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VOL. XXIX., NO. 44.

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WHOLE NO. 1555.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited),
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And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
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1756 y

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Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker
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Business Cards.

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Oregon.
The Azores and Madeira Islands,
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Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan, and Transients
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Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON,
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—And all kinds of Building Materials,
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Office in Brewer's, Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1856 y streets Entrance, Hotel street.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
66 Fort Street, Honolulu.
1856 y

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Office at HILO, HAWAII.
N. B.—BILLS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. 1856
[1872-1y]

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FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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98 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
[1893-1y]

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HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1856-6m

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Corner King and Fort Streets,
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Investment Company
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ON APPROVED SECURITY.
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1111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ships' Stores sup-
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steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-
fully executed. 1856 HONEY, 119

New Advertisements.

HAWAIIAN

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W. R. Castle, Secretary
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This Company is prepared to search records and furnish abstracts of title to all real property in the Kingdom.

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All orders attended to with promptness.
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DENTISTS.

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GAS ADMINISTERED.

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THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.
\$5 Second and \$10 First Class.

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TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India
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For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Agents Canadian Pacific Railway for
1425 1y Hawaiian Islands.

MME. J. PHILLIPS,
Ladies' Hair Dresser
HAIR CULTURIST and TOILET ARTISTE.
836 Market St., opp. Fourth St., San Francisco
1858-1y

MISS D. LAMB
Notary Public.
Office of J. A. MERRICK, Merchant street
near the Postoffice.

Assignee's Notice.
MR. J. W. GIRVIN HAS BEEN
placed in charge of the business
and affairs of W. W. HALL & Co.; all amounts
due to said concern may be paid to him
or to the undersigned.
W. R. CASTLE, Assignee.
2695-4t 1553-4t

Notice.
MR. H. F. GLADH HAS RETIRED
as a partner from our firm
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Honolulu, May 15, 1894
3639-3t 1551-1ma

THE COUNCILS IN SESSION.

The Advisory Council Still Busy at Work.

NATIVE WINE FROM NATIVE GRAPES.

The Departmental Appropriation Bill Comes Up on Its First Reading—The Insane Asylum Will be Placed Under the Control of the Board of Health.

The Councils were called to order at 1:50 yesterday. Vice-President Wilder in the chair. Present, Ministers Hatch, King, Damon and Smith; Councillors Brown, Ena, Waterhouse, Allen, Emmeluth, Smith, Mendonca, Morgan, Nott, Young and Tenney. President Dole came in during the reading of the minutes.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

THE SECRETARY read a communication from J. A. Kennedy, stating that J. A. McCandless was the choice of the American Union Party to fill the vacancy in the Advisory Council created by the resignation of Mr. Suhr.

Tabled for consideration later.

A resolution in favor of J. A. McCandless, adopted by the American League was also presented.

Tabled as above.

A communication was read from the Schuetzen Club, stating that it had unanimously nominated H. Klemme for the vacancy in the Council.

Tabled as above.

REPORTS.
The Minister of Finance presented the weekly financial statement, showing a cash balance in the treasury of \$308,200.94.

Received and placed on file.

The same Minister stated that it had been customary to destroy mutilated silver certificates and replace them by new ones. He would like if no objection was offered to destroy \$7500 of such certificates, replacing them with new tens and twenties.

Minister Hatch said that he wished to give an account of the excursion to Necker Island. About six weeks ago a proposition was made to the Government looking toward its use as a cable station. The Surveyor-General, Mr. Alexander was called upon by the Government for all the information in possession on the subject. Necker Island has been claimed as Hawaiian territory since 1857, but no landing had ever been effected. Captain Paty had not made one, when he made his surveying and exploring trip in 1857. In view of all these facts the Government deemed it advisable to dispatch an expedition and take formal possession, and also determine its character. This had been done by Captain King. He would request an appropriation of \$1200 for the cost of the expedition.

On motion of Mr. Ena, the Councils voted unanimously to approve the course of the Government in this matter.

Mr. C. Brown presented a report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that the prayer of certain residents of Oloa district that a part of the district be added to the Judicial district of South Hilo, be granted.

The Attorney-General reported recommending that the petition of Shen Tin for pardon, be denied as on investigations the allegations of his petition are found to be untrue.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.
Minister Damon presented a bill appropriating the unexpended balance of money appropriated for the expenses of the Provisional Government during the last biennial period.

The bill passed the first reading.

Second reading of the bill to place the Insane Asylum under the control of the Board of Health.

Mr. Morgan claimed that the bill was out of order, but was overruled.

Second reading of an Act making appropriations for the military.

Minister Damon moved that the bill be considered in Executive session. Mr. Emmeluth opposed. Carried.

Second reading of the bill authorizing the issue of short date treasury notes.

The Attorney-General moved that the words "Upon public tender" be stricken out.

Minister Damon thought that the Finance Department would be less subject to criticism if the loans were made only upon public tender.

The motion was lost.

per cent. of all payments should be made in gold.

The Attorney-General moved to amend the section by providing that all notes issued for silver should be payable in silver.

Mr. Ena said the only question was whether the Government could use the silver or not. If it could there was no use in handicapping the Minister of Finance.

The President and the Attorney-General feared that the result of taking silver would be to lead the Government into forcing its creditors into receiving silver when entitled to gold.

Minister Damon said that when Mr. Hill was Postmaster-General he had been able to borrow money to meet the crisis in the Savings Bank, only by taking silver and giving gold notes for it.

The section passed without the amendment.

Section 5 fixes the maximum term for Treasury notes at seven months. Passed.

Section 6 prescribes the form of the notes. Passed.

The final section and the whole bill passed.

The Attorney-General stated that twice lately applications had been made to the Executive Council to permit the manufacture of wine from Hawaiian grapes. There was an old Act of 1856 permitting this. He had prepared a new bill, providing for the manner of sale of such wine.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Emmeluth asked whether it would not be better to collect an internal revenue tax. Many persons who might otherwise make wine might not be able to raise the \$50 for the license.

Mr. Damon favored the reduction of the license to \$25. This would help to start it. Afterwards the internal revenue might be adopted. One man in Kona could make about 1500 gallons; another in Kailua could make about 400 or 500 gallons. They were all willing, so far as he knew, to sell their wines through a licensed dealer.

The bill passed its first reading and was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Emmeluth, Brown and Ena.

Second reading of the bill making departmental appropriations for the use of the Government during the biennial period.

The following items were passed:

LEGISLATURE AND ADVISORY COUNCIL.
Expenses of election of delegates and Constitutional Convention..... \$ 15,000 00
Expenses of the Advisory Council..... 2,500 00

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.
Expenses Supreme and Circuit Courts..... \$ 25,000 00
Pay of interpreters in all courts not specially provided for; and expenses of witnesses in criminal cases..... 7,000 00
Purchases of law books for the Supreme and Circuit Courts..... 1,000 00
Printing and binding Ninth Volume Hawaiian Reports..... 2,400 00
Stationary and incidentals for all courts..... 1,500 00

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Incidentals Foreign Office. \$ 2,750 00
Expenses connected with diplomatic and consular service..... 3,250 00
Relief and return of indigent Hawaiians..... 5,000 00
Expenses of Hawaiian Consulate..... 2,500 00
Expenses of Hawaiian Consulate on last period not presented before books closed..... 307 14
Unpaid bills of last period; appropriation exhausted. 133 86
Return passage of Dr. Makalua..... 400 00

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Incidentals Finance Office. \$ 3,000 00
Incidentals Finance Office; debt last period..... 391 71
Incidentals of Auditor-General..... 600 00
Printing certificates and bonds..... 1,000 00
Interest on the Public Debt due all loans, including commissions for remittance to London..... 460,000 00
National debt falling due..... \$49,200
Less estimated cash on hand in the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds..... 29,200
20,000 00

Expense of placing loan of 1893..... 10,860 00
Return of fine to Paelua (K), collected under an illegal sentence..... 37 00
Subsidy to the Oahu Railway and Land Company. 4,600 00
Salaries last period not paid—
Dist. Judge Hana, \$125 00
Dist. Judge Molo-
kai..... 100 00
Dist. Judge Wai-
tuku..... 100 00
Dist. Judge Kipa-
hulu..... 25 00
Dist. Judge Lihue 225 00
Dist. Judge Ka-
waiaua..... 125 00
Dist. Judge North
Kona..... 100 00
Dist. Judge Wai-
mes..... 150 00
Dist. Judge Hana-
kua..... 225 00
Circuit Judge. 2d
Circuit..... 250 00
Con Gen., San
Francisco..... 333 34
1,758 34

At 4 o'clock the motion was made and carried to go into secret session to elect a successor to Mr. Suhr.

THE KUKUI NUT.

Its Uses and Disuses Told by Mr. Girvin.

In all the valleys of the Hawaiian Isles the tourist notices a tree with a quivering leaf which is light green on the under side and dark on top which he is told is the kukui or candle nut. It is so named from the fact that in ancient times the kernels of the nuts were strung on the midrif of the cocoa leaf and used as torches, as the uppermost kernel burned off the next ignited and so it burnt until the last was consumed. The tree was a very useful one to the Hawaiian not only in furnishing light at night but for many other reasons. The nuts are incased in a husk like our walnuts but it frequently occurs that two are formed in the same husk. The kernel is extremely rich in oil which has been expressed and used for house painting although it is but a poor substitute for linseed, in that it is difficult to get it to dry and it always has a peculiar odor. The natives used the oil as an external remedy for some diseases and especially as an aid in parturition. Should you collect some of the nuts you will find them good eating but I should advise that you stop at one or two or you will find you have an emetic and a cathartic which will certainly, respond very pronto, as the Mexicans say. The natives roast the nuts in the ashes and having removed the shell crush the kernels to a paste, mixing them with salt and pepper. This is one of the most delicious and appetizing zests imaginable and is an essential element to a good feed of raw fish and poi. It may be that if some of our enterprising capitalists would go into the manufacture of inuina, as the natives call this paste, he might find an ever increasing market for it. It certainly is preferable to the suspicious Russian caviare. The burnt shell of the kukui was used for making an indelible ink with which tattooing was done. The green husk contains an acrid juice which had a reputation as a remedy in the diseases of the throat.

From the bark of the tree there exudes a gum called pilale which is as useful as gum Arabic or gum tragacanth for many purposes. It also was used as medicine by the Hawaiians in cases of dysentery.

Being harmless it would be useful in confectionary in making gum-drops and jujubes.

The wood of the tree is somewhat like our bass wood and is of little value in building or in fencing, as it rots very speedily. Sometimes the natives made canoes of it, but never considered them of any value. As the trees die off in the forest their trunks and limbs are found to be covered with an edible fungus, called pepepe, which was formerly exported in great quantity to the Chinese markets.

Today the kukui nut is largely used in the manufacture of jewelry which is much prized by tourists as mementoes of a visit to the Paradise of the Pacific. The shell is quite hard and takes a brilliant polish and can be had in black and brown.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

The Canadian Conference.

Mr. Lee Smith, who has been appointed representative of New Zealand at the Conference to be held in Ottawa, has arrived in Auckland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Smith, who will proceed with him on the trip. Mr. Smith said he expected to proceed to Sydney by the Mararoa to join the steamer Arawa, and expected arriving at Vancouver on the 12th of June. The Conference will commence at Ottawa on the 21st of that month. As to the issues to be brought before the Conference, Mr. Smith does not yet know them. The delegates do not bind their Governments, and resolutions passed by the Conference have to be remitted to the various Parliaments for adoption or otherwise. However, in these days of cables and rapid ocean and rail communication it will be easy for the delegates to communicate with their Governments, and thus something tangible may be arrived at before the Conference dissolves.—Auckland Herald.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 bottles for sale by all Dealers, BRUNS, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

CAPTOWN, May 18.—The Natal Government will not be represented at the Ottawa Conference.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Legislative Hall Is Filled to Overflowing By Spectators.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH MADE BY PRESIDENT DOLE.

All the Diplomatic and Consular Corps Present Except Mr. Wodehouse and the Portuguese Consul—The Convention Will Meet Again at 10 O'clock Today.

