

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1894.

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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE HAWAIIAN STAR NEWS-PAPER ASSOCIATION, LTD.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	TEMP.	WIND	SEA	MOON	BAROMETER
Mon. 19.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00
Tue. 20.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00
Wed. 21.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00
Thu. 22.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00
Fri. 23.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00
Sat. 24.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00
Sun. 25.0	78.0	SE 10	1/2	11.55	30.00

UAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO'S. TIME TABLE. From and After June 1st, 1893.

TO EWA MILL.	TO HONOLULU.
Leave Honolulu 7:00 A.M.	Leave Honolulu 7:00 A.M.
Leave Ewa Mill 7:30 A.M.	Leave Honolulu 7:30 A.M.
Arrive Honolulu 8:00 A.M.	Arrive Honolulu 8:00 A.M.

Day.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.
Mon.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15
Tue.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15
Wed.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15
Thu.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15
Fri.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15
Sat.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15
Sun.	10:15	4:15	10:15	4:15

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE. Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, at the close of 1894.

LEWERS & COOKE. LUMBER, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, MATTING, CORRUGATED IRON, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Office in Government Building, King Street.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Office in Government Building, King Street.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Office in Government Building, King Street.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. Office in Government Building, King Street.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Office in Government Building, King Street.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. Office in Government Building, King Street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. Office in Government Building, King Street.

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C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

WILDER & CO. (Established 1872.) Estate S. G. WILDER - W. C. WILDER.

Lumber and Coal Building Materials. DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, WALL PAPER, ETC.

Castle & Cooke, Life and Fire Insurance Agents.

Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON. ETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

This Space is Reserved for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Blacksmith Coal! HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY. NICHOLAS BREHAM, Dealer in all kinds of soap.

MISS LIDIE M. WEST.

Agent to Take Acknowledgments. Office: Honolulu Carriage Factory.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO. HONOLULU, H. I. Commission Merchants and Importers of General Merchandise.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS. IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON. ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. MONSARRAT. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Cartwright Block, Merchant St., Honolulu.

M. PHILLIPS & CO. Wholesale Importers and Jobbers of AMERICAN & EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

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LEWIS & CO. IMPORTERS. Naval Supplies, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, etc.

Kauai.

Our Mr. G. H. HARRISON will return from the Garden Island in about two weeks.

Remember, That this is an opportunity never before offered the owners of Planes in this city.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, FOUNDED 1808. Capital, - - \$6,000,000 Assets, - - \$9,000,000.

CHAS. HUSTACE, LINCOLN BLOCK, KING STREET. Dealer in Groceries and Provisions.

Do You Use Any of the Following Articles? If you do, call on us and examine same.

The Water Supply Is Ample. As a healthy resort Pearl City has already established an enviable reputation.

THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS. Candy Factory. FINE ICE CREAMS, CAKES, CANDIES.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. 75 cents Per Month. \$2 Per Quarter.

HOMES AT PEARL CITY.

Something New Every Day In The Year. We have now ready a catchy and novel line of Souvenirs that are sure to be prize winners.

THE OAHU RAILWAY and Land Company offer the public.

ANOTHER GREAT OPPORTUNITY. To secure homes in one of the most delightful localities to be found in the Paradise of the Pacific.

As a healthy resort Pearl City has already established an enviable reputation.

Special Inducements To Early Settlers. For a term of ten years, the Company will carry such residents and their families from Pearl City to Honolulu in the morning.

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E. O. Hall & Son, LIMITED. Hard Times Mean Close Prices to Housekeepers.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. B. F. DILLINGHAM, General Manager.

SOME HARD WORDS.

AN INGENUOUS EXERCISE WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN SCHOOLS. The Story of an Indian Prince Containing Many Curious Words - Try Your Hand and See Whether You Have the Up to Date Pronunciation.

SURCHARGED STAMPS will soon be a thing of the past, the few remaining in collections will steadily grow in value.

CUFF BUTTONS just finished, convinces us that possibilities in that line are great.

H. F. WICHMAN, 323rd FORT STREET. FULL LINES OF Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery AND FANCY GOODS of all descriptions.

Fort Street Store No. 10. IN ADDITION TO THE LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Criterion Saloon. AGENTS FOR John Wieland Brewing Co. EXTRA PALE LAGER BEER.

Oyster Cocktails a Specialty. L. H. DHE, Prop'r. BLACKSMITH COAL! \$15.00 per ton In Bags Delivered.

HUSTACE & CO. have moved to Morgan's Auction Rooms for a short time. We are still selling Departure Bay Coal, CHARCOAL, ALGEROBA and KINDLING WOOD.

SOME HARD WORDS.

AN INGENUOUS EXERCISE WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN SCHOOLS. The Story of an Indian Prince Containing Many Curious Words - Try Your Hand and See Whether You Have the Up to Date Pronunciation.

On the morning of July 4, 1893, the fanciful Young Man With Many Hands was early distinguished from the drowsy state of sleep by the superabundant squalling of a tyroon grimalin, who was demonstrating his facility in the use of a frasse with a somewhat phiblic character of the same species.

With somewhat translucent skin he disposed of the morning report, and then to secure competency in the use of a frasse he had not hardly disappeared before he was in an irremediable state of inebriety.

He then donned a military and noble kind of a frasse, a vigorous use of the respiratory organs soon produced dense clouds of smoke, and he pulled away with an ease and dignity which was not to be surpassed in any other department of the art.

Advancing cautiously in the direction of the sounds, he came upon the edge of a clearing and beheld none other than Big Kitten, attired in a costume comparable only to his own, sitting before the doorway of a hut and pattering the father of his country in the loudest manner previously described.

This child of the mountains, having witnessed the deed, advanced towards the other, and after detaching a few paper caps threw it at his opponent with a force that showed that he had not gone far from his own element.

That night he did not dream of empyreal realms, but that a native levitation escorted him around the solid circle, and that at Pices was a gulf, at the foot of which an enormous drossion functionary, Buddism, stood ready to administer a final net, while a government agent sat upon a gilder below, humming an ethereal refrain and repeating that there would soon be one less Indian to reckon.

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BY AUTHORITY.

IRRIGATION NOTICE. Holders of water privileges, or those paying water rates, are hereby notified that the hours for irrigation purposes are from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Interior Office until Friday, June 23rd, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for printing and binding the report of the Minister of the Interior for the biennial fiscal period ending March 31st 1894.

WATER NOTICE.

In accordance with Section I of Chapter XXVI of the laws of 1886. All persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates, are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending December 31, 1894 will be due and payable at the office of the HONOLULU WATER WORKS, on the first day of July, 1894.

Wm. Schneider, V. S., has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of the Board of Inspectors of Animals for the port of Honolulu and Government veterinary surgeon for the Hawaiian Islands, vice W. T. Monsarrat resigned.

Andrew Brown, Supt. Honolulu Water Works, Honolulu, H. I., June 19, 1894.

Wm. Schneider, V. S., has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of the Board of Inspectors of Animals for the port of Honolulu and Government veterinary surgeon for the Hawaiian Islands, vice W. T. Monsarrat resigned.

Andrew Brown, Supt. Honolulu Water Works, Honolulu, H. I., June 19, 1894.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Speech of C. L. Carter in the Convention.

Reasons Why Limitations Should Not Be Heeded to Far—The Case of the Southern States.

Mr. Carter's speech in the convention on the general question of the suffrage has excited so much comment from the opposition that the following report from the stenographer is published.

Mr. Carter—This section is the devil's mine of the constitution, for it furnishes the means down which the power of the Provisional Government is disappearing.

When Lee's army surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox in 1865, General Grant extended to the defeated army very liberal terms.

