOR GIRLS.

Isabella Proctor Gives Her Experience—A Crying Need of the Day—Handicrafts For Poor Girls—Time and Money Thrown Away.

Trade schools for women are one of the crying needs of the day—places where poor girls may learn some handicraft by means of which they may earn a living. So evident is this necessity that not only have a number of practical schools of various trades been started, but a large crop of so-called "institutes" has sprung up like a lot of mushrooms and with no firmer basis. This is the more unfortunate in that to the average young woman who wishes to learn a trade the money for tuition comes with difficulty, and if the expenditure goes for nothing it is a serious matter to her. She naturally expects that if she works diligently the course of lessons will give her a degree of knowledge and practice that will at least fit her to occupy a place among the lowest wage earners of her trade. But it is too often the case that she ends by knowing very little more than she did when she began.

The writer has had experience of two such establishments in New York City. The first was that of a dressmaker. She was a handsome old lady, to whom her pupils were of much less importance than her customers. She cut to measure and taught a "system" which she professed to have invented herself. The system was a good one, but as its invention must have involved a considerable aptitude for mathematics, and the old lady was very ignorant, there is room for doubt as to its authorship. At any rate, she understood it thoroughly, and when she had time she imparted its general principles to some of her pupils. She was so eager to work for customers that she usually kept the girls busy as mere seamstresses. In other words, instead of paying her wages, women she was paid by them. The whole establishment was a scene of chaos, with no method except that by which the garments were cut. No material was ever in the same place twice. Flatirons, the great aid to neat dress-making, were seldom hot when needed, and if hot they were dirty. There was a dearth of pins and a paucity of instruction, and to a young woman lacking the definiteness of home experience, as so many poor and ill educated girls do, the outlook must have been discouraging. There was this much in favor of the place—that there was something tangible to learn if one could only get hold of it. A girl with no previous practice, however, wants something besides general principles—she wants thorough personal instruction, and if she pays for it she ought to have it.

The second establishment was a "millinery institute," one of the many which have been extensively advertised lately. A shop was in connection with the school, and orders were also taken, and the proprietor of the triple alliance spent so much time in the shop and with the order customers that she had almost no leisure to give to her pupils. They were penned up in a small, skylighted back room without ventilation, half of them with nothing to do, while the milliner sat in the store down stairs. Girls eager to learn would remain two and three hours at a time utterly idle because no orders for shop hats, the only work with which the school was supplied, were given them to make—or war. Most of the pupils were poor, and many of them came from out of the city, and their tuition money and car fare were utterly wasted day after day. Occasionally the milliner would tell a girl to take a piece of muslin and practice making a bow, but as she did not tell the girl how to go to work the latter might as well have tried to learn by herself at home for nothing. Each pupil was supposed to bring her own scissors and thimble, but unless she also brought milliner's needles, pinners, thread and pins she soon found herself at a standstill in what little work she was given to do.

The writer was early taught to make and sew on velvet folds—it took perhaps an hour to learn—and being rapid at it always had it to do when she had any work at all. That was almost the only thing she learned during the four or six weeks spent in that crowded and stuffy room where the girls ate their lunch on the worktable heaped with ribbons, velvets and flowers in destructive confusion, and where all the phases of domestic life went on beyond a partition 6 feet high. There were not books enough for the girls' own hats and coats nor sound chairs enough for all to sit upon. All knife plating had to be done by hand because the plaiter was lost or broken long ago, and there was seldom an iron and never a board to press it when it was done. In fact, the mistress of the "institute" fulfilled hardly any portion of her contract except the receiving of the money. She guarantees to find positions for pupils "when competent," but how long would it take a girl to become competent under such lack of instruction?

It is the same with many persistently advertised typewriting and stenography schools. They are mere traps to secure the money of unsuspecting and too often needy persons. When that is obtained, the pupils are welcome to teach each other what they can with the aid of a few dogs' eared books.

Everybody, rich or poor, should learn a trade, but nobody should pay to enter a trade school without first ascertaining all the particulars regarding its introduction and management and if there is any prospect of receiving an adequate amount of teaching for the tuition fee.

ISABELLA PROCTOR.

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The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.