There was no pomp or ceremony observed in the opening of the Constitutional Convention Wednesday. The hall in the Judiciary building formerly used as the meeting place of the Legislature was crowded, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. By half-past 10, the room was fairly well filled, and at 11 o'clock, the time set for the Convention to meet, there was not a seat to be had and the doors and corridors were crowded.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the members of the Convention entered and took their seats. After a prayer by the Rev. H. H. Parker, President Dole gave the following address:

COUNCILLORS AND DELEGATES, MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1894:

In calling the Convention to order, I ask your attention to some matters relating to the work for which you have come together.

The delay which the project of political union between Hawaii and the United States of America has experienced has brought up the question of modifying the present provisional system in order to give the Government a permanent form, and to more fully introduce the principle of representation by the people.

The subject has been carefully considered, both from the standpoint of the responsibility of the Executive and Advisory Councils, and that of the rights of the people and the necessities of the case; and while such a change is imperatively demanded by an intelligent public sentiment, it also appears consonant with our situation, which is naturally favorable to the growth of free institutions.

This being conceded it became necessary to decide whether to reach the desired result by taking the present system as a basis and building upon that, or by wholly reorganizing the Government.

The latter method was adopted as giving more freedom of action and a better opportunity for establishing a system suited to national conditions.

The question of the composition of the Convention to be called for making a new constitution was a perplexing one; for while it was desired to have direct popular representation to as great an extent as might be possible, the Councils felt that they could not, consistently with the trust imposed upon them by the proclamation of January 17th, 1893, relinquish to other hands the whole responsibility in an enterprise so vital to the future welfare of the country. It was therefore decided to confide the work to a body made up of the Councils and elected delegates.

I need hardly remind you of the difficult and delicate character of the duty which the Convention is called upon to perform. The monarchy, after a period of decadence which was threatening and prejudicial to all public and private interests, came to a logical end—through its own plot to turn back the movement of public progress and to subjugate all national energies and aspirations in the interest of despotism.

This attempt conferred upon that portion of the community who were in sympathy with the political development of the State as an organization, both the right and the duty to intercept the threatened retrograde movement; for no part of a nation which has made progress in civilization has a right to drag the other part back to barbarism; and no ruler has the right to initiate such a relapse, relying upon the indifference or want of political sense of a portion of the population. Those who submit without protest to such a scheme, thereby confess their inability to accomplish or defend their own civilization, and surrender the task to those who are willing to do it for them.

There is, therefore, in the assumption of power in such a crisis by those who would protect and foster the civil progress of the State, no violation of the rights of those conspiring against such progress, or of those who may contemplate such conspiracy with helpless indifference because unable to understand the magnitude of the injury with which they are threatened.

The Provisional Government thus springing from the ruins of the monarchy has administered public affairs until the time has now come to re-adjust the civil system upon more representative lines.

The work of making a constitution for the government of these islands upon a republican basis is beset with perplexing questions which require for their solution a large degree of patriotism, wisdom, industry and courage.

To express in a constitution and laws the political ideas of a people with a common origin, common religion and common purpose is an easy task in comparison with that of formulating a system for the govern-

ment of mixed races, without a common origin, religion or purpose.

I believe, however, that we may achieve success in our undertaking if there is secured to all coming under such a fundamental rule a system of impartial justice and wise administration, and there be established in the minds of those who may be, from the exigencies of the situation, excluded from participation in the government, a sentiment of confidence in the integrity of the rulers.

The dual test of the work which we are compelled to take up by the revolt of the deposed Queen against the organic law, whence came her sole authority, will be measured in the minds of those who are watching it, by our success in holding power without abusing it and in administering government for the benefit of the many by the authority of those whose exercise of political power is based upon capacity to discharge public duty.

Although the establishment of a fundamental law, which shall, as far as possible, provide for the safe and permanent administration of affairs upon the principles of a republican form of government, will be the paramount object of your deliberations, the original purpose of the Provisional Government to negotiate a treaty of political union with the great and friendly nation that lies nearest to us, must, I respectfully submit, be as fully recognized by you as a vital policy of the new republic as it has been of the Provisional Government.

I would urge upon your attention the accepted view that the franchise is a duty or function of citizenship conferred by the State, rather than a right. And it is a duty which may only be performed with advantage to the State by those who are mentally qualified for its responsible decisions, as none but the able-bodied citizen may serve his country to advantage on the battlefield. It is only as a means of approximately arriving at a reasonable standard of mental qualifications that the requirement of property qualifications is legitimate. Such a method, though imperfect and in some cases harsh to the individual, is yet in the main an effectively to the more direct effort to reach the same result through educational qualifications, which in practice is more difficult of application.

The question whether the franchise should be limited to citizens of the republic will demand your serious consideration, in view of the accepted practice of other civilized nations, and the danger of allowing those not under the obligations of citizenship and owing fealty to possible hostile governments, to exercise this important function.

The powers which the constitution should confer upon the President is a subject which calls for careful study on your part, in order that the office may not be allowed to become a menace to civil liberty from having too much authority on the one hand, and that it may not degenerate into a useless feature from having too little on the other.

The question, also, whether the President should be eligible for election to the presidential term succeeding his own incumbency will require examination, in view of the temptation to the prostitution of the authority and official patronage belonging to the office, which such eligibility creates.

The unsatisfactory experience of the country with a legislature composed of one house makes it imperative for you to investigate the comparative advantages and disadvantages of such a legislature and of one made up of two houses.

Measures and conditions for the protection of the legislature from corrupt influences, originating either in the zeal of political parties or the interests of private enterprises, are important results to be sought in your deliberations.

The Executive Council has given much time and study to the various problems raised by the project of reorganizing the Government on a republican basis. In this work we have been favored with the valuable assistance of a number of gentlemen who have kindly consented to meet with us, and who have freely contributed their time and thought to this object. While there has naturally been some difference of opinion regarding the matters under discussion, the conclusions finally arrived at have been formulated into a text which may aid the Convention in its work and which is at its disposal. Fully recognizing the authority of the Convention under the Act creating it to form a constitution, I have deemed it desirable to adopt this method of assisting it.

In the exercise of your duty of laying the foundations of our new civil system, I pray that you will look far away from the passions and resentments that may have grown out of late political events, and build for the future and for the welfare and just protection of the whole community, regardless of present differences.

While I recognize the aid which a spirit of compromise in unessential issues brings to a work of this kind, I urge you to make no concession of principle to a dread of what others may say. The transcendent duty is

upon you, and the finished work which comes from your hands will be your justification or a witness against you.

Permit me in closing to quote the words of Washington in the Convention, of which he was a member, which framed the constitution of the United States of America, when the fear of public opinion began to hinder the work. He said, "If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God."

C. T. Rodgers, as temporary secretary, then called the roll. All the members were present except C. Bolte, William Horner, C. L. Carter and John Emmeluth. Mr. Bolte is out of the country and Mr. Horner has not yet arrived in Honolulu. The absence of Mr. Carter and Mr. Emmeluth, however, was due to neither of these causes.

When the secretary had finished calling the roll, Mr. Kalua presented, in Hawaiian, a resolution to the effect that, as it was Decoration day, the Convention adjourn until next morning at 10 o'clock. This was carried unanimously.

There were a number of officials of this and of other Governments present. All the members of the diplomatic and consular corps were there, with the exception of the representatives of England and Portugal. Mr. Wodehouse sent an answer to the invitation of the Government to be present, and declined to do so, giving no reason for his refusal. This, in view of the fact that only a few days ago full honors were given by this Government to the birthday of the Queen of England, is regarded as somewhat strange, to say the least. Mr. Cannavaro, Portugal's representative, is in California at present, but before his departure delegated W. M. Gifford to take his place during his absence. Mr. Gifford also sent a refusal of the Government's invitation, and gave no more reason for doing so than did Mr. Wodehouse.

Among those present were Admiral Walker and his staff, Captain Barker and a number of the officers from the Philadelphia, the captain and officers of the Japanese man-of-war Takachiho, the Chief Justice and the Justices of the Supreme Court, L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to Washington, R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Minister resident at Tokio, and many prominent Government and other officials.

WOMEN MEET.

They Are Still Canvassing the Suffrage Question.

An enthusiastic body of women met at the Y. M. C. A. hall Tuesday afternoon, and listened attentively to the paper that was presented on the various aspects of the suffrage movement in Hawaii, reasons for qualified woman suffrage for Hawaii, the probability of woman suffrage being a help to good government, the value of the suffrage to women, the moral value of woman suffrage, and ways of working for the suffrage. It was hoped that statistics as to the number of women owning property might be presented at the meeting so that some idea might be obtained of the women who would be eligible to the suffrage, but the matter of making such a list was found to require so much labor that the list cannot be ready for some time. Not until there is such a list can anyone judge of the number of voters nor the class of voters to be gained by allowing women a qualified suffrage. An effort is being made to push forward this work as rapidly as possible. Some unknown brother favoring the cause, sent an able paper which was read by Mrs. Whitney, and which received the hearty commendation of all present. An informal discussion of points suggested in the "objection box" brought out opinions from many, and was the means of clearing up some much-debated points. After a call for active workers to assist the committee and the reading of the woman's petition, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the committee. The meeting adjourned, but little groups were seen here and there, about the table where the petition lay or in different parts of the hall, as if the women were loth to leave the scene of so much inspiration.

All women who favor the suffrage for women with a high educational and property qualification are requested to telephone at once to any member of the committee: Mrs. J. M. Whitney, 365 Bell; Mrs. Frear, 80 Bell; Mrs. H. N. Castle, 535 Mutual and Mrs. W. L. Hopper, 393 Mutual.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. SMOX GOLDREUM, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

Seventy five per cent. of New Yorkers live in rented houses. Daily Advertiser, 75c. per month.

DRAMA ON SHIPBOARD.

A Clever Play Given on Board the Mariposa Tuesday Evening.

A very clever dramatic entertainment was given Tuesday evening on board the Mariposa. The play was written by Mr. G. B. Marstone, and was entitled "Uncle." In an explanatory note the author stated that it was "compiled, adapted and cribbed" from the French. The scene was laid in Sydney. Uncle Bootle, an eccentric gentleman, pays an unexpected visit to his nephew, Paul Beaumont, who is to be his heir upon condition that he remains single. He has violated the condition, having taken a wife. In his unexpected arrival, the secret of his nephew's marriage is discovered by the uncle, thus furnishing the plot.

Uncle Bootle was personated very satisfactorily by Mr. Guthrie, who was made up in a most artistic manner as the conventional irascible old gentleman of the real drama. Mr. Marstone was very amusing as Paul Beaumont, the nephew, and shed tears in his handkerchief and made his peace with his aged relative "like one to the manner born." Peter Fletcher, the friend, was assigned to Mr. Nat Kettle, and the part was played with much spirit. Mr. Taylor in white cap and apron not only dressed the part of the baker's boy, but rendered it equally well. The approbation of the audience however, judging from the applause, was rather monopolized by the ladies. Mrs. Marstone as "Sarah" the cook, was decidedly the star, the remaining honors being divided between Miss Edna Hayward as "Miss Kefups," and Miss Effie Evans as "Mrs. Beaumont." The lines had been well committed so that no prompting was required, and the drama progressed throughout with no delay. A stage had been improvised in the main saloon, the ship's flags furnishing flies and drop curtain, while none of the necessary properties were lacking. The cast was as follows:

UNCLE.

A Farical Tragedy in Three Acts.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Uncle Bootle.....Mr. Guthrie
Paul Beaumont.....Mr. Marstone
Peter Fletcher.....Mr. Nat Kettle
Puff Paste.....Mr. Taylor
Mrs. Beaumont.....Miss Effie Evans
Miss Kefups.....Miss Edna Hayward
Sarah.....Mrs. Marstone

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kan., was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Queen of Corea has a woman physician whose salary is \$15,000 a year.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy. The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.
For Sale by HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Notice.
MR. H. F. GLADE HAS RETURNED
as a partner in our firm
H. F. KEPLER & CO.
Hawalei, May 15, 1894.
29-11-1894

New Advertisements

Just Arrived per S. S. Gaelic!

FORTY CASES

MANILA :- CIGARS!

From the Factories La Constancia and El Cometa del Oriente.

CONSISTING OF SUCH FAVORITES AS

Conchitas, Conchas,

Londres, Habanos, Etc.

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

Kerosene Oil-- Pearl Brand

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, SUBJECT TO CHANGE:

From 1 to 99 Cases, \$1.90 per Case.

100 Cases or Over, \$1.80 per Case.

TERMS CASH. U. S. GOLD COIN.

