

BY AUTHORITY

MARSHAL'S SALE.

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

Those premises situated at Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, and more particularly described in deed of John Kamakia to said Theresa Cartwright, dated September 24th, 1890, and recorded in Liber 127, page 77, excepting a piece conveyed by said Theresa Cartwright to F. S. Lyman, Jr., by deed dated September 24th, 1890, and recorded in Liber 127, page 78, and being a part of those premises described in E. P. 3219, containing an area of one acre, more or less, subject however to a mortgage made by the said Theresa Cartwright to C. Afong, dated November 17th, 1891, recorded in Liber 132, page 388, for \$1,800, unless said judgment, interest, cost and my expenses be previously paid.

Terms Cash. E. G. HITCHCOCK, Marshal. Honolulu, January 19, 1894. 3890-2t 1518-4t

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

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

Upset price \$437. It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above land shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

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

In re Maui Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.

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

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1894, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

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

Notice to Delinquent Taxpayers.

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

JONATHAN SHAW, Assessor for Oahu. C. H. DICKEY, Assessor for Maui. H. C. AUSTIN, Assessor for Hawaii. J. K. FARLEY, Assessor for Kauai. Approved by S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 1519-2a

Notice.

J. D. KAILE has this day been appointed Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses for the Island of Nihoa, vice Kapahae, deceased. (Signed) J. A. KING, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, January 24, 1894. 1519-3a

SALE OF LEASE OF ISLANDS.

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

Murrell, Ocean, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Mid-way and French Frigate Shoals, so far as the Hawaiian Government holds the right of possession of the said islands and shoals for a term of 25 years. Such lease giving the purchaser

the exclusive right to remove from said islands, Guano, Phosphate, Fertilizers and other materials for their free use during said term.

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

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

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

Sale of Government Land in Hilo, Hawaii.

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

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

For further information, apply to the Land Office, Interior Department. JAS. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 30, 1894. 3599 1520-3t

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

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

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

Notice to all Owners of Land and Property in Kalaupapa, Kalawao, Nihoa and Waikoloa, Molokai.

The undersigned having been duly appointed as a Commission under an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Minister of the Interior to take possession of and acquire on the Island of Molokai, for the use of the Government land and property that may be required by the Board of Health," approved October 5th, 1890, do hereby give notice that they will meet with all persons claiming ownership of land and property in Kalaupapa, Kalawao, Nihoa and Waikoloa, Molokai, proposed to be taken by the Board of Health, in accordance with the above Act, to take testimony as to the ownership of said land and property, and to determine upon the proper compensation to be made to such parties as may be damaged by reason of the taking of such land and property.

The first meeting will take place at Kalaupapa, Molokai, on the 14th of February, 1894, at 10 A. M., only for residents of Molokai. The second meeting, with all others, not residents of Molokai, will take place at the Office of Public Works, Kapuniwa House, Honolulu, Oahu, on the 25th day of February, 1894, at 10 A. M.

And all persons interested are requested to be present at the time and place above named without further notice. JOS. S. EMERSON, ROBERT W. ANDREWS, ALBERT TRASK, Commissioners. 1521-8

Hood's Cures Numerous Boils And Catarrh in the Head



Mr. W. L. Tucker, Roseburg, Oregon. "I feel that it is impossible for me to say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was a great sufferer from impure blood and Catarrh in my head. Job's comforters failed to comfort me, and I suffered from numerous boils.

Agony Beyond Description. When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I had six of them, only four of which came to a head, and since then, thanks to this good medicine, I have been free from this great affliction. I gained 11 pounds in three weeks. The Catarrh in my head which has troubled me for years has also been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am enjoying good general health. I earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who are afflicted." W. L. TUCKER, Roseburg, Oregon.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO. Sole Agents. 3536

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Two Hundred Good Annexationists Meet at Paia.

"HE DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED."

The Maui Annexation Club to be organized into District Associations—Another New Engagement—Personal and Other Items from Across the Channel.

MAUI, Feb. 3.—Last night, in spite of rain and wind, two hundred true blue annexationists met in the Paia Railroad warehouse to consider important business. It was decidedly an executive meeting, but perhaps for several reasons the most satisfactory one ever held by the Maui Annexation Club.

President J. W. Kalua called the meeting to order at 8 P.M., directly after the arrival of the train from Waikuku. After the usual preliminaries, H. P. Baldwin introduced a resolution to be forwarded to the Honolulu club. It was in effect a recommendation from Maui Annexationists that the central (Honolulu) organization should not urge upon the Advisory Council any increase in its membership whatever until all the country districts were heard from, and that it was the sense of this assembly that no change whatever should take place in the present form of Government until the Hawaiian question was settled by the present United States Congress after full discussion.

This resolution was passed unanimously. W. F. Pogue introduced a second resolution which was also discussed and unanimously passed, viz., that the Maui Annexation Club be reorganized into district associations, and that President Kalua appoint four delegates from each of the four districts to decide upon a modus operandi for the new organizations, Kalua to be chairman of the aforesaid committee.

This as well as the former resolution was most popular among the members present, and received many oral endorsements. The President appointed W. F. Pogue, H. Laws, Peter Noa, and F. W. Harly to act for Makawao on the committee. F. L. Stolz, W. A. McKay, J. L. Dumas and another influential Waikuku Hawaiian as delegates from Waikuku, and announced that the Hana and Lahaina representatives would receive his attention later.

Speeches were made during the evening by Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, C. H. Dickey, W. F. Pogue, J. L. Dumas, S. F. Chillingworth, W. A. McKay, A. Hocking, Peter Noa and others. Frequent and enthusiastic applause greeted every speech, and the general sentiment of these brief philippics was for union first, last, and every time, and against any discussion in annexation ranks, however slight or trivial.

STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

Monday, the 5th inst., is Chinese New Year, and Maui celestials are making the usual lavish preparations to celebrate "konohi."

The Makawao Ladies' Improvement Club has changed its name to Thursday Afternoon Club.

During Saturday night, January 27th, at Paia, occurred another case of "I didn't know it was loaded." Aml, a Japanese storekeeper, having during the afternoon poured frequent and deep libations to heathen Buddha, thus celebrating the departure of his brother to Japan, felt weary, very weary, as the shades of night drew on, and reclined on a bed in the Japanese doctor's apartments. His faithful wife stood near by gazing anxiously at her reclining spouse. All at once a hard substance under the pillow disturbed his rest, and reaching his hand underneath, he produced a tiny shooting-iron, which instantly exploded, the ball entering the arm of the woman. There was screaming and confusion which was almost instantly hushed up, for the dreaded police must know nothing of the affair. However, Deputy-Sheriff Hocking heard of it and compelled them to relate the above facts. The Japanese medical man extracted the ball and the woman is doing well.

The engagement of Miss Gregory of Hamakua-poko, and Mr. D. C. Lindzey of Paia, has been recently announced, and the district's people are on the qui vive for the next romantic event.

During the early part of the week staggers, or la grippe, or some other equine disease appeared at Kahului and five horses died during Tuesday, January 30th.

Hamakua-poko mill disconnected the diffusion process from the broken cell and did excellent work, but during this week another iron plate has been fractured and whether they can again successfully disconnect is a question.

Mrs. W. J. Gallagher arrived per Claudine last Wednesday and joined her husband, who is engaged on Waiehe plantation.

The Kahului postoffice has been removed during the past week to new quarters in the railroad's building, and quite a number of new boxes have been added. It is Postmaster G. P. Wilder now.

Last week Mr. D. D. Baldwin, the greatest authority on Hawaiian land shells, shipped 829 species, comprising over 4000 examples of the tiny and beautiful "achatinella" to the Mid-winter Fair in San Francisco. This is the best and most complete collection in existence and there are specimens of about fifty species that are now extinct on our islands, and cannot be found anywhere except at the British Museum. Conchologists who may visit the Fair this winter cannot fail to be delighted with this Hawaiian exhibit.

During yesterday, the 2d inst., the brigantine J. D. Spreckels, Christian-son master, arrived in the port of Kahului, 11 days from San Francisco. She brought a little general merchandise but for the most part sand ballast. There were three passengers: W. Jung-block, Mrs. R. J. Wilbur and Miss Julia Wilbur; the two latter will

spend several months in Hamakua-poko, reviving old-time friendships. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. W. Zimwalt, (recently married), are now settled in most cozy quarters at beautiful Ulu-paluku, the land of the peacocks.

Mrs. A. C. Green's condition is now very critical and continues to cause much anxiety to her numerous friends. L. von Tempisky and family have removed from Kahului to Eschorn cattle station, Kula.

Dr. Allen, Government physician at Hana, is quite sick. Mr. and Mrs. Heydtman are recent arrivals at Hana. The gentleman has assumed the duties of bookkeeper on the plantation there.

The Lahaina and Waikapu nines play a match game of ball at Waikapu this afternoon.

Weather:—Local rains and heavy winds this week. It has been blowing a gale all over the island. The Claudine could not make landing at Hana, and the Hall and Kinau were compelled to use McGregor's Landing instead of the customary one at Maalaea.

THE GAZETTE'S NEW PRESS.

Now Set Up and in Complete Working Order.

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF MACHINERY.

Absolutely the Finest Printing Press Ever Brought to the Islands—A Short Description of Its Beauties, Which Needs an Inspection to Verify.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company is always to the front in the matter of enterprise, and has proved it many a time. Another addition to its already immense plant has just been made, in the purchase of a new press. This splendid piece of mechanism arrived by the Martha Davis, and has just been put up and is now in complete working order.

The press is known as the "Optimus," manufactured by the well-known Babcock Printing Press Company of New London, Conn. It was purchased of Messrs. Barnhardt Brothers, of Chicago. It is a precise duplicate of the finest press for the class of work for which it is designed, which was on exhibition at the World's Fair.

It was selected by Mr. George H. Paris, after a long and careful investigation as to the merits of this and other styles of presses. For the purposes of a general printing establishment, it is absolutely the finest press to be had in the market.

The speed of the "Optimus" press is greater than that of any other in Honolulu. It will run off 2200 impressions an hour, if pushed to its greatest speed, but the average speed is between 1600 and 1800 an hour.

The big press arrived on the bark Martha Davis in perfect condition. Being, of course, very heavy, it took several days to get it opened up and in condition to be set up. But in four days after its delivery at this office, the press was in running order, with every part acting in as perfect a manner as if set up in the factory.

Great credit is due Messrs. George H. Paris and William H. Johnson, the foreman of the GAZETTE press rooms. Without any outside help whatever, they have put the delicate and intricate machine together, a difficult task even for experienced mechanics. They have worked night and day to get the press in running order.

The press is completely under the control of the operator, more so than any other cylinder press that is made. It can be stopped in any position in one quarter of a second. It is designed especially for fine book work, printing photographic engravings, and chromatic work, in fact for all the higher branches of the printing art. The many labor-saving contrivances that the press contains contribute to make it one of the best presses in the world.

Any one wishing to see this new press running are cordially invited to call at any time and inspect it. The Gazette Company will take pleasure in explaining every part of its mechanism to any one interested, and can assure all that it will well repay a close examination by those who are conversant with machinery.

For pains in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound over the seat of pain. For sale by all medicine dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

Crown Flour FOR SALE BY

Castle & Cooke

3583 1514-1mU

New Advertisements. Hardware, Builders and General, always up to the times in quality, styles and prices. Plantation Supplies, a full assortment to suit the various demand. Steel Plows, made expressly for Island work with extra parts. Cultivator's Gane Knives. Agricultural Implements, Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, etc., etc. Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools. Screw Plates, Tags 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. 3278-4t-3 1462-tf-v

FURNITURE! JUST RECEIVED—A NEW LINE OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY —OF THE LATEST PATTERNS IN— Bedroom Sets, Wicker Ware, Cheffoniers and Chairs TO SUIT ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURING DONE IN FURNITURE, BIDDING AND UPHOLSTERY, AND BEST QUALITY OF LIVE GESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS AND EXCELSIOR KEPT ON HAND; ALSO THE LATEST PATTERNS OF WICKER WARE IN SETS OR SINGLE PIECES. Special orders for Wicker Ware or all kinds of Furniture to suit at low prices. All orders from the other islands will receive our prompt attention and Furniture will be well packed and goods sold at San Francisco prices. J. HOPP & CO., 74 King Street. 3493 1499

HOLIDAY GOODS! JUST OPENED BY THE Pacific Hardware Co. A large portion of our Holiday Goods were delayed on the railroad, but the arrivals this week have put us in possession of lines of New Goods specially selected for this season.

Fancy Rattan Chairs, Tables, Easies, Etc. Westmorel and Other Patterns in Glassware Comprising: Jugs, Jars, Bowls, Sets, Dishes, Salad Bowls, Cheese Dishes, Cracker Jars, Sugar Baskets, Ice Tubs, Oil, Vinegar and Catsup Bottles, Tumblers, Wine, Champagne and other Glasses, Royal Worcester, Doulton, Copeland and Haviland Cut Cameo Wares, in choice pieces suitable for presents; Japanese China in Satsuma, Owari, Kioto. Plated and Silver Ware in Cases, Rogers Bros. Forks and Spoons. A choice lot of FERNS in pots and baskets, at very low prices. Pictures and Frames; Picture Framing in all the latest styles.

We Beg to Announce The Opening of Our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT With a Large and Complete Stock under the management of Mrs. MCKAY. EGAN & GUNN, 514 Fort Street - Brewer Block.

HAPLESS HAWAII'S POSITION.

Something About the ex-Queen's Hypocrisy and Duplicity.

LIGHT THROWN ON THE SITUATION.

A Clear, Concise and Candid Explanation of the Lottery Scheme and its Defeat. Observations on the Situation from a Woman's Point of View.