What would have been done to him, however, had he said to the disbanding Southerners: "You may resume the usual political privileges that you have heretofore enjoyed, you may continue sending delegates to Congress, you may combine with a minority of the discontented Democrats of the north and largely dominate the policy of the United States in the future, and you may, within twenty years, elect a president of your own?"

Can it be questioned that Grant would have been condemned as a traitor had he extended such terms? And yet in the reconstruction period, through the weakness of Abraham Lincoln's successor, that was practically what was done.

And at what expense? Who has borne and carried the cost of the blunders that were made at that time? Not the North, because the North, through the enterprise, diligence and industry of its people, and through the fact that for some strange reason they seem to be imbued with more power and vigor than the people of the South, has steadily progressed in wealth and in force.

It is the South that has borne the burden of the mistakes that were made there. It is the South whose people have been kept poor, and they were kept poor by the weak policy of giving back to a defeated people what was taken away from them by war, after they had displayed their own incompetency to control their own affairs.

But the expense has been borne in some measure by the whole Union, because the power which was given back to those people—for a number of years, and

even now is to be met by the spirit that still lives in the South—was used to hamper the progress of the whole country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, through this section which has just been considered we are going to direct the Provisional Government of its power. Upon how it secured that power we do not need to linger long.

It was secured, Mr. Chairman, at the risk of human life. The men who asked that power for the Provisional Government were ready to impart their lives, and all to secure good government in Hawaii. The motive was patriotic, and the patriotic enthusiasm which fired the community at that time was sufficient to establish the Provisional Government upon a basis which has not wavered during the time which has elapsed since it came into existence, even when threatened by the power of the United States. I say it is the duty of this convention, representing as it does a portion of the community, which was then, a unit, and which is the real political power of the country to-day, to see that nothing is done which imperils the control of that power in time to come.

I do not care to see the power which we acquired through the risk of life and limb given back to the people through a hasty desire to display an apparent liberality with the suffrage. Mr. Chairman, I suppose that there were two paths, of course, open to the Executive Council in the preparation of the draft of the constitution which we are considering. One was to have kept the power through the suffrage and otherwise kept it in the hands of the body of the people who have yielded to this day controlled the situation—the body of brave men who turned out on the 17th of January, and the body of brave men who stood in the face of real danger during the months of November and December and faced the forces of the United States. That might have been one course. Had that course been followed, it would have received my approval and my warmest support, because, however much I love the Hawaiian, however much I believe in the theory of a democratic and an absolutely free government, I submit that under the circumstances like ours it is our duty and our privilege to retain the power which we won so dearly.

Another course was chosen. Upon the face of the draft the course seems to have been something like this: that there should be two houses, vested with all the legislative power, one to be chosen by those who represent and who for years have struggled for good government in Hawaii and the cause of annexation.

What have we seen, Mr. Chairman? I recognize the responsibility upon every delegate in this Convention. That course has been chosen and it appears to me that the approval of the majority of the delegates. I submit, however, Mr. Chairman, that we must go slowly. While it is our duty, that course having been chosen by a majority, to act upon these lines, we must watch every safeguard and every protection for the purity of government and for the cause of annexation with a jealous eye, even though we know that in adopting some of the qualifications we are sacrificing some of our friends.

They however would be the first to applaud our action.

Now, what is our responsibility with regard to this franchise? What was the result after the regulation of 1887? Up to that time the people had never had, as already been said, any voice in the choice of Nobles. The House of Nobles was than for the first time thrown open to the election by the people under certain qualifications. What was the result, Mr. Chairman? Through discontent and through the breaking up of the strong party lines which had developed under the spur of necessity and under the excitement of revolution, a little more and more power was taken away from the party originally in control, until we have the spectacle in the election of 1890 of the safeguards around the suffrage for the house of Nobles practically thrown to the winds, and the party of Reform, which is to-day the party of Annexation, met with such a defeat, Mr. Chairman, as made the only possible course for regaining that power, and for recuperating the forces of government, the use of arms, which made necessary the spectacle which we saw on January 17, 1893, of armed citizens hurrying to this building to protect the sacred rights which the people have in a pure and sound government. That was what became necessary, Mr. Chairman. I recognize the evils under the late sovereign; I recognize the mistakes he made; I recognize the spur he gave to that movement by her revolutionary attitude on that day was inevitable. It would have come sooner or later. And I submit, if we approach to the danger line, if we throw open the franchise again to the abuse to which it was subjected at that time, that we are simply pulling down upon our own heads the responsibilities of a repetition of past history.

What do gentlemen mean when they allude to the danger line? What is it that we are threatened with if we approach that line? Not only the purity of the government, Mr. Chairman, but the great cause of annexation, that comes for which so many of us standing willing to-day to die, because we believe that only in that way can the highest destiny of Hawaii be carried out and secured. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the course of this Convention from the beginning has been to tear down the safeguards that were proposed to be erected about the Senate. It was expected and it was supposed that the delegates to this Convention would understand that behind that Senate and through it the cause of annexation and the purity of the government here were to be maintained and protected. The first thing that was done was to strike from this constitution the cover of the Legislature to increase the qualifications for voters. The question of citizenship and naturalization, Mr. Chairman—safeguards that have been thrown around that—were threatened. Apparently a strong body of the delegates made an attack upon those points which might have led to their defeat. They were saved by being referred to a committee, and I trust that the report of

that committee on those matters will meet with the unanimous approval of this convention. Another attack was made upon the qualifications for Senators. Well enough to throw open the franchise liberally as to whom should vote for Senators, but I submit when one of the provisions about the qualifications for Senators was torn down that another assault was made by the delegates to this convention upon the security and upon the protection of the cause of annexation. Gentlemen may say and believe what they will, we are all of one opinion; we are all friends; there is no government party here, no opposition, no us and no ours; we are all friends working for one end; but we forget the condition of the country outside. We forget our experiences after 1887, and I submit we are making the same mistakes which were made in the same circumstances. Do not understand me, however, in this connection of suffrage for Senators as desiring to adhere to the qualifications provided in the draft. I am assured by so many gentlemen of experience and of a more thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the situation than myself, that we are going to be perfectly safe in the income qualification at six hundred dollars, that I am inclined to believe them, and I shall so vote; but at the same time the repeated assaults that have been made upon these various provisions lead me to fear for the possible consequences. Although I am so reassured, I am not afraid of doing my duty whenever it shall become necessary to take any stand for the good of this country. I do not believe in yielding to popular clamor or to the disposition to throw the Government into more general and more universal popular control in this way. We must be careful. We must be guarded unless we want to repeat the last two experiences that we have had in revolutions. And I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we need not contemplate with equanimity another resort to armed force. Twice, to be sure, through the timidity and the fear, and the weakness of those in control of the affairs of the Government, we have succeeded without loss of life, but I submit that the gentlemen need not expect another such resort with any such result. We may yet if we show now any tendency to weakness and a disposition to yielding on these points, to face consequences far more serious than any we have known heretofore. I have stated, Mr. Chairman, that I believed in keeping the control of this government in the hands of those who had honestly and courageously won it. That course has not been deemed advisable by a majority of this Convention, but I submit that the duty still remains to see that those safeguards which are left here will be jealously protected. It may be that an income qualification of six hundred dollars is ample for these purposes with the other qualifications and safeguards, but we have seen before, Mr. Chairman, the attitude and the abuse of authority and discretion on the part of inspectors of election. I myself have seen inspectors of election admitting men to vote whose only claim to the name was either because they had gambled and won the money or because they had also torn and eaten it themselves to the value of \$200 during the year before. And I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, we may again see those very things. We may again see elections like that which returned Maile and Hopkins to the House of Nobles under the late monarchy. What a monstrous election that was! These gentlemen who come from the other islands may not realize what that experience taught the residents of Honolulu as to the possible abuse of the franchise. Do they realize that those two candidates refused, prior to the election, to state whether their idea was as to the lottery? That the secret ring which manipulated that election had those men pledged to support that measure long beforehand whenever I should be their pleasure to bring it forward in the House? There are gentlemen in this assembly who themselves were witnesses to the spectacle of the election workers on behalf of those two candidates hustling men down to these grounds and paying their taxes within fifteen,—aye! five minutes of their casting their ballot. Can it be said that there was anything like fair resort to a pure electorate which resulted in the election of those two candidates? I submit no, Mr. Chairman, and I submit that, carefully guarded as the ballot is under this draft of the constitution, we may regret not having protected it in every possible way, and if we are too hasty in tearing down these safeguards we may yet regret and repent the day.

