

Telephone No. 88.

COURT NOTES.

No Court hearings on Tuesday. Summons were issued on Tuesday in the following cases:

H. R. Macfarlane vs. Ira A. Lowell, assumpsit. Carter & Carter for plaintiff.

Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M. vs. F. H. Redward, action for the value of supplies agreed to be paid for by defendant as contractor. Carter & Carter for plaintiff.

Mrs. J. K. Lauka vs. Wm. H. Cummings, claim for damage. This case is the outcome of an assault on plaintiff by defendant, resulting in defendant's being fined in the Honolulu District Court. J. L. Kaulukou for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendant.

Lucy Kila vs. S. K. Kila, ejectment. W. C. Achi for plaintiff.

Discontinuance was filed in the suit of Ruel Kinney, a minor, residing in Waialua, on this island, against Marshal Hitchcock, for the alleged wrongful detention of certain animals valued at \$600, plaintiff being satisfied that such detention was done in good faith. J. M. Poepeo for plaintiff.

Lee Fat Seen is the person upon whom service was made of the summons in the case of William A. Dier, of Victoria, B. C., vs. Hop Yune & Co., of Honolulu. This is the case referred to the other day as being a remarkable one, for the reason that the value of a large amount of opium was endorsed on the back of the draft given by defendants on a Victoria firm called Tai Yune & Co. Summons were issued on the 12th, but it was not until the 16th that Hang Sam, the Chinese police officer, succeeded in finding the person upon whom service was made. C. Brown for plaintiff.

Certificates of appeal from the Honolulu District Court have been filed by the following defendants:

E. A. Fortes, who was fined \$15 for trespassing on land in Ewa owned by M. P. Robinson. E. Johnson for defendant.

Ah Hing, who was fined \$50 for the unlawful possession of opium. P. Neumann for defendant.

Chung Hing, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50 for receiving stolen goods, viz. brass castings. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Frank Ferreira, who was fined \$5 for an assault on Samuel Ehrlich. W. A. Kinney for defendant.

W. H. Cummings, who was fined \$10 for an assault on Mrs. J. K. Lauka. W. C. Achi for defendant.

Ah Wing, who was fined \$60 for unlawful possession of opium. P. Neumann for defendant.

Kurane Morioka and Utara Shigenaga, who were fined each to pay \$30 for assaulting a countryman of theirs. P. Neumann for defendant.

These several appeals will be entered upon the calendar of cases to be tried at the next term of the Circuit Court.

District Court.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

D. Ferreira and P. Miranda were remanded until January 19th.

W. G. Roland, charged with using vulgar and profane language in a public place, pleaded not guilty. A. A. Montano, sworn, stated that he called on defendant at the marine railway last Saturday to collect taxes. Roland then told him that he would not pay to such a thief as Montano was and then went on damning the Provisional Government. W. G. Roland was found guilty and fined \$7 and \$3.30 costs.

Four native boys charged with assault and battery were remanded until January 18th.

Geo. Patterson, charged with furious and heedless driving in a hack in Honolulu on January 13th, was fined \$10 and \$3 costs.

Welan and Alapai were fined \$2 each and \$1 costs for being drunk.

Ah Wing, charged with having unlawful possession of opium, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor and \$1.20 costs. His fellow smoker Ah Wau was discharged.

Kolopine, charged with assault and battery on Kaholokahiki (W). Kaholokahiki, sworn, stated that defendant threatened to kill her last Thursday, at the same time pulling out a pocket knife. Several natives came to her assistance. She had lived with Kolopine for ten years, and the present trouble was caused by her refusal to live with him. Defendant, sworn, stated that he and Kaholokahiki were at Keanu's place last Thursday evening. On their way home, the woman refused to go home, and then the struggle commenced. Did not strike nor threaten her. Defendant was fined \$10 and \$3.30. J. K. Kahookano for defendant.

Three Chinese were fined \$5 each and \$1 costs for playing a game of dominoes and six other Chinese charged with the same offense, were discharged.

ALMOST SUICIDE.

Mrs. Ash Sends a Bullet Into Her Own Brain.

The vicinity of Hotel street was startled at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday by the report of a pistol shot. It transpired that Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ash were having a little company of five people, besides several children, in their cottage on Hotel street, near the Arlington Hotel. Mrs. Ash spent the day at the Park, and when she came home late in the evening she appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. A quarrel soon arose between the couple, and their guests abandoned the field, taking Ash's little girl with them. Mr. and Mrs. Ash were then left alone in the cottage and the difficulty between them assumed threatening proportions. The woman possessed herself of a pistol and threatened to shoot Ash, who thereupon beat a retreat. He had not gone far, however, before a shot was heard. Mrs. Ash had shot herself in the head, the bullet entering the upper right jaw and lodging near the left ear.

The injured woman was removed to the Hospital, where the wound was dressed by Dr. Andrews. About 11 o'clock last night Marshal Hitchcock and Deputy-Marshal Brown went up to the Hospital, intending to take down her statement, but the doctor thought it was not necessary. Dr. Andrews thinks the patient's condition a critical one, but believes she will recover.

ALMOST A MUTINY.

The Cabin of the Bark Margaret Witnesses a Lively Scene.

The bark Margaret, Captain Peterson, was the scene of something Wednesday which promised to develop into a first-class mutiny. About 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon a drunken sailor entered the captain's cabin and began to belabor him with his tongue. The sailor was ordered to leave the cabin, but instead of doing so he directed his attention to a cabin boy standing near. The captain then drove the sailor out of the cabin, but the latter merely retired to seek reinforcements, and returned immediately with seven or eight other sailors who wore a very ugly and threatening look. The captain thereupon despatched the mate or the police, and at the same time he went aft himself and hoisted his colors upside down. Boats from the Philadelphia and Champion put off for the Margaret at once. On learning the facts the American officer recommended Captain Peterson to lay the matter before the United States Consul. The police arriving, the two ringleaders, Anderson and Gilbert Muir, were taken into custody.

A TIN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey Agreeably Surprised by Friends.

Some of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey found out on Tuesday evening that they would celebrate the tenth anniversary of their marriage on the 17th. Putting their heads together, a surprise party was the result, and about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening that quiet family was suddenly startled by a resounding blast from many tin horns, and other din and clatter suitable for a tin wedding. It had the unusual merit of being a complete surprise, but the host and hostess did not forget to give the thirty or more guests a most cordial and courteous welcome. With tin horns, tin cups, tin plates, tin boxes, tin roses, and other useful tin ornaments and utensils, interspersed with ice cream, cake, conversation, music and mirth, the evening passed rapidly away, and one of the bachelors was heard to remark as he regretfully departed, that he would like a tin wedding; eligible young man, too!

The Pilot's house at the boat landing was moved down to the east end of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf on Tuesday morning. The house was placed on the O. B. & L. Co.'s 80-ton scow and the whole was towed down to the Mail wharf by the tug Elec.

"During the epidemic of la grippe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy took the lead here and was much better liked than other cough medicine." H. M. BANGS, druggist, Chateaufort, Ill. The grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. This Remedy is prompt and effective and will prevent any tendency of the disease toward pneumonia. For sale by BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.

General Advertisements.

BENSON SMITH & CO

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations.

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. MCLE, Proprietor.

Here to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the ocean participate. 113-15

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all the juicy properties and are guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 113-15

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

MEMBER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standardbred Stallion, Sired by Newwood, Jr. Norman Stallion. Captain General Native bred Stallion. 113-15

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 113-15 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Alhambra,

LIVERPOOL. 1894

Insurance Notices.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve. Reichs marks. 6,000,000
Capital (their Re-Insurance Companies) 1,016,000
Total. Reichsmark 107,600,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reichs marks. 8,800,000
Capital (their Re-Insurance Companies) 35,000,000
Total. Reichsmark 43,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., 1894

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Assets. 40,000,000

Net Income. 9,079,000

Claims Paid. 112,500,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co.

1894

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

17

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and

COMMISSIONS.

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alliance Assurance Fire and Marine,

London.

Wilhelms of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

187-19 Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to

insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored

therein, on the most favorable terms. For par-

ticulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., 113-15

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have estab-

lished a General Agency here, and the under-

signed, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas

at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the

Most Favorable Terms.

113-15 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu to

the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General

Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas

—AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the

Most Favorable Term

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

113-15 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

£11,161,254 18. 10.

1—Authorized Capital. £3,000,000

2—Paid-up Capital. 2,750,000

3—Fire Funds. 2,679,999 12. 8

4—Life and Annuity Funds. 3,061,254 18. 10

Revenue Fire Branch. 1,507,228 7. 3

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches. 1,554,228 7. 3

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

113-15 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

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

3278-11-1 1463-11-1

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Commission Merchants

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 MANU-
FACTURING DONE IN FURNITURE, BEDDING AND
UPHOLSTERING, AND BEST QUALITY OF

LIVE GESE 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.