The following article, which has already appeared in an Eastern paper, is one of the best that has appeared on the Hawaiian situation. It is clear, concise, and clean-cut, and gives some forcible truths that cannot be refuted. It is from a well-known Honolulu lady, and presents things as she sees them from a feminine standpoint.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8.—To the Editor: The old adage, "Speech is silver, but silence is golden," still holds good, but it is equally certain that sometimes silence is composed of much baser metal. I claim to great amount of influence, but some personal experiences with royalty may find a small place in the history of Hawaiian affairs.

Having lived more than twenty five years in Honolulu, I have witnessed all the incidents of special historic interest occurring in that time. All the accessions, coronations and funerals, and all the revolutions have been accommodating enough to occur when I was at home, so I am tolerably conversant with these things.

Mr. Blount, Mr. Nordhoff and others have asked why respectable people accepted the queen's invitations if her private character was so dreadful? The question is easily answered.

I have no personal experiences which prove the truth or falsehood of these evil tales, having never been a hanger-on of royalty. The most that has been said has come from Hawaiians, as witness the speeches of Bush and Wilcox in the last Legislature. Their sources of information are more numerous than mine. I have only to do with our reasons for overlooking the stories.

One of the first acts of the queen on coming to the throne was to send a message to the Woman's Board of Missions expressing her interest in their work and asking for the prayers of Christian women that she might be divinely guided in the duties of her responsible office. From the first she sought in many ways the society of good women and seemed to find pleasure therein. Would the Christian women of Honolulu have had a right to be called Christian if they had turned away from her? They thought not.

THE CHARITABLE SPIRIT.

They shut their ears to shameful stories, and agreed to do all in their power to uphold her. They felt it would never do for women to turn their backs on a woman who was trying to do right, no matter what her past record might be. Were they not right? "Does she mean it? Is she sincere?" were questions often asked, but they felt they could only wait till she should prove that point herself, which she did with a vengeance, as I shall show. Not the least of her sins today is her outrageous hypocrisy.

When the lottery bill was introduced into the Legislature, even the women were aroused. A large meeting of women was held, at which it was decided to memorialize the queen early, begging her, in case the bill passed the House, to refuse her signature and thereby prevent its becoming a law.

The memorial was drawn up and presented to a second meeting of more than 300 representative women, Hawaiian and foreign, and accepted by a unanimous vote. It was translated into Hawaiian and circulated among all classes, until nearly 400 women's names were affixed. The following account of the presentation of the memorial is from an eyewitness:

"We were a committee of thirteen, who met to take the memorial to the palace. We had heard that the bill had the royal favor, and one lady was so positive that she said that if she were given to betting she would wager any money that the queen would sign the bill unless it was killed in the House. It was not, therefore, with very buoyant step that we entered the royal presence, but rather with a 'thirst to do or die' air.

THE QUEEN WEEPS.

"We were received most graciously and, after the usual formalities, the chairman read the memorial. She read it feelingly, for she was in dead earnest, and had you been present, you would certainly have said that the queen was deeply moved. Tears filled her eyes and she gave every evidence of strong emotion.

"She accepted the paper, thanked us, and said she would lay the matter before her Cabinet, all of which was of course non-committal; but when we thought she was through with us, she suddenly added: 'I have given the matter much personal thought and, ladies, I may say with feeling, I am with you in all you have said.' At this for one thought we had been misinformed concerning her sentiments on lotteries. We heard afterward, however, that she declared vehemently that she would make every woman who signed that paper 'smart for it.'

"Smart for what? simply for begging her to stand between her people and ruin.

"It will be asked if we are sure the queen made this threat. I answer that the sequel justifies us in our belief that it is true. For this time she employed one M. Francis M. English to write letters in favor of the lottery. Mr. English and his friends made no secret of the fact, and she also spent money freely to get Maile and Hopkins to fill vacancies in the House of Nobles, they being pledged to support the lottery."

The Legislature dragged its slow length along; a vote of want of confidence removed the Cabinet, and two newly-appointed cabinets were promptly treated in the same way. Finally one was accepted; such a stultifying combination that public confidence immediately went up. We could hardly believe that we heard of such a thing as a cabinet being treated in this way. But, alas! it soon became manifest that, as Dr. Beecher once said of the temperance people, she had "only let go to spit on her hands."

THE NEW JUDGES.

Two new judges were to be appointed and must have the approval of the Cabinet. Among the names suggested were two upon which the Cabinet agreed; but, while the queen was willing to accept one, she wished to substitute for the other one who was entirely unworthy and incompetent. Remonstrance was of no avail, and all except the Minister of Finance gave up in despair. He reasoned patiently and prevailed, and both commissions received the royal signature. Before he could reach the legislative hall a messenger from the queen had summoned Mr. Dreier, of the House of Nobles, to the royal presence, and he was asked to vote against the Cabinet when a vote of want of confidence should be called. He refused, giving her some sound advice, which was, of course, wholly wasted.

The lottery bill had been apparently dropped. Several members of the Legislature went home, as their own private business affairs demanded their presence. The United States steamer Boston left port for a trip to Hilo and the Volcano, having on board as guests United States Minister J. L. Stevens, his daughter, and the wife of one of the naval officers. Everything seemed as calm as a morn in June in Honolulu, but it was the calm that precedes a storm. The opium bill passed its third reading and was sent to the queen for signature. A committee of five ladies waited on the queen to beg her not to sign it. Mrs. Cooke, the old teacher of the chiefs, and Mrs. Rice, another missionary lady, and Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, were on this committee. They were cordially received, and the three ladies mentioned addressed the queen on the bill.

AGAIN SHE WEEPS.

She actually wept, tears rolled down her cheeks and she wiped them away with her handkerchief. She said she was always glad to receive advice; that often it was hard to tell what was right and what was wrong. She asked the ladies to pray for her, and also asked, through them, the prayers of the church. She had always made a great pretense of affection for Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Rice, but as the committee withdrew she jeered at them as "missionaries," said she had to shed a few "crocodile tears," and mimicked the feeble steps of Mrs. Cooke.

Events followed rapidly now. The Cabinet was ousted and replaced by an appalling combination; the lottery bill, supposed to be dead, came to life and was rushed through the now depleted Assembly, and Saturday morning, the last day of Hawaii's "Long Parliament" dawned. When the few remaining members assembled the new Attorney General, A. P. Peterson, announced that the queen had signed the lottery and opium bills.

Do you wonder that, in the face of such duplicity, people felt that the queen had no word of honor? That afternoon she struck her final blow; and the throne of Hawaii fell with a crash. Just here there are two or three points to be emphasized. It was not the lottery bill nor the opium bill, nor both combined, that overthrew the queen, but her own revolutionary act. She may have thought that the Court would test the constitutionality of the lottery bill, and her new constitution would settle that point, so she threw the bomb and it recoiled on herself.

MR. NORDHOFF'S INEFFECTIVE POINTS.

Mr. Nordhoff made much of the fact that there were annexationists who had favored the lottery; it was a weak point, showing how hard up Mr. Nordhoff was for sound logic. The lottery bill was only one item which went to prove the utter untrustworthiness of the queen. It doubtless added strength to the convictions of some, but no one claims that it overthrew the queen except Mr. Nordhoff.

There is a single familiar fact in history I would like to lay before Mr. Nordhoff and his followers. Not all the Democrats in the late American civil war were rebels, but all the rebels were Democrats. Not all the men who fought for the Union were saints—there was a large majority of sinners; but saints and sinners stood side by side, determined and united in one thing, however much they might differ elsewhere. They fought with a will for the preservation of the dear old Union, and today it stands a grand monument to those who lived and died for it. Was the cause less holy because in all things all did not think alike?

SOME OF BLOUNT'S MISTAKES.

I have only seen a resume of Mr. Blount's report, so can hardly judge fairly of its contents, but the fact that Mr. Gresham's letter is based upon this report justifies the belief, perhaps, that the resume gives the substance very well. Mr. Blount speaks of Mr. Thurston's part in the revolution of '87 as if it were something to be ashamed of. I do not rise to Mr. Thurston's defense—he is quite capable of fighting his own battles; but Mr. Blount goes on to imply that because the Constitution of 1887 was forced upon Kalakaua his sister was justified in trying to overthrow it in 1893.

In 1214, if my memory serves me right, the barons of England confronted King John with arms and forced him to sign the Magna Charta. The ink was hardly dry on this famous document when the king began his efforts to circumvent it, and the rest of his wicked life was devoted to these efforts. Now does any one suppose that the English people would admit King John's well-known unwillingness on this occasion as a valid excuse for any of his successors who might take a notion to set aside the principles involved in this "charter of English liberties?" I fancy if any

one tried it the roar of the British lion would be heard the world around. Is it not the right of the governed to demand that the government they support be justly, wisely, and honestly administered? Surely no American will answer this question in the negative.

Another point in Mr. Blount's report will show that he sometimes confused his authorities. He cites Mr. J. O. Carter as "one of the prominent men engaged in the revolutionary movement," and quotes Mr. Carter's statement in the support of the theory he labored so assiduously to prove, that the monarchy was overthrown by the United States forces. Mr. Carter, I presume, is justly offended, for he is one of the few reputable Americans known to be royalists.

Mr. T. H. Davies has written so much, and said so much, both in America and Hawaii, that one may be pardoned for mentioning him in this connection. He is a man whose private character is above reproach, and in saying this I am just as sincere as he himself is when he speaks of the men at the head of the Provisional Government as "all honorable men." It is certainly nothing against his character, as above cited, to say that he is an intensely monarchical monarchist.

MR. DAVIES' ATTITUDE.

It is well known in Honolulu that in all efforts to secure good government in past years Mr. Davies has remained quite passive, devoting himself assiduously to business, but it is also equally well-known that in every instance where closer relations with the United States were sought, be these relations political or commercial, Mr. Davies has come to the fore as a staunch opponent. He bitterly opposed the treaty of reciprocity, but since he failed to defeat it there is no record of his ever showing any scruples over profits arising therefrom. He is now a man of wealth, with a home in England, where he may live, if he so elect. The moral atmosphere of Honolulu and the corruptions in government, though he may deplore them as he would deplore sin anywhere, do not seriously concern him, for, unlike the most of us, he does not have to live and bring his children up in its midst. When the cessation of Pearl Harbor was on the tapis, Mr. Davies was also on the tapis. I was told that he remarked to a gentleman on the steamer that he had come all the way from England to kill the measure. And he did use all the influence he could bring to bear honorably to that end. Of course no one questions his right to his opinions, but these instances go to show his jealousy of the increase of American influence in Hawaii. Just here it may be well to speak of Kalanui. For several years she has been in England, carefully guarded from evil influences. She has grown into a winsome young womanhood, cultured, refined, Christian. But bring her back to Honolulu and the surroundings that await her here, and, if the refinement is radical, she will suffer; if it is superficial, and dependent on associations, she will become a bitter disappointment to those who love her best.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PRINCESS.

It would be a cruel thing to take her from the safe shelter of England and place her in the midst of the temptations that would be thrown about her here, in spite of Mr. Davies. Bring her here and let her attendants crawl and cringe before her, and ply her with fulsome flattery, and wiser and stronger characters than hers would snuff under the strain.

It is a noteworthy fact that the most stalwart Christians among the Hawaiian pastors, the men who have braved all sorts of insults, are solid in favor of the new order of things. For this they have been stigmatized as traitors, or deficient in patriotism. I lay no claim to skill as an artist, but I would like to draw one picture and ask one question, and let others supply the answer.

At Lahaina, on the island of Maui, there lives a pastor, Pali by name. Of all the Hawaiian pastors there is none more sincerely devout than he. His piety is so simple and so literal that he actually believes in the truth of the national motto, "Ua mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono." "The life of the land is established in righteousness." It would be impossible to convince him that this could be made to mean anything else than is here said, so he reasons: "If this is true, and it must be, for it is so written, then the converse must also be true, the death of the land must be the inevitable result of wickedness. To the law and to the testimony." It is written in the Book, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." This is plainer scripture than the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and the Rev. Mr. Pali stands on this platform.

SMOOTH WILLIAM WHITE.

Now there also lives at Lahaina one William White, a low half-white, known in the last Legislature as "Oily Bill." This man was the tool of the lottery company, and fathered that celebrated bill through the House. In some way best known to men of his ilk, he obtains an evil influence over the simple people of the parish, and they look the church against the pastor. Who are the patriots? The men like Mr. Pali, who, seeing the nation go from bad to worse year after year, can see no relief from the degradation and death that stare them in the face, that seems to them so complete as the proposition of annexation to the land from whence came their civilization and Christianity, or the queen and the unprincipled scoundrel who, for a money consideration, would sell the whole nation to a lottery gang? Is this question too hard to answer?

Rev. Mr. Pali is not the only one; there are others who are made, like him, to suffer for righteousness' sake, but this genuine instance will do for illustration. Mr. Nordhoff and others have spoken of the descendants of the missionaries as if they were degenerate sons of their fathers. In the March number of the Review of Reviews is an article entitled "England in Egypt," which reviews Mr. Milner's book on the subject. I quote a few lines: "In describing how it was that the English came into Egypt, Mr. Milner expresses his conviction very emphatically as to its necessity. The emergency was the imminent return of the reign of barbarism. *** Had

England not intervened, everything that was good in Egypt would have been smashed."

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

It was just this condition of affairs that aroused this community last January, and prompt action was taken to prevent the smashing of "everything good" in Hawaii. Had the descendants of the missionaries stood aloof they would have been truly "degenerate sons of their fathers." They are thoroughly conscientious in their action; it is for "God and home and native land" that they stand as they do. No man has the welfare of Hawaii and its people more entirely at heart than they. They are not aliens. Here are their homes, here they were born, here they are bringing up their families. Hawaii is dear to them. They love its people, its mountains, its valleys, its sunshine, its ocean, and they would die to prove that love. If men like these are aliens and filibusters then it will be necessary in the next edition of Webster's dictionary to give to these words entirely new definitions. HONOLULU.

Notice Advertisements

Mokuleia Stock Farm WAIALUA.

"Senator Sanford" PATENT MEDICINES Will cover 10 mares at \$30.

