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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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A century ago there was not a mile of telegraph or telephone wire in existence, not a foot of railway nor a steamship.

PRESIDENT DOLE HOME AGAIN.

Highly Pleased With Hospitality of Maui Citizens.

LIVELY INTEREST IN NEW LANDS

Cordially Received in Every District. Homesteader Prosperous and Happy—Natives to Take up Property. Opportunity for Coffee—Better Roads

President Dole arrived on the Claudine Sunday morning, after a ten days' interesting and enjoyable tour of the Island of Maui. Mr. Dole has been "on the go" ever since leaving the capital city. His trip has been a constant round of luaus, with speechmaking and tours through the districts where Government lands are awaiting the development which new roads and progressive settlers are bound to bring about. Consequently the Chief Executive is pretty well tired out, though in the best of spirits and well satisfied with the condition of affairs throughout the Island.

The latter part of his stay Mr. Dole spent in East Maui, in and around the district of Hana. He was greeted very cordially, natives and foreigners uniting in the gatherings at the different stopping places. When on the way to Hana the party was met some two miles from the town by residents bearing leis. As they approached a small native settlement a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, Chinese bombs serving in lieu of cannon.

In talking with a representative of this paper last evening Mr. Dole spoke very highly of the hospitable treatment which his party received all along the route, and also remarked upon the healthy interest taken by the natives in the prospective development of new lands. The district of Nihiku, between Hana and Makawao, will probably receive the attention of the Government in the near future. There are many hundred acres in this district now covered with forest which are believed to be most excellent coffee lands. The soil was found to be very similar to that in Kona, Hawaii, and samples were brought away for analysis. There is plenty of water and the conditions appear to be very favorable for growing general produce. The lower portion of the district is badly cut up by a succession of steep gulches, over which the Government trail now zigzags its way. Mr. Dole is in favor of extending the road from Hana along the head of the gulches, thus reaching the new lands as well as giving a better thoroughfare. To improve or widen the present trail over the gulches would hardly be feasible on account of the great expense necessary to build a road over the numerous palis. The course of the proposed road would be an easy grade and much preferable to the present avenue of communication. As a rule the roads throughout the Island were found in a very good condition.

The trip through the corn growing districts was a very interesting one. The homesteaders have proved what active industry will do. Some of the corn is sold to the plantations, and a good portion is turned into pork that finds a ready sale. In Kula quite a quantity of sweet potatoes is raised, a good portion of which is fed to hogs.

What gave President Dole the most satisfaction was the interest taken by the natives in the prospect of new lands being opened up. In fact land was the principal theme of the speakers at the public gatherings. The native population gave close attention and seemed disposed to accept progressive ideas and ready to take up homesteads and develop them.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Teachers Committee Makes Recommendations.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday afternoon, there were present President H. E. Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Prof. Alexander, H. S. Townsend and J. F. Scott.

The teachers' committee reported the following recommendations:

S. W. Meheula to Waihee; Miss Beerman to Moloaa; Miss Juliette King to a new place in Kauluwela; Joseph Kealalio to Kipahulu; Miss Peterson to Waianae; Miss Jarret to a new place at Waianae if such be needed; Miss Grace sharp as assistant at Kaluaaha, and Miss Finckler to Kekaha.

The recommendations were acted on separately and unanimously approved.

Matters in connection with certain teachers were discussed, after which the Board adjourned.

Engineer Bromley Resigns.

Engineer Walter Bromley of No. 2 fire station has resigned from the department to accept a position with the I. I. S. N. Co. He will leave by the next Australia for San Francisco, returning with Superintendent A. W. Keach on the new boat for the company, the latter part of this month.

Mr. Bromley has been connected with the fire department for the past three years and has proved a faithful employee. Many of the late improvements in electrical time and labor saving devices are due to his skill as a mechanic and engineer.

A. M. Sproull Dead.

A. M. Sproull, brother of W. C. Sproull of this city, died at his home in Lihue, Kauai, on Sunday, August 23rd, after a long illness. He was a native of Carrickfergus, Ireland, and came to the islands in 1881 to represent Messrs. John Fowler & Co. of Leeds, England. His age was 39.

Deceased was a very well educated an intelligent man, his special study being that of engineering. He leaves a widow and two children.

High School Notes.

Miss Stansbury, graduate of the San Jose normal school and a teacher in the seventh grammar grade in Alameda, will take Miss Brewer's place at the high school.

Mr. Wood, a graduate of Cornell and a man of seven years' experience at teaching, will take charge of the Scientific Department.

Miss Mabel Lampman, a graduate of Wellesley, has been engaged to serve on the corps of teachers.

Police to Molokai.

Harry Evans of the water front police and two officers left for Molokai on the Mokolii yesterday on business of the police department. Each was provided with a rifle and a good allowance of ammunition for the purpose of bringing back three men who are badly wanted here. Nothing could be learned further than this, but it is surmised that the men are runaway sailors.

EARLY SURPRISE.

Minister Cooper Serenaded by the Hawaiian Band Yesterday.

Professor Berger Proposes the Minister's Health—Very Happy Response to the Toast.

Just shortly after the seven o'clock whistles had blown yesterday morninging, Minister Cooper was very much surprised and brought at once to a full realization that it was his 39th birthday by the strains of a familiar air by the Hawaiian band from the lawn of his home in Pawaa.

When he walked out upon the porch there was Professor Berger surrounded by his boys who were playing as they

MINISTER COOPER, WHO CELEBRATED HIS 39TH BIRTHDAY YESTERDAY.

had never played before. The following program was rendered to the enjoyment of Minister and Mrs. Cooper:

The Old Hundred.
March—Republic of Hawaii....Berger
Ballad—Morning .....Beethoven
Gloria—12th Mass .....Mozart
Andante—Surprise Symphony..Haydn
March—Festival .....Boggetti
Aloha Oe. Aloha Oe.
Hawaii Ponoi.

After the concert Professor Berger proposed the health of Minister Cooper, wishing him many happy returns of the day and expressing the gratification of the Hawaiian band at being under a man for whom there was such deep respect and a man who always sought to do the best he knew how for those with whom he had any dealings.

Minister Cooper responded with a happy little speech in which he expressed himself as being proud of the position as head of such a band. He also congratulated the band on its most efficient work, more especially in the Sunday concerts, and in closing wished them a pleasant vacation.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to Lloyd's returns at the end of June there were seven vessels over 8,000 tons under construction in the United Kingdom, one of them being over 11,000 tons.

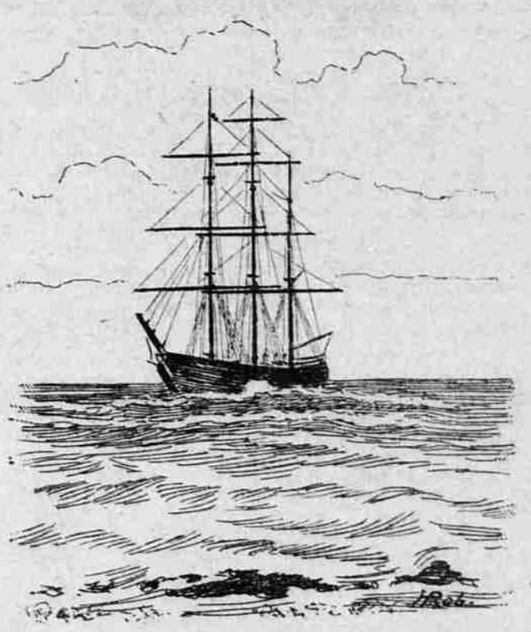
GAINSBOROUGH COMPLETE LOSS.

Iron Bark Runs Aground off Diamond Head Station.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY.

Eleu Tries to Get Vessel Off But Fails. Captain Abandons Ship Saturday Afternoon—Had no Insurance on Her—M. F. Colburn Claims Salvage.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday morning a telephone message from Diamond Head station was received at the pilot's office to the effect that the British bark Gainsborough, McPhail master, had gone ashore at a point nearly a half mile straight out from the station.



THE BRITISH BARK "GAINSBOROUGH" AS SHE LIES STRANDED OFF DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION.
[Sketched by an Advertiser Artist.]

The tugboat, with Captain King and others aboard, was dispatched at once to the scene of the disaster, where she arrived shortly after 6 o'clock. A line was made fast to the Gainsborough, but pull as hard as the tug could, she was unable to budge her from her position.

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Captain abandoned the ship and came ashore on the tugboat. A reporter of this paper called on Captain McPhail at his cottage on the grounds of the Arlington Sunday afternoon, and obtained from him a detailed account of the disaster from the time that the Gainsborough struck bottom until he abandoned the ship in the afternoon. The story told is as follows:

"We sailed from Westport, N. Z., on June 23d, 1896, with a cargo of 1,315 tons of coal for San Francisco. Good weather was met with most of the way.

"Upon approaching the Islands we were short of water, and so determined to put in here for that necessary article.

"On Friday afternoon we were off the Island of Molokai, and at 1 a. m. on Saturday we sighted Oahu. Our course was shaped about four and a half miles off shore, and as we approached the place where the Gainsborough struck, the course was changed to about one and a half miles off shore.

"At about 4:40 I went below to consult my chart, and as I was doing this the steward brought in the coffee, which I took then and there. This finished, I returned to my chart. Then looked out of the port to see where we were, and to my surprise found that we had gone a good deal further in than I had intended. I could fairly feel the vessel being carried in toward shore by the force of the current, and I shuddered for what the next moment would surely bring.

"Just at this time, about 5:30 a. m., I felt her strike, and I knew we had gone ashore as effectively as if the Gainsborough had been picked up and set down in her present position.

"I rushed on deck, but it was too late. Then the yards were backed, but it was no good, for she was fast on what seemed to be a level bed of sand with coral underneath. She was lying on an even keel and drawing 18.7 feet of water.

"It was Second Mate Holt's watch, and he was in charge of the vessel when I went below to consult my chart. When the vessel struck he was forward, when he should have been on the poop. First Officer Platts was below asleep.

"At about 7:20 o'clock, just as my wife and children, together with the cook's wife and some of the crew, had been put off in boats, the tugboat Eleu came along and took them aboard. Later the steamer Ke Au Hou, with Captain Campbell aboard, came out also. The tugboat took a line and tried to get the vessel off, but she was too firmly wedged in the sand, and the attempt proved useless. Instead of going backward at every attempt of the tug to get her off, she was forced ahead by the waves and buried her keel the more firmly in the sand.

"The eleven men and four boys of the vessel were called and I asked for volunteers to remain aboard with me. First Officer Platts, Second Officer Holt, the carpenter and the cook stepped out, and the remainder were sent to Honolulu on the tugboat.

"There was nothing for us to do on board but to wait for high tide, although there was little solace in that, since the vessel went aground at high tide.

At 12:30 p. m. the Gainsborough began to leak, and this increased toward evening. I saw that there was no use in remaining longer aboard ship, as it was a hopeless case, so I signaled the tugboat and came ashore with my men.

"In my opinion there is no chance of saving the vessel, and I have given her up as a total loss.

"I am owner of 45-64ths of the Gainsborough, and will lose a great deal of money, as there is not one cent of insurance on her. There are others in London holding a few shares. The Gainsborough is valued at $15,000.

"While at Sydney I telegraphed on to London to insure the vessel from that place to Newcastle, Wellington, Westport and San Francisco. The Gainsborough was then towed to Newcastle, and not until two days after arrival at that place was I aware that the insurance had not been effected.

"I endeavored to get agencies in the Colonies to quote, but they refused owing to the fact that the bark Coromandl

ALEXANDER McPHAIL, CAPTAIN.

became a total wreck in Westport just at about that time, and I was finally compelled to leave without insurance."

"No further attempt will be made on my part to get the vessel off, as such a proceeding would cost more than she is worth. To attempt to take the cargo off would also be foolishness, as it is not worth very much."

At about 8:30 a. m. the tugboat approached the vessel. The waves were very high and no attempt was made to board her.

The Gainsborough is an iron bark, built in London in 1866. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 230 feet; beam, 31.4 feet; depth, 20.4. Her gross tonnage is 1,039, and her net tonnage 974. She is strong and able to stand a great deal, which fact has been proven by her keeping intact during the rather rough experience of the past two days off Diamond Head.

The Gainsborough has been mostly a troop and coolie ship. For the last twelve years she has confined her energies to the wool trade in Australia.

During her career she has had no accident whatever until the one Saturday morning.

Captain McPhail has been master of the vessel since January, 1884, and has since that time acquired the largest interest in her.

The police department has a boat with two officers in it on duty near the vessel, to see that no one molests her or her cargo in any way whatsoever.

Marcus R. Colburn has a salvage claim against the bark Gainsborough, and also against the Attorney General, he having boarded the said vessel and taken possession after the captain and crew had abandoned her, and also having retained possession until the arrival of the police boat during the night, at which time his men were told to vacate.

TOO MANY FINGERS IN SAMOAN PIE.

U. S. Consul General Says There's Room to Improve.

NEW YORK AT ITS HOTTEST.

Heat Wipes Out Many Lives—Mosquito Plague in Canada—Mrs. Beecher Ill—England Looks for Cuban Annexation to United States, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Consul General James H. Mulligan, at Apia, Samoa, has made a voluminous report to the State Department upon the condition of the islands. A portion of the report is devoted to a review of the Government of the islands by the United States, Great Britain and Germany, under the Berlin treaty. This treaty, Mr. Mulligan concludes, was a mistake. He says:

"The present status is an injustice to the people of the United States and a grave wrong to those of Samoa. If it be said that the treaty, so far as it concerns Samoa, has made matters no worse, it can be claimed with equal truth that it has failed to make them better in any particular. The admission of either postulate is to confess a failure."

As to the present Government of Samoa, he says:

"A recognized and reigning King is dependent for his support upon the voluntary contributions—the charity, in fact—of that portion of his family or tribe which adhers to him, while foreign officers of his government enjoy salaries from his revenue far in excess of the value of the services performed. When a pittance of his salary, long in arrears, is doled out to him, it comes through the hands of a foreign official who exercises his pleasure to pay or withhold. His lawful wife is in no sense Queen, nor more entitled to consideration than the half clad women who file back and forth along the beaches. A struggling village within and a part of the Kingdom levies import and export duties on every dollar's worth of merchandise brought into or shipped out of the Kingdom, lending out of its revenues to the Kingdom barely enough to pay the most meagre expenses and the salaries of foreign officials.

"All the machinery of the Government—perhaps it is not too much to say of several Governments—is in active operation within the precincts of this little town. The guns of great men-of-war year in and year out frown ominously upon the shores in support of the Government and the law which does not exist within the limit of their effective ranges; and yet an offender within half a dozen miles of the seat of so many authorities defies the process of the court and rebuffs the power of the invalidated Government. In the midst of all, white-clad messengers of the crown and consul flit to and fro along the blazing beach, the bearers of imposing envelopes, in which are covered the stately communications which round out the measures of time in this kindergarten of diplomacy.

"In the mean time no clearing made, no plantation is extended. The country, which at best under its many disadvantages needs all the stimulus of peace, all the security that Government can assure, visibly languishes. There is no immigration, influx of capital or suggestion of enterprise. All wait for that undefined something, that change which is to come; wait to see, as they have waited for thirty years; wait for the abrogation of the treaty, as they and their fathers waited for its coming."

Only a few of the islands, he says, are under the control of the Government. Back from the shore and in the town the people do as they please. The The treaty made by three Governments for the government of a third is not a success. The different forms of government sought to be brought together are irreconcilable. There is too much friction. It is said that before any step can be taken, three representatives must unite. Then, oftentimes, reference must be made to powers on the other side of the globe. There is a diversity of opinion, a conflict of interest and a clash of rights.

EXTRAORDINARY RECORD.

Death by Heat in the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Sixty deaths from heat and eighty-four prostrations were reported yesterday in this city, and many more casualties in Brooklyn and neighboring cities.

It is probable, however, that many of these deaths and prostrations were not due so much to the heat of yesterday as to the effect of the prolonged heat of the last few days upon systems weakened by overwork or overindulgence in attempts to relieve temporary, though exhausting, conditions affecting personal comfort.

Viewed from the standpoint of personal comfort, yesterday was only a repetition of several days preceding it.

While the percentage of humidity was not so great as on Sunday, the mercury insisted upon remaining in the eighties or nineties all day yesterday, and got as high as 91 degrees.

