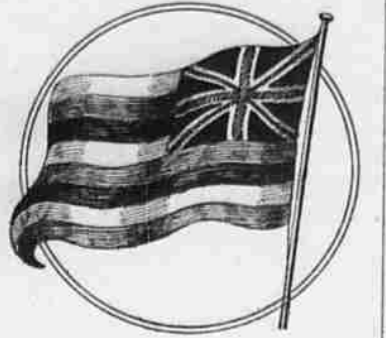


FLAG OF HAWAII

Ensign That Has Long Floated Over These Islands.

FROM TIME OF KAMEHAMEHA I

Mystery Concerning Design—Meatons of First Use—The Apt Suggestion of a Russian.



(Thrum's Annual, 1886.)

We exceedingly regret to report an unsuccessful search for the history of the present flag of these islands...

There is a general idea and belief among many of our old residents that the present Hawaiian flag was made by the late Capt. Alex. Adams before his voyage to China in the brig Kaahumanu, in 1817...

This certainly refutes the general belief that the flag was made by Capt. Adams, as his own narrative shows a flag to have been here before him...

It is to be borne in mind that the allusion here is to the King of Kaula, and not Kamehameha, as Kaula was under its own King in 1821...

Finding these theories of Capt. Adams' authorship exploded by his own writings, search was made in other directions...

This is almost the East India flag before described, and contains the several changes took place, if Jarvis is correct in the flag he describes...

(Thrum's Annual, 1886.)

The Annual for 1886 contained an article on the Hawaiian flag, which, though acknowledged unsatisfactory...

By the courtesy of G. D. Gilman, Esq., of Boston, and the kind researches of Hon. J. Mott-Smith, Hawaiian commissioner at Washington...

ABOUT OLD GLORY

Flag That is Being Carried Now to Many New Lands.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL BANNER

Recently Compiled Account—Claim of Paul Jones—Flag Has Age—An Inspiring Emblem.

FAIR AND FIRM. An Anecdote of Kamehameha I, the Warrior King.

The following story, illustrative of manners and customs of the olden times, narrated to us a short time since, is interesting, as showing remarkable traits in the character of Kamehameha I, the warrior King...

BY FREDERIC VAN RENSSELAER DEY.

"The star spangled banner, oh, long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The mysterious influence of patriotism has its fountain head in the flag of our country. It gleams upon us from the stars; it is fastened to our existence by the immovable, unchangeable stripes...

An American poet has aptly termed our banner the "Scarlet Veiled." It seems like a channel through which the heart throbs of a mighty nation impel the life giving, liberty loving fluid of its people...

Tradition asserts that the prophets of old were no more directly inspired than was our own Washington in its selection. Picture those grand men, our national creators, as they were gathered together in that grim old Philadelphia chamber...

He alone submitted no design. He had imagined many, but was satisfied with the flag, which he presented in his place, so to state. Just then the sunlight streamed through the diamond paneled window of the table...

History has not recorded the words in which he spoke, but with one voice his suggestions were adopted, and on the 4th of June, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes of alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, while in the field, presenting in its window separated the bars of light in their descent, so that when they met again before the table they became stripes of red and white..."

There has been much controversy as to its first appearance on the field of battle. My land, boasted the first American flag," declared John Paul Jones, the patriotic Scot who afterwards became famous as captain of the Bonhomme Richard...

IS ON A BIRTHDAY

Flag Raising on Anniversary of a Pioneer Annexationist.

S. N. CASTLE AN EARLY ADVOCATE

In Days of Kamehameha III and IV. At Home and Abroad—Once Was Sharply Rebuked.

It is a matter of history that Kamehameha III negotiated and signed a treaty of annexation with the United States. If death had not interfered, it is likely that Hawaii would have been American territory years before the Civil War.

It is recorded, however, that the flag had been flown in New York earlier in the day. A similar incident occurred in Kentucky when the flag was hoisted on the day of the battle of Shiloh...

May 1, 1795, brought the first change in the Stars and Stripes. Kentucky had been admitted to Statehood, and Congress decreed that the flag should thereafter contain fifteen stars and thirteen stripes...

Until two years ago all the American flags used in the army and navy of the United States were manufactured at the Brooklyn navy yard, but they are now also made at Mare Island, San Francisco.

There is a new design in which the flag workers have made a special display of their skill. The President's flag, it is never yet appeared upon a battle-ship, floated above a man-of-war, but it may come when an American chief marries the crown princess of one of our territories...

That is the Term an Ottawa Lady Applies to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Among many in Ottawa (Canada) and the vicinity who have been benefited one way or another by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People...

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Sold by all dealers in medicine. Soldiers and Oath. Of the five men of Company E. N. G. H., who did not take the oath at the appointed time on Friday...

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S. N. CASTLE.

Friday, August 12th, 1898, was the birthday of the late S. N. Castle, whose memory will be honored so long as there remains in Hawaii a vestige of sign of civilization and society. He prayed and worked and wished for flag day, and it is a pleasing coincidence that the Stars and Stripes float as the ensign of the country on the day Mr. Castle would have been 90 years of age.

He freely and openly declared his opinion, and placed the matter before the King in every light, in order that he might weigh the consequences and know what it meant to surrender his position as an independent sovereign.

There were many who opposed it, and among them the young chiefs who were in the line of succession. But in 1853 Prince Liholiho admitted that the day must come when Hawaii's best interests would demand absorption by the United States...

All of this time, however, he continued an earnest annexationist, and frequently expressed his views, although recognizing that it might not be opportune at any time during the reign of Kamehameha V.

In 1873, while in New York City for a few weeks, at the request of Mr. Field, the editor of the New York Evangelist, he wrote an article on Hawaii, and again presented the subject of annexation, showing that it was necessary not only for commercial prosperity and the well being of the Hawaiian, but that possession of Hawaii was most important to America.

This is the second time in the history of the United States that an army has been landed on foreign soil. The first was at Vera Cruz, Mex., in 1847.

A MAN OF ABILITY.

Commodore Melville, Engineer in Chief of Navy.

A Washington special dispatch to the New York Tribune pays tribute to the value of the work on the Naval Board done by Commodore Melville. The dispatch states that it would be impossible to forget that the achievements of the naval heroes of the present war were made feasible by the triumphs of engineering exemplified in American ships through the progressive character, wide experience and high professional ability of Commodore Melville...

For years he has been the foremost exponent the world over of high speed in fighting ships, and this solution of the problems of enormous power with the greatest economy have had the approval of foreign navies is shown in the avidity with which the novel features of American naval engineering have been closely imitated.

Today Commodore Melville is fighting the battle of faster ships practically single-handed among the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, although supported by nearly every fighting man in the service; the latter, however, are so busy just now in the Caribbean and at Manila that their counsel is not easily available.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes, says Great Thoughts. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin. Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker. Don't snub a boy because of his physical disability. Milton was blind. Don't snub a boy because of his dullness in lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub any one; not alone because some day they may outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind, nor right, nor Christian. —W. C. T. U.

HE WAS COLONEL THEN.

The Literary Digest is authority for the following: Soon after Andy Burt was made colonel of the Twenty-first colored regiment he informed his men, then at Chickamauga, that they must play ball an hour every day in order to get hardened up. "And while we are playing," said he, "remember that I'm not Colonel Burt, but simply Andy Burt." During the first game the colonel lined out what was a sure home run. "Run, Andy, run, you talow-faced, knock-kneed son of a gun," yelled a great black soldier at the coaching line. The colonel stopped at first base, got another player to take his place, put on his uniform, and announced: "I am Colonel Burt until further orders."

# Hawaiian Gazette Supplement.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

## FIRST AND GREATEST CHIEF RULER IN HAWAII

### History Suggested By a Bronze Figure on Daily View Here.

The main public buildings here with their contents will long continue as at present and always during their lasting will hold the interest of the resident and command the attention of the visitor. The structures are modern and substantial and well situated. They are adapted to administrative uses and for a long time will require but small alteration. The beauty of the Executive Building and its historical halo combine to make it really one of the notable Government houses of the world. Across the way from the Executive Building is the Judiciary Building, having within its walls the chambers of the Circuit and Supreme courts, the land office, the tax office, the bureau of registration, the office of the Board of Health, the office of the Commissioners of Education, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Immigration Bureau. The grounds are not so lovely as those of the former Palace, facing.

In front of the low-lying Judiciary building, on a heavy pedestal is the figure of a dark man, with an up-raised arm and the majesty of his attitude accentuated by the golden or yellow cloak of the ancient Hawaiian. All of high degree, the statue is that of Kamehameha I, the Great. He will always be regarded as the first of Polynesians. In him were nicely put and carefully balanced about all the elements that a few times in a century make one man the superior of all his fellows. Truly he was a Kingly quality and esteem of him will grow apace as time confirms and deepens the impression of his might in statecraft and war. He was a conqueror, but at the same time a man of the people. Kamehameha I has his place in the history of the area and deserved it and earned it and will hold it.

Thoughts and emotions are quickened in the presence of the reproduction of the figure of this man. "Tribute by all is readily and willingly tendered."

Those who look upon the statue consider it a perfect work of art. It is the product of the most discerning and best trained designers and the highest mechanical or constructive skill. It has an odd fault, but one that does not at all detract and that is seldom noticed—perhaps almost never. The artist idealized himself with the Hawaiian type of physique and there is besides every reason to be assured that the highest mechanical or constructive skill. In this case the palm is upward.

The statue at the Judiciary building is a replica of the original in the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii. The original was shipped from Europe in the vessel G. P. H. and was put up in the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii. The original left her bones down there and the statue of Kamehameha was brought up from the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii. A chandler bought the bronze at auction and placed it in front of the Judiciary building, little thinking that it would be a late time to go to the far-off islands to which it was first consigned.

At the time of the British ship Earl of Dalhousie arrived in Honolulu and the rumor soon spread about that it had aboard the damaged and derelict figure of the statue of Kamehameha. Those who visited the vessel saw the great piece of work in the captain's cabin, something that was worthy of the highest attention. The statue was set up on Hawaii with much ceremony under the direction of Kamehameha, the late king.

The replica, now standing in front of the Judiciary building, was received in Honolulu by the ship Alerman, February 3, 1883.

It was to the late Walter Murray Gibson, so long a member of the Hawaiian cabinet, that the idea of a statue to Kamehameha first occurred. Mr. Gibson had almost a year's experience of the republicanism of the Hawaiian people. It was July 20, 1878, that Mr. Gibson as a member of the cabinet offered in the Legislature the following, which was at once adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of \$50,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill, for a monument to commemorate this centennial year of discovery and that a committee of five members of this assembly, three Hawaiian and two foreign, be and are hereby appointed as a committee to determine the kind of monument and to take charge of the expenditure of the appropriation.

WALTER M. GIBSON.

Aliolani Hale July 30, 1878.

The crown, the scepter, and banner of free and enlightened government and presenting a spectacle of senatorial dedication and decorum which will compare favorably with parliamentary precedents in many older and more cultured civilizations? What shall we say? What but that the monument which you have planned for this year and this scene and what may have happened here one hundred years ago? We can imagine in 1778, on the site where we are assembled, a crowd of half-naked savages, mingling their loud, discordant cries with the solemn beat of the ancient rude drum. The smoke for a sacrifice ascends and we can picture an uplifted club falling on a human victim to heat the coals for the cooking of the victuals. Our worthy president only strikes to preserve peace and good-will. This, O, Hawaiians! this scene from savage disorder to our present order, is something worthy of your commemoration.

The past one hundred years have brought many losses and many gains to the people of these islands, but let us glance at the blessings that have come with the progress of the century. Let us look at the work of peace and civilization, and mark a noble period in Hawaiian history. Need we glance at anything more than the breaking of the tabu, and especially the restoration of Hawaiian women to an equal condition with the rest of the island? The woman before was to be an animal feeding in an outer kennel; but Liholiho trampled on the cruel superstition, and the woman of these islands joined her lot and her love to the feast and may rest on his bosom as she feeds.

Next we will gaze on the benevolent face of Kamehameha, who partitioned his dominions to his people, and who abdicated absolute sovereignty in behalf of the majesty of the law. He like the great founder of the Kingdom, took worthy white men into his confidence; and Richards, Henshaw, Lee, and others helped worthily to illustrate the enlightened reign of Kamehameha III.

Next we will gaze on the face of Liholiho, the courteous and gentlemanly Prince. How his heart yearned for the life and welfare of his people! This love of his Hawaiian King is illustrated by our noble hospital, which will stand as a proud monument of the benevolent Kamehameha III, and his gracious spouse, who is still with us.