"Sonny Boy" SERVICE \$20.

Fine Horses for Sale

THOS. W. GAY, MANAGER.

Executors Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executors of the Will of Maurice Goldberg, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Maurice Goldberg to present the same to the undersigned at their respective places of business in said Honolulu, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers if any exist, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, within six months from this date or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. T. C. FORBEE, E. D. TENNEY, Executors of the Will of Maurice Goldberg. Honolulu, January 30, 1894. 3600-1w 1521-4w

JUST TO HAND A FRESH SUPPLY OF

APOLLINARIS WATER

The Queen of Table Waters.

F. A. SCHAEGER & CO. 1520-4A

Election of officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Peoples' Ice & Refrigerating Company, Limited held Tuesday, January 18, 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President.....W. F. Allen Vice-President.....J. A. McCandless Secretary.....J. H. Fisher Treasurer.....L. C. Ables Auditor.....T. W. Hobron J. H. FISHER, Secretary. 2590-1w 1518-2w

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the HONOLULU SOAP WORKS CO. (limited) held January 18, 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President.....W. F. McClesney Vice-President.....W. B. Godfrey Treasurer.....J. M. McClesney Auditor.....John Egan Director.....Fred Harrison The above constitute the Board of Directors. J. M. MCCLESNEY, Secretary and Treasurer. Honolulu, January, 1894 1517-4A.

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co. held January 18, 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President and Treasurer.....Henry Brown Vice-President.....Cecil Brown General Superintendent.....John Cassidy Sec. at Large.....J. F. Brown Sec. at Large.....H. Von Holt DIRECTORS: James Campbell, W. O. Smith, J. F. Brown, J. F. BROWN, Secretary of Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co. 1515-4A

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the current year: President.....Chas. M. Cooke Vice-President.....C. A. Adams Treasurer.....Geo. H. Robertson Secretary.....Joseph O. Carter Auditor.....Tom May DIRECTORS: P. C. Jones, Tom May, Waterhouse, J. C. H. Egan, Secretary Hawaiian Agricultural Company. Honolulu, January 24, 1894. 1519-4A

New Advertisements

BENSON SMITH & CO

ROBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS,

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NO-LTE, 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 one can participate. 3213-9

Metropolitan Market King Street.

Choicest Meats

—FROM— Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE— Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1382-9

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 Grawl 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 1385-1: W. H. RICE, Lahoe, Kauai. THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANSON, THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 & 13 The Alban, LIVERPOOL. 261.

Insurance Notices.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

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

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, —OF HAMBURG.— Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks..... 8,500,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 35,000,000 Total.....Reichsmark 43,500,000

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. HACH & CO., 1386-1y

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO (ESTABLISHED 1804.)

Assets.....\$ 40,000,000 Net Income..... 9,079,000 Claims Paid..... 112,569,000

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

Bishop & Co. 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

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS, At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz: Alliance Assurance Fire and Marine, London, Wilhelma of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco. JOHN S. WALKER, 1378-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company —OF BERLIN—

FOUR TUNA General Insurance Company, —OF BERLIN—

The undersigned having been appointed Agent of the above Company, are authorized to take risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1386-1y

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company —OF BERLIN—

FOUR TUNA 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 dangers of the Seas at the most reasonable rates, and on the most favorable terms. 1389-1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agts

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY For Sea, River & Land Transport —OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for 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. 1386-1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1892, £11,141,294 1s. 1d.

1-Authorized Capital.....£ 2,000,000 Subscribed..... 5,750,000 Paid-up Capital..... 687,500 0 0 2-Fire Funds..... 2,678,988 12 2 3-Life and Annuity Funds..... 7,774,805 8 11 £11,141,294 1s. 1d.

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,577,276 7 9 Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,216,736 10 0 £2,794,012 9 7

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands 1389-1y

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1894.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The House of Representatives has taken very radical action on the sugar question, the result being thus far an utter defeat for the sugar men. The bounty was first repealed, and then the duty on refined sugar, which leaves both raw and refined sugar free. An amendment was offered placing a duty of one cent per pound on sugars below number 16, but it was defeated by a heavy majority. The radical wing of the Democratic party completely carried the day, while the Republicans practically remained passive, leaving the dominant party to settle its financial policy for itself.

It is very unlikely that the Senate will acquiesce in this radical action of the House and, as usual, a compromise is likely to be effected. What the terms of such a compromise will prove to be, however, is a question to make the wisest political prophet scratch his head. The Senate would be likely to settle on a moderate duty on raws, with the same or a slightly higher rate on refined, and no bounty. Whether such an arrangement would be accepted by the House seems very doubtful, in view of the large majority by which the duty proposition has just been voted down.

The price of sugar continues to show a slightly upward tendency, having now gone a fraction above three cents.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Turpie of the Foreign Affairs Committee introduced a resolution upon the Hawaiian matter which appears in our news columns. Enemies of annexation and royalists in Hawaii profess great encouragement and refreshment from it. But their rejoicing is hollow and useless. In view of the position assumed by the President and the difficulty of changing the policy of the Administration, the Senate is not likely to take any other course. If analyzed no comfort for royalists can be found in its lines, nor for the enemies of annexation. It probably expresses the conservative agreement of the committee. Senator Morgan is an earnest annexationist. He is a profound statesman, a thorough and far-seeing Democrat. He looks beyond party lines. He plans for the future of his great country. He believes in the greater America. Every incident in his able conduct of the investigation by the sub-committee looks to the future, when wiser and more conservative councils shall prevail in the White House. He knows that just now to advocate annexation would be like shaking a red rag before a mad bull. He takes the wiser course of conciliation and acquiescence. He knows that President Cleveland is very much irritated at his unfortunate misstep in the Hawaiian matter. But he no doubt believes in Mr. Cleveland's good faith. He understands the Hawaiian question and is no doubt convinced that the President has been misled. Mr. Morgan is seconded on the committee by such able men as Mr. Frye, Mr. Butler, Mr. Hoar and others of both parties. Mr. Grey also made a strong speech in favor of the resolution. It is therefore clear that while he supports the Administration generally, he is possessed of good sense and conservatism in this thing. Indeed it is not unlikely that he really voices the sentiment now entertained by the President.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Dolph represent extreme wings of both sides of the question, but it is not likely that all amendments to the resolution will fail and that it will pass as introduced by Mr. Turpie. This will mean that the United States recognizes the present as the only Government of Hawaii, that annexation is postponed for the time

and that meantime all other powers must let us alone till America can take us in.

ADMIRAL IRWIN ON THE SITUATION.

The bark Albert which arrived on Saturday morning from the Coast with one day's later news, brings a despatch dated January 2, written by Admiral Irwin. In this despatch the Admiral states that newspapers assume it to be his intention to use force for the queen, and that his motives in preparing to land had been "intentionally misconstrued." He closes the despatch as follows:

"Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States, no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual."

We entertain nothing but sentiments of the highest esteem for Admiral Irwin, both as an officer and a man, but we are compelled to say that if this letter represents his actual sentiments, he has misapprehended very fundamentally the situation in Hawaii. The "newspapers" referred to above, are of course the annexation papers. To say that they have intentionally misconstrued the warlike preparations of the United States is to mistake the facts very radically, and is a libel on the press. The meaning of the warlike preparation in Honolulu harbor, was the subject of much anxious speculation, which the newspapers simply echoed. The indications derived the week before the arrival of the Alameda on December 22d, were that there was an intention to use force against this Government, which accordingly began its preparations for resistance. The warlike attitude of the warships, coupled with Mr. Willis' demand, and his refusal to disclose his intentions, constituted a gross outrage upon this Government, which nothing but its weakness compelled it to submit to. We do not yet know to what extent the conduct of the American authorities was actually misconstrued, because we do not even now know positively that Mr. Cleveland never intended to use force against Hawaii. There is a great deal of circumstantial evidence for the idea that he intended to make a show of force, trusting that the menace of it would be sufficient to enforce his policy. This attitude of menace thus unaccountably assumed and thus maintained was not only a great affront, but was in effect an act of war. It was an act of precisely the same nature as that charged by the Cleveland administration upon Mr. Stevens.

We are led to infer from the tenor of Admiral Irwin's despatch that the warlike preparations made at the time of Minister Willis' demand made in accordance with the Minister's intention to suppress disorder, expressed many weeks earlier. But these expressions of Mr. Willis were understood to cover the period during which he waited for further instruction from Washington. They were not taken, nor intended to be taken as a declaration of his policy, which, on the contrary, he kept scrupulously secret, and which he has to this day but partially revealed to this Government.

Let it not be for one moment imagined that anyone holds Admiral Irwin responsible for these acts against the peace of Hawaii, and infractions of its rights as a sovereign nation. It is the duty of every good sailor, from "Jack" to the Admiral, to obey orders, and we understand that Admiral Irwin is a good sailor. The blame, in like manner, cannot be laid to the charge of the American Minister, except in a very limited and subordinate sense. The blame belongs to the man who is the source of this entire complication, the parent of this diplomatic blunder, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

"THAT EXTRAORDINARY LETTER."

This is how President Cleveland characterizes President Dole's communication to Mr. Willis of December 27, and he is said to feel

aggrieved at its tone. The papers say that he will make out a *casus belli*; will demand its retraction; or order Willis to return and give Mr. Thurston his passports, thus rupturing diplomatic relations between the two nations. This seems an extreme course, and is not likely to be followed. Although the papers have made some very shrewd guesses at what Mr. Cleveland would do, they have not always been right, and it is hardly probable that they are in this instance. Still, Mr. Cleveland does some very extraordinary things, and we have learned, to our chagrin and regret, that not the least unaccountable have been in his Hawaiian policy.

It is not right to believe that his course has been dictated by other than right motives. But he has been terribly misled. He sent Mr. Blount here for information, and having delivered to him the whole matter, pinned his faith on his report. We know that the conclusions reached were wrong and that his premises were incorrect, but Mr. Cleveland does not, in all probability, and he has been trying to carry out the policy dictated by Blount's report. Mr. Cleveland's mistake has been his hard-headed, obstinate refusal to be corrected. Mr. Willis gave him plenty of opportunity to reflect and change his plans to accord with the actual situation and facts, but he has not done it. Perhaps he could not do it and still be Cleveland, so we may have no right to think he might have changed. On the contrary, he appears to have become more irritated and unreasonable with the progress of affairs, until he seems to be unable to see things in their true light. Mr. Dole's letter was courteous and correct. He only stated facts. None here on the scene of action would think of questioning any of his statements, yet the President of the great United States regards the letter as "extraordinary," and, it is said, insulting to the head of that great nation. How is it insulting? Wherein is it extraordinary? The other side of the case does not appear to strike Mr. Cleveland as at all out of the ordinary course of affairs. Yet it is exactly the same as if a representative of France or Russia or any other great power maintaining the appearance of friendship were to conspire with the ex-rebels to overthrow the Government of the United States; and by a display of force and the ability to throw the country into civil war, were to paralyze business for weeks and keep the people in a state of anxiety and suspense. Is there nothing extraordinary about that? Would not a communication by the President to France or Russia, if indeed the incident did not precipitate a bloody war, be a very natural and justifiable thing? Yet Mr. Cleveland says Dole's letter is very extraordinary. How about his own course, which has been similar to that indicated above? It strikes the ordinary unprejudiced person as somewhat extraordinary, yet there is no indication that Mr. Cleveland so regards it. Is it that Hawaii is so little and helpless and weak that Mr. Cleveland thought he ought to do anything that struck his fancy? Instead of being angry at President Dole he ought to say nothing, and he should bless Mr. Willis that his sense of justice, of right and honor prevented any precipitate action that the President of the United States might hereafter regret more bitterly than he does his present fiasco.

Supposing that the papers are correct and that Mr. Cleveland breaks off diplomatic relations with Hawaii, what then? Some of the papers seem to think that the Provisional Government will be then overthrown and so Mr. Cleveland's purpose be accomplished. Oh, no! Although the discontinuance of diplomatic relations is frequently followed by war, it will not be so here. We shall only have to wait till wiser and more friendly counsels prevail in America. We should then proceed to the formation of a representative republican form of government and wait for our

great and good friend to be kind. We can't afford to provoke the hostility of our great neighbor, but we can still less afford any dishonorable surrender or retreat from the position of right we now hold. Mr. Cleveland will see it that way some day. The rest of the country sees it already. The severing of diplomatic relations will be extremely inconvenient in many ways, but it will not arrest Hawaii, and the interests of the United States will lead before very long to their re-establishment. Let us be patient, careful, and above all—right and honest in every step.

PRESIDENT AND MINISTER.

Mr. Dole's Letter to Mr. Willis and the Answer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President, in a brief note of transmittal, today submitted to Congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii. It comprises some brief notes of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, which are unimportant, but the chief features of it are the letters which passed between Minister Willis and President Dole, in one of which the Minister complains of the utterance of Dole, as reflecting on the President of the United States, and a letter from Dole in which he specifically inquires if Willis' instructions authorized the use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last message of the President to Congress and the last instructions of Gresham to Willis.

Following is the President's message transmitting the correspondence:

TO CONGRESS: I transmit herewith dispatches received yesterday from our Minister at Hawaii, with certain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary letter dated December 27, 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Provisional Government, and addressed to Minister Willis after the arrival of my message at Honolulu, with copies of the instructions given our Minister.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Following is Dole's first letter to Willis, referred to by the President:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, December 27, 1893. SIR: Pending further action of the Government of the United States upon matters contained in your communication of December 19th, and my reply to the same, dated December 23d, I desire to call your excellency's most serious consideration to the dangerous and critical condition of this community, arising, I most respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed and the language which you have used in public and in communications to this Government, and also out of the published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the monarchy.

I do not, however, claim or intimate that this unfortunate situation has been intentionally created by you or by the Government which you represent, but arises from the natural construction of your attitude and the ambiguous terms of the statements referred to.