Some idea of the remarkable weather which New Yorkers have experienced for the past week may be gathered from the fact that yesterday was the fifth consecutive day on which the temperature reached 90 degrees or higher. It is not necessary to tell the people that they were hot, but the figures are interesting from a scientific point of view. For the week ended at 8 o'clock last night the mean temperature was 81 degrees. This was not a record breaker, but it was unusually high, even for August. And the meanest day of all was yesterday, the mean temperature being 84 degrees for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock last night.

Man and beast suffered alike yesterday, as on Sunday, and from the different hospitals came the same story as on the preceding day—numerous sudden deaths and prostrations, all attributed to the heat.

NOT ENOUGH HEARSES.

Gruesome Necessities Resulting from New York's Hot Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—In this city today were held 460 funerals and in Brooklyn over 200 people were buried. Friday, Saturday and Sunday saw more burials than any seven days of which the cemetery bookkepers can find any record. These are startling facts, but there are others more noticeable. The number of children among the dead has never in the hottest week of any year been so small as last week; neither has the hottest week of any previous year seen so few burials of aged persons. The average age of the persons interred in the three principal cemeteries was 47 years. Nearly twice as many men as women were buried. Of the 1,820 persons who died in this city last week nearly 500 died Thursday night, Friday and Saturday. Thirty-six hearses were borrowed from adjoining towns in New Jersey and twelve from Philadelphia for today, and several of the New York undertakers whose rush was over loaned hearses to Brooklyn friends. Other hearses were added to Brooklyn's supply from Long Island towns, as there were nearly one-fourth of the week's 876 dead in that city still unburied. At the cemeteries the crowds of visitors were enormous and the tolling of the gate bells continuous. So many graves had been called for that the force of nearly 300 men at Calvary had been increased by 100 diggers, and the entire number worked night and day.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Belief in England that United States Will Take the Island.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The publication in the Times this week of a sensational letter from the Havana correspondent may be accepted as very significant of English opinion upon the possible annexation of the island by the United States. While the Times permits its correspondence much liberty, such frank expressions as are in this letter would never have been suffered in its columns had not the editor regarded them as reflecting not only the public but the official sentiment in Great Britain. The correspondent not only declares that the owners of Cuban tobacco and sugar plantations can have no hope of recovery from their present desperate situation while under Spanish rule, but that their only real hope is in annexation.

CZAR WILL TRAVEL.

His European Tour Mapped Out for Three Months.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—It appears settled that the Czar will leave St. Petersburg August 24th for a European tour, and that he will return about November 14th, the program being to visit Vienna, Copenhagen, Paris and Darmsdat.

The French are already working up the excitement. President Faure and his wife will go to Chesborough and embark on the ironclad Dupuy de Lome in order to meet the Czar in the channel. The Dupuy de Lome will be accompanied by the French fleet. On arriving in Paris it has been arranged that the Czar is to alight at the northern railroad station in order to traverse the greater portion of the boulevards on his way to the Russian embassy, where his majesty will stay during his visit to the capital of France.

The French Government offered him the first floor of the Foreign Ministry, which was to be lavishly upholstered, but the Czar declined, preferring to stop at the Russian embassy on the plea that he had to transact the affairs of the Empire on Russian soil.

The Czar's visit to Paris will last a week. The program of the fetes has not yet been drawn up, but it will include a grand banquet, a reception at the Elysee Palace, a gala performance at the opera, illuminations and a big review of troops along the Champs Elysee. It is suggested that the women of France subscribe small sums and present the Czarina with a baby's cot. The idea is certain to catch on.

MRS. BEECHER ILL.

Widow of Famous Preacher Came Very Near to Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Eunice Beecher, widow of the famous pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been seriously ill for a week at her home, 40 Orange street, in that city. She suffered from heat prostration and over-exertion.

Mrs. Beecher is nearly 84 years old, but is active in mind and remarkably active in body for a woman of her age. Last Sunday morning she went to Plymouth Church, which is in the next block from her house. She hurried along so that she might be in time, and when she returned home was much fatigued. The next day, however, she made a journey to New York to see an old friend who was ill. She returned in the evening worn out and in danger of a collapse.

Dr. W. E. Searle, who was Henry Ward Beecher's physician, was sent for, and Mrs. Beecher has been under his care ever since. When he called at the house today he found his distinguished patient much improved and cheerful over her rapid convalescence.

Plague of Mosquitoes.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 10.—Mosquitos have become so obnoxious in the Chilliwack valley, one of the most fertile farming districts of this province, as to have developed into a veritable plague. Upward of twenty families have been driven from their homes in the Sardis settlement on the Fraser river, and work has been entirely suspended through the valley, the farmers finding it impossible to work in the clouds of insects.

Earl of Limerick Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—William Hale John Chrales Pery, Earl of Limerick, Ireland, and Baron of Foxford, England, is dead. He was born in 1840 and succeeded to both titles in 1866. He was a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. Viscount Glentworth succeedes to his estates.

Capture a Cargo of Arms.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.—An Italian man-of-war has captured, off the coast of Erythrea, the Dutch steamer Doelwyk, laden with 34,000 rifles, which are supposed to be of Belgian manufacture and destined for Abyssinia.

Germany's Venezuela Minister.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says the Government has promoted Count von Rex, the diplomatic representative at Caracas, to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

SOCIETY FLURRIES.

Rumors That Mr. Astor Will Wed Royalty.

His Suit for the Daughter of the Prince of Wales—A London Sensation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The World's London cable says: High life in London has taken seriously the possibility of William Waldorf Astor marrying the Prince of Wale's daughter, Victoria. The ugly things that are said prove that British pride is touched to the quick. High life in London is no more apt to be thrown into a flurry of excitement by fanciful rumors than to be shocked by common-place immorality. But drawing-rooms and clubs have had no sensation like this for months, nor have they been so wrought up.

Ask an English woman of the circle her grounds for alarm for supposing the son of the Queen of England will permit his daughter to marry the grandson of a German fur peddler and she will answer, "But the diamond he gave the Princess Maud." It is a fact that Astor's New York properties have contributed a gem worth a fortune to the royal bride, but the circumstance that the gift was not returned is significant. It will be hard for Americans to understand how much this really means, and it is this that has set London agog. It is a tacit recognition of the renegade American on the plane of a British nobleman of the first rank.

Astor, with his millions of New York rents, has been stalking high game. To every one who has taken the trouble to observe the cautious, deliberate course adopted by the American millionaire, it has been apparent from the very outset that he had in view some definite aim, some object upon which his ambition was centered, and to which everything, his newspapers, his magazines and his vast wealth, were subordinate.

After having during the first few years of his sojourn here maintained the most reserved demeanor, that, in fact, of a social chysalis, he has this year burst forth as a full-fledged butterfly of the most gorgeous and magnificent species, a butterfly, indeed, who manifests supreme disdain for all but the very choices flowers of England's aristocracy. At one moment it was reported he had in view a marriage with Lady Randolph Churchill, and many even went so far as to question her sons as to the date fixed for the wedding. But it has since become apparent that W. W. Astor flies at far higher game, that he aims at nothing less than a match with the British royalty in the person of Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Slight as may appear the possibility of Mr. Astor's becoming the grandson-in-law of Queen Victoria, the matter is very seriously discussed as not at all unlikely in the drawing-rooms of Mayfair, in clubdom and in court circles. And let it be understood right here at the very outset, there is nothing whatsoever in the English Constitution or law to stand in the way of such an alliance. One of Queen Victoria's daughters, the charming Princess Louise, is married to a commoner, her husband, Lord Lorne, being only accorded the title of Marquis by courtesy, and being nothing more than mere John Campbell in the eyes of the law.

In marrying Princess Victoria Mr. Astor would probably, like his future brother-in-law, receive the title of Duke on his wedding day, and might become as much a factor in the history of Great Britain as the lamented husband of Queen Victoria, known by the title of the Prince Consort.

MOBBED PRINCE LOUIS.

Chileans of Valparaiso Give Italian Count Bad Reception.

News of the attack of a Chilean mob on Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, and a party of the officers of the Italian warship Christoforo Colombo, has reached San Francisco. The incident occurred on July 16th in the streets of Valparaiso. None of the Italians were injured.

It seems that the Colombo, after leaving this port, made for Honolulu and then sailed south to smooth over a little hard feeling borne by the Chilean Government against the Italians by reason of the fact that the latter Government had sold two second-hand cruisers to the Argentine Republic at a time when it looked as though Chile and her neigbor were on the verge of war. This smoothing process was accomplished and the Prince and his companions, with several of the marines of the Colombo, were on a sightseeing expedition in the city, when they were attacked by the rabble, who freely used sticks and stones.

The Prince was hurried into a nearby store, and with drawn knives the attacked officers and marines defended themselves until the police came. Several of the men-of-warsmen were badly cut with stones. Arrests were made, and the Chilean Government lost no time in tendering complete apology to the Prince and his fellow-officers of the Colombo. The news was suppressed in the Chilean papers, but reached here on the steamer City of Para, which arrived Saturday from Panama.

CHINESE REVOLT.

Uncanny Condition of Affairs In Kiangsu.

Mohammedans Slaughtered Ruthlessly. Probability of the Insurrection Becoming more General.

The Chinese Government seem likely to have some little trouble in quelling the rebellions in Kiangsu and Kansuh unless they act with vigor and promptitude, says the Hong Kong Weekly Press. As we have on previous occasions pointed out, there is little chance of insurrection in China proving successful or even formidable if the Imperial Government only take care to nip it in the bud. The insurgents are invariably badly provided with funds, have few arms, and possess no organization. Imperfect, therefore, as the organization of the Imperial troops undoubtedly is, inferior as the arms used often prove, and gross as the corruption in the military administration is known to be, they are immeasurably superior in arms and even discipline to the untrained mobs that are hurled against them. But there is such a thing—as British commanders among others have found out ere now—as unduly despising the enemy. In Kiangsu the Taotai who has charge of the troops appears to be quite unable to meet the foe, and he is practically shut up with about two thousand troops in the town of Hsuchow. Meanwhile the rebels are every day increasing their numbers and strengthening their position. The rebels have lately been joined by upwards of three thousand local banditti, and if the prospect of plunder seems good, this number will no doubt soon be largely augmented. It is also stated that if the rebels can manage to keep the Imperial troops shut up in Hsuchow they will march on Yang-chow. Meantime, another rising is reported to have taken place in Hupeh, where the granaries have been looted and the insurgents have defeated the Imperialist troops. Unless the reinforcements sent by the Viceroy Chang Chihtung soon reach the scene of trouble there will be little doubt the area of the last named rebellion will quickly widen.

The necessity for severe measures seems, however, to have been recognized in the North-west, for the latest news from Kansuh is to the effect that General Tung Fu-hsiang, in obedience to orders from Peking, has commenced a massacre of all the Mahommedans he meets. At Hsining-fu he is said to have slaughtered three thousand men and sold their wives and female children into slavery .These were the tactics resorted to in the suppression of the great Mahommedan rebellion in Yunnan, where a war of extermination was so ruthlessly carried on that half the province was laid desolate, and vast districts full of ruined towns and wasted fields still attest—more than twenty years later—the thoroughness with which the Imperial orders to kill and spare not were carried out. These severities, however, may have the opposite effect to that which they are intended to produce. Instead of daunting the rebels they may render them desperate, and they are said to be meditating the declaration of a holy war, in which event, it is alleged, the Mahommedans across the Russian frontier have promised their aid. If a Jehad be declared by the Central Asian Mahommedans, it might prove difficult for the Czar to restrain their fire, and it might even be found necessary for Russia to intervene on behalf of the followers of the Prophet in China. The Chinese Mahommedans can fight if they receive encouragement, and they could be turned into useful allies by any Power having schemes of aggression in China. It will be well therefore for the Chinese Government to set to work to pacify the country, not by means of exterminating the discontented, but by redressing their grievances, by putting down brigandage where it really exists with a firm hand, and by abolishing unjust squeezes. If China is to exist much longer as an independent Empire, the Central Government at Peking will have exercise their capacity for administering, and not merely to show, by brutal wholesale massacres, that they have power to punish disloyalty.

MISS BENSON'S MARRIAGE.

Her Betrothed Has Hard Work Getting Away from Rehearsal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Roland Reed was hard at work rehearsing his new comedy at Scottish Rite hall yesterday. As the noon hour approached and there was no sign of adjournment, Howard Blinn, who plays one of the leading parts, was noticeably perturbed. He looked uneasily at his watch every few minutes, and during a momentary pause approached Mr. Reed, who stood at the wings, fanning himself vigorously.

"Mr .Reed," said he, "I would like very much to be excused from further rehearsal. I have"—

"It's simply impossible, Mr. Blinn," replied the comedian." "You know time is short now to our opening night, and every minute is valuable. You cannot be spared."

"But I have a very important engagement."

"Sorry, but you'll have to break it."

"But it's an engagement that cannot very well be broken."

"Then you'll have to put it off until after rehearsal. Now, then, ladies and gentlemen, get ready for the next scene," shouted Reed, as he walked away.

"But, Mr. Reed, one moment, if you please. My engagement is—well—er—to tell the truth I am to be married at noon, and as it's close to the hour—"

"Why in thunder didn't you say that before? Where are you to be married?"

"At Dr. Houghton's Little Church Around the Corner."

"Come on, everybody," called Reed.

The news was passed around and five minutes later the whole company filed into the minister's house, where Ruth Benson and a few friends were already gathered. The ceremony, which made Miss Benson Mrs. Blinn, was speedily performed, and the company trooped back to Scottish Rite hall, where the interrupted rehearsal proceeded.

Mrs. Blinn remained with her brother, who had just arrived from California. He was on his way to Europe, and the wedding was put forward a few days so that he could be present. The young couple had been engaged several months

Miss Benson is a California girl, petite and pretty, and a decided brunnette. Her first appearance on the stage was made with Miss Ellsler's company. She has been in the theatrical profession a little more than a year.

Miss Benson is well known by the people of this city. She is a niece of J. H. Paty.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

Classifying Information Received by the Commission.

Libraries Throughout the United States Searched for Information.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—During the past month the work of the Venezuela Boundary Commission has entered on a new stage. Heretofore the efforts of the Commissioners have been directed mainly to securing the evidence upon which the final report is to be based. The work from now on will largely consist of classifying the information already obtained.

The British Government, it is presumed, has put into its two voluminous Blue Books all the information upon which it relies in support of its claims. The Venezuelan Government has done the same thing in its three volumes of transcripts from the Spanish archives. Independently of this, the Commission has been searching on its own account. The Congressional Library in Washington and many public and private libraries in various parts of the country have been ransacked for historical and cartographical information. The archives at The Hague have been gone through with a thoroughness that not even the zeal of Great Britain or Venezuela has heretofore attempted, and as a result important documents which the world thought lost or destroyed have been unearthed. The work, although not yet terminated, is nearing completion.

For some months past Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, has been in correspondence with the secretary of the Commission and has furnished valuable information on the subject of the Schomburgh line, accompanying it with copies of maps on file in the Colonial Office, some of which have never been published. While information is looked for from Rome, from The Hague, and possibly from other places, the bulk of the evidence is in, and the question now is to determine what that evidence establishes.

In order to solve this problem, a number of preliminary reports are being prepared. Among these may be mentioned special reports from the geographical and physical characteristics of the region in dispute; reports upon the evidence presented by the 300 or more maps which have been published; reports upon the facts of occupancy and settlement, as given by the historians, and separate reports upon the same facts as developed by the documents from Dutch and Spanish archives; critiques upon the arguments of the British and Venezuelan governments as these appear in the British Blue Book and in the Venezuelan briefs. These reports are being prepared by the Commissioners, for the most part, at their respective summer homes.

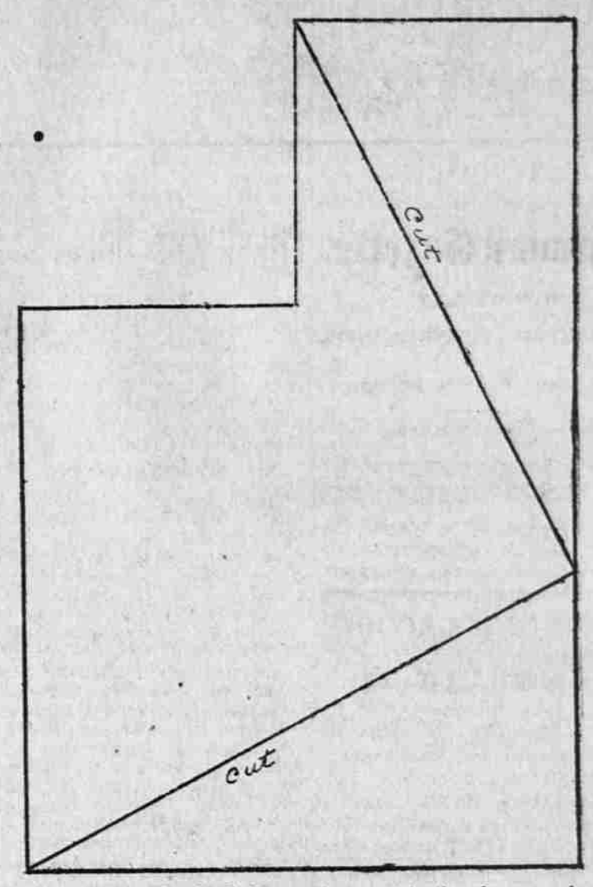
President Brewer spent several days this week at the office of the Commission in Washington. He was joined on Thursday by Mr. Mallet-Prevost, the secretary, and the two spent the day in consultation. President Brewer has gone on to his home in Vermont, and the secretary will remain for some days in Washington.