Just as it was the people of the South who suffered by the mistakes in the method of reconstruction and not the people of the North, so it will be the Hawaiian and the laboring class who will suffer if we blunder. The capitalist, the planter and merchant can get away with the bulk of his fortune in case of disaster, but the poor man will have to bear the burden of want and suffering if our business interests decline in consequence of a long continuation of the struggle for good government and annexation. The prosperity and peace of the country depends on these things and the man who toils for his daily bread cannot afford to wait for them.

There can be no question as to our responsibility and if we err the blame must rest on us and we must do nothing we may hereafter regret.

T. B. MURRAY, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTURER.

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The Witness at a Prisoner's Execution. The most striking feature of the testimony given at Honolulu in the execution of the American woman, whose social position seems to be even more degraded than that of their Turkish sisters. With the native Americans, as with the Turks, the wife of an aristocrat is to them an object both of contempt and curiosity.

As she walks along, dressed as they will, in an undergarment, the expression, "Ma dana satana," which means in common parlance "a female dog." At first it was a struggle to get girls to come to the school free of charge. Now it is hard to find room for them even when they are asked to pay for their tuition.

The testimony of the American woman is generally of some bright colored cloth, prettily trimmed. Her cuffs, always elaborate, sometimes include a string of gold coins, clattering the floor or striking down the plate. A silver belt encloses the waist, and a row of coins calls attention to her hair. When walking she frequently shows a gold ring vibrating an anklet— "Across Asia on a Bicycle" in Century.

An Oriental Scene. Orientals everywhere old age. A beautiful scene in a Turkish court, described by Dr. Hand in his book "My Life and Times," shows how much superior a judge he is to our judges in the incident in showing respect to the aged.

An American in his eightieth year was summoned to visit Constantinople as a witness. When called to the witness stand, he came forward with his abundant white hair curling the shoulders and his beard white as the driven snow. The Turkish judge looked at the self-proclaimed man and said:

"I am old, how old are you?" "My servant is past 80," he replied. "Bring a chair for that old gentleman," said the judge to a servant. "Oh, no, your honor! My servant is able to stand!"

"No witness of your age and venerable ones shall stand in my presence to give his testimony!"

The old gentleman had to sit down, which he did, bowing with dignity to the judge, and gave his testimony modestly and clearly.

Right. It was in a latitude of 86 degrees, 37 minutes and some odd seconds north, where the sun shines above the horizon for six months and almost itself from morning gaze for an hour.

The old man Eskimo acted cross. "Young man," he observed, "don't you think you are working the racket pretty hard when you call on my daughter every evening?"

The youth turned in three sentences. "Cruel sir," he exclaimed, "I have not called every evening, but I have been late only four times in five years."

The father finally admitted that his memory was failing.—Detroit Tribune.

To Be Envious. A girl, I had the loveliest dress last night. I thought I was to be in a golden plate of red ice cream, and when I got there the angels forced my mouth open to eat a piece of the red ice cream with chewing gum and popcorn!—Lute.

Very Much Interested. Briggs—I can't understand Miss Penstock's last night, and she seemed very much interested in you.

Griggs—Did she? Well, I'm glad to hear that.

Briggs—Yes. She said you were a hard some fellow and wanted to know if you were as good as you looked. Sometimes, she said, you couldn't judge a man by appearance.

Griggs—Certainly not. But you gave me a good reputation, didn't you?

Briggs—Of course. She asked if you were a Griggs. Is that so? By Jove, old fellow, there may be something in that! What else did she say?

Griggs—She asked if you had money.

Griggs—You don't tell me!

Briggs—Yes. She said you seemed such a nice fellow that she should like to hear anything against you.

Griggs—Seemed to be real interested, did she?

Briggs—Oh, very much.

Griggs—Well, I must cultivate her. Strange that she never took such an interest in me before. How do you account for it?

Griggs—Very enough.

Griggs—Why? Has she heard anything about me?

Briggs—Yes. She said she heard that you borrowed \$25 from her brother.—Truth.

No Use to Dodge. A considerable amount of fatalism is a great help to a soldier. If what is to be will be, why be afraid of anything?

A southern soldier describes a man in his company as being "a good fellow," as the ball is under this draft of the constitution, we may regret not having protected it in every possible way, and if we are too hasty in tearing down these safeguards we may yet regret and repent the day.

Just as it was the people of the South who suffered by the mistakes in the method of reconstruction and not the people of the North, so it will be the Hawaiian and the laboring class who will suffer if we blunder. The capitalist, the planter and merchant can get away with the bulk of his fortune in case of disaster, but the poor man will have to bear the burden of want and suffering if our business interests decline in consequence of a long continuation of the struggle for good government and annexation. The prosperity and peace of the country depends on these things and the man who toils for his daily bread cannot afford to wait for them.

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A SIGN LANGUAGE. How It Might Easily Be Diffusely Interpreted. In the reign of James VI of Scotland the Spanish ambassador, a man of great learning, had the idea that in every university there should be a professor of signs, whose duty should be to make men of various countries understand each other by signs, thus doing away with the tedious and laborious process of learning different languages. The ambassador was one day lecturing to the king this doctrine in our university education when, for a joke, said that this important branch of education was not included in Scotland, that Aberdeen had such a professor. The student at once declared that he would go out to see him. The king was unable to consent to him, but he went in his own awkward position wrote to the university and desired its professors to make the best of the affair in some way.

Recently had a letter announcing the ambassador's expected arrival reached Aberdeen when the ambassador himself appeared. The professors had not had time to concert a plan and were in a great dilemma. One of them chanced to remark that dilatory to the butcher, a wagfish fellow, blurted in one eye and quick at repartee.

"What's the matter?" said he. "I could do it myself, since 'tis but to keep still and make signs."

"What! do you mean that the butcher was instructed at the university as professor of signs, dressed in a professional robe and following wig? The ambassador was present to see him. He took every opportunity to show his skill and produced an orange from his pocket.

Nothing daunted, the butcher thrust his hand into his coat pocket and produced a piece of rotten cheese, which he showed to the surprised Spaniard. The ambassador then held up one finger. The professor of signs held up two, whereupon the ambassador held up three, on which the butcher clinched his hand and held it tightly in his fist.

On the next day the ambassador called in a most grateful manner, bowed profoundly and left the presence of the pretended professor.

The Spaniard reported to the professors, who were anxiously awaiting him, that the professor of signs was a nimble and well-witted fellow, who was well versed in the art of sign language, signifying the richness of the country from which he came. He showed me a piece of rotten cheese, indicating that his country produced little else of value.

I then held up one finger, meaning that there was but one God. He held up two, showing that there were two persons in the Godhead. I held up three fingers, meaning that there were three in the Godhead. He clinched his hand to show that the three were one."

The butcher's version of the interview was given to the Spaniard, who was very much amused.