At the time of your arrival in this country the forces of this Government were organized and amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder. After your arrival you made communications regarding your policy which were ambiguous, and for several weeks you failed to disclose your intentions, and have only partially done so up to the present moment, leaving this Government to infer what they may ultimately be from the letter from Gresham and the President's message, in which it has been declared in very distinct language that the deposed queen ought to be restored to the throne by the Government of the United States, and to leave the United States to infer that this assumed obligation would be discharged.

Your language, expressed in public, declared that you intended to perform some act when the proper time arrived without disclosing what that act would be. Under these circumstances there arose at once a general feeling of distrust.

The natural inference from your attitude, language and refusal to disclose your purpose, and from Gresham's letter and the President's message was, and is, that you intended to use force in maintaining your policy. The fact is well known that you, as admitted by yourself in your communication of December 19th, without the consent or knowledge of this Government, have held negotiations with the deposed queen for the purpose of overthrowing this Government. The apprehension of both political parties, as well as that of persons who remain neutral in these matters, is that you hold instructions to use physical force for the restoration of the monarchy. I am not prepared to state that this Government entertains this opinion, although its want of information to the contrary has compelled it to act as if it were correct.

In consequence of your attitude in behalf of the enemies of the Government, believing in your intentions to restore the monarchy by force, have become emboldened; threats of assassination of officers of this Government have been made; the police force has frequently been informed of conspiracies to create disorders; the aged and sick persons of all nationalities have been, and are, in a state of distress and anxiety; children in the schools are agitated by fear of political disturbances; the wives, sisters and daughters of the residents, including many Americans, have been in daily apprehension of civic disorder, many of them having even armed themselves in preparation therefor; the citizens have made preparation in their homes for a defense against assaults which may arise directly or indirectly from such conflict. Persons

have begun to pack valuables with the view of immediate departure. Large quantities of bandages have been prepared, and unprotected women have received promise of asylum from the Japanese representative against a possible disturbance arising in consequence of an American invasion.

The rumors of the intended landing of your forces for offensive purposes agitated the community for many days. The situation for weeks has been one of warfare without the incident of actual combat. Even the extreme called upon this Government for protection which was awarded her.

Owing to your attitude the Government has been compelled by public apprehension to largely increase its military force, at great expense, its offices have been placed and still continue in a condition of defense and preparation for a siege, and the community has been put into a state of mind bordering on terrorism.

The Government has most earnestly sought from you, and through our representative at Washington from your Government, some assurance that force would not be used, and has failed to obtain it. Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that a disturbance may be created at any moment.

I am informed by the military authorities, while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and conflict of armed forces and insurrectionists, or to prevent the loss of life and property.

The Government is reluctant to believe this condition of affairs was contemplated or expressed by yourself or by the President of the United States. I have, therefore, to ask you to inform me, with the least delay, whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event. I trust you will be able to reply to give assurances that will tend to allay the apprehensions existing in the community.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's obedient servant.

SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In reply to this Minister Willis at once wrote as follows under date of December 27th:

Your communication of this date, delivered at 4 P. M., would have received immediate answer except for the statement reflecting upon the President of the United States and his diplomatic agent in this country, which, in view of their gravity, should, I respectfully submit, be set forth with more particularity and certainty. In order, therefore, to answer your communication as it deserves to be answered, I beg leave to call your attention to the following clauses and sentences which cannot be properly commented on or replied to until understood.

First—You refer in several places to "the attitude which you (the diplomatic agent of the United States), have assumed," "the natural construction of your attitude," "in consequence of your attitude in this behalf," "owing to your attitude the Government has been compelled," etc. "Attitude," as is well understood, is "essentially and designedly expressive," its object being "to set forth and exhibit some internal feeling." If this is the accepted meaning of the word, will you point out where and when and how the representative of the United States "assumed" any "attitude" toward the supporters of the Provisional Government or that Government itself, other than one "essentially and designedly expressive" of peace?

Second—You assert that "at the time of your (my) arrival in this country the forces of this (your) Government were organized and amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder." Will you inform me what connection this statement has or is desired to have with the Government of the United States or with the future action of its representative?

Third—You refer to the "language which you (I) have used in public and in communications to this (your) Government," but you give neither the time, place nor subject matter of the "language or communication."

Fourth—You call attention to the "published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the queen," but you quote the words of neither, so that if I were at liberty to discuss with you matters not properly subject to diplomatic cognizance, I have not sufficient data to do so, as the Secretary's letter is not before me and the President has transmitted to Congress two messages on the subject referred to, both of which I assume you were familiar with at the time you wrote your communication. May I ask, therefore, to which message you refer, or do you include both?

Fifth—You further state: "After your (my) arrival you (I) made communications regarding your (my) policy which were ambiguous." May I ask to whom and when these "communications" were made and what were their contents?

Sixth—You also say: "Your (my) language expressed in public declared that you (I) intended to perform some act when the proper time arrived, without declaring what that act would be." May I inquire again when and where and to what "public" was such language used?

Seventh—You further say: "This Government has most earnestly sought from you some assurance that force would not be used, and has failed to obtain it." Will you inform me at what time and in what manner your Government "earnestly sought" the "assurance" referred to?

In conclusion, I would ask your careful consideration of the following statement: "Your (my) action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment." Before replying to the above, I think your further attention should be drawn to it, as I refuse to believe, upon re-examination, that you will feel at liberty to affix your signature to such an extraordinary declaration. Hoping you will enable me to reply with the least delay, as requested, by giving me the desired information, I am, sir, with renewed assurance of friendly consideration, very respectfully,

ALBERT WILLIS, E. E. and M. P. U. S. A.

BY AUTHORITY

Sale of Government Lands in North Hilo, Hawaii.

On FRIDAY, March 16, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, two tracts of Government Land in Paana and Awawake, North Hilo, Hawaii, viz:

Tract No. 1 containing an area of 33.34 acres. Upset price \$168.70.

Tract No. 2 containing an area of 27.58 acres. Upset price \$137.90.

It is conditioned that the purchasers of the above lots shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same, also reserving to the Government a right of way 20 feet in width through said lots.

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

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 5, 1894. 3604-3t

307

February 5, 1894.

If there's a better or more economical way of building wire fences than by the Jones Locked method, we've never heard of it. "The best is the cheapest," is a term usually applied to articles of a superior quality which cost a great deal of money. The same expression may be used in connection with the locked fence, because it is decidedly superior to any other fence, and because it costs less money than the ordinary style fencing. We will be pleased to answer any inquiries regarding the locked fence.

The enamel bath tubs we sell you, are made by the best makers of these goods. The same article is used in the best hotels and residences in the United States, and we are selling them at about the same price. The Standard Manufacturing Co., is celebrated for the character of their goods, and for that reason more of their enamel tubs are sold than the product of all other factories combined. Where shall we look to for further evidence of their superiority. We have several sizes and the prices are governed accordingly.

We have just received a big lot of brass and painted bird cages that we can sell you at very low prices.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., 307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or falling out, 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.

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

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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

For Sale by HOLLISTER & CO.

Hawaiian Annual.

NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these Islands. Price 75 cents; or mailed abroad at 85 cents each. Publisher, THOS. G. THOMSON, Honolulu, H. I.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

C. R. Bishop arrived yesterday. Mrs. H. N. Castle returned by the China. Late foreign news by the China appears in this issue. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gunn and their children leave today for a short visit to Maui.

Two tracts of Government land at Awawai, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction on March 16th.

Frank L. Hoogs, formerly connected with this journal, is again in town. He arrived on Saturday.

A steamer of flags adorned the pole in front of the Chinese engine house yesterday in honor of the Celestial new year.

More interesting matter concerning the Jones locked wire fence appears in the Hawaiian Hardware Company's column.

Miss Lita Wilder will leave by the Kinau this afternoon for Mahukona where she will take charge of a Government school.

The following persons will leave for the Volcano today: Mrs. Tilton, Miss Mullen, Mrs. Van Vliet, Dr. Cloud and Mr. Coulter.

Almost the whole of the United States has been swept by a very cold wave, and the suffering among the poor is said to have been intense.

A farewell party to Mrs. Ernest Thrum was given at Mr. T. G. Thrum's last evening. Mrs. Thrum leaves for Papaikou today to join her husband.

As an art supplement, the San Francisco Examiner is publishing a series of well-executed colored lithographs of the buildings of the Midwinter Fair.

The heavy weather of the last few days has suspended business on the Hilo and Hamakua coasts, and 60,000 bags of sugar are awaiting shipment.

Six natives left for the Midwinter Fair by the Australia last Saturday. They were James B. Pakele, B. Kanealii, S. Kolikoli, Miss Kaihumua, A. and L. Kaihumua.

Minister Damon, in his speech before the American League last evening, said that he hoped that the organization would soon have a representative in the Councils.

It was stated, through an error, that J. A. Martin was the introducer to the Annexation Club of the resolution endorsing the enlargement of the Councils. A communication on the subject appears in this morning's issue.

A man from the sealer Alton, now off port, is said to have swam ashore Saturday. The man, who is known as "Sailor" Brown, is reported as a hard character, and the police are keeping their eyes open for him.

The Pearl City Fruit Company have elected the following officers, to serve for the ensuing year: President, W. J. Lowrie; Vice-President, J. Lyle; Treasurer, A. B. Lindsay; Secretary, D. B. Murdoch; Auditor, J. A. Lyle.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

A Large Attendance At Its Open Meeting Last Evening.

The large hall of the American League was crowded last evening at the open meeting of that organization. Every chair in the room was occupied, and many had to stand up.

W. N. Armstrong had been invited to address the meeting, and he did, to the great satisfaction of those present. He spoke about an hour and was frequently interrupted by applause from his listeners.

On the platform were seated, besides the speaker of the evening, Ministers King, Damon and Smith, Marshal Hitchcock and Colonel Soper, all of whom made short addresses. Besides these speakers, Messrs. Magoon, Waterhouse, Nott, McStocker and several others made five minute addresses.

SAYS IT IS BETTER.

Ashford Refuses to Talk On Hawaiian Politics.

C. W. Ashford, when asked yesterday if he could give any news concerning the Hawaiian matter, said:

"See here, I have buried one newspaper man during my trip to the States, and I don't want to start another burying ground here. Just tell the dear public, if they want to know, that that boil is better. That is about all I have to say about politics."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Abolition. After a Long Debate, of the Duty on Sugar.

ROYAL TRAPPINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Insanity of the Princess of Wales—Rosina Vokes, the Noted English Actress. Dead—Terrible Blizzards and Intense Cold in the United States.

Sugar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, 3.03 cents; granulated, 4.06 cents.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 23d, details the fate of the sugar bounty and tariff.

On the 22d the sugar debate opened. Bowers, of California, spoke for the retention of the bounty.

The final defeat of the sugar men came on the 24th, as shown by the following dispatch:

"The House, today, determined upon abolition of the duty upon refined sugar, passed upon just before the House adjourned last night. The way out of the confusion which existed upon the effect of the amendment adopted last night was found, after two hours' discussion of the parliamentary situation, by submitting the question to the House as to whether the Warner amendment, placing refined sugar on the free list, should be considered as a substitute for the Robertson amendment. This was decided affirmatively, and then by an overwhelming vote, in which Republicans joined with radical Democrats against the sugar men and several members of the Ways and Means Committee, the substitute was adopted. The Committee of the Whole has abolished the bounty and placed all sugar, both raw and refined, upon the free list."

"The general impression is that the defeat of the sugar men and those interested in retaining the duty upon coal will result in strengthening the movement developed on the Democratic side to recommit the bill. If the iron men are defeated, and especially if the income tax be placed upon the bill as a rider later in the week, another strong faction on the Democratic side will be added to this movement. Republicans will all vote for the motion to recommit, and with the Democrats who do not care to vote against the bill outright, but who are not satisfied with it in its present form, they may be able to muster a majority to send it back to the committee. This is now admitted on all sides to be the chief danger to the bill. If it could be brought to a direct vote there is no question about its passing."

"The pending amendment when the House went into committee of the whole to discuss the tariff bill was that of Robertson, imposing a duty on raw sugar and increasing the duty on refined, as amended by Warner, placing both raw and refined on the free list."

"The confusion entailed by these two incongruous amendments had first to be straightened out."

"Dingley claimed that the Warner amendment was utterly inconsistent with the Robertson amendment, and should be considered as a substitute."

"Robertson took issue with him, maintaining that the effect of the Warner amendment was simply to place refined sugar on the free list, leaving so much of his amendment as imposed a duty on sugar below 16, Dutch standard, unaffected."

"A vote was finally taken on the Warner amendment as a substitute, and it was carried—151 to 38."

Royal Trappings at the Fair.

If Queen Liliuokalani is restored, she will find that the royal trappings of her throne-room have disappeared. She will find that the throne and its appurtenances are gone; that the royal bedchamber is dismantled; that the private and semi-public possessions of the dead King Kalakaua are not on the islands; that his own personal effects and valuable keepsakes have been taken away; and that almost every insignia of royalty has gone from the island kingdom. They are all in the Hawaiian Village at the Exposition as loans from the Provisional Government. The news of their arrival here on the Monowai was kept secret that none on the islands might know it until as late as possible.

These possessions are, of course, invaluable, and will be constantly guarded during the Fair. The throne is an elaborate affair, golden chairs covered with crimson and shaded by a canopy of yellow, the royal color. On either side is a kahili made of almost priceless feathers. The queen's bed is there, and will be arranged as if in the ex-royal house of the islands. Some of the costly gifts made to the dead King are in the collection. One is a mammoth smoking pipe of meerschaum, with ornaments of solid gold. It cost something more than \$1000. The dead king's royal uniform, weighted with bullion, is in the village. His royal robes of tapa cloth may be seen, and all around are scattered costly fabrics and tokens of a barbaric king.