Government Tests show That There is no Better Quality of Oil Imported Into the Country than the PEARL.

CASTLE & COOKE, C. BREWER & CO., L'D.

Agents Standard Oil Co.
3689 1551-H

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Commission Merchants

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

GET YOUR

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

DOG CHAINS

—AT THE—

Pacific Hardware Company, L'd.

A large variety suited to all sorts of dogs, from a Japanese Poodle to a Mastiff.

Since we introduced the Little Giant Rat Traps, five years ago, we have sold hundreds of them. They have caught mungoose as well as rats.

A new lot of that superior Galvanized Fence Wire and Barbed Wire.

New Goods to hand by the Martha Davis.

A large assortment of first quality Agate Ware direct from the factory.

The best Ready Mixed Paints; Staple and Fancy Goods.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited

402 AND 404 FORT STREET.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Items Culled from the Late Australian Papers.

LONDON, May 17.—The Agents-General of Victoria and Tasmania are supporting the New Zealand Government in regard to Samoa. The representatives of Queensland and South Australia have not yet received any instructions on the point. New South Wales is urging a British protectorate.

LONDON, May 17.—The Hon. F. T. Bayard, United States Ambassador in London, has informed the British Government that America desires to withdraw from the provisions of the Berlin Act, providing American citizens' rights in Samoa are protected.

MELBOURNE, May 17.—The Premier has received a cable message from the Hon. R. J. Seddon, requesting the co-operation of Victoria in opposing the suggestion that Great Britain should control Tonga, leaving Samoa to Germany.

Mr. Patterson replied, concurring in the stand taken by Mr. Seddon. LONDON, May 18.—The Standard's New York correspondent suggests that the United States Government should ask the Powers interested to grant her the cession of Pagopago Harbor, in Samoa.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In the House Mr. Bryan, member for Nebraska, has introduced a Bill giving the Government authority to complete the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The Pacific Cable.

LONDON, May 18.—Sir Charles Tupper, replying to Sir J. Peuder's letters in the Times, considers there would be no difficulty in the working of the Pacific Cable on the terms laid down at the Postal Conference in Wellington, New Zealand. The existing companies, he asserts, received two million sterling in subsidies.

Alleged Bribery of Senators.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senator Lodge is moving for a committee to inquire into the report that a sugar trust bribed Senators to secure their votes in favor of the tariff.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate has decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the alleged bribery in connection with the Tariff Bill.

Floods in America.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Floods have taken place in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Houses, mills, and bridges have been washed away. The damage is estimated at 2 1/2 million dollars.

Earthquake in Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—News has been received of a severe earthquake having been experienced in Kars, in Caucasasia. Nineteen persons were injured.

Three Hundred Killed.

PANAMA, May 16.—News has been received that a train was derailed in San Salvador, and 300 people killed.

Work of an Incendiary.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Boston fire, by which 500 families were rendered homeless, was the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, May 16.—It has been discovered that boys set fire to the base ball stand at Boston.

BOSTON, May 17.—In connection with the fire originating in the base-ball stand, 40 children are missing.

The Presidency of France.

PARIS, May 17.—Unless President Carnot declines to contest the Presidency, M. Cassimir Perier (the Premier), and M. Dupuy (the President of the Chamber of Deputies) who were nominated, will withdraw from the election.

A Bonaparte Dead.

LONDON, May 17.—The death is announced of Prince Clovis Bonaparte.

Sugar-Beet Culture.

BRUSSELS, May 16.—The Belgian Consul in Melbourne reports favorably on the prospects of sugar-beet culture in Victoria.

A Composer Honored.

PARIS, May 16.—M. C. L. Ambroise Thomas, the French musical composer, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

SYDNEY, May 17.—News from New Hebrides reports the destruction by fire, on the 5th April, of Dr. Lamb's mission station at Ambrym, including the whole of the equipment. Fortunately the new buildings recently sent to the island by the New Zealand churches had not been erected, and therefore escaped destruction. The mission party has returned to Sydney.

BELGRADE, May 18.—The Supreme Court of Serbia has declared the ukase to reinstate ex King Milan illegal. It is believed that preparations are being made for a revolt, and many arrests for political offences are recorded daily.

LONDON, May 18.—Mr. George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association in London in 1844, has been granted the freedom of the City of London.

PARIS, May 18.—In several provinces in France the wheat is attacked by a white microbe which kills the root.

SEVEN TO SIX.

A Close Call for the Invincible Kamehamehas.

Table with 4 columns: Games Won, Games Lost, Games Played, Percentage. Rows for Kam's, Hawaii's, Crescents.



ANY errors by both clubs marked the ball game yesterday, but, as usual, the Kamehamehas came out victorious, the score being 7 to 6.

The Crescents started the run getting in the first inning, when Willie Wilder got his base on balls, and, much to his surprise, was enabled to trot around the bases on some inexcusable errors of the Kamehamehas. In the third the students tied the score, and in the fourth they added three more to the list, and it began to look as though it was all day with the Crescents. In the seventh both clubs scored, the college boys making one and the Crescents two. This left the score seven to three. When the ninth inning opened, the Crescents had a lead of four to overcome, and they came very nearly doing it. Lucas and Lishman made base hits, and Holt got a two bagger, bringing Lucas and Lishman in. Requa also made a hit, and Holt came home on an error of Wise. Requa tried to steal second, but was caught out, and the inning ended.

The following is the score:

Table with 5 columns: NAMES, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows for KAMEHAMEHAS and CRESCENTS.

Table with 5 columns: NAMES, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows for WILDER, LISHPAN, HOLT, REQUA, MCNICOL, ANGUS, WILDER, ROSS, LUCAS.

Table with 5 columns: NAMES, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows for RUNS earned, KAMEHAMEHAS, CRESCENTS.

Table with 5 columns: NAMES, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows for KAMEHAMEHAS, CRESCENTS.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Carter's place in the field was taken by E. N. Requa.

Ruevsky seemed to have grease on his hands. He hardly stopped a ball that came his way.

Angus' wild throw in the fourth was expensive, giving the Kamehamehas two runs that, had they been saved, would have given the Crescents the game.

There was a big kick on some of Crabbe's decisions.

Saturday's game will be between the Crescents and Hawaii's.

Women are Advancing.

The wonderful advance in the condition of women the last twenty years have brought about makes me a little diffident of my ability to prophesy concerning the future of the sex. At the beginning of the first of these decades, few would have foretold the great extension of educational opportunities, the opening of the professions, the multiplication of profitable industrial pursuits, all of which have combined to place women before the world in the attitude of energetic, self-supporting members of society. Even the vexed suffrage question has made great progress during the time specified, pushing itself slowly and steadily forward until in three States of the Union it has attained an impregnable position, while in several others it has a partial efficiency and recognition.

The changes which I foresee are all further developments of the points already gained. I feel assured that in the near future the co-operation of women in municipal and in State affairs will be not only desired, but demanded by men of pure and worthy citizenship. Mothers, wives and sisters will no longer stand as suppliants before the State Legislatures, asking that they may become politically the equals of men who profess to treat them as superiors, but who really combine to keep them in a state of perpetual minority. The true progress of civilization is from the assumption of privilege to the recognition of right. In our country this progress already embraces the whole of one sex. The laws of moral equilibrium will speedily place the other sex in an equal condition, exalting the dignities of domestic life, and making the homelife rich with the gifts of true patriotism and wise public spirit.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

In Brazil domestic servants do not sleep in the houses of their masters. Two men to five women are employed in teaching in the United States.

BY AUTHORITY

Government Land Sale

23 LOTS IN KAUMANA

HILO, HAWAII.

On THURSDAY 21st day of June 1894, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at Public Auction 23 Lots of Government Land in Kaumana, Hilo, Hawaii.

These Lots are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the Town of Hilo, and are suitable for the Cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural industries.

Table with 4 columns: NO. OF LOT, AREA, COST OF SURVEY, UPSET PRICE. Rows 1-23.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one Lot.

The terms of the sale are cash or at the option of the Purchaser one-fourth of the purchase price Cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable Semi Annually at the rate of Seven (7) per cent. per Annum.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years.

At the end of the third year if all conditions have been profomed by purchaser, he shall receive Patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in the land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at Auction by the Government and if such sale result in an advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase without interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result in a lesser price than the original, the amount of his payments returned to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amount of his payments.

An Agreement shall be signed by each purchaser with the Government covering these conditions and any assignment of such Agreement shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the cost of survey and plotting of the lots immediately after the sale together with the first installment of the purchase price.

The Map showing Survey can be examined at the Land Office, Interior Department and at the Office of A. B. Loebenstein Hilo, Hawaii, where full information can also be obtained in this regard.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 12, 1894. 3688-3t

Sale of Tenancy at Will of the Government Land of Manuka, Kau, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, June 19, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction, the Tenancy at Will of the Government Land of Manuka, Kau, Hawaii, containing an area of 22,800 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Tenancy in year to year until such time as the Minister of the Interior may wish to terminate the same by giving 90 days notice.

Upset price—\$50 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 16, 1894. 3591-3t

MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1894, being the commemoration of the Birthday of Kamehameha I, will be observed as a Public Holiday, and a Government

Office throughout the Hawaiian Islands will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 28, 1894. 3699-3t

Sale of Lease of a Portion of Government Lot No. 36, Kapahulu, Diamond Head, Kona, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, July 3d, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a portion of lot No. 36, at Kapahulu, Diamond Head, Kona, Oahu, containing an area of 97 acres, a little more or less.

Term—lease for 10 years.

Upset price—\$0 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right of way of the trail now crossing this land and also the right at any time to make any road or roads through the same.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 29, 1894. 3700-3t

General Advertisements.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats - FROM - Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

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. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Bege 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 cue can participate. 8213-c

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion.....Captain Goswell Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

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 1883 1/2 W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANSON.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albanv,

LIVERPOOL. 161 y

Insurance Notices.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

OF HAMBURG.— Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks..... 6,000,000 Capital their life-Insurance Companies..... 101,650,000 Total..... Reichsmarks 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

OF HAMBURG.— Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks..... 8,800,000 Capital their life-Insurance Companies..... 85,000,000 Total..... Reichsmarks 93,800,000

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. SCHAEFER & CO. 1306 1/2 y

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1804.)

Assets..... \$ 40,000,000 Net Income..... 9,079,000 Claims Paid..... 112,549,000

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

Bishop & Co.

1322-c

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

1 y

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alance Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelma of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1873-ly Agent for Hawaii Islands.

SEABURGH - - - BREMEN Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Houses and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1306 1/2 y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Progress of the Seas on the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1889 1/2 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.

1889 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1892, £11,141,594 1s. 10d.

1—Authorized Capital..... £ 2,500,000 s. d.

Subscribed..... 2,500,000

Paid-up Capital..... 887,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds..... 2,075,908 12 2

3—Life and Annuity Funds..... 7,774,585 5 11

..... £11,141,594 1s. 10d.

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,077,076 7 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,216,736 1 10

..... £2,293,812 9 7

The accumulated Funds of the Life and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOPFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

1285 1/2 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

DECORATION DAY was celebrated May 30th with unusual enthusiasm and impressiveness. This must be set down to the great development of American sentiment which has taken place during the past year. Honolulu has always been essentially an American town—a piece of New England set down in the tropics—but the sentiment which is distinctively American has of late made great advances. The Americanism which is cultivated by the celebration of Decoration Day is of the best type, not blatant and narrow, but broad and humane, prizing its native land for the high ideals which it stands for, for the high station which it occupies in the federation of mankind.

THE Councils appropriated \$400 yesterday to bring Dr. Makalua back from London. This is a sheer waste of the public money. Here is a man who has been educated for years at the expense of the taxpayers. He shows so little sense of his obligations that he plans not to return at all, but to settle and practice his profession in England. Yet the Government in a fit of irresponsible generosity, proposes to allow him \$400 to come home on. Three hundred would be ample; two hundred would be sufficient; one hundred and ten would buy a second class ticket from London to San Francisco. The Government perhaps feels that in order to entice the truant home it must dine him and wine him in the cabin of a fashionable Cunarder.

THE bill providing for the issue of short term Treasury notes passed its second reading yesterday. It contains a provision enabling the Minister of Finance to call for loans in silver or partly in silver as well as in gold, which may be made payable in either metal or in both, according to the terms of the contract. We think this is a piece of sound financing on the part of the Minister of Finance. The objections urged to it are not relevant. If, by accepting a portion in silver, loans can be more easily obtained, and if the Government can dispose of the silver, there can be no sound objection to the transaction. Mr. Damon's experience and success in the management of the Government finances make his judgment on the question practically paramount.