3403 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.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

A VICARIOUS APOLOGY.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A great deal of indignation is felt at the discourtesy, to use no stronger word, shown by the diplomatic corps towards the Provisional Government yesterday. This indignation is directed toward the United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary Willis, who, as the head of the diplomatic body, is of course responsible for the course taken, the other members merely following his lead.

We feel no sympathy for this indignation, which appears to us quite unfounded. At the same time, it is so natural that it should be felt, and expressed, too, that we take the liberty of suggesting some considerations in explanation of the apparently extraordinary course of the American Minister.

In a nutshell, the truth is that Mr. Willis found himself in a dilemma. The entire sovereignty and independence of the Hawaiian Government having been fully recognized by the United States, the American warships should have fired a salute. On the other hand, the United States having demanded the surrender of the Government, a salute should not have been fired. As a free and independent nation, we should have been saluted, but as a private dependency of Mr. Cleveland, we should not. As we are at peace with the United States, the Minister should have bowed and smiled at the Executive Building, but as we are at war, he should have barred his front gate, rolled himself up in the American flag, and gazed around with an air of gloomy and forbidding defiance. Who shall "rede" this riddle, who shall resolve these contradictions? Whatever course Mr. Willis had pursued, he might have cited chapter and verse for it. Whatever he had done he would have been right. Is this Government at peace with the United States or not? Does the United States recognize its sovereignty or not? Who shall say? Does Mr. Willis himself know?

We think that the foregoing facts should teach us to be patient and forbearing in our relations with the United States Minister, and to withhold our judgments. Which ever way he turns he finds himself confronted with the bristling horns of a dilemma. Everywhere bloody prospects of impalement, and no way of escape. If he has not found a way out of the difficulty consistent with the usages of diplomacy, the ordinary requirements of courtesy, the dignity and power of the great nation which he represents, the fault is not his, but his master's.

The whole situation is an extraordinary commentary upon the foreign policy which has brought things to such a pass. Mr. Cleveland disowning the acts of his predecessor is like the Pope who exhumed the body of a rival and cast it into the Tiber. Unhappily the President has not to deal with a rival only. His own acts of recognition are there, in like manner to be exhumed and disowned. What is to be done with them? He would, and he would not, and what with calling President Dole his "great and good friend" and then stabbing him under the fifth rib; between the open smiles of friendship and the secret acts of enmity, he has brought the diplomatic relations of the United States with this country into a tangle which it would take a greater than Solomon to unravel. Hawaii is at peace with the American people, but at war with Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Willis has chosen to cast in his lot with that of the man who unques-

tionably is his master, and who claims to be master of the American people too.

We are inclined to believe that the above suggestions contain a sound theory of the conduct of the American Minister. At the same time, any hypothesis can be at best but tentative and provisional. We are treading here diplomatic mazes, where all lights fail us, and precedents are not. Yet the theory indicated would seem to be as plausible as any. It would be absurd to suppose that Mr. Willis denies the right of this Government to observe such holidays as it may choose. It would be monstrous to imagine that he or his Government resent the celebration of a day which marks above all other days the regard which this Government and its supporters bear the United States. If it be true indeed that the constant affection of Americans for their native land is a crime in the eyes of Mr. Willis and his master, then certainly, like Othello, we have "loved not wisely, but too well."

In the meanwhile, in spite of the neglect of the United States Minister Plenipotentiary, the Provisional Government still lives and pursues its calm way unmoved. It has celebrated its anniversary, rejoicing. It has not only survived a year of trial, within and without, but it has grown stronger, wiser and better, and it stands today, secure in its strength, in the brightness of its hopes, in anticipations well founded upon the deeds of the past, leading away from despotism, pointing forward to the freedom of the American flag and remaining an abiding guarantee that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish in this outpost of civilization in the Pacific.

POWER TO WHOM POWER BELONGS.

The matter of the appointment of a successor to Mr. Rothwell in the Post Office was made the subject of some sharp discussion in the Councils yesterday. It seems that Minister Damon has sent for Mr. J. W. Girvin, of San Diego, Cal., to fill the vacancy, and is awaiting a response by the next Australia.

For very obvious reasons the appointment of Mr. Girvin is objectionable, and it cannot be expected to receive the endorsement of the Annexation party. We do not dispute Mr. Girvin's qualifications for the position, and indeed upon the showing made by the Attorney-General, he would seem to be qualified in perhaps a marked degree. But this circumstance does not touch the objection based upon the fact that he is a non-resident, who has left the Islands with his family and made his home elsewhere. It would be absurd to suppose that there are no supporters of the Government available for this position, as competent as they are loyal. They can be found, and they should be selected. Public sentiment demands this and the demand is just.

But there is another phase of the matter which is more serious than that already indicated. We are led to infer from what occurred in the Councils, that Mr. Damon offered this appointment, or decided to offer it, without so much as consulting the head of the bureau, the Postmaster-General. If this is true, we are bound to say that the course of the Minister was an extremely improper one, and one which if pursued further can not fail gravely to impede the harmonious administration of the Government. Nothing is more certain than that the heads of bureaus, being responsible for the conduct of their subordinates, should be left a large liberty in their selection. To override and, worse still, to ignore the Postmaster-General in such a transaction, is to usurp his function and reduce him to a mere clerk.

We are loth to point even the mildest criticism at the Minister of Finance, whose great public services have justly entitled him to the gratitude of the country. He has managed the financial department of the Government with a real and intelligence which could

not well have been spared in the past, and which the annexation party would be unwilling to forego in the future. The party is the more anxious that his course in other particulars should command the same general approval.

We publish this morning the conclusion of Prof. Alexander's invaluable historical sketch. It includes a description of the opium scandal, the exposure of which led to the revolution of 1887, and thus indirectly to that of 1893. The publication of this paper in both the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE has made it accessible to practically all the readers of the English language on these islands. Desiring, however, to give it a still wider currency, and at the same time a more compact and convenient form, we have decided to issue it in the form of a pamphlet, suitable for mailing to friends abroad, and also for preservation at home. The pamphlet will appear tomorrow.

In the report of the session of the Councils, published on another page, will be found a statement of the national indebtedness, which discloses a very encouraging state of affairs. In spite of many circumstances of peculiar difficulty and of prophecies of bankruptcy, the Hawaiian Government is stronger and sounder financially than it was before the 17th of January. A revolutionary government which includes among the triumphs of its first year the improvement of the national credit and finances is a wonder among its kind. The confidence of business men has been a great source of strength, and skillful management has done much.

YESTERDAY was a day of battle in the session of the Councils, with much talking and little doing. Practically, the whole time was absorbed in listening to the reading of protests, petitions, resolutions, etc., which came out of the bosom of the American League. Each document took its way to committee, the table, or the pigeon hole. So far as political activity is concerned, the League seems to be ahead thus far, and the Annexation Club, with its membership mounting into the thousands, was simply "not in it."

THE celebration of the 17th of January was the most enthusiastic and successful festival ever held in this city. The programme of the day went off without a jar. The government and the Annexation party stand more strongly intrenched and more united in feeling, now that they have turned to review the events and mark the progress of this stirring year.

MINISTER WILLIS' troubles with this country all spring from one comprehensive fact, the unlawfully and contumaciously continued existence of the Provisional Government. In the words of the poet: "It is, but it hadn't oughter be."

Which member of the Executive Committee of the Annexation Club was it who advised the Minister of Finance to send for Mr. Girvin?

The surf boat for the Pitcairn Islanders presented by the English Government is still on board the cruiser Champion. It is very likely that the boat will be returned to Esquimaux and from there re-shipped on another man-of-war bound for Pitcairn Island.

A number of Hawaiians gave a luncheon Wednesday afternoon at the residence of George L. Desha, at Palama. Annexationists and royalists, with their wives, sat down to the luncheon, but politics were excluded. After refreshments the party indulged in playing croquet and social chat.

Most of the merchant marine in the harbor had their colors flying Jan. 17th in honor of the first anniversary of the Provisional Government. The schooner Aloha was decorated with bunting from stem to stern, while the Colusa, Bangor and Mauna Ala were the only vessels which did not fly their colors.

The arrival of sugar yesterday amounted to 17,718 bags.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1893.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS VS. YOSHIMOTO SAKUHACHI.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., RICKERTON, AND FREAR, JJ.

The clause of Section 1 Chapter 36 of the Laws of 1884 making the possession of spirituous liquors distilled in these islands prima facie evidence of the distillation thereof is not repeated specifically nor by implication by Chapter 108 of the Laws of 1893-4.

The "distilled liquor" was found in the defendant's house. He said to the officer arresting him that "he did not make it but his wife did."

Held, that as the jury did not believe it the Court cannot say as a matter of law that it rebutted the presumption of guilt.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendant was convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court Second Circuit of the offense of distilling spirituous liquor without a license. He excepts to the verdict convicting him on the ground that it was contrary to law and evidence. The facts in brief are that a quantity of recently distilled spirits with some fermented rice and a "box" which was apparently the distilling apparatus or a part of it, were found by Police officers in defendant's house and on his premises, in Paia, District of Makawao, Maui. There were in the house, at the time of the visit of the officers, defendant's wife and another Japanese who was a visitor. Defendant was not at home, but was arrested at another place in the district shortly after the discovery of the articles above mentioned.