The liberality of the Provisional Government, it is said, is not to end here, and there is a reasonable expectation that the crown itself will be here on the next steamer. The cushions upon which it rests have been given already and the rest is expected. In addition to the royal trappings the village has two of the bronze cannon which figured in the late revolution. It has some of the breastworks then used, and will build a miniature fortress.

Among the freight on the last steamer were a number of ancient relics taken from the islands. Around each has been woven a romantic and strangely interesting story. There is the sled upon which the Goddess of Fire rides to her dreadful home in the

burning lake of Kilauea. There are sacks of "barking sand" taken from the dreary and desolate place inhabited by the souls of departed Hawaiians. It is a curious collection and the first which Americans will be enabled to see. Even were they to visit the Hawaiian Islands they could not view the relics around which so much reverence and awe circle.

American News.

Evans, the California bandit, has apparently eluded the officers and is now said to be in Lower California. His escape was one of the boldest in the history of the country.

Lillian Russell, the noted prima-donna, is married for the fourth time. The latest victim is Signor Giovanni Perugini, a tenor.

Dr. Talmage, who has occupied the pulpit in the Brooklyn Tabernacle for the past twenty-five years, has decided to resign. He will leave the church deeply in debt.

On January 23d, Frank Meagher and his blind wife were shot to death by an unknown assassin at their home near Pasadena, California. The shooting was done through the window and the crime is supposed to have been committed by a nephew who desired to inherit their wealth.

Laura Schirmer Mapleson, the famous songstress, is dead. She was once the favorite in the harem of the Sultan.

Constance Fennimore Woolson, the famous novelist, and niece of James Fennimore Cooper, died in Venice on January 23d.

The Eastern and Western States have been swept by a terrible blizzard. It was accompanied by heavy snows and intense cold, the thermometer ranging to thirty-eight degrees below zero in some sections of the Northwest.

During the severe storm which swept the State last week, a landslide occurred at Bolinas which wrecked almost the entire village. No lives were lost.

Foreign News.

The news from Italy shows that the suffering in the provinces is increasing and the situation grows more serious for the government. The Pope has written a letter on the subject in which he warns the powers that something must be done to stop the uprising. It is stated that should the trouble increase the Pope will leave the Vatican and probably go to Spain, in some sections of Italy the people are starving by hundreds.

Rosina Vokes, the famous English actress is dead.

Yellow fever is epidemic in Rio Janeiro and may put an end to hostilities.

The Khedive has apologized to England and the promised row in that country will not materialize.

The French Chamber has had another scene in which the members raged like madmen. The result was the expulsion of a member and the summoning of soldiers to quell the disturbance.

The Princess of Wales has gone insane. Grief over the loss of her son was the cause and it is doubtful if she will recover her reason. She believes that the Duke of Clarence is alive and kept from her.

Emperor William has made peace with Bismarck and the Iron Chancellor will now be his adviser.

The rebels in Brazil have won another victory over Peixoto in which they captured a fort and took 200 prisoners.

Mexico has made a claim for the possession of the islands in the Santa Barbara Channel on the ground that they were not included in the territory ceded to this government.

THE BISHOP IS GONE.

Rapidly Breaking Up on the Kauai Rocks.

Captain C. J. Campbell returned from Kauai on the steamer Mikahala on Saturday morning. He reported that when the Mikahala left Nawiliwili on Friday evening, only twenty-five feet of the bow of the steamer C. R. Bishop remained and the heavy seas still continued battering it on the rocks. It is feared that nothing remains now of the ill-fated vessel excepting the engines and boilers. R. A. Andrews, who was in command of the Bishop when she was wrecked, stated to Captain Campbell that the loss of the vessel was due to miscalculation. As the weather was hazy at the time, the captain could not see the low lands of Hanamaulu, and believing the vessel was farther off than she was, did not slow down. Captain Andrews, Chief Engineer Wesner and four other officers of the Bishop returned to Honolulu on the Mikahala.

About one-third of the cargo was saved and delivered to its owners. The Bishop, although fourteen years old, was valued at \$30,000, her original cost being \$45,000. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, of Kauai, took care of the crew and passengers of the wreck and the latter wish to express their gratitude to their kind host and hostess.

A BIG JUMP.

Hawaiian Commercial Stock Quoted at \$50 a Share.

In the Examiner of the 21st of January a long article appeared, about the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. It was stated that T. B. Bishop, who arrived here on the Australia, had come to expert the company's accounts, as the confidential agent of C. A. Spreckels. It also stated that the price of the stock had jumped from \$5 to \$50 a share.

Daily Advertiser, 50 cents per month, delivered by carrier.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAWAII.

Happenings in the Hilo and Kohala Districts.

THE SUGAR MILLS ARE KEPT BUST.

Guardian Davies is Flooding Kohala With His Pamphlets—Japanese Residents are Preparing for the Franchise—Fire at the Kohala Seminary.

HILO, February 1.—The weather has been the most plentiful commodity about town during the past ten days and in fact for the month of January. The sun is vying with the rain for supremacy and has been distanced in the encounter. It is thought that the rain gauges in this district will show the biggest monthly record for two years past.

In spite of the "dull times" people are moving to town to stay. Mrs. and Dr. Le Blonde have taken the lower story of the "Coney House," and Mr. and Mrs. Furneaux the upper story, and will operate on the flat plan. Mrs. Dr. Le Blonde has opened an office in the same building to practice homeopathy.

Mr. A. G. Curtis and family have leased the Coan cottage in Church street (which has been vacant for a year or more), and intend to make Hilo their home.

The brig Lurline, Mattson master, came into port on the 27th January, after being in sight for two days, seventeen days from San Francisco, bringing a full cargo of general merchandise, ten mules, two cows, one horse, and one passenger.

The four-masted vessel Charles F. Crockett has been receiving sugar this week, and expects to sail with about fifteen hundred tons on Sunday the 4th inst.

The s. s. Hawaii is plying between this port and the Hakalau Plantation bringing sugar and taking freight from the Lurline.

Mr. J. R. Wilson has purchased four donkeys for the Hawaiian exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, and ships them by this s. s. Kinau. One of them made things lively along the street when being led to the landing, and will help to make things cheerful at the fair, if the cold weather does not tame him down.

Mr. Alexander Young and two daughters came to town by the last Kinau, and are guests of Mr. C. C. Kennedy. They expect to go to the volcano next week, and return to Honolulu by the Hall.

L. Lunar goes to Honolulu on business connected with the "Emporium" this trip of the steamer.

The volcano tourists in town have made things lively for the Hilo Hotel this week, and it is hoped that the crowds that have long been expected as the result of advertising will begin to flock to the great wonder. All speak highly of the trip, and of the sights in and around the volcano.

The sugar mills of this district are all in full blast turning out sugar by the hundreds of tons daily, and unless the weather moderates there promises to be a glut in all the storehouses along the coast.

KOHALA, Feb. 2.—Kohala is in a literary mood. The letters of T. H. Davies pertaining unto the politics of Hawaii are in our midst in pamphlet form. They have been scattered around with lavish hand, and are to be had without money and without price and everybody has had a look at them. They have brightened up our social evenings wonderfully. When, in spite of frantic efforts to keep conversation agoing, dead silence settles down upon an unhappy company, Mr. Davies' letters divide with the weather the honors of restoring the murmur of voices again. They are a very green oasis of suggestion in a desert of talk. Their thrilling interest never flags, and the enthusiasm reaches its climax over that touching Christmas nocturne. A wise man long ago said, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book." And the Annexationists seem really jubilant over Mr. Davies' timely addition to our literature.

A literary society has been started here without any special reference to Mr. Davies, and will probably not discuss his literary efforts just now, as they are modestly beginning with the lesser lights. They promise to brighten up our long winter evenings with entertainment and share the honors with the dance. It is said that one of our most accomplished literary lights has been elected president. But fuller particulars will transpire before next mail, and the public will in due time be further informed.

The Japanese have a strong political organization in our midst, whose avowed object is, here as elsewhere, to secure the Hawaiian franchise for the subjects of the Mikado. Their numbers, capabilities and strength ought not to be underrated by the Government. They are not inclined to be aggressive politically. One aim seems to be to learn to speak and write the English language, for they recognize that as a probable requirement in obtaining the franchise. Their methods seem to be slow and sure, and they offer no ground for immediate apprehension.

The political situation is the first subject of interest here still. When a mail steamer arrives the central telephone men complain that the wires get hot under the flow of questions. The feeling of indignation regarding the parts played by Willis and Mills is strong, and increasing if possible. The part played by these emissaries of the chief executive of the United States is a humiliation to every American on the islands. The feeling here is that they should be dismissed.

The short crops and the low price for sugar make the commercial outlook unpromising. But all the mills are at work, and grinding is going steadily on. The rains, so long looked for, are coming at last. And in commerce as in politics, we mean to fight it out, and win.

An alarm of fire at the seminary created a ripple of excitement one day last week. It was just in the noon hour of an exceptionally calm day when the alarm was given. Everyone turned out. The two neighboring plantations dropped work, and managers, lunas and laborers hurried en masse to their assistance, an army on the double quick. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much headway. And the school assisted by the nearest neighbors soon had the fire under control. The damage was slight. The fire was caused by sparks from the kitchen smoke-stack, and the outcome will probably be a galvanized iron roof.

The postal authorities are nobly redeeming their promise of a better mail service. We have had three mails in the last ten days, and we begin to see that we are a part of the family at last. If this continues our Postmaster General will divide the honors with our President for popularity.

A sailing vessel came into Mahukona during the week in ballast, and is loading with sugar. Miss Quick, a teacher in the seminary, returns to her home in Los Angeles by this steamer. Miss Garnett from Maui fills the vacancy in the seminary staff of teachers. Tennyson probably had Kohala in mind when he penned the lines "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." There is a prospect of two wedding parties here this spring. Some rain has fallen, and high winds prevail at present. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Woods are a welcome addition to our social circles. Mr. Woods takes the management of Puuhue ranch, which is one of the largest in this district.

created a ripple of excitement one day last week. It was just in the noon hour of an exceptionally calm day when the alarm was given. Everyone turned out. The two neighboring plantations dropped work, and managers, lunas and laborers hurried en masse to their assistance, an army on the double quick. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much headway. And the school assisted by the nearest neighbors soon had the fire under control. The damage was slight. The fire was caused by sparks from the kitchen smoke-stack, and the outcome will probably be a galvanized iron roof.

The postal authorities are nobly redeeming their promise of a better mail service. We have had three mails in the last ten days, and we begin to see that we are a part of the family at last. If this continues our Postmaster General will divide the honors with our President for popularity.

A sailing vessel came into Mahukona during the week in ballast, and is loading with sugar. Miss Quick, a teacher in the seminary, returns to her home in Los Angeles by this steamer. Miss Garnett from Maui fills the vacancy in the seminary staff of teachers.

Tennyson probably had Kohala in mind when he penned the lines "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." There is a prospect of two wedding parties here this spring. Some rain has fallen, and high winds prevail at present. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Woods are a welcome addition to our social circles. Mr. Woods takes the management of Puuhue ranch, which is one of the largest in this district.

THE GERMAN PLAY.

It Attracts a Large Audience to the College.

The entertainment at Punahou Friday night drew a large audience, in spite of the uncertainty of the weather. The piece de resistance of the evening was the German play, Singvogelchen, a light song-comedy, or Liederspiel, which was given by pupils of Miss Hasforth. The cast was as follows:

- Nettchen, Blumenhandlerin..... Ada R. Whitney
Freidel, Gartnerbursche..... Wm. R. Castle, Jr
Lord Mickleby..... Clifton Tracy
Box, sein Kammerdiener..... Wm. H. Rice
Ort der Handlung: Eine Grosse Stadt.
Dekoration: Nettchens Blumen-Geschäft.

The scene of the play is supposed to be somewhere in Germany. An English lord, faded, wan and unspeakably weary, as all properly made English lords are supposed to be, is annoyed by the musical propensities of a young gardener and a flower girl, above whom he lodges. He sets his intellect to work to stop their noise, first with coin, then with love, which some one has told him makes its victims silent, and finally with jealousy. The last works. The youthful gardener and his beloved flower girl are visited by jealousy, and squirm in silence. This is the tragic climax of the play. Fortunately, remorse in the bosom of the lord comes to the rescue of the agonized pair.

Under his immaculate shirtbosom this scion of an ancient house feels what the Germans call "conscience-bites." He sallies forth, rushes into the flower shop, and, as an act of expiation, he puts the German language to ten minutes of lingering torture, during which he explains by what wicked artifices he has planted the seeds of jealousy in their bosoms. The young couple catch on, and love spreads his wings over the re-united pair.

This is not a profound action, but it has what Aristotle requires for every dramatic action, "a beginning, middle and end." It is not without humorous opportunities, which were improved. All the participants acquitted themselves admirably and the performance was completed without anything occurring to mar it. Miss Ada Whitney and W. R. Castle, Jr., the two songsters, were warmly received, while Clifton Tracy and Wm. H. Rice, as the lackadaisical lord and lackadaisical valet, earned a generous share of approbation.

The entertainment was closed with a series of tableaux, entitled, "A Misfit," "The Dream of the Bride," "Topsy Turvy," "The Waking of the Flowers," "The Declaration," and "The Gypsy Camp." All were charming, funny or beautiful.

THE MISSES ALBU.

A Good Sum Guaranteed for a Concert at Hilo.

The talented vocalists, the Misses Albu, who leave by the Kinau this afternoon on a visit to the Volcano have, through Mr. J. E. Miller who recently returned from Hilo, accepted the offer of a guarantee to give a concert. Mr. Plunkett who accompanies the gifted singers was asked to spare two evenings, but as the time is so short Hiloites will be delighted by the exquisite songs as given by the true artistes on Saturday evening only. The ladies return to Honolulu on the same vessel. Lovers of real talent residing in Hilo should not miss this genuine musical treat.

COURT NOTES.