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky is an athlete among athletes. He rides horseback, not a bike, and thinks horseback riding and hunting the finest of sports.

PUZZLE NO. 2--SOLUTION.



Ernest Schmidt sent in the first correct answer to the above puzzle, with Lieutenant Wells of the mounted patrol as second. In all there were fifty answers of every description received. Mr. Schmidt is entitled to a ride in M. Andree's balloon when it passes over the Islands.

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The Daily "Advertiser."
75 Cents a Month.

KAMS WIN IN TENTH INNING.

Saturday's Game Was Not Good But Very Exciting at Stages.

INEXCUSABLE ERRORS MADE

W. Woods Goes in the Box for the Soldiers—Students Have a Running Race in the Third and Fifth—Star Men Jubilant Over Fall of Enemy.

Now there was a howl from the grand stand at the Makiki base ball grounds on Saturday afternoon, when the Kamehameha and First Regiment teams retired from the field, the former victorious over their opponents with a score of 16 to 13, after a hard ten-inning game. The Stars are most happy, for now they are a nice distance ahead of the First Regiment boys.

Perhaps some of the worst playing ever experienced on a base ball field was done by the First Regiment team, and that, too, by infield men. One especially remarkable play was made by Gleason. When but a few feet away from third he threw the ball almost fifteen feet over the baseman's head. The Kamehamehas were by no means free from bad playing.

Following is a list of the players on the two teams:

First Regiment—Cunha, c.; Duncan, 2b.; Hansman, cf; W. Woods, p.; Gleason, 3b.; G. Woods, 1b.; Cummings, ss.; Luahiwa, lf.; Carlyle, rf.

Kamehameha—Lemon, p.; Meheula, lf.; Pahau, c.; Koki, 2b.; Lewis, cf.; Ahia, 1b.; Kiwa, rf.; Smith, ss.; Bridges, 3b.

FIRST INNING.

The Kamehamehas won the toss and went to the bat, with W. Woods, brother of the famous George, in the box. Lemon got his base on balls, stole second and came home on Pahau's base hit. Meheula went out at first, Pahau was caught at second and Koki flew out to second.

Cunha went out to W. Woods and Duncan struck out. Hansman got to first base and stole second. W. Woods got a base hit and stole second. Gleason went out at first.

SECOND INNING.

Lewis was caught trying to steal second after making a base hit. Ahia made first and then went out at second. Kiwa got to first and Harbottle, a substitute, went out at first.

G. Woods got safely to first. Cummings made a two-bagger and came home on a passed ball. Luahiwa struck out. Carlyle went out at first and Cunha made a base hit, afterwards stealing second and coming home on Duncan's base hit. Hansman made a two-bagger and W. Woods went out at first.

THIRD INNING.

Bridges went to the bat for the Kams and lined a safe base hit between the first and second. Cunha tried to catch him while stealing second, but he threw too high. Lemon got his base on balls. Meheula sent one out into left with a curve that so fooled Luahiwa as to give the runner two bases. Lemon came home. Pahau got to first on an error by Cummings, a passed ball by Cunha advanced the runners and a sacrifice hit by Koki brought Meheula in and gave Pahau third. Lewis got his first on balls. Ahia knocked an easy one to Gleason who got rattled and stood still while the men were stealing bases. A nice one by Kiwa brought Lewis in and Ahia came in on a sacrifice hit by Smith. Bridges was out at first. Woods the younger was batted all over the field.

Gleason knocked a fly to Bridges and went out. G. Woods knocked a hot grounder to Smith who threw wild to first and the runner got to third. Cummings knocked a fly into Hansman's hands and Woods came home. Luahiwa hit for first and then tried to steal second, but was caught on the slide.

FOURTH INNING.

Lemon knocked a liner right into G. Woods glove. Meheula waited for three balls and then knocked a clean base hit past Gleason at third. Pahau knocked a long fly to Carlyle for out and Meheula made second. Koki placed another into Carlyle's hands.

Carlyle sent one of those slow kind in the direction of third and beat the ball out to first, stealing second right after. Cunha knocked a fly to right field which was nicely muffed. The ball was thrown to third, went past and Carlyle came in. Cunha was advanced to third. Duncan went out on a foul to Ahia and Hansman followed on an assist from short. W. Woods went out on an assist from short and Cunha got left at the plate.

FIFTH INNING.

Lewis got his base on balls. There was a lot of fun at first when it was being sought to catch Lewis. G. Woods kept tapping him all over his body with the ball. Two passed balls allowed Lewis to get to third. Ahia struck out. Another passed ball brought Lewis in. Kiwa sent one toward first. G. Woods stepped off his base, fumbled the ball and the runner got his base. Smith sent a hot one through Duncan and Kiwa got caught at third. Smith got to second in the meantime. Bridges got base on balls and Lemon sent one to second for a fumble. Smith on third and Bridges on second. Meheula knocked to short for a fumble and Smith came in. Cummings rallied, threw the ball fifteen feet over third and Bridges came in. Lemon following suit. Another series of errors and Meheula came in. R. Pahau, substituting Kiwa, struck out.

Gleason went out on a fly to left. G. Woods got first on a hit to right and then came home on errors. Cummings got out at first by an assist from short. Luahiwa got a base hit. Carlyle got first on an error by Smith. Cunha's fly was muffed by Meheula and Luahiwa came home. A wild throw from Pahau to third and Carlyle came in. Duncan struck out.

SIXTH INNING.

G. Woods in the box. Lewis flew out to Duncan at second. Ahia made a base hit. Koki hit safe for first. Ahia stole third and Smith struck out, Bridges following suit. G. Woods had a bad arm, but that didn't effect his shooting in the proper curves.

SEVENTH INNING.

Lemon went out on an assist from third to first and Meheula got base on balls. Pahau's fly to center couldn't reach the fielder and three bases were made. Meheula came home. R. Pahau got to first. Pahau was caught at second and R. Pahau at the same place.

G. Wood's grounder was muffed by R. Pahau and the runner got first. Cummings made a safe base hit over second and Luahiwa put one in the same place, bringing in G. Woods. Carlyle got first and Luahiwa was forced out at second. Carlyle stole second. Cunha sent one clean through second for two bags and Cummings and Carlyle came in. Duncan knocked one in R. Pahau's hands. Hansman went out at first on an assist from short.

EIGHTH INNING.

Lewis struck out. Ahia went out on an assist from short, and Koki flew out to Duncan.

G. Woods flew out to Koki and Gleason followed suit to R. Pahau. George Woods made a safe base hit into right field. An error on the part of Bridges gave Cummings first. R. Pahau fumbled Luahiwa's grounder and the runner got to first. Carlyle's fly to center was muffed and G. Woods and Cummings came in. Score tied.

Cunha went out on an assist from short to first. Wild excitement and loud cheering.

NINTH INNING.

Smith got first on an error by Cummings, and then tried to steal second, but got caught midway. Bridges struck out and Lemon hit an easy one to G. Woods for out at first.

Duncan hit a pretty one through a hole over second and got first. Hansman struck out. W. Woods flew out to Lewis. Gleason struck out.

TENTH INNING.

Meheula made first on a base hit to center. Pahau's fly was muffed by Carlyle. A. Pahau hit safe into right. Lewis made a sacrifice hit and Meheula came in. Ahia made a sacrifice hit and Pahau came in. Koki hit down through second, and R. Pahau came home. Koki got safe on second and stole third while Gleason had his head turned in the wrong direction. Smith got base on balls and Bridges flew out to center.

G. Woods went out on an assist from Koki at second to first, and Cummings knocked a hot one right into Bridges' hands. Luahiwa's grounder to short was fumbled and the runner got first. Carlyle hit a safe one over short and Cunha flew out to center.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Kamehameha	1	0	6	0	5	0	1	0	0		3—16
First Reg't	...0	3	1	1	3	0	3	2	0		0—13

Umpires—L. Hart and G. Lucas.

MRS. WILCOX'S PARTY.

Having a Fine Time on the Island of Molokai.

Mrs. Luther Wilcox and a merry party will be back on the W. G. Hall tomorrow after a delightful trip of a week on the Island of Molokai. The Mokolii, which arrived on Saturday, brought news of their doings.

Leaving Honolulu on the W. G. Hall on Tuesday, August 25th, the party went to Pukoo, where they arrived at 5:30 p. m. of the same day. In the evening a big luau was given at Kupihea's, and afterward came the usual singing and general good time. At 5 p. m. on Wednesday the steamer Mokolii called and took the Honolulu people over to Wailau, the largest valley on Molokai, accessible from the sea alone, and that in the months of July and August only. Here a big luau was given in the evening at the home of Rev. Geo. Kolopapela. On Thursday at 10 a. m. they took a whaleboat to Pelekunu, and in the afternoon they rowed out to catch the Mokolii. Thursday night was spent at Halawa where Paehaole gave a fine luau for his guests.

On Friday afternoon they went to Moaula Falls, and then returned to Pukoo in the evening.

At Halawa the party met J. N. K. Keola, who is at present very hard at work on his House proceedings, and who seemed more than glad to see some Honolulu people.

"Let me give you a pointer," ssid M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

There are in the United States, it is stated, 200,000 machinists, 100,000 tool makers, 25,000 boiler makers, 750,000 carpenters and joiners, 200,000 masons and brick-layers, 50,000 contractors and builders, 50,000 plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 150,000 stationary engineers and firemen, 100,000 locomotive engineers and firemen, 50,000 electric railway and light employes, 50,000 cabinet makers, carvers and wood workers, 50,000 civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers.

BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR SWEET CHARITY.

Makawao Literary Adopts Good Plan to Raise Funds.

PRESIDENT'S CORDIAL GREETING.

Luaus and Enthusiastic Gatherings Mark His Tour—Baseball Game on Tapis—Mr. Rodriguez Departs—Farewell to Miss Beckwith—Maui News.

MAUI, Aug. 29.—The August meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, which occurred last evening at "Sunnyside," was known as a "birthday party." Each guest was requested in poetical language to place as many cents as he was years old in the tiny silken bag which was attached to each invitation card. Or if he was timid about his age, he could contribute a dollar. One hundred and seventeen dollars was thus raised for charitable purposes.

The program rendered was as follows:

Vocal Solo.....Miss Fleming
A Farce—"Tweedleton's Tail-Coat"..
By Thomas J. Williams.
Cast of Characters.
Toby Tweedleton .....W. O. Aiken
Blackberry Thistletop .....J. J. Hair
Mr. Barnaby Bracebutton..R. I. Moore
Mr. Pantechnicon Pantile..F. W. Hardy
Evelina .....Miss Juliette King
Kitty Spruce .....Miss Millie Beckwith
Recitation from Eugene Field:.....
..... Irene Aiken
Exhibition of Ventriloquism.....
.....R. I. Moore

Mr. Moore gave a most amusing and excellent performance, which was received with an encore.

Among those present were President Dole, Major Potter, Messrs. J. F. Brown, W. Forbes, R. R. Berg, Grant, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Misses Anna Sorenson, Nellie Bicknell, Haman, Barnum and others.

During Thursday, the 27th, the President returned from a week's trip over Hana. He was much pleased with the beautiful scenery between Keanae and Kipahulu, and was received everywhere most cordially. At Uluinu, a small native village several miles from Hana, the party was met by about forty residents of the latter place and escorted into the town. Bombs were exploded, policemen drawn up on either side of the road, and an arch erected bearing the inscription "Welcome to the President of the Republic of Hawaii." The Hana people were in every way most hospitable.

Manager K. S. Gyerdrum entertained Mr. Dole at his beautiful residence for several days. During Monday morning, the 24th, Judge Kaleo invited the party to a dainty luau, and during the same afternoon Manager P. McLane of Reciprocity Plantation, a gentleman who understands the art of doing things in fine shape, invited four of five hundred people to meet the President at Mokae. In the front yard, under a magnificent lanai fashioned of palms and bamboos, the tables bearing all sorts of delicious viands were spread. A unique effect was produced by allowing the shrubbery to extend upward through the center of the long tables.

During Tuesday noon, the 25th, Manager Oscar Una of Kipahulu Plantation gave a most elaborate dinner in honor of President Dole.

During Thursday, the 27th, the party climbed out of the crater of Haleakala by what is known as the Koolau trail, and thus returned to Makawao.

The gentlemen who accompanied the President were J. F. Brown, Major Potter, Sheriff L. A. Andrews, Judge J. W. Kalua, W. F. Pogue and W. O. Aiken.

It is stated that J. W. Price will make a balloon ascension this afternoon. It will take place from the grounds near the Wailuku Hotel.

A base ball game will also take place this afternoon on the Kahului grounds. It is Wailuku vs. Kamehameha. Not the regular school nine, but composed of some of the students who have been attending to the grounds during vacation, and have come to Maui as a sort of outing. Messrs. Harry Mossman, James Kauka and Charles Chillingworth will play in the Wailuku nine.

Miss Dora Lamb, who has been visiting Mrs. Dowsett of Punomalei, will return to Honolulu today.

During the week J. A. Rodrigues, who has been the chemist for Paia and Hamakuapoko plantations for three or four months past, departed for the United States, after a brief visit to Kilauea.

Today Miss Martha Beckwith of Haiku will leave for Chicago, intending to attend school there for two years.

During Saturday night, the 22d, the eclipse of the moon was observed by Maui people. One resident used a piece of smoked glass rather unsatisfactorily.

A pseudo Mrs. Potter was very popular at the Literary the other evening. For further particulars apply to J. F. Brown.

Miss Minnie Morris of Wailuku will depart for Honolulu today to join the kindergarten class.

H. P. Baldwin took the steamer Kaala for Honolulu Thursday night, intending to take the Gaelic for San Francisco. He will now go by the Australia and bring his children back to Maui as soon as possible.

During Tuesday evening, the 25th, a delightful riding party was much appreciated by a party of sixteen young folks. They rode from Paia Church, through Hamakuapoko, over Maliko gulch to the residence of George E. Beckwith of Haiku. There they serenaded the Beckwith girls with "Mary and Marthy Have Just Gone Along." A most pleasant evening was passed, the gathering serving as a sort of farewell to Miss Martha Beckwith, who departs today for the United States.

Weather—Warm and dry.

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Cure SICK HEADACHE.

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SHOVELS and SPADES,
CAST STEEL, BAR IRON,
GALV'D SHEET IRON,
GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS,
CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS,
HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS,
IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),
COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS,
BLACK RIVETS, HINGES,
LAWN MOWERS,
HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS,
MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
SCALES, SAND PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS,
3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK,
IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS,
CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE,
GALV'D PIPE, ½in. to 2in.,
MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes,
IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2in.,
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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - -	8,830,000
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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

Li Hung Chang is in a fair way to get himself disliked. A London despatch says that his favorite amusement is to ask the age of the ladies he meets. Some one ought to tell the high official of the Chinese empire that the rumpus possibly resulting from a diplomatic mistakes is as nothing compared with the trouble he might get into by discussing the question of woman's age. Should Li come in contact with a prim American old maid on the age question he will deserve sympathy.

What gives President Dole his strong hold upon the people of the country is the individual interest which he takes in the development of agricultural industry and the improvement of the condition of the common people. This feature of his administration has again been brought to notice by his trip through different districts of Maui. His visit was not of the official character which took him only to the most thickly populated sections; there was no false "dignity of office" displayed in his association with the citizens of the island. He was as he always has been a man among men, with a lively personal desire to do what seems best to uplift his fellowcountrymen. Maui residents gave evidence that they appreciated this estimable characteristic of the chief executive by extending a cordial and hospitable reception and taking an enthusiastic part in the gatherings which must result in bringing the officials of the Government in close touch with the people of the outer districts.