The evidence of the ownership of the house was an admission by defendant to that effect, who also said that he did not make the liquor, but that his wife made it.

A statute passed in 1884 (Chapter 36 of the laws of that year) added to Section 5 of the Act of 1882 "regulating the sale of spirituous liquors," a clause as follows: "The possession of such distilled liquor shall be prima facie evidence of the distillation thereof, and it shall be incumbent on the party or parties having possession thereof, to prove their innocence of distilling the same." This follows a clause prescribing the punishment for distilling spirituous liquors on these islands, except under a license to owners of sugar mills authorized by an Act of 13th July, 1874. On the 13th Jan. 1893, an Act was approved "To license the distilling of spirituous liquors." Section 8 of this Act prescribes the punishment for unlicensed distilling of spirituous liquors, which varies from the punishment authorized by the Act of 1884. This Act (Chapter 108 of the laws of 1893-4) specifically repeals an Act of 1884 authorizing the establishment of a distillery in Honolulu, and also the Act of 1874 authorizing licenses to distill liquor to owners of sugar mills, and also repeals all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the Act itself. Does it repeal, also, the clause of the Act of 1884 making the possession of liquor distilled in this country prima facie evidence of having distilled the same?

That it does repeal the punishment for illicit distillation of spirits enacted by the Act of 1884 is clear, for it is legislation upon exactly the same subject and prescribes a different penalty for the offense.

The clause making the possession of such distilled liquor prima facie evidence of guilt establishes a principle of law in regard to the burden of proof in such cases. It may be called a rule of evidence. It is not inconsistent with the later Act prescribing a different penalty. It stands by itself, and as it is not specifically repealed and is not inconsistent with the Act of January 13, 1893, it stands as law for the guidance of Courts and Juries in the trial of such cases.

It was for the jury to say whether the liquor being found on defendant's premises and thus in his constructive possession, he had rebutted the presumption made by the law that he had distilled it, by his statement to the officers "that his wife made it." The jury found that he had not, and we cannot say that they were wrong in disbelieving him or that in law it had that effect.

Exceptions overruled. Attorney-General W. O. Smith for prosecution; W. C. Achi for defendant. Honolulu, January 10, 1894.

Hard Times on the Coast.

Geo. McLain, who left from Hilo, Hawaii, on the Amelia four months ago for Puget Sound to settle up his affairs there, returned on Wednesday on the Klukit. His wife has been teaching school at Kauai since his departure. Mr. McLain says that times are very hard now in Washington. At Tacoma, the Salvation Army gives free dinners daily to hundreds of people who are unable to find employment.

A Honolulu brake of superior design and finish will be among the Hawaiian exhibits at the Mid-winter Fair. It is made by the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company.

THE HISTORY OF MONARCHY.

(Continued from page 1.)

King. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 30th of June, 1887, all business in Honolulu was suspended, and an immense meeting was held in the armory, on Beretana street, composed of all classes, creeds, and nationalities, but united in sentiment as never before or since. The meeting was guarded by a battalion of the Rifles fully armed. A set of resolutions was passed unanimously declaring that the Government had "ceased through incompetency and corruption to perform the functions and to afford the protection to personal and property rights for which all governments exist," and demanding of the King the dismissal of his cabinet, the restitution of the \$71,000 received as a bribe from Aki, the dismissal of Junius Kaee from the land office, and a pledge that the King would no longer interfere in politics.

A committee of thirteen was sent to wait on His Majesty with these demands. His troops had mostly deserted him, and the native populace seemed quite indifferent to his fate. He called in the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Portugal, to whom he offered to transfer his powers as King. They refused, but advised him to lose no time in forming a new cabinet and signing a new constitution. Accordingly he sent a written reply the next day, which virtually conceded every point demanded. The new cabinet, consisting of Godfrey Brown, Minister of Foreign Affairs; L. A. Thurston, Minister of the Interior; W. L. Green, Minister of Finance; and C. W. Ashford, Attorney General, was sworn in on the same day, July 1.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1887.

As the King had yielded the republican constitution was dropped, and the constitution of 1864 revised in such a way as to secure two principal objects, viz, to put an end to autocratic rule by making the Ministers responsible only to the people through the Legislature and to widen the suffrage by extending it to foreigners, who till then had been practically debarred from naturalization. I have given the details in another paper.

Mr. Gibson was arrested July 1, but was allowed to leave on the 5th by a sailing vessel for San Francisco. Threats of lynching had been made by some young hot heads, but fortunately no acts of violence or revenge tarnished the revolution of 1887.

An election for members of the Legislature was ordered to be held September 12, and regulations were issued by the new ministry, which did away with many abuses, and secured the fairest election that had been held in the islands for twenty years. The result was an overwhelming victory for the Reform party, which was a virtual ratification of the new constitution. During the next three years, in spite of the bitter hostility and intrigues of the King, the continual agitation by demagogues, and repeated conspiracies, the country prospered under the most efficient administration that it has ever known.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE AKI CASE.

It has been seen that on the 30th of June, 1887, Kalakaua promised in writing that he would "cause restitution to be made" of the \$71,000 which he had obtained from Aki, under a promise that he (Aki) should receive the license to sell opium, as provided by the Act of 1886.

The Reform cabinet urged the King to settle this claim before the meeting of the Legislature, and it was arranged that the revenues from the Crown lands should be appropriated to that object. When, however, they ascertained that his debts amounted to more than \$250,000 they advised the King to make an assignment in trust for the payment of all claims pro rata. Accordingly, a trust deed was executed November 21, 1887, assigning all the Crown land revenues and most of the King's private estate to three trustees for the said purpose, on condition that the complainant would bring no petition or bills before the Legislature, then in session.

Some three months later these trustees refused to approve or pay the Aki claim, on which Aki's executors brought suit against them in the Supreme Court.

After a full hearing of the evidence, Judge Preston decided that the plea of the defendants that the transaction between Aki and the King was illegal could not be entertained, as by the constitution the King "could do no wrong," and "can not be sued or held to account in any court of the Kingdom." Furthermore, as the claimants had agreed to forbear presenting their claim before the Legislature in consideration of the execution of the trust deed, the full court ordered their claim to be paid pro rata with the other approved claims.

AN UNFORTUNATE HORSE.

Run Down by a Train and Has to be Shot.

As a special train to Ewa was running at a moderate rate of speed last evening, three horses were seen on the track ahead. A warning whistle had the effect of causing two of them to leave the track, but one ran ahead of the train, keeping in the middle of the road bed. He was running well and seemed to have a good chance for life, when he came to a ditch over which the ties were laid with an open space between them. He stopped, stood still for a moment, and was suddenly lifted into the air and deposited at the side of the track by the cowcatcher of the engine.

The train was stopped and the horse found to have two of his legs broken. As it was impossible for the animal to recover, Deputy-Marshal Brown, who chanced to be one of the passengers, humanely put the suffering brute out of his pain by shooting him.

AN INDUSTRIOUS PAKE.

He Shoots Two Others When They Refuse to be Mulcted.

Ah In, a Chinese special policeman at Ewa, has made considerable trouble for himself, and all because he wanted to increase his salary by practicing a little extortion on some of his countrymen.

Last evening the ambitious In went to the house of two Chinamen and informed them that if they did not give him a certain amount of hush money he would have them prosecuted for gambling and for having opium in their possession. The men very wisely refused to accede to his demands, and In became indignant. So indignant, in fact, that he drew a revolver and shot one of the Chinamen through the fleshy part of his leg. He then turned his attention to the other, and fired at him, the bullet just grazing the arm.

This proceeding was not entirely to the taste of the assaulted men, and before Ah In could even attempt to repeat his action, one of the injured men knocked him down with a heavy wooden pipe, inflicting a severe scalp wound, and temporarily disabling the heroic policeman.

All the parties will appear in the District Court this morning, when In will answer to the charge of assault with intent to kill. He is strictly In it.

The Schuetzen Club took up a collection among themselves for Christian Friest, the man who was pardoned Wednesday, and realized quite a sum.

The Band will give a moonlight concert at Makee Island this evening, unless the Mariposa is in port, in which event it will play at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Minister of Interior King gives notice in the "By Authority" column of a commission appointed to settle land matters on Molokai on behalf of the Board of Health.

One of the Japanese laborers at Makaweli, Kauai, was caught between two cars last Monday, and his leg was broken. The injured limb was set by the plantation doctor.

307

January 15, 1894.

It is said that one-sixth of plantation laborers' time is consumed in keeping their cane knives sharp. This we believe is owing to the fact that files are used for the purpose and a lasting edge is not put on the blade. The Frank Walcott Emery File must very soon supplant the file as a whet stone, because the effect is quicker and the result much more satisfactory. We've been sharpening all sorts of cutlery during the past week with one of these sharpeners and find we can put an edge on a knife or a pair of scissors quicker with it than by any other means. We sell them for half a dollar and the supply is limited; order now if you want one.