The February term of the First Circuit Court opened yesterday morning with Judge Whiting, who presides, on the bench. G. K. Wilder, Deputy Attorney-General, is to look after the prosecution of criminal cases. All the morning was occupied in calling over the calendar which shows over 140 cases. No indictments were presented, and the following persons being called the charge against them were nolle prosequed by the Government:

James Sherwood for selling liquor, C. Creighton for defendant; George Lycurgus, keeping a disorderly house, P. Neumann and C. Creighton for defendant; S. W. Mahelona, who was tried last term resulting in a disagreement of the jury. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

The only case tried by a Hawaiian jury was that of Kealoha for selling swipes, on appeal from the Honolulu District Court. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal and the defendant was discharged. J. K. Kaulia for defendant.

Judge Cooper further heard arguments in the Banning estate yesterday. Messrs. Kinney and Brown have filed a motion that the damage case of T. W. Rawlins vs. the Honolulu Soap Works Company be placed on the calendar of the present term for trial. The motion will be opposed by Messrs. A. S. Hartwell and F. M. Hatch for the defendant.

In the assumpt case of W. A. Pier vs. Hop Yune Co. Messrs. P. Neumann and C. W. Ashford will appear for the defendants and they have filed a demurrer to the declaration.

F. M. Hatch for the defendant has filed answer of Ira A. Lowell against the assumpt claim filed by H. R. Macfarlane as plaintiff. Hawaiian jurors are required to attend at 9 o'clock this morning.

Judge Cooper has appointed the 9th instant for the hearing of an application made by Pauline McGrew for the appointment of a guardian for Reynold Brodie McGrew, a minor. The application is opposed by Sinette McGrew, the mother, who is alleged as unfit to be entrusted with the custody of the child. A. S. Hartwell for the application; F. M. Wakefield for the mother.

Judge Whiting has accepted and approved the account of Mrs. Mary E. Foster as trustee of a \$4000 legacy set apart in the will of T. R. Foster for the care and maintenance of the burial lot of the deceased. About \$680 had been expended the past four years for that purpose. William Foster for the trustee.

Judge Whiting has appointed John H. Paty as guardian of John M. and Frank B. Caverly, minors, residing in California, but having property interests in these islands. Guardian to qualify under a \$750 bond. W. O. Smith for the application.

In the matter of the assignee's account on the bankrupt estate of John Richardson, Judge Whiting yesterday continued hearing until the 13th instant. Ah Mi and other creditors oppose the account on the ground that no dividends have been paid to them. Carter & Carter for the assignee; V. V. Ashford for the opposing creditors.

All Off for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Probably a considerable number of persons contemplate taking a trip to Honolulu at an early day. At present several young men are said to be in Washington with the intention of gaining information that will be useful. As Americans they are for a republican form of government in Hawaii. That interesting spot is expected to attract tourists and others who would be good citizens and a valuable addition to the population at the present interesting juncture of affairs there. Should a republic be established, which is not at all unlikely before long, the country would present a good opening for enterprising men of some means and pluck. It is thought not unlikely an infusion of Americanism of the better kind at the present moment would be appreciated by our cousins in the islands.

If Hawaii belonged to Uncle Sam it would soon grow into a grand winter resort.—Inter-Ocean.

President Dole seems to be the right man in the right place, which is to say that he presents a striking contrast to Cleveland.—Globe-Democrat.

The experience of Geo. A. Apgar, of German Valley, N. J. is well worth remembering. He was troubled with chronic diarrhoea and doctored for five months, and was treated by four different doctors without benefit. He then began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, of which one small bottle effected a complete cure. It is for sale by all medicine dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1893.

KAMALEULE (K.) VS. NAGAMOTO AND KAMATSU.

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

To constitute a surrender of a lease by operation of law there must be a change of possession, by consent of the parties, inconsistent with the continued existence of the lease.

A tenant may not deny the title of his landlord and return to another unless he is actually evicted or at least in imminent danger of eviction.

Mere knowledge of a landlord that his tenant paid rent to another is not sufficient to show his acquiescence in the tenant's so doing.

Money once paid as rent but afterwards returned can be again recovered as rent.

Such money having been included in the judgment of the lower court, a new trial is ordered unless the plaintiff remits so much of the judgment.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY FREAR, J.

Exceptions from the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, which rendered judgment for the plaintiff for \$110, the whole amount claimed, being two years rent under a lease.

The Court, jury being waived, found the following facts which are fully supported by the evidence: "In March, 1891, plaintiff leased to defendants a certain piece of land at Hanapepe, Waimea, Kauai, for a term of five years from March 16, 1891, at a rental of \$50 for the first year and \$60 per year thereafter; fifty dollars rent for the first year was paid by defendants to the plaintiff; the defendants entered into possession and built a store and two months later a dispute arose between Messrs. Gay & Robinson and the plaintiff, they claiming title to the premises leased and in consequence of threats by them the plaintiff went to defendants and informed them of the threats of Robinson and returned the \$50 to defendants to retain until the question of title of the land was settled. The defendants held possession of the land and premises for eighteen months when they left and went on to the land of Gay & Robinson. Before the defendants left, the plaintiff went to defendants and demanded the rent and they refused to pay. Thereupon plaintiff informed the defendants that he would discontinue. A few days later plaintiff again went to defendants and found that they were removing their goods and taking the store away. The defendants returned the lease to plaintiff; no cancellation or surrender was made in writing."

Defendants contend that the lease was surrendered,—not by agreement of the parties, for that is required by the statute of frauds to be in writing,—but by operation of law. Our statute does not in terms except surrenders "by operation of law," as does the English statute, but assuming what seems to be the view of some of the courts of the United States in construing statutes similar to ours, that such exception is implied, we do not think that the facts are sufficient to constitute such surrender. The essential feature of a surrender by operation of law, aside from the mutual consent of the parties, is a change of possession inconsistent with the continued existence of the lease, as where the tenant accepts from his landlord a new lease inconsistent with the old, or where the landlord accepts a new tenant with the consent of the old, or where by mutual consent the tenant yields and the landlord resumes possession. The Circuit Court found that there was neither mutual consent to the relinquishment of the relation of landlord and tenant nor a change of possession, and these findings are not contrary to the evidence.

Nor do the facts show, as contended, an eviction of the defendants by Gay & Robinson, which would justify the defendants in returning to them. No actual eviction is shown, nor even imminent danger of an eviction. The evidence shows that the defendants paid the rent to Gay & Robinson, but how they came to do so does not appear. A tenant may not for light reasons deny the title of his landlord and, without first delivering possession to him, return to another.

It does not appear that the plaintiff acquiesced in the attorney. There is nothing to show that he authorized the defendants to return to others and, although one of the defendants testified that the plaintiff "knows we pay rent to Gay & Robinson," it does not appear when the plaintiff first became aware of this, whether before or after the rent was paid, or before or after this action was brought, nor would mere knowledge of the fact that rent was paid be sufficient to show acquiescence in its payment.

There is but one other point which need be considered. The rent for the first year was paid. The money was afterwards returned. It is no longer payable as rent; whether payable as money had and received, or upon any other promise express or implied, is not before the Court. It cannot be recovered in this action, which is brought upon the lease.

If the plaintiff will remit \$50, the amount awarded for the first year's rent, the judgment for the residue will be affirmed, otherwise a new trial will be ordered.

A. Rosa for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendants. Honolulu, January 24, 1894.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1893.

KAUIMAKAOLE LAZARUS VS. JOSEPH LAZARUS.

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

SEPARATION.

The statutes concerning divorce and separation do not authorize the granting of a Separation to the libellant on an Answer and Cross-bill to libellant's libel for divorce.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter came on for hearing at the November Term, 1893, of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the petition having been filed 17th July, 1893, returnable at the August Term, but continued over until the November Term, 1893. The respondent filed a plea in Bar, claiming that the matters and things set forth in the petition were *res adjudicata*, having been fully adjudicated and determined by the said Court in a certain suit entitled Joseph Lazarus vs. Kauimakaole Lazarus, which was heard, tried and determined by said Court at the August Term, 1893; and wherein respondent sued for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony from the said petitioner, and wherein petitioner answered the libel for divorce and made allegations against the respondent substantially the same as those alleged in her petition for separation in this cause; and wherein petitioner prayed for a decree of separation from bed and board of this respondent, and for alimony. On the 24th of November, 1893, the said Court overruled the said Plea, and respondent, by his counsel, duly excepted to the said ruling, and on the 30th day of November, 1893, the said Court ordered a separation from bed and board of respondent in favor of the petitioner, and on the 5th day of December, 1893, a decree in pursuance of said order was signed, and the matter now comes here on a duly allowed bill of exceptions.

It is claimed by respondent's counsel that under the statute, Section 8, p. 436, Compiled Laws, which reads as follows: "If after a full hearing, the Court shall be of opinion that a divorce ought to be granted, either from the bonds of matrimony, or from bed and board, an absolute decree shall be entered"—the Court might have passed on the cross-bill, and that the disposition of the libel for divorce carried with it the cross-bill and everything else in the suit. We do not think so; we cannot so construe the statute: We are of the opinion, and so hold that the Court under the statute, would have no authority to order and decree a separation in favor of the respondent on the libellant's libel for divorce, but the Court could order a separation in favor of the libellant, instead of a divorce as prayed for. Page 434, Comp. Laws.

This petition was filed on the 17th of July, 1893, while the said divorce case was still pending before the same Court, it being finally decided and the libel dismissed August 24, 1893, the same Judge having heard a motion for alimony under this petition and made an order that the respondent deposit costs in Court, pay counsel fees and pay alimony to the petitioner before the said date. These orders were made on August 1, 1893, twenty three days before the libel for divorce was dismissed.

In the decree signed by the Judge dismissing the libel for divorce, we find the following words stricken out by the Judge and his initials in the margin: "And in support of the cross-complaint of said Kauimakaole Lazarus filed together with her answer herein." It is evident to us that the Court did not consider the matter of separation in the divorce matter, or he would not have stricken out these words in the decree; the separation matter was still pending before him on the other petition, and he had acted upon it in making the said order.

The exceptions are overruled. W. A. Kinney for petitioner; C. W. Ashford for respondent. Honolulu, January 23, 1894.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1893.

KAUIMAKAOLE LAZARUS VS. JOSEPH LAZARUS.

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

SEPARATION AND ALIMONY.

The Court refused to disturb the order awarding Alimony, on a petition for Separation.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

opinion, finding and decree of Judge Cooper, 2nd Judge of First Circuit, dated November 30th, 1893, and more particularly to that portion thereof fixing plaintiff's permanent alimony at Seven Dollars (\$7 00) per week, on the ground that such finding is contrary to law and evidence and the weight of evidence, and is an abuse of discretion on the part of the Court. The following stipulation was filed and agreed to by the parties to these proceedings:

"STIPULATION.

"The parties hereto, by their respective counsel, stipulate and agree that the evidence presented to the Court in the case of Joseph Lazarus vs. Kauimakaole Lazarus, on a libel for divorce, heard and decided by this Court at the August Term, 1893, thereof, may be read and considered by the Court in this cause, and shall be deemed to have been presented herein, and shall be allowed the same effect, both as to the written and oral evidence aforesaid, as though the same had been filed and the witnesses therein had been sworn and had orally testified in this cause. And that all affidavits heretofore presented and read in this cause, upon the application of the petitioner herein for temporary alimony, and all affidavits and documentary proofs in opposition to the said application shall be likewise considered in evidence herein.

"And that each party shall be at liberty now and here to introduce further testimony touching the question of alimony only."

The amount of alimony ordered in matters of this nature rests in the discretion of the Court upon the evidence adduced, and can only be interfered with where there is shown an abuse of discretion, or where there is strong reason for doing so.

It appears from the evidence that the respondent owns certain real estate and corporation stocks, and that the estimated possible gross income from these properties is about \$128 per month, providing the houses are all occupied by permanent tenants; against this income there are the taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., etc., which would make the net income much less. It also appears that this income is uncertain in its nature. It is also shown that respondent gave petitioner a premises on Beretania street, having two cottages and out buildings on it, and that she still has and owns this property, and now occupies and uses it. On the 22d day of May, 1891, the said Lazarus and his wife executed a deed of separation, by which this respondent transferred and delivered to his said wife all the furniture and personal property then in the house occupied by them, excepting the safe of said Lazarus; and the said Lazarus agreed to pay to John S. Walker during the lifetime of his said wife (this plaintiff) for her use and maintenance the sum of twenty five dollars per month, and she agreed not to claim or demand of said Lazarus during his lifetime any other aid, support or thing whatsoever. On the 20th day of November, 1891, the petitioner and respondent executed an agreement wherein they mutually agreed to cancel the said indenture of the 22d May, 1891, except as to the sale and transfer therein made of personal property to said Kauimakaole Lazarus; and agreed to live together as man and wife from the first day of December, 1891. This they did. The reconciliation did not last long, and they had trouble again, which eventually led to these two suits. So it will be seen that these parties both agreed at the time of their mutual separation that twenty-five dollars per month was enough for the maintenance of the petitioner in this case, whereas the Court has now ordered a larger allowance of \$7 per week, which is at the rate of \$30 per month.

Under all the circumstances of this case, we are of the opinion that there has been no abuse of discretion on the part of the Court. Should the circumstances change at any future time, it is always open to either party to apply to the Circuit Court to increase or diminish the amount of alimony now ordered.

Exceptions are overruled. W. A. Kinney for petitioner; C. W. Ashford for respondent. Honolulu, January 21, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on a duly allowed Bill of Exceptions, in which the petitioner excepts to the order,

IRWIN ON THE SITUATION.