UNNECESSARILY IMPOLITE.

The conduct of the British Minister in declining, without explanation, the invitation of the Government to attend the opening of the Constitutional Convention is most extraordinary, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as an act of pointed discourtesy to this Government. Coming as it does immediately after the honors paid by Hawaii to the sovereign of England, it seems in particularly bad taste. We think that the Government would be fully justified in demanding Mr. Wodehouse's recall, for if he, after this conduct, is a persona grata, it can only be because the Government to which he is accredited is very easily pleased.

ALOHA.

It is with sincere regret that we shall chronicle the departure from Hawaii of Walter G. Smith. As editor of the Hawaiian Star, he has done good and faithful service for the annexation cause, in crises when such service was the one thing needful, and it is only fair that the reality and value of his work should be cordially recognized and acknowledged.

We have had occasion to differ from Mr. Smith on several matters of public policy, but such differences have never led us to doubt his genuine sympathy with the cause which he had so enthusiastically espoused. We hope and believe that he will lose no opportunity to speak a good word on its behalf in the United States.

ALOHA NUI.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ADDRESS.

With this issue we send out to thousands of readers, all over the islands, the address which they could not be present to hear delivered at the opening of the Constitutional Convention. The words which President Dole has spoken on this occasion cannot be too highly commended. They are moderate, courageous and just, and place the cause of the Provisional Government where it belongs—on the highest moral ground. The revolution of January 17, 1893, was an attempt to save from ruin all that was best in the civilization of Hawaii. The sovereign was deliberately seeking to destroy the system of popular government which had been slowly building for a generation, and to restore in its place the feudal authority of the old chiefs. No man with any manhood in him would have submitted to such a deprivation of right without a struggle. That there were persons of American descent here who were willing to do so, simply shows that there are Americans who do not understand the institutions of their native land, and who are unworthy to live in its light and freedom.

The fact that Liliuokalani was able to rely on the sympathy of some, and the apathy of many of her native subjects, is wholly irrelevant. It makes no case against those who resisted her. Ten thousand persons have no right to commit an aggression upon one. In this instance, the persons who resisted Liliuokalani were protecting not only their own rights, but those of the whole people. Their cause is in the highest sense just, and is entitled to the sympathy and support of the civilized world.

These are facts which the address to the Convention has brought out so clearly that they need no reiteration. It states briefly yet clearly and convincingly the whole meaning of the cause for which the Provisional Government stands. The cause is the maintenance of popular Government and civilized institutions in Hawaii. It will not be fully secured until the safety of these things has been guaranteed by the United States.

THE FREEDOM OF THE FLOOR.

The proposition to extend to Minister Thurston the freedom of the floor and of debate in the Constitutional Convention, led to a very warm debate in that body yesterday, with the result that the proposition was rejected by a large vote.

The discussion throughout brought out a high appreciation of Mr. Thurston's character and services to the annexation cause, and all of the speakers stated that they would have been glad to see Mr. Thurston on the floor of the Convention. They felt, however, that the manner of introducing him into the body would be of doubtful propriety, and would lead to a great deal of criticism.

We do not think that there would have been any actual impropriety in extending to Mr. Thurston the freedom of the floor and of debate. The first, at least, would not have been unusual but we do not understand that to permit an outsider to take part freely in discussion is usual. Probably the best course under the circumstances will be that suggested by some of the speakers, to request Mr. Thurston's presence in Committee of the Whole, whenever the Convention feels that his counsels and assistance would be of more than ordinary value.

In Mr. Thurston's absence from the Convention, the loss is of course, not his but the country's. He is a man of clear-cut, persistent convictions, large experience, and high moral purpose, and these qualities would prove as serviceable to the nation in the coming weeks as they have during past years. It is greatly to be regretted that circumstances do not afford at this moment the fullest scope for their exercise.

The Advertiser 75 cents a month.

A RECENT EXPERIMENT IN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The first taxpayers' election at which women were allowed to vote was held in Newburgh, New York, on April 28th last. The city contains over 70,000 people. The election was held to determine whether the sum of \$68,000 should be spent on a new court-house. It was charged that there was "boodle" in the matter, and several of the papers bitterly opposed the appropriation.

The women taxpayers took the matter up. The first voter was the wife of one of the richest manufacturers of the place. One woman discovered that her name had been accidentally omitted from the lists. She said she would make up for it, and brought in six women votes. A bank director suggested to one lady voter that she fold up her ballot so that it could not be seen. She replied: "Anyone may see just how I vote." At one time twenty-three ladies were in line waiting their turn to vote. One lady brought forty women in her own carriage to the polls. Men were surprised at the number and character of the women who voted. Wives of leading lawyers, ministers and merchants came alone or with their husbands. About the polls it was quiet at all times. Some women who did not vote, through fear of trouble, regretted that they had not done so. The "boodle" project was defeated by a large majority, and 90 per cent. of the women voted against it. The newspapers of the city express great pleasure in the aid given to reform by their first experiment in woman's suffrage.

OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

How does it happen that the idols which were brought from Necker Island on the Iwalani are in the hands of private individuals? They are most assuredly the property of the Hawaiian Government. The Iwalani went to Necker Island on public business; the island is not only under Hawaiian jurisdiction, but it is owned by the Government. No private individual can acquire a title to things of value on it by merely going on the land and taking them off. The idols are as much the property of the State as if they were still lying where they were found. We do not think that the persons now in possession of these interesting relics claim any gift from Minister King, and we do not think that the Minister had any authority to alienate public property by gift.

The idols belong to the Government. They should be taken into possession at once, and then placed in the Bishop Museum.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A "Kick" on the Money Order Office.

MR. EDITOR: With your permission, I would like to ask the Postmaster-General if the Money Order Department is run simply to give a position to a clerk, or is it run for the benefit of the public? The Mariposa arrived Wednesday at 10 a. m., and left Thursday at 12 o'clock m., and as Wednesday was Decoration Day we hardly expected Government offices to stay open all day, but we did certainly expect them to open up the next morning in time to do a little business before the steamer left. It is certainly a shame that this Government will allow the regular steamer to lay here twenty-six hours and the public not have an opportunity to get a postoffice money order.

If the other clerks in the Post-office department can open up at 7 o'clock a. m. to accommodate the dear public, why should not the money order clerk do the same, and not open his window at 9 o'clock and then say there is not time enough to issue money orders before the steamer leaves.

Let Government offices be run for the benefit of the public, who pay the expenses. Open all departments at 7 o'clock on steamer days. Postmaster-General Oat's excuse for all this is that "we have two weeks between steamers to get money orders, and that they should not be disturbed on steamer days before 9 o'clock in the morning, and then it is too late." F. W. McCHESNEY. Honolulu, May 31, 1894.

HILO TEACHERS.

The Third Meeting of the Hawaiian Pedagogues.

The Teachers' Union of Hilo held their third meeting at the Union School building.

A letter was read to the members from the Maui Teachers' Association, asking their approval of certain resolutions accompanying the letter, and originating with the Maui Association.

The resolutions were for the purpose of calling the attention of the Government to the need in our nation of a normal school to fit teachers at home for our home work. The resolutions met the entire approval of the company of thirty present, nearly all of whom were teachers.

The programme which occupied the day was as follows:

- Response to roll-call by quotations.
- "Sol-Fa" Second Step..... Miss Deyo
- Paper on Kindergarten Work.....
- Miss Beyer
- Class Recitation in Language.....
- Miss Weight

Recess—12:30 to 1:30.

Selected Notes on Punishment— Proper and Improper..... Mr. Malterre

Exercise in Dictation..... Mrs. Terry

Paper—"David Page"..... Miss Coan

Question-box.

The Sol-fa drill was excellent, interesting and entertaining, illustrated as it was by the singing of a class from the Union School.

After some work with which they were familiar, they succeeded almost perfectly in the first reading of a song which had been printed on the board and hidden from them by a screen.

The class recitation in language by little people from the Foreign School was also interesting and well conducted.

Questions and discussions are always in order after these recitations, and benefit both those who take part and those who are merely listeners.

Papers were instructive, that on Kindergarten work was accompanied by a display of gifts and appliances. The Union hopes to have class-work presented in a future meeting. It would prove equally instructive, certainly, though not so mirth-provoking, as the class-work lately performed by ten or a dozen adults under Miss Beyer's direction at a social entertainment at Wainaku.

The Question Box produces questions like these: Is it well for the pupils to correct each other in reading classes? Discussion—Does it not make timid, hesitant readers still more nervous? Does it not detract, in the mind of those who make corrections, from the general interest and connection of the paragraph being read? Or, How early in the course do you begin to teach spelling by letter? Answer: About the second half of the chart.

There is always lively talk over the questions, which are six or eight in number.

A vote was taken during the meeting to invite all the clergy of Hilo district to become honorary members of the Union. The constitution specifies that "all who have an interest in teaching may become members."

COURT NOTES.

There was no business for Hawaiian jurors yesterday, and they were excused from further attendance for the balance of the term.

The two damage cases by John K. Apio and David L. Kalawala against L. A. Andrews, Captain of Police, have been continued for the term, by stipulation of counsel for the plaintiffs and the defendant. C. W. Ashford for plaintiffs, defendant in person.

In the \$10,000 damage case of Ralph R. Foster vs. Captain H. M. Hayward, the following persons have been accepted as jurors to sit in and try said cause: Carl Matt, Geo. Gray, John Lucas, E. Vandorn, Frank Hostace, Geo. S. Harris Jr., Wm. W. Hall, E. F. Bishop, A. R. Hatfield, H. J. Nolte, Wm. F. Love and C. Von Ham. Judge Whiting will be the presiding judge to hear the case. There are several written depositions to be read and admitted as evidence in this case. Wm. Foster and C. W. Ashford are the attorneys for plaintiff, W. A. Kinney for defendant.

The June term of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, on the island of Maui, will be held in Wailuku, on Wednesday next. There will be quite a batch of cases, Judge A. N. Kepoikai, will preside.

THE Supreme Court has declined to entertain the petition of H. Klemme for a recount, and he will be left to his remedy with the Convention.

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



JUST ARRIVED

PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

BABY CARRIAGES of all styles. 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 & Cooks.

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

307

May 28, 1894.

There's roast beef, fowl and ham and knives for cutting each separate article. For beef, we have the celebrated French Cook Knives that stand without an equal for kitchen work. Then there's the long "Jointed," built expressly for carving fowls. In the hands of anyone, the obstacle in the way of finding the second joint is removed, the jointer gets there while you are thinking about it. And when you get to ham—good sweet ham, you want a long thin knife that will carve so you can see the steel through the slice. We have the knives for this class of work and they're good ones. The French Cook Knives are not remarkable for beauty, but they are "away up" for use.

For bread or cake, get a Clauss Knife; it is always in condition, because your cook cannot use it for cutting meat or splitting kindlings, it's made for bread or cake, and will cut without making crumbs. No other knife will do as well as the Clauss for the purpose.

As soon as the Iwalani matter is definitely settled, we expect to receive an order from the government for material enough to fence Necker Island with the Jones Locked Fence. Economy is the order of the day and when the government can get a better article for eight cents than it usually pays 17 cents for it will get it.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., 307 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

THREE COFFEE

Pulping Machines

Of the Best Kind Just Received. They Will Pulp From 30 to 60 Bushels of Ripe Coffee per Hour.

A PULPER similar to these is in use by the Coffee and Tea Company at Kona, and the parchment coffee turned out from this machine is a joy to behold, not a kernel broken!

Now is the time to purchase, so as to be prepared for the coming crop. These Pulpers are made very strong; are packed in a compact form and can easily be transported either in a wagon or on mule or cattle back.

Besides these Pulpers, which are not first ever offered in this market, we have just received a fine assortment of goods round Cape Horn ex Martha Davis from New York and Boston and the Villalta from England. Among which will be found

WIRE NAILS,

Cut Nails and Spikes, Galvanized Nails, and Spikes, ast. Ash Oars, Cases Card, Matches, C. O. Irons, Cases Turpentine, Barris, Boin and Pitch. Bales Oaxum, Wire Door Mats, Straw Wrapping Paper, Cases Naphtha, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Bales Cotton Waste, Bales Cotton Sack. Duck. a large lot of Sisal Rope, a large assortment of

Manila Rope.