The London Times says that Japan, and not France or Belgium, is the land of petite culture, a couple of acres being considered a large tract for agricultural purposes. The following, culled from an American consular bulletin, is of value in giving the character and customs of the Japanese agriculturalist, an individual who may figure with more or less prominence as a small farmer in this country:

"Most of the farms are small, and on a little plot a surprising variety of crops is cultivated—a few square feet of wheat, barley, maize and millet; a plot of beans perhaps ten feet wide by twenty feet long, a similar area of potatoes and peas, and a patch of onions 'about as big as a grave;' beetroot, lettuce, turnips, sweet potatoes and other crops occupy the rest of the area. The farmer examines his growing crops every morning, just as an engineer inspects his machinery, and if anything is wrong he puts it right. If a weed appears in the bean patch he pulls it up; if a hill of potatoes or anything else fails it is at once replanted. When he cuts down a tree he always plants another. As soon as one crop is harvested the soil is worked over, manured and forthwith resown to another crop. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the agricultural lands of Japan are devoted to rice, and as this is a crop requiring much water, the paddy fields are banked up into terraces, one above the other, and divided off into small plots twenty-five feet or thirty feet square, with ridges of earth between them to prevent the water from flowing away when they are flooded. All farming lands are irrigated by a system that is a thousand years old. Some of the ditches are walled up with bamboo wicker-work, and some with tiles and stone. According to official statistics, 11,400,000 men and 10,948,000 women—nearly half the total population of Japan—are engaged in agriculture. Silk and tea, the two chief exports of the country, are raised almost entirely by the work of women."

HAND-SHAKING.

Perhaps there are none who realize that handshaking is an art more than men and women in public life. In public places and private places they come in contact with friends and enemies, and the indifferent curiosity fiends, and to all a handshake must be extended. Now there are handshakes and handshakes, varying all the way from the iron grasp of the man who seems to have an idea that you are disgusted with the formation of your hand and want the whole four fingers jammed into one mass, to the cold blooded, flimsy flipty-flop shake of the person who seems to have an idea that he or she will be defiled by touching another hand. The women are more inclined to the latter custom than the men.

One authority, for whose veracity we are not called upon to vouch, says that handshaking originated in the Eastern countries, where years ago it was the custom when friends met to extend the right hands, whereupon the two friends would enter into a contest to see which would kiss the other's hand first. It is quite easy to see how this custom finally developed into a grasping of hands, and the shake derived from the old time kissing contest remained. It would undoubtedly be a good idea for many of the present day to remember that they have not entered a kissing conquest when they grasp an extended hand, and there is no danger of the friend getting away from them. On the other hand, the cold, clammy handshaker need not be in constant fear that the old custom is about to be revived.

The man or woman who knows how to shake hands simply gives a warm pressure of the hand—not a vice-like grip—which leaves the mandible that has been extended in a condition to be used again, and the one who has been a party to the greeting in a much more comfortable frame of mind. Common everyday handshaking does not call for the twisting grip that the kitchen maid gets on the dishrag, or the lovers' squeeze. There is a time and place for everything. Thus when meeting friends in the everyday walks, or officials and their wives at functions, the average citizen will confer a favor by having a thought for the "shakee."

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The notification of Candidates Bryan and Sewall of their selection as the Democratic party leaders has been the most important incident in the United States political campaign since the last steamer. Mr. Bryan's trip to New York was marked by speech after speech until he became so hoarse that he could speak no more. The meeting at Madison Square is described by the silver papers as a howling success, and the New York Tribune said it was a great disappointment to the Democratic managers. The speech of acceptance dealt almost entirely with the money question, the only reference to other features of the platform being the candidate's assertion that he would support the income tax, and had a right as a free American citizen to question the decision of the Supreme Court. The speeches made at the notification meeting put to death all rumors that the Democrats are inclined to drop Sewall and take up Watson, the Populist, as Vice President. Sewall will stay in the fight to the end, and will have the support of the party managers. Bryan will display his oratorical genius in as many Eastern cities and towns as possible before returning to his Western home.

With McKinley, matters appear to be moving serenely. He is receiving notifications from numerous bolting Democrats, assuring their support, and has talked to numerous gatherings of workingmen. His canvass is by no means as dramatic as that of his opponent, and he will probably abstain from attending the usual campaign meetings outside his own State. The general tenor of the "people's" mind is as hard to forecast as ever. Election bets, which are watched with superstitious care by many politicians, are still favorable to McKinley. In fact these are about the only criterion the public forecaster has to cite as precedents this year. Every hard and fast rule of the past thirty years has been broken down; there has not been sufficient time to make a canvass in any of the States, consequently even the political managers themselves are pretty much at sea. There is no mistaking that McKinley has a strong, if not healthy, opposition.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The notice of the opening of the night school on the evening of September 7 calls to public attention the valuable work that has been begun by this arm of the educational power of the country. In many of its features the night school of Honolulu may be said to be in an experimental stage, but the fact is well established that there are plenty of young men of all nationalities who are only too glad to have this opportunity of supplementing their day's labor with elementary branches of the three R's. During the first term of this school the efforts of the teachers were confined almost wholly to elementary branches, special stress being laid on the English language. Under this system the school registered some 400 pupils, which indicates that there is quite a gap to fill, even in the education of those who have been unable to attend the day schools. The results have been so satisfactory thus far that we may well say, "So far so good."

It will never do, however, for the Commissioners of Education or the people to be satisfied with the present state of affairs when there is room for improvement and development. One of the noticeable discrepancies of the night school up to the present has been the absence of young women. It may be, and we hope it is a fact, that the young women are better educated than the men, and have no necessity for instruction in the elementary branches. This, however, has yet to be proved among the working classes who take advantage of the school. There is no reason why the girls and young women who work during the day should not attend the evening classes. In one San Francisco school which alone numbers 1700 pupils, there is quite a smattering of young women, and we can see no reason why the same condition should not exist here. This is something for the people to attend to, by advocating a more general adoption of co-education.

A feature more directly in the hands of the Commissioners of Education is the inauguration of a more advanced course of study. The night schools of other cities go a step beyond elementary study, and in many curriculums courses of lectures on law and medicine have been not only popular but instrumental in giving more than one young man the opportunity to advance which otherwise his financial circumstances would not permit. While Honolulu may not be large enough to make instruction in these branches feasible, there is no doubt that classes above the primary grade, and a course of lectures touching on literature, art or history, will not only be a valuable adjunct to the night school, but also highly appreciated by many young men and women—possibly older ones too—of Honolulu.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND THE ORIENT.

Notwithstanding the high state of civilization which the Anglo-Saxon of today has attained, there are not a few who believe that the "advanced" nations of the world are following in the pathway of ancient Greece and Rome; that civilization will lead to degeneration, and that the time will come when the hordes of Asia will overwhelm the present molders of progressive development. True it is that such a state of affairs is possible, though a very small minority will accept the probability of the theory.

A French writer who takes the "Western Civilization and the Yellow World" for his theme touches this point indirectly when he theorizes on what the 400,000,000 Chinese will do now that they have suddenly been drawn into the vortex of Western civilization, after many years of resistance. He points out that the civilization of the East and West differs in every detail, and such an intermingling of the two systems as took place when the Romans met the barbarians seems almost out of the question. Both systems have grown in different directions to such an extent that one must become the subject of the other, and he figures that the Chinese must be the subject.

"The immediate result of the influence of Western thought must be a revolution. The union of the Chinese Empire has so far been preserved by the powerful influences of family life and the extreme latitude which is given to the methods employed by the administration. Now comes the Westerner with his ideas of personal independence and the central power of government. What will be the result if patriarchal views are supplanted, if the respect with which the masses now regard the Emperor is destroyed, if high regard for the opinions of their ancestors no longer influences these countless millions? Civil war must ensue as a natural consequence.

"America and Europe will then be forced to interfere, to quench the revolutionary movement, for the rest of the world is deeply concerned in the peace and prosperity of the Flowery Kingdom. But the results of such revolutionary movements will be felt for a long time. It is to be hoped that the Western world will exercise sufficient self-restraint to approach China as a friend rather than a suzerain, and that both branches of the human race will learn from each other. Impossible it is not, for already Eastern literature and art is making itself felt in the West, and the rapid extension of commercial relations will assist the good work."

Thus it will be seen that the writer believes that the East and West will strike a happy medium and make a fair exchange of the best features contained in their respective civilizing forces. We may hope that this will be the ultimate result, although in past centuries the advancement of one race has too often been made through the downfall of its opponent and the eventual military subjection of the weaker power. Should China come to know its power her people can fight a strong battle in commercial channels alone.

THE BISHOP'S NEW PUPIL.

The political Bishop of Honolulu has a new pupil, apparently an innocent, ignorant young thing, who has become overawed by the wonderful intellect of the Anglican Bishop and thoroughly hypnotized by that eagle eye behind which rests a brain steeped in political bile and capable of prducing political misrepresentation till further orders. This new pupil, recognized in Honolulu as the Rt. Rev. J. P. Lytoon, has apparently become enthused with the idea that his mission on earth is not alone to give religious instruction to the people. So he has taken up writing for the press, and as a starter has undertaken to spread before the citizens of West Plains, Mo., and the adjoining country a complete and absolute misrepresentation of the political situation in Hawaii.

The fruit of this political preacher's pen is given in another column, and we have no doubt that it meets with the political Bishop's hearty approval. Even now we can picture with what gusto he will rub his hands and twine one of his supine caliper extremities over the other as he gleefully observes what a splendid convert he has in one J. P. Lytton. If Mr. Lytton were anything but a blind follower of our great and good friend, Bishop Willis, he would be amenable to the charge of gross and premeditated deception; but under the circumstances we are obliged to give him the benefit of the doubt, excuse his ignorance and extend sympathy to a poor fellow who doesn't know what he is talking about.

The source of a great portion of his information is let out when he tells the people to what office he was directed by his lithe political superior. Then he goes on to tell about the celebration of the Fourth. He says the American flag predominated, and a little later in his wanderings talks about there being no American interests in Hawaii to protect. Where, oh, where, Brother Lytton, did those flags come from if there are no Americans, no American interests here? Put up just for effect, possibly? Doubtless this was the idea of the political Bishop, but the American people know better. The poor pupil of the Bishop doesn't, since all his association and study has been under the supervision of an Englishman whose narrow-minded bigotry disgusts even his own countrymen. If Mr. Lytton had made an attempt to post himself upon the true situation his remarks would be a disgrace to the American people and the American flag. There were others of high official standing in the United States who not long ago made just the same statements as Mr. Lytton. These men were politicians. They were proved to be prevaricators of the worst type, men who had no regard for the truth, and their action was condemned from one end of the United States to the other. One has been relegated to political oblivion and the others will follow in his footsteps shortly. Possibly Mr. Lytton's teacher didn't tell him all this, but the American people know it. And the people of Hawaii know it.

Again the political pupil says the Government expenditures are far in excess of the revenue. This is not true. He says also that taxation is enormously high. This is not true, and we do not believe it would be safe for him to compare the taxation of West Plains, Mo., with that of Hawaii in support of the misstatement.

Taken all in all, Mr. Lytton's communication to his fellow citizens is a tissue of misrepresentations. That royalty will never be restored we accept. It never will be, and any American citizen—we suppose Mr. Lytton is a citizen of the United States—who weeps at the bier of a fallen monarchy ought to hang his head for shame.

A well deserved compliment is paid Minister Damon, and since he as Minister of Finance knows something about taxes and the condition of the public treasury, the Bishop's pupil will do well to clear some of the Willisonian cobwebs from his brain by taking a few lessons of Mr. Damon.

In dealing with misrepresentations penned by Pupil Lytton it is not the purpose of this paper to rake over the history of the affairs in this country which finally led up to the revolution of 1893. The whole matter was thoroughly investigated by the United States Congress and the accusations made against Minister Stevens, the officers of the Boston and the members of the present government here were proven to be absolutely without foundation. The United States Congress condemned the action of Mr. Cleveland, which was based on the same principles which Pupil Lytton has been taught to stand upon. The pupil has simply resurrected an old line of argument, the refutation of which is contained in the records of the United States Congress and which every honest citizen of the United States or Hawaii knows is completely without the necessary facts to support it.

The Bishop's pupil gathered together a lot of statements which have long ago been proven utterly false and forced them upon the unsuspecting minds of some of his fellow citizens whom he apparently hopes have forgotten the details of the past. When he offers details it will be time enough to give details in return. Even the organ of the office to which he was directed states that Hawaiian flags were displayed by Honolulu business houses on the Fourth of July, while Lytton says he saw only American flags. Here's a strange discrepancy at once which shows that stories of our friends the so-called opposition seldom hold together. If as the pupil states, a portion of the natives are discontented it is simply because they have blindly followed the leadership of the enemies of honest government from whom the pupil with equal blindness has taken his sweeping statements. It is a case of not the blind leading the blind but of an evil political mind leading a blind one and unless the pupil has become entirely denationalized he will live to see the day when he will regret that he allowed himself to be made the tool of man or men who are pleased to cast reproach upon the action of loyal men of his own country and citizens of Hawaii equally loyal to honest and progressive government.

STRENGTH OF POPULIST VOTE.

Previous Election Figures in Some of Doubtful States.

REVIEWED BY WASHINGTON STAR

Effect of Populist Indorsement on Bryan's Chances of Election—Populists Hold Balance of Power in Comparatively Few States, Etc.

[Washington Star.]

Just now the practical politicians are seriously debating the question: What will be the real effect in November of the action of the Populists in seconding the nomination of Bryan?

Usually the indorsement of a candidate by a third party is a great aid to him. It may mean the carrying of many close States, and hence it may secure for him the final victory. It is a serious problem whether this will be the result in Mr. Bryan's case, for certain peculiar reasons. Were the election to rest with the people of such now truly doubtful States as Nebraska, California, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and other communities in the mining region, where the free silver movement started, the indorsement of the Populists would certainly go far toward making Bryan President. But the Republican managers have greatly discounted the campaign in these States by basing their calculations for victory on New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and perhaps Kentucky. Should they carry all of these States their candidate would have 249 of the 442 electoral votes, or 27 more than a majority. They therefore trim off West Virginia and Kentucky, losing 19 votes, and still claim 230 in the electral college, or 8 more than enough. This necessitates the carrying of such States as Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, which may be considered as fair fighting ground for the combined forces favorable to free silver.

THE REAL BATTLE GROUND.

Thus the real battle field is almost sure to include the States of the Ohio valley, Michigan, Maryland and Iowa, and the issue comes squarely on the exact worth of the Populistic indorsement in those States, and not what it is worth in the far West and in the South. To answer that question would be a feat in prophecy. To guess at the answer is merely to echo the claims of the party managers. Therefore the best way out of the woods at this stage of the campaign is to glance at the past and see the strength of the populist vote in former elections in these States. Such a consideration must lie wholly outside of the possibilities of bolts from the two great parties, free silver Republicans voting for Bryan and the sound money Democrats supporting McKinley. It concerns only the value of the fusion movement in these debatable States, irrespective of the changes in old party lines caused by new issues.

For instance, take Kentucky. According to the returns of the last three elections held in that State, the Populists have practically ceased to be a factor in the compaigns. The following table illustrates this fact more forcibly than words:

KENTUCKY.

	1891.	1892.	1895.
Rep	116,087	155,441	172,436
	40.12 pr ct	39.73 pr ct	48.29 pr ct
Dem	144,168	175,461	163,524
	49.87 pr ct	51.17 pr ct	45.79 pr ct
Pop	25,631	28,506	16,911
	8.86 pr ct	6.89 pr ct	4.73 pr ct
Pro	3,266	6,442	4,186
	1.14 pr ct	1.59 pr ct	0.12 pr ct
Totals	289,170	343,844	357,057

Thus it is to be seen that in these three elections the populists of Kentucky have been gradually dwindling, not only in actual numbers, but also in the percentage of their strength as computed on the basis of the total vote cast. The percentage figures tell the story. In 1895 the populists might have defeated the republican state ticket by a perfect fusion with the democrats, but it is a question now whether they will be strong enough in view of their diminishing numbers, and also in view of the great size of the sound money faction of the democratic party, to form a successful fusion this year.

ILLINOIS.