The Admiral Says the Excitement Continues Unabated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Herbert has received the following official report from Admiral Irwin, in command of the United States naval force at Honolulu:

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue a similar course. I may further add that Mr. Willis has never given me the slightest hint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States Government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve a strict neutrality, have been implicitly obeyed. It has been asserted quite often that we are prepared to land, which is true, but our motives have been intentionally misconstrued, as Willis has stated openly and the statement has been published that he would land troops solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States no uneasiness would be felt and business would go on as usual. Very respectfully, JOHN IRWIN, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the situation since the departure of the Corwin on the 24th ultimo: Military preparations for the defense continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is unabated. The newspapers assume that I, as military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to restore the Queen. At the same time they quote me as saying I would not obey any orders which I considered unlawful. They also say the officers and men under my command have assumed the same attitude. These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion except in conference with the United States Minister, and have ordered all my command to pursue

AGAINST ITS ENLARGEMENT.

The Annexation Club Does Not Favor a Bigger Council.

BOTH SIDES DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS.

The Club Does Not Favor Mr. Martin's Resolution—A Substitute Introduced by Mr. Kennedy—Proposition to Divide the Club into Separate Precincts.

The rooms of the Annexation Club were crowded Saturday evening, by one of the largest meetings held since the club was formed.

The principal matter to be discussed was the advisability of increasing the number of members of the Council. The idea was introduced by J. A. Martin at a recent meeting of the club, embodied in a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the board of officers of the club that ten members be added to the Advisory Council.

At Saturday's meeting, Mr. J. A. Kennedy introduced the following as a substitute for the first resolution: Resolved; That it is the opinion of the officers and executive committee that a representative form of government be established as soon as practicable, after it is ascertained that this present Congress will take no definite action toward annexation.

Mr. Kennedy in offering this resolution said that he did so as a substitute for the enlargement issue on the ground that the town and country people both claimed that they were inadequately represented as the Council now stand; that by a steamer in the near future definite news may be received as to what the United States intends to do. But it was not at all certain that such news would come, and he thought it advisable to obtain the views of the club on the question.

Several of those present held that any action taken at such a meeting would not show the sentiment of the club as a whole, as such a small proportion of the 6000 members were present.

Mr. W. C. Wilder was called upon to express his views on the subject. "I merely wish to state," said he, "that as a member of the Council I am present only for the purpose of hearing this discussion, not for speaking, and I will only say that I do not see why the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Annexation Club should have any more weight than the opinion of any equal number of members."

W. R. Castle said: "The position we occupy at present is too serious to admit of any child's play. We can express our opinion on this subject tonight. Everyone should remember that what we want, first and last, is annexation. But the question now is, will we get it during President Cleveland's administration. Possibly not, but we may. If any one had proposed a year ago that a President of the United States would attempt to restore the queen, he would have been laughed at."

"Now, the question arises, what is the best course to pursue? Until Congress decides on some definite action in regard to Hawaiian affairs, we had better let well alone. The Provisional Government was established to exist until annexation came. When we know just what the United States intends to do, it will be time enough to change our form of government. But I do not see how we are to better our condition by the enlargement of the Council. Do not let us go too fast. Don't hurry things. Let us wait awhile before we change our form of government."

The discussion then became general. B. F. Dillingham, in a short speech said: "I feel that Mr. Castle has expressed my views. He is perfectly sincere, I believe, or I would approve of his remarks. If I thought for an instant, that he wanted only one clique to be represented in the Councils, I would bitterly oppose him. But that, I know, is not his idea. I feel that we are safe in the hands of the American people. We have waited for almost thirteen months, and we can wait awhile longer. We have declared ourselves a sovereign people and I do not think that any one is very anxious for a Government position. Let us all stand by the Government that has done so well for us and by us."

J. A. Magoon—"Ever since this annexation movement commenced, our enemies have been full of advice for us, especially on the matter of the formation of a representative government. It has been suggested that a popular vote be taken. I do not want to give our enemies a chance to control our Councils. If we maintain the Provisional Government as it is, nothing will be more bitter to the members of the other side, and they will end by assisting us."

Prof. C. J. Lyons—"It is a great honor to me to be an annexationist. A chance has been given us that comes very seldom, and we have grasped it. We are in the sight of the whole world, which is watching us to see what we can do. If these Islands are to be an American community we will have to come to the rule of the intelligent majority. Our position now is the result of the rule of an ignorant majority. It seems to me foolish to go to tinkering with our Government as it now stands. Who is dissatisfied? What is wanted? Where is the oppression? There is nothing specially wrong. If it is legislation on the Chinese question, I am opposed to it and have been for many years, possibly before the majority of you ever came to the Islands. We have had different legislatures—fifty men took seven long months to legislate for this little country, but now with only fourteen men, meeting once a week, that legislation is being done in a way that is a credit to us."

F. B. McStocker—"As it has been decided that any vote taken tonight will not bind the Annexation Club in any way, I move that the question be

put as to the sense of this meeting on this question."

W. G. Smith—"The proposition to enlarge the Advisory Councils is based on the idea that this is not a representative Government. When it was first formed it was a representative Government. But as time wore on many changes were made in the Councils, the Advisory Councils reached a point where it represented a class other than the mass. This is the opinion of many. All who have advocated the enlargement of the Councils have done it honestly. They are not revolutionists and they desire to have advice in the matter. This present Council has to take the first step in forming this new Government. But all of the people whom our party depend upon should be given a chance to help form this Government. All these people are bearing arms for this Government not against it."

Mr. Smith then went on to speak of the matter of admitting Chinese into this country, and spoke very bitterly of the fact that a bill was now before the Councils that exempted those Chinese whose employers put them at mechanical labor. When Mr. Smith had reached this point Mr. Emmeluth rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. No bill relating to Chinese has been passed by the Councils. The measure spoken of was only introduced at their last meeting."

Mr. Emmeluth was ruled out of order by the chairman.

Mr. Smith, continuing the subject said: "That law allows me to hire Chinese labor and such a law was proposed to the Councils. That is the kind of law that, if you give the people a chance, they will oppose."

Mr. Emmeluth then spoke as follows: "As a member of the Advisory Council, I will thank God when we can settle down to representative government and I will be relieved to return to my private affairs. If there is any man in this room tonight who will take my place in the Council and work there on the lines which I had followed I would only be glad to step down and out. The Chinese question is a most serious one to us, I admit. It is now before the eighteen men of the Councils, and when they get through with it, for one am willing to go on record and stand by their decision. I have been anti-Asiatic for over twelve years and during ten years of that time this question has been made a political buffet by every demagogue and boodler who aspired to office. I believe the question is of a kind to invite the best thought of all interested rather than overdrawn statements and unfair criticisms by persons speaking or writing on the question."

Dr. Rodgers called attention to the large number present as an evidence of the interest that was felt in the question under discussion. A body might be representative in form without being representative in fact, or it might be representative in fact without being so in form. What was wanted was an Advisory Council that should be fairly representative of all classes and conditions of men supporting the Government and the cause of annexation. A Council that answered this description and would give good government was all that was desired by reasonable people. If this could be secured, the matter by which it was chosen, was a matter of secondary importance. There was a widespread feeling that the Advisory Council as at present constituted did not fully meet this requirement. If that body could be made satisfactory to those supporting the Government it would not be necessary to lay down any particular rule as to the number of members or the manner in which they should be chosen. If this result could not be secured under the present arrangement there would be clamor which would have to be listened to.

Rev. Sereno Bishop, Mr. Carter of the American League, Mr. Kidwell, Dr. Emerson and several others spoke on the subject. When the question was put, those in favor of the substitute resolution were greatly in the majority. The matter was then put to the Board of Officers of the club, and unanimously adopted by those present.

The following report of F. B. McStocker was read, pertaining to the separation of the club into precincts: Mr. CHAIRMAN:—Upon the formation of this Club, as provided by the constitution thereof, your executive committee assumed management of the detail work of the organization viewing the attitude of the United States as favorable to the Provisional Government, both by its exchange of diplomatic courtesies and in other ways, it was considered necessary only to enroll the supporters of the Provisional Government and those favoring annexation for the purpose of showing the strength of the annexation sentiment in these islands. This work your committee assume, has been done in a fairly satisfactory manner as the Annexation Club today can show original individual signatures to the number of 689. For sometime passed, your committee have recognized that with the change of conditions existing in this country a somewhat different form of organization was desirable, owing to the unwieldy nature of the Club an expression of opinions on public events, which is assumed to be desirable especially in the unsettled condition of affairs now existing, was impossible without calling a mass meeting. Your committee therefore took under consideration the advisability of recognizing the Club. A plan for this purpose would have been formulated ere this; only for the hesitation caused by the awaiting of the results in the United States, your committee not deeming it expedient to take any steps which might lead Congress to think that a division had occurred in the annexation ranks as to any other outcome than annexation. Meanwhile new issues have arisen and new organizations have been and are prepared to be started, some of which will be in direct opposition. This if continued will lead to a serious disruption in the party, therefore your committee recommend that they may be empowered to formulate a plan of organization on the district or precinct plan, such plan when perfected to be presented to the board of officers for their approval.

Yours respectfully, F. B. McSTOCKER, Chairman, Executive Committee.

After a short discussion, a committee of five was appointed to act on the report in conjunction with the executive committee. The following communications were

read during the early part of the evening:

PUNALUU, Jan. 27, 1894. J. W. JONES, Esq., Secretary Annexation Club, Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed to inform you that an annexation club was organized at Punaluu on Saturday evening, January 20th. The following officers were elected, viz: Hon. J. N. Kapahu, President.

Hon. J. Kaulana, Vice-President. W. J. Yates, Treasurer.

W. P. Fennell and W. D. Thompson, Secretaries (English and Hawaiian). If you have annexation rolls in a printed form, will you kindly send us one. Can any of the members of this club, who have already signed, sign the new list? If you have a copy of the by-laws of your club to spare, will you please send us one.

Respectfully yours, W. P. FENNEL, Secretary.

KAU, HAWAII, Jan. 20, 1894. Hon. SANFORD B. DOLE, President Executive Council of Hawaii.

SIR:—I am instructed by the Kau Annexation Club to transmit you the following:

WHEREAS,—The Provisional Government has completed its first year of office in a manner which has won the general approval of all who desire government free from personal or party rule;

THEREFORE,—We, the members of the Kau Annexation Club, by and through our council of officers, do hereby express our earnest hope that each birthday of our national freedom may witness a still further extension of democratic representation, and that you may be spared to preside over our United National Assembly.

Respectfully submitted, HARRY MILLS, Secretary.

WAIHONGU, KAU, Jan. 27, 1894. J. Walter Jones, Esq., Secretary Annexation Club, Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith find list of new members of our club, the original signatures will be sent you when list is full.

The local royalists are played out and seek to come in the fold, but their repentance is so sudden that our executive committee are cautious that their object may be to get control of the lists and books and sow discord in our Council.

Please advise me of any move you may have knowledge of, which tends to the establishment of another club taking our title.

Faithfully yours, HARRY G. MILLS, Secretary Kau Annexation Club. List of new members since January 1st, 1894: W. I. Yates, C. G. McComber, D. B. Kapo, E. Kanekeawe, I. Kaaimalu, Hawaiian born; John N. Kapahu, E. D. McComber, Kapaia, Uloula, Kele Kekuna, Keli, Hawaiians.

New Advertisements

That Joyful Feeling

Will be experienced by everyone unfortunate enough to be obliged to wear spectacles or eye glasses

Spectacles or Eye Glasses

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

Optical Line

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

My Machinery

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

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

Oculists

Prescriptions

accurately filled. Telescope, field, marine or opera glass lenses repolished and adjusted.

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

H. F. WICHMAN

Manufacturing

Optician.

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month. Ring up Telephone 88. Now is the time to subscribe.

General Advertisements.

Baby's Blood Skin and Scalp Cleansed Purified and Beautified Of every Humor Eruption and Disease

By the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies and methods of treatment fail. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing of Itching and Burning Eczemas, and other itching, scaly, crusted, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure.



CUTICURA

The great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, instantly allay the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal raw and irritated surfaces, clear the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restore the hair, while Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and hereditary elements, and thus removes the cause.

See "ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of priceless value. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 5c. Prepared by FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Bad Complexions,

purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated Cuticura Soap. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most complexional disfigurements. Price, 25c.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I. 1883-y

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

FINE MANILA CIGARS

OF THE CELEBRATED CONSTANCIA

AND EL COMETA

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

24 CASES, EACH OF 5,000,

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

BOTTOM RATES.

We also call your attention to the

ADMIRAL CIGARETTES!

the latest and best in the way of Cigarettes.

ISLAND ORDERS will receive prompt and careful attention.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

Honolulu, H. I.

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. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co. Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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

New Advertisements.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

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

A Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

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

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, Silesias, Sleeveings, Stiffeners, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kamgarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A large variety of—

SADDLES,

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

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Buriaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease

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

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

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c. [—ALSO—]

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

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

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

H. HACKFELD & CO.

BISMARCK STABLES!



GENERAL LIVERY.

Feed and Sale Stables

Maui Street, Waikuku, Maui.

CARRIAGES OBTAINED IN 5 MINUTES

NOTICE

with reliable drivers.

SINGLE or DOUBLES TEAMS, SADDLE HORSES

Gentle for Ladies use.

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

WM. GOODNESS, Proprietor and Manager.

ITOIHAN.

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU.

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

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

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

1478-8m

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK

AMY TURNER

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

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

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

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Table with columns for destination (China, Australia, etc.), departure date, and ship name. Includes sub-sections for 'AR. AT HONOLULU' and 'LEAVE HONOLULU'.

Am bk Margaret, Peterson, Comox, B. C. Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco. Br sh Villalta, Harland, Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSEL EXPECTED.

Table listing expected foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

PASSENGERS.

From Kauai, per steamer Iwalani, Feb 3—Mrs E G Beattis, W B Morton and 3 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bark Albert, Feb 3—Frank L Hoogs, F C Castellan, E Coleman, Jno Staum, C N Edison, F J Knoll, F L Drigs, A Hooper and C S Clement.