Pick and Hoe Handles, Lawnmowers, Fodder Cutters, Horse shoe Nails, Horse Raps, Hand Screws and Alden's Patent Brooms, Mason's Blacking, Door Locks, Padlocks, Clothes Pins, Scrub Brushes, Sand and Emery Paper, Boat Nails, Hall's Cane Knives, Gonia Batteries, Sash Cord, Smokeless Gun Powder.

Hall's Plows and Breakers,

Hasps and Hinges, Ox Bows, Axes, Hatches, Crowbars, Pickaxes and Mattocks, Grindstones, Mops, Hoes, etc. Coils Flexible Steel Wire Rope and Tapsail Sheet Chain, all sizes; Shee Iron, Galvanized; Shoe Elastic.

POCKET CUTLERY

ELECTRIC LAMPS, all Sizes.

For sale by

E. O. HALL & SON CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS, HONOLULU.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The volcano remains in a very active state.

The Mariposa had but three passengers for this port.

The advertised letter list for May appears elsewhere.

The contents of the Planters' Monthly for May appear elsewhere.

The Pacific Hardware Company has a large stock of picture mouldings.

R. F. Ehlers & Company have made a large addition to their stock.

The police and other Government employees were paid off yesterday.

Reports from Hilo state that there has been no rain for about three weeks.

The I X L will receive a very large assortment of fireworks by the next steamer.

The British Benevolent Society held its annual meeting last evening at the Y. M. C. A.

The mail sent on the Mariposa from the local Post Office aggregated 2455 letters and 1798 papers.

Some baggage was removed from the Mariposa yesterday morning. It looked like W. H. Aldrich's property.

The several newspaper correspondents now in town sent a great deal of matter away yesterday on the Mariposa.

On Tuesday, July 3d, there will be a sale of a piece of Government land, situated at Kapahulu, Diamond Head.

The planters of Fiji are experimenting in Japanese labor. Three hundred of the laborers were recently sent there.

The military bill passed in the secret session of the Councils yesterday. The fight to dispose of Colonel Soper failed.

Robert Louis Stevenson has imported six repeating rifles and a case of ammunition from Sydney to his Samoan home.

C. L. Carter was prevented from attending the opening of the Constitutional Convention by the serious illness of his wife.

The coffee men in the Olaa district on Hawaii had a meeting on last Sunday to discuss the various methods of raising coffee.

The case of Francis Harden was put off yesterday until tomorrow. In the meantime Harden expects to get away on the Arawa.

The idols that were found on Necker Island are on exhibition at the Golden Rule Bazaar, and are attracting a great deal of attention.

The latest news from Samoa is to the effect that fighting has again broken out among the natives, but that no serious trouble is anticipated.

At their meeting Tuesday, all the District Clubs endorsed the nomination of J. A. McCandless for the vacancy in the Advisory Council.

Advices from the Colonies state that every steamer on the Arawa, now due here, is engaged. If this is so, she must have a large crowd on board.

Don't forget to attend the meeting at the Arlington Hotel tomorrow night, at which arrangements will be made for the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

Rev. H. H. Rice and five members of his party left the Kinau at Maalaea bay on Tuesday night to visit Haleakala. They will return to town on the Claudine.

A photograph, pinned in a black silk handkerchief, was lost recently. The owner is very anxious to obtain the photograph, and will pay a reward for its return to this office.

Antone Perry presided in the District Court yesterday, in place of Judge Robertson, who is a member of the Convention. Judge Perry disposed of a few unimportant cases.

Rev. H. H. Rice and his party were entertained while at Hilo by Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Waiakea mill. After viewing the mill the party were taken to Coconut Island where a bountiful lunch was served.

United States Minister Willis has issued a call for a meeting of citizens of the United States to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. It will be held at the Arlington Hotel on Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock.

The Philadelphia will commence

to coal up on Monday. This fact has caused a great deal of talk along the front. It is said that her commander expects to get orders to sail on the arrival of the Alameda.

A special concert will be given at the Hawaiian Hotel this evening in case the Arawa arrives. A good reception will be given the delegates to the Canadian convention, who are on the vessel.

The cruiser Champion returned to port yesterday morning. While the vessel was anchored at Waimea, Kauai, the captain had an interesting experience. The waves were rolling high, and, in an attempt to reach shore, his gig was swamped.

The Hawaiian band was at the steamer yesterday morning and played until 10 o'clock. When Professor Berger was told that the departure of the vessel was put off until two hours later he remarked, in his usual good-natured manner, "fooled again."

A large extra edition of the ADVERTISER was printed yesterday, in order to supply the demand for the outgoing mail. Almost the whole edition was sold, and had there been calls for many more, it would have been an impossibility to supply the demand.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Coyle and wife are guests at the Eazle house.

C. L. Wight was an outgoing passenger yesterday.

Mrs. W. M. Giffard was a passenger on the Mariposa yesterday.

Warren Goodale came to town to take part in the G. A. R. exercises.

Mr. Nat Kettle, a wealthy Sydney merchant, arrived on the Mariposa.

Charles Ludwigen left for San Francisco yesterday. He will be absent but a short time.

Mrs. M. L. Gans departed yesterday, after spending some months in Honolulu and the other islands.

Walter G. Smith left yesterday. Many people walked on board of the Mariposa to bid him good-by.

T. W. Hobron has bought the interest of E. R. Newman in the drug store of Hobron & Newman.

Rev. A. Pali, Rev. S. L. Desha and Rev. Kalino arrived on the Kinau to take part in a religious convention soon to be held in this city.

Marshal Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock returned from Hawaii yesterday. The Marshal's health has greatly improved during his vacation.

Rev. R. F. Coyle and wife returned to town yesterday. The reverend gentleman will preach at the Central Union Church on next Sunday.

Antonio Perry has been appointed a district magistrate for Honolulu, and E. Helekunihi has been appointed a district magistrate for Wailuku, Maui.

Lincoln D. Spencer, who was formerly employed in the Immigration Bureau, left on the Mariposa yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and two children.

E. R. Lilienthal and his family left for San Francisco yesterday on the Mariposa. They all had a very pleasant time during their brief visit.

Professor W. H. Lovejoy, a brother of the late J. H. Lovejoy, arrived on the Kinau yesterday. He learned of the death of his brother at Lahaina on Tuesday night.

J. R. Wilson, of Hilo, intended to leave for home today, but decided not to, as he wished to be present at the meeting of the Volcano House Company, which will be held this afternoon.

WANTED IN CHICAGO.

An Alleged Forger Who Spent Several Weeks in this City.

A. C. Hagen is on board of the Mariposa in the custody of a detective named Bennett, who hails from Chicago, so it is said. Hagen is being taken back to the United States to answer to a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in Chicago. Hagen left for Samoa on the last Alameda after spending several weeks in this city. Bennett was here at the same time but for some reason he could not locate his man and as a last resort he decided to continue his journey to Australia. Hagen was found at Apia and the authorities gave him up.

Mr. McCandless Appointed.

J. A. McCandless was elected yesterday to the vacancy in the Advisory Council caused by the resignation of E. Suhr. The election will be received with satisfaction by every one, as Mr. McCandless has long been an earnest worker in the annexation cause. He was one of the members of the original committee of safety.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Makers of the State Meet and Organize.

A LONG WRANGLE OVER THE OATH.

Dr. Rodgers Elected Secretary by Acclamation—J. L. Carter Will be the Sergeant-at-Arms—Kalua Brings in His Candidate as Janitor and Messenger.

THURSDAY, May 31.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Dole in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Kaubane, after which the Secretary called the roll.

The minutes of the first meeting were read and approved.

C. Brown moved that a committee be appointed to examine the credentials of the members. Carried. The Chair appointed Messrs. Brown, Suhr and A. S. Wilcox.

At 10:15 the Committee on Credentials reported all the eighteen members duly elected, though several had not their credentials with them. The report was adopted.

The Convention, substituting J. A. McCandless for Mr. Suhr, is now constituted as follows:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—S. B. Dole, F. M. Hatch, J. A. King, S. M. Damon, W. O. Smith.

ADVISORY COUNCIL—W. C. Wilder, H. Waterhouse, C. Bolte, J. Emmeluth, E. D. Tenney, J. F. Morgan, W. F. Allen, Alex. Young, Cecil Brown, E. Suhr, John Nott, J. P. Mendonca, J. Ena, D. B. Smith.

DELEGATES—Oahu—A. G. M. Robertson, C. L. Carter, L. C. Ables, A. Fernandez, J. M. Vivas, A. K. Kunuiaka.

Hawaii—D. H. Hitchcock, F. S. Lyman, D. H. Kahaulelio, J. Kaubane, W. Hornor.

Mauui—J. W. Kalua, H. P. Baldwin, J. K. Iosepa, W. F. Pogue.

Kauai—A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox, W. H. Rice.

Mr. Baldwin moved the appointment of a Finance Committee of three to supervise all expenses of the Convention.

Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Baldwin, Ena and Ables.

Mr. C. Brown moved that the house proceed to the election of permanent officers.

Mr. Wilder inquired whether it was not necessary to swear the members in before proceeding to business.

The Attorney General said the bill was silent on the point, but it was certainly proper that every member should take the oath required of voters. It was to be presumed that all had already taken that oath, but in order to remove all doubt on that point, it would not be inappropriate to have it administered now.

J. W. Kalua said he had already taken that oath. Must he now take it over again? He did not object to doing so, but many had already taken it. He did not see how the members could be required to take it now. The records of the Interior Department would show that the delegates had taken the oath. If there was anyone here who had not taken the oath, he did not belong here and should leave the Convention.

Mr. Iosepa said the object of taking the oath previously had been to show that the voter would do his duty as an elector. It now had a different purpose. He supported the motion to require an oath.

The Attorney General said that as the first two lines of the oath were not appropriate, he had amended it to read as follows, and he moved the adoption of it by the Convention.

The form of the oath thus amended is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support and bear true allegiance to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and will oppose any attempt to re-establish monarchical government in any form in the Hawaiian Islands, and will faithfully perform the duties of a member of the Constitutional Convention."

Mr. Hitchcock said that he had taken already an oath to oppose monarchy in every form. That oath was binding now. Every other man here should be bound by the same tie. Justice required that. This amended form of oath was not the same.

Mr. Brown did not agree with the last speaker. The only object of the oath was to conform with a custom of all deliberative bodies, to faithfully perform the duties of a member. The duty in this case was to frame the constitution of a republic for Hawaii.

Call of "Question."

The form of oath as above was adopted.

Mr. Kalua moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Chief Justice and request him to administer the oath.

The Chair appointed J. W. Kalua, J. M. Vivas and W. F. Pogue.

The Chief Justice entered and the oath was administered.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers.

J. W. Kalua nominated C. T. Rodgers as Secretary. There being no other nomination, the Secretary was elected by acclamation.

Nominations for Sergeant-at-arms being called on, C. Brown nominated W. J. Sheldon.

W. H. Rice nominated David Nahoolewa.

H. Waterhouse nominated J. L. Carter.

Judge Robertson inquired whether Nahoolewa's duties as a police officer would not interfere with his taking this position.

The Attorney General thought that they would.

President Dole said he would either have to resign or get permission.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Rice and Waterhouse as tellers.

On the first ballot J. L. Carter received 14 votes, W. J. Sheldon 13, and Nahoolewa 6.

The President declared J. L. Carter elected.

J. W. Kalua moved that the offices of messenger and janitor be united in one person. He would nominate W. H. Kahumoku, of Maui. He had been helping the Honolulu members to elect their man; now he wanted them to help him elect his.

Mr. Vivas nominated Henry Viera. He claimed that the messenger ought to be acquainted with the city.

Mr. Kalua said this man Kahumoku had been with us from the 17th day of January, 1893, right along.

H. Waterhouse said he could corroborate everything Mr. Kalua had said.

W. H. Kahumoku was elected, receiving 28 votes to Viera's 5.

The Attorney General nominated Rev. J. Waiama as chaplain.

There being no other nomination the Rev. J. Waiama was declared unanimously elected.

John Ena nominated W. L. Wilcox as interpreter. He was unanimously elected.