	1892.	1894.
Rep.	399,288—45.60 pr ct	455,385—54.05 pr ct
Dem	426,281—48.79 pr ct	323,436—37.52 pr ct
Pop	22,267— 2.54 pr ct	59,733— 6.96 pr ct
Pro	25,970— 2.96 pr ct	19,667— 2.28 pr ct
Totals	873,746	859,225

In Illinois, it will be seen, the populist vote has increased not only in actual numbers since 1892, but also in proportionate strength. But in 1894 a fusion with the democrats would not have defeated the republican ticket, nor would a fusion with the republicans in 1892 have beaten the democrats. It would seem as though a large part of the increase in the populist column in 1894 came from the democracy, which fell off at a great ratio in two years. In 1894 32,654 of the 59,792 populists voted in the city of Chicago alone.

INDIANA.

	1892.	1894.
Rep	255,615—46.17 pr ct	293,693—50.37 pr ct
Dem	263,740—47.66 pr ct	238,732—42.42 pr ct
Pop	22,208— 4.20 pr ct	29,498— 5.22 pr ct
Pro	13,050— 2.36 pr ct	11,157— 1.96 pr ct
Totals	553,613	562,082

In 1892 the populists by fusion could have controlled the state. In 1894, however, they did not cast enough votes to hold the balance of power, although their numerical and proportional strength was slightly increased. Again it appears as though this increase was obtained at the expense of the democracy.

MICHIGAN.

	1892.	1894.	1895.
Rep	222,708	237,215	189,294
	49.46 pr ct	56.90 pr ct	55.27 pr ct
Dem	202,296	130,823	108,807
	44.93 pr ct	31.38 pr ct	31.77 pr ct
Pop	19,892	30,002	25,945
	4.42 pr ct	7.19 pr ct	7.57 pr ct
Pro	14,069	18,788	18,116
	3.12 pr ct	4.50 pr ct	5.29 pr ct
Totals	450,237	416,828	342,455

Fusion has been twice successfully accomplished in Michigan, resulting in the election of Begole and Winans. But not in 1892, 1894 or 1895 could the third party have swung the tide, although it has steadily increased in proportion. It lost in numbers in 1895 and this vote seemed to stay at home along with many thousand democrats and republicans. The state was surely republican and the issues were not attractive. Judging from all three of the elections here reproduced, embracing both republican and democratic tidal waves, there does not appear to be much ground for a successful fusion movement.

IOWA.

	1892.	1893.	1895.
Rep	219,795	207,089	208,689
	49.82 pr ct	49.77 pr ct	52.00 pr ct
Dem	196,367	174,879	149,433
	44.56 pr ct	42.02 pr ct	37.23 pr ct
Pop	20,595	32,888	32,118
	4.67 pr ct	5.47 pr ct	8.00 pr ct
Pro	6,402	10,332	11,052
	1.44 pr ct	2.48 pr ct	2.75 pr ct
Totals	443,159	416,188	401,292

The same conditions prevail in Iowa as in Michigan in this respect. The populists have not had sufficient balance of power in the last three elections to change the result. They have shown a proportional increase in strength at each election, with a slight falling off in 1895, and with evidences of having drawn in each campaign from the democrats.

WEST VIRGINIA.

	1890.	1892.	1894.
Rep	70,137	80,293	89,541
	46.91 pr ct	46.94 pr ct	53.20 pr ct
Dem	73,554	84,467	76,101
	52.49 pr ct	49.32 pr ct	45.20 pr ct
Pop	——	4,166	2,595
	——	2.43 pr ct	1.54 pr ct
Pro	898	2,145	——
	0.38 pr ct	1.25 pr ct	——
Totals	149,649	171,071	168,237

The populist vote in West Virginia has never been a very important factor. The figures for 1894 are unofficial and are compiled from the returns given in the Congressional Directory. The populist vote was not given in one district, and it may have been large enough to make a slight increase in the percentage for 1895. So close was the state in 1894 that had Weaver's vote been cast solidly for Harrison the latter would have been within eight votes of Cleveland, but that was high water mark for populism in the state, and the vote of third party is hardly to be considered this year.

MARYLAND.

	1892.	1893.	1895.
Rep	92,736	79,954	124,936
	48.49 pr ct	42.00 pr ct	52.00 pr ct
Dem	115,866	98,806	106,169
	53.20 pr ct	52.02 pr ct	44.20 pr ct
Pop	796	——	992
	0.37 pr ct	——	0.40 pr ct
Pro	5,887	7,586	7,719
	2.79 pr ct	4.00 pr ct	3.20 pr ct
Totals	213,275	186,446	240,205

Still less is this vote an important element in Maryland. The prohibitionists are far more more consequential as a balance, but the two main parties have always monopolized the vast bulk of the voting strength and fusion is an absurdity under the circumstances.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Thus it is apparent that in Indiana only of all these doubtful states where the battle is to rage the fiercest have the populists ever held the balance of power, and then only by a narrow margin. In Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland they are a weak or dwindling force, while in Michigan and Iowa they can not accomplish results on the basis of past experiences. In Illinois they have a fair strength, but not a controlling power. The value of their indorsement of Bryan, therefore, seems questionable, especially as it is conceded that they will alienate many votes from the regular democratic party, and that at best they can only throw a part of their entire strength to the Chicago nominee.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INDIA'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The production of coal in India is steadily increasing. In 1885 there were mined 1,295,000 tons, while last year the figures were increased to 3,167,000 tons. The Bengal ocilleries are responsible for about two and a half millions of the total. Much attention has also bzeen paid of late years to the discovery of mineral oil wells, but the success attained has not been very encouraging so far, though some 36,000 gallons of oil were obtained from the Digboi field in 1895. The boring at Sukkur has failed to reach an oil bed, though it has been carried to a depth of 1500 feet, and is to be sunk 200 feet further before being abandoned.

In Sweden the education of journalists is treated as a function of the State. Under this system the young journalist gains a knowledge of the world by traveling at the expense of the taxpayer.

The city of Marseilles, France, has just completed its drainage system on the plan of that of Paris, at a cost of $7,000,000.

WITH PERJURY IS AH CHU CHARGED.

Says "Lucy" the Chinese Girl is His Lawful Wife.

TRIAL IN THE POLICE COURT.

Kinney and Ballou for Prosecution—J. A. Magoon for Defense—Argument on F. B. McStocker's Testimony. Decision Postponed Until Monday.

The case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Chu, for perjury, came up in the police court and took up nearly the whole of yesterday. Messrs. Kinney & Ballou appeared for the prosecution, and J. A. Magoon for the defendant. The original charge was ameded so as to read as follows:

"Charged with violating Section 1, Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1896, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1896, by wilfully, knowingly and falsely stating verbally, on oath, a material fact, where an oath was required or authorized by law, for that on that day one Lucy, an alien Chinese woman, having then, to-wit, within two days, entered the Hawaiian Islands from a foreign country, and her right to land, be and remain in said Islands being under investigation by F. B. McStocker, Deputy Collector General of Customs of the Republic of Hawaii, an officer of said Republic authorized and empowered to investigate and determine the same, and to administer oaths in power thereof, the defendant being then and there a resident of the Republic of Hawaii, then and there, having first been duly sworn by the said Collector General of Customs, wilfully, knowingly and falsely stated verbally, on oath, that he was then and there the husband of the said Lucy (w), and that she was then and there his wife; which statement was false, as he well knew, and was material to the right of the said Lucy to be and to remain in the Republic of Hawaii; for that if the said Lucy was not his wife it would have been unlawful under Chapter 80 of the Laws of 1892, and under Act 66 of the Laws of the Provisional Government, for said Lucy to land, be or remain in the Republic of Hawaii, said Lucy being a Chinese woman, and a criminal, fugitive from justice and a vagrant, and a person without visible means of support."

According to F. B. McStocker's testimony, a Chinese interpreter at the Custom House administered the oath to which Ah Chu swore falsely.

The whole argument, which took up the afternoon, was based on this statement. J. A. Magoon contended that an oath administered through the agency of an unofficial interpreter was invalid and could not hold in the court.

At the end of the argument both attorneys promised to cite cases to the District Magistrate later.

Owing to the departure of J. A. Magoon for Kauai today, and the impossibility of his returning until Saturday or Sunday, Judge De La Vergne postponed his decision until Monday, September 7th.

SHARPSHOOTERS' RECORD.

They Made a Fine Average of 43.0 for August.

The first company of Sharpshooters intend to make their name everything that it implies and with this in mind, they keep pegging away at the target in the attempt to raise their company average. According to the official report for the month of August, 1896, the average for the company was 43.0. Following were the scores made:

FIRST TEN.

Wall, W. E.	47
Wall, A. C.	47
Gibson, J. B.	46
Corbett, D. W.	46
Wall, C. J.	46
McLean, J. L.	45
McVeigh, J. D.	45
Cassidy, J.	45
Johnson, H. D.	45
Marsden, J.	44
Total	456

SECOND TEN.

Dodge, F. S.	44
Everett, C. H.	44
Forbes, W. J.	44
Hitchcock, E. N.	44
Emerson, N. B.	43
Scott, J. F.	43
King, T. V.	43
Martin, J. S.	42
Drummond, M. H.	42
Johnson, M. B.	42
Total	431

THIRD TEN.

Wikander, F.	42
Wood, A. B.	41
Bell, W. H.	41
Dexter, R. A.	41
Farnsworth, J.	41
Rhodes, F. C.	41
Waterhouse, A.	41
Ost, F. B.	39
McCandless, J. A.	38
Grace, J.	37
Total	402

MR. JONES ARRIVES.

Talks of His Mission to San Francisco Newspapermen.

P. C. Jones, ex-Minister of Finance of the Hawaiian Republic, arrived from Honolulu Aug. 10, and is at the Occidental. He was the first Minister of Finance after the revolution. He is now on his way to London on a Government mission in connection with the proposed reorganization of the national debt of Hawaii. The debt amounts to $3,000,000 and bears 6 per cent. interest. Mr. Jones, in talking about the matter last night, said:

"Our national debt amounts to $3,000,000. It bears 6 per cent. interest. Two-thirds of it is held on the islands. The remaining $1,000,000 is held in London. We want to reorganize the indebtedness by a new issue of bonds at 4 per cent. That is the object of my trip to London. Prevailing rates of interests are much lower than when our debt was originally contracted, and I think our demand for a reduction of the old rate is perfectly fair and reasonable. The Hawaiian Republic is financially sound, and absolutely responsible for anything it owes, or may owe in the future. Our present sugar crop is not only very large, but prices are very favorable. The islands, under the republic, are therefore in a better condition in every respect than they ever were before.—S. F. Examiner.

DENVER RIFLE CLUB.

Text of Communication to the Local Sharpshooters.

Handicap Proposition Does Not Meet With Favor Here—Prospect for a Match Not Encouraging.

As announced in this paper some weeks ago, efforts have been in progress to bring off a match between the First Company of Sharpshooters of Hawaii and the Denver (Colo.) Rifle Club. The following letter, received per Monowai, explains the situation as seen by the D. R. C., and the outlook for a match at present is not encouraging, as the Sharpshooters have not yet a 500-yard range.

Captain Dodge expresses himself as favorable to a match later, when a 500-yard range can be obtained.

As to the handicap proposition, it does not meet with favor. Lieutenant Wall expressed what is believed to be the sense of the Company when he said: "We would rather get beaten in an even match than win one under handicap conditions."

Following is the letter from Mr. Lower on behalf of the D. R. C.:

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 11, 1896.

William H. Bell, Honolulu, H. I.:

Dear Sir—Yours of July 16th, and also Captain Dodge's letter, received. I have been waiting the return of President Dean from a fishing trip before answering. Upon his return I placed the proposition before him and the Club Directors. The letters and conditions were carefully read, with the result that it will be utterly impossible for us to shoot a military match with military rifles. This you must have been aware of, as the only rifles of that description in the city are the .45 and .50-calibre Springfields used by the National Guard and in such condition as to render them useless for a target competition. We all have regulation match rifles, and could not alter them. Under the circumstances, if the conditions proposed by Captain Dodge cannot be altered, we can't pull the shoot off, much as I should like to see it take place.

I am authorized to make you the following proposition, which I think is a fair one, viz.: A ten-man team shoot, distance 200 yards, off-hand, ten shots each to the score; and ten shots each at 500 yards; position, any within the rules. (We would prefer the two ranges on account of the added interest in the shoot.) Shooting to be done on Blunt's regulation targets at both ranges; or if we cannot get Blunt targets, we to have the privilege of using Creedmoor targets. This gives your team an advantage. We to use our match rifles, and the Honolulu team any military rifle within the rules; and we will give them a handicap of 15 points at the 200-yard range and 15 points at the 500-yard range, making a total handicap of 30 points on the combined ranges. Considering the coarse count of the Blunt target, this is all that we can give, as on any of these targets the advantage is with the military rifle, for a 4-shot nipping the bull would count no more than one that would split the 3-ring and be nearly a foot farther away from the bull. Many of our team on the 500-yard range will have to use their small-bore rifles, and this is an inducement to include that range in the contest, as any military rifle is better on that range than a .32 or .38-calibre shooting from 35 to 40 grains of powder.

Mr. F. H. Boardman, the gentleman whom Captain Dodge appointed to represent the Honolulu team, called to see me, and I explained the situation to him. He hopes we will be able to adjust all satisfactorily, and will represent your team with pleasure. He will look out for your interests and attend to forwarding targets, etc., if we can get together on the lines herein suggested.

Please let this letter answer Captain Dodge's also. Show it to him and try and have him accept and set the date, as it is the best we can do. Tell the Captain that he is making a match with gentlemen all of whom have been "licked" individually many times in target shooting, and if his team downs us it will not be our first experience—nor will it probably be our last.

With best regards from all the boys, and waiting your early reply, I am, yours truly, JOS. N. LOWER,
For the Denver Rifle Club.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

England has five colonies on the West African coast, but in them all are only 500 whites, mostly government officials, officers or missionaries.

KIND WORDS FOR GAIL HAMILTON.

What Kate Field Wrote Supposing Her Friend Dead.

PORTUGAL TO CELEBRATE IN '97.

Big Cuban Filibuster Expedition Starts Out—Plenty of Arms and Men. Wandering Balloon Sighted—Li Afraid of Seasickness—Foreign News

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—When Abigail Dodge was first stricken, more than a year ago, Kate Field, her life-long friend, wrote a memorial tribute, intended for publication after the death of Miss Dodge. Strangely enough Miss Dodge survived her friend, who died unexpectedly in the Hawaiian Islands last spring. Miss Field's hitherto unpublished letter, dated Washington, June 1, 1895, in part is as follows:

"'Doctor, it is not writing the book that has brought on this attack. No, indeed; that was a labor of love. My British Government.' So spake Gail Hamilton to her physician in her last illness before she lost consciousness. What did she mean? The 'Life of James G. Blaine,' to which Gail Hamilton had devoted at least two years, was a labor she delighted in. Every facility was accorded her by the Blaine family, and she had a defined idea from the beginning what was to be accomplished. It was intense devotion to the cause of a wretched woman shut up in a British prison that bore Gail Hamilton to a too early grave.

"With the wondrous energy to which she was distinguished she espoused the cause of Mrs. Maybrick, whom she believed to be innocent, and brought every possible influence to bear upon the deliverance of an American woman unknown to her personally. Miss Dodge even went so far as to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to sign a petition in behalf of her client. The Judges say that Miss Dodge's presentation of the case was masterly. No lawyer could have been more keen or forcible, but, though their sympathies were touched, it was beyond their province to yield to Miss Dodge's supplication.

"No other word than obsession can express Miss Dodge's frame of mind regarding Mrs. Maybrick. It was Walker Blaine who first discussed this strange case with his mother under the roof of the Blaine mansion in Lafayette square.

"It was Mrs. Blaine who brought the matter to Miss Dodge's attention. Convinced that a great wrong had been perpetrated Miss Dodge labored early and late for five years to make public opinion and to obtain a pardon. No soldier ever fought more bravely for any cause. And undoubtedly Miss Dodge was right in saying that her death was the result of this prolonged and hopeless fight. Not a mail but brought letters about the miserable prisoner, letters that kept her kind heart on the rack. The pity of it, that so earnest a soul should be sacrificed so uselessly. Yet who shall measure the utility of any unselfish act?

"No one who merely knows Gail Hamilton in print has the least idea of the woman, Abigail Elizabeth Dodge. Devoted to her friends she was equally loved by them. Taking life seriously, she had the courage of her convictions for which she was ready to fight and die. Her caustic pen was laid aside the moment her heart was touched. Her aim in life was to help to right the wrongs in her way, to make the burdens of those she loved less hard to bear."

THE LAURADA EXPEDITION.

Final Departure of the Steamer for the Cuban Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—The most formidable as well as the most dangerous military expedition that the Cubans have ever sent from the United States got away, it is alleged, from the New Jersey coast yesterday morning on the steamer Laurada, in command of General Carlos Roloff, Minister of War of the Provisional Cuban Republic.

A steam yacht which has been reported as acting as a tender for the Laurada since Saturday last arrived at the Inlet at Atlantic City yesterday. On Saturday morning, it is said, she took out twenty passengers from the seashore resort, among whom were General Roloff, and met the Laurada, which had been steaming up and down the coast.

On Sunday the steamer was believed to be off Brigantine, near where a party boarded her. Since then her passenger list has been increased so that at present, it is declared, there are not less than 200 recruits for the insurgents on board, most of whom are officers of high rank.

The Laurada's cargo consists, it is alleged, mainly of dynamite and other explosives, in the handling of which General Roloff and his corps of assistants are said to be experts. For this reason he is probably feared more than any other officer in the insurgent army. There is also in the vessel's hold, it is reported, 15,000 Remington rifles and four Colt rapid-fire guns, capable of firing 400 shots per minute.

The most important part of the cargo, however, is said to be a small torpedo boat with an automatic gun, built in New York under the direction of the Cuban Junta, shipped in sections and supposed to have been taken on board off Ocean City. This small craft is intended to fire dynamite shells. The vessel was designed in France, and the hull and machinery were built at Bristol, R. I.

The expedition is intended for the relief of General Antonio Maceo, the insurgent chieftain, now penned up in the province of Pinar del Rio by the Spaniards, and who it is believed needs immediate aid. The actual landing place is not known to anyone except General Roloff—not even to Captain Murphy, who commands the Larada.

The fleet of Spanish war ships in the Cuban waters have been ordered to patrol the coast, to prevent, if possible, the landing of the party. The ship that captures or sinks the Larada will probably receive the $10,000 reward offered by Captain General Weyler some time ago.

TREATED TO WATER SPOUT.

Passengers of Atlantic Steamer Have Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The 800 Italian steerage passengers who arrived from Naples today in the steamship Neustria had deep-rooted convictions that the lives of all on board had been imperiled during the voyage. Friday evening a gigantic water-spout swept by, while deafening thunder peals smote the ears of the terrified immigrants and flashes of lightning made the sky appear like a liquid sheet of flame.

At 6 p. m. a small black mass of vapor unrolled until the whole western sky was of inky blackness. The Neustria was then 400 miles from this port. Lightning illuminated the black mass at intervals of a second or two and the thunder was terrifying. At 7 o'clock the attention of every one became riveted upon an object like a big cone of water that had arisen two miles west of the steamer.

No rain had fallen and not a breath rippled the ocean's surface. The passengers were stricken dumb with terror as they watched the great cone reach upward and join the black mist, forming a column of water fully thirty yards in diameter at the base and four feet thick in the center of the column. At the top it spread out like an immense umbrella. Thus it came careening toward the Neustria. Many of the panic-stricken passengers fell on their knees and prayed. Others fainted, while scores covered their faces and waited in dumb despair for their doom.

On came the great water column, but as it neared the steamship her course was changed slightly and the water-spout, seething and buzzing as it went, swept by not more than 200 yards from the starboard side.

The passengers screamed as the immense column went by and they laughed and cried and hugged one another in joy when they realized that the danger was past. The great spout broke a mile astern of the Neustria and disappeared.

PORTUGAL'S CENTENNIAL.

The United States Asked to Send War Ships to Lisbon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Mr. Santo Thyrso, the Portuguese minister here, has furnished the Secretary of State with a few copies of the "general program for the national celebration, in 1897, of the fourth century of the departure of Vasco de Gama for the discovery of India." On behalf of his majesty's government, Minister Thyrso asks the United States Government to take part in this celebration by sending some men-of-war to Lisbon on that occasion.

"The discovery of the maratime route to India," he says, in a letter to the Secretary of State, "having been not only a national glory for Portugal, but an event whose consequences have been happily felt by the world at large, his majesty's government hopes that all the maratime powers will associate with them to render an homage to the memory of the great Portuguese navigator who performed such an extraordinary feat. America, perhaps more than any other country but Portugal, has a right to take part in this celebration, the discovery of this continent being due, as your excellency is fully aware, to the attempts of the fifteenth century navigators to discover a new maratime route to India.

"In a conversation I had the honor to have with your excellency some time ago, your excellency had the kindness to show interest in this celebration, and the wish to take part in it. I hope, therefore, that the United States government will contribute to the splendor of the commemoration of one of the greatest achievements in the history of the world, which is at the same time one of the purest and brightest glories of a country which has been bound to the United States by a long and uninterrupted friendship."

PLOTTERS IN SPAIN.

Arrested for Alleged Attempt to Prevent Departure of Troops.

MADRID, August 18.—Many Republican ex-Ministers and members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested in Barcelona on the charge of conducting a revolutionary agitation and the discovery of an alleged plot to prevent the departure of reinforcements for Cuba.

According to "El Heraldo" an attempt was recently made by anarchists to explode Chateau Grenje, where the Infanta Isabella is now residing. It is claimed that this attempt on the life of the Infanta was easily frustrated but no official confirmation of the entire story can be obtained.

The first embarkation of 14,000 troops for Cuba will commence at Santander on August 23d, terminating on August 26th. The second will take place from August 30th till September 6th, after which date the cavalry will embark. By September 11th the whole expedition of 40,000 will have left the peninsula.

WILLIAM'S TROUBLES.

Difficulty Over Military Trials Causes Rumors.

BERLIN, August 15.—The official announcement that General Bronsart von Schellendorf, the Minister for War, had been relieved from office and that he would be succeeded by General von Gossler startled the political world this afternoon. The War Minister's difference with the Emperor regarding the long-planned military trial reform has been a topic for discussion for a long time past, and it was known that unless his majesty acquiesced to General von Schellendorf's views in the matter, which was also the view of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, both intended to resign. But it was thought that the crisis would be tided over until after the Czar's visit to Berlin, and it appears that the true reason which induced the Emperor to abandon his projected trip to the Rhine provinces was not physical indisposition but the fact that Prince Hohenlohe and General von Schellendorf had intimated to his majesty that they would resign unless he agreed to the military trial reform, to which the Ministers were publicly pledged, and which, owing to the influence of the Emperor's private military cabinet, especially that of General von Hanke, the aide-de-camp General, would be deferred repeatedly.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tarter Powder
40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

A WONDERFUL BULLET.

The Smallest, Yet Capable of the Most Terrific Power.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—A modern small arm, capable of terrific power and firing the smallest bullet yet adopted in this country for military purposes is to be supplied to the navy and marine corps in a week or two.

The smallness of the bullet of the new rifle is the main and only objection to it. The piece is the lightest of any yet adopted, and the velocities obtained have been far higher than those of the best English and French guns. Its range is treble that of the Winchester, and its penetrating qualities six times as great as those of any guns heretofore used in the navy. It is contended that a bullet as small as that fired by the new gun will not stop a man in action. The terrific velocity generated by the gun sends the ball with such force that its path through the human being is even and not marked by ragged cuts, and bones when hit will not be shattered, but pierced.

If, on the other hand, a man is struck in the head the effect will be to cause an explosion of the head, and this would be true of the heart and lungs or any part of the human anatomy where gases or liquids are found.

Mars' Canal Is Double.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), August 18.—Percival Lowell announces from Flagstaff, Ariz., that with his new twenty-four-inch telescope he has been able to see that the maratime canal Ganges on Mars is double. The Lowell Observatory will be established near the city of Mexico to observe the position of Mars during the winter, but in the meantime it has been temporarily located at Flagstaff.

A BAD DAY.

Causes Low Scores in the Shoot Between B and D Saturday.

Frasher Makes 42, the Highest. Storey Has Queer Theory About Bull's Eyes.

The light at Makiki butts on Saturday afternoon was very unfavorable for shooting, and that is the reason why the match between Companies B and D resulted in such bad scores as 393 for the former and 384 for the latter. There was a constant changing from light to shadow, caused by the clouds. It took nearly every one of the twenty men who took part one or two shots to ascertain just exactly where they stood. It was a case of fall down on all hands, but Company D succeeded in falling the farthest.

Following is a complete list of the team members, with their scores:

COMPANY B.

Rhodes	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	4—41
Oleson	4	5	4	3*	4	4	4	3	3	4—38
Schmidt	2	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3—37
Tracy (Capt.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
Giles	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—40
Storey	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Hagerup	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Frasher	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
Ward	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4—40
Bolster	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3—33
Total										393

COMPANY D.

Burnette	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—38
Wilder	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Lemon	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—37
Amark	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—40
Coakley	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	3—36
Vida	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5—39
Gere (Capt.)	2	2	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—37
Zerbe	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	5	4	4—37
McKinnon	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	5—40
Johnson	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—40
Total										384

Kenake was not at the butts on time, so that Bolster had to be put in his place on the B team. This accounts for the low score of 33, the result of his not having practiced for the match.

Storey for Company B and W. Wilder for Company D both made ten 4's in a line. Storey was looking for bullseyes, but came to the conclusion that he could not get them because the marker refused to call them such unless struck fairly in the center.

Frasher, of Company B, made 42, the highest score of the day. There were three 41's and seven 40's.

McCarthy has been put down as D's hoodoo, since it was his first appearance at the range in a team shoot.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The advertised letter list appears in this issue.

Attorney-General Smith will go to Kauai on the Mikahala today to attend court.

The Honolulu night school will reopen next Monday evening, September 7th, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas Matthews of Punahou begins today his duties as government forester at Makiki.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker have moved in from Waikiki to the Cornwell home on Beretania street.

"A Mid-Pacific College" is the title of an article on Oahu College by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Tood in the Outlook of Aug. 15.

Henry P. Judd, of the Middle Class of Oahu College, has passed the Yale Preliminary Examinations without a condition.

The Gainsborough is the third ship that has been lost bringing coal from Westport, where the mines have not been opened until quite recently.

J. T. Stacker, city editor of the Advertiser, left on the Kinau Friday for a two weeks' vacation. During his absence W. H. Coney occupies the city editor's chair.

Captain English, night watchman for the Wilder Steamship Company, celebrated his 74th birthday yesterday. He received hearty congrtulations from his many friends.

The Hawaiian ship John Ena which sailed on a voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., ran into a heavy gale, carrying a number of her sails away and also shifting her cargo.

To make an old plug look like a pace-horse use a "Dandy" brush sold by the Hawaiian Hardware Co. They also advertise mule harness and "Whitman" bits. See their ad.

The very nicely gotten up Punahou catalogue just issued contains a list of reading which is right up to date, it being the same that is required upon entrance to the leading colleges of America.

Miss Grace Kahalewai and Wm. Albert Chapman were married in the Catholic church Saturday evening, the Bishop of Panopolis officiating. After the ceremony a big luau to the newly married couple was held at the home of R. N. Boyd in Pauoa. A large number of friends were present.

Mr. Joseph L. Howard, recently of the Stockton Business College, and a favorite among the young men of that city, has recently joined the corps of teachers in Oahu College, taking charge of the Business Department. Prof. Howard is a young man of energy and business ability and he will impart new life to that line of work at the college.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

JUST RECEIVED!

Genuine Bavarian Beer
[SPATEN BREW]
Quarts and Pints.

Genuine Bohemian Beer
[PILSEN]
Quarts and Pints.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
1789-2w

REV. LYTTON TO HIS "DEAR JOURNAL"

Airs His Opinions About Many Hawaii Matters.

FOURTH OF JULY WAS TOO TAME.

Too Many American Flags and Not Enough Noise—Government Good For Nothing—Says Thieves and Robbers are in Control, Etc., Etc.

Rev. J. P. Lytton, of West Plains, Mo., who is at present assisting Bishop Willis of the Anglican Church, writes the Daily Journal of West Plains, as follows:

Dear Journal:—A steamship sails east on the 6th, and I shall send you my second letter by her. If this communication should prove erratic or in any way indicative of an unbalanced mind, you may attribute it to the following request from the Bishop under whom I am at present working in the Cathedral. He wrote:

"Please call on ———, at the office of the Makaainina (newspaper). The office is on King street, Ewa end of the block, on Ewa side of Nuuanu, mauka side of street."

I found it by diligent inquiries along the way, but it nearly shattered my nerves asking for information with my mouth and throat full of unpronounceable words.

The "glorious Fourth" and gloriously noisy. I took a stroll down town last night to see the decorations. These are very elaborate, and show how little these people care about money when they wish to decorate. What most forcibly impressed me was the predominance of United States flags and colors. Indeed, it was nearly all purely American and precious little Hawaiian. Occasionally I saw the flag of the Provisional Government; the stars and stripes everywhere. You know the Fourth of July is the natal day of the Republic of Hawaii (so called), and the intention was to decorate in honor of both Republics. But there is absolutely no enthusiasm among the people concerning the Hawaiian Provisional Government, outside of those who are employed by that Government. The average citizen goes on about his business, working under, tolerating, accepting the present Government because he can not do otherwise. But I assure you there is not a particle of patriotic enthusiasm.

Some facts were illustrated by the demonstrations of this morning. At sunrise there was a salute fired in honor of the United States—some for the Republic of Hawaii. A grand (and very beautiful and creditable) procession marched along the principal streets at 9 a. m.

The (native) police headed the procession, followed by the National Guard, infantry, cavalry and artillery, comprising the Provisional Government's entire standing army of about 150 men. The "reserves" followed, then the fire department, then floats representing the various trades brought up the rear. The whole procession was magnificent from an aesthetic point of view, and never before have I seen such elaborate display of flowers. The fire engines were liberally covered with an artistic arrangement of tropical flowers, and presented a picture of beauty. But not a citizen on foot or horseback or in carriage! There was truly no interest taken in the display by any citizen or citizens outside of those directly connected with the Government. The people lined the streets and looked on in the most depressing silence, without a cheer or other expression of pleasure or endorsement. I believe that silence was significant. The present Government rules by force, not by the will of the people. It is folly to call it a Republic. It is merely a government of the few over the many, which exists in spite of the wishes of seven-tenths of the voters of all the Islands. A government which never could have come into existence had not the Boston landed her marines, intimidated the Royalists, dethroned a Queen (who had as much right to her throne as you have to your home), and established a handful of men as the "Republic" of Hawaii! The native Hawaiians are patient, peaceful and opposed to fighting. They make no resistance. It is not probable that they will rise up in arms against the P. G. (Provisional Government), nor would it be wise for them to do so. But in their hearts they are loyal to the late Queen, and quietly snub any demonstration gotten up on behalf of the present Government. If the popular vote should be allowed to decide who should rule these Islands, either Liliuokalani would be restored to power, or Kaiulani (the Princess and niece of the late King Kalakaua) would be placed on the throne, and the natives would go wild with joy. When the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth shall be written about the revolution, every American will blush for shame that a U. S. war vessel landed her marines in Honolulu for no other purpose than that of aiding a few ambitious Americans to take these Islands, get possession of the crown lands, and rule the country to suit themselves, without foregoing their rights as American citizens. They rebelled because they "heard" that the Queen was about to proclaim a new constitution, exacting that no one should be allowed to vote without first taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. Not one of the malcontents ever saw a copy of that constitution, nor can a person be found who did see it, for it was soon destroyed. But even if the provisions of that constitution demanded that every voter should swear allegiance to the Government, what then? Where is the country that will admit a foreigner as a voter without such oath of allegiance? No? These Americans desired to vote, they desired to rule these Islands and at the same time remain protected as citizens of the United States. And today they would claim the protection of the United States flag if they should get into trouble. When the Boston sent her battalion ashore, the ostensible reason was to "protect American interests." The grossest nonsense. No American interests were in danger, as both sides were very friendly to the United States. The only Americans who were in danger were the few who had politically arrayed themselves against the existing Government, placed themselves in the position of seditious citizens (if not rebels), and were in peril of being treated as that sort of citizen is treated in every well regulated government, as anarchists were treated in Chicago. Oh, it was a most abominable outrage that our American Government loaned its aid to steal a throne, and (practically) disenfranchise the descendants of the people who have owned and controlled these Islands for hundreds of years!

And the Hawaiians take it so patiently. They make no threats nor complaints. During my extended conversation with the Queen she never made an unkind remark about any one, and spoke very kindly of President Dole and his cabinet. But it is very manifest that the Hawaiians are merely submitting peacefully to conditions they hate, but are powerless to change; and everywhere I hear it, "Had not your Government sent naval troops ashore to aid these revolutionists, our Queen would still be on her throne." Knowing this to be a fact, I simply keep quiet, feeling ashamed.