In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

MARCH TERM, 1894.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EHU (k) DECEASED.

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

Luka who owned property died intestate leaving an infant son and a husband Ehu by name. The son inherited the property. The son then died and the father inherited. Then the father Ehu died.

Held, that a half brother of Ehu, or his children by right of representation, inherited equally with Ehu's sisters.

In statutes of descent an ancestor is one from whom the estate is immediately inherited. A father in such statutes is considered to be "of the blood" of his son.

The proviso in the latter part of Sec. 1451 of the Civil Code, excluding from the inheritance those who are not "of the blood" of the ancestor from whom the estate came to the decedent intestate, does not exclude those of the half blood of such ancestor.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C.J.

This is an appeal from a decree of distribution of the Circuit Court First Circuit in Probate, whereby the estate of one D. Ehu who died intestate was awarded to Kea and Laepaa, and the appellants Malie, Lizzie Keaka, Kahalehina and Kalo were excluded from participation in the estate.

The facts necessary to the proper understanding of this case are as follows:

The estate was originally owned by one Luka. She married one Ehu, the decedent, and had a son by him. Luka died leaving her husband Ehu and her infant son. By the statute of descent the son inherited the land. The son died in infancy and by statute Ehu inherited the property. Then Ehu died intestate, leaving Kea and Laepaa 2d, his full sisters by their common parents Keawe (k) and Laepaa 1 (w)—and also the children of Kaikapu, a half brother, whose parents were Laepaa (w) and Makaisonsa, a former husband of Laepaa 1. The children and heirs of Kaikapu are the appellants above named.

The question is whether the children of Kaikapu, the half brother of Ehu, inherit equally with his full sisters.

The statute of descent contains the provisions, Sec. 1454 Civ. Code, that "the kindred of the half blood shall inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree; provided, however, that where the inheritance came to the intestate by descent, devise or gift, of some of his ancestors, all those who are not of the blood of such ancestor, shall be excluded from such inheritance." In the present case the estate came to the decedent intestate Ehu, from his infant son. The son is therefore the "ancestor" of his father. It is well settled by repeated decisions that in statutes of descent the word "ancestor" does not have its popular meaning as the one from whom another descends, but the one from whom an estate is immediately inherited. Prickett v. Parker, 3 Ohio, 385. Brewster v. Benedict, 14 Ohio, 385.

Greenlee v. Davis, 19 Ind. 60. 2 Washburn Real Prop. pp. 414 and 415 (Ed. of 1862). Counsel for contestant urges that it is absurd to call a son the "ancestor" of his father, but the Circuit Judge rightly held that according to the meaning of our statute he must be so considered. We, as above indicated, sustain this view.

The statute allows the kindred of the half blood to inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree, the exception being that those who are not of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came to the decedent are excluded. The parties in this case are the appellants, the full sisters of the decedent Ehu, and the appellants, who are the children of Ehu's half brother.

The son of Ehu being the ancestor from whom the estate came to him, to exclude the appellants they must be not "of the blood" of the son of Ehu. They are of his blood, for their father Kaikapu had the blood of Ehu, they two having the same mother, and, consequently, Kaikapu was "of the blood" of Ehu's son. Kaikapu being in the same degree with Ehu's full sisters (the appellants) his (Kaikapu's) children take their father's share by right of representation.

The statute does not say that to inherit the person must be of the "full blood" of the ancestor. The word "full" is not in this part of the statute and this meaning would be inconsistent with the first part of the statute which allows the half blood to inherit equally with the full blood. There is abundant authority for this position. Washburn in his work on Real Property, 2 Wash. B. P. p. 412, says that "when reference is made in the language of a statute regulating descent to such as are 'of the blood' of the person from whom the estate came a father is accounted to be of the blood of his daughter." Citing Cole v. Batley, 2 Carris Cir. Ct. R. 562. This case so held on the authority of Gardner v. Collins, 2 Peters 58-57. This case (decided by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in 1829) holds in the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Story on a statute of descent identical with ours that "the phrase 'of the blood' in the statute includes the

half blood; that this was the natural meaning of the word standing alone and unexplained by any context; That a half brother or sister is of the blood of the intestate, for each of them has some of the blood of the common parent in his or her veins; a person is with the most strict propriety of language affirmed to be of the blood of another who has any, however small a portion, of the same blood derived from a common ancestor."