"The stump! What do you think did he first? He stared me out of countenance first after which piece of impudence he pulled out a piece of rotten cheese as if to say, 'Your poor country cannot produce that! I showed my hand into my pouch and pulled out a whang of rotten cheese, which he took care to put into his mouth. Then what did the insolent rascal do? He held up one finger, meaning that I had but only two eyes. He held up two to show that we had but three between us. I then clinched my hand and was in a rage at the stupid man that he had had a good deal of the rotten cheese in his mouth. I then knocked out both his blinkers.'—Youth's Companion.

Modern Plays. Why is it that in so many of the plays written nowadays all the really interesting portions are found in the earlier acts, while in the last act there is hardly anything developed beyond what was previously known to those who had watched the progress of the piece? This question, put rather abruptly by a well-known dramatist, elicited the following reply: "Simply because a man who writes a play is thinking of the dramatic critics, just as a man who writes a story is thinking of the magazine editor to whom he proposes to sell it. Now it is a well known fact that a great many critics are obliged to leave a theater on the first act, and that the dramatist must see that his climax occurs before this general exodus. If he does not, he is liable to read in the next morning's paper that the play was altogether lacking in action and did not contain a single really strong scene. I have been through the mill myself in connection with a play of this kind, and for that reason, when I write a four-act play, I take pains to make my third act as strong as possible, after which I can afford to let the curtain take care of itself. A drop in the third act, by which I mean a lessening in dramatic interest, is fatal to any piece, but the public nowadays do not expect much in a last act except a sort of smothering out of entanglements and explaining away of matters that stood between the final recollection of the hero and heroine."—New York Sun.

A Peculiar Bridge. It is claimed that the bridge over the south branch of the Chicago river is the only one in the world that is built on a certain method of construction from common methods, the principle upon which it works being that of raising or lowering a part of the structure by means of a tower of iron lattice work 191 feet high. The bridge, 80 feet in span and weighing 300 tons, extends between them, its ends fitting into grooves. It is fitted with counterweights, cables and pulleys, all of which are governed by a 70-horsepower steam engine. When the bridge is to be opened, the counterweights are raised and the bridge rises smoothly and horizontally in its grooves, halting at a height of 125 feet. It is probable that no ingenious structure is to be seen in a last act except a sort of smothering out of entanglements and explaining away of matters that stood between the final recollection of the hero and heroine."—New York Sun.

Points About Pins. Thorns were originally used in fastening garments together. Pins did not immediately succeed thorns as fasteners, but different appliances were used, such as hooks, buttons and the like, until the end of the fifteenth century before pins were used in Great Britain. When first manufactured in England, the iron wire of the proper length was filed to a sharp point and the other extremity twisted into a head. This was a slow process, and 400 or 500 pins was a good day's work for an expert hand. The United States is indebted to credit of inventing the first machine for making pins. This was in 1828. The inventor was one Lemuel Wellman Wright.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Her Programme. "I have my programme pretty well arranged now," said the earnest young woman. "Sunday I devote to religious exercises of course; Monday to Delaune and callisthenics; Tuesday the walking club takes its outing; Wednesday we study Moore; Thursday we discuss the probability of women attaining the ballot, and Friday is devoted to upholding the peer."

"But what do you do on Saturday, dear?" "Oh, that's the day for training my husband."—Ladies' Home Journal.

No May Day Terms. "Weary William (in English)—'Sart o' comfortable, ain't it?" "Puffing Peter—Regular luxury, that's not it. No doors to lock, no shutters to pull down, no windows to fasten, no keys to look after, no potted plants to move about, no light to bother with, and no money to spend in a galleon's worth of gold coins for bargains."—London Weekly.

The Questioning Little Boy. A teacher, questioning little boys about the gradations in the scale of intelligence, asked, "What comes next to man?" "Whereupon one little shaver, who was evidently smarting under a sense of previous defeat, indignantly declared that the next gradation was 'intelligent,' 'His famous shirt, ma'am'—The Bije.

Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Preparations should soon begin for a proper celebration of the passage of the sugar clause in the Wilson Tariff Bill, inasmuch as the law when it goes into effect will bring prosperity to the Hawaiian planter.

An increase of nearly twenty dollars a ton on sugar means approximately three million dollars per annum more to the sugar producers than they have had since the passage of the McKinley act making sugar free from other countries besides ours.

Repairs which were discontinued when that law went into effect may be taken up again and plantations extended, Hamakua, with the addition of a water system which might be inaugurated through the increased profits on sugar may be made to grow and blossom in an 85 per cent district as in days of yore. The duty on sugar will be the road to prosperity for every class of labor on the Islands; what helps sugar helps every thing else. Profit is the source of every new undertaking and the pillar that supports the established ones, reduce it and the support is weakened; increase it and it becomes stronger each year. A penicillarity of Hawaii before the reciprocity Treaty went into effect and another after the McKinley bill had been in operation a year would be interesting. Two years from now will show a reverse of the conditions which existed two years ago. People who left Hawaii, good people too, because of hard times and stagnation of business will return to Paradise and swell the vote.

The scarcity of water is a question of great moment to every one who doesn't live next door to an artesian well, the man who has five acres of land on which solum should grow and won't through lack of water has greater cause for alarm but suffers no greater inconvenience than the people who do not get enough for bathing purposes. And why should the annoyance and loss of profit continue? Nature supplies the water and science the means of getting it. Two things provided for the most important one remaining is the means of distributing it. From what we have heard from the people who are using them the Aermotor is what is wanted for the work. Mr. Isenberg at Waialua tells us that anyone who is in the least skeptical about the power of the Aermotor should come to his ranch and see the work his Aermotor is doing. Luther Wilcox told us the other day that his mill pumped 12,000 gallons of water an hour on the 11th of June. As the capacity of the pump is a little less than that amount we are willing to think that the mill was showing off because it was a holiday. These are but two instances of good work done by the Aermotor—we could name a hundred others and not tell you of a single failure. A few hundred feet below the surface on almost any part of the Islands and you find streams of the purest water and at 307 Fort street you will find an Aermotor that will pump it all over creation. The indications are that the present summer will be drier than a prohibition town in Kansas and people who use water for irrigation had better think about their crops and their stock. One town on Kauai that has suffered for the want of water is going to have a proper water works system with an Aermotor for the work. If there are any more towns or any more people to be supplied we can fix them. The "W. H. Dimond" brought us some new lamps, that will be open for inspection next week. We have been careful in the selection of these goods and we believe they will meet with the approval of the public. These are plain Rochester lamps and without expensive decorations or flaggery—something suitable for the bedroom or library, as a reacting lamp they stand at the head.

"The Wertheim," which you see in our window, is a machine that will sew a lock, chain or embroidery stitch without changing the thread or any more labor than merely moving a thumb screw. There are other machines that will sew two different stitches, but not without an extra attachment, for which you pay an extra price. The table of the "Wertheim" is so handsomely inlaid that it is an ornament in any house. The price is about the same as any ordinary machine.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., 307 Fort Street.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, BOILERS, COOLERS, IRON, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS.

Machinery of Every Description Made. Order. Particular attention paid to Ship Blacksmithing. Job work executed at Short notice.

June 20, 1894.

A BIG IDEA.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., Ltd.

Rich Red Blood Results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

IS WORTH FOLLOWING UP

We have an idea that there is considerable artistic taste lying dormant in our midst, which only requires bringing out.

With this in view we have imported some very instructive little Hand Books on ART, such as:

The Art of Sketching from Nature, The Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colors, The Art of Flower Painting, System of Water Color Painting, Marine Painting in Oils,

and many others on different topics. There is no better education than a close study of nature, and in order to enable the beginner to start in the right direction in his efforts to reproduce what he sees in nature, we suggest a perusal of these little treatises.

KING BROS. HOTEL STREET. BISMARCK FEED and LIVERY STABLES, WAILUKU, MAUI. WILLIAM GOODNESS, Prop. Carriages to meet every steamer at Kahului and Maalaea Bay. Horses for Haleakala or any part of the island, at reasonable prices. W. GOODNESS, Proprietor. 376th

H. HACKFELD & CO. GENERAL Commission Merchants Agents Pacific Mail S. S. Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Queen St. HONOLULU, H. I.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKES' Advertising Agency, 61 and 63 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for printing can be made for it.

Books, Pamphlets, Legal Papers, Hand Bills, Dodgers, Letter and Bill Heads, Business and Visiting Cards, Tickets, Programs, etc. . . .

Mammoth Posters a Specialty.

Prepared to do all kinds of artistic work, such as News-paper printing at fair prices.

FINE JOB WORK.

THE "STAR'S" ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS MOINERNY BLOCK

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MR. ALLAN HUTCHINSON.

FINE CAST OF PRESIDENT DOLE ENHANCED.

Models Worthy the Sculptor—Series of Hawaiian Types—Best of Robert Louis Stevenson.

That an exhibition of local artists should have the work of a sculptor among its exhibits gives a force that otherwise would be wanting.

Mr. Allan Hutchinson is no novice. His work has been admired the Royal Academy, where merit admits.

The most striking piece of work Mr. Hutchinson shows is the portrait of President Dole.

To anyone who has noted the striking head of President Dole the portrait must be extremely interesting.

The strong markings of the face; the outlines of the head; the bold treatment of the flowing beard; the unconstrained freedom of the whole, untrammelled by conventionalities, make it a striking work of a striking subject.

Honolulu have become somewhat familiar with Mr. Hutchinson's portrait of R. L. Stevenson.

Mr. Hutchinson's portrait of R. L. Stevenson, but it is a familiar work that can be seen in a gallery.

There are no delicate shades of difference that make the other thoroughly a type.

The "Hawaiian girl" in high relief is another pure Hawaiian type.

It is hoped Mr. Hutchinson will remain long in Hawaii.

ALDRICH IN THE TOOLS.

He is Turned Over to the Authorities by Henry Swinton.

W. H. Aldrich was captured and taken into custody of the Marshall about 9 o'clock this morning.

Aldrich has been sleeping at Swinton's house, near Punchbowl, and it appears that Swinton turned him over to the reward of \$100 offered for his arrest.

The Peabody Advertiser.

Mr. James Brownlee Sanford, editor and proprietor of the Peabody Advertiser, of Peabody, Mass., called at the STAR office this morning.

Some of British Celebrate To-day. To-day is the fifty-seventh anniversary of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria.

On an early hour this morning the Champion, the Philadelphia and the Konga were appropriately decorated.

Subscribers of the STAR will confer a favor on the business manager by promptly informing this office of either failure or delay in the delivery of papers.

Et. Styles has been added to the business office of the Bulletin.

DRAMATIC RECITAL LAST NIGHT.

Cultured Audience Enjoys Cooper's Literary Hoquet.

Mr. Leo Cooper's dramatic recital last evening was received by a refined and appreciative audience.

Mr. Cooper was not at all his best, his voice being less clear than usual.

Mr. Cooper was not at all his best, his voice being less clear than usual, though he delighted his auditors by his display of great talent and knowledge of the literature of art, education.

In Burdette's familiar literary gem, "How Ruby Played," Mr. Cooper rather lost ground, his delivery being but too free to imitate the long drawn brogue of the mirthless swain.

The instrumental music by Miss Barbara, and the sweet singing of Mrs. Warriner, were received with bursts of applause.

Mr. W. O. Smith said it would be a sad day when these schools should be closed, which the article proposed would do.

Section 1, Article 101, was read as follows: Section 1. The President and all civil officers of the Republic shall be liable to removal from office by impeachment upon any of the following grounds, namely: Any act or negligence involving moral turpitude punishable by law; or any offense committed while in office, incapacity for the due performance of official duty, maladministration in office, and assessment of office-holders for partisan political expenses or being accessory thereto.

Mr. Waterhouse moved to make disloyalty to the Republic or leanings to the monarchy sufficient ground for impeachment.

Mr. Dole characterized the motion as patriotic, but there was no need for it, the stand being taken in other places.

Mr. Aldrich asked if the last clause might be construed as forbidding an officer to pay assessments to campaign funds. He thought office holders should be the very first to contribute to their party's needs.

President Dole said it was to prevent just such a result which had worked so disastrously in the United States.

Mr. Aldrich thought the article vague, and its intents might be misapprehended.

Mr. Waterhouse's motion was carried, but the eyes and nose were called for.

Mr. Emmelhut did not wish the word "Monarchy" used anywhere in this constitution.

After slight amendments the section was sent to the committee on legislation.

Article 12, Eminent Domain, as amended and recommended by the committee on legislation.

Minister Smith proposed to insert the words "rights of ways, etc.," in place of the vague term "may be used."

Mr. McCandless moved to incorporate "manufacturing" in the provision.

President Dole amended McCandless' amendment by proposing to insert "electric lighting, electric power, telegraphic and telephonic."

Minister Smith doubted the expediency of bringing private telephonic lines under the provision.

Mr. Emmelhut was glad that the Attorney-General had discovered that the people had some rights which should be respected.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, President Dole's amendment was stricken out.

Mr. Kakuha moved a reconsideration of Article 10 relating to denization. He was ruled out of order.

Section 2, Article 90, was read and adopted.

Section 4 of the same article was read and adopted as Section 3.

On motion of Minister Smith, Article 57 was taken up. Sections 2, 3 and 4 passed.

Article 58, "Qualifications of Representatives" was read.

Delegate Vivas moved to make the term of residence five years instead of three. Carried.

The article then passed as amended. The committee then reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Kakuha, Article 19 was brought up, but consideration was deferred.

Mr. Wilder called attention to the fact that the special committee on woman suffrage would meet at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

On motion of Minister Smith Messrs. Brown, Homer and Carter were appointed to collect and arrange all amendments and to reprint the constitution as revised to date.

The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

June 20th. MORNING SESSION. The Constitutional Convention assembled in regular session at 10:30 o'clock this morning, President Dole in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Minister Smith, for the Legislative Committee, recommended that Mr.

CONVENTION AT WORK.

AMENDMENT OF THE DENIZATION ARTICLE.

Committee Reports Continued—Action of the Convention in Several Minor Matters.

Waterhouse's amendment of yesterday afternoon was tabled, as the provision therein was necessary.

Mr. Kakuha in vain to adopt the report of the committee.

Mr. Waterhouse thought it unfair that the committee did not ask his reasons for his amendment when in session.

Mr. Brown moved to table the report, to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Minister Smith, for the same committee, reported on Article 77, Section 7, and recommended that applicants for registration be brought before the Board in public session, regularly advertised.

Mr. Kakuha thought the report out of order. He denied that the section had been referred to the committee.

Minister Smith objected to the provision "exclusive control." He would move to strike out all after "school" and insert "not under the supervision or control of the Government."

Mr. Kakuha moved in favor of the draft. If these public schools wanted public aid they could come under the Board of Education.

Mr. McCandless said the amendment destroyed the intent of the article.

Mr. Carter had looked into the matter. Five schools would be affected by the change. The girls' Kamehameha school would do such work as Kawaiahaeo is now doing.

Mr. W. O. Smith said it would be a sad day when these schools should be closed, which the article proposed would do.

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FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE SESSION THIS AFTERNOON.

Petition Read and Its Hearings Discussed—Substance of Speeches Made—Conclusion, Etc.

A committee of fourteen ladies met to confer with the agitators of the question of female suffrage at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The petition was read.