My impression is this Government cannot last very long. That the Royalists will regain, or attempt to regain, power is most unlikely. But the expenditures of the P. G. are far in excess of the revenues. The votes of taxation are enormously high, with every prospect of increase. No doubt the revolutionists believed that long before this date the Islands would be annexed to the United States, and that they would only have to provide the means of sustaining the Republic (?) for a short time. And still they hope for the same solution of their difficulties. But annexation is now getting to be a forlorn hope, and just how the P. G. will raise enough money to carry on its various departments is a question, as the ordinary revenues of the Islands will not furnish it. Well, in Mr. Damon, Minister of Finance, they have a magnificent business man and financier.

He can pull them through if any one can. He is a man whom every one likes. My health is very much better, and growing better daily. We have had, since I came, the most delicious breezes—cool, dry and bracing, never sultry. Nor does the heat depress and oppress one as it does in Missouri every night. So far I have found a blanket necessary for comfort, often two blankets.

For several days we have heard the roar of cannon! Several foreign war vessels arrived, and each gave and received salutes.

I received my copy of Journal by last steamer, and hope to get it regularly. Through the Journal I send kindest regards to all friends, amongst whom I surely include the Journal and all its staff of workers. Yours very truly,

J. P. LYTTON.

Rev. J. P. Lytton thus describes his visit to the ex-queen:

Last Thursday I called on the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, as I had a letter of introduction to her from her brother-in-law. I had to ask the day before when she would receive me, and she sent me a messenger who said "Her majesty will be glad to receive the Rev. Mr. Lytton at her Washington Park residence at 11 a. m."

At that hour I was admitted into the most beautiful grounds that ever surrounded a residence. I will not try to describe it. It was just like an ideal fairy land with all those tropical trees, plants and flowers. Liliuokalani still keeps up the court style of a queen. I was met at the door by her "lady in waiting" and informed that her majesty was expecting me. Not being accustomed to associate with queens, in fact never having seen one, I did not know exactly what to do on this occasion. But when I was introduced to the dethroned queen of the Hawaiian Islands, she made me feel at ease in a moment. The drawing room was a picture of simple and rich elegance. The divan on which the queen sat was valuable enough to pay my salary the balance of my life! I stood before her for a second not knowing just what I was expected to do, of course she did not get up from her seat, but she stretched forth her hand for me to shake, and motioned me to a seat by her side, and said she was glad to meet a friend of her brother. Then I felt at home, and remained there in conversation with her for quite a while.

She is dark colored (not black) as all the Hawaiians are. But she has all the dignity and bearings of a queen. The newspapers have told an awful lot of lies about that unfortunate woman. She is not coarse in look or manner. She is gentle in every word and look, and one cannot be near her, and see th expression of her face without feeling that she has the firmness of a queen, and the warm heart of a woman. I saw her again at church yesterday afternoon, and she was very pleasant to me. She is now a member of our church. She has been accused of vindictiveness towards those who dethroned her, but such is not the case. She speaks in the kindest manner of President Dole, and never an angry word against anyone. In a future letter I will give you my ideas of the political situation here. I send my regards to all friends. Will you please remind them that the postage to Honolulu is 5 cents, and if not prepaid double postage is collected here. I received this morning two letters which cost me 15 cents, and one of the letters was a bill! Please prepay all postage on papers. Good by. Yours truly,

J. P. LYTTON.

LOUIS VOSSION FRENCH CONSUL

Ordered From Philadelphia to Hawaii by His Government.

HAS A MOST ENVIABLE RECORD.

Served With Distinction Through Franco-Russian War—Represented France in Burmah and the Soudan. Ten Years in the Quaker City.

M. Louis Vossion, who for the past ten years has been the French Consul in Philadelphia, arrived on the Monowai Thursday night, to be the representative of his country to the Hawaiian Islands. He will be succeeded in Philadelphia by M. Edouard Pesoli, who has been acting Consul in San Francisco for several years.

M. VOSSION, NEW FRENCH CONSUL.

M. Vossion was born in France in 1847, his father being an officer in the French artillery corps. At the age of 17 years he entered the Government Military School at St. Cyr, and on his graduation, two years later, he was commissioned an officer in the army. He served with distinction through the Franco-Prussian war in the Second Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. In the battle of Gravelotte he was severely wounded, and for five months he was held as a prisoner of war in the German dungeon at Muenster, Westphalia. In 1871 he was sent to Algeria with a regiment of zouaves and took a conspicuous part in crushing the rebellion in that country.

In 1874 Vossion resigned from the army and was sent by the French Government to Mandalay, the capital of the Kingdom of Burmah, where he remained four years. By permission of the Burmese Government, in 1879, he returned to France and compiled a series of official articles and reports on the condition of affairs in Burmah. The next year he was appointed Consul at Khartoum, the capital of Egyptian Soudan. While there he also acted as the Commissioner against slavery in that country. With the breaking out of the rebellion of the Mahdi in 1882 he returned to France, receiving the medal of honor of the Commercial Geographical Society for his services.

In August, 1883, M. Vossion became French Consul at Rangoon, the great port of Burmah, where he performed valuable services for the Government prior to the English conquest of that country. After his return to France in 1885 he was appointed Consul at Philadelphia.

M. Vossion has translated several important works into his native language, and has also written a number of valuable pamphlets.

Among his more important books is "La Celebration du Centenaire de la Constitution Americaine a Philadelphie." He translated into French Henry George's "Protection and Free Trade," which had a good circulation in France. He is at present engaged in translating the important book of Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, rector of Christ Church, on "The Sources of the Constitution of the United States." The translation will appear in Paris in the fall.

Among the pamphlets are a sketch of the life of Oliver Wendell Holmes, published soon after the death of the poet; a description of the inauguration of the Chicago Exposition, a collection of his shorter poems, a paper on "Spirit Worship Among the Burmese," read before the American Folk Lore Society in 1891; a Burmese grammar published in 1889; statistics of the trade of Burmah, and a pamphlet descriptive of Burmah, published in 1879.

It is a matter beyond doubt that M. Vossion, after he has become acquainted with the Islands, will furnish some interesting reading on various points.

In 1883 M. Vossion was knighted a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and in 1895 the cross of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon him. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and President of the Association Nationale Francaise. M. Vossion is the second Consul to Hawaii under the Republic.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Under Free Silver Coinage—"George, can you let me have some money this morning?" said Mrs. Wilkins of Free-Silverton to her husband. "Yes, my dear. How much do you want?" "Oh, a dollar's worth of dollars will be plenty."—Harper's Bazar.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 101.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

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

Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, 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.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, 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, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

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

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, 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.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

—: And Dealer In :—

LIVE STOCK.

—: BREEDER OF :—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

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

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

GARDEN

HOSE

—: IN :—

25 AND 50

Feet Lengths

Just Received ex "Archer."

EVERY PIECE OF OUR

4-PLY HOSE

GUARANTEED.

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

C. HUSTACE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the others Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

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 Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears 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 sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY LIMITED, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1799

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Do You Know

A Good Thing

When You See It?

Most people do, when the price is right. A

Bed Room Suite

—of Seven pieces for $27 is as right as can be. Every piece of hard wood, and beautifully finished. What's the use of paying thirty-five dollars elsewhere for the same thing!

$27 This is only a small advance over Chicago prices. No use of having old furniture in the house when you can buy new at this figure. Think again! $27

The prettiest thing in the couch line is covered with a portiere. You've seen them before, and thought them expensive. What do you think of a .. ..

Portiere-Covered Couch

" " " for $12! $12!!

An inspection means that you will buy one.

Come and inspect.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insurance Company of Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

One great sorrow of the modern tourist is that civilization is relentless in driving before it the merely picturesque and peculiar, and in reducing all cities to a cosmopolitan level. European peasants are generally dropping the fashions and customs of their fathers and grandfathers and the traveller mourns and misses the gay colors and jaunty styles of other days. But when the inveterate nomad does find localities set in high local color with wilful little provincialisms of their own he bursts out in paeans of praise.

* * *

Such a place we live in, and some of us find it worth while to set aside the simplicity of manners our predecessors established, and maintain a perpetual struggle in trying to keep up with the whims and fads of cities far away and in other climates. Let us all give over the attempt. Let us be contented with our many unconventionalities, knowing that thus we please the fastidious rambler, who will advertise our charming ways and send others of his kind to see us. We can enjoy our volcano, our coffee lands and our sugar, and not worry about appearing provincial. We are merely easy-going, if we are to believe our dear friends. They like us as we are and leave us discontentedly to go back to stricter etiquette.

* * *

Quite aside from ticketing people as provincial or cosmopolitan, they may be classified indefinitely. Among classifications more or less trite are the sheep and the goats, the charming and the bores, the rich and the poor, and the shearers and the shorn. Ella Wheeler Wilcox adds another, drawing her line between those who lean and those who lift. I humbly suggest still another. Those whose emotions are simple and real, I call sincerests. Many others who are not all emotion, whose feelings are complicated, stimulated and dramatic, are undoubtedly not sincerests. These are called sentimentalists, you need not be told. Only when we are sincerests can we feel most intensely the thrills of life that come to us in its pleasure and its pain. Our own self-respect is only to be won by feigning no grief we do not feel, by pretending to no greater joy than we have, by desiring no other emotions than those that are spontaneous and healthy.

* * *

The difference between true sentiment and sentimentality, or between sincerests and sentimentalists is most admirably brought out in two of Geo. Meredith's books, Emilia in England, and its sequel, Vittoria. There is the coherent, noble, intense Emilia and the weak, vacillating man, Wilfred Pole, who could never tell whether he actually loved her till she was beyond his reach. Even then his feeling was shallow. We find "emotion the salt of immortality" without which nothing can be preserved." Aside from ethics, claims Arlo Bates, "it is the only good in life." True emotion truly protraged gives life and greatness to a book.

* * *

As you follow along Sir George Tressidy and see Mrs. Ward's fine painting of characters, you think she is giving you a pill of philanthropy in the guise of a most interesting story. A neighbor of mine has a different idea. She finds the moral outside of politics or philanthropy. It is that a marriage solidly built on the mutual respect and love of two fine natures is unassailable. The husband and wife have absolute faith in each other that nothing ever will or can shake. SIBYL.

ARRANGING PHOTOGRAPHS.

A novel idea, and one by means of which photographs of celebrities in literature or music may be used to advantage, is to arrange them along the top of the low book shelves of the library, by means of a panel of glass as wide as a cabinet photograph, inserted just above the shelves, a narrow moulding finishing it at the top. Behind this the pictures are slipped. Pictures of musicians may be used for a music room, or sets of pictures of noted places for any room.

* * *

HOW TO MAKE A HAMMOCK.

Hammocks of linen canvas are easily made and are in decided favor. Get two yards of forty-inch wide canvas, stitch a deep hem in each end and make nine holes, evenly spaced, along each of them. Buttonhole the eylets strongly, run strong cords through them, knotting them firmly into a large metal hook. Run a steel rod or curved stick through the hem at the head and foot, and the hammock is ready to hang. A valance with scalloped edge bound with braid of a contrasting color is a pretty finish.

* * *

To ease a headache, take a sponge and a basin of water as hot as it can be used. Pass the hot wet sponge slowly and steadily over the face and forehead for eight or ten minutes, keeping the sponge as hot as it can be used. By this time the face will seem as if it were parboiled. Dry it in a soft towel. Next bathe the back of the neck as you have done the face, carrying the sponge each time well up the back of the head. Keep up the bathing for some length of time; then, if thirsty, take a cooling draught and lie quietly for half an hour to rest. If sleep is not likely to visit you, just lie in the darkened room with closed eyes and try to rest the brain.

* * *

White corsets, when they become soiled, may be cleaned by being brushed over with a stout nail brush dipped in a mixture of soapy water and ammonia.

* * *

Combing and rubbing the scalp of the head with the hand draws the blood up to the surface of the head, and not only relieves headache, but adds new life to the hair.

* * *

When you're lying all so calmly,
Nicely settled for a doze,
Doesn't it make you nearly frantic
When a fly lights on your nose?
—Exchange.

* * *

Mix two tablespoonfuls of gin with two of sugar, and thicken with ivory black. Beat the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two, add to the mixture and stir all well together. Put on with a brush like ordinary blacking, and leave the articles until dry. This mixture is useful for leather satchels, seats and other leather articles when they become dull looking and worn.

* * *

To clean straw matting and bamboo furniture, wash it with warm water and salt. Water alone would turn it yellow, but the salt counteracts this.

* * *

For railway fare and a summer place,
The pater spends his sheckels,
And finds returns in his daughter's face,
A crop of tan and freckels.
—Exchange.

* * *

Do not punish a child for an accident, for to do so is an injustice, and little ones are particularly sensitive on this point, having a very keen sense of justice. As a rule it is sufficient punishment if a child is naughty and disobedient for it to be stood in the corner, this being understood to be a great disgrace; or he may be deprived of some favorite dish which the other children have at dinner or tea.

* * *

NAMING THE BABY.

They talked of Medora, Aurora and Flora,
Of Mabel and Marchia, and Mildren and May;
Debated the question of Helen, Honora,
Clarissa, Camilla, and Phyllis and Fay.

They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella;
Considered Cecelia, Jeanette and Pauline,
Alicia, Adela, Annette, Arabella,
And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.

One liked Theodora, another Leonora;
Some argued for Edith and some for Elaine,
For Madeline, Adeline, Lilly and Lora—
And then, after all, they decided on Jane.
—Exchange.

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER.

Not Made to Order by Some Wag, but a True Copy.

The following is a true copy of a letter received from across the water:

"Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 3.

"My Dear Nephew:—I have not heard anything of ye sens the last time I wrote ye. I have moved from the place where I now live, or I should have written to ye before. I did not know where a letter might find ye fust, but I now take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to inform you of the death of your own living uncle, Kilpatrick. He died very suddenly after a long illness of six months. Poor man! he suffered a great deal. He lay a long time in convulsions, perfectly quiet and speechless, all the time talking incoherently and inquiring for water. I am very much at a loss to tell ye what the death was occasioned at, but the doctor thinks that it was occasioned by his last sickness, for he was not well ten days during his confinement. His age ye know as well as I can tell ye. He was 96 years old last March, lacking 15 months, and if he had lived until this time he would have been dead six months just.

N. B.—Take notis. I enclose you a tin-pound note, which your father sends to ye unbeknown to me. Your mother often speaks of ye, and I would like to sind ye the brindle cow, and I would enclose her til ye, but for the horns. I would beg of ye not to break the sale of this letter until two or three days after you read read it, by which time ye'll be prepared for the sorrowful news.

PATRICK O'BRANIGAN.

"To Michael Glancy, Heron street, United States of America, State of Washington, in Aberdeen."—Astoria (Ore.) Astorian.

RARE COLUMBIAN QUARTERS.

The Columbian quarter dollar is already worth $1.50. A decade hence a specimen of this coin is likely to fetch $10. These pieces must rise in value because only 40,000 of them were struck. These are not very many to go around among 70,000,000 people. Many of those who possess them will hide them away, lose them, bake bangles of them, and in other ways dispose of them, so that a few years hence only 25,000 of them will be in existence, perhaps. They are interesting for several reasons. For one thing, they are the only coins ever struck or likely to be struck in this country bearing a crowned head. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Isabella. This, too, is the only distinctively woman's coin ever issued. On the reverse it bears the inscription, "Board of Lady Managers." The Columbian half dollar will never be rare; they were struck by millions. The half dollar of 1893 is worth only its face value today, while that of 1892 is rare and will fetch 75 cents.

It is an odd fact that the gold coins of the United States up to 1835 had no values marked on them; their denominations were only distinguishable by their size.

In December last a copper cent of 1823 was sold at auction in Philadelphia for $190. At the same sale a copper half cent of 1736 was disposed of for $300. Both were in beautiful condition, almost as if fresh minted. Cents and half cents of the same issues may be purchased for 25 cents apiece in poor condition. Recently a paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers describing a priceless coin worn as a scarf pin by Postmaster General Wilson. It is a gold stater of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. Philip was the first man who ever put his own effigy on a coin. This piece is worth about $6 intrinsically. It is not very precious, however, from the collector's point of view. A specimen in first rate condition may be bought for $15.—Brooklyn Citizen.