From Maui, per stmr Mikahala, Feb 3—Capt C J Campbell, F H Schmidt, P Mansfield, G B Fairchild, Geo Carter (from C. R. Bishop; Capt R A Andrews, A Markson, L E Wesner, J McLean and M Olofy), and 20 on deck.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, Feb 4—E R Hendry, M Fisher, Mrs Campbell, Mrs Geo Wright, H F Glade, J Dias, and 24 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, Feb 3—From the Volcanos: Ripley and wife, W P Harrison, G Kunst, Mrs W H Aldrich, Miss Mary Cummings, Miss K Mersberg, Miss E Baker, Mrs Thompson, B F Hamersley. From Hilo and Waipio: F Turner, Mrs W W Goodale, C J Falk, E B Hindle, J Dean, Mrs Ihoi May, David Kanuha, E B Friel and son, G P Wilder, C N Rose, W L Kaholokahi and wife, Mrs C L Light and 2 children, and 37 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per R M S S China, Feb 5—C R Bishop, Mrs W M Scott, Mrs H N Castle and daughter, Mrs B Bailey, Sam Parker, A P Peterson, C W Ashford, Mr and Mrs Steedman. In transit: 31 passengers for Yokohama, and 7 for Hongkong.

From Makaweli, per stmr Pele, Feb 5—Master F Miller.

For Vancouver, B. C., per C A S S Arava, Feb 3—Steerage: Pedro Bishora, J McMurrin and J Downie; and 16 saloon passengers in transit.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Feb 5—Dr Lundy, George Carter, J de Fries, and 15 on deck.

For Vancouver, B. C., per C A S S Arava, Feb 3—Kona Canning Co, 14 doz jams; M S Gribbaum & Co, 2000 bags rice; Sam Wo, 1 lb betel leaves; G Lycurgus, 25 bchs manna, and 8 doz pineapples; C Brewer & Co, 25 bchs (27 doz) moose; domestic value, \$9,474.88. In transit, 1,200 tons general merchandise.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Feb 3—W G Irwin & Co, 6216 lbs sugar; C O Berger & Co, 2062 lbs sugar; Sing Chong & Co, 300 lbs rice; A S Cleghorn, 32 lbs coffee; M Phillips & Co, 830 lbs rice and 14 bchs coffee; G W Macfarlane & Co, 741 lbs hides; F F Porter, 435 lbs hides, 270 pes skins and 529 bchs bananas; Sing Sing, 435 bchs bananas; W Costa, 69 bchs bananas; D McLean, 233 bchs bananas; Chas Wilcox, 157 bchs bananas; G Lycurgus, 220 bchs bananas; Gonzales & Co, 272 bchs bananas; Campbell, Marshall & Co, 2861 bchs bananas; Jno Shaw, 489 bunches bananas; P G Camarino, 20 bchs fruits; J Kidwell, 248 Pineapples; Hawaiian Exposition Co, 4 doz and a lot of exhibits; Sundin, 72 seal skins, 38 bchs bananas and 939 empty kegs. Domestic value, \$27,076. Foreign value, \$5,005.

Two of the Chinese sailors of the P. M. S. S. China passed through the gate unobserved by the Custom House guards yesterday. They went to Chinatown, intending to make Konohi calls on their friends, but their visits were interrupted by Special Police Patterson, who returned the wandering men to their ship.

One of the Eastern papers states that it is feared by the friends of President Cleveland that he is threatened with softening of the brain.

Mr. Dole insists that the queen was lost in the shuffle.—Plain Dealer.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing, and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by all medicine dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by all medicine dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

WHARF AND WAVE.

It is a question whether the British steamer Miowera now in San Francisco, and which belongs to the Canadian Pacific Company's line between Australia and Vancouver, B. C., will be repaired in San Francisco as was originally expected. After the steamer was got off the coral reef here by Captain Metcalfe of Lloyds' agency, it was decided to take her to the city for repairs, which when made, will amount to from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

It is quite possible that the Miowera may be ordered to Sydney for repairs. It is said that the bids for the work which were received were considerably higher than expected. A cable dispatch is looked for shortly which will decide the matter.

The steamer Iwalani was 18 hours coming from Makaweli on Saturday, the distance being 117 miles. This is seven hours longer than her average time. Strong head wind and sea was the cause of the long passage.

The Wilder Steamship Company will put the steamer Likelike into commission again this week. She will go on the marine railway and receive a thorough cleaning after which she will ply on the Hamakua route.

The brigantine Lurline will leave Hilo for San Francisco during this week.

The steamer Claudine left the steamer Waialeale at Waipio, Hawaii, last Friday, weather-bound. The Claudine did not see anything of the Lehua or Kilauea Hou at Hawaii.

The sealing schooner J. G. White, Capt. Thornagie, called at Mahukona on January 30. After sending ashore several letters, the schooner left the same day for the Japan coast.

The S. S. Australia carried away forty-four passengers last Saturday, sixty of them being in the steerage.

The steamer Mikahala will make two trips to Kauai this week. She left last evening and expects to get back next Thursday morning, and leave again that afternoon.

R. A. Andrews, who was in command of the steamer C. R. Bishop when she ran ashore at Nawiliwili last week, is now chief officer of the steamer Claudine.

The schooner Carrier Dove is about 50 days out from Australia with coal. The four-masted barkentine Clantippe and schooner Robert Searles are forty-five and forty-six days out respectively from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 23, brig Consulio 13 days from Honolulu; 24th, bark C. D. Bryant 15 1/2 days from Honolulu; 27th, bktn. S. G. Wilder 16 days from Honolulu; 28th, schr. Anna 17 days from Kahului.

DEPARTURES—Jan. 20th, S. S. Australia for Honolulu; 21st, bark Albert, and brig J. D. Spreckels for Kahului; 25th, schr. Lizzie Vance for Kahului.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES—Feb. 8th, S. S. Monowai for Honolulu, etc.; 17th, S. S. Australia for Honolulu; 27th, S. S. Oceanic for Honolulu, etc.; bark Alden Besse, bark C. D. Bryant, bktn. Irmgard, bktn. S. G. Wilder and bktn. S. N. Castle all for Honolulu; schr. Olga for Mahukona.

HONGKONG, Jan. 25—Sailed S. S. Oceanic for Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 27—Sailed S. S. Alameda for Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., Jan. 19—Sailed schr. King Cyrus for Honolulu.

Captain Ferguson the "black-bird" is again in trouble. He has taken command of the bark Ophir which was about to sail for the Colonies with a cargo of lumber but she was attached before she sailed. There are rumors that she is to go into the "Chinese women" and "opium" trade.

Administrators' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the above estate to make immediate payment, and such persons as may have claims against the same, to present them with proper vouchers, if any exist to the undersigned, for settlement within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Administrators' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice at his office No. 308, Market St., Honolulu, H. I., or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Administrators' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice at his office No. 308, Market St., Honolulu, H. I., or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Administrators' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice at his office No. 308, Market St., Honolulu, H. I., or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Legal Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of W. P. KAHALE, late of Honolulu, deceased. In Probate. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William O. Smith, Executor of the will of W. P. Kahale, late of Waialua, Maui, deceased, who he asks to be allowed \$1588.97, and charges himself with \$2584.56, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Executor.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 1st day of Feb., A. D. 1894. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1521-3A

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN H. WOOD, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Henry Waterhouse and Alfred J. H. Wood, late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed \$28,401.98, and charges themselves with \$27,215.31, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that they may be discharged from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 25th day of Jan., A. D. 1894. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1520-8A

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1887, made by HENRY WILLIAMS of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, to the said Henry Williams, his heirs, assigns, Trustees of the Lunalilo Estate, recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in Liber 106, pages 235, 236 and 237, the said Henry Williams said estate intend to foreclose said mortgage for breach of condition of the said mortgage, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in said Honolulu, on SATURDAY, February 10th, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms cash—Deeds at expense of purchaser. Further particulars can be had of William O. Smith, Attorney for the mortgagee, at Honolulu, Hawaii, January 12th, 1894. MARY S. PARKER, HENRY WATERHOUSE, Trustees Lunalilo Estate.

The property covered by said mortgage and to be sold consists of several tracts or lots of land described as follows: 1st. That certain lot situate on the north side of Young street in said Honolulu, and being lot numbered 220 on the Government map of Kahala district, having a frontage on Young street of 100 feet and a depth of 66.7 feet, and being the lot conveyed to said Henry Williams by deed of...

2nd. That certain tract of land of about 20 acres situate in Kaaawa and Makana, Koolaula, Hawaii, conveyed to said Henry Williams by deed of Kapua recorded in said Registry in Liber 78, page 187.

3rd. Those two parcels of land containing 1740 acres and 139-100 acres respectively described in Royal Patent numbered 278 and 1234, and being the same premises conveyed to said Henry Williams by deed of...

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in said Honolulu, on SATURDAY, February 10th, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Further particulars can be had of William O. Smith, Attorney for the mortgagee, at Honolulu, Hawaii, January 12th, 1894. MARY S. PARKER, HENRY WATERHOUSE, Trustees Lunalilo Estate. 1516-4A

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 11th day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., before the said Justice, in the Court House, at Honolulu, Hilo, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., before the said Justice, in the Court House, at Honolulu, Hilo, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1894. Justice of the Third Circuit Court. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk of the Third Circuit Court. 1516-3A

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of His late Majesty D. KALAKAUA, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Elizabeth J. Walsh, Administrator of the Estate of James Walsh late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, who she asks to be allowed \$298.49, and charges herself with \$298.49, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, this 13th day of January, 1894. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1516-3A

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Executor and Executrix of the will of EMILY BERRY, late of Honolulu, deceased, notices is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of Emily E. Berry duly authenticated whether by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the said J. W. Podmore.

J. W. PODMORE, ALICE MACKINTOSH, Executor and Executrix of the Will of Emily Berry, deceased. Honolulu, January 22, 1894. 1519-4A

Administrators' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice at his office No. 308, Market St., Honolulu, H. I., or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Administrators' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice at his office No. 308, Market St., Honolulu, H. I., or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Administrators' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD KAALOA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice at his office No. 308, Market St., Honolulu, H. I., or they will be forever barred.

J. K. FARLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Kaaloa. 1525-2A

Legal Advertisements.

FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Guardianship of LUCY SMITH, late of SAIAH SMITH, minor, of Hilo, Hawaii. On reading and filing the petition of May Smith of Hilo, Hawaii, praying that she be appointed guardian of the estate and persons of Lucy Smith and Sarah Smith, minors, for an order of the Court authorizing her to sell a portion of the real estate of said minors.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Circuit Judge at Chambers, in the Court House at Hilo, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Hilo this 20th day of Jan., 1894. By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 1523-4A

THIRD CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of ELLA TOWNSEND of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice S. L. Austin. On reading and filing the petition of H. L. Townsend, by his Attorney D. H. Hitchcock, brother of the said Ella Townsend, alleging that she had been insane and that the said Ella Townsend, in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1883, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to H. L. Townsend.

It is hereby ordered that TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Justice, in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, H. I., January 29th, A. D. 1894. S. L. AUSTIN, Justice of the Fourth Circuit Court. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 1519-3A

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of FRANK S. PRATT, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth K. Pratt, widow of Frank S. Pratt of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, who she asks to be allowed \$1000.00, and charges herself with \$1000.00, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., before the said Justice, in the Court House, at Honolulu, Hilo, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 23rd, A. D. 1894. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1519-3A

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, in the Court House of the Hawaiian Islands, you are hereby commanded to summon A. HOWELL (k), defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service of this writ, to appear before the said Circuit Court at the January Term thereof, to be held at the Court House of the Court House, Hilo, in the County of Hawaii, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of COXA HOWELL (k), plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the terms of the annexed petition, and have your return thereon with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, H. S. L. AUSTIN, Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court, Hilo this 25th day of December, A. D. 1893. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk of Circuit Court. 1519-3A

Due and diligent search has been made to find the within named defendant, on the Island of Oahu, without success; and that the undersigned has caused this writ to be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, on the 1st day of January, 1894. E. G. HITCHCOCK, Marshal. 1519-3A

FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES WALSH, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased. At Chambers, before Anna J. J. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Elizabeth J. Walsh, Administrator of the Estate of James Walsh late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, who she asks to be allowed \$298.49, and charges herself with \$298.49, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., before the said Justice, in the Court House, at Honolulu, Hilo, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, this 13th day of January, 1894. By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk of the Third Circuit Court. 1516-3A

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of His late Majesty D. KALAKAUA, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Elizabeth J. Walsh, Administrator of the Estate of James Walsh late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, who she asks to be allowed \$298.49, and charges herself with \$298.49, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, this 13th day of January, 1894. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1516-3A

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE LUCAS, late of Honolulu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Thos. E. Lucas and John Lucas, executors of the will of George Lucas, late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed \$12,468.28, and charges themselves with \$12,468.28, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 10th day of January, A. D. 1894. By the Court: CHARLES F. PETERSON, Clerk. 1515-3

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of ADOLF ASCHHEIM, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Adolf Aschheim, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$36,527.75, and charges himself with \$35,101.41, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 5th day of January, A. D. 1894. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Deputy Clerk. 14415

Special Notices.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S

TIME TABLE

STMR. KINAU, CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu on 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Lanipahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo at midnight.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Oct. 24
Wednesday, Nov. 3
Thursday, " 14
Friday, " 24
Saturday, Dec. 5
Sunday, " 15
Monday, Jan. 26
Tuesday, " 5
Wednesday, " 16

Returning leaves Hilo, touching at Lanipahoehoe same day; Kawahae A. M., Mahukona 10 A. M.; Makana 4 P. M.; Maui Bay 6 P. M.; Lahaina 8 P. M. the following day, arriving at Honolulu 6 A. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Wednesday, Nov. 7
Thursday, " 11
Friday, " 22
Saturday, Dec. 3
Sunday, " 13
Monday, Jan. 23
Tuesday, " 3
Wednesday, " 14

No Freight will be received after 1 noon of day of sailing.

STMR. CLAUDINE, DAVIES, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock