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Arrive Honolulu
S. S. "WARRIMOO".....Aug. 31, 1893
S. S. "MIOWERA".....Oct. 2, 1893
S. S. "WARRIMOO".....Nov. 1, 1893
S. S. "MIOWERA".....Dec. 2, 1893
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SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1893.

The restoration of the Queen to the throne Mr. Blount never contemplated by anything he said in his report, and the administration would not favor such a course, even if he did.—*New York Herald.*

DAYBREAK FOR FREE HAWAII.

The importance of the Hawaiian statement made at President Dole's reception yesterday by Land Commissioner Chambers, the new Samoan appointee, is very great. Mr. Chambers is a relative by marriage of ex-United States Minister Blount. He is also close, in a business way, to the Secretary of the Navy, and has had the run of the Federal departments for some months past. Hence the sources of his information about the attitude of the American Government towards the reform cause in these Islands could hardly be improved upon without having the President himself as a personal confidant. Clearly the utmost weight attaches to Mr. Chambers' statement that the restoration of the native dynasty is not a purpose of the United States, and that the only question which the Provisional Government may be recommended to bring to a voting test is annexation, pure and simple, with people of an income of \$1000 or more to do the balloting.

It will not escape notice here that Mr. Chambers' statement accords with much that has come of late from both friendly and unfriendly sources. The Perkins proposal is recent in the public mind. The other day the STAR printed the results of Professor Alexander's canvass of Senators, Congressmen and department chiefs in which the common verdict was that restoration is "unthinkable." Later we published—and repeat to-day—the remarkable confession of the *New York Herald* under the same head. The Democratic and once unfriendly Brooklyn *Eagle*, edited by a man whose nearness to Cleveland is proverbial in New York, has also given signs of repentance in the currency it has begun to give to Annexationist interviews. Of course this means very much; and that the people of the United States have put the proper interpretation upon such events is fairly shown by the recent action of grave commercial bodies like the Rochester Board of Trade and by the enthusiasm created among the crowds at the World's Fair by the clang of welcome which the liberty bell gave to the coming Territory of Hawaii.

Quietly, safely and surely the Hawaiian bark is nearing a calm haven under the protecting headlands of the great republic.

SOURCE OF ROYALIST "NEWS."

We note the jubilant publication, in the *Bulletin* and *Holomua*, of an official, unconfirmed, unauthorized and altogether silly press dispatch, which we reprint as follows:

The navy of the United States has never yet been used to place kings or queens on their thrones, yet, unless the administration Democrats are ill-advised, it is the purpose of President Cleveland that the marines of the United States shall be ordered in certain contingencies to place Queen Liliuokalani upon the throne of the Hawaiian Islands. "Paramount Blount" of Georgia is said to have made the recommendation that the question of restoration shall be submitted to the suffrages of the kanakas, coolies and all the rest, and those who are familiar with Hawaiian matters say that means a restoration of the monarchy.

By those who have noticed that this "straw" comes from the office of the United Press, and who are familiar with the extremities to which that feeble concern has been driven by the refusal of the Associated Press to continue selling it news, the "disclosures" about Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian policy will be read with a smile and commented on with a jest. It is now two months since the relations of the great news association with the small one were sundered and in that time the United Press has been repeatedly caught in sensational inventions. By no other method, with its limited correspondence and wire facilities, has it been able to make a show of journalistic enterprise. Indeed in their desperation the managers of the United Press have gone to unprecedented lengths, as is proved by the exposure in the last coast files of a faked cholera dispatch and a bogus London telegram in regard to the yacht races. Under such circumstances it is natural to find such a printed sequence as this:

NEW YORK, October 18.—The *New York Staats Zeitung*, leading German paper in the United States, has abandoned the United Press and joined the Associated Press for its morning and evening reports. The service to these papers begins to-night.

The *New York Evening Post* has severed all relations with the United Press and joined the Associated Press, beginning the service exclusively to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The *Washington News* prints the following editorial: "The United Press is losing ground constantly, however much it may protest to the contrary. The latest defection in the ranks, or the latest of which we happened to hear, is also very important. It is the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, the oldest daily newspaper in that city, which, together with the junior adjunct, the *Morning Advertiser*, has abandoned the United Press and joined the Associated Press. It has taken this action for a good and sufficient reason, namely, that it was dissatisfied with the United Press news service and preferred the very superior service furnished by the Associated Press. In this it coincided with the thoughts and followed the example of dozens of influential papers all over the country which made the same change recently.

"It has been the policy of the United Press to maintain that secessions from that organization were unimportant in character, and in the East, especially, the Associated Press has no foothold and could get none. With almost all the papers of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Denver and a dozen Western cities abandoning the United Press for the Associated Press, and several leading Chicago papers following suit, the Western press coming over to the Associated Press almost as a unit, and with two New York papers already joining the organization and other very influential papers of the metropolis preparing to do so, it is seen that the days of this particular United Press 'bluff' are about numbered. The United Press at this rate will soon have to be rechristened the 'Disunited Press.'"

But one paper of large influence is left under contract with the United Press, the *New York Sun*, and that journal has come to rely wholly upon its private news bureau for Hawaiian information. It distinctly and unequivocally denies and disproves the truth of the restoration tales which its own association has been bruting about the country.

With its large staff of reporters the Washington agency of the Associated Press is enabled to get and verify the latest and most authentic news, and so what it sends out may usually be relied upon. With the United Press, which has a very limited corps of reporters, the case is different and its manager is forced by his necessities not only to draw upon his own imagination for stories of current interest but to take what is brought him for sale by impoverished penny-a-liners and by tricksters of the Moreno stripe. We have it directly from the capital that Moreno and the United Press people are as thick as thieves. The one brings in what he is pleased to call "news" of the Hawaiian policy of the Government and the other one gives the worthless stuff to the public. Thereupon the gullible Royalists here toss their greasy caps in the air and raise the ecstatic cry of them over "the coming downfall of the P. G." What does it all amount to?

THERE being a plan on foot in Tacoma to organize a steam line to Honolulu, the astute Mr. Spreckels turns up there with a flattering proposal to control it. The STAR must warn its Tacoma friends not to listen to the aged tempter. If Claus Spreckels gets the Tacoma liners into his monopolistic clutch they will be run in such a way as to keep the Island trade for San Francisco and the Oceanic vessels. The Spreckels family have no interests in Tacoma to build up at the expense of the city where they do business and of the steamer line which they support. That should always be borne in mind at the northern seaport, where the proper and natural ally of steamship enterprise in this direction is one of the railroads competing with the Canadian Pacific, rather than a California monopolist who has steamships of his own in trade.

The *Bulletin* counts far too much on the ignorance of its readers when it says that Kalakaua was seated on the Hawaiian throne by American naval forces. History relates that American and British tars landed to quell a riot and protect endangered property and that the election and enthronement of Kalakaua was carried out by the duly constituted legislature. Neither the United States nor Great Britain interfered with the free choice of a ruler.

The curious theorizers who thought the American Government would make war on a friendly country to atone for an alleged indiscretion of its own Minister, will be entertained, we hope, by the interview with Mr. Blount's nephew.

MORENO presses the button and the Washington agent of the United Press does the rest. Then Hawaiian Royalists move over into a fool's paradise.

NAVAL VIEW OF ANNEXATION.

A Significant Interview in a Leading Democratic Paper.

Several important conferences have been held during the past week between the President, Secretary of State Gresham and ex-Minister Blount upon the situation in Hawaii. The result of the conferences is unknown and the action of our Government is awaited with great anxiety in official circles here. Among naval men, especially, the future policy of the Government in regard to the Sandwich Islands and Samoa is considered of the gravest moment. A distinguished officer of the service who has but recently returned from a cruise in the Pacific, in speaking to me on the subject, said:

"Now that the Hawaiian question is likely to again come before the United States Government, and this time in such a shape that a definite policy for the future must be outlined, it would seem more than a passing interest should be cultivated in the Samoan question."