The Attorney General said he would like to bring before the Convention the question whether it would not be well to employ a stenographer. Of course there would be much said which would not be worth preserving (laughter). Some would not like to have words spoken in the heat of excitement placed on record, but he thought it would be well to have the reasons which prevailed with the Convention fully reported and preserved. He would move that a stenographer be employed.

C. L. Carter seconded the motion. The value of the debate in the Convention which framed the United States Constitution had been very great in assisting the Courts in construing it.

The motion was carried.

The Secretary read a communication from the officers of the American Union Party embodying the resolution adopted by them, and already published in the ADVERTISER, requesting the Convention to extend to L. A. Thurston the freedom of the floor and of debate. A further communication was read from the Convention committee stating that all the district clubs had endorsed the foregoing resolution.

C. L. Carter thought there could be none present who would not desire the assistance of Mr. Thurston in the work of the Convention. He would move the adoption of the resolution.

C. Brown agreed fully with the high estimate of Mr. Thurston's character and services expressed by Mr. Carter. But he thought the resolution should not be adopted. The Advisory Council were in the Convention as by law provided. The Convention should conduct its deliberations alone. If any committee should desire Mr. Thurston's advice and assistance, it would be most valuable, but the Convention should not do so. As much as he would like personally to vote for this resolution, he was unable to do so.

The Attorney General thought there was a little misapprehension about this. He would not be made a member at all, but would simply be given the freedom of the floor, without a vote. He thought it would be of great value to the Convention to have Mr. Thurston here. The constitution was established for the government of this country, but it would also look toward annexation to the United States, and on this head, his knowledge and experience would be of great use. There had been a Constitutional Convention in this country once before in 1845, and at that time the Judges of the Supreme Court had been called in and made members.

Judge Robertson supported the motion. Every member of the Convention wished all the light possible on the difficult questions to come before it. His legislative and executive experience here, and as Minister abroad would make his aid most valuable. If there had been any doubt as to the passage of this resolution in the minds of the American Union Party, Mr. Thurston would have been their unanimous choice for the vacancy in the Council.

Minister Damon regretted the introduction of this question of Mr. Thurston's personality. There was a right way and a wrong way to come into the Convention. The right way was either to be elected by the people, or through the Advisory Council. If a policeman has no right to come in, though without a vote, then Mr. Thurston has not. The rule should be the same for the man at the bottom of the ladder and the man at the top. Mr. Baldwin appreciated fully Mr. Thurston's services to the country both here and abroad, and he knew that his services here would be valuable. But he did not like the precedent and thought it would be bad and even dangerous. Some persons here might prefer to have some one else here, instead of Mr. Thurston and before the Convention was through, there might be a half dozen favorites. Could one be admitted and the others refused?

Mr. Tenney thought no one appreciated Mr. Thurston's services more highly than himself but he could not favor this motion. If this body wanted Mr. Thurston's advice or that of the judges of the Supreme Court, it could easily resolve itself into a committee of the whole and then invite Mr. Thurston to attend. He did not think there was any other proper way.

Vice-President Wilder was very sorry that this resolution should ever have been presented. He valued Mr. Thurston's services most highly. It almost implied that the members of the Convention were incapable of performing their duties. If the persons who sent the resolution wanted Mr. Thurston as much as they claimed, why did they not nominate him to the Council. That would have pleased him heartily. He would like to see him here, as he had the highest conception of his abilities. He had been with him in Washington at interviews with the Secretary and others, and had never so fully realized his ability before. But he did not approve this fifth wheel without any vote.

C. L. Carter said the object of the resolution was two-fold. It was partly

to secure his services for the Convention, and partly to tender a compliment to a distinguished citizen. It was frequent for the United States Senate to extend the freedom of the floor to distinguished men. The territorial delegates were allowed both the freedom of the floor and debate. As for the comparison with the policeman, what had excluded him was simply the lack of votes. Those who objected to the precedent confused the case with that of an ordinary session of the Legislature, which was a very different matter.

Minister Damon read the first section of the Act creating the Convention and claimed it gave no authority for the course proposed.

The Ayes and noes were called for.

The resolution was rejected by the following vote—3 ayes and 29 noes.

Ayes—Carter, Robertson, W. O. Smith—3.

Noes—Ables, Allen, Baldwin, Brown, Damon, Emmeluth, Ena, Fernandez, Hatch, Hitchcock, Horner, Iosepa, Kahaulelio, Kalua, Kaubane, Kuuuika, Lyman, Mendonca, Morgan, Nott, Pogue, Rice, D. B. Smith, Tenney, Vivas, Waterhouse, G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, Wilder and Young—30.

Mr. Ables explained his vote. He did not think the Convention had authority to admit outsiders, though he appreciated most highly the services of Mr. Thurston.

Mr. Allen took the same stand.

Mr. Ena would have been glad to see Mr. Thurston elected to the Advisory Council.

Mr. Brown moved a committee be appointed to draw up rules for the house. Carried.

The President appointed C. Brown, Kaubane, Wilcox, G. N. and D. H. Hitchcock.

At 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE POWER OF GOLD.

HOW THE ROTHSCHILDS RULE THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

How the House was Founded, How It Has Flourished and How It Maintains Its Grip on the Purse Strings of Europe—The Present Lord Rothschild.

It is doubtful if any other family, of whatever nationality, rank or lineage, ever exercised the same controlling power in human affairs as those descendants of the old Jewish banker of Frankfurt-on-the-Main to whom the whole civilized world has for several generations been accustomed to refer as the Rothschilds. For nigh on to a century now they have been recognized as absolute monarchs in the world of finance, and kings and princes ruling "by the grace of God" have grown accustomed to waiting in the antechambers of these sovereigns by the power of the purse for the nod or negation that should settle the fate of dynasties and nations.

Some bright side lights could doubtless be thrown on the pages of the last century's history if access were to be had to the secret archives which have accumulated in the cabinets of the family since old Mayer Anselm's time, and the pages of some of their private account books might furnish more interesting reading to a keen eyed historian than the rarest manuscript treasures in the alcoves of any of the great libraries of the world. It is unlikely that any historian will ever be thus assisted, for he might find other things than those he was in search of, and thereby create new enigmas while solving old ones, to the possible confusion of other interests than those of mere readers of books.

There is good authority for the statement that the combined assets of the Rothschilds of today reach \$2,000,000,000, and that they control indirectly at least half as much more. They are the largest creditors of the nations of the earth, and their capital is at the back of many of the greatest corporate interests in the world, the syndicate which controls the Russian war-torn fields, for instance, and those which, under the guidance of Cecil Rhodes, control the South African diamond mines and the famous nitrate beds wrested by Chili from Peru.

The story of the origin of this vast wealth is a schoolbook "chestnut." Everybody knows how the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, desiring to save the immense hoards of silver which had accumulated in his palace vaults as the result of selling his soldiers to fight for England and France when Napoleon's army invaded his territory to despoil him, sent for Mayer Anselm Rothschild, then a money lender in a small way at Frankfurt, and offered him the use of the treasure without interest if he would convey it to a place of safety. The amount thus intrusted to Rothschild was about \$5,000,000, and of this immense sum he and his sons had the free use for eight years, after which they paid an annual interest of 2 per cent upon it until 1823, when the principal was repaid to the landgrave's son and successor.

Rothschild had five sons, and before his death, which occurred in 1812, he saw them established on financial thrones in the principal money centers of Europe—Anselm in the paternal Frankfurt, Nathan in London, Solomon in Vienna, James in Paris and Charles in Naples—where their sons, nephews or other natural successors reign today in their stead, except in the case of the Neapolitan house, which was discontinued on the death of its founder in 1855, his son preferring a life of gilded ease to the useless labor of increasing his inheritance. Many of his cousins have imitated him in this, and all of them have learned the superlative value in the financial world of princely establishments and regal retinues. But every generation produces for each of the houses a Napoleon of finance who makes money for all the rest, and thus the grip of the family on the purse strings of the world is never loosened.

Lord Rothschild, the present head of the London house, is naturally enough the primate of the family, for London is the Rome of the financial world, and he is the pope who reigns in its Vatican. He succeeded his father in 1879 and was then known as Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, having succeeded to the baronetcy of his father's younger brother, Sir Anthony, who was the first of the English Rothschilds to be knighted and the first Jew ever created a baronet. The title of baron so freely used by the other Rothschilds is an Austrian one, derived from patents given early in the century to the five sons of Mayer Anselm.

Lord Rothschild also inherited one of these Austrian baronies, but since his elevation to the British peerage in 1886 it is of course secondary to his English title. The English Rothschilds are all great landowners, as are all of the race, for that matter, and most of them are passionate art lovers and collectors. Lord Rothschild has a magnificent estate at Tring, in Hertfordshire, and upon his walls hang the best pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Turner to be found outside the national galleries.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY

To Be Held on Board the Cruiser Champion this Morning.

Charles Anderson, second mate of the British brig L'Avener, now in the harbor, has made a complaint to the British Consul and alleged that Captain Jameson, the master of the vessel, ill-treated him on the voyage between Newcastle and this port. According to his story he was assaulted on more than one occasion and now he wants to get even with the captain. He has no scars to show as a result of the alleged ill-treatment and it appears, after reading his complaint, that his feelings were more injured than his face. However, he will have an opportunity to air his grievances this morning on board of the Champion before a naval board of inquiry, presided over by Captain Rooke of the cruiser. Captain Jameson was seen yesterday in regard to the matter and he did not appear to be disturbed in the least. He says that Anderson has no case at all and it will not take him very long to prove to the Court that the mate is very anxious to get his discharge and that is the reason he has preferred the charges. Peterson in his complaint admits that he will not prosecute the captain if the latter will pay him off and give him his discharge, but Jameson will not consent to this and prefers to stand trial first. The Court will convene at 9:30 o'clock this morning.



LORD ROTHSCHILD.

HIS SKULL CRUSHED.

A Native Buried Beneath a Pile of Lumber.

A native named Punikala met with a terrible death yesterday afternoon about a quarter to 4 o'clock. A pile of lumber toppled over and the unfortunate man was caught beneath the falling timber, and when he was extricated life was extinct. It was found that the skull had been fractured; in fact, it had been separated from the forehead, and through the opening blood and brain matter had oozed until quite a pool had formed. A large crowd of natives soon congregated in the yard, but none of them knew just how the fatality occurred. From what could be gathered, it seems that Punikala was standing on some lumber, and, while his attention was attracted elsewhere, the pile fell to the one on which he stood next over and he was buried beneath. A few moments later another native employed in the yard saw Punikala's head protruding from the lumber. He called for assistance, and, after much hard work, the body was extricated, as previously mentioned.

Punikala was a married man, about 40 years of age, and had been employed by Allen & Robinson for many years.

Paris, May 18.—M. Casimir Perier, the Premier, in replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the Government's right to nominate Bishops was absolute, and he had informed the Papal Nuncio that he would not be permitted to interfere in political questions.

Fifteen dollars a day represents the average amount paid into every saloon in the United States.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Honolulu Does Not Forget the Heroes of the Civil War.

SERVICES HELD BY THE GRAND ARMY.

One of the Largest Turnouts in the History of This City—Graves Never so Profusely Decorated—An Oration Delivered by General Hartwell.

One of the largest parades in the history of Honolulu appeared on the streets Wednesday. It was composed of five military companies and a battalion from the flagship Philadelphia, the whole acting as an escort to the Geo. W. de Long Post, G. A. R. The procession was handled well by those in charge, and not an accident of any kind occurred. The streets along the line of march were lined with people on foot, and those who had carriages were out in full force. It was estimated that between 250 and 300 vehicles of various kinds were out, as at times there was a perfect jam. The services at the cemetery were well attended; in fact, the crowd was so dense it was an impossibility to give anything like an accurate estimate. It was said that fully 6000 people were in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery. The street cars going and coming were taxed to their utmost for accommodations, and about 2:30 o'clock, when the procession left Harmony Hall, hacks were in great demand.

There was no delay of any kind, and promptly at 1:45 o'clock Company E and the four companies of the National Guard, preceded by the Government band, marched down to Brewer's wharf to meet and escort the Philadelphia's men to the commencing point of the march. The flagship's battalion was drawn up in line. It was composed of one company of marines, two companies of blue jackets and the flagship's band, all under command of Lieutenant-Commander Long. The order to move was soon given and the body marched to King street and awaited the arrival of the members of the post. Precisely on time the procession started for the cemetery in the following order:

- Platoon of police. Government band. Drum Corps, N. G. H. Company E, followed by the companies of the National Guard. Flagship band. Company of Marines. Blueshirts from U. S. S. Philadelphia. Geo. de Long Post, G. A. R. Carriages containing the orator of the day and invited guests.