Mrs. Dr. Whitney did not understand that the ladies committee were expected to present their own petition.

She expatiated at length upon the happy experiences of the fortunate populations of Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska where the dear, sweet sex wear — the weighty responsibilities belonging to republican ballot systems.

She read one or two newspaper items in substantiation of the justice and merit of their claim.

The memorial relating to woman suffrage in New Zealand had been published in the papers. She did not think that it would be wise to grant suffrage at present, but some provision should be made in the constitution.

Mrs. Hall said: "It is the right principle. Taxation without representation is as wrong for men as it is equally wrong for women.

We desire but good government. We ask for suffrage now, not because we want it now, but because at the formation of the Constitution is the time to make such provision.

Mrs. Judge Frear said the question was not a new one. Mr. Mills had been her educator upon the question of woman's suffrage.

Because a creature happens to be born a woman and not a man, she is shut out from a great deal of life.

Mr. Dalton complimented the ladies, but would like to ask who among them would vote?

Mrs. Whitney replied that they wanted to come in upon the basis required for men.

Minister Smith spoke of the word "emancipation" of women. He was surprised that women wanted to get into politics.

Politics was a drug-ery and many men would like to get out of it.

From a moral standpoint, the women could exercise the greatest influence. If it became necessary, if we had to come to it, why we might give it to them.

The ladies departed and the committee took the subject up and will recommend that the Legislature be authorized to legislate in the matter.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL. Mr. and Mrs. Kip are staying at the Eagle House.

Mr. Leo Cooper is training the Punahou graduating class.

The June number of the Paradise of the Pacific is out this afternoon.

The special committee of Woman suffragists is in session this afternoon.

Judge A. Brunson and G. J. Stomman have entered partnership for the practice of law in Honolulu, with offices over Bishop's bank.

Don't forget the open meeting of the American League to-night.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Hon. A. G. M. Robertson will speak. Every body is invited.

In the case of Henri McGrew vs. Alphonse McGrew, attorneys for defendant have filed notice of a petition for temporary alimony in the sum of \$25 per week.

B. Schneider has succeeded W. T. Monsarrat, resigned, as Inspector and Government Veterinary Surgeon.

William H. Hoops has also been added to the Board of Inspectors.

Excursion rates to Kahului may be had by the Claudine, leaving Honolulu Tuesday night, July 3d, to return by the Hall, arriving at Honolulu on the 6th. Eight dollars for the round trip.

In the case of Wagner vs. C. Klemme, assumpsit, defendant has perfected his appeal to the Circuit Court from the judgment rendered in the Police Court. The amount of the judgment is \$110.95.

Sports on the Fourth. The committee on sports has decided to have a second class yacht race for boats under five tons.

Also a sailing bar race between boats from the men-of-war. Prizes will be given for both races. For the rowing races boats will be entered from the Philadelphia, Champion and Konga.

The house has four bed rooms, hall, bath and dressing rooms, balcony and five cedar lined closets on upper floor and parlor, hall, dining room, library, pantries kitchen and veranda on lower floor.

Hot water attachments complete, and gas throughout the house.

The stable contains three fine box stalls, wash rack, carriage and harness rooms, hay and feed loft and three servants' rooms and is one of the best equipped on the Islands.

There are also chicken houses, pigeon house and cow sheds store rooms and three paddocks for live stock on the place.

The grounds are laid out in lawns, and palm, orange, magnolia, and many varieties of fruit and shade trees, roses and shrubs are growing on the premises.

For further particulars apply to BRUCE CARTWRIGHT, Trustee.

344—If

BEAVER SALOON. Fort Street. - Opposite Wilder & Co. H. J. NOLTE, Prop'r.

First-Class Luncheon served with Tea, Coffee Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk. Smokers' Requisites a Specialty

E. A. JACOBSON Old Kona Coffee FOR SALE AT J. T. WATERHOUSE'S Queen Street Stores.

MARINE NOTES.

The Newby left today.

The Pele arrived last night from Kauai.

The Waialeale leaves for Kauai this afternoon.

The Mikalaha will undergo some repairs while laid up.

The W. H. Dimond will wait in port for next season's sugar.

The Kaala leaves for Wajamae at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Dimond has taken the place of the Ceylon at the Government wharf.

The Kaala reached port Tuesday afternoon from Kuluha. She returned via Koko Head.

The Kinan arrived in port early this morning. She brought 36 cabin and 102 steerage passengers.

Two Newby's sailors had not gotten over last night's drink and felt too independent to get down to work this morning. They are now in jail.

New Arrivals. The S. S. Gaelic, brought to Hollister & Co. a large shipment of Manila cigars from some of the most celebrated factories of that place, which they are now offering for sale, either in bond or duty paid, at their store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets.

Mr. Dan Lyons is authorized to solicit for subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

Assignee Notice. ESTATE NARAYANAKA, HINDU.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Assignee, Estate Narayanaka bankrupt, of Hilo, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to prove the same within six months or they will be forever barred, and all persons owing the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to C. BOLTE, Assignee.

Knights of Pythias. All Knights qualified are cordially invited to be present at the Castle Hall of Myrtle Lodge No. 2, K. of P. THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. The Amplified Third Rank will be conferred. For order of the C. C. K. of R. & S. A. V. Gear, K. of R. & S.

Inaugural Ball. To Open New Hall of the SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB Corner Fort and Hotel Street. MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2d. TICKETS, \$1.00, for sale at Lonsdale's Jewelry Store and the News Stands. 32nd St.

For Sale. CORNER lot at Punahou 100 by 300 feet. House contains parlor, dining room, three bed rooms, bath room—hot and cold water, etc. Stable and Carriage house, etc. The grounds are well laid out in fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, address A. B. this office. 328-10

I. O. O. F. HARMONY LODGE No. 2, L. O. O. F. MEETS in Harmony Hall, Way's Block, King Street, every Monday, at 7:30 P. M. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. ALBERT LUCAS, C. E. HERBICK, Noble Grand, Secretary, 187-17.

FRANK J. KRUGER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Cummins Block, Fort St., Honolulu, H. I. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WATCHES AND CLOCKS. ARTHUR HARRISON, Contractor and Builder (Successor to Harrison Bros.) Lime, Cement and Building Material. Kamehameha Street. In rear of old stand. Special attention given to Bolter and Furnace work. Bell Telephone 319.

J. T. WATERHOUSE. Just Arrived, Ex S. S. Australia, —FOR SALE AT THE— Queen Street Fort Street STORES. A large Assortment of Kid Gloves, Fine Torchon Lace Dress Goods, Umbrellas, Cotton Pongees, Suetland Wool, Pillow Linen 40in and 45in. Fine lot Fancy Crimp, Linen Thread, Printed Satens, Embroidery Scissors, Silk Windsor Scraps, Chenille Curtains, Needle Cases, Travelling Shawls, Elastic, Etc., Etc.

Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

1776 HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. 1894 HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

STEAM AND GALVANIZED PIPE, ELBOWS, T-WAYS, GLOBE-VALVES, STEAM COCKS, and all other fittings for pipe on hand.

Honolulu Steam Rice Mill. Fresh milled Rice, or sale in quantities to suit J. A. HOPPER, Prop'r. Fort Street, Honolulu.

For SALE Or LEASE The Residence. Lately occupied by Mr. A. J. Cartwright, Situated on Corner of Lunalia and Keeaumoku Streets, Makiki.

The house has four bed rooms, hall, bath and dressing rooms, balcony and five cedar lined closets on upper floor and parlor, hall, dining room, library, pantries kitchen and veranda on lower floor. Hot water attachments complete, and gas throughout the house.

The stable contains three fine box stalls, wash rack, carriage and harness rooms, hay and feed loft and three servants' rooms and is one of the best equipped on the Islands.