"We will look now upon the resolute face of the King with the strong arm, the eye that saw the Hawaiian people, and administration; and it will be well for her to be led by a star of authority, so that she may never stray from the path of duty. Who comes next? Where is the noble face of Lunalilo? It is not here, where it should be, but all the more conspicuous to our minds by absence. Like the Prince of Britain, when removed from the procession at Rome, causing Brutus to be the great man of every age, Lunalilo, the hope of the Hawaiian people was this Prince! He was of the blood of those that were once esteemed as gods, and he was always King in the hearts of the Hawaiians. He passed away like a dream, but his coming brought the gift of high political and moral civilization to these islands. He was one of the greatest of our nation, and his death was a national calamity. He was one of the greatest of our nation, and his death was a national calamity. He was one of the greatest of our nation, and his death was a national calamity.

"An excellent detail description of the statue has been published in Thrum's Annual, the Hawaiian handbook as it is called. It is a very masterly conception in marble of Shakespeare's Cleopatra, and other works of art.

The Hon. Walter M. Gibson, chairman of the Monument Committee, and the chief mover and originator of the centennial commemoration, negotiated with an eminent Boston artist Mr. T. R. Gould, for a design of a statue of Kamehameha, the Conqueror, as the Commemorative Monument. This artist had acquired fame as the author of an admirable life-like portrait statue of the celebrated "War Governor" Andrew, of Massachusetts, sake of patriotism, and history, and honor, and for an expression of our advanced civilization.

"And now I have made my appeal. I leave it especially with you, Hawaiian Nobles and Representatives. As you care for your country, your nationality and your independence, you will see it and let your patriotism find expression in a monument to commemorate the most notable event in your history, and the greatest of your heroes."

enlightenment in a similar recognition of the heroes of its history. Let us begin in this, our centennial year, and vote a liberal sum, not merely to commemorate a period, but a hero.

"Such money is well spent. Some would say that money expended for a non-productive purpose like this, or as was said the other day in the assembly, for the support of papers, and other needless people, was money thrown into the sea. But I don't think so. Is money spent for love thrown away? Such investment is the kind of treasure that is laid up in heaven? Or what we do for honor's sake—like the waste? Is not life something more than meat and drink, and the covering on our backs? Yes; and I tell you that money spent in the way of a public spirited commemoration will come back to us a hundred fold in honor, honor and consideration from others. We have, I know positioned out all our public treasure, may more than our estimate of respect, for industry, and highways, and for education, and the sick, and I am glad that you have done so. We have done no more than what a reasonable estimate of our resources would warrant; and if our income will not meet all that we propose, an intelligent Ministry will know where it is best to limit the expenditure. But, after all, we must try to reserve a little for the enlightenment in a similar recognition of the heroes of its history. Let us begin in this, our centennial year, and vote a liberal sum, not merely to commemorate a period, but a hero.

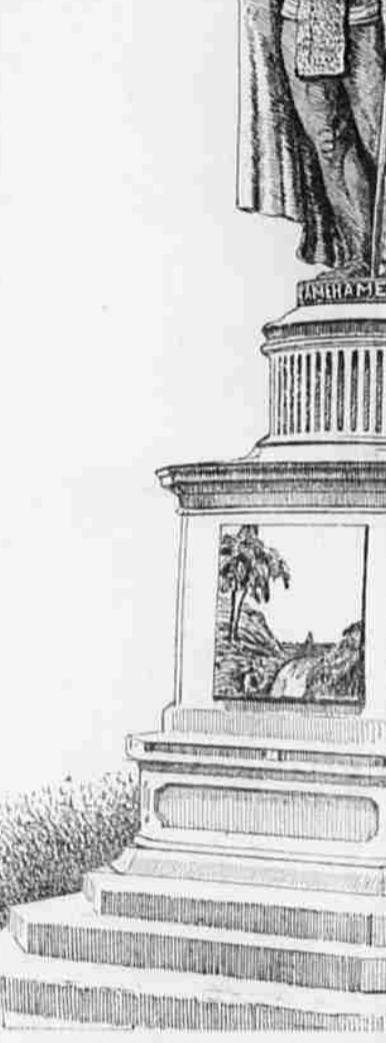
1. The young Chief Kamehameha's first encounter with the discoverer, on board the "Resolution" off Lahaina, in 1778.

2. The Warrior Kamehameha, wearing of five hostile spears, hurled at the time.

3. The Conqueror's review of the Isles, fleet of war canoes off Kohala.

4. The old men, the women and the children reposing in peace on the highways of Hawaii after the establishment of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

The statue, though designed by an artist of Boston, will be executed in the City of Florence, Italy, and in the manipulation of the work, the skilled fingers of Italian artists will be employed. It is expected that the statue will be finished in the early part of this year, and will be shipped from Leghorn, to proceed by way of the Cape Horn route, to Honolulu, on the route to Honolulu. It is to be placed in the enclosure in front of the Government Building Aliolani Hale.



STATUE OF KAMEHAMEHA I.

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The creation of this statue will mark a new and interesting era for Hawaii. It illustrates her enlightened advance; and older and enlightened nations will feel a deep interest in observing that the Kingdom of others by a thorough self-conquest. All that we know of him beyond this, his calm and dignified behavior on board Cook's ship, his prompt

of the discovery of these islands, should be erected and appended a Committee on the charge of the work, and voted a sum of money—a sum of ten thousand dollars—for its execution. The occasion when this vote was passed was the centennial of the discovery. The Committee quickly concluded that the most appropriate memorial of this event would be a statue of Kamehameha I, whose career dates from the period of the discovery. A statue was procured, shipped and shipped on the way out with the sum recovered by way of insurance a replica has been produced, which has safely arrived, and is now on its pedestal. The statue is now in the possession of the Hawaiian people through your Majesty. As chairman of the Committee, it is now my pleasing duty to declare the statue ready for presentation, and invite your Majesty to unveil it."

The Hon. J. M. Kapena interpreted the introductory remarks of His Excellency the Premier after which His Majesty proceeded to unveil the statue. Simultaneously as the statue was exposed to the public view, a Royal salute was fired from the battery, the band struck up Hawaiian war songs.

His Majesty King Kalakaua has taken much pains in co-operation with the Committee, that the particulars of features, physique and costume of the statue should be exact, and a faithful reproduction in bronze of his great predecessor on the throne. The statue is 12 feet, 6 inches in height from the plinth to the top of the helmet, and is to be placed on a pedestal ten feet high. The nude portions of the statue are pure bronze, but the feathered cloak, helmet and other parts of his costume are in gold bronze. It is further proposed to design as pendants of the statue, four bronze tablets in gold, which will be placed on the base of the pedestal, and to represent:

1. The young Chief Kamehameha's first encounter with the discoverer, on board the "Resolution" off Lahaina, in 1778.

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acquiescence in the will of Kalanikoupi, when ordered to retire to his own estate and devote himself to the care of the war-god Kōkūhāli'i.

His Excellency the Premier then addressed the assembled crowd a stirring speech in the Hawaiian language, which was received with repeated bursts of applause, after which he spoke as follows in English:

"Kamehameha was the reputed son of Keoni, but it is well known that his real father was Kahalo, who was in those days the King of West Maui and of Oahu and Molokai, and whose name means 'Thunder.' However appropriate the name may have been to the father, who can gain the fact that here in the son, whose ally is here before us, we see a veritable 'Son of Thunder.' It was a saying of Kotzebue, the Russian commander, with many other comments of distinction who came in contact with him, was greatly struck with the character and deportment of the Hawaiian Hero—a saying which we find in Kotzebue's narrative of his visit to these Isles, when expressing his admiration of the King, that 'Kamehameha ought to have a statue erected to his memory.' The prophetic saying of Kotzebue is accomplished this day. This is the most striking figure in the history of these islands, and he was a hero of the type which elevates a nation. It was not by mere force and conquering capacity that he became the savior of a nation out of the rude and warring tribes. He elevated them from that condition into national life. How prominent he stands above his barbarous surroundings! It is not merely courage—animal courage—which distinguished him. In this he was eminent; he was eminent also in his moderation, in his self-control, in his pure regard for the welfare of his people as a thing above all personal desires and claims. What a noble conqueror and organization of these islands! He showed in his career all those characteristics which are developed by education, by the influence of tradition and by history. 'But no! It was from the darkness of his age, and surroundings, that he came forth, unaided, with force, skill and high capacity. Causes and conditions have done great deeds, but what had they not of backing in traditions and education. Here was a man as isolated from the civilized world as if he had been cast in the moon, who came forward and fulfilled the character of an eminent man who started with so many advantages. Kamehameha was not wonder-stricken and awed by the new beings and their vessels and implements of destruction. The encounter of Kamehameha with Cook was, no doubt, a determining influence in the future career of the Conqueror. Piliama says that here appreciated the English commander as a friend, and was adverse to the hostilities that ended in the death of Cook. He lamented the death of the white commander. Though bold, skillful and successful as a warrior Kamehameha loved peace better than war, and desired to live in a country more than many victories. He fought to secure peace and to suppress turbulence. His wars did not originate in personal ambition and a love of conquest. He was drawn into them, one after another by the force of circumstances. When we read of Asiatic, Polynesian and Indian heroes who have been great conquerors, we find that the spirit of conquest held possession of them as a mania that they never relaxed. The slaughter of their fellowmen so long as there was an opposing force to be overcome and destroyed, was to them a pleasure. But Kamehameha imposed upon himself and chiefs, laws suppressing violence and the good sense to carry him the powerful, and to benefit the common people. In spite of his eminent position and absolute power and glory, he did not make his own word the sole foundation of these new laws. He had the wisdom to select superior men as his counsellors and the good sense to carry him self in accordance with the general tenor of their advice. And more than this: It is handed down to us by the tradition of his own people that he gave force to his laws by uniformly obeying them himself. He was the last person who ought to violate the established regulations of the country he governed. His power of self-restraint was one of the highest characteristics. He qualified himself by a thorough self-conquest. All that we know of him beyond this, his calm and dignified behavior on board Cook's ship, his prompt

of the discovery of these islands, should be erected and appended a Committee on the charge of the work, and voted a sum of money—a sum of ten thousand dollars—for its execution. The occasion when this vote was passed was the centennial of the discovery. The Committee quickly concluded that the most appropriate memorial of this event would be a statue of Kamehameha I, whose career dates from the period of the discovery. A statue was procured, shipped and shipped on the way out with the sum recovered by way of insurance a replica has been produced, which has safely arrived, and is now on its pedestal. The statue is now in the possession of the Hawaiian people through your Majesty. As chairman of the Committee, it is now my pleasing duty to declare the statue ready for presentation, and invite your Majesty to unveil it."

The Hon. J. M. Kapena interpreted the introductory remarks of His Excellency the Premier after which His Majesty proceeded to unveil the statue. Simultaneously as the statue was exposed to the public view, a Royal salute was fired from the battery, the band struck up Hawaiian war songs.

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WALTER MURRAY GIBSON.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1994.

## FLAGS CHANGED

### Old Glory Is Now the Ensign of the Hawaiian Islands.

#### THE OLD FLAG FOREVER.

(Frank L. Stanton.)

She's up there—Old Glory—where lightnings are sped;  
She dazzles the nations with ripples of red,  
And she'll wave for us living, or droop  
O'er us dead—  
The flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—how bright the stars gleam!  
And the stripes like red signals of liberty gleam!  
And we dare for her, living, or dream  
The last dream  
'Neath the flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—no tyrant-doubt scars—  
No blur on her brightness—no stain on her stars!  
The brave blood of heroes hath crimsoned her bars,  
She's the flag of our country forever!

#### STRONG AND SOLEMN.

This town attended Friday only to the Flag Raising. It was the same in the outer settlements and districts as on this Island of Oahu. There was no doing of business. There was no hurrah like on other holidays. A few people did indulge in some private merry-making after the ceremonies at the Executive building. About every person who saw the ceremonies, and probably all of the people who did not witness the transfer felt that the occasion was a solemn one. The transaction was in every way impressive and of greatest strength. Few of those who attended failed to feel emotions in action. The spectacle was one of a life time. It made a varying appeal. Old Glory has always had here the respect of all people. So has the Hawaiian ensign. Some have loved one flag better than the other. But no man who is a man escaped a pang of sentiment or sorrow when there descended from the State building for the last time the flag of a nation that has so long held an honorable and noteworthy place in the great family of the greater commonwealths. There were not many native Hawaiians present to see the Transfer of Sovereignty. There were present many men who had lived most pleasantly and happily under the Hawaiian flag and who regretted deeply not that Annexation had come about, for they rejoiced in this, but that they saw a Flag of a People lowered. It was solemn, it was sad, it makes a remembrance that will dwell with a man forever.