"The underlying principle in both these questions is quite alike, and the policy laid down for our control in the one case must be held to apply with equal force to the other. If Hawaii is regarded as an outlying and necessary part of the United States territory, necessary for our national safety in case of war with a foreign power, necessary for the natural extension of our borders even in times of peace, just that much of the argument applies to Samoa as looks to the future extension of our national influence into the waters of the Pacific ocean. So far in the history of the United States we have insisted upon the observance of national insularity and have been content to be regarded as a nation only by reason of the immense population which is steadily rising into the millions and will ere many decades overreach the present boundaries of the continent and show a disposition to spread out in all directions, but especially toward the setting sun. It will not do for this great and growing nation to content itself with the fact that by reason of our enormous development of wealth and strength we are to be exempt from the inevitable influence which all great nations must possess in the world, whether they desire it or not; the fact remains that by reason of our very prosperity we are bound to assume one of the most commanding positions of any civilized nation, and it will behoove our statesmen to recognize that fact in time and prepare for its operation by a wise forelook into the future and take such precautions as must of necessity be taken some time, and never with more safety than at the present moment. America can no more remain quiescent in the politics of the world than a wealthy man in a neighborhood can remain indifferent and unrecognized in the affairs of the neighborhood into which he may chance to move. A nod from America to day, whether in finance, politics or commerce, sets the whole world wagging, and when we see fit, as we shall some day, to exert our national influence in the direction of leading the rest of creation in territorial extension, we must be prepared to secure all the advantages belonging to us by a wise and far-seeing policy of present acquisition, for further use. The United States then must of necessity see to it that Hawaii and Samoa do not pass under any flag to the detriment of our growth, and the times are ripe for a fixed and firm line of policy such as will impress the world with the idea that we are preparing for the future. Protect or annex Hawaii, protect Samoa, say to Germany that all such intrigues as have been operating in the past for the possession of Samoa must come to an end, and it is certain that peace and good government will speedily obtain, and Samoa feel that its future is identified with that of her great brother, as her people are fond of calling the United States.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Count Tolstoi has nine children, and leads the life of a tiller of the soil on his estate in Russia. The estate of the late Edwin Booth is valued at \$605,000, and the greater part of it is left to his only daughter, Edwina Booth Grossman. When Queen Elizabeth of Austria entered Paris in 1751 she dragged after her a train seventy feet in length. It was borne by thirty-five pages. Hoyt Sherman, one of the surviving brothers of the late General Sherman, is Chairman of the Independent Citizens' movement at Salt Lake City. John Hanson Craig, who took a \$1,000 premium at Barnum's Baby Show in 1858, is living in Danville, Ind., in as comfortable a weigh as is possible for a 900 pound man. Ballard Smith, who until August, 1892, was the ruling genius of the *New York World*, will make his permanent home in England. He married an English girl of large fortune. Justice Field began his thirty first year of service on the Supreme Bench the term which commenced on the 1st inst. This record has been surpassed but once in the history of the court and equaled but four times. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes is the whole name of the sweet young lady known as Princess May of Teck, the bride of the Duke of York, and in time she may be the Queen of England. Mr. VanAllen, our \$50,000 Ambassador to Italy, has three children. They have not been in America for seven years, and are now being educated in England, that they may be exclusively English in their ideas and associations. Charles Francis Adams is about to transfer his lares and penates from Quincy, Mass., to Lincoln. The original Adams homestead in Quincy, the birthplace of the second President of that name, is occupied now by an Italian family, which has made of the garret a chicken roost! John Hooker has resigned the position of Reporter of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, which he has held for thirty-six years. During that time he has served under the administration of seven Chief Justices and fifteen Associate Judges. Isabella Beecher Hooker, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, is Mr. Hooker's wife. Frank T. Starr writes to the *New York Sun*: "I see a great deal in the newspapers about little Esther Cleveland being the first baby ever born in the White House. How about James Appleton Pierce, son of Franklin and Jane Means Appleton Pierce, born in the White House, Washington, April 12, 1853, died March 4, 1854?"

NAPOLEON'S SUCCESSORS.

The Two Zulu Princes Now in Exile at St. Helena.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the Frenchman whose interesting career was brought to an end by the English at the battle of Waterloo, has two royal successors on the island of St. Helena, where he was exiled and died.

They are Dinizul, the son and heir of Cetewayo, the Zulu king, and Undabuko, brother of the same monarch. Both are victims of British arrogance and disregard of the interests of other nations, and their treatment has been decidedly more unjust and overbearing than that of the distinguished Corsican, says the *New York World*.

The Zulus are the finest race in Africa, which is not very high praise to bestow on a nation. Rider Haggard has made us familiar with their moral and combative qualities in his more or less reliable works. Under insidious British influence, however, they began some years ago to give up their fighting habits and grew agricultural. They were encouraged to cross the boundary into the British colonies of Natal and work for the British, and to resist the encroachments of the Boers of the Transvaal. In 1877, when a war broke out between the Boers and the Zulus, the British profited by the occasion to annex the Transvaal. A war with the Zulus followed. The English were defeated at first, but Sir Garnet Wolseley crushed the Zulus at Ulundi. The English then reorganized the Government of Zululand in such a way that there was incessant internal disturbance. Cetewayo visited London, where he was received everywhere in society, his frank and genial manners and his interesting ways at table making him a universal favorite.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

It was finally determined by the English government to restore Cetewayo to his throne. Shortly after his restoration a chief named Zibebu led an insurrection against him, attacked him and wounded him in the night time and killed many of his followers. Cetewayo's people, the Usutus, formed an alliance with the Boers and defeated Zibebu. Cetewayo died soon afterwards from the effects of his wounds.

After much disturbance Zululand was made a British colony. Zibebu then invaded the portion of the country reserved to the Usutus. The latter, feeling that they had been unfairly treated by their alleged British protectors, rose and were suppressed. Undabuko and his ward and nephew were exiled to St. Helena for ten years for taking part in an armed rebellion.

Both are stout, well-grown men, and show high birth and breeding in their manners. European civilization has begun to affect them. Already they have given up the native costume of feathers round the waist for one of trousers, coat and tall hat.

The climate of St. Helena obliges them to wear a blanket or some heavy covering much of the time. The change from the fierce, dry climate of South Africa to one where the air is always full of moisture and the temperature ranges from fifty seven to seventy five degrees, has been very disagreeable for the Zulu princes. It is doubtful whether they will ever leave their island prison alive. If they die their fate will be still more similar to that of Napoleon. They are very cleanly in their habits, but live by preference in the smallest and dingiest rooms of the house allowed them.

MEN AND WOMEN.

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BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, Oct. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular business meeting of the Board of Health held in its office on the above date, section 20 of the Quarantine Regulations adopted March 18, 1891, was amended so that said section 20 shall read, as follows:

"20. Vessels arriving from an Asiatic port, or from any port reported to be infected with cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever, plague or any other disease deemed by the Board of Health to be dangerous to the public health, or vessels carrying passengers, whether steamers or sailing vessels, if under fourteen days from the last foreign port of call, shall not enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands until permission is granted by the port physician, or a duly accredited officer of the Board of Health. Such vessels if refused entry shall be anchored in quarantine at such places as may be chosen by the pilot, under direction of the Port Physician, and remain at such anchorage until changed or admitted into port by the Board of Health.

"Provided however, that in the case of a sailing vessel arriving under fourteen days from the last foreign port of call, and not having any such dangerous disease on board, the pilot may bring her into port and anchor her; but no person shall be allowed to land from such vessel until permission is granted by the port physician."

WILLIAM O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

By Authority.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given that all Foreign Mails despatched during the month of November, 1893, will be closed TWO HOURS prior to the departure of steamers, to admit of the preparation of statistics for the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, in accordance with Act XXII of the Postal Union Detailed Regulations.

J. M. OAT, Postmaster-General.

SALE OF LEASE OF THE REMNANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT LANDS OF PUEPEA AND KOKOIKI, KOHALA, HAWAII.

On WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at Public Auction the lease of the remnants of the Government Lands of Puepea and Kokoiiki, Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 399 acres, a little more or less.

Terms:—Lease for 10 years. Upset price:—\$75 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct 24, 1893. 180-31.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT RATEPAYERS.

ALL PERSONS IN ARREARS FOR Water Rates are hereby notified that all Delinquent Water Rates remaining unpaid after the 31st day of October, will be suspended without further notice.

Per Order ANDREW BROWN, Superintendent Honolulu Water Works, 173-131.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior until WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Yellow Metal, Coppering Nails, Felt, and other material for new wharves, Honolulu. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office Sept. 23rd, 1893. 153-1m.

HAWAIIAN POSTAGE SERVICE.

Designs for a new issue of one, two, five, ten and twenty-five cent postage stamps will be received at this office on or before November 1st, 1893, at noon.

The designs accepted will be paid for at the rate of ten dollars each, and when more than one applicant has the same design, priority of receipt and style of execution will determine the selection.

JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster-General. 174-121.

New Advertisements.

Chr. Herskind & J. McMeekin.

PIANO TUNERS & TEACHERS.

Penhalow House. Beretania St.

Mutual Telephone 614.

Lessons given on Piano for Beginners and Practical Players.

Tuning orders will be promptly attended to. 173-1m.

Lands and Houses.

are profitable having.

My business is to sell land to you or for you; to rent houses for you or to you, anywhere on the Islands.

I make a business of helping you to make most money at least trouble out of what you have. If you want more I'll get it.

Collecting Rents; here I can save you a peck of trouble.

Write or call for particulars.

T. W. HOBSON, Real Estate, Investment & Rent Bureau, HONOLULU.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Kilauea Cylorama Co. will be held at the office of Levers & Cooke on FRIDAY, October 27th, at 2 P. M.

171-131 T. W. HOBSON, Treasurer.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Paia Plantation will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke on MONDAY, October 30th, at 11 A. M.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Haiku Sugar Co. will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke on MONDAY, October 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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New Advertisements.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Announcement of New Goods,

FOR

N. S. SACHS,

Of the Popular Millinery House,

520 FORT STREET,

HONOLULU.

BENSON SMITH & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes

SOLD IN 1892.

Excels any Toilet Soap on the Market.

BENSON SMITH & CO.,

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER S S AUSTRALIA

Full and Complete Assortment of Woolens, Comprising Worsted Cassimere and Tweeds.

Business Suits to Order From \$20 up.

Business Pants to Order From \$5 up.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON,

Corner Fort & Hotel Sts.

The Hawaiian News Co. L'd

STATIONERS,

News and Music Dealers,

25 AND 27 MERCHANT STREET, KEEP ON HAND

A Superior Assortment of Goods—Blank Books, all kinds; Memorandum Books, in great variety

PIANOS, GUITARS, MANDOLINS,

Sheet Music—Subscriptions Received for any Periodical Published.

AGENTS FOR

Klinkner's Red Rubber Stamp and Yost Type Writer.

General Advertisements.

General Advertisements.