Beebe v. Griffing, 14 N. Y. 235, sustains this view. The terms "the blood" of the ancestor in the statute (1 R. St. 753, Sec. 15) include his relations of the half blood.

In Cutter v. Washington, 22 Mo. 265, (1855) it was held, "where the statute excluded all those who were not of the blood of the ancestor, that the words 'of the blood' exclude only those who have none of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, without reference to proportion or quantity."

Upon reason and authority, therefore, we find that Kaikapu the half brother of Ehu was of the blood of Ehu's son from whom the estate came to him and the children of Kaikapu are entitled to one share of the estate with the appellees. The estate must be distributed one third to Kea, one third to Laepaa 2d, and one third to Malie, Lizzie Keaka, Kahalehina and Kalo, the children of Kaikapu, share and share alike.

Decree accordingly. A. S. Hartwell for appellees; J. A. Magoon for appellants. Honolulu, April 19, 1894.

#### HAMAKUA NOTES.

HONOKAA, April 20th.—The Lehua has been the only steamer from Honolulu for the Hamakua Coast this week.

Some light showers have fallen in the cane belt, but toward the woods it has rained heavily, the rainfall at "Camoes" Retreat, Alfonso's farm in Kaao, amounting in five days to 4.45 inches.

The Honokaa plantation is fluming the cane from Captain Ahlborn's field, at the rear of the new Honokaa jail. They can flume cane now during three week's time without fear of a short supply of water.

Up to date five persons have registered at Kukaia, one at Paauilo, and thirty-three at Honokaa. Nothing can be expected when any work is placed in the hands of people who are acknowledged enemies or indifferent to the Government.

The officials of the Government have not yet registered.

It is rumored that Captain of Police William Green will resign at the end of this month. If so, Hamakua will feel sorry, for Captain Green has been very efficient in his official capacity, and it is doubted whether his successor, whenever it will be, will be half as efficient and accommodating as he.

#### QUEER QUESTIONS.

In Which Country Does All the Land Belong to the State?

In China, where only a trifling sum per acre, never altered through centuries, is paid as rent. There is no other tax in that country, and it amounts to but 2s. 6d. per head. The soil in China is so rich that the holdings are generally very small, and it has been estimated that a square mile is capable of supporting 3840 persons. In Chile all mining land is considered as belonging to the State, and can be worked by anybody on payment of an acreage tax, compensation being paid to "owners" only in case of actual property destroyed.

What is the Longest Name Ever Given to an English Child?

One for every letter of the alphabet. Anna Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysses Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus Pepper, daughter of Arthur Pepper, laundryman, and Sarah, his wife, who was born at West Derby, Liverpool, on the 17th of December, 1882.

Which Country Circulates the Smallest Coin as Currency?

Portugal. The Portuguese coin representing three reis is worth 12 100th of a penny. There is no reissable coin. The five millesima coin of Gibraltar is worth about one-eighth of a penny.

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#### Manila Rope,

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

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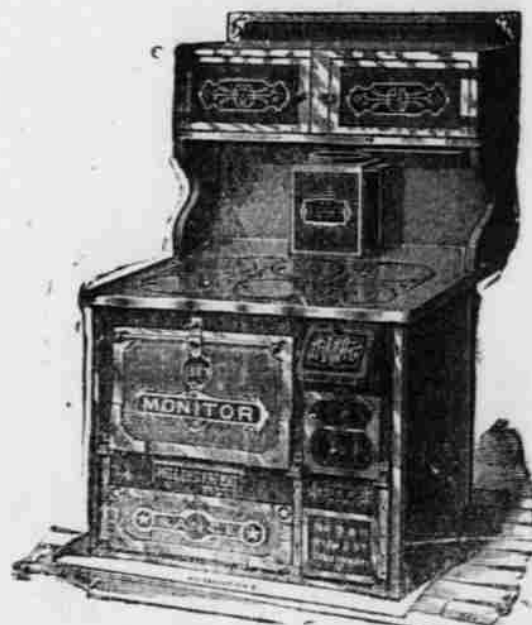
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