

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 10.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1521.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED BY

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited.)

Every Tuesday and Friday Morning.

AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Foreign subscribers \$6.00 in Advance.

Which includes postage prepaid.

H. M. WHITNEY, Business Manager
And EDITOR.

Office, No. 46 Merchant Street

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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6 lines	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	24.00	60.00
7 lines	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	28.00	70.00
8 lines	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	32.00	80.00
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10 lines	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	100.00

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Correspondence relating to advertisements, subscriptions and job printing, should be addressed to the Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O.

Business Cards and all quarterly or yearly advertisements are payable in advance or on presentation of the bill.

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Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser

is published by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY at its Office in Merchant Street, and delivered by Carriers in the City, at

Six Dollars (\$6.00) Per Annum.

Daily to Foreign Countries—Postage paid, \$10.00 per annum.

Address all Communications to HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY, No. 46 Merchant Street.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & CARTER,
Attorneys at Law.
1436 No. 24 Merchant Street.

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.
No. 15 KAAMUANA STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law.
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE:—13 KAAMUANA STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
OFFICE:—12 Merchant Street.
Honolulu, H. I.

W. MAESTERS, PHIL. OFFERHOLT, HERMANN FOCKE,
HONOLULU.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.
Importers and Commission Merchants.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Attorney at Law.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
1873 KOHALA, HAWAII.

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER
OF DEEDS
For the States of California and New York
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu.
1856

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street—
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1856 y streets Entrance, Hotel Street.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
10 Fort Street, Honolulu.

E. G. HITCHCOCK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office at HILO, HAWAII.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1369 105 FORT STREET.

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Kaamuanu streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.
1856 105 FORT STREET.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

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—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.
1856 105 FORT STREET.

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP & COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1833.
—BANKERS.—
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Boston, Paris
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON.
—FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.—
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, London.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, and its Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon.
The Bank of the Azores and Madeira Islands, Stockholm, Sweden.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan, and Transacta 1356 General Banking Business y

E. O. HALL & SON.
[LIMITED.]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.

Wm W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F. Allen, Auditor
Thos May and F. Wendenburg, Directors
1356 Corner Fort and King Streets

LEWERS & COKE.
Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON.
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1356 Fort Street, Honolulu. y

EMPIRE HOUSE.
J. OLDS, Proprietor
Corner Nuanu Avenue and Hotel Streets.
Choice Ales, Wines and Liquors.
1356

E. S. CUNHA,
Retail Wine Dealer.
—UNION SALOON.—
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building
1356 No. 23 Merchant Street.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
Made to Order.

utmost attention paid to Ships' Black 1356
JOB WORK executed on the shortest notice.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS.
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu. y

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1356 And Neighbors Assurance Company. y

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
FRANK BROWN, Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
[1893-1y]

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

—AGENTS FOR—
Mills, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Limited Steam Plow and Locomotive Works, Leeds. 1y

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
—FROM—
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.
1373 y No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping 1373 Island orders. y

WILDER & CO.,
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building Materials of every kind. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—Commission Merchants—
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2603.
1356 y

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers & Commission Mro's.
1356 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. y

PIONEER STEAM
Candy Manufactory and Bakery,
F. H. BROWN,
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker
1356 71 Hotel St. bet. Nuanu and Fort y

C. HUSTACE.
(Formerly with B. F. Boiles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores supplied at short notice. New Goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.
1356 TELEPHONE No. 119 y

Special Notices.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAWAIIAN Abstract and Title Co.

NO. 42 MERCHANT ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

F. M. Hatch - President
Cecil Brown - Vice-President
W. E. Castle - Secretary
J. F. Brown - Treasurer & Manager
W. F. Fraser - Auditor

This Company is prepared to search records and furnish abstracts of title to all real property in the Kingdom.

Parties placing loans, or conducting the purchase of real estate, are invited to their advantage to consult the company in regard to title.

All orders attended to with promptness.

Ref. Telephone No. 22. P. O. Box 145.

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY DENTISTS.

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

GAS ADMINISTERED.

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

\$5 Second and \$10 First Class.

Less than by Other Lines.

TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

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

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India and around the world.

For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Agents Canadian Pacific Railway for 1436-ly Hawaiian Islands.

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street near the Postoffice. 1434-ly.

MME. J. PHILLIPS.
Ladies' Hair Dresser
HAIR CULTURIST AND TOILET ARTIST.
83 Market St., opp. Fourth St., San Francisco. 1305-ly

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR!

HONOLULU.

AGENT FOR
California Optical Co's Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Assessments will be sent to other islands for the convenience of those who cannot come to Honolulu. 1462-ly

DEPUTY SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF execution issued out of the District Court of Koolaula, Oahu, on the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1893, against Ah Koni I (defendant) in favor of Ah Sai (plaintiff) for the sum of \$300, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at the Court House in the District of Koolaula, Oahu, on

Tuesday, the 6th day of Feb., '94
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

To the highest bidder, all the rights, title and interest of the said Ah Koni I, in and to the following property, unless said judgment, interest, costs and my expenses be previously paid.

List of property for sale.
THREE HORSES.
TWO COLTS.
ONE CART AND HARNESS.

F. PAHIA.
Deputy Sheriff of Koolaula and Koolapo
January 5, A. D. 1894. 1513-3

L. H. DEE.
—JOBBER OF—
Wines, Spirits and Beers
HOTEL STREET,
Between Fort and Nuanu.
3457-q

THE MONARCH.

I do defy all humankind,
When once I have made up my mind,
To move me, standing like a cliff that
mocks the wind.

Like some vast cloud-enveloped sea,
Wrapped in my own immensity,
I brood and swish. My thought surges
and swells in me.

Within myself an awful shrine,
I work, I plan, devise, combine,
Have all the craft of state and govern-
ment down fine.

Customs and precedents I make,
The laws I lightly bend or break.
Inspired by my great Self, award My-
self the cake.

I live above all party cries,
In my high air their clamor dies,
Shamed by my sacred Self, whereon
there are no flies.

I need no counsel but my own,
I sit sublime upon my throne,
Self-centered, self-revolving, absolute,
alone.

Though Senators, poor, petty men,
Snarl at me envious, now and then,
I heed them not, I am too large for
their low ken.

Their eyes cannot abide the sight
Of Me, in wisdom clothed and might,
Bosoming the United States, and being
always right.

Heaven knows, 'tis not for boasting's
sake
I say it, nor applause to wake,
But 'tis a basic fact, I can't make a
mistake.

Sometimes when darkness shrouds
the skies,
And slumber seals e'en Thurber's
eyes,
I sit and ask with awe, How can I be
so wise?

Yet I must use the talent loaned,
Nobly and well; yea, queens de-
throned
Shall thank me, and far islands hear
my mandates thunder-toned.

I brood, I think, I plan, I reign;
My solemn and tremendous brain
Gives forth the policies that are the
nation's gain.

The Constitution and the laws
Are me; and in my country's cause
I toil, consult myself; my great task
knows no pause.

Presumptuous weaklings who decry
wise as I?

Within Myself, a sacred cell,
Delightfully devout I dwell;
I'm cocksure everything I do I do ex-
ceeding well.

—New York Sun.

HAWAII TO AMERICA.

Oh, land, blood-bought of old to be
Guardian of Liberty!
Not thine the evil will
That wantonly would kill
A new-born State,
To Freedom dedicate!

Not thine the canting lies,
Nor thine the treacheries,
The spawn of spite,
That secretly would slay
The latest birth
Of Freedom on the earth!

Not thine to misuse might;
Nor thine the tragedy
Enacted beyond the sea;
Yet history mayhap shall say
Upon her page for men to flout alway,
The damning charge to thee,
Alone to thee.

For very shame an outraged people
cry,
"Undo the wrong; avert the infamy!"
'Tis thine, we know, to reach the hand
Of fellowship to every land
That would be free.

Thy gracious heart, we know, extends
Heart's welcome ever to the friends
Of Liberty,
Who fain would see,
With high emprise,
The island paradise
Another star in Freedom's galaxy.

Hawaii's haters may
Thy trust abuse today,
And seek to kill.
Betrayed thou shalt not be
In perpetuity.

The nation's will
Is thine the spoiler's hand to stay.
Let loose thine anger and anti-
cipate
The stroke of fate!

Thine wholly is the duty to fulfil
The nation's will.
And thine the power; Oh, use it, nor
delay!

Nor let a pleading daughter State
Abide disconsolate,
Unwilling victim of thy murder, done
When scarce her life of freedom is be-
gun.

JAMES RICHARDSON.
New York, Jan. 11.

District Court.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

D. Ferreira and P. Miranda were
remanded again till February 7.

R. C. Clark pleaded not guilty to
a charge of maintaining and
conducting a che fa game. The
defendant was sentenced to im-
prisonment at hard labor for
twenty days and to pay costs of
Court.

Four Chinese charged with
opium smoking were remanded till
February 8.

Four drunks were fined \$2 each
while three forfeited bail.

A Chinese gambler was dis-
charged while twelve other cases
were remanded.

THE C. R. BISHOP IS A WRECK.

She Goes Ashore at Nawiliwili Early Yesterday Morning.

THE VESSEL IS RAPIDLY GOING TO PIECES.

In Charge of First Mate Andrews, the Little Island Steamer Goes Full Speed on the Rocks—No Lives Lost—The Iwalani Brings the Bad News.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Iwalani arrived last evening with the startling news that the Inter-island steamer C. R. Bishop was ashore three miles from Nawiliwili, Kauai, and was probably a total wreck. No lives were lost, but the cargo will probably be almost entirely destroyed.

The Bishop left here Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock with a full cargo of miscellaneous freight for Kauai ports. Her captain, Emile Le Claire, being sick, she was placed in charge of First Mate Andrews. At 2 A.M. yesterday she was running full speed—about 10 knots. Andrews saw the high lands, but supposed that he was heading for Nawiliwili harbor and did not slacken speed. Suddenly, without warning of any kind, she struck the rocks off the shore and the vessel was hard and fast, and rapidly filling. Her whole starboard side was stove in, and she became almost a complete wreck.

As soon as the shock of the striking was felt Andrews tried to stop and back his engines, but the mischief was done and it was too late for anything in the way of saving the vessel to be accomplished.

Word was at once sent to Captain Fessenden of the wreck. Andrews' course was done, however, and Freeman decided to return here with the news, which he did, arriving last evening. She left for Kauai again at 10 o'clock.

Andrews, who was in command of the ill-fated vessel at the time she struck, has been running to the Kauai coast for years, and it is not understood how he could have made such a blunder of his first trip as master. He has never had command of a steamer before, but he was supposed to have a complete knowledge of the coast and harbors. The night was very dark, and it is supposed that he lost his bearings in some way, and struck before he knew where he was.

One of the principal members of the Inter-island Company said last evening that he did not think that Andrews had been specially careless, but that the disaster was due more to misfortune than to inattention.

The Bishop is ashore between Hanalei and Nawiliwili, about three miles from the latter place. When she struck there was a strong wind blowing, and the sea was running high. The cabin passengers were Miss Mollie Bush, who, it is reported, swam ashore, Miss Maria Bush, and one or two others whose names could not be ascertained last evening.

At low tide it is possible to walk on the rocks from the shore to where the ship is now lying. She is in about three feet of water, her masts are loosened, her side stove in and altogether is in very bad shape.

Andrews told Captain Freeman before the latter left, that he took all the blame of the accident, as he was too confident that he was going in the right direction. He thought he was just outside of Nawiliwili harbor, instead of being three miles away. He saw the land, and thought he recognized it as the highlands of Nawiliwili.