There are also chicken houses, pigeon house and cow sheds store rooms and three paddocks for live stock on the place.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee Notice

ESTATE NARAYANAKA, HINDU.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Assignee, Estate Narayanaka bankrupt, of Hilo, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to prove the same within six months or they will be forever barred, and all persons owing the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to C. BOLTE, Assignee.

Knights of Pythias. All Knights qualified are cordially invited to be present at the Castle Hall of Myrtle Lodge No. 2, K. of P. THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. The Amplified Third Rank will be conferred. For order of the C. C. K. of R. & S. A. V. Gear, K. of R. & S.

Inaugural Ball. To Open New Hall of the SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB Corner Fort and Hotel Street. MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2d. TICKETS, \$1.00, for sale at Lonsdale's Jewelry Store and the News Stands. 32nd St.

For Sale. CORNER lot at Punahou 100 by 300 feet. House contains parlor, dining room, three bed rooms, bath room—hot and cold water, etc. Stable and Carriage house, etc. The grounds are well laid out in fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, address A. B. this office. 328-10

I. O. O. F. HARMONY LODGE No. 2, L. O. O. F. MEETS in Harmony Hall, Way's Block, King Street, every Monday, at 7:30 P. M. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. ALBERT LUCAS, C. E. HERBICK, Noble Grand, Secretary, 187-17.

FRANK J. KRUGER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Cummins Block, Fort St., Honolulu, H. I. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WATCHES AND CLOCKS. ARTHUR HARRISON, Contractor and Builder (Successor to Harrison Bros.) Lime, Cement and Building Material. Kamehameha Street. In rear of old stand. Special attention given to Bolter and Furnace work. Bell Telephone 319.

J. T. WATERHOUSE. Just Arrived, Ex S. S. Australia, —FOR SALE AT THE— Queen Street Fort Street STORES. A large Assortment of Kid Gloves, Fine Torchon Lace Dress Goods, Umbrellas, Cotton Pongees, Suetland Wool, Pillow Linen 40in and 45in. Fine lot Fancy Crimp, Linen Thread, Printed Satens, Embroidery Scissors, Silk Windsor Scraps, Chenille Curtains, Needle Cases, Travelling Shawls, Elastic, Etc., Etc.

Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

1776 HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. 1894 HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

STEAM AND GALVANIZED PIPE, ELBOWS, T-WAYS, GLOBE-VALVES, STEAM COCKS, and all other fittings for pipe on hand.

Honolulu Steam Rice Mill. Fresh milled Rice, or sale in quantities to suit J. A. HOPPER, Prop'r. Fort Street, Honolulu.

For SALE Or LEASE The Residence. Lately occupied by Mr. A. J. Cartwright, Situated on Corner of Lunalia and Keeaumoku Streets, Makiki.

The house has four bed rooms, hall, bath and dressing rooms, balcony and five cedar lined closets on upper floor and parlor, hall, dining room, library, pantries kitchen and veranda on lower floor. Hot water attachments complete, and gas throughout the house.

The stable contains three fine box stalls, wash rack, carriage and harness rooms, hay and feed loft and three servants' rooms and is one of the best equipped on the Islands.

There are also chicken houses, pigeon house and cow sheds store rooms and three paddocks for live stock on the place.

The grounds are laid out in lawns, and palm, orange, magnolia, and many varieties of fruit and shade trees, roses and shrubs are growing on the premises.

For further particulars apply to BRUCE CARTWRIGHT, Trustee.

344

THE VIOLETS.

Through all the fading year... The violet, with petals deep, who wears the crown of blue...

CHARMS OF COUNTRY LIVING.

The Nightly Meeting at the Store and the Weekly Dining Social... William Henry Bishop, possessed of the belief that the one desirable thing for him was an abundant New England farm...

THIS SPACE

IS RESERVED BY BENSON, SMITH & CO. DRUGGISTS

THE LEADING DRUGGISTS who will remove to their new store, corner Fort and Hotel streets, about June 18th.

WE SELL Stoves, Ranges, and House Furnishing Goods.

AGATE IRON WARE, TIN AND GALVANIZED IRON WARE, SANITARY GOODS, BATH TUBS, WASH STANES, STEEL SINKS, WATER CLOSETS, NICKEL PLATED AND FINISHED BRASS GOODS, GALVANIZED WATER PIPE AND FITTINGS 1/2 TO 2 INCH, 2 TO 6 INCH CAST IRON AND VITRIFIED SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS.

We are equipped for work of all kinds in the Sheet Metal and Plumbing trades, and can guarantee thorough workmanship and first-class materials in these lines. Jobbing a Specialty. We solicit your patronage. Telephone: Bell, 481, Mutual, 211.

J. EMMELUTH & CO., Nuuanu and Merchant Streets

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed. EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

New Goods received by every steamer from the Eastern State and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to and goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Give the Baby MELLIN'S FOOD. A Perfect Nutrient FOR GROWING CHILDREN. CONVALESCENTS, CONVULSANTS, DYSPEPTICS, and the Aged, and in Acute Illness and all Wasting Diseases. THE Best Food for Hand-fed Infants. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

For the Volcano Nature's Grandest Wonder. The Popular and Scenic Route -IS BY THE- Wilder's Steamship Company's A1 STEAMER KINAU. Fitted with Electric Lights and Bells. Courteous and Attentive Service VIA HILO: The Kinau Leaves Honolulu Every 10 Days TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, Arriving at Hilo Thursday and Sunday Mornings.

From Hilo to the Volcano--30 Miles Passengers are Conveyed in Carriages, Over a SLENDID MACADAMIZED ROAD, running most of the way through a Dense Tropical Forest—a ride alone worth the trip.

ABSENT FROM HONOLULU 7 DAYS TICKETS, INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES, For the Round Trip, Fifty Dollars.

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

SMILING FACES ALL AROUND WHEREVER BUTTERMILK SOAP IS FOUND. SOLE AGENTS. BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HARDWARE, Builders & General. Always up to the Times in Quality, Style and Prices. Plantation Supplies, A Full Assortment to suit the various demands. Steel Plows, Made expressly for Island work, with extra parts. CULTIVATORS' CANE KNIVES. Agricultural Implements, Hoes, Shovels, Mattocks, etc., etc. CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' AND MACHINISTS' TOOLS. Screws, Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass, Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture. BLANKS 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 show everything we have; if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.

FOR a dollar you naturally expect to get a dollars worth. THE WEEKLY STAR. This word by itself looks lone-some. So did the "Lone Star" of Texas, but it got there all the same, and is now a member of the brightest constellation old Mother Earth has ever known.

Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS: Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps Water and San Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose, and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work. DIMOND BLOCK, 75-87 KING STREET

VOSE PIANOS 1000 a MONTH Look Well, Easy Action, Sound Well, Best Material, Wear Well, Beautiful Tone.

The Worlds Fair Judges gave Vose & Sons' Pianos the Highest Award over all other competitors. Call and Examine Instruments at our salesroom, or write for Catalogue and prices.