Now that the plantation managers are working day and night to produce sugar and sell it for a shade less than it costs to make it, it is necessary for them to practice economy at every corner. We can help them materially in the matter of supplies, because our prices are considerably less than in other stores and the quality of the goods superior to the average run. We have had wonderful success with our Colorado brand of lubricating oils, because they are manufactured of the very best ingredients. The engine oil has taken the place of lard oil on many plantations and there is no reason why it should not on all. There's economy in using these oils just as there is in using the Hendry Breaker and the Hendry Double Furrow plows. If you can save time of two or four mules or horses you are just that much in pocket, because you can use them for other purposes. Our stock of plantation supplies is complete.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hurrah for the Seventeenth!

The Mariposa should be in today.

Almost every office and store in town was closed Jan. 17th in honor of the day.

A Chinese leper arrived yesterday from Hanamau by the steamer C. R. Bishop.

The conclusion of Prof. Alexander's most interesting article on the Monarchy of Hawaii appears today.

The barkentine Dimond leaves today at 11 o'clock. All letters marked to be sent by her will be carried to the Coast.

An Adams power press is advertised for sale by the Gazette Company. See particulars in an advertisement in another column.

The lease of a piece of Government land in Kau, Hawaii, will be sold at auction at noon today in front of the Executive Building.

Paa, a policeman, took an American flag away from a boy on Wednesday evening and amused himself by tramping on it. He was most deservedly dismissed from the force yesterday.

The matter of bankruptcy of G. W. R. King will come before the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on January 20th, at 10 o'clock. Creditors are notified to be present to elect an assignee.

Both the Annexation Club and the American League presented a petition to the Councils yesterday, protesting against the appointment of J. W. Girvin to the position in the Post Office now occupied by Mr. Rothwell.

About 150 young people enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Walter Dillingham last evening by going down to Ewa on a special train. The mill was visited, sugarcane was eaten, and the party returned home about 11 o'clock.

The National Band will give a moonlight concert at Sans Souci tonight. The concert is complimentary to a number of tourists at that favorite resort. Manager Simpson promises a treat to all those who care to attend.

Mrs. Maunakili Mahoe, a sister of P. P. Kanoa, of Kauai, died yesterday morning at a house on King street, near Sam Nowlin's, of heart disease. A large number of natives called at the house yesterday to pay their last respects.

The diplomatic corps did not recognize the holiday Jan. 17th. Minister Willis declined the invitation to attend the reception. No naval ceremonies were permitted. The officers were forbidden to attend the reception except in civilian's dress.

A half Portuguese named Alick Nichol, presumably while under the influence of liquor, fired a .38-caliber revolver at Carl Bamberger, a member of Company A volunteers Tuesday evening. Nichol was arrested next day and charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

A number of petty officers from the cruiser Champion went out sailing in the ship's surf boat yesterday. The Misses Glade, Wodehouse and several young ladies were among the party with their taro-patch fiddles. The boat was provisioned for the cruise. After sailing outside the harbor several hours, the party then returned late in the evening.

A SAILORS' CONCERT.

The Y. M. C. A. Entertain the Champion Men.

The Y. M. C. A. has given several concerts to the sailors of the Champion, and they have been greatly enjoyed by the men. Another of the same kind was given last evening, at which the programme was furnished entirely by the men from the ship. A number of people were present, most of whom were sailors and marines from the Champion, and a few men from the Philadelphia.

The numbers that caused the greatest applause were the music by three banjos, a concertina and a fife, and the sailor's hornpipe, danced by D. Russell.

The following is the programme presented:

1. Musical Overture.
2. Song—"Loss of the Vanguard"—D. Russell
3. Song—"Policeman Barker"—W. Cain
4. Sailor's Hornpipe—D. Russell
5. Chorus—"The Song that Reached My Heart"—F. Payne
6. Song—"Sailing"—J. G. Spicer
7. Song—"Nanyath"—W. D. Duffell
8. Song—"Sweet and Low"—A. Davis
9. Musical Overture.

SESSION OF THE COUNCILS.

The American League Resolves, Petitions and Protests.

A SPLENDID FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The Matter of J. W. Girvin Considered—Emmeluth Introduces an Important Resolution—Much Talking Done, but Not Much Business Transacted—Two Laws Postponed.

The Councils were called to order yesterday at 1:40 p.m., Vice President Wilder in the chair. There were present: Ministers King, Damon and Smith, and Councilmen Brown, Ems, Waterhouse, Tenney, Bolte, Morgan and Nott. Mr. Emmeluth entered during the reading of the minutes.

The minutes of the preceding regular meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the special session held Monday, January 15, were also read and, with a trifling emendation, approved.

PETITIONS.

The Attorney General presented a resolution from the American League, adopted at its meeting held January 12, 1894. The resolution is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 13, 1894.

To His Excellency SANFORD B. DOLE, President, Provisional Government.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the American League to furnish you with the enclosed copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the American League held January 12, 1894.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Provisional Government has seen fit to allow two efficient field pieces, which are needed in the military defenses at the Executive Building, to be shipped away to the Midwinter Fair, and

WHEREAS, We deem it extremely necessary that all the artillery at present in this country be retained, under the present critical state of affairs, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we respectfully protest against any Government field pieces, guns or ammunition being allowed to leave this country.

I am Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THEO. P. SEVERIN,

Secretary, American League.

Mr. Brown moved reference to the Military Committee.

Mr. Emmeluth saw no necessity for such reference. The American League was organized to make the military unnecessary. He thought there were considerations which made it questionable how far such communications should be received. It was high time that the Councils should show where they seek their support. He believed it should be simply from the Annexation Clubs of the island which could express their views by a vote. The Council should not recognize a special clique of men who were already members of the club. These activities should be in the club themselves. He threw these words out as a warning.

Mr. Brown coincided thoroughly with Mr. Emmeluth's sentiments, but thought that the Council should recognize the fact that everybody had the right of petition and of a hearing. It would be polite to refer to the Military Committee as the matter was within their cognizance. That committee could find that the fears of the league were groundless, if that was the case.

Mr. Emmeluth agreed that every one had the right of petition. But this came from an element which had ample representation in the Annexation Club. The American League had nearly 500 members, but that was only a fraction of the club. The constant reception of communications from these sources was a menace to the Government. It would be different if these men did not have full representation elsewhere.

Attorney General Smith thought that Mr. Emmeluth's remarks might be misconstrued. No one had shown more fidelity to the cause than he, but the speaker thought everyone had the right to petition in a respectful manner as this did. The guns were sent because it was thought they could be well spared, and would be a benefit to the country when exhibited abroad. Had the American League had a fuller knowledge of the facts they might not have found anything imprudent in this. He hoped the time would come when there would be petitions from the Hui Aloha Aina and every other hui. (Emmeluth: Is that your military policy?) They all have the right of petition.

The resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

Minister Damon presented the following resolution from the Annexation Club:

HEADQUARTERS ANNEXATION CLUB, HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 15, 1894.

Executive Council of the Provisional Government.

GENTLEMEN: At a regular meeting of the Annexation Club held Saturday evening, January 13, 1894, the following resolution was introduced and passed, a copy of which I have been instructed to forward to your honorable body.

WHEREAS, It is commonly reported on the street that the Executive of the Government has decided to send abroad, for the purpose of securing the services of a person suitable to fill a vacancy likely to occur in the Postal Department, and

WHEREAS, Such action will only increase the present number of desirable men now out of employment which in the present depressed condition of financial and commercial interests is undesirable, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Annexation Club respectfully request the Executive to reconsider its decision, if report is true, as we are confident that we have now resident here men of families and property interests who have ability to fill any position in the gift of the Government.

We would recommend that whenever a removal or vacancy occurs in any department, that clerks holding subordinate positions be promoted to such vacancy in turn according to their ability or terms of service.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Executive and Advisory Councils.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

J. W. JONES,

Secretary Annexation Club.

Minister Damon also stated that he had received two letters from the American League in regard to the appointment of J. W. Girvin to the position in the post office occupied by Rothwell. Mr. Damon read a letter to the league explaining that he had offered Girvin the place. He said further that the name of Girvin was first suggested to him by a member of the Executive Committee of the Annexation Club. He had consulted his colleagues. It was hard to satisfy all claims. He had consulted the Postmaster General also and had written to Mr. Girvin, from whom he expected to hear by the Australia.

Mr. Emmeluth asked if the Minister of Finance consulted the Postmaster General before or after deciding to send for Mr. Girvin.

Minister Damon said that Mr. Emmeluth had been told by the Postmaster General that he had heard of the matter on the street, because he considered the matter as confidential between him and the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Emmeluth said the Postmaster General told him that he had not been consulted by the Minister of Finance in any manner on the subject, but that if consulted, he would prefer to advance men now in the office, and have the new clerk take the place thus made vacant. Those were his own views.

Attorney-General Smith sympathized with the feeling that strangers should not be appointed to places which persons here were competent to fill. But Mr. Girvin had lived here many years; knew native well; filled offices under the Government with great fidelity; had been postmaster, and was now Hawaiian Consul. He had been very active in working for the Government since the revolution in every way in his power and at considerable personal sacrifices to himself. He knew all parts of the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, and had special qualifications for this work. It was not a case of importing a stranger.

Mr. Brown knew the statement of the Attorney-General to be true, but he did not believe in sending away for men. Mr. Girvin had left the country with his family for good. Charity begins at home. He thought the Executive was wrong.

Mr. Waterhouse had nothing against Mr. Girvin, but there were men here who would be glad to get the work, and who could do it. He had hardly been able to believe the story when he heard it on the street. Mr. Morgan was of the same opinion. There were plenty of our supporters here who needed this, and ought to have a chance. The Annexation Club had been consulted but not the Council until action had already been taken.

The resolution was read and placed on file.

The Attorney-General read a resolution from the American League opposing the payment of a subsidy to the Paradise of the Pacific, as its owners were well known royalists.

The resolution is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, HONOLULU, Jan. 15, 1894.

TO THE EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY COUNCILS.

GENTLEMEN:—I am requested by the American League to send you the following resolution:

RESOLVED,—That the American League, in regular meeting, unanimously oppose the paying of any subsidy to the "Paradise of the Pacific," on account of its managers being of well known royalist principles.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

THEO. P. SEVERIN,

Secretary American League.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also another regarding Chinese immigration, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, HONOLULU, Jan. 15, 1894.

TO THE EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY COUNCILS.

GENTLEMEN:—I am requested by the American League to send you the following resolutions which were adopted at our last meeting, on January 15th.

WHEREAS, Chinese coolies to the number of 5000 are about to be imported to these islands, agreeable to a Statute of the land, and

WHEREAS, Cheap Chinese coolie service is a menace to free labor and a growing obstacle in the development of a Republican form of Government,

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the Provisional Government, that further legislation upon this subject be in the direction of excluding Chinese coolies;

RESOLVED, That while we are fully alive to the necessity for a moderately cheap field labor on the islands, we shall continue to object to the Chinese,

viewing them as dangerous and distasteful not only to ourselves, but to our steadfast friends in the United States.

I have the honor to be, Yours respectfully,

THEO. P. SEVERIN,

Secretary American League.

Mr. Brown moved the resolution be received and placed on file.

The Attorney-General drew attention to the fact that this resolution and some others had been published in the newspaper (the Star) before being communicated to the Government. This was improper. He would also draw attention to the fact that the allegation of the resolution that 5000 Chinese were to be introduced was a misstatement.

On the suggestion of the Vice-President, the Attorney-General moved reference to a special committee of the Advisory Council.

Mr. Brown did not agree with the motion. At that rate, there would have to be special committees for every resolution which anybody chose to draw up. The action in the matter had been taken with great care, and the importation was burdened with the severest restrictions.

Mr. Emmeluth said the course of the discussion this afternoon illustrated what he had said before. We would be spending the whole afternoon here discussing resolutions from the American League. [Vice-President Wilder: Would you deny the right of petition?] No; but these people have another organization. He himself opposed Chinese immigration except under severe restrictions, and he hoped to introduce a bill in the near future.

Mr. Tenney moved reference to the Miscellaneous Committee.

Some desultory debate ensuing on the Chinese question, Attorney-General Smith drew attention to the repeated and unwearied attempts which had been made by the Government in all parts of the world to get a more suitable class of laborers than Chinese and Japanese. Resort was had to the Japanese only because everything else had failed. Now the Chinese population had diminished, the Japanese grown large, and the late legislature, after long debate, had passed a law providing for the admission of a limited number of Chinese under restrictions of a severity unknown before. This was an experiment. There was nothing to conceal, and a desire to do nothing which was not for the best interests of the country. He favored reference to committee of the Advisory Council.

Minister Damon said the Japanese were not Asiatics.

Mr. Emmeluth said he would continue to call them so until he was disabused of all his geographical notions. He believed right made might, and would stick to his views as long as he believed them right if it cost his right arm.

The resolution was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

The Attorney-General presented the following resolution from the American League:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, HONOLULU, Jan. 15, 1894.

TO THE EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY COUNCILS.

GENTLEMEN:—At the last meeting of the American League, held on January 15th, I was requested to send you the following resolutions:

WHEREAS,—It is currently reported that one of the most responsible and best-paid official positions within the gift of this Government is practically vacant, and is being reserved for a non-resident; and,

WHEREAS,—Such disposition is an affront to those who should have a voice in such matters, and is bad politics, and an almost unprecedented method of distributing patronage; and,

WHEREAS,—There are many suitable and deserving men upon these islands capable of filling this or any other post that may require the services of a trustworthy and capable citizen.

RESOLVED,—That we protest against this rumored transaction.

RESOLVED,—That we regret exceedingly such action as this on our part should become necessary.

RESOLVED,—That since there has become apparent need for such a regulation, we suggest the adoption by the Government of a rule to the effect that, hereafter, non-residents are to be considered ineligible to appointment in the Government service.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

T. B. MURRAY, President.

THEO. P. SEVERIN,

Secretary American League.

The resolutions were received and placed on file.

REPORTS.

Minister Damon presented the weekly financial statement, and also a statement of the public debt, as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1894.

Current Account, balance

Jan. 10, 1894.....\$ 275,879 18

RECEIPTS.

Interior Department.....\$ 2,303 00

Customs receipts.....12,396 64

Fines, Penalties and Costs.....811 10

Revenue Stamps.....683 10

Water.....7,800 00

Post Office.....1,307 28

Brands.....6 00

Government Realizations.....83 33

Taxes.....2,317 88

Sale of Government Bonds.....3,000 00

Total Treasury Balance.....\$ 275,879 18

EXPENDITURES.

Judiciary Department.....\$ 1,311 75

Department of Foreign Affairs.....140 00

Interior Department:—

Salaries and Incidentals.....74 35

Bureau of Survey.....258 75

Bureau of Immigration.....1 50

Bureau of Public Works.....1,582 35

Bureau of Water Works.....95 41

Board of Health.....5,824 85

Miscellaneous.....1,586 95

Finance Department:—

Salaries, Incidentals, etc.....4,689 59

Interest.....564 00

Attorney-General's Department.....3,657 00

General Expenses Provisional Government.....4,257 11

Road Taxes to Special Deposit.....270 00

School Tax to Special Deposit.....240 00

Expenses placing Loan, 1893.....60 00

Payments under Sec. 2.....1,286 38

Total Treasury Balance, above date.....\$ 25,910 00

Outstanding Bonds.....\$2,065,200 00

Treasury notes.....40,000 00

Due P. S. Bank and P. M. G. notes.....675,416 95

Total.....\$3,380,616 95

P. S. BANK MEMO.

Notices this date of withdrawal maturing January, February and March, 1894.....\$ 33,799 91

Cash on hand.....26,590 91

EXPENSES PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MEMO.

Exps. Prov. Govt. to date.....\$ 189,011 06

(This amount covers all expenses, including military and items not appropriated by the last Legislature.)

MEMO. CASH IN TREASURY.

Outstanding Certificates.....\$ 284,000 00

Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping.....\$ 25,000 00

Cash in Treasury to redeem all outstanding Certificates.....284,000 00

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

Cash on hand Postal Savings Bank.....\$ 26,590 91

Balance to credit of twenty-six Road Boards, in Treasury.....45,062 79

Balance to credit of School Boards, in Treasury.....20,475 48

Available Cash, Current Account.....283,304 46

Total Cash.....\$ 375,433 64

Due current account from advances to loan fund.....\$ 54,282 70

Due current account from advances to Postal Savings Bank.....30,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Grounds.....\$ 39 55

Subsidy to steamers to Molokai, etc.....250 00

Forests and Nurseries.....55 80

Quarantine diseased animals.....50 00

Honolulu Fire Department.....301 82

Electric Lights.....63 23

Printing.....170 30

Lighting streets other than Honolulu.....24 93

Insane Asylum.....641 12

Total.....\$1,586 90

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Jan. 17, 1893. Jan. 17, 1894.

Haw'n Gov. Bonds.....\$2,465,200 00 \$2,665,200 00

Due Depositors, P.S.B. 675,461 13 505,416 95

P. M. Gen'l's Notes.....140,000 00 169,000 00

Haw'n Treas. Notes.....57,000 00 40,000 00

Ridson Iron Works.....47,007 13

Less cash on hand.....203,649 40 283,304 46

Net Gain.....\$3,181,018 86 \$3,067,312 49

Net Gain.....\$3,181,018 86 \$3,181,018 86

* Bill for Dredger. Loan Act.

It shows a financial condition over \$80,000 better than on the corresponding day last year. There were one or two claims against the Government being adjusted. Minister King had purchased some lumber for additional wharves at the foot of Nuuanu. The Road Board had about \$12,000 of unpaid bills, which would be cleared off before the end of the period.