There were two great moments or fleeting periods in the transaction. One was when the Hawaiian flag came down. The other was when the Stars and Stripes went up. The interest, the tension, was breathless. Ideas and thought images rushed and surged. With the Old Flag were endeared associations. To many who looked it had been the only flag for all life to yesterday. There were others who had come to love it and cherish it and felt pain that the course of events had forced it away.

Cheers went up with the American flag. It was a more beautiful banner than ever to many and to all it told that beneath its folds there would ever be uppermost the spirit of justice to

all, the spirit of liberty, of tolerance of absolute fairness to all. To see that American flag on the public buildings here was what some men had striven for for many years, was what many had worked for early and late, consistently and earnestly. They saw a first desire accomplished. But their hearts went out in sympathy to those to whom the momentous incident brought genuine grief.

The ceremony of the noon hour of Friday was the culmination of a series of significant and purposeful acts extending over the past five years and a half. Annexation, insuring stability of Government, internal peace and commercial prosperity, was accomplished in fact by the simple ceremony with its three central figures so splendidly set. President Dole, American Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller were the principals in the happening.

Hawaiian Sovereignty was once transferred to England and was given back again. It was once transferred to the United States provisionally and given back again. It was offered to the United States nearly half a century ago. Now it is gone. Now the Government of the Hawaiian Islands is part and parcel of the Government of the United States.

A tremendous event has gone on record. Never before has the United States so acquired territory. Never before has the United States acquired such territory. The Annexation of Hawaii by the United States marks a change in the policy of the American Government. The country has outgrown the warning of Washington. For Hawaii, Annexation marks a new, smooth and certain career, though there are a number of serious problems in local government yet to be handled. There is here yet much work for those who have carried forward the Annexation movement, or perhaps it should be said the work is for all those who wish Hawaii well.

The day for the Annexation Ceremonies was cloudy till the Hawaiian flag came down and there were light showers. So soon as the Stars and Stripes were up the sun came out and for the rest of the day its rays were unobscured by clouds.

Ceremonies for Annexation were simple and brief and when they were ended all agreed that the very best judgment had been used in deciding upon the manner in which the transfer should be made. There was no crush of attendance. Upon the grounds were several thousand people. Practically the only demonstration was three cheers for the New Flag. The town was quiet all day and all evening. There was appreciation of the solemnity of the affair. Many newspaper reports of the transfer are being prepared. To be truthful these cannot describe anything in the rank of an ordinary justification or celebration. There was realization fully of the import of the occasion and all thoughtful people appreciated that there was vastness and meaning in the Flag Raising.

#### THE ACTUAL TRANSFER

At the proper time Minister Sewall, addressing Mr. Dole, said:

"Mr. President, I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on July 7th, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to pro-

vide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.'

"This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole said: "A treaty of political union having been made, and the cession formally consented to by the Republic of Hawaii having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."

In reply Minister Sewall said:

"Mr. President: In the name of the United States, I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian Government."

"The Admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

This duty was to raise the American flag.

The diplomatic corps, Government and naval officials and distinguished guests began to arrive on the platform about 11:30. President Dole, staff and Cabinet arrived about twenty minutes later. Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and staff, Consul Hayward, Vice Consul Boyd, Col. Barber, Capt. Wadleigh, Capt. Book, Maj. Langfitt, Capt. Lydig, Capt. Griffiths, Lieut. Winthrop and others, forming a party of American officials, came next.

On the building at the time were a number of American sailors to assist in the flag raising and to raise the standards on each of the two side towers. F. A. Czarnecki, chief quartermaster of the Philadelphia, was in

charge of the party selected to hoist the American flag. John Henry Ward, George Memarrios, C. A. Corbett, Stanley Baker, W. Johnson and T. C. Bloomer were on the building. The flag raising party was: Master-at-Arms J. T. Newcombe, U. S. S. Mohican; Gunner's Mate G. Pratt, and Machinist R. U. Reynolds, U. S. S. Philadelphia. The party lowering the Hawaiian flag were: Corporal H. T. Kilhey, O. Winkler, A. Spillner and H. Myre, all of Company F, N. G. H.

Prayer was offered, all rising. When all was in readiness, soldiers all at attention, Minister Sewall and President Dole arose, facing each other. The Transfer of Sovereignty was made. Minister Sewall presented to the President the Joint Resolution of the American Congress and said:

"This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole's reply, in firm tones, was formal delivery of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America through Minister Sewall.

"The Hawaiian flag was saluted with twenty-one guns.

Hawaii Poulou was played by the Hawaiian Government band minus the sixteen natives who were excused.

The Hawaiian flag was hoisted down. As it was lowered, Chas. Kreuter, the Government band cornetist, sounded "to the Colors!"

This was the critical moment. Many were in tears.

Admiral Miller gave the signal for the American flag to go up.

As the American flag was hoisted a trumpet from the naval forces sounded "To the Colors!"

The band from the U. S. F. S. Phil-

adelphia played "Star Spangled Banner." There were three cheers.

The American flag was saluted with twenty-one guns.

Minister Sewall made his address.

The oath of fealty to the United States of America was administered first to President Dole and then to Ministers Cooper, Damon, Smith and King by Chief Justice Judd.

All the troops marched away, followed by most of the crowd that had been on the lawns. The people slowly dispersed from the balconies and the grand stand.

#### THE CEREMONY.

At 10 o'clock the First Regiment began to assemble at the drill shed and marched out promptly a half hour later. In the mean time those who had secured seats on the veranda of the Executive building began to assemble. As the King street gate was closed all entered from Richards street and Hotel street sides. The President's staff, including Col. John H. Soper, Maj. George C. Potter and C. P. Iaukea, and Capt. J. W. Pratt and W. C. Wilder, were on hand to show notables and citizens to their respective places. Entrance to the balconies was through the mauka side, for convenience. Seated on either side of the official platform and both left and right of the front driveway, was a dense mass of humanity of all nationalities.

At the time of assembling, the grounds and building were in charge of Companies E and F, Hawaiian regulars. Under Capt. Zeigler and Coyne and Lieut. Ludwig and Evansen the companies received all visitors and courteously assigned them to their respective positions. Parties in carriages were invariably directed to the rear of the building, from which they passed through to seats on the official platform or the verandas.

The Citizens' Guard was the first military body to reach the grounds. The sixteen companies, under Senior Captain McStocker, marched over from the Judiciary building and took their stand on the left of the official platform. In front were the Sharpshooters and G. A. R., to the right a police company under Capt. Kanae, and on the driveway to the left of the stand was the First Battalion, First Regiment, N. G. H., under Maj. Jones. In the driveway, directly in front was a battalion of 319 men from the Philadelphia and Mohican, under Lieutenant Commander Stevens. To the left of the official platform, directly in front of the grounds used for receptions to the Boys in Blue, was the Second Battalion, First Regiment, Maj. McCarthy, and to the left of these troops the guard of the day, under Capt. Coyne.

The Hawaiian National Guard met the American troops from the warships in port at the boat landing on Queen street at 11 o'clock and escorted them into the grounds, arriving there about 11:30. In the battalion of American troops were two sections of heavy artillery, the remaining companies parading as infantry.

In front of the Executive building all of the Hawaiian members of the band, sixteen in number, were overcome by the events that they witnessed and would not play the national anthem before the lowering. There were tears in many eyes, both native and foreign, when the flag of Hawaii came down, but all rejoiced and shouted when, a few moments later, the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended the halbrads to the top of the flagstaff on the central tower.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

#### THE PRAYER.

This was the invocation offered at the Flag Raising by the Rev. G. L. Pearson:

Oh Lord Our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty ruler of the universe, who hast made of one blood all nations to dwell upon all the face of the earth and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation, we heartily entreat Thee to graciously hear our prayer.

In thy providence Thou hast brought us to this significant time, the consummation of a great and important event. Let thy benediction be upon us and all the interests that center in this important hour. May thy blessing abide with Hawaii nei. Remember in mercy her institutions and all her people. Bless her president, her statesmen, her citizens and all who have contributed to her present prosperity and glory. We most earnestly pray Thee to remember her native sons and daughters. Be thou their friend and saviour and by thy providential care may all things work together for good to them. May all the people appreciate the greatness of their inheritance this day received and may all that works for justice and mercy and peace be conserved and intensified by this change of national life.

By Thy favor, Oh Lord, bless America—the Nation of thy providence, which now becomes Our Country. Bless her in this addition to her broad domain and to the number of her free and noble people. May her banner wave forever here and under its glorious fold in all our broad land may there abide our people—a people who love justice and mercy and peace. May the union of these two Republics redound to thy honor in the well being of the people and the advancement of our national power and glory. Oh Lord remember our beloved President, his Cabinet and our National Congress and may they have wisdom and grace commensurate with their present needs. Bless our armies and navies and give them success, and grant us peace—a peace that shall secure justice to an oppressed people.

Oh Thou Eternal God, Come Thou and reign over all nations of the earth and may thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

#### ON THE PLATFORM.

Among those who had seats on the special platform were:

The President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance, Attorney General, Chief Justice, First Associate Justice, Second Associate Justice, Chaplain, American Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and Staff, Capt. Wadleigh and officers of the Philadelphia, Capt. Book and of-

ficers of the Mohican, U. S. Consul General Hayward, U. S. Vice Consul W. Porter Boyd, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. King, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Judd, Judge Perry, Judge Stanley, Judge J. W. Kalua, Charge d'Affaires for Portugal, French Commissioner, H. B. M. Acting Consul General, Consul for Italy, H. I. J. M. Elieve Consul, Consul for Sweden and Norway, Consuls for Chile, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, H. B. M. Acting Vice Consul, Chinese Consular Agent, Assistant Consular Agent, Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. J. B. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. H. W. Sewall, Miss Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mr. Bolte, H. Waterhouse, Senator Hocking, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kahaulelio, Mr. and Mrs. Aehi, A. B. Loebenstein, Alex. Robertson, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Lowrey, S. G. Wilder, W. L. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. Lansing, Professor and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gear, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lava, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mrs. McStocker, Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Ena, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Mendonca, Mr. Wilhelm, E. P. Dole, Marshal and Mrs. Brown, L. L. McCandless, J. A. McCandless, W. R. Sims, Mrs. Pearson.

#### PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation read by Mr. Sewall was:

"To the Government and the people of the Hawaiian Islands:

"By the terms of the Joint Resolution by which the cession of the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to the United States is concluded, it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of Hawaii, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government are to be vested in such person or persons, and to be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct.

"In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon him by the Joint Resolution the President hereby directs that the civil, judicial, and military powers in question shall be exercised by the Officers of the Republic of Hawaii, as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies.

"All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all the military forces will be required to take a similar oath and all bonded officers will be



HAROLD M. SEWALL.



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.



SANFORD B. DOLE.

required to renew their bonds to the Government of the United States.

"The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, upon the transfer of the sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers."

"The municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the Joint Resolution, or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or to any existing treaty of the United States, is to remain in force till the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine."

"The existing customs relations of Hawaii with the United States and with other countries, are to remain unchanged till Congress shall have extended the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands."

"Under these various provisions, the Government of the Islands will proceed without interruption."

(Signed) HAROLD M. SEWALL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Honolulu, H. I., August 12, 1898.

SPEECH BY MR. SEWALL.

This address was delivered by Minister Sewall at the conclusion of the formal transfer.

"Fellow Countrymen:—I congratulate you on the consummation of this day records, a consummation, not a change, the inevitable consummation of the na-

THE NEW OATH. THE ONLY OATH. I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So Help Me God.

tional policies and the natural relations between the two countries now formally and indissolubly united.

"Inevitable as has been this union, we may rejoice that it will take its place in history with the awakening of the American people to a sense of their responsibility among nations, in that splendid procession of events begun at Manila and which has now embraced these Islands in its broad sweep.

"You are no strangers to your countrymen across the sea, bound to them as you are by the achievements of their sons and brothers here, and by all the activities that make up a country's life. You are no strangers, certainly not in the momentous present. For as it comes to every nation in the dread ordeal of war to test the loyalty of all its sons and the devotion of all its friends so they have tested you, tried you and found you true—when you refused to listen to the suggestions of the selfish and timid, and at your peril, offered up all that these Islands had to offer, as a sacrifice on the altar of devotion to a country you had not yet the right to call your own.

"And your countrymen can never forget that this loyalty and devotion and the opening of hearts and houses to our soldier boys that followed this, was the loyalty, the devotion and the hospitality, not of Americans, though this were sweet indeed, but of men who sought to be Americans and had been denied, of men who founded a state for the purpose of admission to the American Union and had been denied, of men who presented this strange spectacle to the world that they stood ready, as you gentlemen about me today, to give up office, and power and personal emoluments and glory, for the simple dignity of American citizenship. Even as you have given up a flag you love and surrendered the sovereignty of these beautiful Islands, that Hawaii may take her place, however humble that place may be, in the protecting circle of sovereign American States.

"This is the consummation you witness today, which you and your children will have the right to celebrate, and let there be no mistake as to its meaning. It means the triumph of no party or faction among you, the opportunity for no personal glorification or personal resentment, the confirmation in power of no authority over you that shall not commend itself to the sense of fairness and of justice of the representative of the American people, but rather the burial of past prejudices, the obligation of narrow divisions and the ultimate political advancement of the humblest citizen over whom this flag shall float.

"But it is not for you to rest content in the enjoyment of free institutions. It is for you to help maintain them, to maintain them in the spirit they will be extended to you, in the spirit of fraternity and equality, in the spirit of the Constitution itself, now the supreme law of your land, to establish justice, to ensure your tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote your welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity.

"This is the work before you my countrymen and I bid you advance to it. Hand in hand may you go, you of the home race with those whose father's land this was, and whose generous virtues have won for them the regard of all mankind. Hand in hand may you go with them as they carry with them their unflinching love of country into the broad plane of American citizenship.

"Advance to the uplifting and upbuilding of this land to prove it worthy

to share the Destiny of the Great Republic.

"Empire may wait indeed, but no hand save His who holds the hollow of His hand the fate of nations can stay that destiny."

"God bless you my countrymen!"

"God bless the United States of America!"

The oath of allegiance to the United States was then administered by Chief Justice Judd to President Dole as "President of the Republic of Hawaii, now a territory of the United States" and to Ministers Cooper, Smith, Damon and King, and the ceremonies of the day were over.

COLORS PRESENTED.

After the flag raising the First Regiment passed around through King and Likie streets and formed in three sides of a square at the Waikiki end of the parade grounds. The battalion of American troops marched through King and Richards streets and formed on the parade grounds in such a way as to complete the immense square. In this position the troops presented quite an imposing sight. In the center of the square Colonel Fisher took the oath and then administered it to staff, field and line officers, drawn up together.

Just prior to this time President Dole and staff, Minister Cooper, Chief Justice Judd, Mrs. Dole and others appeared in a party in the square. Staff Captain Pratt carried a beautiful silk American flag. Addressing Col. Fisher, President Dole formally presented the flag to the Regiment, being the Camp Boston silk flag of 1893. Col. Fisher tendered the thanks of the Regiment for the handsome token. The flag was received by Color Sergt. D. L. Naone and was immediately unfurled in line. The Hawaiian flag had been folded and wrapped around its staff when the colors were lowered from the Executive building.

During the flag presentation Chief Justice Judd swore in the staff officers of President Dole, beginning with Maj. George C. Potter. Following this the members of all the companies were sworn in. They were drawn up in line and those wishing to take the oath were requested to uncover and raise the right hand. Nearly all the hands went up. The Hawaiian Regiment then escorted the American troops back to the boat landing.

After the ceremonies Friday, Company C had a magnificent spread laid on two tables down the center of the room. Capt. Camara was toastmaster and conducted the affair in an orderly and agreeable manner.

THE "BLOUNT FLAG" IS UP AGAIN.

An Old Glory Lowered Here in 1893 Hoisted Yesterday.

When "Paramount Blount" ordered the American flag hoisted down from the Government building in Honolulu, on the list of April, 1893, it was taken on board the Boston and passed into the possession of Lieutenant Lucien Young, he replacing it with another. Lieutenant Young was possessed of an abiding conviction that sooner or later there would be a call for that flag to go up again, and he has carefully guarded it ever since, against the time when it would be needed. To-day last he was given command of the converted "Mack" and ordered to Cuban waters. Just before leaving he delivered the precious flag to Loren A. Thurston with the request that Mr. Thurston use his best endeavors to have it rehoisted on the same flagstaff from which it had been hauled down. Reaching Washington, Mr. Thurston saw President McKinley and told him of the circumstances concerning the flag and received the President's approval of the proposition. The Hawaiian Executive also took the same view of the matter, and consented to use this flag for the purpose indicated.

In April, 1893, the present Court House was used as the executive building, and it was from its staff that the flag was lowered at that time.

At the same time that the Hawaiian flag was yesterday lowered from the Executive Building, its companion on the Court House kept its company, and simultaneously with the rising of the stars and stripes over the former building, the flag that Blount hauled down rose proudly to its old position, and floated once more in the breeze from which it had been torn, over five years ago.

The historic flag will be preserved as one of the most interesting mementoes of the occasion.

Lieutenant Young has been making a magnificent record for himself in Cuba, but the knowledge that this flag has been used for the purpose for which he so long preserved it, will give him as much satisfaction as to have a successful march with a lot of Spanish gunboats.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

The fireworks display Friday night was quite the most elaborate ever witnessed in Honolulu. Bombs and rockets were set off constantly between the hours of 7:30 and 9. To add to the effect the exterior lights of the Executive building were turned off during the display. James A. Kennedy was in charge. It is estimated that 5,000 people were in the grounds and 2,000 more in neighboring streets. Grounds and Executive building were thrown open to the public and great throngs availed themselves of the opportunity to see the latter in its full dress.

N. G. H. RE-ENLISTMENT

Immediately after the First Regiment N. G. H. was dismissed yesterday the work of re-enrolling the companies began. All not caring to serve further were at liberty to drop out. The result was most satisfactory. Companies A, C, F and G enlisted almost solid over again, every member of each present signing over. Forty-nine members of Company B signed over, this being about all present. Fifty-one members of Company D took the new oath and enrolled. Five Portuguese in one of the regular companies, E, refused to go on, not caring to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Seven members of H, four of whom were natives, dropped out for the same reason.

RECEPTION AND BALL

There was a little delay with the lights for the ball and reception in the evening, but before it was too late the repairs had been made and the illumination was a grand success. There were hundreds upon hundreds of incandescent lights on the outside and several designs, including an American shield in correct colors. The interior, everywhere, was a flood of light. The decorations in the main hallway, in the old throne room and on the stairway were placed by the Misses Along, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Emma Davidson, and were very tasteful. Strangely enough two of the floral banks in front of mirrors made the Spanish colors, but this was not noticed by many people.

The reception began promptly at 9 o'clock and continued for more than an hour, during which time there was a regular draft of a number of society men were drafted into service as ushers. The receiving party included President Dole, Mrs. Dole, American Minister Sewall, Mrs. Sewall, Admiral Miller, Col. Barber. The President was assisted by his chief of staff, Col. Soper.

It was democratic enough for anyone, this evening function. A couple of thousand people attended. Everyone was welcome everywhere. The grounds were thronged till past midnight. The dancing, for the first hour, was confined to a small space on account of the great number of people in the hall. Music was by the Government band. Refreshments were served on the mauka balcony.

The hall was made notable by the great number of stunning party gowns in evidence.

The dancing was entered into with zest and was especially pleasant during the latter portion of the party, as the crowd had then thinned out enough to allow floor space for the ones caring most for the pastime. The floor had been carefully prepared.

HEADS OF VARIOUS COMMANDS OF DAY.

Officers of the Navy, the N. G. H. and the Citizen's Guard.

From the U. S. F. S. Philadelphia:

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, commander-in-chief; Lieutenant A. C. Winterhalter, flag lieutenant; Lieutenant Philip Andrews, flag secretary; Captain C. H. Wadleigh, commanding; Lieutenant Commander T. H. Stevens, executive officer; Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale, navigator; Lieutenants C. W. Brown, H. A. Field, T. H. Brown; Ensigns D. P. Sellers, J. R. Monaghan; Medical Inspector Dwight Dickinson, fleet surgeon; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. A. Lung, Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odell, Paymaster J. R. Stanton, Chief Engineer A. C. Engard, fleet engineer; Passed Assistant Engineers W. W. Bush and C. A. McAllister, Assistant Engineers T. W. Clarke, N. K. Davis, J. R. Selfridge; Lieutenant of Marines C. M. Perkins, fleet marine officer; Boatswain J. S. Croghan, Carpenter J. A. Barton, Fleet Pay Clerk J. J. Doyle, Pay Clerk O. G. Haskett, Naval Cadet R. Morris, Chaplain A. A. McAllister.

From the Mohican:

Commander S. M. Book, Lieutenant T. Porter, M. L. Wood, H. M. Donahugh; Ensigns S. P. Fullenswider, C. England, H. Laning and Moffet; Paymaster J. E. Cann; Chaplain Thompson; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Alcott; Assistant Engineer A. Harriman; Assistant Surgeon Orvis; Gunner McDonnell; Boatswain L. R. Bolander; Carpenter B. F. Markham; Sailmaker J. Roddy.

First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii:

Colonel J. H. Fisher, commanding the regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Geo. F. McLeod, Major J. Walter Jones, commanding First battalion; Major Charles J. McCarthy, commanding Second battalion.

Captain John Schaefer, adjutant; Major Charles B. Cooper, regimental surgeon; Captain A. Gartenberg, ordnance officer; Captain W. G. Ashley, quartermaster; Captain J. H. Itaymond, surgeon First battalion; Captain R. P. Myers, surgeon Second battalion; Lieutenant C. M. V. Forster, adjutant First battalion, Lieutenant Ed Towse, adjutant Second battalion.

Captains—C. W. Ziegler, Company F; J. M. Camara, Company C; Paul Smith, Company A; J. M. Kea, Company G; T. B. Murray, Company H; Arthur Coyne, Company E; Olaf Bergstrom, Company D; Louis T. Kenake, Company B. Lieutenants—Herman Ludewig, Company F; M. Costa, Company C; John Evensen, Company E; William A. Pette, Company A; Wm. W. Carlyle, Company H; S. I. Kekumano, Company G; T. H. Petrie, Company B; L. D. Timmons, Company D; Second Lieutenants—Harry Klemme, Company A; Gustav Rose, Company G; W. E. Rowell, Company H; C. B. Cottrell, Company B; J. A. Gonsalves, Company C; W. W. Needham, Company D.

Citizens' Guard, Republic of Hawaii: Commander-in-Chief, A. M. Brown; Major Republic Hawaii; Senior Captain, F. B. McStocker; Division I, C. E. Wood, Surgeon; Division 2, Henry W. Howard; Adjutant, J. Batchelor; Quartermaster, W. H. Hoogs; Quartermaster Sergeant, G. W. R. King; Orderly Sergeant, H. C. A. Peterson; Aids to Senior Captain, G. C. Stratmeyer, J. J. Kelly, W. H. Sims.

Captains—J. C. Lorenson, C. B. Ripley, A. M. Turner, Ed. Hingley, Geo. Manson, Antonio Perry, James F. Clay, F. J. Lowrey, Wray Taylor, Jas. B. Copeland, Fritz Rowold, L. H. Dee, Jonathan Shaw, J. A. Gilman; Mounted Reserve, W. F. Dillingham.

Lieutenants—W. O. Atwater, J. A. Hassinger, W. C. Parke, Geo. P. Castle, H. P. Wichman, J. S. B. Pratt, A. T. Atkinson, A. W. Clark, Thos. Carpenter, W. Dower, Edwin A. Strout, Geo. Lucas, B. P. Zablan, Frank Huestace, A. J. Lovekin, M. I. Silva, C. L.

Crabb, J. J. Carden, J. W. Short, N. P. Jacobsen, P. M. Pond, T. P. Lansing, Geo. W. Carter, H. H. Williams, F. B. Auerbach, J. E. Thompson, O. S. Williams, E. P. Mable, C. H. Purdy, W. H. Cummings, T. A. Lloyd, Jr., James Hobbs, Frank Innis, Manuel Cabral, C. Hedemann, H. C. Morton, M. G. Johnson, E. Benner; Mounted Reserve, William Wright, W. Chamberlain, C. H. W. Norton, quartermaster.

Sergeants—H. E. Wally, E. E. Paxton, J. J. Egan, C. Boite, W. W. Hall, S. von Berg, J. N. Wright, J. A. Kennedy, C. F. Wall, E. R. Adams, J. Carroll, Sr., F. Gertz, D. W. McNichol, Henry Zerbe, Chas. B. Dwight, W. H. Teit, Thos. Wright, J. F. Brown, W. H. Jarret, W. E. Storey, C. C. Rhodes, C. F. Herrick, W. L. Bowers, D. F. Sandford, F. W. Beckley, Geo. Barker, W. M. Graham, D. T. Bailey, R. G. Moore, R. M. Macaulay, E. A. Jacobson; Mounted Reserve, R. W. Atkinson, George Angus, E. A. Mott-Smith, C. W. Dickey, Oscar Cox, Quartermaster Sergeant.

VETERAN DEFENDERS.

Geo. W. De Long Post G. A. R., of this place, attended the Flag Raising in a body. These veterans, honored wherever they go, made an interesting group. They formed at their hall on King street and under the direction of Commander La Pierre marched to the Executive building grounds just before noon. Those in the ranks were:

Members—P. C. L. LaPiere; S. V. C. Geo. de La Vergne; J. V. C. J. N. Wright; Adj. J. T. Copeland; Q. M. W. L. Eaton; O. G. E. A. Strough; Guard, F. Sherman; Sergt.-Maj., Geo. Washington Smith; Wm. McCandless, N. M. Martinez, J. D. Conn.

Visiting Comrades—J. S. Rainier, Frank May, Geo. Dietz, Thos. Phillip, P. Larkins, K. A. Klein, Jas. Howard, W. D. Braden.

COLORS ON SHIPPING.

Along the waterfront there were decorations on the craft in the harbor, the wharves, dredger, marine railway and the Myrtle and Healani boat houses. The big flag waved from the pole on the coal bunkers at the railway dock. Further off a bran new Stars and Stripes spread out to the breeze from Oahu prison. Only the two colliers Kate Lavenport and Sea King worked during the day. They were both discharging at the Mall wharf. The Robert Lewers, Irmgard and Andrew Welch had bunting from stem to stern and the steamer Kauai was audacious enough to fly "Old Glory" at the main during the day. The Inter Island offices were covered with flags and lines to which were attached small flags stretched up to the high pole over the building. This had been done under the eye of that ardent annexationist, James L. McLean, the secretary of the company.

No decorations were on the Philadelphia or Mohican. At the appointed hour the Hawaiian flag was hoisted, a salute given and then it was hauled down again—then Old Glory went up again and another salute.

A HORNELLSVILLE MAN

Has a Novel Experience With an Old Acquaintance.

If ordinary mortals—and Hornellsville, N. Y., mortals are no exception—get a cinder in the eye, or if some dangerous wound or compound fracture of a limb fall to their lot, every available means is employed to dislodge the former and the best known expedients are used to bind up or set the latter. If the average citizen has a corn or backache, he wants to get rid of it as it is an annoyance; but if it causes a little and hirs with him for a short time the anxiety to part with it diminishes in direct ratio to the lifting. Now, if this meets the eye of the reader who has backache, and there are ninety chances out of a hundred that it will if that reader is anxious to get rid of it, follow the simple plan adopted by Mr. Wm. H. Van Dusen, of Van Dusen & Marvin, of 15 Church street, Hornellsville, N. Y. He says: "I fully realized the danger of neglecting kidney difficulties, and when I began to have pains in the back, followed by bladder trouble that was growing serious, I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and used them with beneficial effects. The kidney secretions had been very high in color and contained a good deal of brick dust sediment. This was quickly corrected, and the pains in my back were cured. I have recommended these pills to others, who have used them with most satisfactory results."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents for the Islands. Remember the name—DOAN'S—take no other.

Minister Sewall Remains.

Minister Sewall said last evening that he would remain here and that his duties would continue to be about the same. His position is now that of Special Agent for the United States. Minister and Mrs. Sewall will still have their home at Meana, Waikiki. Both of them are exceedingly fond of the island and Mr. Sewall is pleased indeed with the work he has been able to do here for his Government and for Hawaii.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Choice California Mules.

.....

CALIFORNIA MULES I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

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.....

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables. Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

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Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

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The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE. FORT STREET.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, EULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company. DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager

# THE EVENTS IN ORDER

## Chronology of Annexation in 45 Paragraphs.

### DATES AND THE HAPPENING

#### Stirring Days of 1893 and 1895. Scene Shifts to Washington. Back to Hawaii.

The dates and events which have occurred since the struggle for annexation began, and which have had a bearing thereon, are as follows:

1. January 14, 1893—Liliuokalani attempted to abrogate the Constitution by force and promulgate a new one.
2. January 17, 1893—A Committee of Safety of thirteen members, was organized by citizens to devise ways and means to prevent the Queen's proposed action and preserve the peace.
3. January 18, 1893—Mass meeting of citizens in Honolulu adopted resolutions denouncing and condemning the action of the Queen and authorizing the Committee of Safety to "further devise such ways and means as may be necessary to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii."
4. January 19, 1893—American troops landed in Honolulu.
5. January 17, 1893—The Committee of Safety deposed Liliuokalani, abrogated the Monarchy and organized a Provisional Government, "in accordance with the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."
6. January 19, 1893—Provisional Government chartered the steamer Claudine and despatched a commission of five to Washington to negotiate an annexation treaty.
7. February 1, 1893—Temporary American protectorate over Hawaii declared by Minister Stevens, pending the action of the United States Government.
8. February 3, 1893—The annexation commission arrived at Washington.
9. February 14, 1893—Annexation treaty transmitted to the U. S. Senate by President Harrison.
10. March 4, 1893—Congress adjourned without action on the treaty, and Grover Cleveland succeeded Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States.
11. March 9, 1893—President Cleveland withdrew the annexation treaty from the consideration of the Senate.
12. March 11, 1893—Jas. H. Blount of Georgia appointed "Special" Paramount Commissioner to Hawaii.
13. March 29, 1893—Commissioner Blount arrived in Honolulu on the Revenue Cutter Richard Rush.
14. March 29, 1893—Commissioner Blount presented his credentials from President Cleveland to President Dole.
15. April 1, 1893—American flag hoisted down from Government Building by order of Commissioner Blount, and acceded to the Provisional Government.
16. May 11, 1893—Mr. Blount returned to the United States, and reported to the President concerning conditions in Hawaii.
17. September 27, 1893—Albert Willis appointed Minister to Hawaii.
18. November 1, 1893—Minister Willis arrived in Honolulu, and recommended restoration of Liliuokalani published in Washington.
19. November 13, 1893—Liliuokalani insisted to Mr. Willis that upon restoration of the Provisional Government should be exercised and their property confiscated. This caused Willis to delay restoration and seek further instructions.
20. November 24, 1893—News of Gresham's letter reached Honolulu by the Monowai.
21. November 25, 1893—Mass meeting in Honolulu protesting against assumption by President Cleveland of any control over Hawaiian internal affairs, and pledging their support to the best of our ability to the Provisional Government in resisting any attack upon it which may be contrary to the usage of nations.
22. November 29, 1893—President Dole demanded of Minister Willis his intentions toward Hawaii.
23. December 2, 1893—Willis declined to answer Dole's inquiry.
24. December 14, 1893—Willis received special instructions from Gresham by the Revenue Cutter Corwin, to proceed with the restoration.
25. December 18, 1893—Both Houses of Congress having attacked the restoration policy with great severity, President Cleveland referred the whole Hawaiian question to Congress.
26. President Dole demanded of Willis an immediate answer to whether he intended to restore Liliuokalani for her restoration.
27. December 19, 1893—Minister Willis demanded of President Dole "in the name and by the authority of the United States of America" that he "promptly relinquish" the government to Liliuokalani.
28. December 23, 1893—President Dole refused to comply with Willis' demand.
29. July 4, 1894—A Constitutional Convention was called by a Constitutional Convention was proclaimed organizing the Republic of Hawaii.
30. January 7, 1895—Insurrection of Liliuokalani and her followers at Honolulu, resulting in the death of Charles L. Carter.
31. All the leaders of the insurrection were convicted by court-martial, but have since all been pardoned.
32. January 24, 1895—Liliuokalani voluntarily renounced all claim to the throne of Hawaii and took the oath of allegiance to the Republic.
33. June 15, 1897—A new annexation treaty was negotiated at Washington under President McKinley. The Senate, in special session, adjourned without action.
34. December 6, 1897—Congress convened in regular session, Senate engaged for several months in periodical discussion of the treaty, in secret session. A two-thirds affirmative vote not being available, vote not taken.
35. January 29, 1898—President Dole arrived in Washington in the interests of annexation, leaving February 6.
36. March 1, 1898—Treaty withdrawn from consideration of Senate by Senator Davis, Chairman Foreign Affairs Committee, and an annexation Joint Resolution substituted in place thereof.
37. May 5, 1898—Representative Newlands of Nevada introduced an annexation Joint Resolution in the House of Representatives.
38. June 15, 1898—Annexation Joint Resolution adopted by House of Representatives by a vote of 229 to 91, after four days' debate.
39. June 17, 1898—Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate reported the Joint Resolution favorably by a vote of 7 to 2.
40. July 29, 1898—Debate on Joint Resolution began in Senate.
41. July 31, 1898—Joint Resolution passed the U. S. Senate by a vote of 42 to 21.
42. July 7, 1898—President McKinley signed the Annexation Joint Resolution.
43. August 12, 1898—President Dole formally accepted the jurisdiction and property of the Hawaiian Government to the United States of America.

## JOINT RESOLUTION OF ANNEXATION.

### Congressional Decree Under Which Change Was Made.

This is the "Newlands Resolution," by which Annexation was directly brought about:

"Whereas The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all the rights of sovereignty of whatever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore be it

"Resolved, That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights heretofore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

"Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said Islands shall be vested in such person or persons, as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove the said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned.

"The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may hereafter be concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations.

"The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000.

"So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"Sec. 2.—That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate.

"Sec. 3.—That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pualaki, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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## A FIRST SECTION

### Part of Honolulu Garrison Command Now Here.

Warmly Greeted Col. Barber-Squad of Engineers—A Temporary Camp Near the Park.

The steam schooner Charles Nelson arrived in port at 6:30 last evening, eight and a half days from San Francisco, and docked at the Oceanic wharf. She had on board the first battalion, First Regiment, New York Volunteers; Company C, third battalion, same regiment, and 23 engineers under Lieut. Mills; in all 567 men and officers.

Major James T. Chase is in charge of the troops by the Charles Nelson. Second Lieutenant W. H. Mapes is acting adjutant; Sergeant Major is E. B. Burton; First Lieutenant M. C. Ashley is surgeon and the Post Quartermaster Sergeant's name is Patten. The company officers are as follows:

- Company K, of Poughkeepsie—Captain John Kague, First Lieutenant Vossler, Second Lieutenant Clarence Sague.
- Company L, of Newburgh—Captain James Sheehan, First Lieutenant Alexander Baxter, Second Lieutenant W. H. Mapes.
- Company I—Captain A. E. McIntyre, First Lieutenant George E. Wallace, Second Lieutenant A. L. Decker.
- Company M, of Kingston—Captain Robert Tompkins, First Lieutenant David Terry, Second Lieutenant J. Huhne.
- Company C, third battalion, of Albany—Captain James E. Roach, First Lieutenant Christopher Gresham, Second Lieutenant Edward Oliver.

The Lakme sailed from San Francisco on the same day as the Charles Nelson. She is a slow boat and may not arrive before tomorrow night. The Lakme has on board the remainder of

the engineer's battalion, numbering about 340 men. The steam schooner North Fork was commandeered by the Government and will not come to Honolulu. When the Charles Nelson left no transportation had been secured for the remainder of the New York regiment.

Colonel Barber boarded the Charles Nelson soon after she came to dock and was greeted with three rousing cheers by the New Yorkers. On board he arranged for all the men to have shore leave until 8:30 p. m. Tomorrow morning they will go into temporary camp on a piece of land containing 12 acres back of Kapiohahi park, belonging to W. G. Irwin. Mr. Irwin tendered the property to Colonel Barber free of charge. Water pipe will be laid to it this morning and a temporary mess hall will be hastily constructed. The men will be drilled inside the park race track. Colonel Barber has not yet decided upon a site for a permanent garrison.

The New Yorkers now here come from the interior. Major James T. Chase, who has charge of the battalion, is a retired shipbuilder of Newburgh; Adjutant Mapes is a photographer of the same town; Sergeant-Major Burton was a young lawyer of Albany and formerly belonged to Company B of that city; Quartermaster-Sergeant Patten was lately in the 4th Artillery, regular army; Surgeon M. C. Ashley was assistant physician of the Middletown State Homeopathic hospital for the insane.

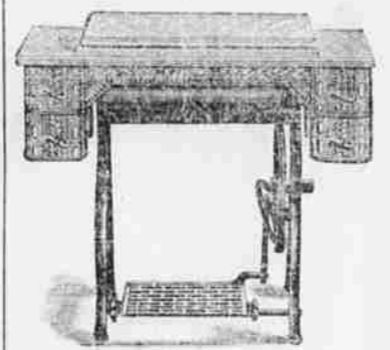
Captain John and Lieutenant Clarence Sague of Poughkeepsie are brothers. Captain A. E. McIntyre of Company I was a printer at Middletown; Lieutenant Wallace of the same company was a bank cashier; Lieutenant Decker, also of Middletown, was a newspaper reporter and is now a correspondent for his home publication; First Sergeant A. E. Nickerson was business manager and later city editor of the Middletown Daily Argos; Private J. E. Decker was a reporter on the Middletown Daily Times.

### SPEAKER REED RENOMINATED.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—The Republicans of the First District held their convention here today. After preliminary business the name of Thomas B. Reed was presented and he was nominated by acclamation amid much enthusiasm.

## We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu. **L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.**

### BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz: "WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC." Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States, we have just received direct from England

## The Pacific Hardware Co.

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors, Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board Palettes and Vouga's Studies, Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery, Wade and Butcher's Razors, Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of **DOOR MATS.**

## Pacific Hardware Co., LIMITED.

Fort Street.

**Vapo-Cresolene**  
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS  
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its action is equally rapid in relieving the distressing symptoms of Asthma, Catarrh, Croup, etc. It is a safe and effective remedy for all these ailments. For full particulars see the Vapo-Cresolene Booklet with testimonials from Sold & Druggists.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents

**J. T. WATERHOUSE.**  
Queen Street,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## WE'RE NEVER WORRIED

About anything we sell you. We KNOW it has the quality in it to give satisfaction. We know it'll always do us credit. That's what we've built up our business on—honest Furniture and Draperies—honestly sold. The very best is here—and the cheapest that is safe to buy. Take us into your confidence when you are thinking of re-furnishing. We'll save you something.

## Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

### JUST TO HAND: A New Line of GOLDEN OAK CENTER TABLES.

Very highly polished and new in design.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

## Throw the responsibility on us

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't. A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street,

## H. Hackfeld & Co. (LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Phipps" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Shetlands, Denims, Tickings, Be-gattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mouskings, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cane Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-wrap Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bents, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

## H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED)

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection with the Canadian-Australasian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australasian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kind of Bronchitis, Five from Merit. Established upwards of 40 years. In bottles of 6d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicines Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898

IT IS DONE.

At noon Friday the little drop of Hawaiian nationality merged in the vast ocean of American nationality.

The map of the world was changed in a minute particular. Several thousand square miles of land—merely a handful of earth, was covered with a new title. A small community, that has lawfully and prominently ranked as a nation among the nations of the world, quietly subsides into one of the smallest territorial sections of the United States.

It is a transaction, an evolution, for the good of all, a rectification of boundaries demanded by all existing conditions, a necessity in the readjustment of national forces. And in it the individual counts for nothing as against the benefit to the whole.

The act of Friday was the final announcement of the United States that, after a hundred years' growth and education, and the storing up of material, they would now share in the mission of emancipating the world from misrule and despotism.

"Territorial aggrandizement" to the thinking American has a serious meaning. It means vast and troublesome responsibilities, those that Gladstone realized, when he doubted the policy of territorial aggrandizement for Great Britain. It means the extension of good government, and wise laws, the creation of educational systems, the promotion of free thought.

It is not, therefore, surprising that there exist in our country forecasts of the future that are divergent and significant in the new departure of the Republic.

There is no better exponent of the younger, more ambitious, and hopeful outlook for the future than Senator C. K. Davis, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs: These are his words:

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the Republic. This Nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. We cannot retreat to our former policy of isolation. In the domain of the Pacific, ours is henceforth the paramount power, and we cannot escape the responsibility. The future of an unborn empire of the West, the farthest West, that borders on the East again, lies in our hands.

"I believe we shall be equal to this responsibility. We can take care of all the possessions we may acquire, and comfortably shoulder all the tremendous duties we may assume. We shall find the necessary resources of statesmanship, the qualities of diplomacy, the strength of rulership that is our heritage. The future broadens before us in wonderful ways, which we could not have foreseen. We may go to meet its destinies, calm, confident, secure in the might of the Nation and the justness of its purposes."

There is no better exponent of the thought of the educated, the thoughtful American, than Senator Hoar, who in his speech that approved the annexation of Hawaii, used these words of warning:

"If this country, tempted by the desire to extend the market for its manufactures or to extend its foreign commerce, undertakes to enter upon the competition with the great powers of Europe for empire in the Eastern Hemisphere, it will require very soon a reconstruction of our Constitution and an abandonment of our great principles of equality and constitutional liberty which lie at its foundation. It will change the sentiments and aspirations of the people. The controlling passions, the controlling motives, of our public and private conduct will be ambition, avarice, glory, power, wealth. The teacher of the people will no longer be found speaking of justice, freedom, kindness, love of country, love of home, public spirit, education, humanity, charity. We shall go what is alike the common way of the great empires and the great republics of the past.

"There is the moral of all human tales! This but the same rehearsal of the past, First Freedom, and then Glory—when that fails, Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last. And History, with all her volumes vast, Hath but one page."

On this soil of Hawaii will stand the outermost picket line of the great army of Occidental democracy, moving slowly to its struggle, in peace or war, with the unnumbered millions of the Orient.

America called into existence by

"gentle coercion," as Seward said, the Japanese nation, that now confronts her with its vast industrial army, whose pickets are here already. The world is better for it. The sum of human good is increased. "Territorial aggrandizement" means for America the mission of democracy and self government.

ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

The present issue of this paper will go to many places, and to many persons in the States, who may be looking to these Islands as a nursery of business opportunities. The Islands can maintain a much larger population than now lives upon them, after there is a better adjustment of the land, the labor, and the transportation questions. We invite rather than discourage any one who proposes to emigrate. At the same time, in order to prevent misery, and perhaps suffering, we desire to represent accurately the conditions here.

The great and profitable industry here is the production of sugar. It involves a large outlay of capital, and can be handled only by large capitalists. The rice industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

The coffee industry is still in its experimental stage, but may be regarded as extremely well adapted to farmers with some means, who do their own work. Its profits have not yet been determined. As the product comes in competition with the coffee of all tropical countries, it is only safe to state that its profits will be regulated by that competition. These Islands have no monopoly in the coffee business, but the article is of a superior quality.

All of the tropical fruits readily grow here. The banana and the pine apple, the guavas do well. Whether the profits from their cultivation will yield any more than the profits of good horticultural work in the States has not yet been determined. Brains and industry and skill are just as necessary in the tropics for successful work as they are in the temperate zones. The best work produces the best results. Nature here has the trick of appearing lavish and generous, but in the end she is as exacting as she is elsewhere.

The fruits that are raised here are in competition with the fruits of Mexico, the Central American States, and the British West Indies. The bananas of Honduras and Bluefields compete in the markets of California with the bananas from these Islands. At present, owing to the high rates of transportation, there is no profit in the cultivation of the banana on several of the Islands. In the course of time, the freight rates will be adjusted. When it is done, there will be an outlet for large quantities of early vegetables, and the Pacific Coast will consume them. Only industrious and skilled workers will make profits out of it. The markets here are now largely supplied with apples, grapes, oranges and lemons, and even with vegetables from California, owing to the neglect of residents here to produce them. The Chinese are the chief market gardeners.

The population of the Islands is small. The supply of mechanics, of merchants, of bookkeepers, of professional men is greater than the demand.

The rule of "the survival of the fittest" applies here, as it does elsewhere.

It would not be right or just to say that there are better opportunities here than there are on the vast Mainland, with its immense extent of territory, and its undeveloped resources. If the advertisements and "inducements" offered all over the States to persons proposing to emigrate, are true, there will be no lack of business opportunities on the Continent for a hundred years to come.

These who desire, above all things, a tropical climate will find it here in perfection.

We earnestly desire immigration from the Continent. We as earnestly desire that no one shall charge any one here with making incorrect statements. Misrepresentations regarding "great opportunities" have caused infinite suffering in the States, during the last twenty years. It would be a crime to encourage people to strand themselves in this Paradise.

TWO FLAGS.

The ceremony of the flag raising Friday was dignified and most suitable. To the Hawaiian born it was pathetic. To the American it offered the severe simplicity of democracy, and, besides that, it was exhilarating. The trade winds, the winds of commerce in the tropics, claimed their share, too, in the ceremony.

As the last strain of Hawaii Pono trembled out of hearing, the wind suddenly held itself back. The Hawaiian flag as it left the truck dropped and folded, and descended lifeless and quietly to the earth. The American flag climbed slowly on its halyards, and just as it reached the truck, the trade wind breaking from its airy leash, caught it in its arms, and rolled it out to its full measure.

PEACE.

While the dispatches show that peace is at hand, the situation in the Philippines will require a large and perhaps very large increase of naval and military force, owing to the disturbed condition of the country. As Spain puts the islands in the hands of the United States, until a form of government is agreed upon for the islands, the United States must enforce order, and control the insurgent forces. This may involve an enormous expense, and an increased force. It is uncertain how far the insurrection extends, or how many are involved in it. There is nothing to do, but send reinforcements until it is certain that there are more than enough to control the islands.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We presume there will be some delay, on the part of President McKinley in accepting Attorney-General Smith's resignation. Prominent men in Washington,—near to the President—will, we predict, urge its recall.

We hope that it will be accepted and his successor quickly appointed.

We have known since '93 that Mr. Smith desired to retain office only until annexation took place. As he was one of the leading men in making the "overthrow," he could not in justice to others (whether they were grateful or not was of no consequence), abandon the contract for securing better government until it was secured. We also knew that the income from office was not the slightest inducement for retaining it.

A true estimate of Mr. Smith's services cannot be made, without seeming to disparage the services of his colleagues in the Government. He first of all would resent any comparison, or even suggestion of comparison. But his offices carried with them an unusual, an extraordinary burden of labor and responsibility of which the public knows little or nothing.

As the legal advisor of all the departments and bureaus, as the head of the police force, as the advisor of every sheriff and deputy sheriff and lesser magistrate in the group, as the President of the Board of Health, and the constant and active supervisor of the leper settlement, as the legal axle on which the larger part of the machinery of administration turned, he was burdened with duties which would have crushed or dismayed a less robust and vigilant man. He was the mark for every man who hoped to knife the Government. "Every thief and rascal inquired about his health before he began to cheat."

The cowards, the disgruntled, the disappointed, selected him for special hatred. On the whole we "love him for some of the enemies he made." The necessities of the case made him like the farmer who in clearing land, and underbrush, stirs up the sleeping snakes and the vicious bumble bees.

The natives never had, never will have a better friend. In the coming years, if he lives, he will remain one of the few to whom they will appeal for counsel and advice when suffering from their own follies, and when the men who foolishly advise them have dropped out.

We have seriously differed from him, in many matters, but recognize the fact that in the trying days from '93 to the present hour, no suggestion ever came from him, which indicated that he desired to modify his official action in order to win popularity, even when slight and harmless modifications might secure it.

He is entitled to an honorable retirement.

OUR CHINESE.

The annual reception given on Saturday by Mr. Goo Kim, the Commercial Agent of the Chinese Government, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of China, suggests the quiet existence on these Islands of industrious, law-abiding Chinese to the number, according to the census of 1896, of 21,616, including 2,234 children. The Chinese males exceed the total number of American, British and German males by 14,926. If the same proportion of Chinese males to American males existed in California the Chinese residents there would number about 4,000,000.

The Chinese children on these Islands number, according to the census of 1896, 2,234, and exceed by 182 the total number of American, British and German children.

These comparisons enable us to realize the important part this race must take in the local affairs of the Islands in the future. What that part shall be is now not capable of estimation. That it will be serious, these figures clearly declare. Even if a majority of the adults should return to China, there are now enough of the native born in the country to more than hold their own against the Anglo Saxons, unless there is a radical change of conditions.

The Americans have dominated the country morally, commercially, and to some extent politically, for the last seventy years. The Mainland has been easier to us than any other country.

There has been an absolute freedom of immigration. Our capital has largely developed the great sugar industry. Although the Chinese have been more or less restricted in their emigration to the Islands, and the males have been largely in excess over females, their children now outnumber the children of American parents by 1414.

These 2,234 children, and the other Chinese children native born will in due time become citizens, by the authority of the Federal Constitution. No one questions for a moment, but rather fears, the industrial or commercial ability of these people.

As value producers on their own account, and not as laborers on the sugar plantations, they stand next to the sugar producers. Aside from the sugar crop, a study of the customs statistics indicates that they are not far from the total of all other nationalities here, including Americans, British, Germans, Japanese and Hawaiians, in the amount and value of their exports.

These are the simple facts. The bearing of these facts upon the future of the Islands is another matter. In what way the Anglo-Saxon may arrest by legitimate means this rapid development, is now one of the questions before us. The rough and simple method of the Mainland is simply to exclude them. But if there is an entire exclusion in the future, what steps will be taken to match their comparatively rapid increase in the present?

Will the American laborer be willing to compete with the Chinaman in cultivating the soil? Will he be willing to compete, when the Japanese reinforce the Chinese as laborers on the soil?

We ask tentative questions and do not for a moment admit that it cannot be done. But how is it to be done?

The supreme question of the stability of government is now settled. For this we fervently offer the Te Deum. We may now take up these questions of the social future.

Annexation will no more make us socially an American population than the annexation of Louisiana made New Orleans an Anglo-Saxon city. The effect of annexation is simply to give all the social forces free play to work out their own destiny, under Republican forms.

OUR TIP.

It may satisfy the curiosity of many, if we state that the "tip" to the Advertiser regarding the confirmation of Mr. Dole in office came directly from Washington, and not through any official sources here. The E. P.'s evidently have not yet laid their pipes to the national capital.

There does not appear to be any valid reason for incanny secrecy in refusing to announce in advance to the sovereign people here the nature of Mr. McKinley's appointments. It has only resulted in a very annoying misapprehension on the part of the foreign correspondents, who were led to believe, and to report in their correspondence, forwarded by the last mail, that Mr. Dole had been replaced by Mr. Sewall.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Some of our countrymen have already resolved to form public opinion on the territorial expansion policy. They have called a conference, in Chicago, of able-bodied statesmen to "consider the future foreign policy of the United States." Men in favor, as well as men opposed to expansion, are invited to attend it, and distribute light on the subject. Some of the conservative papers declare that the discussion of the question is premature, any may embarrass the President.

But these conservatives seem to forget that the President is only the agent of the people, put in office to do their will. Indeed, now that we are a part of the people, we should insist on having our say in the matter, and might send some delegates to the convention. It is an opportunity for some one to make a record.

Looking at the matter from only a local, not a national standpoint, and justly taking our own self interests into consideration, we may come to the conclusion, now that we are in the fold, that territorial expansion may be carried too far. The addition of Philippine soil to our country may be a national benefit, but its vast sugar producing resources, and cheap labor, may injure our own sugar interests.

If this convention is composed of really representative men, and the debates in it catch the ears of the public, it may be of the greatest service in informing the public mind. There can be no better way of educating the people than by public conference of men who are not under penal contracts with the "machine." There is no more hopeful sign of higher and better thought than this plan of the Chicago Civic Federation to bring this serious matter up for impartial discussion, instead of leaving it to the parties to work into platforms.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The Makuahana of August 8th, reports a recent speech delivered by Liliuokalani to the natives. The translation is this:

"The Queen generally praised the people for the aloha they had shown to her. She knew they had come from many places and long distances to meet her, and thank her for what she had done for them. She praised their steadfast fidelity to her. She had, on her part, faithfully worked and labored in every possible way for them. Before they dispersed she desired to ask them to keep the peace on her return home; and to bend their knees before the altar of the Almighty and ask him to keep watch over all the people, and over Hawaii. They must continue to hope that in time to come that the best would happen."

There are rumors that she encouraged them to believe that her own restoration was at hand. But these rumors can not be verified, while the language quoted is confirmed.

It does not signify submission on her part, and we presume there is no submission in her nature. She has now cast away the best and final opportunity to be of service to the natives. Had she grasped the situation, or had she been wisely advised, she would have told the natives that it was impossible to prevent the possession of the Islands by the United States; that it was of the first importance for them to appeal to, and trust in the generosity of the great Government that was above them; that they had good reason for knowing that there were still many influential people who had an abiding aloha for them, and were doing much to aid them in the education of their children; that it was fortunate that they now had such friends, when people from all parts of the world were crowding in upon them, because there were wonderful changes in the nations lying on the Pacific, and the natives had really made no efforts to keep the country to themselves. She might have told them that when the American colonies rebelled against the British King, very many of the wisest and most patriotic men in the colonies refused at first to give up their allegiance to the British King, but when they saw that the change would take place they consented, in sadness, to change their allegiance.

Liliuokalani has missed a great opportunity for making herself a guide to the people in their days of perplexity and sorrow. None the less will the white friends of the natives continue to aid them, and see that they are protected by laws even if they cannot prevent their decline and extinction as a race.

SICK TROOPS IN CUBA.

The brave, but heart-breaking letters of Col. Roosevelt and other commanders at Santiago present only another phase of the "hell" of which war is typical.

If 90 per cent of those splendid troops, and the most of them regulars, are unfit for duty by fevers and exhaustion, it is only evidence that war is not, after all, such a desirable factor in human progress.

The presence of the troops in Santiago, at a season of the year when everyone familiar with Cuba, as it now is, said without hesitation it would only result in general sickness and loss of life, is due partially to the impatience of our people, who wanted to see something done, just as soon as war was declared. The Administration also wanted to do something, but it knew the dangerous conditions. It preferred to take the risks of loss by disease than allow the miserable people of Cuba to suffer.

With practical sense the difficulty is met by sending Shafter's army at once to Montauk Point, where it may recuperate.

Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, opens on the sea, and those of us who have fished all around it, at this season of the year, know what strong, salty, healthy breezes from the ocean sweep over it. Near to it is the very old town of Sag Harbor, in which now reside many of the descendants of the whalers, who made fortunes in the Arctic, and constantly visited this port for supplies. Not many years ago, a visitor in that town would be surprised to find that every man he met on the street had been in Honolulu. A short distance from Montauk Point is Gardiner's Island, which was visited by Capt. Kidd, and the descendant of the owner of the island, now residing in Washington City, has a piece of cloth of gold, which Capt. Kidd gave in exchange for provisions.

First "Tired-of-Dole" Patriot—"Why do they call us immunes?" Second "Tired-of-Dole" Patriot—"Why? Because we can't catch disease—or even an office."

THE PASSING HOUR.

The secret was not in evidence. The new oath is simpler than the old.

"One and inseparable, now and forever."

It is evident that Aginaldo has heard from Garcia.

And now the diplomats of the United States will have their innings.

This is Flag Year in the United States mainland and in the Hawaiian Islands.

About all the Earnest Patriots got in out of the wet, even if there wasn't any rain.

In taking Santiago at the time the place was captured, Shafter's army won a race with fever.

The man who wanted to have general singing of "Old Hundred" had an idea that was worthy consideration.

Those New Yorkers go right at once to the swellest section of the island and establish their temporary camp.

The admonition "Do all things decently and in order" had not been given, but that was the way throughout.

Perhaps manipulation will continue, but the time for action on the line of party politics is happily postponed for a few months.

It is predicted that if a Naval Reserve force is organized here there will be small difficulty in having the Mainland authorities present a practice ship.

Perhaps now the judgment of men who did not think the extinction of a nationality should be turned into an ordinary celebration will be duly respected.

Now for dress parade at the Honolulu garrison. There is no military function half so pretty and Col. Barber will doubtless put it on frequently when his hand arrives.

At least one local chronicler of the drama of Friday deserves personal mention. This is the Hawaiian W. H. Coney, who prepared the best afternoon paper account that was published.

Now for the Commission, which may be a trifle less formal, but not a whit less earnest in transaction of business than the American representatives who acted in the Transfer of Sovereignty.

A large number of the ladies who from the first have been in favor of Annexation were present at the ceremonies yesterday and appreciated to the fullest the meaning of what happened.

The great Bismarck is gone, but the impress of his iron personality will diminish but little as the years roll on. He was the greatest diplomat and military genius of the age.

The Honolulu boys who stowed away on transports for the purpose of joining Uncle Sam's Manila warriors are learning that for some reason or other that particular brand of patriotism isn't cordially appreciated.

Those San Francisco correspondents sending word by the mail on Thursday and giving a list of officials with a big mistake in it have not been here long enough to learn that the Advertiser generally has the news on time.

So far the local stock market is not a great distance ahead of the development of the plantation interest. In fact in the States there are exchanges with less substance. The chief individual danger here just now is that of over-purchase.

Spanish pride must have been specially pained at the opening of the war with a particular brand of miculage that "sticketh closer than a brother." Spanish pride is the most costly attribute with which a nation was ever handicapped.

The appointment procedure, or to call the right name, the patronage distribution under the Stars and Stripes here is perhaps not exactly what the Shouters will approve of, but it seems the practical method best for the public service.

The latest on the subject of Cable is that President McKinley declines to encourage construction for the Scream Company as a "war measure." The matter will be referred to Congress, and when it is taken up by that body it will be found that there is another strong corporation in the field.

George N. Curzon is in the race for the post of Viceroy of India and is likely to get the plum, largely on account of his wife, who was Mary Lettler, of Chicago. If this appointment is made the Chicago girl will have as proud a position as any woman alive.

Dispatches from the States at considerable length confirm to the smallest detail just what the Advertiser has given its readers concerning the status here after Annexation. Everything continues the same, excepting the operation of laws contrary to the Constitution of the United States, until new statutes are given by Congress.

TORAL'S MEN SICK TOO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4.—General Toral, the commander of the Spanish troops, sent a letter today to General Shafter, advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered troops is in an unhealthy condition. The Spanish officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals, and that there was an average of twelve deaths daily.

LETTER HE SENT

Attorney-General Smith's Note of Resignation.

Makes a Clear, Concise Statement. Urged by Colleagues to Remain—His Decision.

One of the matters before the Cabinet yesterday morning was the resignation of Attorney General Smith. This official was urged by his colleagues to reconsider his determination to retire from the Government.

Attorney General's Office, Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 13, 1898. Hon. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

There are already two plans of succession to Mr. Smith mooted. One is the promotion of Deputy E. P. Dole.

WEDDING ABROAD

Marriage of T. Clive Davies and Edith M. Fox.

Some Particulars From a British Paper—A Notable Company. Dresses—Presents.

A copy of the Wimbledon and Putney Post, of July 15, containing an account of the marriage of Mr. T. Clive Davies to Miss Edith Marion Fox.

The Post says the bride was given away by her father. She was attired in white ivory satin, trimmed with mousseline de soie.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. At this time, among others, the following were present.

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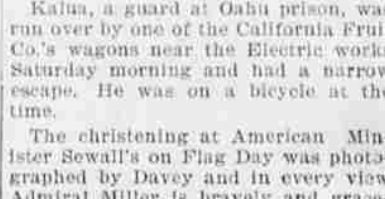
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PEACE COST TOLD SPAIN

President McKinley Sends in a Plain Ultimatum.

THE DONS SPAR FOR TIME

Afraid of Revolution—Premier and Queen Ready to Submit—Philippines the Point of Difference.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is said on good authority today that the President has decided on the men to be selected for the Peace Commission.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun cable from London says: A message of grave significance was received at the New York Sun's London office tonight from the Sun's Madrid correspondent.

"Result of conferences has not been filed by the Government, and has endangered negotiations. Sagasta's early resignation is mooted."

The conferences referred to in the dispatch are consultations which have been progressing for the past thirty-six hours between Sagasta and leaders of other parties and groups, including Robledo, who vehemently denounces the American terms.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun cable from Madrid, dated August 6, 4:30 a. m., says: At a Cabinet meeting last night the Ministers agreed upon a reply to the United States, accepting the principal of the discussion of certain essential points regarding the Philippines.

MERRITT IS MASTER.

Aguinaldo Acknowledges Superiority of the American.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A cable to the Sun, dated Cavite, July 29 (via Hongkong, Aug. 4), says: It is believed that the course that is being followed by General Merritt, commander of the American military forces here, will avert the threatened trouble with the insurgents.

Aguinaldo has asked the permission of Merritt to march his troops through the city after the Americans have captured it. He has also suggested to Merritt the formation of native regiments to be commanded by American officers.

SPANISH OFFICERS. MADRID, August 4.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says that Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance.

TERMS OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 5.—The ultimatum of the United States to Spain, as sent by President McKinley to the French Ambassador, is of these tenors: Spain to abandon entirely and forever Cuba, Porto Rico and neighboring possessions; Guam, Ladrones Islands, to be held

by the United States as a coaling station. Disposition and government of the Philippines to be settled by a commission. There will not be a demand for indemnity. It is believed that Spain will accept these terms within forty-eight hours. Meantime American military and naval operations continue.

AUGUSTI ASKS FOR AID.

MADRID, July 31, Noon.—The Governor General of Manila, telegraphing under date of July 25, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under Gen. Merritt.

HAWAIIAN TARIFF LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In accordance with a decision rendered by the Attorney General there will be no change in the law and regulations affecting tariff, immigration and tonnage tax between Hawaii and the United States until further legislation by Congress.

MARCH OF MILES.

No Desperate Defense of San Juan Expected.

PONCE (via St. Thomas, D. W. I.), Aug. 5.—Gen. Miles' army continues to advance steadily on Coamo. An American picket command had an exchange of shots with Spanish pickets on the outskirts of Llamas de Coamo, but none of the Americans were hit in the firing. Gen. Ernst's brigade, which is marching along the military road be-

PORTO RICO WILL NOW GIVE UP.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Government, through Sagasta, has telegraphed Captain General Maehias at Porto Rico, instructing him to make such terms with the Americans as 'Toral' did at San Juan. Sagasta says the island will inevitably fall into Miles' hands, and deplors any unnecessary loss of life.

BISMARCK IS DEAD

Ending Came as a Surprise to all of Europe.

BULLETINS HAD REPORTED IMPROVEMENT—CONFINED TO HIS BED BUT A FEW DAYS.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight, aged 83.

The death of the ex-Chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the Prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unpublished than by any information given.

GEN. GARCIA WINS A VICTORY. SANTIAGO, Aug. 3.—The Spanish commander in Manzanillo, according to a report brought to this city by a Cuban courier, has written a letter to Gen. Garcia offering to surrender that place to the Cubans if Garcia will allow the Spanish troops to march out of the city with their arms.

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HAWAII AND CANAL

One Thing Annexation Means to United States.

Opinions of Senators Morgan and Cullom—Representative Hitt, Commission on the Way.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Hawaiian commission, composed of Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama and Representative Hitt of Illinois, met here this morning and held informal talks with a number of business men.

Senator Morgan said the annexation of Hawaii would result in the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Cuba was free, Porto Rico belonged to the United States, Hawaii was annexed and the canal was unavoidable.

Representative Hitt also spoke of the certainty of the Nicaragua canal as one of the results of the war, as was a cable to Hawaii.

The commission left this evening for San Francisco, whence it will sail on August 10 for Hawaii.

Congressman Hitt was accompanied by his wife, his two sons and his Congressional clerk, Henry J. Hayes, secretary of the commission.

Senator Cullom said the commission would look at the harbor at Hawaii and see what ought to be done to make it a great harbor.

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Holguin, and the Cuban leader is reported here to have gained a notable victory over Spanish regulars in fighting near Mayari. Many Spanish guerrillas, it is asserted by a Cuban courier, joined the insurgents before the battle, and Garcia captured the town of Mayari and took 500 Spanish prisoners.

PAGO-PAGO AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A Tribune Washington special says: The President has decided to make a practical use of the American rights at Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, and the establishment of a fully equipped naval coaling station there will be undertaken at once.

AUGUSTI WILL SURRENDER.

MANILA BAY, July 29, via Hongkong, Aug. 1.—No negotiations of an official character have been begun, but Rear Admiral Dewey has received information from Manila that Augusti will surrender when asked to do so.

The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it.

War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

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TELEPHONE 121.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

WILLIAM C. PARKE, Attorney at Law and Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

W. R. CASTLE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

W. F. ALLEN, Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS, Dental Rooms on Fort Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd. Importers and Commission Merchants.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd. General Commission Agents.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise.

LEWERS & COOKE, Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials.

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H. E. McINTYRE & BRO., Grocery and Feed Store.

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Espinosa, Cor. Fort and Allee Sts.

HOLLISTER & Co. Sole Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS

GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

SURRY HARNESS.

EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.

DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE Co. Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the laborer will soon become a task in this climate.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

CASTLE & COOKE

Importers of Life and Fire Insurance Agents.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1850.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company. ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO. ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO. SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co 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 sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,450,000. Total reichsmarks 107,450,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000. Total reichsmarks 43,800,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £11,558,981.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d 2,750,000 0 0

2—Paid up Capital—£1,250,000 2,750,000 0 0

3—Fire Funds—£1,500,000 2,750,000 0 0

4—Life and Annuity Funds—£1,308,981 10 0 413,558,981 10 0

Revenue Fire Branch—1,551,877 9 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—1,576,611 1 6

23,927,988 4 0

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE Importers

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

FEVER THE ENEMY

Shafter's Men to be Taken From Santiago.

Climate Has Weakened all the Men, Letters to the Leader—The Transports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun cable from Santiago says: The protest sent from here regarding the holding of American troops in Santiago is not regarded as such by all the Generals and doctors, some of whom say it was only a simple statement to Washington declaring that the troops needed a change to become efficient for another campaign. The sickness among the troops affects 15 per cent of the whole number. Most of the sick men are suffering from malarial fever. There have been very few deaths.

The Department of Health is doing everything possible to clean the city, and already has had the effect of reducing the mortality from seventy-five per day to fifty.

A Sun special from Washington says: The Administration has become so deeply impressed with the necessity of withdrawing Shafter's army from Santiago at the earliest possible moment that all the transport vessels which the Quartermaster's Department can command have been ordered to South-eastern Cuba.

General Shafter has appointed a board to inspect the men prior to embarkation.

This is what Col. Roosevelt had written to Gen. Shafter: In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we are all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once.

If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face fever with as much indifference as we faced bullets, but there is no object in it.

We, the undersigned officers, commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the Army of Occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern coast of the United States; that it can be out of danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

CLARK HAS BROKEN DOWN. NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Sun special from Washington says: Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon, has been "condemned," to use the technical term, by a board of medical survey at Santiago, and ordered to the United States on the first naval vessel leaving for an American port.

Capt. Clark has broken down under the terrible strain to which he has been subjected in the last four months.

WILL BE HOSPITAL SHIPS. The Chronicle says that something official has at last been received in regard to the hospital ship Dr. W. Corbusier, medical surgeon of the expeditionary forces for the Philippines, has reported to Mrs. W. B. Harrington, president of the California Red Cross, that he had received word that the transports Arizona and Scandia would, when they reached Manila, be converted into floating hospitals.

GEN. GRANT'S BRIGADE. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 4.—A part of General Grant's brigade is on the way to Porto Rico. The transport Hudson sailed at daybreak this morning with the Third Battalion and half of the Second Battalion of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment.

TEN MORE PRIZES. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received the full reports of the naval operations against Manzanillo on July 18. They show that much more damage was done than is generally understood. The reports

specify that no less than ten Spanish vessels were burned, sunk or destroyed.

THE FARRAGUT. On the 4th, within five hours after her engines had been turned over for the first time the torpedo-boat destroyer Farragut, which has just been completed at the Union Iron Works, attained a speed of above twenty knots.

WAR NEWS NOTES.

The transports expected at Santiago to carry the Spanish troops back to Spain have not yet been heard from. Gen. Shafter will take action at once in order to improve the sanitary condition of the Spanish soldiers and their camp.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—The Merritt Wrecking Company has received advice that make it certain that the Infanta Maria Teresa is now floated and is in fairly good condition as to her machinery and boilers. She will shortly start for Norfolk under her own steam.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attention to reducing the expenses of the Navy Department. One of the first steps adopted by the Navy Department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary, but are owned by the Government, will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American liners, the Navy Department will surrender the vessels to their owners and cancel the charter.

A SAILOR'S LIFE

Brave Seaman of Charles Nelson Lost.

Went to the Rescue of a Would-Be Suicide—Soldier Bullock Seems to be Insane.

On the voyage from San Francisco the transport Chas. Nelson lost one of her sailors in the sea. The man had gone to the rescue of a soldier who had jumped overboard. An eye witness thus describes the accident:

About 6:30 Wednesday evening Private Harry Bullock, of Company C, appeared on deck, minus hat, coat and shoes, and with a content thrown over his shoulders. Sitting down on a water cask, he calmly rolled and lit a cigarette, and after a few puffs sprang to the rail and with a 'good-bye boys' leaped into the sea. The cry of 'man overboard' rang through the ship, and numerous life preservers were thrown over. At the same time the engines were reversed and sailors manned a boat to the rescue. Just as the boat struck the water the forward tackle fouled and a heavy sea turned the men out. Seaman Charles Hill was struck and stunned in the accident, and sunk to rise no more.

The soldier, who was a most excellent swimmer, was quietly making his way toward the ship, scolding the life preservers floating in the water and apparently enjoying his bath. After some little time the soldier and the wrecked sailors were rescued. Hill, the man who lost his life, was a Scotchman, 35 years of age.

Investigation seemed to show that young Bullock was mentally deranged and his act was a deliberate attempt at suicide. It appears that he had serious business reverses just before going to war and that he brooded a great deal over his troubles on the way down. After his plunge into the sea he was placed under a strong guard and was locked in upon reaching Honolulu. He will be examined on his sanity.

REGIMENT NEW COLORS.

Correct History of the Flag Presented on Friday.

The American flag which was presented by President Dole to the First Regiment, N. G. H., on Friday last, was the flag carried by the Boston battalion, while garrisoned on shore duty during the American protectorate in 1823. It was the personal property of Lieut. Commander Swinburne, who was in command of the battalion.

Higher Courts. Two minor divorce cases were disposed of in the Circuit Court Saturday morning.

Oaths and Citizens. At the Judiciary building Saturday ten under employees of the Government took the United States oath. Nearly all the men of the band were sworn in at the Interior office. As yet no provision has been made for swearing in "outside citizens."

A MAUI WEDDING

Mr. Nicholl and Miss K. W. Fleming the Couple.

Two Large Whales on the Beach. No Tax Appeal Cases—Summer Guests—A Birth.

MAUI, Aug. 12.—During last evening, the 11th, at Grove Ranch, Makawao, Mr. William Scott Nicoll, book-keeper of Hamakua plantation, was married to Miss Katherine Wilson Fleming, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming. Miss Fleming was attended by her sisters, Misses Mary and Agnes Fleming, and Mr. Nicoll by Mr. Pullar of Pepeekeo, Hawaii. The ceremony was solemnized by Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Pala Foreign Church at about 9 p. m. The interior decorations, of chains of pumaria and huge bunches of pink water lilies, were most effective.

A large number of elegant gifts were much admired. Those present were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Beckwith, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ogg, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin, Mrs. M. Conkey, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Misses Agnes Fleming, M. E. Fleming, Alexander, Charlotte Turner, Mary Baldwin, May Damon, Knapp, Ward, Steele, Simpson, Zeigler, Nellie Alexander, Grace Dickey, Belle Dickey, Agnes Judd, Ellen Lyman, Esther Lyman, Claire Schweizer, Lottie Baldwin, Angela Crook, R. E. Crook, Irene Crook, Ethel Smith, Fanny Eagle, Eliza Betts and Messrs. D. C. Lindsay, J. P. Cooke, W. F. Mossman, Henry Waterhouse, Herbert Dickey, Geo. Bailey, John Fleming, William Pullar, Wilson, S. Crook, Fred. Alexander, Lewis, Sam. Baldwin, Geo. Wilbus, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll will spend their honeymoon at the old Green homestead in upper Makawao.

Today, at 12 o'clock, all Government officers have been officially summoned to appear at the court houses of their respective districts to take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. Bonds are also required to be given where necessary.

During Wednesday evening an enjoyable "musical" was given by Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Hamakua in honor of her cousins, Misses Ellen and Esther Lyman of Hilo. All the musical selections were of a martial nature.

Dr. McKibbin of Honolulu is the guest of his brother Alexander McKibbin of Punomali, Makawao.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke are at Hailu.

On Monday the 8th a daughter was born to the wife of Manager D. C. Lindsay of Pala plantation.

There were no tax appeal cases on Maui this year.

Early on the morning of the 5th, Peter Makia, postman at Kihiti killed two whales which were washed upon the Kihiti beach. One was 25 feet and the other 32 feet in length.

Deputy Sheriff Robert Lindsay of Hana is taking Deputy Sheriff Scott's place at Wailuku, while the latter is away on his vacation.

The schr. Albert Myer is expected to sail today for San Francisco with H. C. Co's sugar.

The weather is warm and dry.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., who is attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenswood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he retracted the same which he had sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INDEED cures the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 21 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. &

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Cuticura SOAP

Hands and Hair Produced by Cuticura SOAP. The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER. MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN..... Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

- HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order. The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The latest and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in. These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allotted to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose. For anything in this line, try E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit outsiders to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DUCO COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Schooner Norma AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma,

Capacity 60 Tons, As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.

Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin. The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan, 4983-td 1988-td AUCTIONEER.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