Captain Campbell, the Superintendent of the Inter-island Company, said last evening that before the Bishop sailed he had decided to take her on the trip himself, on account of Le Claire's sickness, but he and Captain Godfrey decided that Andrews was fully competent to handle the ship. "I wish I hadn't changed my mind," he said.

From the time the ship struck, the crew started to work on her, first doing what they could to save the ship. This was found to be impossible, however, and the men then turned their attention to saving what they could of the cargo as soon as the passengers had landed.

When the Iwalani arrived, Captain Freeman found that there was nothing that he could do, as he laid off shore until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when he decided to come to Honolulu for instructions.

When the Iwalani left Nawiliwili, work had just been commenced on the transfer of the cargo to the shore. Captain Campbell sent a note to Andrews, giving him instructions about saving as much of the cargo as he could. None of the freight will be delivered, but will be sold at auction on Kauai.

The crew of the Bishop will probably return by the Mikahala next Saturday. Fifteen of the Iwalani's crew were left on the Bishop to assist in landing her cargo, and Capt. Freeman came to Honolulu with only four men to work his vessel.

The C. R. Bishop was an Hawaiian ship, register No. 218, of 142.75 tons. She belonged to the Inter-island Steamship Company, and was built in San Francisco, arriving here on August 29, 1890, in charge of Captain Melander making the trip in nine days. Since that time, she has been in almost continuous service, and has been considered a good money maker. She was built by Hall Bros., of Port Blakely, Washington.

The wrecked steamer has only been off the Marine Railway about a month. She was completely renovated then, having a new copper bottom and new machinery. Since then, as the Inter-island Company has a fund for insuring their own vessels. She has been ashore several times, once on Molokai, on her trial trip, and at Mokuleia, near Waialea, on this island.

The wrecked steamer has quite a record among seafaring men here. She was sent in search of the Lady Lamson last year, when she went on a cruise to Laysan and Fanning's Islands. She also went in search of the little schooner Kapiolani, when Captain Cook tried to run away with the schooner.

A Democratic View of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Enlargement of the President's head has been pretty happily hit off by an old-time Democrat from New Hampshire, who had an opportunity to judge after an interview last week. When he returned from the White House curiosity was manifested to learn his impressions of the great man with whom he had been talking. Presidents were an unknown quantity with the rugged New Englander; but he did not seem very much abashed by the honor which had been thrust upon him, for he had met Mr. Cleveland at the time of his first inauguration.

"Jee whillikens!" was his rejoinder when asked concerning his visit, "but it's the worse case of swelled head I ever saw. When Cleveland was first chosen President he had to crook his elbow to scratch the back of his head. Now his head extends clear out to his finger ends, and he don't have to bend his wrist when the itching sensation occurs."

BY AUTHORITY

Sale of Government Land in Hilo, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, March 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a tract of Government Land in Kawaihi gulch, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 20 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$100.
It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above land shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same, also reserving to the Government a right of way through said land for railroad purposes.

For further information, apply to the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 30, 1894.
3599-3t

Sale of a Strip of Government Land at Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, March 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, a strip of Government Land at Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 35-100 of an acre, a little more or less.

Upset price \$20.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 30, 1894.
3599-3t

Sale of the Remnant of the Government Land of Waawaa, Puna, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the remnant of the Government land of Waawaa, Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 437 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$437.
It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above land shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same.

Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 22, 1894.
3593-3t

Sale of the Remnants of the Government Lands of Palema and Poupou, in Puna, Hawaii.

On FRIDAY, February 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the remnants of the Government Lands of Palema and Poupou, in Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 675 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$675.
It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above lands shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 3, 1894.
3577-3t

Sale of Lease of a Portion of the Government Land of Kaohoe, Hamakua, Hawaii.

On FRIDAY, February 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a portion of the Government Land of Kaohoe, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 185 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for ten years.
Upset price \$185 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 4, 1894.
3578-3t

Notice.

J. D. KAILE has this day been appointed Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the Island of Nihoa, vice Kapahee, deceased.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 24, 1894. 1519-3a

In re Maui Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.
Whereas, the Maui Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, a corporation established under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands has pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1894, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m.

of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 15th, 1894.
3587-eos

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the First Circuit Court on the 2d day of January, 1894, against Theresa Cartwright and R. W. Wilcox, defendants, in favor of R. W. Holt and W. H. Cummings, plaintiffs, for the sum of \$296.35, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at the Police Station, in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, at 12 o'clock of SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1894, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said Theresa Cartwright and R. W. Wilcox, defendants, in and to

Those premises situated at Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, and more particularly described in deed of John Kamakaia to said Theresa Cartwright, dated September 24th, 1890, and recorded in Liber 127, page 77, excepting a piece conveyed by said Theresa Cartwright to F. S. Lyman, Jr., by deed dated September 24th, 1890, and recorded in Liber 127, page 76, and being a part of those premises described in R. P. 3219, containing an area of one acre, more or less, subject however to a mortgage made by the said Theresa Cartwright to C. Afong, dated November 17th, 1891, recorded in Liber 132, page 388, for \$1,800, unless said judgment, interest, cost and my expenses be previously paid.

Terms Cash.
E. G. HITCHCOCK,
Marshal.
Honolulu, January 19, 1894.
3590-2t 1518-4t

SALE OF LEASE OF ISLANDS.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1894, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for the privilege, the lease of the following Islands.

Morrell, Ocean, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Mid-way and French Frigate Shoals, so far as the Hawaiian Government holds the right of possession of the said islands and shoals for a term of 25 years. Such lease giving the purchaser the exclusive right to remove from said islands, Guano, Phosphate, Fertilizers and other materials for their free use during said term.

The conditions of said lease are that the lessee shall pay to the Minister of the Interior for the use of the Hawaiian Government, a royalty of 50 cents for each ton of 2240 lbs. of the materials removed from said islands and shoals or any of them; such payment to be made semi-annually at the Interior Office.

And further, that if the said lessee shall fail to begin operations or to remove fertilizers within five years from any of said islands, the exclusive right shall then cease, as to such Island or Islands.

JAS. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 11, 1894.
3585-3t

Notice to Delinquent Taxpayers.

Taxpayers of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby notified that in accordance with Section 61, Chapter LXI. of Session Laws of 1892, all taxes remaining unpaid on 31st day of January will be published together with a list of Delinquent Taxpayers as soon after the above date as is practicable.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor for Oahu.
C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor for Maui.
H. C. AUSTIN,
Assessor for Hawaii.
J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor for Kauai.

Approved by
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
1519-2a

The Best Dressing AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or falling out. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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

For Sale by HOLLISTER & CO.

DAILY ADVERTISER, only 50 cents per month

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Proceedings at Wednesday's Meeting of That Body.

The Board of Health met Wednesday, with President Smith in the chair. Members Waterhouse, Lansing and Ena, and Agent Reynolds were present.

The quarterly report of the Malulani Hospital, at Wailuku, was presented, and was as follows:

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 31, 1893.
Hon. W. O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Malulani Hospital, at Wailuku, Maui, for the quarter ending December 31, 1893:

Number of patients in the hospital, September 30, 1893, 8; since that date, 41; Hawaiians, 22; foreigners, 19; paying, 19; non paying, —; discharged, 37; died, 4; in hospital, December 31, 1893, 8; number of calls for medicine, 211.

Receipts—Received from patients, \$441.25; from coffins and burials, \$16; from President of the Board of Health, \$1,146.52; total, \$1,693.77.

Expenditures—Paid to three Franciscan Sisters, \$180; labor account, \$375; washing account, \$35.50; provisions and supplies, \$691.71; freight, \$40.32; coffins and burials, \$52; medicine (whisky), \$38.20; repairs and improvements, \$110.39; miscellaneous, \$31.55; sent to the President of the Board of Health, \$79.10; total, \$1,693.77.

Respectfully submitted,
SISTER M. BONAVENTURA,
Matron of Malulani Hospital.

The usual letters from Mr. Meyers, the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, were read. Nothing of special importance was touched on.

The following letter from Lee Chu & Co., who furnish paiai for the Leper Settlement was read. The lepers have complained that the paiai is old and not fit to eat:

HONOLULU, Jan. 29, 1894.
To His Excellency W. O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health.

SIR: A communication from the Board of Health of the 3d instance with reference to the paiai delivered by us at the Leper Settlement was duly received.

In regard to the matter I wish to inform you that the paiai which was shipped on the 26th of December was made ready for shipment on Monday the 25th, as we had not been informed that the steamer would not sail until the next day until after the paiai was made ready, this, of course, made a delay of one day. Of that shipment 186 bundles were smashed in being landed, the sea being rougher than had been known for years. Of these bundles 120 were repacked by the superintendent, the remainder were rejected. The steamer could not land at the usual place and had to go to Kalawao with the paiai and in some cases the sailors had to swim from the boat with the paiai and a great deal of it became wet in consequence. The shipment of January 2d was also subjected to almost the same difficulties, the steamer leaving one day later than we expected and great difficulty being experienced at the landing.

In consequence of the rough handling of the paiai and the wholesale rejection of it by the superintendent we have been obliged to appoint an agent at the Settlement to watch out for our interests. We wish to assure the Board that any statement to the effect that we have shipped paiai two weeks old is false. We have undertaken to furnish this paiai at a great expense and cannot certainly afford to incur the displeasure of the people at the Settlement or the Board by any such practices as you allege.

We are willing and should be indeed pleased to have the paiai inspected before it leaves Honolulu, either at our works before it is packed in bundles or at the wharf.

We propose to fulfill our part of this contract up to the very letter. Hoping that the Board will receive no more complaints.

We beg to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
LEECHU & CO.

Several applications were received from lepers that they be allowed to use Dr. Goto's treatment. They were deferred for further action.

A petition, in native, from forty-six kokua at the Settlement was read, giving reasons why they should be allowed to remain at the Settlement. It was decided to notify the petitioners that the Board would take their request under consideration.

The following letter was received from the Foreign Office:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, Jan. 22, 1894.

SIR:—I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform you that, by a dispatch from the Hawaiian Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, dated November 20, 1893, and received on the 20th instant, information has been received by this department that Asiatic cholera morbus has broken out in a virulent manner in the island of Tenerife, originating at the port of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The other islands were enjoying perfect health.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. C. POTTER,
Secretary.

CHAS. WILCOX,
Secretary Board of Health,
Honolulu.

Dr. Williams, of Hilo, reported another mild case of scarlatina in Hilo.

Two applications from physicians, for licenses to practice in the islands, were received. They will take the regular course of such applications.

The rate of the fee to be given to

the agent of the Board of Health on boarding a vessel outside of the harbor was set at \$5. If the vessel is boarded inside the harbor \$2.50 is all that will be required. This is for sailing vessels, which do not require the services of the Port Physician.

Dr. Andrews sent in a request that, as he is at present ill, Dr. Myers be allowed to act as Port Physician until his recovery, which was granted.

MAGOON VS. LUNING.

The Attorney and the Collector Have a Set-to.

Assault and battery seemed to be the chief diversion of several people yesterday. During the morning the action of Paul Neumann and W. H. Cornwell occupied the minds of the people, and in the afternoon Mr. J. A. Magoon and the only Luning had a set-to, in which the latter received the lion's share of attention.

According to Mr. Magoon, the affair was as follows: He went to Luning's office to settle a legal transaction referring to the division of certain assets between creditors. Luning had a bill of sale belonging to Magoon, which he refused to give to the latter, and threatened to tear up. Magoon, in order to get his paper back struck Luning, not, he says, intending to hurt him. Luning drew back and putting his hand behind him, threatened to shoot the lawyer. Magoon then let go of Luning, and told him to proceed with the shooting.

Luning was rather reticent about his share of the transaction, when seen last evening. He said that Magoon had struck him several times, and had quite severely injured him, as his "head was quite dizzy and confused." He would not talk of the matter, except to say that he had sworn to a complaint against the attorney for assault and battery.

The matter will come up in Court tomorrow morning.

Some Old Coins.

Captain Paul Smith of the dredger has a collection of coins which have been recovered from the bottom of the harbor. The coins were found in one of the boxes of the dredger, and Smith values them very highly. Most of the pieces are Spanish half-dollars bearing the names of Carlos II. and III. The one which the captain prizes most is a Spanish half dollar, dated 1739, 155 years old. The others bear the following dates: 1787, 1802, 1803, 1813, etc.

A native was shown the Spanish coins, and he said that during the time of the whaling fleet, between 1840-50, the coins were known as "Polewa," and were not accepted by the natives because the foreigners refused to take them from whalers in payment.

Those Apologies.

Dr. Trousseau has also been called to account for his statements in Blount's report and has repeatedly apologized. His latest apology was made to C. L. Carter, late Hawaiian Commissioner to Washington, in which Dr. Trousseau said:

"You must readily understand that I had no intention to offend you, and had no idea that you could be offended by such a tame, and, I admit, very poor joke."

Dr. Trousseau admits to private persons that had he known Blount would have published his acknowledgments he would never have uttered them. Mr. Gulick, who has been severely criticized, has expressed the same opinion.—Honolulu dispatch to S. F. Call.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Time—1893.
Enter G. C. as Casca.
Oh! Cicero,

I have seen tempests when the scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks; and I
Have seen
The ambitious ocean swell and rage
And foam,

But never till tonight, never till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.

Cicero—Why, saw you anything more wonderful?

Casca—A common slave (one John L. Stevens),
Held up his hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches joined; and yet
His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remained unscorched.

Besides, (I have not since put up my sword),
Against the Capitol I met one B. Harrison,
Who glared upon me and went surly
By
Without annoying me.

These are portentous things
Unto the climate that they point upon.
—(Vide "Julius Caesar,"
Act 1, Scene 3.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Difference.

Queen Lily wanted to chop the heads off the Provisionals; they were content to simply lift away her crown.—Philadelphia Record.

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, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

General Merchandise, every thing we have, if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.
3278-tf-d 1462-tf-w

FURNITURE!

JUST RECEIVED—A NEW LINE OF

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

—OF THE LATEST PATTERNS IN—

Bedroom Sets, Wicker Ware.

Cheffoniers and Chairs

TO SUIT ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURING DONE IN FURNITURE, BIDDING AND UPHOLSTERING, AND BEST QUALITY OF

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS AND EXCELSIOR

KEPT ON HAND; ALSO THE LATEST PATTERNS OF WICKER WARE IN SETS OR SINGLE PIECES.

Special orders for Wicker Ware or all kinds of Furniture to suit at low prices.

All orders from the other islands will receive our prompt attention and Furniture will be well packed and goods sold at San Francisco prices.

J. HOPP & CO.,

74 King Street.

3493-1499

HOLIDAY GOODS!

JUST OPENED BY THE

Pacific Hardware Co.

A large portion of our Holiday Goods were delayed on the railroad, but the arrivals this week have put us in possession of lines of New Goods specially selected for this season.

Fancy Rattan Chairs, Tables, Easies, Etc.

Westmoreland and Other Patterns in Glassware Comprising:

Jugs, Jars, Bowls, Sets, Dishes, Salad Bowls,
Cheese Dishes, Cracker Jars, Sugar Baskets,
Ice Tubs, Oil, Vinegar and Catsup Bottles,
Tumblers, Wine, Champagne and other Glasses,
Royal Worcester, Doulton, Copeland and Haviland Cut
Cameo Wares, in choice pieces suitable for presents;
Japanese China in Satsuma, Owari, Kioto.

Plated and Silver Ware in Cases,

Rogers Bros. Forks and Spoons

A choice lot of FERNS in pots and baskets, at very low prices.
Pictures and Frames; Picture Framing in all the latest styles.

THIS SPACE

RESERVED FOR

EGAN & GUNN,

Fort Street - - - Brewer Block

Daily Advertiser, 50 Cents per Month

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The list of advertised letters for January appears elsewhere.

Even the New York Herald has gone back on the President.

People are speculating as to how Willis got his copy of Wilson's list.

Prof. Koebele will go to Kona tomorrow to look into the coffee blight.

Prof. Yarnley returned by the Rithet yesterday, after an absence of over a year.

F. A. Schaefer & Co. have received a fresh supply of the celebrated "Spaten Brew."

Mr. J. N. Kapahu, a quondam royalist of Kau, has now signed the rolls of the Annexation Club.

Two sales of Government land will be held on March 6, one of a piece in Hilo, and the other situated in Manoa valley.

Now that the Corbett-Mitchell fight is over, a match might be arranged between the winner and the pugilistic Mr. Neumann.

Billy Cornwell makes a good second in a fight. He tries to render his principal's antagonist helpless on the ground that he is preventing bloodshed.

Arrangements are being perfected in the matter of the Oceanic Steamship Company's issuing through tickets to all points in the United States and Europe.

The Albu sisters do not leave by the Australia after all. They have taken passage on the Kinau for the volcano, postponing their departure for the Coast one month.

One of the principals in Wednesday's fracas on Merchant street, is not the hero of that now popular song "One of His Legs is Longer Than it Really Ought to Be."

And still they come. George E. Boardman wishes to disclaim any knowledge whatever of his name having been used as a possible councillor for an impossible queen.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Record, stating that the Turpie Senate resolution, calling for a policy of non-intervention in Hawaii, originated at the White House.

The Ewa Plantation Company has elected the following officers: President, C. M. Cooke; Vice-President, J. B. Castle; Secretary, E. D. Tenney; Treasurer, J. B. Atherton; Auditor, J. H. Paty.

John K. Waiama, son of the pastor of Kaunakapili Church, returned by the Australia, after an extended trip in the States. He went with the object of studying different styles of architecture.

The warships in the harbor displayed their flags Wednesday with the Japanese ensign flying from the mainmast, out of respect for the memory of Komei, father to the reigning Emperor of Japan, Matsuhito, who died January 30, 1873.

The Oceanic Steamship Company has changed the location of its San Francisco office, and hereafter it will be found at 138 Montgomery street, instead of 327 Market, as formerly. This will be much more convenient for the traveling public.

The Government continues to receive letters of sympathy and offers of service from all parts of the Union. Mr. Potter of the Foreign Office held ten of them in his hand yesterday. One was from a man who had served as colonel in the French war with China.

Mr. Stoeckle, the phonograph man, has put his automatic phonograph in the Hawaiian Hotel, instead of in his rooms on Hotel street. The cylinders will be changed daily, and will give visitors a chance to hear the native songs as well as other music.

Two Japanese went out fishing in a canoe at Kapua on Tuesday morning. They attempted to go out beyond the breakers and the result was the canoe was capsized. A boat from the steamer James Makee came along and rescued the two disciples of Isak Walton.

The Pearl Harbor region is a paradise for vegetables. An expert testifies that he has never seen anything to equal it. One gentleman planted some peas which came to maturity in four or five weeks. Beans sprout while you are watering them. Manioc is being planted there.

Mr. J. H. S. Martin, of Kau, Hawaii, was a passenger by the W. G. Hall Wednesday morning. He said that the luau postponed from the 17th to the 20th of January, and given by the Annexation Club of Kau, was a great success. The luau was held at Punaluu, and although it rained hard all day there was quite a large attendance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: I see in last evening's Star an item mentioning the plan Mr. Sweeney has come down from Seattle to promote, namely, establishing a brewery.

At the first glance it may seem a good thing to attract so much capital here, but there may be a flaw in that conclusion. If it is not resident capital, then profits will be carried out of the country, and that is not much better for the islands than non-resident landlords in Ireland.

Under some circumstances, this evil must be borne, but it would be better for general trade, for all other agricultural lines, if the owners of all money in the sugar interest lived here and spent their money here.

This brewing scheme has this drawback, but it is not in itself a beneficial thing as the sugar business is.

If it flourishes, it will take a larger advance upon first cost for its wares than any other business. The history of breweries shows that. But instead of giving something useful in return, it is certainly a useless article, as those who never touch it get on perfectly well without it, while it would be easy to cite mischief enough arising from the use of beer, to cause any one to pause and consider before he helped forward any such scheme.

The writer hopes every one who would object to having a brewery planted at his own door, will in one way or another enter his protest.

It is poor policy to allow that which debauches the people for gain, still poorer to allow foreigners to send in their money for that purpose.

A LOVER OF THE PEOPLE.
Honolulu, Jan. 31, 1894.

MR. EDITOR:—I venture to draw your attention to a very grave error which, by inadvertence, must have crept into your report of Mr. W. N. Armstrong's recent speech at the Annexation Club.

Mr. Armstrong is stated to have declared his belief that Mr. Cleveland is a "thoroughly honest man"; but this is what your report makes Mr. Armstrong say about himself:

"While he was with Kalakaua in Vienna, in 1882, he met his old friend Wm. Walter Phelps, then American Minister to Austria, and they discussed the question of the future of Hawaii. Mr. Phelps advocated annexation and insisted on his (Mr. Armstrong's), seeing Mr. Blaine on his return to Washington, and took the trouble to write to Mr. Blaine on the subject."

"He (Mr. Armstrong), did see Mr. Blaine, and found that he took a warm interest in the matter, but President Garfield died at that time and Mr. Blaine left office."

You are no doubt aware that during the whole of the time referred to Mr. Armstrong was confidential minister in attendance upon King Kalakaua, and holding, therefore, the most sacred position of trust which one man could hold toward another.

It is, consequently, impossible that Mr. Armstrong can have made any such statement as your report alleges, or that the secret conferences can have taken place, as announced, during the period when Mr. Armstrong was placing his honor and faithfulness at the service of his sovereign.

It is especially unfortunate that you have published this report to the larger audience which you say it deserves.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THEO. H. DAVIES.
Honolulu, Jan. 31, 1894.

MR. EDITOR: If I, as an American citizen, were allowed by reason of acquaintance, prestige or prominence, to express my feeling on the subject, I might say the sword, the bombast, the fealty, the intellectuality, has failed, and now it has come to cain, cane or caining. I know of no other way of spelling. Let me suggest we have on these islands no use for street or disgraceful fights. If, by reason of unforeseen events, an effete barrister cares to take his seconds to a place measured only by the length of his cork leg, he can find a pugilist without the aid of a tramp, and one who is in the business. A. C.

MR. EDITOR:—In a late issue of your paper a statement was made, to the effect that, the coming crop of the Hawaiian Sugar Company would reach 16,000 tons.

I beg to say that, in my published report, I gave an estimate for the crop as 12,300 tons, with 1200 tons to be ground in the fall, which I believe to be about correct.

I make this statement so that stockholders, or those proposing to purchase may not be misled.

Yours truly,
H. P. BALDWIN.
Honolulu, Jan. 30, 1894.

WISDOM OF A MISSOURIAN.

Pulling Down the American Flag is a Game That Doesn't Win.

"Speaking of the Sandwich Islands muddle," remarked Colonel William Hatch, "recalls what one of my constituents said as I was taking the train last Saturday for Washington. The old gentleman came up to me in the Union Depot in Hannibal."

"William," he said, "do you mean to tell me they're going to put the queen back on her throne?" "It looks as if they might, Uncle Jim," I replied. The old man shook his head doubtfully for a moment and then returned to his questioning.

"William," he said, "I've voted for the Democratic ticket since old Tom Benton's day, mighty near. I've sorter studied up on money; and I've got a strong notion or so about tariff, and I rather allow I look at 'em both from a Democratic standpoint; but William, ain't this puttin' of queens back on their thrones a little new for us—a trifle recent, as one might say?"

"Of course I had to admit that it had all come about lately, and that the history of the Democratic party didn't teem with precedents or examples of the Queen Lil variety."

"One thing, William," fore you go," continued Uncle Jim, after I paused, "do you all know this yere man Blount?"

"Certainly," I replied, "I know Blount very well. He was in Congress with me for a great many years."

"What sort of a man is this yere Blount?" asked Uncle Jim.

"One of the best in the world," I answered. "Blount is one of my best friends. He is a good and able man."

"Was he in the Confed'rit army?"

"Yes," I replied. "I believe he was."

"And he pulled down the American flag at Honolulu, didn't he?"

"Why, Uncle Jim," I explained, "he had to pull it down. You see Blount's order—"

"William," interrupted Uncle Jim, shaking his head, "you was in the Reb army, and so was I, as you all know. I fit four years for the South. And, William, you can tell this yere Georgia man Blount for me that pullin' down the American flag didn't win then and it won't win now. William, it won't win."—Washington Post

MANY WORDS FROM ONE.

The Transposition Contest Comes to An End.

The transposition contest on the word "phonograph" has attracted a great deal of attention during the last week, and a large number of lists have been turned in. Mr. Stoeckle offered as a prize the privilege of hearing any six selections on the phonograph for every word turned in that was not in his own list, but which was capable of being formed from the word "phonograph."

The largest list of correct words that was turned in was that of Thos. Hennessey, who had seventy-two correct words, three of which were not listed by Mr. Stoeckle. The list is given below.

The following also turned in good lists and had a few new words to their credit: Katie Berndt, 66 words, 3 unlisted; Fred Weed, 55 words, 1 unlisted; V. L. Joslyn, 68 words, 4 unlisted; "Pedagogue," 70 words, 1 unlisted; W. Prestidge, 69 words, with 3 unlisted.

Hennessey's list is as follows:

Phonograph	
An	Hoar
Angor	Hog
Ago	Hogo
Agon	Hong
Apron	Honor
Ah	Hoop
Go	Hop
Gan	Horn
Gap	Hoppo
Gar	Nag
Gnar	Nap
Gonoph	No
Goar	Nog
Groan	Nor
Ha	Oar
Hag	On
Hah	Or
Han	Ora
Hang	Organ
Hap	Oh
Harp	Orn
Harpoon	Orphan
Ho	Ra
Hoa	Pa
Pah	Pan
Pang	Pap
Par	Pharo
Poa	Poh
Poop	Pooch
Poor	Poop
Pop	Pro
Prog	Prong
Prop	Rag
Ran	Rap
Roan	Roar
Rang	Roon
Roop	Roop

The three words on the above list that were not on Mr. Stoeckle's list are Gnar, Hong and Hoppo.

The persistent cough which usually follows an attack of the grip can be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. W. A. McGuire of McKay, Ohio, says: "La Grippe left me with a severe cough. After using several different methods without relief, I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which effected a permanent cure. I have also found it to be without an equal for children, when troubled with colds or croup." For sale by all medicine dealers. 50 cent bottles for sale by

BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

General Advertisements.

Mokuleia Stock Farm

WAIALUA.

"Senator Sanford"

Will cover 10 mares at \$30.

"Sonny Boy"

SERVICE \$20.

Fine Horses for Sale

THOS. W. GAY,

MANAGER.

DO YOU FEED THE BABY?

The Skin needs food. If the Complexion is sallow, rough, scaly, pimply, it is because it is not fed with

LOLA MONTEZ CREME

The Skin Food and Tissue Builder. It positively the only SAFE and RELIABLE article for the Complexion. Absolutely harmless, opens the pores, increases the natural and necessary secretions of the skin. Restores the flesh to firm healthy state of youth. Prevents wrinkles. Good for burns, chapped lips and hands. For lasts three months.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Ask your druggist for it.

HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE

Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads, yellow or muddy Skin, mouth Wrinkles or any form of facial disfigurement when Mrs. NETTIE HARRISON guarantees to cure you. Don't consider your case a hopeless one.

Mrs. Harrison treats ladies for all defects of face and figure. The permanent removal of superfluous hair guaranteed.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON

America's Beauty Doctor.
26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER & CO.,
Druggists, 109 Fort St., Honolulu.

3556-11

General Advertisements.

General Advertisements.

General Advertisements.

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General Advertisements.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

A LETTER from Mr. Armstrong, in this issue, while incidentally answering the charges made by Mr. T. H. Davies against the writer, gives some very interesting information as to his relations with King Kalakaua while traveling with him in 1882, and shows how freely this arch-traitor discussed his treacherous schemes with the king.

It is unnecessary to state that the ADVERTISER does not intend to allow the freedom of speech which it exercises under the laws and in accordance with a sense of public duty, to be abridged by the threats or the violence of any number of cowardly ruffians. Mr. Neumann does not seem to be satisfied with the character which he says this paper has given him, but seems determined to earn fresh laurels as a street ruffian. In this laudable undertaking he has made a judicious selection of an ally. As to this latter, many words need not be wasted. We say, with the fair Portia, "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man."

THE attempt which has been made by royalist apologists to make out that the ex-queen's bloody designs are matched by those of the annexationists, is simply preposterous. It is hard to believe that any one should have the effrontery to shame the truth by advancing such a claim. Every one knows that the Provisional Government has treated the royal pretender with a leniency which she has returned by plotting against our lives. The Government has been censured for kindness, never before for severity. The most extreme measure which it has ever taken was taken when it declined to furnish the munitions of war to its enemies in the way of a salary to Liliuokalani.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH PAUL?

Mr. Neumann complains that the ADVERTISER has insulted him by various innuendoes which he professes to have found in the editorial utterances of this paper. This is not at all like "genial Paul." Since when has Honolulu's famous wit and bon vivant become so jealously sensitive? It is not fair for him to claim the privilege of raising his hand against every man, and then expect no shots in return. Did not Mr. Neumann in a public speech once fling some very cruel jibes at the editor of the ADVERTISER? We were cut to the soul, but we forgave him. If he now proposes to draw some nice distinctions between the spoken and the written word, we can only observe that however much credit this may do him as a lawyer, it will bring him very little as a man.

We commend to genial Paul consolation in the phrase, "Let the galled jade wince—our withers are unwrung."

THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

The Judiciary Committee reported two bills yesterday, one separating the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs from that of President, and the other attaching to the Presidential office a salary of \$10,000 a year.

We are very glad that the Committee has seen fit to attach to the office of President a salary which, if modest, at least marks in some measure the dignity of the position. Mrs. Dominis, as queen, enjoyed a revenue of \$80,000 a year. This would have been monstrously exorbitant even if she had been a good servant of the people. The services of Mr. Dole to the State have been above all money price, and cannot be better acknowledged or rewarded than by fidelity to the great cause at the head of which he stands. The salary is no remuneration to the man, but marks simply the importance of his station and political function.

THE VIEWS OF MR. DAVIES.

We find on our table a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Letters upon the Political Crisis in Hawaii," by Theo. H. Davies. The pamphlet is marked with the author's compliments.

Now that Mr. Davies has collected his letters, edited them, supplied them with an introduction, and has so to speak re-adopted and re-fathered them, it may not be amiss to inquire just what they contain. Moreover, he has appended quotations from Fichte, Schleiermacher, etc., to give apparently a philosophical basis to his code.

There is one assumption which lies at the basis of all Mr. Davies' writings and constitutes his entire case against the Government. It is that the momentary will of a majority must at all times prevail, not only over itself, but over the minority, and that its right to prevail cannot be forfeited either by ignorance, by injustice, by folly, or apparently by any act whatever. Mr. Davies assumes this extraordinary proposition as a political axiom, and nowhere offers any proof of it.

Now this pretended axiom is in point of fact a monstrous absurdity without foundation in the system of natural justice, unknown to the laws of enlightened nations, and disregarded in practice everywhere. There is no natural right of the majority to rule. The only natural right is the right of each individual to have his interests duly regarded. Political development ends in democracy because it is the system which, in the long run, most nearly attains this end. The classes cannot be trusted to legislate for the masses, and so the masses take the governing into their own hands. Democracy rests on the highest expediency, not at all on the superstition that the voice of the people is any more divine than the voice of kings. It is singular to find an ultra conservative and Tory like Mr. Davies, resting his whole case on a principle which is too popular for the most popular governments of the world.

The laws of every country deny the right of the majority—taking majority in the literal numerical sense—to rule, by excluding from the franchise at the outset half of the whole population on the ground of sex. Then follows a whole catalogue of exclusions on the ground of age, alienage, criminality, want of legal residence, and sometimes illiteracy and poverty. Mr. Davies as a conservative may for aught we know favor the most rigid restrictions. Great Britain certainly makes them.

It seems almost superfluous to observe that Mr. Davies' own country of England has never recognized the principle he lays down, either in its domestic or its foreign policy. It governs the three hundred millions of India without consulting them. It governs the three millions of Ireland not only without consulting them but against their wishes. It invades the dark continent, and appropriates the isles of the sea, without saying so much as by your leave to anybody—and except in the case of Ireland, it is as certain that it does these things on the whole in the interest of human progress and the advancement of civilization, as it is that it does them in wanton violation of the precepts of T. H. Davies.

The principle that the momentary will of the majority is not always entitled to prevail is recognized in the American and in every republican constitution. The duty of the statesman is to abide by his platform and his conscience. He is not a mere mouth-piece for his constituents. The work of governing is delegated. Mr. Cleveland is at this very moment, with Mr. Davies' full approval, violating every one of Mr. Davies' principles. The only reason that we, for our part, object to his course is that it happens to be in a bad cause and against justice, international law, the American constitution, and the rights of a friendly nation.

The application of these principles

to the Hawaiian revolution is very obvious. The Hawaiians acquiesced in and thus virtually approved an attempt of the sovereign to subvert the Constitution and destroy their liberties. This made it not only the right but the duty of the minority to save their freedom. In doing so they acted not only for themselves, but for all. They could not disassociate themselves from the whole body of the people, and so they stand all together. They compelled the Hawaiians not to be slaves. They checked their willingness to be trod upon. This is the whole head and front of their offending.

As to the means adopted by the minority to save the nation, no apology need be offered. They took the only means which offered. They simply could not save the independence of Hawaii, and save its freedom too. And so they sacrificed its independence to its freedom—or rather, they strove to merge its solitary independence in a larger and better one, and its narrow existence in a richer and fuller national life. And in doing so, they did gloriously.

REPRESENTATION FOR ALL.

The matter of enlarging the Advisory Council is still before the public for discussion, and we understand that a resolution on the subject will be brought before the officers of the Annexation Club on Saturday night. There is no reason why it should not be subjected to a full discussion. On the contrary, a full discussion is just what is wanted and is needed. Do the people feel that the present Council, through its composition or for any other reason, is imperfectly representative, and do they wish it to be enlarged without waiting for any further changes in the structure of the Government? These are questions which can only be settled by bringing the matter prominently before the people, not merely in Honolulu, but on the other islands.

One thing seems to the ADVERTISER to be very clear, and that is if there is to be any enlargement in the Advisory Council, the nominations for new members should come, not from Honolulu, but from the Annexation Clubs of the other islands. While the formation of the Government in its present shape was unavoidable, it remains none the less true that the other islands were not consulted. They are as loyal to the Government as Oahu is; as much interested in the maintenance of the Government, and have the cause of annexation as deeply at heart. Yet they are not directly represented in the Councils. If any change is to be made, it would seem eminently just and reasonable that it should have for its object to secure for the people of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai the same voice in the affairs of the Government which Oahu has.

It might be well to take the sense of the country districts in this matter.

WHERE IS THE HARM?

T. H. Davies has a letter in this issue, attacking Mr. Armstrong because when the latter was Attorney-General for Hawaii, he talked annexation with Secretary Blaine.

What was the precise nature of Mr. Armstrong's crime? Could he not as a Hawaiian, favor a political union with the United States? Was he a traitor, or a revolutionist, because he talked annexation? Could he not, as a Hawaiian official and statesman have advocated in public and in private the policy of peaceful union?

Mr. Davies would hardly say that the Bavarians who, in 1848, in 1866, and in 1870 advocated the surrender of Bavarian independence to the German empire, were traitors. We now know that they were patriots of the highest kind. We know that it was not they, but the "particularists," the men who preferred the weakness of independence to the strength of union, who were the true enemies to their country. It is not less so in Hawaii. It is the sentimentalists, who still cling to a monarchy

which has had its day, who are imperilling the freedom and the progress of Hawaii.

DANGEROUS THINGS.

The editor of this paper was confronted, yesterday morning, by a "condition," and not a theory. There appeared before him, in the street, suddenly, a cane, some diffused whiskey, and a thing which contained the whiskey and held the cane. The thing operated the cane, and the whiskey operated the thing. It was the same kind of misfortune which occasionally befalls the unsuspecting traveler on a quiet country road, when he is confronted with the batteries of a poll-cat. The complicated elements of the thing interfered with the vision of the editor, and the combination struck him before he could avoid it. When the combination struck, another thing operating on the same lines of heredity, instinct and association, seized the arms of the editor and compelled him, in his defenseless state, to receive the wild and erratic cyclone of cane and whiskey. After the combination had spent its force, discharging an aroma as if lightning had hit a distillery, a careful analysis revealed a tag attached to the ears of the thing, labeled "P. Neumann," and another tag attached to the other thing labeled "Cornwell." It was an unpleasant incident. The editor healed his bruises, just as the victim of the poll-cat changes his clothes. The P. G. has been notified that the combination is loose about town, and its action is the first real, earnest, sublime effort on the line of battle by ex-queen's adherents towards the restoration. The price of gin fell when the combination became full. We invite our readers to inspect the dress parade of the first organized forces of the ex-queen any afternoon on Merchant street. Paul Neumann and Mr. W. H. Cornwell will oblige!

MR. DAVIES' ADMISSION.

The royalists are very much disgusted with Mr. Davies' admission that the ex-queen, by attempting to destroy the Constitution, absolved her subjects from their allegiance. They have a right to be, for it gives away the case of Mrs. Dominis. This stunning admission, moreover, makes a sad wreck of Mr. Davies' own case. Mrs. Dominis, by a revolutionary act, absolved her subjects from their allegiance. What could the aforesaid subjects do? It is nonsense to suppose there was any legal remedy in the strict sense. Whatever they did would naturally be in the nature of a counter revolution, and nothing but considerations of expediency could properly determine their choice. Mrs. Dominis would have sent them to the block for putting Kaiulani on the throne, as well as for seeking annexation or setting up a republic. They chose to take the path which led to Hawaii's permanent safety and prosperity. Moreover, it was the only path which they could take. There was no choice between cowardly acquiescence on the one hand and annexation on the other. No one would have struck a blow for Kaiulani—with the possible exception of Mr. Davies himself.

UNFIT TO RULE.

The Boston Advertiser, a journal which has been very hostile to the Provisional Government, writes of Liliuokalani's conduct as follows:

It will serve to strengthen the conviction in American minds that she is an unfit person to sit upon the throne of a country so largely inhabited as is Hawaii by people in whose veins flow some of the best American blood. It is not probable that we shall get any further information of consequence in regard to the history of the ill-starred and most deplorable attempts of representatives of the United States to interfere with the internal affairs of that little island nation in the North Pacific. The present Washington Administration admits its failure and virtually agrees to take no further steps in the direction in which it has moved so ignominiously and so unwisely.

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

THE PRESS AND THE DIPLOMATS.

Cecil Brown, at the Council session yesterday, asked the Executive if they had considered or proposed to take any action regarding the treatment of foreign diplomats and the head of a foreign power, by the newspaper press of this city. The Attorney-General and the President replied in a very sensible way, expressing their regret that the heat of politics should lead anyone into expressions which there might later be occasion to regret. W. O. Smith stated that there had been occasional complaints by diplomats, and the Government had been compelled to tell them that the Administration had no official organ, and no control over the newspapers beyond what was contained in the general law of libel. President Dole said that in the peculiar and anomalous relations existing between Hawaii and the United States it was almost impossible to avoid the use of strong expressions in the press.

The whole question opens up a most interesting topic for discussion. We do not find much to quarrel with in the theory of Mr. Brown's enquiry. No doubt diplomats are entitled in general to courtesy at the hands of the foreign press. They cannot assume the manners of the swaggering street blackguard and adjust their differences according to the code of foot-pads. Common decency and self-respect preclude them from such a course. As a consequence the newspapers should treat them as considerably as possible, and especially should avoid the use of language which might involve the home Government in international complications.

At the same time it is very difficult to make any application of these principles to the present situation, just because this situation is itself without all precedent. It would certainly be impossible to say that President Cleveland and his Minister have conducted themselves in a diplomatic manner towards this country. On the contrary, they have grossly and wantonly violated not merely every usage of diplomatic courtesy, but every principle of international law. The United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary has actually entered, in behalf of his own Government and without the knowledge or consent of the Hawaiian Government, into a negotiation with a private person, with a view to placing that person at the head of the Hawaiian Government. This was more than a violation of diplomatic usage. It was an outrage, which never would have been attempted toward any nation but a weak one, nor endured by any other. It is not our present purpose to discuss this matter, but merely to show that it estops the United States from complaining of what might otherwise seem an unwarranted license of the press.

It is interesting to note that so far as the ADVERTISER is concerned, the bulk of its severe comments on Minister Willis or President Cleveland has been clipped from the American papers, frequently of the Administration's own party. Moreover, we have rejected much of this comment, on the ground that it was too harsh and too unparaphrasing to be in harmony with our own milder manners and methods. By comparison with the waters of bitterness which flow from the American papers, our own gentle utterances must come to the wincing diplomats as consolingly as Mother Winslow's soothing syrup to a sick baby.

The Illustrated Tourists' Guide
That popular work, "THE TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS," is meeting with a steady sale both at home and abroad. Tourists and others visiting these islands should be in possession of a copy of it. It is a perfect mine of information relating to the scenes and attractions to be met with here. Copies in wrappers can be had at the publication office, 46 Merchant Street, and at the N. & C. Dealers. Price 60 cents.

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month. Ring up Telephone 22. Now is the time to subscribe.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Where is that hundred, Tripp?

Egan & Gunn have opened a millinery department, in charge of Mrs. McKay.

Billy Cornwell, Paul Neumann's friend, is booked to leave for Maui by the W. G. Hall today.

President Dole was in his seat at the Council meeting yesterday, for the first time in some weeks.

There is talk of establishing the prepared agricultural experimental station on some of the Ewa lands.

The S. S. China probably left San Francisco yesterday for this port. She is due next Wednesday.

The Ewa plantation has ordered 10,000 sisal plants, which it will put out on some of its lands which are unsuitable for sugar cultivation.

W. Savidge has men at work at the armory, planing the floor and otherwise fixing up the place, preparatory to opening a skating rink in the near future.

Gentlemen don't usually fight, nor pride themselves on their abilities as "knockers out." Such belongs to the canaille.—Holomua.

The royalists are evidently losing the support of their principal advocates.

The Hawaiian Band will play at the Hawaiian Hotel this evening. Several new pieces will be given, and after the concert an informal dance will take place in the Hotel parlor.

Hereafter, when any agent of the Board of Health other than the Port Physician, shall board a sailing vessel outside the harbor, he will be entitled to collect \$5 from the captain; if inside, \$2.50 will be the fee.

The Minister of the Interior will sell several pieces of Government land today, situated on the Island of Hawaii. The sale will take place in front of the Executive Building at noon. Full particulars in the By Authority column.

J. J. Williams has made a set of beautiful views of scenes along the line of the Oahu Railroad Company and at the Ewa plantation, which will be forwarded to the Midwinter Fair. They are grouped in a handsome frame, and make an exhibit that will attract a great deal of attention.

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January 29, 1894.

Upon the assurance of one man that the Locked Fence was superior to any fence manufactured, we undertook the introduction of it in the Hawaiian Islands. Our most difficult sale was the first one, because it was a hard matter to convince our customer that it was better than anything of the kind he had ever used, but from the first sale many others have cropped out until now we are making large sales of it on Oahu, Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. Once the fence is examined, it is an easy matter to see in it many advantages not to be found in any other style, nor is there half the economy in the conventional wire fence as in the new method of building.

We do not know the average life of a fence post, but common sense teaches us that steel will last very much longer than wood. That is one of the economical points claimed by us for the Locked Fence. Instead of using eight hundred and eighty posts in a mile of fencing, one hundred and seven answers the purpose by our method of building. You can very easily see that there is considerable economy even in the original cost of the fence. Add to this the saving in repairs and the locked fence costs you fifty per cent. less than an ordinary wire fence.

Among the goods of the Standard Manufacturing Co. is a bathing pool that fits in the floor and reminds you of some of the illustrations of Egyptian life. We sent one of these handsomely embellished in bronze relief decorations to the residence of a Honolulu gentleman yesterday—we will have others here as soon as they can arrive from Pittsburg.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.
307
FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

COUNCILLORS IN SESSION.

Bill to Give the President \$10,000 a Year.

THE CHINESE REGISTRATION BILL.

J. W. Girvin Will Not be Employed. Cecil Brown Wants the Government to Notice the Press Abuse of Foreign Diplomats—The Financial Statement.

The Council was called to order at 1:35. President Dole in the chair. Present: Ministers King, Smith and Damon; Councillors Brown, Ena, Waterhouse, Allen, Wilder, Bolte, Morgan and Nott. Messrs. Tenney, Hatch and Emmelhuth entered during the reading of the minutes.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. The secretary also read the minutes of the extra session held on Saturday, and they were approved.

REPORTS.

The Minister of Finance presented the weekly financial statement as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1894.
Current Account, balance Jan. 24, 1894.....\$ 307,500 23

RECEIPTS.

Interior Department.....	\$ 4,475 00
Customs receipts.....	24,965 57
Fines, etc.....	415 70
Revenue stamps.....	212 10
Income Tax Office.....	47 17
Water.....	636 80
Markets.....	32 75
Post Office.....	1,175 43
Prison.....	739 85
Pay Police, Oahu.....	50 00
Government Realizations.....	292 20
Electric Light.....	142 50
Taxes.....	5,441 80
Sale of Government Bonds.....	3,000 00
	\$ 41,329 87

Total Treasury Balance as above.....\$307,500 23
\$348,830 10

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Settlements.....	\$ 25 00
Judiciary Department.....	5,602 00
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	3,019 75
Interior Department:—	
Salaries and Incidentals.....	1,341 75
Bureau of Survey.....	810 00
Registry of Conveyances.....	418 40
Bureau of Immigration.....	360 00
Bureau of Public Works.....	1,270 45
Bureau Water Works.....	1,108 55
Board of Health.....	3,392 00
Miscellaneous.....	3,211 47

Finance Department:—	
Salaries, Incidentals, etc.....	11,289 79
Interest.....	1,446 00
Attorney-General's Department.....	16,294 62
General Expenses Provisional Government.....	8,329 10
Road Taxes to Special Deposit.....	348 00
School Tax to Special Deposit.....	250 00
Postal Savings Bank withdrawals.....	25,000 00
Payments under Sec. 2.....	19,424 44
Hospital Tax Fund.....	1,572 92

Total Treasury Balance, above date.....\$ 104,494 24
\$ 244,335 86
\$ 348,830 10

Outstanding Bonds.....\$2,678,200 00
Treasury Notes.....40,000 00
Due P. S. Bank and P. M. G. Notes.....678,259 87
\$3,396,459 87

P. S. BANK MEMO.

Notices this date of withdrawals maturing January, February and March, 1894.....\$ 31,536 00
Cash on hand.....39,171 41

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MEMO.

Exps. Prov. Govt. to date.....\$ 198,062 83
(This amount covers all expenses, including military and items not appropriated by the last Legislature.)

MEMO. CASH IN TREASURY.

Outstanding Certificates.....\$ 310,000 00

Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping.....\$ 2,000 00
Cash in Treasury to redeem all outstanding Certificates.....310,000 00

Total amount certificates.....\$ 312,000 00

Cash on hand Postal Savings Bank.....\$ 39,171 41
Balance to credit of twenty-six Road Boards, in Treasury.....44,217 81

Balance to credit of School Boards, in Treasury.....21,275 48
Available Cash, Current Account.....\$ 244,335 86

Total Cash.....\$ 349,000 56

Due current account from advances to loan fund.....\$ 61,253 94
Due current account from advances to Postal Savings Bank.....27,157 08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Grounds.....	\$ 292 00
Diamond H'd Signal Sta.....	75 00
Veterinary Surgeon.....	50 00
Forests and Nurseries.....	681 65
Honolulu Fire Department.....	1,810 00
Electric Light.....	640 32
Expenses of Election.....	50 00
and Royal Mausoleum.....	12 50

Maternity Home.....100 00
\$ 3,211 47

The report was read and placed on file.

The Minister also presented a report of the Finance Committee as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 1, 1894.

To the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government.
The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the following petitions, respectfully report:

"That in the matter of the further grant to the Paradise of the Pacific the majority of the Committee are not in favor of such grant."

"That in the petition of A. N. Tripp, for salary as jailor, claimed by him, they find that the Legislature of 1892 voted the sum of \$3000 for two years, or at the rate of \$125 per month; that he drew for eight months, at \$150, \$1200, and for eight months at \$112.50, \$900, total, \$2100; whereas he was only entitled to sixteen months at \$125, \$2000; and that he owes the Government \$100."

"That in the matter of the petition of the Hawaiian Hardware Company, for refunding certain duties on cart-ridges that they desire to return to the United States, the Committee are of the opinion that in view of long-established precedent and effect that such a course might have on other lines of importation, they do not recommend the return of the duties."

S. M. DAMON,
Chairman.

Mr. Morgan stated that as a member of the Finance Committee he had not favored discontinuing the subsidy to the Paradise, because it was advertising the islands, and political considerations should not enter into the question.

Mr. Emmelhuth moved adoption of Mr. Morgan's minority report. Lost. Mr. Suhr came in during the discussion. A motion in favor of reconsideration being made and carried. Minister Smith said he had favored the appropriation in the Legislature. It would expire in three months. The opposition to this appropriation was based on the fact that the editor of this paper was editing another paper which was doing everything in its power to injure the Government.

Mr. Emmelhuth was not championing either Mr. Godfrey or the royalists, but in justice to Mr. Godfrey it should be said that the Holomua had never been so decent as now, and the ethics of journalism permitted a newspaper man to find employment where he could get it. There were men working in the annexation press who would work for the other side. Mr. Williams has done as much for annexation as some of the blather-skites on our side.

The vote being a tie, President Dole said everybody should vote. The vote being again a tie it was called again.

The motion was lost eight to seven, and the motion to adopt the majority report was carried.

The second part of the report (relating to Tripp's pay) being read, Mr. Brown said he thought the committee had made a mistake. All of the officers of the Government had been paid at the rate fixed by the Appropriation Bill of 1890, for the first eight months of the new biennial period. It had been his (the speaker's) mistake, who was Attorney-General at that time, that it was not put in the Appropriation Bill so that Tripp would have got his salary on the same basis as other Government officers.

Minister Damon said he had not been able to go behind the record.

Attorney-General Smith explained that Tripp really got more than he was entitled to have, though he had the right to draw what he did. He moved that part of the report be approved. Carried.

The third part of the report (relating to return of duties) was adopted. The Minister of Finance then submitted the Postmaster-General's report on the Postal Savings Bank for the past year.

The Minister further stated in regard to the case of Mr. Girvin, that he had made personal arrangements with Mr. Girvin, and that his name for the appointment in the Postal Savings Bank had been withdrawn. This was done out of regard to the feeling of the community in regard to the appointment. He had sent for Girvin with the knowledge of the Executive. The Minister also explained the exchange of gold for silver which had been lately made by the Government. The transaction had netted the Government \$618.75. It was hardly possible to lay down a hard and fast rule about silver and gold. There was too much silver in the country, and so it was constantly forced on the Treasury. He had insisted on policemen and others receiving small sums, being paid partially in gold.

Mr. Emmelhuth said he could not see how the presence of a silver surplus in the country forced the Government to sell gold. He thought the gold should be paid out to the business community.

Mr. Brown said the transaction was legitimate and beneficial to the community, though he hardly approved of the Government selling gold.

Minister Damon said he should not favor it as a general principle, but the gold was there on special deposits which were payable in silver, and he had given the community a chance to get it.

Mr. Morgan presented a report on the resolution of the American League regarding Chinese, as follows:

HONOLULU, January 24, 1894.

To the Chairman of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government.

SIR:—Your Committee to whom was referred resolutions of the American League in regard to Chinese immigration, beg leave to report that

Under an Act of the Session Laws of 1892, "Conditional permits to enter this country may be granted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs for such Chinese, not exceeding 5000 in number, as shall be recommended by the Board of Immigration," etc. That under this Act the Executive of the Provisional Government have been authorized to grant permits for a suitable number of Chinese to enter this country as agricultural laborers on sugar and rice plantations; to relieve the threatened injury to these, our

main industries, caused by the near expiration of contracts of Japanese laborers, and prevent stoppage of Japanese immigration.

The Committee feel that a rigid enforcement of the above law (with the amendment thereto empowering the Cabinet to make rules and regulations controlling Chinese immigration), confining these laborers to the agricultural labor for which they entered the country, will protect free labor from Chinese competition.

The Committee recommend that the regulations issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the proper control and restriction of such Chinese immigrants, shall be so strong, clear and definite that no encroachment upon free labor can occur.

The Committee recommend that the present vagrancy laws be rigidly enforced, and if not far-reaching enough, be so amended that laborers whose contracts have expired be compelled to work or leave the country.

The Committee further recommend that the Government take early action to introduce also a more desirable class of immigrants than Asiatics.

Respectfully submitted,
JAS. F. MORGAN,
JNO. NOTT,
C. BOLTE,
Committee.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Hatch reported for the Judiciary Committee, a bill separating the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs from the office of President, and recommended its passage.

The report was adopted. The same committee reported a bill providing a salary of \$10,000 a year for the President.

The bill was read for the first time. President Dole said he desired that the bill be discussed freely, and that he should not be present. The Council was of course familiar with the nature of the office and its duties, and also of the prospect of a change in the form of the Government, all of which bore on the question.

The Judiciary Committee asked for further time in the matter of an enlargement of the Council.

Mr. Brown said he thought the Council should take notice of the way in which the newspapers were speaking of members of the diplomatic corps and of the heads of foreign countries. He would like to know if the Executive Council had considered this.

The Attorney-General said the Government had considered the matter. The proper course was for diplomats to complain to the Government. One or two complaints had been made, and certainly there had been one or two publications lately which approached very near the border line.

President Dole said it was very difficult to control the press, impossible in some cases. The Government exercised more control here than in the United States. He had had occasion to remonstrate with editors some times and had always been courteously listened to. This tendency would break forth occasionally, particularly where political relations were so unusual and extraordinary as at present between Hawaii and the United States. This accounted for some expressions which had been used and which were regretted by all the members of the Government.

Minister Damon said there were some matters which required additional appropriation, and he would introduce an Act providing for the same. The bill appropriated \$20,350.

The bill was read a first time.

The Attorney-General presented a bill providing for the licensing of all Chinese engaging in trade or mechanical occupations.

The bill is as follows:

An Act to Provide for the Licensing of Chinese who Engage in Trading or Mechanical Occupations in the Hawaiian Islands.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1.—The term "Chinese" as used in this Act shall mean any person male or female wholly of Chinese or Mongolian birth or descent, whether born in China or elsewhere, and whether citizens or subjects of China or any other country.

Section 2.—No Chinese residing in the Hawaiian Islands on or after the first day of May A. D. 1894, shall engage in or carry on any trading or mechanical occupation in the Hawaiian Islands unless he shall have first obtained a license from the Government permitting him to engage in or carry on such trading or occupation, and no such license shall be granted to any Chinese who is not regularly engaged in such trading or mechanical occupation at the date of the introduction of this Act.

Section 3.—No Chinese who shall hereafter arrive in the Hawaiian Islands shall be granted a license to engage in any trading or mechanical occupation:

Section 4.—Each license granted to Chinese under the provisions of this Act shall be for one year, and shall be numbered, and state the nature of the trading or mechanical occupation in which the licensee is permitted to engage. Upon the expiration of any such license, a new license may be granted to the licensee, but only for the trading or mechanical occupation described in the previous license, and shall bear the same number of such previous license.

Each license shall state in full the name, age and residence of the licensee, and the date of his arrival in the Hawaiian Islands.

Section 5.—A fee of one dollar shall be paid for each license granted under the provisions of this Act.

Section 6.—The trading license granted under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be in the nature of an individual certificate of qualifications, and shall not relieve the person from the obligation to obtain a "merchandise license" before engaging in the business of selling goods, wares and merchandise as provided by law.

Section 7.—The Minister of the Interior, by and with the consent of a majority of the Cabinet, is hereby authorized and empowered to make and publish all such rules and regulations; and the same to alter, amend or rescind from time to time as may be deemed necessary or proper to carry out the aim, intent, object and provisions contemplated by this Act; and such rules and regulations and all amendments

or alterations thereto, shall, after publication in one or more newspapers published in Honolulu, have the force and effect of law.

Section 8.—Any Chinese violating any provision of this Act, or of any rule or regulation published under the provisions thereof, shall be liable on conviction for the first offense to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not to exceed one month; and for any succeeding offense to a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or to deportation from the Hawaiian Islands.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to Chinese engaged as domestic or agricultural laborers who shall perform mechanical work for their employers.

Section 9.—District Magistrates shall have jurisdiction to try all cases arising under this Act.

Section 10.—All constitutional provisions and principles in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Section 11.—This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The Attorney-General said the subject presented many difficulties and he hoped it would receive full consideration. The law might seem harsh but it was not unjust.

On motion of Mr. Emmelhuth the bill was referred to a special committee of seven, of which the Judiciary Committee should form a part.

The Attorney-General stated that the Executive Council recommended the ordering of 25,000 more cartridges of the kind ordinarily used by the military.

The President appointed Messrs. Emmelhuth, Nott and Suhr on the Chinese Committee.

At 2:50 the Councils went into Executive session.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIAL.

Largely Attended in Spite of Stormy Weather.

The regular monthly entertainment and social of the St. Andrew's Church Association was held last evening in the Sunday school room, and, notwithstanding the stormy weather, was very largely attended. Captain H. W. Mist presided. After usual routine business, the following programme was presented:

Piano solo.....Mrs. P. H. Dodge
Song.....Miss McGrew
Duet, piano and violoncello.....Miss von Holt and Mr. Wray Taylor
Reading.....Mr. P. H. Dodge
Vocal duet.....

Mrs. Van Vleet and Miss McGrew Duet, piano and mandolin.....Miss Mollie Atkinson and Mr. Rooke
Song.....Miss von Holt, with violin obligato by Miss McGrew
Hand bell ringing by pupils of Mr. Armstrong Smith.

Every number was well rendered. Mrs. Van Vleet's and the Misses McGrew and von Holt's singing was much enjoyed. Mr. Dodge read amusing extracts from the register at the Volcano House. The hand bell ringing was a decided feature, and a credit to Mr. Smith who trained the little boys. At the conclusion of the programme, ice cream and cake were handed around, and social conversation brought a pleasant evening to a close.

A CURIOS PARTY.

A Novel Entertainment at Mr. J. A. Hopper's.

A number of people accepted the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hopper last evening, the occasion being a "curio party," something new in the social features of Honolulu.

The curios which were to be guessed were placed in different parts of the parlors, and a list provided each guest. These lists gave fanciful names to the different objects, each of which was numbered. The idea was to find the "curio" that fitted the title on the list, and place its number opposite.

Some of the titles were very good. For instance, one number on the list was "Can't be beat." This referred to a hard-boiled egg. Another, "Open to amendments," was a stocking with a large hole in it. Another, "Going to be licked," did not, as far as is yet known, refer to the editor of the ADVERTISER.

After a set time given to each one to complete their list of fifty "curios," the proper list was read, and each had a chance to see how many of the objects were correct. A number of complete lists were made, but the majority did not have all the proper numbers.

Behind the Times.

The French are slightly behind the times. They have accredited their new Commissioner to the government of the ex-queen, and the consequence is that Monsieur Verleys is simply a visitor to the islands, and not a diplomat, as he fondly expected.

The ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers to any part of the city for 50 cents a month, in advance. Subscribe now and keep up with the new year. Ring up Telephone No. 88.

WHAT CORRESPONDENTS THINK.

Armstrong Relates His Experiences With Kalakaua.

BREATHING A CURE FOR EVERY ILL.

Frank Godfrey Thanks the Councils—Correspondents Air Their Views on Various Themes—Kalakaua Compared to the King of Dahomey—Etc.

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Davies' letter in your issue of today regarding my conference with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Blaine on the subject of annexation, while I was with the late King Kalakaua in Europe, certainly requires some explanation.

I often talked with the King on the subject of the future of his country, including the matter of annexation. After the "Moreno" affair, he feared more trouble with the whites, I suggested annexation or a protectorate, with large revenues for himself, but he suspected the white races. I always assured him that no change of any kind could or would be made without his consent so long as he maintained good government. I repeated to him my conversations with Mr. Phelps and other conversations about "closer union," because I believed in open diplomacy. In my conversations with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Blaine, there was no suggestion of any immediate action, and it was assumed, without hesitation, that the king should be a party to any move in the direction of "closer relations." The king asked me to consult Mr. Eugene Schuyler on the subject of "customs union," and this brought on a discussion about annexation. Mr. Schuyler asked the king: "Has the reciprocity treaty any other object than ultimate annexation?"

The king said he did not understand it. Mr. Schuyler replied that the American statesmen who made the treaty did so understand it, but that he (Schuyler) thought that a "customs union" would be better for some years. Mr. Schuyler also said that he was somewhat surprised that the king had consented to reciprocity when it was perfectly clear that the drift would be toward annexation and the end of the dynasty. The king made no reply to this. Subsequently, and while on our travels, I told him that he had mortgaged his country to the United States by "reciprocity" in order to put money into his own pocket, but that it would end his dynasty; that he was like the King of Dahomey, who was too greedy.

At a missionary meeting in London a traveler spoke of his experience in Africa. A venerable listener rose and meekly asked if the King of Dahomey would take religion! "Yes," said the traveler, "he will take that and everything else he can put his damned hands on." He, King Kalakaua, said he would "euchre" the United States by diplomacy. I replied that no diplomacy would ever get rid of his own direct move towards annexation by his signing the treaty, that in making "reciprocity" he had plastered "annexation" on every fence, mountain and rock in Hawaii.

That while that treaty was the best thing for the country, it put him in constant peril, and he could only save himself by good government, and when annexation came, by making good terms for himself. I wish to add this; I had many radical disputes with the king, but there was always good temper, and there was no friction whatever. On resigning office in 1882, I told him that he had invited me to return to my native land, in the interests of good government, but I had discovered that it was simply impossible to have it, and I should leave him. I did not blame him; he was controlled by his surroundings, that the whites wanted one kind of government, and the natives wanted another, and it made an "irrepressible conflict," but that as the natives were in a large majority, they had the political right of ruling in their own way, and the whites could not object; only that this meant revolution in a few years; that the white races always drove the weaker races to the wall, as he would discover if he read English and American history, that the weaker races had no sense, and always cut their own throats; that the white races were cruel, dominant and would not trust the weaker, and fought like tigers for their property interests. He said that the natives should own Hawaii; I said they did own it, but sold out for a song. I advised him to take Gibson into his Cabinet at

once, and mount behind him, and both would ride to the devil; that is, into revolution. He laughed at me; said I did not understand Hawaiian politics, and that he did; that the whites would never trust a native ruler, and he must look to the natives for support. I never once censured him, or the ex-queen, for not understanding the difficult political problems which confronted them on every side. They were victims of the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest; a law which has filled the world with misery and suffering, but was ordained for some purpose which we do not comprehend. Yours truly,

W. N. ARMSTRONG,
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1894.

MR. EDITOR: We are inclined to disregard nature's remedies and to resort to drugs, most of which are hurtful and many of them deadly poisons. Let it be remembered that if a poison removes the pain or diseased condition for which it is prescribed, there is always danger of its setting up some other unhealthy condition which in time will prove the truth of the old saying, "The remedy is worse than the disease."

An Englishman has recently published a certain remedial measure he has practiced for thirty years. He declares that it cured him completely and has kept him well ever since.

His remedy is simply breathe! He does not claim that it will cure everything, but he contends that many ills may be cured by it. The writer has been practicing the same for three months and has received much benefit. Others to whom I have given the same advice have also been improved and doubtless will in time be cured.

Persons following sedentary employments in more or less confined air,—members of great audiences, dull, tired from vitiated air,—those suffering from headache brought on by overworn nerves or indigestion,—indigestion, or many other chronic ailments or tendencies, may be cured by breathing.

As often as possible breathe rapidly and full, ten times. Breathe just as one does after a sharp short run or climb. In this case, though not ordinarily, it is better to breathe through the mouth. After practice twenty breathings may be taken at once. The more times a day one takes a dose of air in this way the better.

In its rationale it is the same as the "Compound Oxygen" treatment, for which multitudes have paid large sums of money.

When sitting quietly absorbed in writing, sewing, or such employments as exercise the hands only, we are apt to fall into the habit of breathing very badly, both slowly and using only a small portion of the lungs, though we may not be pinched by corsets. Let us reform our breathing, breathe deep and well always, and take several doses of oxygen as prescribed above daily,—if we feel badly to cure us,—if we are well to keep off disease and the feebleness of age.

There is an old saying "At forty every woman is either a fool or a physician." As the writer is well past forty, trusts she is not a fool, she ventures, though she charges nothing for the above advice to sign herself,

MEDICA.

MR. EDITOR: The thanks of the proprietors of the Paradise of the Pacific are tendered to the gentlemen of the Advisory Council who had the courage of their convictions in placing themselves on record in favor of carrying out the behest of forty-eight representatives of Hawaii in Legislature assembled. The undersigned is an American citizen pure and simple.

FRANK GODFREY,
Editor, Paradise of the Pacific.
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1894.

A Throne for Sale.

He was a Paramount ruler,
And a tropical queen was she;
And the way that couple flirted
Was scandalous to see.

They sang a duet duplestima,
Of a home in the Southern Sea,
And he did a song and dance act;
The danse du ventre did she.

"Take back thy throne, dear sister,"
He warbled in a falsetto key;
"Not by a jugful, brother!"
In a Hawaiian bass sang she.

"Tis a beautiful crown, my sister,
All clean and bright," sang he.
"It's speckled all over, brother!"
And she kicked just five feet three.

So now there's a second-hand throne
For sale,
Down in the Southern Sea,
And a warranted fast-black queen
thrown in
With the trade-mark stamp "G. C."
—John W. Low in N. Y. Advertiser.

Next Wednesday Mr. Marsden and W. N. Armstrong are going down to Pearl Harbor, to look over possible sites for an oyster bed.

A MOST COWARDLY ATTACK.

Paul Neumann, Assisted By W. H. Cornwell, Makes It.

BOTH ASSAULT MR. H. N. CASTLE.

One Holds Him While the Other Viciously Strikes Him With a Case—The Affair Takes Place on Merchant Street Yesterday Morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Paul Neumann, assisted by W. H. Cornwell, yesterday morning made a cowardly attack on Mr. H. N. Castle, the editor of this paper. The cause of the attack was the last few lines of an article which appeared in Tuesday's ADVERTISER. They were as follows:

"* * * So that we are forced by the very laws of thought themselves to the conclusion that for once either Mr. Neumann or Mr. Wilson is speaking the truth. * *

Neumann wrote a note to Mr. Castle, demanding an apology. Mr. Castle answered telling Neumann that he must have specifications before he apologized for anything he had written. Neumann replied with a very short note, again demanding a retraction and enclosing the above paragraph underlined.

Mr. Castle, however, decided that an apology was not due the ex-queen's attorney, and yesterday's paper appeared without the wished-for humble talk that Neumann had deemed himself entitled to. This enraged the erstwhile genial Paul, and he laid for Mr. Castle, armed with the large stick that he uses to help him pursue his daily walks. As Mr. Castle came up Merchant street shortly before 11 o'clock, Neumann stopped him, and asked if "that apology was going to be made." Mr. Castle said, it was not, whereupon, Neumann, without any warning, struck him on the upper lip. Mr. Castle, who was standing holding his bicycle, was for the time unable to attend to Neumann's case. He immediately dropped his wheel, however, and started to return his assailant's blow, when the valiant Cornwell seized him from behind, and held on with all his little might. As soon as Neumann saw that Mr. Castle was safely held by Cornwell, he started to strike out with his heavy cane, and struck Mr. Castle three severe blows, two on the head, and one on the left forearm, which, as soon as he could jerk away from Cornwell, he raised to protect himself from the vicious attack. The two blows on the head both drew blood, and one made a bad gash on the left side of the head. A number of people then interfered, and separated the combatants.

Mr. Castle, when seen last evening, said:

"Neumann struck me a number of times; just how many, I was unable to determine in the heat of the moment. Cornwell seized me from behind at the moment the first blow was struck, and I was practically helpless during the few seconds that Neumann was wielding his cane, and before I could get away from him, people had interfered. If Neumann says that Cornwell did not help him, he lies, and he knows it. I do not know what motive Cornwell may have had, but what he did, was to hold me while Neumann struck me. It was a most cowardly assault, two against one."

It was common talk on the streets yesterday, that the whole affair was a put up job, and that Neumann and Cornwell had fixed the whole disgraceful affair between them. It was also said that a number of good royalists were on hand to see that Mr. Castle was "done up."

No criminal proceedings were taken in the matter.

The President's Blunder.

The President has blundered in undertaking to restore the queen to the Hawaiian throne. It is always a blunder for a nation to undertake what it cannot carry out, and Mr. Cleveland knew, as he now admits, that he could not carry out his "plan" if either the queen or the Provisional Government declined to assent to it.

The rule that should govern this country is "hands off." Let the Hawaiians know that the United States recognize the powers that be. Let there be no more ridiculous sentiment over the wrongs done to Liliuokalani. Hawaii has a respectable government at last. Let it alone.—New York World (Democrat).

ASHFORD'S SAD PLIGHT.

He Had to Go to San Francisco to Get Cured.

C. W. Ashford, a brother of Volney V. Ashford of Hawaiian revolutionary fame, arrived from Honolulu on the Monowai. He is said to be on his way to Washington. Mr. Ashford is an attorney, and has had any amount of Hawaiian parliamentary notoriety, having been mixed up in several revolutions during Kalakaua's reign.

A Chronicle reporter who boarded the Monowai off Lime Point on her arrival, found Mr. Ashford in his stateroom.

"Is there any political significance connected with your visit?" was asked the ex-royalist.

"None."

"May the object of your trip to these parts be asked?"

"Certainly. I am here for my health."

"What is the nature of your complaint?"

"A boil."

"Do you intend going to Washington?"

"If I feel like it, but I may stay in town a while."

"Do you feel kindly toward the present Provisional Government?"

"Oh, yes."

"Are you on good terms with Minister Thurston?"

"Certainly. I kicked him out of the late King Kalakaua's Government in 1889 and he kicked me out. We are very good friends."

Mr. Ashford when asked about the ex-queen had nothing to say. Between his boil and the success of the Provisional Government he evidently felt a sadness that he was unable to hide.—S. F. Chronicle.

Booked to Leave.

The following passengers are booked to leave on the steamers of February 3d and 5th:

Per Australia, Feb. 3d: A. F. Rath, F. G. Hampton, Miss Quick, J. J. Williams and wife, A. Haas, C. M. Vergez, J. A. Altschuler, A. F. Wall, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. S. Seabury, E. N. Chapman, Mons. H. Waugh, J. B. Cunliffe, Lieut. T. C. Prince, G. E. Fairchild, R. B. Dunlop and wife, Miss Crawshaw, Miss M. E. Walker, Miss Widemann, R. S. Alexander, J. R. Galt, wife and child, Wm. Dunbar, J. E. Miller and wife, H. A. Widemann, Miss Gullixsen.

Per Alameda, February 5th: Wm. Ripley and wife, W. P. Harrison, C. F. Fisher, Theo. Schmidt, H. Abrahamson.

A Novel Wager.

The four-masted schooners Alice Cooke and Robert Lewers, leaving today for San Francisco, will race to the Golden Gate. Which ever arrives first will have the chance to load back for Honolulu, while the beaten one will be favored with a long trip to Australia to load coal for this port. Both Captains Penhallow and Goodman will do their level best to defeat each other.

Annual Meeting.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Ewa Plantation Company was held yesterday morning at the office of the agents, Messrs Castle & Cooke. The reports of the treasurer and manager were read, and they show a very prosperous condition of affairs.



Joseph Rudy
Son of Harry K. Rudy, of Columbia, Pa.
Suffered From Birth
With a Severe Form of
Scrofula Humor

"Until my boy was six years of age he was born with a terrible sufferer from scrofula humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as large as a Dollar and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was one mass of sores all the time, especially severe on his legs and neck of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching
We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not affect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the feet began to look more natural and healthy. Then the sores came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla
has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUDY,
Box 334, Columbia, Pennsylvania.
HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by removing the poisonous action of the alimentary canal.
HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO.,
3338
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to January 31, 1894.

Averdam, Dr W Anderson, C
Belovitz, M & W (3) Bayby,
Bin, ham, Rev C Bowens, H
Benson, W H (4) Broadick, O
Bailey, J (2) Bissen, H
Cough, J M Campbell, J T
Crowninshield, D Cook, Mrs M
Copeand, W (5) Dairum, E S
Dovey, Mr Douglas, Mr
Eadie, W & A Fehr & Co, H
French, C H (2) Fisher, C B
Frimmann, K Good, W
Green, Mrs A Greig, J
Gandesterg, A
Harrison, Mrs E V Haughts, D
Howard, J Hill, C E
Harris, Mrs A Hardy, J F
Hansmann, W Jones, Miss M
Johnston, J W Jacobson, V
Johnson, F F
Jatho E King, W C
King, R (4) King, W C
Krebs, O F (2) Leigh, Miss A L
Lane, C L Mullen, Mrs M
Marks, F Meness, J
Mann, A Maston, J P
Mahr, B Mork, C T
McMillan, H McGrawder, Dr
McGrath, Mr McDonald, P
Poryn, G Pease, Miss M K (3)
Pond, W H Payne, A D F
Phifer, Mrs Robinson, J
Robinson, J Rabon & Fils
Smith, Mrs J Smith, J R
Simmons, J T Spooner, J
Suapp, J E (3)
Thomas, Beverly (3) Toler, M A
Teel, Miss M L
Upchurch, Mr Van Riter, F A
Wenner, Mrs G (2) Waldley, J
Whitney, Mrs A Were, C
Yerex, G M (2) Young, K

REGISTERED:

3788—John MacPhee.

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOS. M. OAT.

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, January 31, 1894.

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1894.

Application for Admission should be made immediately, stating age and standing of applicant to the

PRINCIPAL.

1530-2

Election of officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Peoples' Ice & Refrigerating Company, Limited held Thursday, January 18, 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....W. F. Allen
Vice-President.....J. A. McCandless
Secretary.....J. H. Fisher
Treasurer.....J. C. Ables
Auditor.....T. W. Hobron
J. H. FISHER,
Secretary.
January 20, 1894.
3590-1w 1512-3w

Election of Officers.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS were elected at the adjourned annual meeting of the Haku Sugar Company January 29, 1894.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin.....President
Hon. S. M. Damon.....Vice-President
Hon. S. N. Castle.....Treasurer
J. B. Atherton.....Secretary
J. B. Castle.....Auditor
J. B. ATHERTON,
Secretary.
Honolulu, January 29 1894.
3590-1t 1520-2t

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the HONOLULU SOAP WORKS CO., limited, held January 18, 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....W. F. McChesney
Vice-President.....W. B. Godfrey
Treasurer.....J. M. McChesney
Auditor.....John Ema
Director.....Fred Harrison
The above constitute the Board of Directors.
J. M. MCCHESNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Honolulu, January 18, 1894.
1517-4a

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co held January 28d, 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Gudfrey Brown.....President and Treasurer.
Cecil Brown.....Vice-President.
John Cassidy.....General Superintendent.
J. F. Brown.....Secretary.
H. Van Helt.....Auditor.
James Campbell, W. O. Smith, J. F. Brown,
J. F. BROWN,
Secretaries of Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co.
1524-4a

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company held the day the following officers were elected to serve for the current year:

President.....Chas. M. Cooke.
Vice-President.....Sam'l C. Allen.
Treasurer.....Geo. H. Robertson.
Secretary.....Joseph O. Carter.
Auditor.....Tom May.
P. C. Jones, Tom May, H. Waterhouse,
J. O. CARTER,
Secretaries Hawaiian Agricultural Company.
Honolulu, January 24, 1894.
1527-4a

New Advertisements.

That Joyful Feeling

Will be experienced by EVERYONE unfortunate enough to be obliged to wear specially ground

Spectacles or Eye Glasses

on reading that we are now fully equipped to manufacture anything and everything in the

Optical Line

no matter how complicated. JOYFUL, because the long wait of six weeks or more in sending away for your glasses is done away forever. Those who have suffered by this wait will know best what it means. Much time and money has been spent to ensure PERFECT SUCCESS.

My Machinery

is the newest in use in all of the large factories of the East, and being thoroughly conversant with all manner of complicated work, we claim to be able to turn out as perfect work as can be obtained in any part of the world.

The distance from optical centres and the long delay in sending away for special work has prompted us to add this special department to our already large optical business, and we hope to be favored with a liberal share of the work done in Honolulu. Prices—the same as in San Francisco, and on some work a little lower.

Oculists

Prescriptions

accurately filled. Telescope, field, marine or opera glass lenses re-polished and adjusted.

One trial will give you more of that joyful feeling than anything we can think of.

H. F. WICHMAN

Manufacturing

Optician.

JUST TO HAND

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

APOLLINARIS WATER

The Queen of Table Waters.

F. A. SCHAEGER & CO.

1520-4a

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the AMERICAN BARK AMY TURNER

will load in New York for Honolulu, to sail about FEBRUARY, 15, 1894, if sufficient inducement is offered.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to C. BREWER & CO. (L.D.), Honolulu Agents.

Crown Flour

FOR SALE BY

Castle & Cooke

3583 1514-1mtf

FOR SALE.

1 Adams' Power Press

SIZE OF PLATES 30x40 IN.

IN GOOD WORKING ORDER!

And now in daily use.

This Press is complete in all its parts and is only offered for sale to make room for a new Press of more recent invention and better adapted for the increasing work of our office.

Apply to

Hawaiian Gazette Co.

3596 1517-4t

New Advertisements.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD, stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, NEUMATISM.

The GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IM-MENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—Every bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s, 15s, 2s, 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 35, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

New Store! New Goods! New Firm!

All the Latest Novelties and Styles in

Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, Wicker Ware

SIDE BOARDS, CHEFFONERS, ETC.,

WARDROBES, WALL BRACKETS

And all kinds of Furniture Manufactured and Repaired.

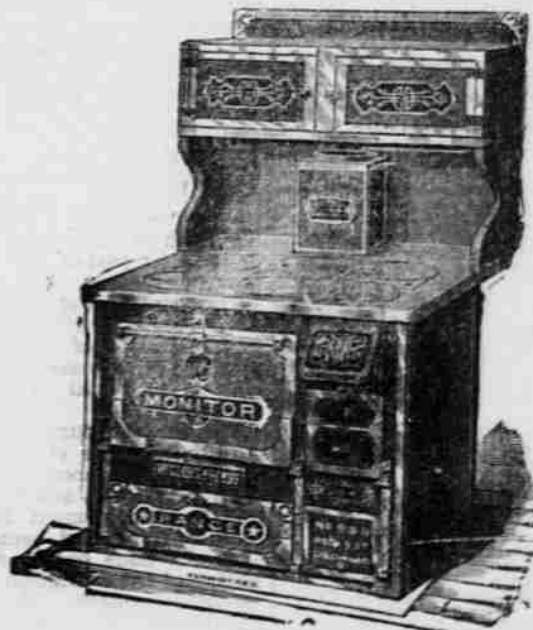
All Island Orders will receive prompt and careful attention

ORDWAY & PORTER

Robinson Block, Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu.

JOHN NOTT,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—



Steel and Iron Ranges, Stoves and Fixtures,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY,

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

RUBBER HOSE!

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS,

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

DIMOND BLOCK, 95 and 97 KING STREET.

JUST ARRIVED

PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

BABY CARRIAGES of all * * * CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns,

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