THE HAWAIIAN

Safe Deposit and Investment COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS

ought to have boxes in the Safe Deposit: PLANTERS—to keep securely their contracts, MECHANICS—to keep their valuable papers, may be safely kept.

CLERGYMEN—to preserve their sermons.

LAWYERS—to keep just where the deeds in their possession are.

DOCTORS—that their valuables may be secure while away at night.

SAILORS—that their evidences of property may not be exposed to "a watery grave."

MERCHANTS—to have in a safe and convenient place their notes, insurance policies and valuable documents.

YOUNG LADIES—to preserve their love letters.

WIDOWS—that they may not be anxious about the loss of their securities.

SCHOOL TEACHERS—to have their trunks their surplus earnings.

EDITORS—to keep for future use some of their editorials.

YOUNG MEN—as an inducement to save something to put into their boxes.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES—to preserve and securely keep against loss by fire and burglars the archives of their governments.

We have boxes of various sizes and prices to accommodate persons of large and small means—and at reasonable rates.

A BLACK SPARTACUS.

GEN. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, HAY-TI'S WARRIOR-SLAVE AND LEADER.

The Negro Uprising Contemporaneous With the Revolution in France Found Him in a Cabin—Genius and Character Made Him Master of Santo Domingo.

(Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association. Book rights reserved.)



same mighty problem confronted him—to still the mad passions of the excited people and bring social order out of anarchy. Yet Napoleon, prince of the whites, murdered Toussaint, prince of the blacks.

The revolution in France extended in all its fierceness to the French colony in Santo Domingo. The white planters arose against the king and preached the liberty of man. The mulattoes imitated them, and the black slaves demanded admittance to the brotherhood of equality. Toussaint was a black slave 50 years old, living in a cabin with a wife and children, a confidential family servant. He could read, and spent his leisure studying the lives of great commanders and political leaders.

When the mulattoes and blacks organized in 1790 to enforce their interpretation of the great doctrine of equality, Toussaint held aloof, conning his Bible, Caesar's "Commentaries," and the military memoirs of Europe. The blacks arose in 1791 and turned the island into a roaring furnace paved with the charred bones of their former masters. Toussaint secreted the family of his master until the holocaust was ended, then conveyed them with a cargo of riches to safety beyond the sea. The chains of slavery having of themselves dropped from his black limbs, he hearkened at last to the oft-ignored cry of his people and marched to their camps.

The humanity of Toussaint in the care of his master was not exceptional. It was his nature, and it placed him under the suspicion of the three chiefs who headed the negroes—Basson, Francois and Jeannot, who were equally unscrupulous and cruel in their war on the whites. The black populace, however, appreciated Toussaint's abilities and character. Though the chiefs at first humbled him by a subordinate appointment (owing for the moment to his personal popularity soon made him a brigadier general, one of three in the negro army, Napoleon was at that time coquetting with Republicans, Royalists and Moderates in Paris, waiting for his star to turn. It turned the day he opened the gates of the directory upon the Paris mob. Toussaint's turned the day he struck the daggers of a mob of blacks from the breasts of a hundred whites doomed to massacre.

The directory sent commissioners to Santo Domingo to regulate its affairs. Word reached the blacks that the commissioners were peaceable, and they sent negro emissaries to the council to talk about peace. "They were captured as emissaries of 'revolted negroes,'" "guilty men and unpatriotic," to whom "justice would be meted out," and were ordered to withdraw from the assembly. The bearers of the olive branch returned to the negro camp where all the army and the civilians hopefully awaited the response to their appeal. Their news was brief. The sigh for peace was changed to blasting breath of war. The same old cry, "Death to the whites!" rang from the lips of the mob, and Basson, the fiery and vindictive black who ruled the army, ordered 100 white prisoners slaughtered in the inclosure of the camp. But there were a cool head and a strong heart in that throng of outraged and ferocious savages. Toussaint pressed his way to his chief, spoke a few calm, firm words, and the fiendish order was recalled.

That deed, with others which followed, bore the name of the Black Spartacus, the French ears. Throughout all the bloody era of uprisings and insurrections the negroes had kept their loyalty to the king. To disarm that devotion the revolutionary assembly of France made the negroes the political equals of the whites, at which the white colonists rebelled, and the mulattoes



joined them as against the blacks. To crown all, Louis XVI was beheaded, and the insurgent slaves went to the side of Spain, which had a footing on the island. Toussaint had passed his apprenticeship in war. He had earned a general's spurs on the field. The Spaniards re-enforced his hand by a division of soldiers, and with the combined force he invaded French territory.

In his first campaign Toussaint laid an ambush and drew into it the opposing commander, General Brancourt, in person. "Write," said the black Spartacus, handing a pen to Brancourt, who was brought before him in bonds, "write, and command your forces to yield." The captive general wrote, leaving it to the discretion of his second in command, Pacot, to fight or yield. "No, no!" roared Toussaint, tearing up the paper. "I must have from you an express order to Pacot to lay down his arms." The order was sent, and the blacks entered the French stronghold of Dondon victors. Other posts fell as the reward of Toussaint's strategy, and finally Marmelade, the key to the French section, was carried after a day's battle.

These military achievements, which were really remarkable in a man reared as a slave until middle life, were crowned by an act of self-sacrificing loyalty and patriotism. Spain was growing in power on one hand, England appeared with armed ships and battalions and seized Port au Prince, the mulattoes and negroes together dominated the richer portions where French power had been reduced to a strip of the

northern cape, and all were contending for supremacy. France was the weaker, clinging by only a thread, a general with a handful of Europeans perched up in the fortress of Port au Paix, living on six ounces of bread daily and without ammunition or clothing.

Toussaint was a king in the domain he had conquered. The blacks loved and obeyed him, the mulattoes feared him, and the French and English respected him. The Spaniards, who were his allies, knew him best and respected him most of all. The French as a last resort had proclaimed universal liberty on the island. Spain and England sought conquests only to re-enslave, and the prior right of France was strengthened by her new passion for freedom. Though he distrusted republicans, Toussaint would look to manifest destiny. French domination might mean the complete emancipation of the blacks; Spanish or English promised nothing. His family was secretly conveyed to a safe retreat on the mountainous coast, his camps were put in order, his military lines strengthened, and one day without warning he proclaimed universal liberty and ran up the French flag above the Spanish wherever his arm held sway.

The change of fealty took place in May, 1794. In the February previous the French assembly had decreed Hayti an integral part of France and proclaimed freedom to the negroes. It depended on Toussaint to give force to the decree. Then it was that he added to his name the word Overture, the "opening." With savage impetus he cut an opening in the ranks of his enemies and made a way for his people. With his accession the cause of France looked up. The mulattoes stormed and carried an English fortified post, making booty of 20,000 pounds of powder. Laveaux hadn't a grain in his fortress at Port au Paix and received 8,000 pounds of the capture. Toussaint fell upon his old comrades, the Spaniards, and captured all their posts, then turned upon



"I WOULD HAVE TAKEN YOURS," the English. Several towns succumbed to him, and he laid siege to St. Marc, the English stronghold.

During the siege he was disabled, and treachery in his own camp compelled him to retire. In the mountain fastnesses of the center of the island he gathered his forces and waited for his wound to heal. Then at the head of 5,000 men he carried the English port of San Miguel by storm. Those victories set free the French army under Laveaux, and the mulattoes, blacks and Europeans joined hands. In the successes that followed Toussaint L'Ouverture was the inspiring head.

He left his stronghold Dec. 31 and in four days captured St. English positions. One precipitous height descended with small arms and three cannon was carried by sheer force of physical daring. Unfortunately his enemies outnumbered him, and venturing too far he was surrounded by the mulatto adherents of Spain. He cut his way out and once more returned to his mountains. Under his training the slaves had now become soldiers. They believed in Toussaint as a general and a leader. His appearance and his energy made him a demigod. In one expedition he traveled with relays of horses 150 miles without stopping, and after two hours' sleep was as hale as for battle.

In 1795 the Spanish ceded their claims to France and abandoned the island. Their mulatto adherents, joined with other malcontents, revolted against Laveaux and put him in prison. With 10,000 blacks Toussaint rushed down the mountains, suppressed the revolt and liberated the French commander. Laveaux called his deliverer "The Black Spartacus" and said that the French colors were kept flying in Santo Domingo by "an old negro who seemed to bear a commission from heaven." He appointed Toussaint his lieutenant and second in command, and soon afterward the directory created him deputy governor general and commander in chief. He raised new armies, drove the English from the island, rebuilt towns, fostered agriculture and manufactures, and when Napoleon returned from his eastern campaigns to become first consul Toussaint styled himself the "Napoleon of Santo Domingo."

Napoleon sent him a new commission of commander in chief, and for four years encouraged his absolute reign. But in 1808, in order to rid his armies of troops devoted to his rival Moreau, Napoleon sent General Le Clerc with a force to subdue Santo Domingo. Toussaint looked upon the step as a blow to re-enslave the negroes, and for a long time refused to submit. Meantime blacks and mulattoes arose and slaughtered the white colonists and the French. Toussaint refused to treat with Le Clerc until the French re-embarked, but his colleagues were less heroic, and at last his two chief commanders laid down their arms. Even then Le Clerc feared the old negro.

Toussaint agreed to an interview, and they met on neutral ground. Le Clerc was surrounded by a bodyguard of 400 horsemen with drawn sabers. Toussaint entered the square alone. During a peace talk, in which Toussaint declared that he was powerful enough to burn and ravage and could sell his life dearly, Le Clerc looked upon the strange character before him in amazement. "Where would you have got arms to carry on the war?" he inquired after an understanding was reached. "I would have taken yours," was the reply. Le Clerc afterward admitted that Toussaint, who had reached the age of 60, and sent him to France in irons. He was imprisoned in a castle in the Jura mountains by Napoleon's order, where he died mysteriously in April, 1803. The negroes in revenge drove the French from the island, never to return as masters. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Wise and Frugal.
"How much do you charge for a beer?" asked the stranger as he stepped briskly up to the bar.

"Five cents."
"And for some of the lunch on that table?"
"Nothin'."
"Well, I'll take some of the lunch. I don't believe a man ought to drink beer at noon anyhow."—Chicago Record.

Out In St. Louis.
"How did you happen to go to Europe?" asked one man of another on Broadway near Chestnut yesterday afternoon.

"Oh, I just took a notion to go," said the man addressed.

"Well," said the other, "I suppose you took an ocean, to go to Europe. There is no other way."

And that's why they no longer speak to each other.—St. Louis Republic.

Too Slow.
Miss Twilling—"That's such a pretty suit you have on, Mr. Calloway."
Calloway—"Almost fine enough to be married in, isn't it?"

Miss Twilling—"Yes. But it won't be if you wait much longer."—Detroit Free Press.

What's In a Name?
Visitor—"Sorry to find you here, old chap. Badly hurt?"

Patient—"Yes, I am afraid I am. I heard the doctor say I was a 'beautiful case.'"—Puck.

General Advertisements.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HONOLULU, H. I.

A FULL LINE

— OF —

GROCERIES

Always on Hand.

FRESH GOODS

Per Every Steamer and Sail.

SPECIALTIES!

Cheese, Lard, Hams, Butter,
Codfish, Milk, Onions,
Crackers, Potatoes, Salmon,
Macaroni, Corn Meal,
Pickled Skipjack, Alvicore,
Herrings,
Flour, Grain and Beans.

AND ALL KINDS OF

Leather and Nails for Shoemakers.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS,

AGENTS

Honolulu Soap Works Co

PURE

Laundry Soap

42, 56 and 63 bars to case—

One Hundred Pounds.

HIGHEST

PRICE

PAID

FOR

TALLOW!

Hawaiian Fertilizing Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of

Organic and Chemical Manures,

The Only Factory of the Kind in the Country, and are Prepared to Furnish Fertilizers in Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

Complete High Grade Fertilizers

MADE TO ORDER.

Rotted Stable Manures,

Pure Raw Bone Meal,

Sulphate and Muriate Potash,

Nitrate of Soda,

Ground Coral Lime Stone,

Laysan Island Phosphate, Land Plaster, Fish

Guano, etc., etc., always on hand.

Send a SAMPLE ORDER and try our goods.

A. F. COOKE,

Manager and Proprietor Hawaiian Fertilizing Co

W. AHANA.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 50 Merchant Street, Honolulu.

Fine suits from \$14 up. Linen and Crepe suits, \$6.50 up.

ALL SUITS GUARANTEED TO

FIT AND IN THE LATEST

STYLE

CLOTHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

44 2d

General Advertisements

WHY
YOU
WANT
THE
"STAR!"

NEWSPAPER IS A NECESSITY to every person in the community—man, woman or child—who is able to read and who desires to keep in touch with the spirit of this progressive age and wishes to be posted as to events of interest which are continually happening at home and abroad, on land and sea."

The STAR is a new paper and has introduced Californian methods of journalism into Hawaii, where, before its advent, the Massachusetts newspaper traditions of 1824 held sway. It has three prime objects:

To support the cause of Annexation of Hawaii to the United States and assist all other movements, political, social or religious, which are of benefit to these Islands and their people.

To print all the news of its parish without fear or favor, telling what goes on with freshness and accuracy, suppressing nothing which the public has the right to know.

To make itself indispensable to the family circle by a wise selection of miscellaneous reading matter.

As a commentator the STAR has never been accused of unworthy motives.

As a reporter the STAR has left no field of local interest ungleamed.

As a friend of good government the STAR has been instant in service and quick to reach results.

As an advertising medium the STAR, from the week of its birth, has been able to reach the best classes of people on all the Islands.

Compare the daily table of contents with that of any other evening journal in Honolulu—

The "STAR" Is

50 Cents

A Month

In Advance.

General Advertisements.

HARDWARE, Builders and General,

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

Plantations Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demands.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts.

CULTIVATORS' CANE KNIVES.

Agricultural Implements,

Pies, Shovels, 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.

Blakes' Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils, in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

General Merchandise,

it is not possible to list everything we have; if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.

HENRY DAVIS & Co.,

52 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

GROGERS AND PROVISION DEALERS!

Purveyors to the United States Navy and Provisioners of War Vessels.

FAMILY GROCERIES. TABLE LUXURIES. ICE HOUSE DELICACIES

Coffee Roasters and Tea Dealers.

Island Produce a Specialty

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are Agents and First Handlers of Maui Potatoes,

AND SELL AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

P. O. Box 505.

Both Telephones Number 130.

For the Volcano!

Nature's Grandest Wonder.

The Popular and Scenic Route

— IS BY THE —

Wilder's Steamship Company's

AI STEAMER KINAU,

Fitted with Electric Light, Electric Bells, Courteous and Attentive Service

VIA HILO:

The Kinau Leaves Honolulu Every 10 Days,

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

Arriving at Hilo Thursday and Sunday Mornings

From Hilo to the Volcano—30 Miles,

Passengers are Conveyed in Carriages,

Over a SPLENDID MACADAMIZED ROAD, running most of the way through a Dense Tropical Forest—a ride alone worth the trip.

ABSENT FROM HONOLULU 7 DAYS!

— TICKETS —

Including All Expenses,

For the Round Trip, :: Fifty Dollars.

For Further Information, CALL AT THE OFFICE, Corner Fort and Queen Streets.

SOME ODD STORIES.

INTERESTING TALES OF ADVENTURE
ON SEA AND LAND.

The Search For the Man Eating Tree of Ceylon and Its Fatal Termination—The Deadly Valley and Its Mystery—An English Army Officer's Story.

(Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.)

"It was something more than the love of sport and adventure that took me back to Ceylon for a second visit," said Major Carter of her majesty's service. "I had resolved to solve the mystery of Lieutenant Gordon's most unaccountable disappearance on that wild island five years before Gordon was a fine fellow, young, daring and enthusiastic, with a promising future before him, and the uncertainty of his fate preyed upon my mind."

"I had often heard weird stories of the man killing tree of Ceylon, but I did not believe there was the least foundation for them. To my mind the story was a myth, for I had found a man might rest in security beneath the so-called deadly upas, and yet the story of the upas was never so improbable as that of the fiendish tree said to live on flesh and blood."

"Lieutenant Gordon had shared my skepticism to a certain extent, and yet he was inclined to search for the demon tree



IN THE DEADLY MESHES.

In dark depths of the wildest jungles. He had a daring and dangerous way of rambling far into the forests, his only companions being a native guide and a dark-skinned servant. More than once I told him he would probably get a meal for a tiger or some other wild animal, but he only laughed at my fears.

"One night he did not return. The guide and the servant came back, both frightened nearly to death, and they told a story that aroused our party to a high pitch of excitement. They declared Lieutenant Gordon had fallen a victim to the man eating tree, saying it was near mid-afternoon when they came to the mouth of a deep and dark valley, into which the venturesome young man insisted on penetrating. At the mouth of the valley the natives found a small stone idol, before which were scattered human skulls and bones. This served to warn them against entering the forbidding place, and they refused to accompany the lieutenant."

"Gordon was not daunted, and he bade them await his return, after which he boldly went down into the gloom of the place, leaving the natives quivering and protesting themselves before the idol."

"In about 20 minutes the guide and the servant heard a terrible shriek of fear and agony that came up from the mysterious and dismal valley. The cry was that of a human being in the greatest agony, and so frightened were the natives that they instantly took to their heels and fled from the spot."

"We rebuked them for their cowardice, and all of us believed Gordon had been attacked by a wild animal or a serpent. We even entertained hope that he might put in an appearance, but the night passed and morning came without any sign of him. Then nearly the entire party set out to find the dismal valley and solve the mystery of our comrade's fate."

"The guide was very reluctant about leading us, but we forced him to do so. For hours we tramped about in the jungle without finding the valley, and the guide finally declared he did not know how to lead us to it. This made us very angry, and we nearly scolded the fellow to death, asserting we would flay him alive if he did not take us to the place. He started on again, and we followed, but night found us unprepared for our pains. In returning to the camp, both the guide and Gordon's servant slipped away and disappeared in the forest, and neither was seen afterward."

"This mysterious affair threw a damper on our spirits, and the hunt was far from a success. The most of the party were inclined to believe the lieutenant had been murdered by the two natives, and I thought it not improbable."

"During the five years that elapsed before I again visited Ceylon, I often thought of Jack Gordon and longed to know the truth concerning his fate. When I found myself once more in the vicinity of our former adventures, I resolved to search for the fatal valley. I was accompanied by a friend and a man with plenty of courage, agreed to accompany me, poor fellow! I was glad to have a white man as a companion, although I protested against taking him, for the elephant shooting, but he professed some faith in the story of the man eating tree and expressed a desire to look upon the monster of the vegetable kingdom."

"Taking our servants along, we made a party of four, although we knew we could not depend on the blackskins in case of emergency. It was near midday of our first and final search that we came to the mouth of a valley that seemed to me like the one described by the native guide and Gordon's servant. All at once both our dusky aids flung themselves face downward on the ground and began chanting something in the most doleful tones, and then we saw they were bowed before a hideous stone image, around which were scattered bones and human skulls."

"We have found the fatal valley!" I cried.

"It was useless to attempt to persuade the blackskins to accompany us into the gloom of the place, and they entreated us not to go there, saying we would never come forth if we ventured. Telling them to await our return and looking to make sure our weapons were ready for instant use, we entered the valley."

"A deep gloom hung over the place, which was disturbed by no sound save our footfalls, and they did not seem to make an echo. As we moved slowly onward a feeling of horror gradually and surely crept over me, although I tried to throw it off. It seemed that there was something uncanny about the valley—something weird and deadly. I looked at the captain and saw his face was pale, although his jaws were set and determination was written on his features."

"To a short time we came to a wall of barren stone. A cry broke from my lips, and stooping I picked up a rusty rifle that lay at the foot of the wall. After a minute examination I asserted:

"This was Lieutenant Gordon's gun. His initials are carved on the stock."

"My voice sounded hollow and strange. I looked up at the rugged wall and made a motion to ascend. Captain Starbuck nodded, and we were soon climbing side by side."

"As we mounted upward a singular sound came to our ears. It was a sort of swishing or hissing, like the sound of a strong wind in rank reeds, and yet unlike it. This grew more distinct as we neared the top of the wall, and there was something blood chilling in the sound."

"The top was soon reached, and we looked over into a circular basin, in the very center of which rose a tree that was of a vivid green hue from its roots to its highest point. And such a tree! There were no leaves upon it, and its bare branches were round and supple, like so many serpents. From its body to its upper limit the tree was in motion. The slender limbs were whipping and cutting through the air like things of life, making the hissing sound we heard."

"A cry of amazement broke from Starbuck's lips. In an instant the tree was still, and every branch pointed straight at us. At that moment I lost my footing and slipped back a inch falling below the level of the wall's highest point. I felt something knock my hat from my head, and then I heard a terrible shriek from my companion. My horrified eyes beheld a hundred twisting, twisting things encircle him and snatch him from view in a twinkling. For a moment others played and squirmed over the wall as if feeling for me, and then they vanished."

"A short time I clung there, paralyzed with such horror as never possessed me before, and then I drew myself up to the top of the wall again. I can never forget the horrible sight that greeted my eyes. Captain Starbuck was in the grasp of that demon tree, the limbs of which were twisted about him like serpents. Some had twisted themselves about his neck, and I saw he was already dead, having been strangled. And over the body the snake arms of the accursed tree fought and squirmed."

"Sick and fainting with terror, I slid down to the foot of the wall and ran from that infernal spot as fast as my legs could carry me. I did not stop when I reached the mouth of the deadly valley, and the two natives, reaching the truth on my face, kept me company."

"When I told the story at camp, it was received with mingled doubt and credulity. Some of the men could not bring themselves to believe such a thing possible, while others, knowing me better, did not doubt my word."

"We spent three days searching for that valley, and, singular as it may seem, it could not be found again. I do not know that it has been found to this day. But were I able to go direct to it," concluded Major Carter, "the wealth of England would not tempt me into its horrid confines!"

A Shark's Mistake.

We had on board the brig Emma Luce a full blooded native of the South Sea Islands whom we called Kailua, which is the name of the place where he belonged. Kailua was on his way back home after a visit to civilization, and he was very happy. He was a supple, sinewy fellow, with a restless eye and a hand that could move with the swiftness of a flash. He had picked up a certain amount of broken English, and he was very proud of his accomplishment."

For some days a huge shark had been following us, and the superstitious sailors declared it was an omen of evil. They reiterated time after time that some calamity was bound to befall us. Finally we were becalmed beneath a brazen sky and in the midst of a vast, glassy ocean. Still the shark played about us, his back fin cutting the surface of the water here and there.

"It's a sure sign of death," soberly declared one old tar.

Kailua heard the words and nodded. "Somebody got go," he said. "Kailua go."

We did not fathom the meaning of his words, until he had swiftly stripped off his clothes and plunged over the rail headlong into the sea. Everybody rushed to the side and yelled at him to come back, for he was swimming swiftly from the brig, something gripped in his teeth. He paid not the least attention to our cries."

It was not long before the man eater sighted the swimmer, and we saw the sharp fin cutting through the water like a streak. A feeling of unutterable horror seized every one of us, and we watched for the consummation of the tragedy."

The South Sea Islanders are the most expert swimmers, but all at once Kailua seemed to become confused or frightened, for he began to splash and flounder about in the most awkward manner. The shark must have felt sure of his feat. Just as we expected to see the man eater grasp his prey, Kailua disappeared like a flash. It was impossible to tell how he did it, but he seemed to dive down into the water as if he had plunged headlong from a great height."

There was a sudden flurry beneath the surface, to which rose a bright crimson stain, and then up came a dark body that turned over on its side and lay still!

It was the shark, and he was dead as he could be!

But where was Kailua? We looked about for the native in vain, and all began to think he had been killed and the body had sunk to rise no more. Just as we arrived at this conclusion a hail came from under the bow of the brig, and there was Kailua, having swum under water from the scene of the encounter to the Emma Luce."

A rope was immediately flung to him, and he came aboard hand over hand with the agility of a monkey, a knife gripped in his teeth. Quickly he stood grinning before us, his black body shining in the sun light!

"But! Him dead. That make right. Kailua fool him."

GILBERT PATTER.

The chief distinction between the appearance of the male and the female Japanese lies in the hair. The men shave nearly the whole of the head, while the women allow their hair to grow, and even add to it by when required."

Some Difference.

Precise Maiden Aunt (trying to amuse Kate, who has come to spend the day)—Oh, see pussy washing her face!

Infant (with scorn)—She's not washing her face, she's washing her feet and wiping them on her face.—Life.

Almost Unbearable.

Little Boy—Wouldn't it be awful if baby's teeth didn't grow?

Mamma—Indeed it would.

Little Boy—Awww! He could never get the toothache when the lessons is hard.—Good News.

The Difference.

"What is the difference between wages and salary?"

"Well, generally one means a great deal of work and some pay, and the other is a good deal of pay and some work."—Chicago Record.

A Great Obstacle.

"I see the inventor of that flying machine has given up all hopes of being able to fly with it."

"Why so?"

"His creditors have attached it."—Truth.

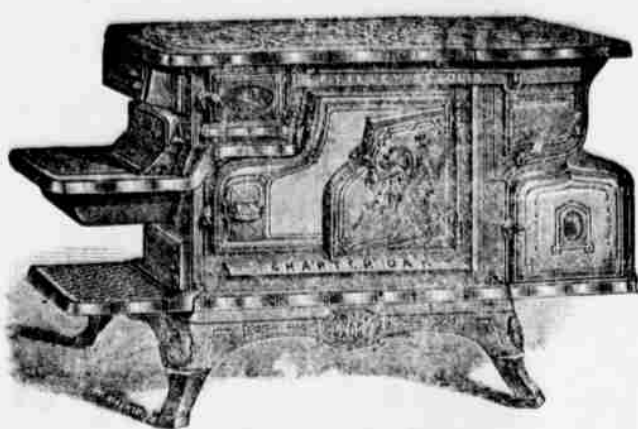
He Didn't Propose.

Mr. Dudding—Do men usually get out their knees when they propose?

Mr. Stiddle—Some of them do, but I would advise you to stand on a stool.—New York Weekly.

General Advertisements.

JOHN NOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

AGATE WARE (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), PUMPS, WATER AND SOIL PIPES, WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS, RUBBER HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS, BATH TUBS AND STEEL SINKS, O. S. GUTTERS AND LEADERS, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD, LEAD PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK: 95-97 KING STREET.

Grand Quarter-Off Sale!

EGAN & GUNN.
Will Begin October 4th, 1893.

With one quarter-off every dollar's worth of goods bought in their store for the

Next: Thirty: Days.

This means the Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Etc., ever offered in Honolulu.

On many articles, it means less than cost, but our stock must be reduced, and we are willing to give our time to the public for the next thirty days, regardless of profit to ourselves; do not regard this as an ordinary advertisement, as our former sales are evidences that we do just as we agree. It is not necessary to tell you that our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Furnishing Goods is large and well assorted, which means to our patrons good Fresh Goods. Nothing will be held back in this sale. Everything will be offered at the large discount of one-fourth off. P. S.—Terms Strictly Cash.

EGAN & GUNN.

New Furniture Store,
ROBINSON BLOCK.

Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu Sts.

Is now opened for business, and has in stock the finest assortment of

ANTIQUE OAK BED ROOM SETS,
CHIFFONNIERS, SIDEBORDS,
EXTENSION TABLES, Etc.

ALSO a fine assortment of

Reed and Rattan Furniture.

UPHOLSTERY.

Fine Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Straw Mattresses; Live Geese Feathers and Silk Floss for Pillows. Special attention called to our latest style of WIRE MATTRESSES, the best and cheapest ever brought to this country. Fine Lounge and Sofa Beds, at San Francisco prices. Complete assortment of Baby Carriages, Cribs, Cradles, and High Chairs.

Corice Poles in Wood or Brass Trimmings.

We make a specialty of Laying Matting and Interior decorating.

Furniture and Mattresses Repaired by First-Class Workmen.

Cabinet Making in all its Branches

A trial is solicited. Lowest Prices Prevail.

ORDWAY & PORTER,

Robinson Block, Hotel Street.

91 (f) BELL, 325. TELEPHONES. MUTUAL 645.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS'

Hats and Bonnets.

Immense Variety at

N. S. SACHS,

104 Fort Street - - Honolulu.

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC HATS, all colors, 5c. cents and upwards; Lace-trimmed MULL.

HATS, in delicate shades, from \$1.75 upwards.

CHILDREN'S SILK HATS, FOKES and BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S LACE BONNETS and LEGHORN FLATS.

INFANTS' LACE BONNETS, Infants' Muslim BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards.

SUN BONNETS in great variety at 25 cents and upwards.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S WHITE PRESSES, neatly made at 50, 75 cents and upwards.

CHILDREN'S Silk and Cashmere COATS and WRAPS. Infants' Complete outfits.

General Advertisements.

Aim at the Drake

And you are bound to hit some of the ducks. This is precisely the same with

Wampole's
Tasteless
Preparation
OF
Cod Liver Oil.

It aims to cure Consumption, Hits the Mark, too, and it most effectually breaks up Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung troubles that cause this disease.

It is natural logic to conclude that if WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL has power to prevent Consumption, it surely is able to cure these lesser emergencies.

This vigor-making, fat producing preparation is Absolutely Tasteless, in so far as Cod Liver Oil is concerned. All you notice is a delightful flavor of Wild Cherry and Anise.

But the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is there all the same. It is a great blood enricher. Best of all it is a natural food that in its stomachic effects, actually assists its own assimilation.

In Pulmonary or Bronchia troubles it is unequalled. No one doubts the value of Cod Liver Oil, but not every one is able to take it.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION removes the nauseous objection and actually makes Cod Liver Oil palatable.

KEPT IN STOCK AND SOLD BY
HOLLISTER & Co.
Druggists.

100 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

HUSTACE & CO.
"KOLE"

All kinds, in any quantity, from a bag to a ton.

CHARCOAL,

From 1 bag to any quantity.

FIRE-WOOD

In 4 ft. lengths, and sawed or split, from 1 bag to any quantity. Also,

WHITE AND BLACK SAND.

40 No. 414 on Both Telephones.

L. H. DEE,

—JOBBER OF—

Wines, Spirits and Beers

HOTEL STREET,

Between Fort and Bethel Streets

Hard Times Mean Close Prices

To House Keepers.

If you are in need of any New or Second hand FURNITURE, RUGS, STOVES, SEWING MACHINES, Etc., call at the

I X L

Furniture & Commission House.

Corner Nuuanu and King streets.

18 (f)

Club Stables Co.

S. F. GRAHAM, MANAGER.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

FORT STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL AND BERTANIA.

BOTH TELEPHONES No. 477.

Connected with Hack Stand

Corner King and Bethel St.

BOTH TELEPHONES, No. 113

The Central Market.

Always have on hand choice Beef, Mutton, Veal and Poultry. We make Sausages a specialty. Give us a trial and be convinced. We have the best. Our Corned Beef is the very best.

WESTBROOK & GARES,

Proprietors.

Both Telephones 104.

98 (f)

General Advertisements.

EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society of the United States

Offers Insurance on all the Popular Plans, viz.:

Ordinary Life Plan, Tontine Instalment Plan (NEW, CHEAP and ATTRACTIVE), Semi Tontine Plan, Joint Life Risks, Free Tontine Plan, Partnership Insurance, Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond at maturity, if desired), Children's Endowments, Annuities, Endowment Bond Plan (5% guaranteed) Term Insurance, etc., etc., etc.

It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned, and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in your pocket.

Bruce & A. J. Cartwright,

Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U. S.

TAHITI

Lemonade Works Co.,

23 Nuuanu, Honolulu, H. I.

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Class Beverages

Lemonade, Soda Water,

Ginger Ale, Hop Ale,

Sarsaparilla,

Plain Soda.



Sarsaparilla and

Iron Water,

Seltzer Water,

Etc., Etc., Etc

A Trial Order Solicited

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed

EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

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

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL.

PETER HIGH, - - - Proprietor.

OFFICE AND MILL,

On Alakea and Richards near Queen Street, - Honolulu, H.I.

MOULDINGS,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Screens, Frames Etc.

TURND AND SAWED WORK.

Prompt attention to all orders.

TELEPHONES:

Mutual 55'

87 Bell 498

GOOD NEWS FOR HAWAII.

THE SAMOAN APPOINTEES BRING IT.

Land Commissioner Chambers, a Relative of Blount, on Our Affairs.

In an interview at President Dole's house yesterday afternoon, U. S. Land Commissioner Chambers, who is on his way to Samoa, said emphatically that there was no truth in the published reports from Washington that Mr. Blount had recommended, or that Mr. Cleveland contemplated any action in Hawaii which would tend to the restoration of the political ascendancy of the native race in any form whatever. It was the intention to promote American interests and to maintain American ascendancy in Hawaii. The Provisional Government would probably be recommended to take a vote on perhaps the question of annexation. But the property qualification for the voters would be placed very high, not less than \$1000 income.

Mr. Chambers disclaimed the possession of any confidential information, although intimate with Secretary Herbert of the Navy, his former partner, Mrs. Chambers also being a niece of Mrs. Blount. He was well acquainted however with the opinions on the subject prevailing in the departments in Washington, as well as in Congress.

A less extended conversation with Chief Justice Ide, as far as it went, fully corroborated the opinions expressed by Mr. Chambers. Both these gentlemen are by former experience in Samoa, conversant with the natural relations between native Polynesians and the white race residing among them, and are deeply interested in the issues now existing in Hawaii.

PROFESSOR KOEBELE

Writes to Commissioner Marsden About Ladybirds and Blight.

From a letter received by Commissioner Marsden from Professor Koebele the STAR is permitted to extract the following: "I send six boxes of ladybirds in the ice-house which contain a variety of species all beneficial. It would be well if you would liberate them as soon as convenient, since they will not live long if warm and confined in the boxes. Select an orange or other tree surrounded by others infested with *lecanium*, if possible, or, if this scale is not present, *pulvuraria* will do, although the first named would be better, and turn all the insects out upon the one tree, so that they remain together at first. After copulation they will spread of their own accord. Two boxes are sent separately and not upon ice. The first contains twenty-eight pupae of the *Oreus Australasia*, an insect lately introduced from Australia which feeds upon various scales but seems to prefer the *lecanium*. The second contains larvae, pupae and imagoes of the *Rhizobius ventralis*, only introduced here while I was in Australia last. It has increased here so rapidly that it is found by the million upon Hon. Ellwood Cooper's ranch at Santa Barbara, feeding upon the olive scale, *lecanium* and others. This box also contains specimens of the *Rhizobius debilis* and *Rhizobius Toxostoma*, which feed on a variety of coccids, aspidiotus and *lecanium*. This box must be fastened on a branch of a tree infested with *lecanium* and protected with a covering, so that the rain will not destroy any of the pupae, the covering of the box, of course, being left open. It will be best to form an insect colony in one place, and in a few months distribute from there to other districts. Preserve all the boxes and dead material till I come; shall continue to forward more insects by each steamer until I can arrange to come personally."

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Good Progress Being Made on the Hawaiian Exhibit.

While the subscriptions of stock to the company which is being formed to take control of the Hawaiian exhibit and village at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco are not coming in as rapidly as could be wished, a STAR representative learned this morning that enough money has been guaranteed to make the thing a success and that the exhibit will be one of which all Hawaiians may be proud.

M. McVoy, a former teacher at the Kamehameha schools, who left here two years ago, is expected to return on the next Australia for the purpose of superintending the gathering of exhibits for the Hawaiian village. This work has been already commenced by several other parties interested in the success of the exhibit, but on Mr. McVoy's arrival everything will be placed in his charge and he will devote his whole time to attending to the necessary details connected with it.

Captain Matson, who owns a line of packets running between Hilo and San Francisco has offered to take and return

all exhibits from the island of Hawaii free of charge. He has already offered to take thirty cords of tree ferns, including roots, stumps, etc., free. The company highly appreciated Captain Matson's generosity.

Concert at Emma Square.

The string orchestra of the Hawaiian band will give a concert at Emma square this afternoon at 4:30 under the leadership of Professor Berger, who has arranged the following program for the occasion:

1. March—"Tyrolean Songs".....Seiffert
2. Overture—"Military" (new).....Schneider
3. Fantasia—"Emperor's Cornflowers".....Thiele
4. Overture—"King of Diamonds".....Elenberg
5. Waltz—"Orange Blossoms" (new).....Fahrbach
6. Quadrille—"Irish Melodies" (new).....Dulois

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

McDOWELL'S DREAMS WERE VAIN.

The Effort to Float the Miowera this Morning Resulted in Breaking Gear Only.

That McDowell has failed completely in his undertaking to float the Miowera there can be no doubt, at this morning when the tide was at its highest he was ready with his tackle, and after doing his utmost succeeded only in breaking a few ropes and blocks.

All who have watched the proceedings express sympathy for the contractor, but not a vestige of confidence in his ability to fulfill his contract remains.

Throughout the night the ship rolled constantly, the grinding of the poles and chafing gear against the sides making sleep for those on board out of the question.

About 5 A. M. Mr. McDowell came on board and soon after the gear was tightened and the work was begun. When the strain began to grow heavy the tackle came to pieces, and throughout the time of high water the principal part of the work seemed to lie in putting in new blocks or ropes. Twice the forward pole on the starboard side broke loose, and the second time was followed by first the starboard and then the port poles nearest the stern, and when it was finally understood that further work was a waste of time and material, the poles, the guys of which had given way, were left leaning far out from the ship's side at the top, and the gear, the men and the ship itself wore a helpless, discouraged look. When asked if he would be able to procure an extension of time and try it again, Mr. McDowell said he supposed so, but looked so disheartened when he said it that it was easy to see that he had lost faith in the success of his project.

The ship is leaking slightly under her engine room, but her officers claim that the leak amounts to nothing.

In the steward's department the men are growing very much dissatisfied, and it is said by them that they are not allowed to come ashore long enough to get a change of clothing, although there is nothing whatever for them to do aboard ship, and why they are kept so close prisoners they are unable to say.

During the morning the divers were ordered to get ready to go out to the wreck to make a survey, this survey is only for the purpose of enabling Capt. Metcalfe to decide on his plan of action, and the facts concerning the vessels bed are too well known to bear repetition.

It is believed that Captain Metcalfe will be the next to work on the vessel, but till his survey is completed he can form no plans, and is very reticent about what they may possibly be.

A Delightful Affair.

President and Mrs. Dole gave a delightful garden party at their home on Emma street yesterday. They received their friends on the lawn in the shade of the trees and from 3 to 5 o'clock Honolulu's best society drank coffee, ate ices and cake and otherwise enjoyed itself. Professor Berger, brought up his full band and filled the air with melody. Besides people of official distinction living here, Samoa's new Chief Justice and Land Commissioner were present.

The Sugar Crop.

Castle & Cooke's recent circular letter states the latest estimates of the sugar crop of the world for the season of 1893-4 to be 5,982,000 in 1892 and 6,237,000 in 1891. This would indicate a shortage as compared with last year's crop of 238,000 tons, and of 1891 of 255,000 tons.

Dr. Henri McGrew's Condition.

Dr. and Mrs. McGrew received the sad news by the last steamer that Dr. Henri McGrew was lying unconscious and paralyzed in his rooms at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. They fear that by this time he is dead and will have an anxious week of waiting for further news by the Australia.

THE KILAUEA PANORAMA

MIDWAY ORACLES FROM THE EXHIBITION.

The Cyclorama and the Hawaiian Quartette Are Simply Coining Money of Late.

From a private letter received yesterday from Minister Thurston it is learned that the business of the Cyclorama is increasing rapidly as the Fair draws to a close. The Hawaiian quartette has proved quite a drawing card and their singing adds greatly to the attraction of the panorama. The receipts of the Cyclorama on October 9th, the great Chicago day, were \$733; on the next day they were \$742 50 and on the day following \$831. At this rate there should be another dividend in sight very shortly.

A recent number of the Chicago *Figaro* contains two excellent photographs of the Hawaiian quartette and of Henry J. Lyman, the lecturer of the Cyclorama. From an article which they embellish the following is taken: "As you go up and down the Midway Plaisance it is not only your eyes that are assailed by strange sights, your ears are struck by curious sounds. Leaving out of the question the Oriental music; the voices of the talented gentlemen who proclaim the beauties of the exhibitions they are advertising are very interesting to listen to. It takes more than ordinary ability to do that sort of thing. So it is not to be wondered at that some of these good people are persons of excellent education, and varied experience. A walk among these people reveals much that is of interest."

Mr. Henry J. Lyman, of Honolulu, is the popular young lecturer in the Midway Panorama of Kilauea. Having lived within thirty miles of the lava beds and the burning lakes he is familiar with the strange superstitions of the people who offer prayers to Pele, the goddess of fire, and throw pigs and valuables in the lake that the eruptions may cease. This was done as late as 1881. Mr. Lyman is in class '94 of Cornell. His father is largely interested in coffee raising, which is a comparatively new enterprise in Hawaii, but proves a great field for capitalists.

"Four singers, who comprised the late King Kalakaua's quartet, arrived at the Kilauea Panorama a month ago, and entertain the visitors with delightful strains of music. The sweet, plaintive songs, with the guitar melodies, suggestive of the charming life, luxuriant climate and dreamy moonlight nights on the island. The smallest instrument used by the quartette is called a "Huku Lele," which resembles a guitar except in size. The singers have strong, intellectual faces and appear very attractive in their white Hawaiian costumes. This is their first visit to the States, and they find the climate most unpleasant."

Minister Thurston's letter was dictated to a stenographer and typewritten while he was journeying from Chicago to New York by the "Pennsylvania Limited" express. This train makes the trip in twenty hours and for the convenience of passengers is provided with ladies' maids, stenographers, the latest financial reports and produce quotations, observation cars, U. S. mail boxes, bathrooms and barber shops.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Sachs promises an early announcement of fresh goods.

The foreign mail for Kauai will go on the Pele this afternoon.

The Mariposa brought \$25,000 in gold for the bank of Bishop & Co.

A meeting of the officers of the Annexation Club is called for to-night at 8 o'clock.

The Hawaiian band's string orchestra will play at Emma square this afternoon at 4:30.

C. B. Ripley will lead the praise service at 6:30 P. M. to-morrow at Y. M. C. A. hall.

There will be services at the Bethel mission to-night at 7 o'clock, under the leadership of D. W. Corbett.

A meeting of all the officers of the Annexation Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the club rooms.

The baseball game this afternoon will be between the Myrtle and Planet clubs. Game will be called at 3:30.

A letter from a Provisional soldier concerning a charge made by the *Bulletin* will appear in Monday's paper.

The engine and dynamo formerly used to light the Executive Building have been sold to the Electric Light Company.

The Pacific Football Club are practicing almost daily in anticipation of a match with the college boys on Thanksgiving day.

The annual meeting of the Cyclorama Company has been postponed, owing to a quorum of stockholders not being present.

The officers of the flagship Philadelphia will hold their usual fortnightly reception on board that vessel this afternoon from 3 to 6.

Another of Rev. Dr. Talmage's interesting and powerful sermons appears on the sixth page. The subject is "The Gardens of the Sea," the text being Jonah ii, 5. "The weeds were wrapped about my head."

The native singing boys at the Cyclorama have been provided with

complete outfits of warm underclothing by the Cyclorama Company and are enjoying themselves immensely if the weather is a little cold for them.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

The Editor of the "Holomua" is the Latest Victim.

Edmund Norrie, editor of the *Holomua*, was arrested about noon to-day on a charge of criminal libel preferred by T. W. Hobron. The alleged libel is contained in an article published yesterday's *Holomua*, criticising the Hawaiian news which appeared in a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* and which the *Holomua* wrongfully attributes to its former correspondent here. It may be news for the *Holomua* to learn that Mr. Hobron has written nothing for the *Chronicle* since the 1st of September, and that the article on which the libel is based is an Associated Press dispatch.

THE KATZENJAMMER SUIT

DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT TO-DAY.

The Demurrer of the Defendant is Sustained by the Highest Court in the Land.

The Supreme Court this morning handed down its decision in the libel suit of Claus Spreckels against Walter G. Smith, Editor of the STAR. The opinion is by Justice Frear and is concurred in by the Chief Justice and Justice Bickerton, and sustains the demurrer of the defendant. In its opinion the Court says:

"The publication in question is ambiguous. Read in their literal sense the words do not refer to Claus Spreckels, nor are they of a libellous nature. Certain intrinsic facts are averred to show that the words refer to Claus Spreckels, and there is a *colloquium* that the words were published of and concerning Claus Spreckels, but there is no *colloquium* that they were published of and concerning the intrinsic facts set forth in the averments, nor are there any averments of intrinsic facts, or *colloquia* to show that the words are used in a libellous sense. Innuendoes alone are not sufficient; they may explain what already appears upon the record as a ground for the explanation but they cannot add to or alter the sense of the expressions as usually understood. The publication in question is allegorical or ambiguous as to other matters, for instance, as to the country and the political parties or situation in the country of which, as well as to the person of whom, it is written. There should be averments and *colloquia* to explain the allegorical language. If the indictment contained proper averments and *colloquia* to show that the meaning set forth in the innuendoes might reasonably be put upon the words of the publication, it would be for the jury to say whether the averments are established by the evidence, whether the *colloquia* are true and whether the innuendoes express the real meaning of the words.

The effect of the decision will be to throw the case back into the Circuit Court, where the presiding judge will have to decide whether an amendment to the indictment can be allowed at this stage of the proceedings. If not, the present indictment must be dismissed.

Miss Krout's Good Work.

A letter from Professor Alexander says that faithful and meritorious work for annexation is being done by Miss Mary Krout, who was here last winter as a correspondent. As president of the Woman's League of Press Clubs she has enlisted a great many useful pens for the cause. Several women's organizations at the World's Fair have been influenced to favor annexation by Miss Krout, and she has done effective work among public men at Washington.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.—Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.; Public Worship at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

Subject of evening discourse:—"The Lamp for the Feet."

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

All are cordially invited to these services.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—The services of St. Andrew's cathedral for to-morrow will be as follows: Holy Communion at 6:30 and at 11 A. M. Evensong in Hawaiian at 3:30 P. M. Evensong with sermon at 7:30 P. M.

The services of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral to-morrow will be as follows: 9:45 A. M., morning prayer with sermon; Venite, Smart in F; Te Deum, Berg in C; Benedictus, Hayes in E; Hymns 160 and 165; 6:30 P. M., evensong with sermon; Magnificat, Handel in F; Nunc Dimittis, Haverall in E; Hymns: 255, 254 and 12. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, pastor. All are cordially invited.

Y. M. C. A. SERVICES.—Sunday, 11 A. M., at Oahu Jail; 1:15 P. M., at the Barracks; 3:30 P. M., Bible study at Y. M. C. A.; 6:30 P. M., Gospel praise service at Y. M. C. A. Tuesday, 7:30 P. M., prayer meeting at Y. M. C. A.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Millard Hall, rear of Opera House. Services will be held on Sunday as follows: 10 A. M., Bible class; 1:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., preaching by Elder J. C. Clapp. Subject of discourse, "Spiritualism."

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

THE S. N. CASTLE SAILS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

That Large Man-of-War—Brewer's Wharf—The C. R. Bishop Arrives—A Stowaway Returned.

Wandering Willie, who mystified the officers yesterday by so suddenly disappearing, was captured last evening, and after having been locked up all night was escorted on board the S. N. Castle this morning by a sturdy limb of the law. On the wharf he registered a large-sized kick with Mr. Whitney, who furnished him with a chance to work out his return passage to the Golden Gate.

For the week ending October 15th the local tonnage on the way to San Francisco from New York was 24,508 tons; Hawaiian Islands 5111 tons; Newcastle, N. S. W. 26,133 tons; Liverpool 24,951 tons; London 18,990 tons, and Antwerp 7394 tons. Total tonnage from all parts of the world, 224,935 tons, against 275,111 at the same period of 1892.

The action of three of the crew of the Hawaiian steam collier *Montserrat* against Captain Blackburn for a division of the \$15,000 salvage he received for saving the Wellington at the mouth of the Columbia River was on trial in the United States District Court when the Mariposa left San Francisco.

The largest freight steamer in the world has been launched at Belfast by Harland & Wolff. The vessel is the *Cevic*. She is 510 feet long, 60 feet beam and depth 38 feet; her registered tonnage is 8315 gross and her capacity of hold 14,089 tons.

The large man-of-war recently reported as being seen off the coast of Hawaii is said by the officers of the W. G. Hall, which returned yesterday, to have been a Portuguese "man-of-war," as stated in the STAR at the time.

There was a large crowd of natives on the wharf this morning, who gave much careful attention to the wrecking gear brought by the Mariposa. The diving apparatus came in for the greatest share of comment.

The United States flag ship Lancaster, now on the China station, will shortly discharge all the Chinese employed on board, as the Geary Act will prevent her taking them to America.

The portion of Brewer's wharf caved in by the recent explosion there is being dug out to-day, and the piling and timbers are shown to be in a bad condition.

The dredger was hauled close up to the end of the mail dock this morning, and the pontoons were strung along the side prepared for work.

The steamer *Australia*, due here next Saturday from San Francisco, will probably bring a lot of wrecking gear for Captain Metcalfe.

The bark *Colusa* left San Francisco on the 15th for Nanaimo, where she is to load coal for Honolulu.

The Pele sails this afternoon for Makaweli with 200 tons of coal and 130 Japanese for Koloa and Waimea.

The Kaala sailed to-day with about 100 Japanese from the *Maika Maru* for Kahuku plantation.

The bark *Andrew Welch* received to-day 5268 bags of sugar from the steamer W. G. Hall.

The steamer *James Makee* came in this morning with a cargo of rice, sugar and paddy.

The *Mokoli* came in before daylight this morning with a deck load of sheep.

The S. N. Castle sailed for San Francisco to-day with 350 tons of rice.

The R. B. Lewers went on the dry dock this morning.

A large shark was seen near the Miowera this morning.

The C. R. Bishop came in from Waianae this afternoon.

The R. P. Rithet is anchored in the stream.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

DIAMOND HEAD, 3 P. M. — Weather hazy. Wind fresh, S.E.

ARRIVALS.

SATURDAY, October 28. Steamer *James Makee*, Haglund, from Kapa. Steamer *Mokoli*, M. McGrew, from Makaweli. Steamer *C. R. Bishop*, LeClaire, from Waianae.

Am lkt S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco. Steamer *Pelee*, Peterson, for Makaweli. Steamer *Ka Mo'i* for Paoulo.

DEPARTURES.

For the Colonies, per R. M. S. *Mariposa*, Oct 27—J. L. Brown, M. A. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Brown, Prof. W. T. Brigham, 2 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Jap S. S. *Maika Maru*, Thompson, for Yokohama on Wednesday, Nov. 1.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS. From Maui and Hawaii, per steamer W. G. Hall, Oct 26—J. F. Horgan, C. W. Ashford, A. Lindsey, Jr., and 50 on deck. From Makaweli, per steamer *Mokoli*, Oct 28—Mrs. Dan McCorriston, Frank Armstrong and 15 on deck. From Kapa, per steamer *James Makee*, Oct 28—W. Blaisdell, Dr. Makaraka and 15 on deck.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL VESSELS. U. S. S. *Adams*, Nelson, San Francisco. U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, Barker, Callao. MERCHANTMEN. Am lkt *Andrew Welch*, San Francisco. Ger lkt *J. C. Flager*, Bremen. Am sch *Transit*, Jorgensen, San Francisco. Am sch *Robert Lewers*, Goodman, Port Gble. Am sch *Albida*, Dabel, San Francisco. Nor sch *Beaconsfield*, Bastianen, Newcastle. Haw lkt *R. P. Rithet*, Morrison, San Francisco. Am lgt *W. G. Irwin*, Nelson, San Francisco. Yacht *Tolna*, Tolna, San Francisco.

IMPORTS AND CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Kaala—500 bags rice. Per steamer W. G. Hall—5268 bags sugar, 101 bags coffee, 62 bags awa, 30 head cattle, 30 pigs and 75 pkgs sundries.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Am lkt *Martha Davis*, Boston, Aug 18. Br sh *Villars*, Liverpool, Aug 16. Am brig *Consuelo*, San Fran., Rah., Oct. 1. Am lkt *J. D. Spreckels*, San Fran., Oct. 3. Haw sch *J. G. North*, San Fran., Malt., Oct. 1. Am sch *Allen A.*, Eureka, Oct. 1. Am sch *Glendale*, Eureka, Oct. 1. Am lkt *Kikitar*, Fort Gamble, Oct. 10.

SUGAR IN HAWAII.

It is not considered certain that the tariff bill to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means will place an import duty of 1 cent or 1½ cents on sugar. This is a solution of the question that both parties would agree to. When the Republicans took the duty off there was a surplus revenue; now there is a deficiency. If wool is put on the free list it will be almost a necessity to derive some revenues from sugar. Besides, the Louisiana cane sugar growers are determined to have protection in one form or another. As they cannot get a bounty out of a Democratic Congress they will make a fight for as high a duty as they can get. Republicans will fall the more readily into the plan as the sugar beet industry of the North is of sufficient magnitude to demand protection. In this State the industry is rapidly increasing, and with a bounty or with duties on foreign sugar it will be profitable and permanent. A duty of one cent a pound, if there could be assurance that it would be maintained a long period of years, would direct the attention of men with small capital to the production of sugar beets. The masses of the people will not be pleased at the prospect of having to pay a cent a pound more for sugar than at present, but as a majority of voters voted to overthrow the administration that gave them free sugar the only way the people can logically express disapprobation of a reimposition of sugar duties would be to overthrow the administration that restores the tax. But that is a matter that especially concerns Democrats. To the Hawaiian Islands sugar-planter the proposition to impose duties on sugar has an especial interest. He does not share the protection afforded by the bounty, but gets nearly the full benefit of protection from the tariff as long as the reciprocity treaty remains in force. The Hawaiian planter would feel safer with the islands a part of the United States, as in no case can he as a foreigner share the bounty on sugar, and is in danger of being cut off from the benefits of a tariff by a failure to renew the reciprocity treaty.—*Call*.

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.'S

TIME TABLE.

From and After June 1, 1893. TRAINS TO EWA MILL. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. Leave Honolulu 8:45 10:45 4:35 5:10 Leave Pearl City 9:30 11:30 5:15 5:50 Arrive Ewa Mill 9:57 11:57 5:30 6:22

TO HONOLULU.

C. B. B. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. Leave Ewa Mill 6:21 10:43 3:43 5:42 Leave Pearl City 6:55 11:15 4:15 6:10 Arrive Honolulu 7:30 11:50 4:55 6:45

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

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published every Monday.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.	Clouds.	Moist.	Rel.
Sun	30.02	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4
Mon	30.01	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4
Tue	30.01	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4
Wed	30.01	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4
Thu	30.01	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4
Fri	30.01	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4
Sat	30.01	75.0	SE 3-5	0-50	50	4

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

By C. J. Levens.

Day.	High tide. large.	High tide. small.	Low tide. large.	Low tide. small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
Mon	21	7:20	7:30	9-0	5:40	5:50	5:30	4-0
Tues	24	3:10	3:30	9:30	5:30	5:40	5:20	5-0
Wed	25	3:50	4:10	9:50	5:14	5:24	5:04	6-0
Thurs	26	4:30	4:50	10:10	5:00	5:10	4:50	6:40
Fri	27	5:10	5:30	10:30	4:46	4:56	4:36	7:40
Sat	28	5:50	6:10	10:50	4:30	4:40	4:20	8-0
Sun	29	7:10	7:30	11-0	4:20	4:30	4:10	9-0

Full moon on the 24th at 5h 57m p.m.
 Time whistle blow at the 12m, 34s p. m. of the
 high tide is the same as the 12m, 34s of the low
 tide.