Admiral Walker and U. S. Minister Willis were in one carriage and others contained Colonel Soper and staff, officers of the Philadelphia and Ministers King and Smith.

When the cemetery was reached, the following programme was carried out:

- 1. "The Duty of Today"..... Post Commander
2. Music..... Band
3. Prayer..... Chaplain
4. "Today is the Festival of our Dead"..... Post Commander
5. Decoration of Graves..... Officer of the Day
6. "Comrades, by this Service"..... Chaplain
7. Music..... Band
8. Address..... Comrade A. S. Hartwell
9. Roll call of the Dead..... Adjutant
10. "Salute the Dead"..... Post and Escort
11. "America"..... Audience and Band
12. Benediction..... Rev. O. P. Emerson

The remarks of General A. S. Hartwell, the orator of the day, were listened to attentively by those present. After he was introduced he said:

It is our privilege here, in this foreign land—foreign in name, but not in sentiment—to join our countrymen at home in doing honor to the memory of those who fought and died in the struggle for our national existence.

Nor would we fail to speak gently of our brave countrymen of the south who laid down their lives for what they, although as we think wrongly, regarded as the sacred cause of the Confederacy. The grass grows and the daisies bloom, and we place garlands alike over the graves of the men of the North and of the South.

This Memorial Day is a fitting time in which to turn our thoughts aside from the cares of daily life, to consider the objects for which our fallen comrades fought in the war of the great rebellion, and to observe how far those objects were attained.

Today the spirit of peace and goodwill unto others is everywhere abroad. Science, art, philosophy and literature have joined hands in their effort to raise the average of human happiness and comfort, and to lessen the burdens of humanity. Modern altruism demands of every public speaker, writer or politician that he shall, with more or less sincerity, profess to advocate the divine rule, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

And yet a nation's wars are the most interesting part of its history. Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Lee, and Stonewall Jackson are the men whose lives are read with enthusiasm which time does not wither nor abate. The day of hero worship has not yet passed. Great as are the civic and domestic virtues, no sooner do hostile bullets begin their music, than the man who falls to respond to the call of duty and face that music, has before him a fate to be dreaded more than death, the contempt of his countrymen, and, worse still, of his country-women.

War is a nation's most intense and profound experience. It is seldom that history records a war which drew so heavily upon a nation's resources, which brought a whole people under such strain, as did our civil war. No one can imagine how great that strain was who did not share it. The cost of the war in its vast expenditure of money, as well as in the loss and destruction of property and in the cessation for four years of the money earning activities of the most vigorous part of our population can hardly be counted. All this is but a trifle of the real cost of that war. No human intelligence can ever fathom the depths of the misery, pain and suffering on the battle field and in the prison pen. Nothing short of divine sympathy can comprehend the anguish felt and the sacrifices made by the dear ones who were left at home.

And when all was over, of the men who came out of the war with no severe wounds, there were few whose lives were not shortened by the exposure and excitement of army life. Most of our distinguished generals who have passed away since the war, died in the prime of life.

Was all this loss and suffering worth the while? It is a question which no soldier or sailor who did his part, whether great or small, in the war for the union, would venture to ask, unless quick with the answer yes—a thousand times, yes.

Friends, the Grand Army of the Republic does not pose before their countrymen to attract sympathy or praise. The organization was formed shortly after the close of the war, partly to keep up associations formed in the service, and to see that none who had an honorable record in the war should come to want as long as a comrade's hand or purse could be found to help. But its main object was to see to it that our country should not again, while men of the Grand Army or their descendants remained, be imperilled by the hands of traitors. Let us thank God that the American Union was preserved, that the old flag waves now over all of our beloved and again united land.

The Union veteran cherishes none but the kindest feeling toward the battle-scarred, ex-Confederate soldier. The men of the South, who fought for the Confederacy are as sincere in their love for the Union as if they had never met us in the hour of battle.

On the 17th of June of 1887 it was my fortune to be in Boston, and to see the line formed of Union and Confederate veterans about to march out to Bunker Hill to join in celebrating the anniversary of that national day. There they were, the men of the Robert E. Lee, the men of the Pickett's Charge, the men of the Gettysburg, hollow-backed and broad-chested still, starting off on the march with the old swing of a soldier, in fullest sympathy with the men of Massachusetts, who had fought them at Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and at the Bloody Angle. It was an object lesson to fill the patriot's soul with gratitude.

This was the finest result of the war, that it made us a united people—a people whose children and grandchildren, down to the remotest generations, shall, if true to their country and flag, have it for their proudest boast to say: "We are Americans."

Attorney-General Smith delivered the following address at the graves of the two men:

It is helpful to meet on anniversaries like this and let memory bring back those dear to us who have gone before.

There is nothing of greater worth in the world than the friendship and approval of others. There is no greater truth than that no man lives to himself alone; and there is nothing that develops courage more than the feeling of fellowship and the consciousness that we are not alone.

The knowledge of the loyalty of others nerves men to be faithful and to be brave.

It is not only to the living that we should be loyal, but to those who have gone from us.

Our powers and vision are so limited that we cannot see beyond the horizon of this life, but who can say that the tributes we pay to those who have entered upon the immortal life are not known to them; who knows that these acts of loyalty are not helpful to them. This we do know—that we are made better and stronger by recalling the memory of those who stood by us and wrestled in the conflict.

And it is especially appropriate that comrades in arms should meet to pay tribute to those who fell in the performance of duty.

The mysterious uncertainty as to who shall be taken and who left creates a sense of dependence and responsibility which appeals to the deepest feelings of the heart.

These whose earthly remains were laid here were loyal to duty and to their comrades. Such loyalty we reverence. It thrills our souls and steels our nerves. With the tears comes the glow of pride for those true hearts which failed not in the hour of trial.

But the inspirations which are born of the memory of the high resolve and noble deeds of those who fell, are not only of service in time of peril, and amid the clash of arms, they also give strength in those unseemly and unheralded conflicts which every true man wages in the battle of life.

There are nobler conquests than those which are won in the din of battle and midst the roar of cannon. It is in the daily fidelity to duty and high ideals, the mastery of the spirit, and in being faithful in those things which often seem trivial, that the greatest victories are won.

Standing here in the presence of the dead, with the all-seeing eye upon us, and the spirits of loved ones near, let our nobler aspirations be strengthened and our lives made more earnest.

There is another thought which the occasion suggests and to which it is appropriate to give place in closing—that in thinking of the departed ones their good qualities so overshadow all else; the fatigues, weaknesses and imperfections are covered with the mantle of charity and forgetfulness. Why should not the same spirit govern in our judgments and treatment of the living?

Let us take this to heart and be tender-hearted and forgiving.

While the soldiers' graves were being decorated, several men, members of Company E, walked into the G. A. R. plot and deposited some handsome floral pieces on the grave of John McCabe, who was shot at Kalalau. He was a member of the company mentioned. After the services of the Post were finished taps were sounded and the companies marched to the graves of Husberg and Anderson, two more men who were killed by Koolau. Their resting places were decorated also.

The decoration of graves was not confined to soldiers alone, as many graves of people who died while in other walks of life were covered with handsome floral tokens. To many it seemed that the graves were never decorated so profusely before and every garden in town paid tribute to the beautiful American custom. The graves in the Catholic cemetery on King street and at Makiki were decorated also, most of the work being done by natives. The tomb of Mrs. Pauahi Bishop, in the mausoleum enclosure, was not forgotten as it was almost covered with flowers.

The whole demonstration showed an intense public sympathy for the dead heroes of the late civil war, and the memory of the men who wore the gray received as much homage as those who fought in blue.

COURT NOTES.

The mixed jury in the ejectment case of Talula L. Hayselden vs. Wahineaea (w), has returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. This is the second verdict in her favor, but the plaintiff has, nevertheless, given notice that she will file a motion for another trial. C. W. Ashford and C. Brown for plaintiff; J. Nawahi for defendant.

Judge Whiting yesterday granted Kea (k), a divorce against Kalae, on the ground of defendant's desertion. W. R. Castle for plaintiff; no appearance of or for defendant.

Judge Whiting has decided in favor of the plea set up by the inspectors of election in the mandamus case instituted by Harry Klemme. He will probably file his protest against the seat of A. Kuunakea in the Constitutional Convention, and ask that body for a recount of the votes cast at the last election. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendants.

William H. Cummings has withdrawn his appeal in the assault and battery case, but will prosecute his appeal in the civil suit in which Mrs. J. K. Iaukea got a verdict for damages in the sum of \$500.

The Supreme Court, by Justice Frear, has handed down a unanimous decision in the equity case instituted by the People's Ice and Refrigerating Company for a specific performance against the Hawaiian Electric Company, which affirms the decree made by Judge Cooper that the defendant company execute a lease from the people's Ice and Refrigerating Company of the premises situate on Fort street, at a monthly rental of \$100. Carter & Carter for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch and C. Brown for defendant.

The Circuit Court has adjourned until Thursday morning, and the first case will be a mixed jury case entitled Ho Sun vs. Kukekakauni, an ejectment case.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of William H. Aldrich, the assignee, Judge Whiting has granted the issuance of a ne exeat writ to prevent the departure of the bankrupt from the jurisdiction of the court. It is reported that said Aldrich had planned to take his departure on the steamer Mariposa, but his passport being stopped by his creditors, he could not go. He is, therefore, required to show cause why the writ now issued should not be made perpetual. To be heard before Judge Whiting this morning. F. M. Hatch for the writ. C. W. Ashford for the respondent.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my home-work. Mrs. W. L. DUBAGAN, Boston, Hickman Co., T-20. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

A FULL LIST.

The Arawa Said to be Crowded With Passengers.

Word was received by the Mariposa that the passenger list of the Arawa is a very large one, all of the first-class cabins being occupied. The delegates to the Canadian Convention are on board, and this fact undoubtedly induced a number of others to take passage on that steamer instead of the Mariposa.

The Arawa will probably be in today. Arrangements have been made for a band concert to be given at the hotel this evening. It was expected that one would be given for the passengers of the Mariposa, but that was impossible, as the band could not be procured. However, the hotel management engaged the quintette club, and gave a small dance during the evening.

Lost the Centreboard.

Frank Johnson, Harold Dillingham and Irwin Spaulding started to sail to the city from Pearl Harbor yesterday, and all went well until they got off the Quarantine Station. There the centreboard of their boat carried away and they began to drift out to sea. There was a strong head wind blowing, and they saw that it would be impossible to make a landing here, so they turned their boat's head back towards Pearl Harbor, which they reached in safety.

New Advertisements.

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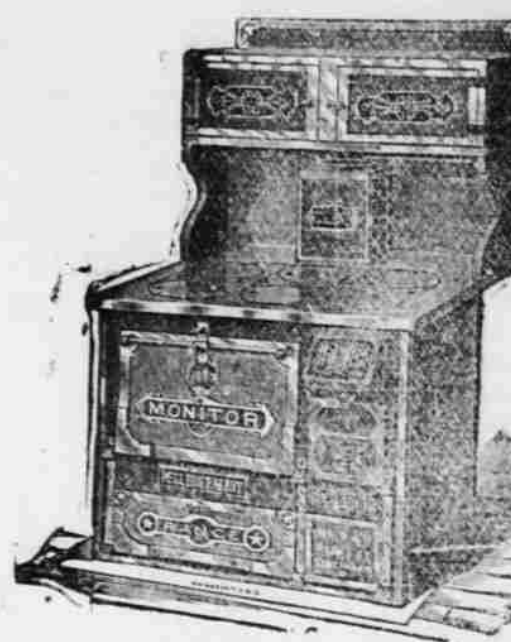
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RETURN OF THE STEAMER IWALANI.

Nothing Exciting Happens on the Voyage—Strange Idols Discovered on the Barren Rock, and a Number of them Brought Back as Curios.