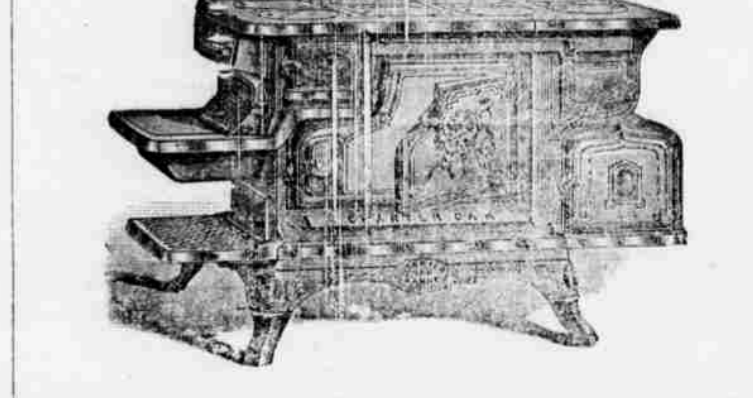
HAWAIIAN NEWS COMPANY, AGENTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (Bell, 498, Mutual, 55-5604)

220 FORT STREET. N. S. SACHS, HONOLULU. NEW GOODS JUST OPENED. COTTON GRAPES, Figured and Solid Colors. A New Assortment of CHALLIES, All Wool and Silk Striped, in Light and Dark Grounds. Cotton and Linen Duck, For Dresses in White and Cream. An Immense Assortment of FANCY FIGURED DIMITIES, And Figured Muslins. WHITE DRESS GOODS, Stripes and Plaids. New Jet and Silk Passimenterie Trimmings.

KRAJEWSKI'S PATENT CANE CRUSHER. THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY, having secured the EXCLUSIVE AGENCY for the Hawaiian Islands for the Krajewski Patent Sugar Cane Crusher, are now prepared to receive orders for the same, to be delivered in time for the next crop.

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 in the way. For further particulars enquire at the HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

JOHN NOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS: Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps Water and San Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose, and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

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HAWAIIAN NEWS COMPANY, AGENTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (Bell, 498, Mutual, 55-5604)

A Man at a Meeting of Sorosis. Once a man attended a Sorosis meeting. A few years ago a distinguished female singer from one of the opera houses was invited to sing by Sorosis. She came late and hurried into Debono's ballroom, where Sorosis was then waiting to meet, followed by a little, nervous, wiry Italian. The intrepid old ladies simply gazed and sat speechless. Mrs. Leland, who was then president, hurried down from the presiding chair and had a hurried, whispering conversation with the opera singer, while the little Italian stood in the aisle like a criminal afraid of the bar of justice. The matter was freely discussed, and finally it was resolved to make an exception and allow the Italian to remain and play. Fortunately for the Italian, he understood very little English, and after standing quizzically through the debate he boldly walked up to the singer and asked what it all meant. She explained, and then the Italian's blood boiled. "I never hear of such a thing," he said vehemently. "Adieu, madame!"

Some Brilliant Sword Strokes. Elephants are completely disabled by one blow from the Arab's two handed sword, which almost severs the huge hind leg, biting deep into the bone. This feat is varied by slashing off the trunk, leaving it dangling only by a piece of skin. A ghazal has been seen by the late Laurence Oliphant to behead a buffalo with a single blow of his cook-knife. And Sir Samuel Baker, a man powerful enough to wield during his African exploration the "baby," an elephant rifle weighing 22 pounds, once drove a wild bear with his big hunting knife almost in halves as it was making a final rush, catching it just behind the shoulder where the hide and bristles are at least a span thick. Sir Walter Scott relates that when Earl of Angus, with his lance, evening brand, challenged an opponent to fight and at a blow chopped asunder his thighbone, killing him on the spot.

The Burial of the Living. From evidence difficult to dispute, it appears that in the Celestial Empire, old, incurably diseased and helplessly dependent persons are frequently buried alive to rid the community of the burden and responsibility of their care. This arrangement is the result of a mutual understanding, the living consenting to die at times as a sacrifice in the preliminary economies. The usage seems to have been recognized by the highest authorities, and the burials have certainly been conducted with the sanction of the ruling powers. Great preparations are made, and there is much ado and sometimes a show of grief, but a great deal of the latter is evidently perfunctory, as there is an all around feeling of satisfaction on the part of the spectators and more or less complacency on the mind of the victim, who is comforted by the assurance that he is fulfilling a tradition and will earn the respect of his ancestors and go on before. The custom is scarcely more strange and barbarous than the Japanese practice of compelling a man for certain crimes or calamities to commit suicide. It would at least have its compensations in that the criminal could be made to take himself off and thus leave no unpleasant reflections upon the mind of his hangman or executioner.—New York Ledger.

India Rubber Asphalt. According to statements published in scientific journals, another article formerly included among those considered and treated as worthless has recently been added to the useful products and is known as mineral India rubber asphalt. This article is produced during the ordinary process of refining tar by sulphuric acid and forms a black material very much like common asphalt, and elastic like India rubber. On being heated, so that the sticky matter is reduced to about 99 per cent of the former size, there results a substance hard like ebony. It can be dissolved in naphtha and is an excellent nonconductor of electricity, being, therefore, valuable for covering telegraph wires and for other purposes where a nonconducting substance is needed. Dissolved, the mineral India rubber produces a good waterproof varnish.—New York Sun.

When the brave Admiral Benbow was a common sailor, his messmate, who was stationed with him at the same gun, lost his leg by a cannon shot. The poor fellow called to his friend Benbow, who took him upon his shoulder and descended with him to the cockpit. But it happened that just as the poor fellow's hand reached a level with the deck another ball carried that off also. Benbow, however, knew nothing of the matter and carried the body down to the surgeon, calling out as he did so that he had brought a patient, desiring some one to bear a hand. The surgeon turned about and exclaimed: "Why, what do you do here with a man who has lost his head?" "Lost his head?" says Benbow. "A lying scoundrel!" he told me it was his leg. I never heard his name, but he lived his life without being sorry for it afterward."—New York Ledger.

More Realism Needed. Mrs. McSwat—Isn't that dreadfully realistic, Billiger? The actors are shooting their pistols straight at each other! Mr. McSwat—It isn't half realistic enough, blame 'em! The pistols ought to have bullets in them.—Chicago Tribune.

Turn About Is Fair Play. Hen's eggs are reported in some parts of Kansas as large as railstones.—Kansas City Journal.

Adrian Brantree of Victoria, B. C., has a tame seal which exhibits extraordinary intelligence. It can go through a military drill, count cards and cut and suck a pipe. Brantree has had the animal for 19 years.

German and English Weavers. Mr. D. F. Schloss gives the following instructive contrast between English and German weavers: The well fed English weaver can without difficulty look after four looms and can with the aid of a juvenile assistant ("benter") manage as many as six. But, as Dr. von Schulze-Gaevernitz tells us, notwithstanding that the continental manufacturers run their looms from 30 to 35 per cent slower than ours are worked, in Mulhouse and in Switzerland each weaver can only tend three, and in Germany you will seldom see a weaver able to tend more than two looms. The effect of the superiority of the English operatives upon the cost of production is shown by the fact that, although the rate of remuneration of our English weavers is about 100 per cent higher than that received by the Swiss and German "hands," yet we are able to turn out cotton cloth at a labor cost distinctly lower than that which obtains in Switzerland and Germany.—London Letter.

An Eminent Cure. A father who was given to some profane remarks was cured in an effective but somewhat unusual manner some time ago. His small daughter, 2 years old, was heard in the kitchen by her horrified mother swearing in an unbecomingly emphatic manner, and as the refractory umbels refused to go up for her little hands her reproaches took on such a sulphurous tinge that her father, swearing still more off, and he has never used a profane word since.—Pittsburg Post.

For baking bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of paper dark brown. When the oven is too hot at first, a crust forms on the bread or cake, which prevents its rising. It is better to have the oven a little slow at first and increase the heat in a little while.

Once let a grand mother power over a number of men, and however differently they may be employed, there is a bond of union which binds them one to another. It is a "bond" of nature which makes the whole world kin.

Adrian Brantree of Victoria, B. C., has a tame seal which exhibits extraordinary intelligence. It can go through a military drill, count cards and cut and suck a pipe. Brantree has had the animal for 19 years.