The report was received and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Emmeluth introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS: The conditions of trust and responsibility implied by the management of the various bureaus and of the regulations created by law secure the Government against loss by making the head of each bureau responsible for the proper conduct of same.

WHEREAS: The evident intent of all laws and regulations is to confide to the heads of bureaus the selection of subordinates;

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this Advisory Council that the Executive in future allow the heads of bureaus full freedom in the selection of employees under them, subject to such regulations as may be issued from time to time and approved by the Minister, where required by law, in whose department the bureau is located.

RESOLVED: That we recognize in that feature of civil service reform which contemplates the advancement of competent employees on the occurrence of vacancies a valuable means for perfecting the civil service of this Government, and that

FINEST IRONCLAD AFLOAT.

A New French Warship Probably Entitled to be so Designated.

There are some important facts in connection with the new French line-of-battle-ship Jaureguiberry, which was launched the other day near Toulon. In the first place she was built in less than two years, a period which leaves all previous French records far behind, and upsetting all existing theories as to the facilities in that country for increasing its naval forces. In the second the ship is probably the very finest ironclad afloat, being superior in some respects to the Nile or Trafalgar of the British navy, which she most nearly resembles. It is said that her lines are so fine and so different from those of the majority of French battleships that she looks rather like a fast cruiser than a ship of the line. The stem, gently curving outward, fails to recall the characteristic boot-tail form of the majority of French ironclads; and the forecastle is not only high, but a deck higher than the after part of the ship.

The problem undertaken by the designer was to combine great speed with his gun-power and as complete protection as it was possible to give and it is claimed that M. Lagane has solved his difficulties in a remarkable manner. His engines of 13,000 horse-power are expected to give a speed of 17 knots, or with forced draught 17½ knots. She carries 44-ton guns on her quarterdeck and forecastle, and a 84-ton gun on each beam, with a full complement of quick-firing and other machine guns. An important feature of her armament is that her guns are so balanced that they can all be trained in any direction without affecting the trim of the ship. Another noticeable thing about the Jaureguiberry is the extensive use of electricity as a motive power. It will move the turrets, raise the ammunition, and do much other work which in the majority of modern ironclads is done by steam or by pneumatic or hydraulic power. It will also of course, light the vessel. The ship contains 350 incandescent lights, and there will be six very powerful Mangin searchlights.—N. Y. Post.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

About a month since, we inserted an article giving an account of the inauguration of woman suffrage in New Zealand. A Queensland paper, the Mackay Standard, has the following comments on the same subject:

By the success of her recent experiment, New Zealand now occupies the unique position of being the first community in the dominions of the British empire to elect a Parliament under woman suffrage, and the result will be watched with interest by every English speaking community the world over. Since the idea of admitting women to the franchise first originated, there is, and always will be, we suppose, a diversity of opinion in regard to the advisability of allowing women the privilege of a voice in electing the Legislature of the country. Like our senior member Mr. Dalrymple, there are many who believe that women would be better occupied as wives and mothers while others like the veteran statesman Sir George Grey and Sir Henry Parkes are of opinion that the step taken by the people of New Zealand was one in the right direction showing that a young nation had recognized that the wives and mothers of the colony were in every respect worthy and deserving of having some voice and vote in reference to their own welfare. Sir George even goes further, and advocates the principle that women should not only have a vote for the chamber of males, but that they should have a like Chamber of their own in place of the Legislative Council, and holds that the tenderness of woman's heart and her devotion to her husband and children would lead her to frame laws more for the benefit of the human race than any other laws yet made. We are not all prepared to advocate woman suffrage for Queensland at present, but should the time arrive when it will be found desirable to allow women the same privilege as is now accorded them in New Zealand, we hold that the time will also have arrived for allowing them to have a direct voice in the Legislature of the country, believing, as we do, that the two concessions should be granted simultaneously.

As regards the effect of women's vote at the recent election in New Zealand, the fact cannot be ignored that it was largely instrumental in gaining for the Ministerialists the substantial majority of fifty-two out of the seventy-four seats contested. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that no less than two hundred and seventy-one candidates aspired to take possession of these seventy-four seats and this enormous candidature is declared by opponents of the measure to be attributable to women having encouraged every faddist to offer himself for parliamentary honors. However this may be, it is beyond dispute that the greatest interest was shown by the women, numbers of them taking prominent parts in the various election meetings to the discomfiture of many of the candidates, and though the excitement appears to have run high at times, to the credit of the male electors it is said, the women were in no way subjected to any unpleasantness in the way of electioneering, notwithstanding that the votes of the latter

were everywhere freely exercised and evidently to considerable purpose. It is stated that Mr. Rolleston, the leader of the opposition, owed his defeat entirely to the determined way the women worked against him because of the opposition he offered to the bill granting them the exercise of the franchise, while Sir George Grey's large majority of 1700 at Parnell is said to be largely owing to his support of the measure which he constantly advocated with all the oratorical force at his command.

It is quite evident that the women of New Zealand intend to exercise their newly acquired power to its fullest extent, and it is equally evident that there are those in their ranks who are capable of organizing their less demonstrative sisters. The first election in which women have exercised the franchise marks an epoch in the history of Australasia, but whether the experiment will prove successful yet remains to be seen. In the meantime, future developments will be watched with interest by the rest of the Australasian colonies with a view to following or not following the lead of New Zealand, according as the experiment may turn out socially—a success or a failure.

INTO THE HARBOR.

Capt. Davies Gets a Cold Bath in the Harbor.

Tumbles in the harbor are getting to be the rule these days. Capt. Davies of the schooner Mahimahi had his turn Tuesday afternoon. He was going out of the harbor about 5 p. m. with the American flag flying at the peak. The captain was sitting on the rail admiring the stars and stripes as they floated in the breeze when he suddenly lost his balance and went over backwards, just as the schooner passed the Pacific Mail wharf. A native sailor sprang into the water after him and held the captain up until help arrived. The Claudine happened to have a boat in the water at the time and Philadelphia boys had one launched and over to the schooner inside of three minutes. The captain was picked up, a wetter if not a sadder man.

THE SCHUETZEN LEAGUE.

A Celebration Held at Their Rooms Last Evening.

The International Schuetzen League had a celebration at their room Wednesday P. M., in honor of the day. The rooms were crowded, and jollity and good fellowship were the order of the day. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers and ferns, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. A committee of seven was appointed to wait upon the President to-day, to congratulate him and the Government on attaining the first birthday in so successful a manner, and on the celebration of yesterday. The committee consisted of Messrs C. Klemme, Cordes, Fetter, Buchpost, Schmitz, Naileborn and H. Klemme.

The Voice of the Charmer.

I. O Grover, dear Grover, You are half seas over, Come over the whole of the way; No longer I count On the dear Paramount— Come over, all over, I pray.

II. They've asked for the papers! And all of our capers Will soon be laid to full view. With Gresham I'm lonely; Dear Queen, could I only Be waffed, my charmer, to you!

III. There's Dave, I'm afraid of; I know what he's made of; He's a knave clear down to his boot. I feel kind of dare-y, Then I feel kind of scare-y, I long for some substitute.

IV. O Grover, dear Grover, You're half seas over, Come over the whole of the way: This Willis you've sent Begins to relent— Come over, all over, I pray.

—[N. Y. Tribune.]

R. W. Wilcox gave a luau on Tuesday evening, it being the first anniversary of his son's birth.

A library of Theosophical science and literature has been opened in the Foster block on Nuuanu street.

The passengers for the Colonies by the S. S. Mariposa today are C. A. McDowell, R. S. Stafford and Miss Stafford.

The International Schuetzen League is rapidly increasing, and bids fair to become a very strong organization.

The bark Martha Davis spoke the British bark Archer 98 days out from Liverpool, bound for Vancouver, B. C.; on Nov. 13, in lat. 59 deg. 42 sec. S. and long. 77 deg. 16 sec. W. The captain reported all well on board.

As Mr. A. H. Benson is leaving for the Coast, the Hawaiian News Company have concluded negotiations with an experienced piano tuner from the firm of Kohler & Chase, of San Francisco, who will arrive here early next month.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

THE TERRIBLE FATE WHICH BEFELL THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Contest Between Angry Waters and a Bucket Line, In Which the Latter Lost. A Cowardly Engineer—A Bird Guided the Ellen to the Rescue.

And who that remembers can hear without a thrill the name of the steamship Central America, which sank in a great storm on Sept. 12, 1857, with most of her officers and crew, nearly 400 passengers and \$1,800,000 in gold?

The Central America was crowded with treasure laden people from California on their way to New York. After leaving Havana on Sept. 8 she ran into a storm. The steamer began to leak, and Captain Herndon called upon the passengers to form lines and pass the buckets. Hour after hour the tempest howled, and the huge vessel groaned as the immense seas broke against her. Hour after hour the men with the buckets toiled for their lives; slowly the water gained on them.

The officers exhorted the bucket gangs not to pause for a moment if the ship was to be saved. The wind roared and the storm increased in fury. Every passenger stuck to his post and worked until he fell to the deck exhausted. Then the women offered to take the places of their worn-out, fainting husbands and brothers, but none of the men would allow it. As the horror of the situation gradually dawned on the minds of the women and children the air was filled with sounds of terror, but above the raging hurricane and the cries of lamentation rose the chorus of the bucket men:

Heave, oh! heave, oh! stamp and go. We'll be jolly blather, oh!

All day long they sang this song and fought for life against the steadily rising water. Mrs. Easton, a bride on her honeymoon trip, passed bottles of wine to the heroic men to strengthen them in their desperate work. All night long the struggle was continued, and still the ocean gained inch by inch. The women begged, with tears in their eyes, to be allowed to help. They cheered the brave fellows and wept when they saw them fall to the deck with white faces and trembling limbs.

During the next day the peril of the steamer was increased by the lack of food and water. The hurricane tossed the sinking hull about and shattered her spars and masts. While the tired and sleepless men stuck to the buckets the women knelt and prayed to God for assistance.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a sail was seen to windward. Guns were fired and signals of distress hoisted. The strange vessel, which turned out to be the brig Marine of Boston, answered the signals and tried to approach, but the gale blew her about three miles away.

Then the boats were made ready, and the women and children prepared themselves. They had to strip off nearly all of their clothes and put on life preservers. Many of the women had gold, which they could not carry with them. Two of them went to their state-rooms and took out bags of \$30 gold pieces, which they threw down in the cabin, inviting the others to take what they pleased. The money rolled and jingled about on the floor, while the two weeping women explained that they were returning home to enjoy the fortune which they had made in California, and that they would be beggars if the ship was lost. None of the women dared to take more than two pieces of gold lest it might weigh them down.

The men still remained at their work, saying that they would remain on board until another ship arrived, as the Marine could not take all the passengers, and the women and children must be saved first. Among these heroes was Billy Birch, the famous minstrel.

Two of the lifeboats were smashed by the sea, but three boats were filled with women and children, many of the latter being infants. The last boat to leave carried the chief engineer. He solemnly promised the captain to return, but the moment he got into the boat he drew a knife and threatened to kill any one who followed him. Later on, when the women and children were put on board the Marine, the chief engineer, like the coward and liar he was, refused to return.

Now the sinking steamship was so low in the ocean that almost every wave swept her deck. Some of the passengers got into the rigging, while others tried to build a raft. Night came on. The storm continued to rage. The ship quivered and creaked. Rockets soared up into the howling, angry heavens. Slowly the vessel filled with water, and the doomed host clinging to her deck and rigging prepared for death. There was no weeping and no shrieking, no wringing of hands. The captain stood at the wheel to the last.

All at once the ship, as if in an agony of death herself, made a plunge at an angle of 45 degrees, and with an appalling shriek from the engulfed mass she disappeared, and nearly 500 human beings were left struggling among the fierce waters. The scene was horrifying, and many who were saved afterward gazed at the mere memory of it.

A few held on to planks and spars all through the wild night, and as the day broke the Norwegian bark Ellen arrived and picked up 49 of the men.

"I was forced out of my course just before I met you," said the captain of the Ellen to the rescued passengers, "and when I altered my course a bird flew across the ship once or twice, and then darted into my face. A few minutes later the bird repeated its movements. I thought it an extraordinary thing, and while thinking on it in this way the mysterious bird reappeared, and for the third time flew into my face. This induced me to alter my course back to the original one, and in a short time I heard noises in the sea and discovered that I was in the midst of shipwrecked people."

Who shall say what power guided the flight of the frail messenger through the stormy air?—New York Herald.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

General Advertisements.

Our Mr. T. J. King has gone to the Coast by the Monowai for another full cargo of Hay and Grain.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

Hawaiian Stamps WANTED.

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

1 cent, violet.....	75
1 cent, blue.....	75
2 cent, green.....	40
2 cent, vermilion.....	1 50
2 cent, brown.....	75
2 cent, rose.....	25
2 cent, violet, 1891 issue.....	30
5 cent, dark blue.....	1 50
5 cent, ultramarine blue.....	1 50
6 cent, green.....	2 50
10 cent, black.....	4 00
10 cent, vermilion.....	5 00
10 cent, brown.....	2 50
12 cent, black.....	6 00
12 cent, mauve.....	8 00
15 cent, brown.....	5 00
18 cent, red.....	10 00
25 cent, purple.....	10 00
50 cent, red.....	25 00
\$1, carmine.....	25 00
1 cent envelope.....	25
2 cent envelope.....	25
4 cent envelope.....	2 00
5 cent envelope.....	2 00
10 cent envelope.....	5 00

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

Notice.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company held this day, the following elections were made:

H. P. Baldwin..... President
S. M. Damon..... Vice-President
W. G. Irwin..... Treasurer
R. Catton..... Secretary
R. W. T. Purvis..... Auditor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. P. Baldwin, S. M. Damon,
W. G. Irwin, R. Catton,
C. M. Cooke, W. L. Hopper,
and J. F. Hackfeld.

ROBT. CATTON, Secretary.

Honolulu, December 26, 1893.
3571-3t 1512-4t

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL ADJOURNED meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu on MONDAY, January 22, 1894, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Secretary Planters' Labor and Supply Co.
3586-3t 1416-1t



Pioneer Steam

CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY

F. HORN Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.

No. 71 Hotel St. Telephone.

Crown Flour

FOR SALE BY

Castle & Cooke

3583 1514-1mtf

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

New Advertisements.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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 'effendani Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

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, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE RAPIDLY CURE short 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. 1/6; 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1498-ly

New Store! New Goods! New Firm!

All the Latest Novelties and Styles in

Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, Wicker Ware

SIDE BOARDS, CHEFFONNIERS, 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 sorts, CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns, "Household" Sewing Machines Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements. Also on hand—

Westermayer's Celebrated Cottage Pianos! Parlor Organs, Guitars and other Musical Instruments. For sale by

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

THREE CONVICTS MADE HAPPY.

The President, Exercises His Pardoning Power Yesterday.

TWO FULL PARDONS ARE GRANTED.

A Commutation of Seven Years—Kaapuni and Christian Friest are Now Free Men—The Story of Their Crimes.

Two men, who have been suffering severe penalties of the law for their misdeeds, but have shown that they were repentant, and trying to the best of their ability, to lead better lives, and to be, in the lowly sphere that they have occupied for years, an example to their fellow prisoners, were made happy beyond expression Wednesday, by having their liberty given them. These men were Kaapuni, a native, and Christian Friest, a German. Ah Tuck, a Chinaman had his sentence lessened by seven years.

The occasion of the release was the first anniversary of this Government's birth. It was thought well by the President and both Councils to exercise the power of clemency that is vested in them, and to release a few of the prisoners in the Oahu Prison. Those who were released, and the one who had his sentence commuted, were considered the best ones to have clemency shown them, as they have all been most faithful, honest, and well behaved since their incarceration.

The most important pardon was that of the native man, Kaapuni. He was sentenced about twenty years ago to be hung for murder. His sentence was afterward commuted to twenty-five years imprisonment at hard labor, and, taking into account the time allowance for good behavior, he had only a little over one year more to serve.

Kaapuni has been working at the Station house for some time past, and has been considered the most faithful "trustee" there. Yesterday, all unsuspecting, he was sent out to the prison and told that there were some things there for him to bring back to the Station house. On one pretext or another he was kept at the prison until the Attorney-General and the Prison Inspectors arrived, when the convicts were all mustered into the courtyard of the jail. He was the first one called upon to have his pardon read to him. He had no idea of what was coming and apparently did not thoroughly understand the purport of the document which Marshal Hitchcock read in English. But when C. P. Lauka, who was interpreting into Hawaiian, reached the part where it said that it was "granted unto Kaapuni a full and free pardon," the native, who had spent twenty years of the best part of his life behind prison bars, started, then looked incredulous, but at last, realizing the fact that there was no deception in the matter, but that from thenceforth he was a free man, the tears springing to his eyes he bowed his head upon his breast.

Christian Friest was next called up by Jailor Low and his pardon was read to him. He was not so expressive of his feelings as Kaapuni, but he, nevertheless, showed that he was deeply conscious of the fact that he was again a free man. Ah Tuck, the Chinese who had a seven year commutation of sentence granted him, received the information with the stolidity of his race, but was wreathed in smiles as soon as the ceremony was over and he had received the congratulations of those present.

When the Attorney-General had concluded the reading of the pardons he made a short address to the prisoners, telling them that the pardoning power of the Executive was not intended to interfere in any way with the functions of the courts, but was now simply as a reward for good behavior in prison, and that each man had it in his power to reduce his time by obeying the laws of the prison. He reviewed the cases of each of the men pardoned, and pointed out how they had been rewarded for their good behavior. His remarks were translated into Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese by the interpreters present.

While the Attorney-General was speaking, the two pardoned men were seated on a bench alone. A turnkey brought them a suit of clothes, shoes and a hat, and as soon as Mr. Smith had finished, they went to their cells for the last time to don once more the raiment of the outside world. When they came upstairs to bid good-bye to the prison officials, they were both much affected, and Kaapuni in particular could not restrain his

tears. They were heartily congratulated by all the officials, and left the prison together.

The crimes for which the men were serving time can be told in a few words. A little over twenty years ago Kaapuni, who lived on the Volcano road, about ten miles from Hilo, was persuaded, through the influence of a kahuna, to assist two other young natives in the murder of an aged Hawaiian and his wife who were known to have a large amount of money in their house. This they did, in a most cold-blooded way, Kaapuni and another holding the old woman's arms while the third split her head with a hatchet. They then attacked the old man, and murdered him. The kahuna got all the money, about \$1500. The murderers were all arrested. One turned States evidence, and escaped, while the others were both sentenced to be hanged. Kaapuni's sentence was afterwards commuted to twenty-five years imprisonment, but his companion had the original sentence carried out, and was officially killed in the prison yard.

Friest was convicted of an assault to murder and sentenced October 22, 1887, to eight years at hard labor. He had about one more year to serve.

Ah Tuck was serving a seven-year sentence for manslaughter, of which he will now have about two years more, including his time allowance.

Friest's pardon read as follows:

I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands,

Moved by just causes made known to me, and being advised thereto by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Government, do hereby, in accordance with the power in me vested, grant unto Christian Friest, now in Oahu Prison, who was convicted in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands on the 22d day of October, A.D. 1887, of the crime of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced at hard labor for the term of eight years and to pay one hundred and seventeen dollars fine and costs, a full and free pardon.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, this 17th day of January, A.D. 1894.

[Seal.] SANFORD B. DOLE.
By the President:
J. A. KING, Minister of Interior,
S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance,
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney General.

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 medicines 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.

A Boston Dressmaker

Quickly Cured of Sour Stomach.

All Who Suffer Similarly, Remember, HOOD'S CURE.



Mrs. F. W. Barker
Boston, Mass.

This lady is a well-known and popular dressmaker. She says: "There is no mistake about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want to tell how quickly it cured me of sour stomach, which had troubled me for over a year. I could not even take a swallow of water but what I suffered from distress and acidity. When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see good effects from the first three doses. I continued until I had taken three bottles and have been entirely cured. I give this statement for the benefit of others who are suffering similarly." Mrs. F. W. BARKER, 41 Chester Park, Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. Ho.

HOBBON, NEWMAN & CO.,
3336
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator with Will Annexed of the Estate of Robert Brown, late of Kaneohe, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice that all claims against the Estate of said Robert Brown must be presented to the undersigned within six months from the date of publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator Will Annexed Estate
Robert Brown, deceased.
3565-21 1502 St.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

New Advertisements.

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, 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. Put lasts three months.

PRICE 75 CENTS.
Ask your druggist for it.

HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE



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-H

After the Rush,

You Will Still

Find Our Stock

Replete With

Seasonable Goods.

So do Not

Worry About

That Wedding

Present for

We can Supply

Any Want.

H. F. WICHMAN

517 Fort Street.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE—

—AGENTS

—AGENTS FOR—

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON,

Etna Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD.

Land in Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR
Sandwich Island property, several thousand acres, quantities to suit, near
Sioux City, Iowa; some inside city limits.
See map at the GAZETTE office.
Address D. H. TALBOT,
3571-4w 31w Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A.

New Advertisements.

Itching Skin Humors

Torturing, Disfiguring Eczemas

And every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases are relieved in the majority of cases by a single application, and speedily, permanently and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail. No language can exaggerate the suffering of those afflicted with these diseases, especially of little babies, whose tender skins are literally on fire.



CUTICURA

Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unflinching success.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, heals raw and irritated surfaces, cleanses the scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

How to Cure Diseases of the Skin and Blood, mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 DISEASES, 50 ILLUSTRATIONS, 100 TESTIMONIALS. A book of priceless value to every sufferer. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by FLETCHER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A.

Pimply Skin

red, rough hands, painful finger ends and shapeless nails are prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap and the only preventive and cure of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and oily skin, and simple humors of infants.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I.
1383-y

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS ON
THE ISLANDS TO OUR IMPORTATION

—OF—

FINE MANILA CIGARS

OF THE CELEBRATED

CONSTANCIA

AND EL COMETA

—OF—

brands, just to hand ex S. S. City of Pekin. This lot consisting of

26C ASES, EACH OF 5,000,

which we offer to our customers in quantities to suit at the lowest

BOTTOM RATES.

—OF—

We also call your attention to the

ADMIRAL CIGARETTES!

the latest and best in the way of Cigarettes.

—OF—

ISLAND ORDERS will receive prompt and careful attention.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS,

Honolulu, H. I.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

For Liebig

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. Cookery Books sent Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may be had at the office of this paper.

New Advertisements.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "V. C. Pfeiffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Pickings, Raglanes, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment,

Silesias, Sieveelings, Stiffenings, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets.

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters.

Oils and Paints, Causic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sall Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slaters, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron.

Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merehaut's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.



BISMARCK STABLES!



GENERAL LIVERY.

Feed and Sale Stables

Maui Street, Wailuku, Maui.

CARRIAGES OBTAINED IN 5 MINUTES

NOTICE

with reliable drivers,

SINGLE or DOUBLE TEAMS,

SADDLE HORSES,

Gentle for Ladies use.

Carrriages will be at every Steamer landing, on Steamers arrival.

WM. GOODNESS,
Proprietor and Manager.

ITOCHAN.

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU,

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

P. O. BOX 116. MUT. TEL. 592

1473-B.m

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month. Ring up Telephone 48. You'll find the time to subscribe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, 151 days from New York.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Koolau.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Kahuku.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Am bk Kikikat, Cutler, 19 days from Port Townsend.
Am sealing schr Lily L. Thompson, from San Francisco.
Stmr James Makee, Haglund, from Kapa.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Kahuku.
THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
Stmr Mikahala, Chaney, from Kapa.
Stmr Pele, Peterson, from Makaweli.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Honolulu.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Waimanalo.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.
Am sealing schr Mathew Turner, for Japan Seas.
Stmr Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Waialeale, Smythe, for Lahaina and Hamakua.
Stmr Iwaleia, Freeman, for Kilauea and Hanalei.
Stmr Kilauea Hon. Everett, for Olowalu and Puna.
Stmr C K Bishop, Le Claire, for Nawiliwili and Hanalei.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui.
Stmr Mokoli, McGregor, for Molokai.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Am brgt W G Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Koolau.
Am sealing schr Lily L. Thompson, for Japan Seas.
THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
Stmr Mikahala, Chaney, for Kapa.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Kahuku.
Stmr James Makee, Haglund, for Kapa.
Am sealing schr L. Thompson, for Japan Seas.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

K M S S Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies, via Samoa.
Am bk W H Dimond, Neilson, for San Francisco.
Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, for Wailua and Mokuiaia, at 9 a.m.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hakalau and Honolulu, at 5 p.m.
Schr Mowahine, for Hamakua.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(This list does not include coasters.)

NAVAL VESSELS.

U S S Philadelphia, Barker, Callao.
U S S Adams, Neilson, from Samoa.
H B M S Champion, Rooke, Esquimaux.
H I J M S Naniwa, Togo, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN.

Haw bk Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco.
Am bk Colusa, Backus, Departure Bay.
Am bk Ceylon, Calhoun, San Francisco.
Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Puget S.
Haw bk Andrew Welch, San Fran.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Am bk Margaret, Peterson, Comox, B.C.
Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.
Am bk W H Dimond, Neilson, San Fran.
Am schr Bangor, Aspe, Newcastle, S.W.
Br sh Villalta, Hazloun, Liverpool.
Am sealing schr Josephine, Gale, Tacoma.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, New York.
Am bk Kikikat, Cutler, Port Towns'nd.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per brgt W G Irwin, Jan 17—W G Irwin, Co, 6100 bags sugar; Sing Chong, 600 bags rice; Hyman Bros, 1150 bags rice; M S Gribbaum & Co, 1620 bags rice.

ARRIVALS.

From Kapa, per stmr James Makee, Jan 17—Alex Young, W E Rowell, and 16 on deck.
From Kapa, per stmr C R Bishop, Jan 18—C von Hamm and G Gorman.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui, per stmr Claudine, Jan 16—J F Hackfeld, Miss Crook, Rev E G Beckwith and wife, Capt McDonald, and J Kalamia.
For Molokai, per stmr Mokoli, Jan 16—F H Hayselden, Mr Brown, and 15 on deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinan, Jan 16—Mrs T May, Wm Goudie, M McVoy, D H Hitchcock Jr, I Friedlander, Ho Lang, Frank Spencer, R S Yedi, and T R Keyworth.
For Kapa, per stmr Mikahala, Jan 18—Mrs S W Wilcox and daughter, and K Okotsu.

Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide</
-----	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	------------