The Iwalani was sighted Tuesday afternoon, but it was half-past 7 o'clock before she reached the wharf. As the little vessel steamed up the channel, Captain Freeman opened the whistle wide and blew a loud blast which attracted the attention of people about town and in few moments a large crowd was gathered on the Inter-Island wharf. As soon as the steamer got alongside of the dock, an ADVERTISER man was hauled on board. Minister King was found on deck and was seen alone for a moment but the interview was of short duration as he was soon surrounded by an eager crowd and a volley of questions was fired at him. President Dole made his appearance a few moments after the Iwalani docked and had a brief talk with Captain King.

The trip was not a sensational one, although full of interest for those on board. The island was found to be a barren lava rock

"The island is a large lava rock, and was formerly inhabited, as there are square walls about 3 feet high, 4 feet wide, and from 30 to 40 feet long; on the top of which are large flat stones standing on end and about 2 feet apart. It was first thought that some shipwrecked crew had made a landing here. After a search, however, nothing could be found to indicate that such was the case. Captain Freeman found several old images and idols in a good state of preservation, except for the injuries received by exposure to the weather. A number of these idols were brought back by us as curios. One great curiosity that we found looked like a piece of stone, but, on close inspection, it was thought to be petrified flesh. It was found on a stone



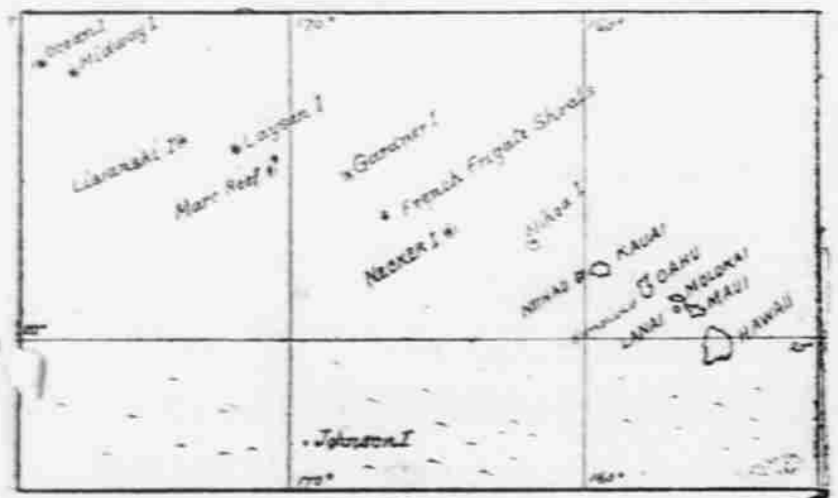
PROFILE OF NECKER ISLAND.

altar, and must have been an offering to one of the ancient gods. Birds and fish abounded.

"After a stay of about four hours on the island, we left at 5:30 P.M. for home, steering E. by S., arriving at Honolulu on Tuesday evening."

The following is the proclamation read by Captain King:

I, JAMES A. KING, Minister of the Interior of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in pursuance of a commission granted to me by His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, do hereby, in the name of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, take possession of this island and known as Necker Island as a part of Hawaiian territory; the same lying within the Hawaiian archipelago, in latitude 23° 35' 18" N and longitude 164° 30' 00" W, and having been claimed by the Hawaiian Government as Hawaiian territory.



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF NECKER ISLAND.

about 260 feet high. Evidences of human habitation were discovered, idols, and stone walls resembling monuments abounding. Several of these idols were brought back by Captain King and Capt. Freeman, and were exhibited last evening to an admiring audience. Birds, fish and turtles were thick, and, although the voyagers stayed only a few hours, they found time to catch a few fish, and Captain Freeman shot a large seal, the skin of which he brought back with him.

Captain Freeman's log is substantially as follows: "Left Honolulu at 5:10 p. m. May 25, bound to Necker Island, in lat., 23 degrees, 35 minutes and 18 seconds North, Longitude 164° 24 west. Made the island of Kauai at 1 a. m., bearing W. N. W. Took our departure from a point of land in latitude 22 degrees, 10 minutes north, longitude 159 degrees, 45 minutes west, bearing east by south, and continued on the same course until noon, when we found our position by sights. At 7 p. m. we passed Bird Island to the northeast distant three miles, and hauled the ship up for Necker Island. Sighted the island at 9 a. m. At 11 a. m. arrived at the island and dropped anchor in 18 fathoms of water. We lowered a boat and proceeded to land at once with His Excellency, Capt. J. A. King, Captain Freeman, C. B. Nor-

tory since the year 1845, when an expedition under Capt. William Paty was sent to survey said island. Done at Necker Island this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. J. A. KING.

Hawaii claims possession of the whole group of isles which stretch to the northwest, and constitute geographically a part of this group. In 1857 Captain Paty was sent by Kamehameha IV in the schooner Manuokawai on a voyage to the Northwest Islands. He visited Nihoa, Necker, Gardner, Laysan and Lisianski Islands, and also the Pearl and Hermes Reef, but did not go to Midway or Ocean Island. Midway Island was occupied by the United States about 1868, and an attempt made to establish a coaling station for the China steamers but it was subsequently abandoned. Ocean Island was taken possession of in 1886 by Jas. H. Boyd who went down there in the Waialeale, which had been chartered by the English and Hawaiian Governments to rescue the crew of the shipwrecked vessel Dunnotor Castle.

Nihoa, Necker and Gardner Islands and the Islet in the French Frigate shoal are higher than the others, being the relics of former volcanic mountains. The others are low atolls.

Met With a Painful Accident.

Charles Scharf, a blind man who keeps a stationery store on Fort street, had a bad fall Tuesday afternoon and will be laid up in the hospital for some days to come. A sidewalk grating in front of Williams' furniture store was open and Scharf fell to the basement—a distance of about ten feet. He was considerably bruised, and it is thought his right ankle is severely injured.

Death of J. H. Lovejoy.

J. H. Lovejoy, the liquor merchant, died Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause of death. The funeral will take place on next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The deceased was born in Boston, Mass., in 1845. He leaves a family. He was a member of George de Long Post G. A. R.; Harmony Lodge I. O. O. F. and Mystic Lodge K. of P.



NECKER ISLAND.

The Sea Property of the Hawaiian Government. Ten and nine sailors, leaving the vessel in charge of the second officer. After considerable difficulty the party was safely landed. A hard climb up a rugged cliff 260 feet high, was successfully accomplished, when his Excellency Capt. King hoisted the Hawaiian flag, read the proclamation and took possession of the island in the name of the Hawaiian Government.

HILO NEWS.

A Meeting of the Union Club of That Place.

HILO, HAWAII, May 28.—The steamer KIDAU came to anchor in Hilo Bay at 8 o'clock Thursday evening the 24th inst., four hours ahead of her schedule time and about ten hours ahead of her usual time. Passengers were much pleased to have the chance of seeing the coast of Hawaii by day light and Hilo people were not displeased at having their mail one day ahead of time.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin, a passenger by the steamer is a guest of Mr. J. A. Scott at Wainaku. The object of his visit here is to look into the merits of the cane shredder in operation at the Hilo Sugar Co.'s mill. He is highly pleased with the work performed by the machine.

Mr. W. H. Shipman is having some ten acres of land ploughed up just outside the first woods on the Volcano road. He is preparing the soil for coffee and wants to prove to those interested in the berry that it can be grown out in the open as well as in the shade.

There are rumors of a new sugar plantation being started out beyond Waiakoa Mill Co.'s estate.

Flags were flying from Hilo's public buildings and some private ones in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. The Hilo Teachers' Union held their quarterly meeting at the Union School, Friday, May 25th, Miss Devo, presiding; Miss Coan, Secretary. The attendance was unusually large.

The Hilo Union Club held a meeting Saturday evening, the 26th inst. President F. S. Lyman in the chair, E. E. Richards, Secretary. Matters pertaining to the Constitutional Convention soon to be held in Honolulu were discussed. Regarding the ratifying of the new Constitution by the people, it was decided to leave it in the hands of those that the people have sent to represent them.

Rev. E. P. Baker is slowly recovering in health. He expects, in company with Mrs. Baker, to leave here per bark Annie Johnson in about two months. From San Francisco they will probably go to Paso Robles Springs in Southern California.

Dr. Wetmore is sick at Pepeekeo. Marshal E. G. Hitchcock returns to Honolulu per this steamer. His health has much improved. Mrs. Hitchcock returns with him.

Prof. Lovejoy, of the Pacific Theological College, preached the morning sermon on the 27th inst. at the First Foreign Church. Rev. Mr. Coyle, of Oakland, preached in the evening.

A camping party is soon to start from Hilo. They will pitch their tents within a mile of the volcano. A ball at the Volcano House on the 11th of June is promised by them.

Hons. D. H. Hitchcock and F. S. Lyman leave for Honolulu today to take their places in the Constitutional Convention. Hon. H. P. Baldwin, in company with Mr. J. A. Scott, visited the Oloa coffee plantations Saturday, the 26th inst.

The caterpillars are doing considerable damage to the young plant cane in the Hilo district.

Alligator pears are beginning to come into market. The crop promises to be a small one, owing to the heavy rainstorms that visited us while the trees were in blossom. Mangoes are becoming plentiful. Trees in the district are loaded down with this luscious fruit.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The bark Annie Johnson left here for San Francisco Friday morning, May 24th, with the following cargo: 27,163 bags of sugar, weighing 3,435,350 lbs., valued at \$99,219 97; 140 bides, valued at \$189.72. Mrs. James Gibb, Mrs. Lydgate, Miss E. K. Ray, Miss Shipman, Master Shipman and E. Taylor were passengers on her.

The schooner Spokane will probably leave here on the 4th of June.

The Crockett is looked for about the 15th of June, and the Lurline on the 20th of the same month.



Mr. E. H. Churchill, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

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Rheumatism Cured—Health Built Up. Mr. Churchill, formerly of Churchill & Taylor, surveyors and civil engineers, Mt. Vernon, Washington, writes: "Southern California was my home for many years. When I came here I began to be afflicted all over with

Rheumatism and also pains in my back and a general feeling of being run up. My business takes me out in the elements all the time, and I found myself unfit for work. Reading an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and learning also that the medicine was pronounced by my own State of Massachusetts, I purchased this as my honest medicine. I took Hood's as much improved that I am out

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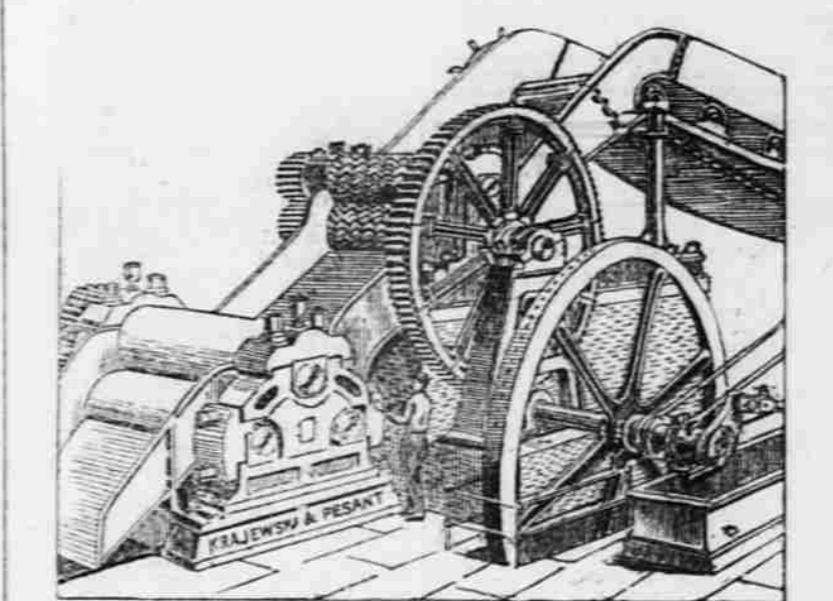
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inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure and agreeable to the most sensitive. They afford immediate relief in the most distressing of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and may be used in the treatment of every humor and disease, from eczema to scrofula, from infancy to age.

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This machine, which has been invented but a few years, has been adopted by a great number of cane sugar manufacturers, especially in Cuba, where it was first put to trial and where it became extremely popular. Nearly one-third of the whole sugar crop made in Cuba is being made with the assistance of these crushers. These crushers have also proved a success in other West Indian Islands, and Louisiana, as can be seen by testimonials on hand.

These crushers when attached to any cane mill will increase its capacity by from 50 to 100 per cent.; will improve extraction; will regulate feed of the mill. We have three of these machines on the way. For further particulars enquire at the

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