CHARACTER-DEVELOPMENT

One of the most important elements in education is character, and the effort to obtain an education which involves a struggle is an important element in the education itself. If one could take an account of what the most successful men and women have done by way of self-help, it would be found that their power to control circumstances was largely due to the personal effort which they made in securing an education.—Boston Herald.

A MOTHER'S THANKS.

She Tells What Pink Pills Did For Her Child.

Suffered From St. Vitus Dance—Lost the Use of Her Right Side and Almost Lost the Power of Speech. Cures in a Few Weeks.

Aylmer, (Canada) Gazette.

Of all the discoveries made in medicine in this great age of progress none have done more to alleviate human suffering than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We suppose there is not a hamlet in this broad land in which the remarkable healing power of this favorite medicine has not been put to the test and proved triumphant. It is a great medicine and the good it has accomplished can only be faithfully estimated. There are many in Aylmer who speak of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in terms of praise, and among them is the family of Mr. John Smith, the well-known blacksmith and wheelwright. Having heard that his daughter, Miss Minnie, had been cured of St. Vitus dance by the use of Pink Pills, the Gazette called upon Mr. Smith to learn the particulars. Upon mentioning the matter to him he expressed pleasure in making the facts public. If it was thought that they would benefit anyone else, and remarked that he thought Mrs. Smith could probably give the particulars better than himself. Mr. Smith said that about a year ago Minnie was attacked with St. Vitus dance, of a rather severe nature, and a number of medicines were tried, but without any effect upon the trouble. An electric battery was also used but had no beneficial effect. The trouble appeared to be getting more severe, and finally Minnie was obliged to discontinue going to school, having lost the power of her right side. Her speech was also so much affected it was with difficulty she could be understood. She was out of school for about six months and all this time she was undergoing treatment, which however, proved ineffective. One day Mrs. Smith saw in the Gazette the particulars of a case of St. Vitus dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to try them with Minnie. By the time two boxes were used Mrs. Smith was sensible of a great improvement in her daughter's condition, and after the use of four more boxes was satisfied that Minnie was completely cured, as no symptoms of the trouble remained. This was about the end of June last, and since that time there has not been the slightest recurrence of the dread disease. While Minnie was taking the pills her weight increased, and her general health was much improved. Mrs. Smith also said that her younger daughter showed symptoms of the same trouble, but the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily dissipated it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer and when given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. They make rich, red blood and cure when other medicines fail.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Insurance against bicycle accidents may be obtained at low rates. One company offers to insure riders to the amount of $5,000 at the rate of $2 a year for each $1,000. As all the companies expressly stipulate that no damages can be collected in case the insurer is violating the law at the time the accident occurs, the risk is not so great as people who walk imagine.

— — —

Professor William R. Brooks of the Smith Observatory discovered a dark round object passing slowly across the moon in a horizontal direction. He believes that it was the passage of a dark meteor between the earth and the moon far beyond the earth's atmosphere, so that it remained non-luminous. The observation is new in astronomical records.

— — —

Oom Kruger appears to be an amiable, manly old fellow. His manifest desire that Jameson and his companions shall not be severely punished for their attempt on the integrity of the Transvaal, as well as his magnanimous conduct throughout the whole affair, places him in a most agreeable light.—Boston Herald.

— — —

Perhaps the most satisfactory passage in the batch of letters passing between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney on the general arbitration project, is the latter's rejection of the British premier's proposal to rob Venezuela of such territory as Englishmen may already have seized in violation of her rights.—New York Sun.

— — —

"The indorsement of the Silver and Populist conventions is a pleasant recognition of the worth of the Democratic candidate, but he could get along without them. It has become apparent that all the anti-monopoly elements of the country will support Mr. Bryan. He is the champion of the plain people against the political syndicate."—The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.

THE PERSISTENT SCORCHER.

You may break, you may shatter
His bones if you will,
But the scorcher will hang o'er
The handle bars still.
—Cleveland Leader.

Stockholm is said to have the largest death roll from alcoholism of any city in the world. Ninety in 1,000 die from the excessive use of intoxicants.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats
From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short 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 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russel St. London, W. C.

The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE 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

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Island Visitors
TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

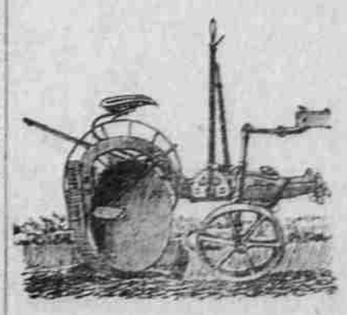
If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.



PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.
Limited.
Agents for DEERE & Co.
The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured specially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

GAINSBOROUGH SOLD.

Several Parties in the Field Ready With Large Bids.

Knocked Down to Allen & Robinson for $1825—Wrecking Party Goes Out Soon After.

The ill-fated bark Gainsborough, her cargo and tackle were sold by W. S. Luce at his auction rooms yesterday at noon.

The bidding was commenced by Captain R. Andrews, for a syndicate, at $500. Mr. Willings raised the bid to $525, and this was again raised by Fred Harrison, Long, Rawlins & Co., to $550.

Mr. Mullendorf, of Allen & Robinson, then made his first bid against the two combinations, and the vessel and cargo were finally knocked down to that firm for $1,825.

Immediately after the sale of the vessel and cargo, the lifeboat which conveyed the captain ashore was knocked down to W. W. Dimond for $75.

Immediately after the purchase, Captain Thompson of the bark S. C. Allen, on the tug Elen, and sixteen men in boats, proceeded to the wreck on behalf of the owners, and placed stern anchors out to prevent the vessel surging further inshore as her coal is discharged.

Captain Thompson of the Allen has been placed in charge of all the operations, as wrecker, and if anyone can get the Gainsborough off, he certainly can.

IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BORN.

HOLT—At Kapalama, Honolulu, on the 28th of August, 1896, to the wife of J. L. Holt, a daughter.

DIED.

SIMS—At Ukiah, Cal., August 15th, 1896, Dr. John M. Sims, son of the late Col. C. Sims of California, aged 31 years and 8 months.

BREHAM—On the 13th of July, at Homburg vor der Hoehe, Germany, Mrs. N. Breham, aged 32 years.

HUSTACE—At her residence, Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1896, Lucretia G., widow of David Hustace and mother of Chas. Hustace of this city, aged 88 years and 2 months.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that A. M. Wilson and T. O. Wilson of Waiakea, and A. Ramsay of Paauilo, all in the Island and Republic of Hawaii, have joined themselves together as co-partners in the business of coffee planting under the firm name of Wilson & Ramsay, and that the place of business is at Olaa in the said Island of Hawaii.

Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1896.

(Signed) A. M. WILSON,
(Signed) T. O. WILSON,
(Signed) A. RAMSAY.

1788T-3ta

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Members of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1896, at 10 a. m. of that day for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Articles 1, 2 and 12 of the Charter of the Queen's Hospital.

Per order.

F. A. SCHAEFER,
Secretary.

After the adjournment of the above meeting, a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the same hour, date and place for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Article 1 of the By-Laws of the Queen's Hospital.

Per order.

F. A. SCHAEFER,
Secretary.

Honolulu, August 24th, 1896.
1788-1m 4389-3t

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by A. Perry, Second Judge Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, receiver to take possession of all property in the Hawaiian Islands belonging to J. K. Sumner, hereby gives notice to all persons in possession of property belonging to the said J. K. Sumner, or who may be indebted to him, to deliver over said property and pay indebtedness at once.

J. O. CARTER,
208 Merchant Street.

Honolulu, Aug. 5th, 1896.
4372-1w 1783-1m

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co,

27 Kilby Street, Boston, or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	August	BAROM. 9 a.m.	BAROM. 3 p.m.	THERM. Min.	THERM. Max.	Rain in 24 hrs. 9 a.m.	Hum. 9 a.m.	Clouds.	Wind.	Force.
Sat.	22	30.12	30.06	74	83	0.00	65	6	NE	3
Sun	23	30.09	30.03	73	83	0.01	62	6	NE	2
Mon	24	30.06	30.00	71	84	0.03	64	4	NNE	2
Tues	25	30.06	29.99	70	85	0.00	63	2	NNE	1
Wed	26	30.05	30.00	71	84	0.02	64	3	NE	2
Thu.	27	30.04	29.98	72	86	0.04	63	3	NNE	1-3
Frid	28	30.06	28.99	74	87	0.00	60	5	NNE	1-3

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	Aug & Sept	High Tide Large	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
		a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.			
Mon	31	10.20	9. 0	2. 5	6.35	5.43	6.17	11.47
Tues	1	11.25	11.20	3.12	7.25	5.44	6.16	a.m.
		p.m.						
Wed	2	0.22	a.m.	4.30	7.5	5.44	6.15	0.43
Thur.....	3	1.30	0.40	5.45	8.20	5.44	6.14	1.43
Frid	4	1.52	1.30	6.50	8.45	5.44	6.13	2.46
Sat.	5	2.34	2.15	7.45	9.12	5.45	6.12	3.49
Sun.....	6	3.12	2.55	8.30	9.40	5.45	6.11	4.52

Last quarter of moon Aug. 31, at 0hr. 26min. a.m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h. m. 0s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 9h 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Aug. 28.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Hamakua.

Stmr Walaleale, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports and Waialua, Oahu.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

Stmr Mokolii, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, Aug. 30.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Bktne S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.

Haw schr Norma, Rosehill, from Laysan Island.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Aug. 28.

R. M. S. S. Monowai, Carey, for the Colonies.

Schr G. W. Watson, Freiberg, for Puget Sound.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Monday, Aug. 31.

Stmr Mokolii, Andrews, for Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Walaleale, Peterson, for Kapaa.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per S. N. Castle—Mr. Lloyd and wife, Mr. Pearson and wife, Miss Bennings, Mr. Taylor.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Aug. 29—W. H. Rice, wife and children, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. E. Kopke and children, Dr. Walters and wife, Mrs. L. Davies and child, W. L. Hardy, W. C. Sproull, C. B. Bonsall, H. P. Walton, C. E. King, Chas. Smythe, H. Hutta, Ako and 42 on deck.

From Molokai, per stmr Mokolii, Aug. 29—Mrs. A. Trask, Mrs. W. C. Meyers, Master Wm. Meyers, Peter Nalawai, Miss Kekipi, Miss Kalae and 12 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Aug. 30—President Dole, Mrs. Hedemann and 3 children, H. A. Parmelee and wife, Miss Hammond, Miss Barnum, Miss Beckwith, Miss Lamb, C. A. Spreckels, Major G. C. Potter, Father Valentine, C. Crowell, S. W. Kaai and son, W. A. Bailey, D. W. Napihaa and wife, Master Desha, W. J. Forbes, A. K. Jones, Master J. Pa, Master H. Renges, Master J. Friel, Mrs. C. Gonsalves and son, Mrs. Kahale, H. A. Baldwin, A. H. Landgraf, J. F. Brown, H. Giles, A. H. Crook, Master A. Giles, Master H. Hedemann, Master Bolte, Master H. Giles, T. J. Seary, S. Marks, H. Eckhart, Misses Crowningberg (3), Miss Morris, F. W. Damon, wife, 4 children and servant, H. Espinda, Young Kin, Kim Fook, W. Gng Fook, Kan Wing Chew, Awana and 50 on deck.

Departures.

For the Colonies, per S. S. Monowai, Aug. 28.—Jno. Angus, Arthur Reynolds, J. C. L. Entiome and wife, W. H. Grew and family, R. McKnight, C. Carr, Dr. McLennan and family, R. Grandall, J. Milne.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, Aug. 28—Volcano: Dr. Cochrane and wife. Way ports: Chas. A. Bannister, Chas. Hussey, Mrs. K. Hapai, H. Fisher, J. T. Stacker, W. G. Walker and wife, J. N. Dell and daughter, C. L. Wight, S. S. Palmer, Marshal Brown, P. J. Aiken, J. R. Ruebon, wife and niece, E. W. Estep, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Mrs. Rose Ladd and son, Mrs. H. S. Townsend, 2 children and servant, C. E. Rosecans and wife, O. Abbott, Mrs. Horner, C. D. Sparrow, C. S. Bradford, M. D. Gouvia, Mrs. P. Rose, Miss Alexander, Miss Bella Weight, Miss Atkins, Miss E. Atkins, Mrs. Batton and 2 children, Ellen Brede, Dora Brede, Dr. Averdam, Louis Marks, Louisa Hussey, C. Smith, Mrs. W. C. King, child and servant, W. Brede, J. E. Ray, Paul Brede, Miss Brown, Miss Hapai, C. Kaiser, G. F. Little, P. A. Dias, Miss Forbes, Miss M. Morris, Mrs. McNicoll, Miss S. Pali, Miss E. Pali, Mrs. J. N. Bell, Miss Massey, Annie Shaw, F. E. Hime, Miss Laura Pali, C. C. Kennedy, wife and son.

For Kapaa, per stmr Waialeale, Aug. 31—Chang Kim.

For Molokai, per stmr Mokolii, Aug. 31—Mrs. G. W. Lincoln.

For Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, Aug. 31—J. C. Dame, Theo. Wolffe, Dr. Mitamura, Mr. Biddell, A. Buchanan, Miss Bush, Miss Burman.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Monowai, Aug. 27—5 cs onions, 32 cs apples, 30 sks potatoes, 9 cs fruit and 10 cs ice house goods and other general merchandise consigned to Lewis & Co., P. G. Camarinos, Hawaiian News Co., Wall, Nichols Co. and Thos. G. Thrum.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk Alden Besse, Aug. 25—21,211 bags sugar, valued at $76,538, and shipped as follows: 15,381 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co.; 4427 bags by H. A. Widemann, and 1575 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

For San Francisco, per bk Andrew Welch, Aug. 25—2528 bags sugar shipped by C. Brewer & Co. and 4860 bags shipped by Theo. H. Davies & Co. Total value af cargo, $27,673.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to Aug. 31, 1896.

GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, E T	Anderson, A (2)
Anderson, J F	Andrews, C
Alexander, Mr and Mrs A	Amara, F
Allen, C	Anderson, P R
Aroch, F J	Ashbrook, L
Becker, J (2)	Bowker, Dr J C
Boyde, W	Bostwick, H R
Boyd, W W	Baker, D
Baker, C	Bray, A
Bachelor, Mr	Bollman, C
Balfour, D	Boyd, W
Blair, W	
Crisp, J (2)	Carpenter, C (2)
Conn, Mr (3)	Clark, C
Cruz, H de la	Clark, S C
Curtis, L	Cooper, C
Davis, J	Douglass, F
Davis, P	Domas, M S
Douglass, R	Davis, J (2)
Duncan, S	Dowdle, S R
D H H & Co	Duncan, T
Disney, W L	
En, J	Eppensen, M
Erickson, C H	
Fisher, J A	Foster, J
Fuller, D	
Gonzales, A	Graefenberg, Mr
Gook, L	
Henriksson, V	Hickey, H
Hitenmeier, H	Harvey, J
Holl-en, P (2)	Hisa, Mr (2)
Haulmed, Mr	Hays, I F (2)
Hartman, M S	Halland, W
Higgins, P	Hawkins, L E
Hanson, H	Hermanson, A
Harris, P	Hollane, Mr
Hibbe, J A J	
Jeansen, J	Jones, L
Kahauiki Dairy	Kayer, Mr
Kelley J (3)	Kirsch, Mr
Levy, P (2)	Limberg, A
Luderberg, J (2)	Larsen, E
Ludloff, A	Lee, E
Loves, P K	Lacey, Mr
Lee, R E	Ludloff, O
Leonard, H	
Montano, J	Muller, J W (2)
Mathews, T	Montgomery, M D
Mitchell, J	Meyers, W
Monkhouse (2)	Monroe, J W
Muller, G	McQuaid, W
McKee, J (2)	McLain, A W (2)
McCammon, Mr	McKay, D (2)
McKeague, J	
Newman, E R	
Olander, Capt J	
Peterson, N (2)	Pirizie, J G (2)
Pederson, G	Patterson, A
Prestige, Mr	Parker, W J
Prestidge, W	Pederson, Mr
Pohie, F	Patterson, A L
Rosenthal, M	Roy, W F
Reley, J	Renton, E (2)
Rothke, H	Rofer, R
Schulze, E (4)	Sweers, R
Somassch, T	Sawlane, Mr
Spooner, W (3)	Spencer, W D (2)
Stanley, H (2)	Singer, L (4)
Saylor, H	Shaw, J & J
Shaw, W J	Spalding, D
Spencer, E (2)	Steward, T
Schmidt, L	
Taylor, C M	Terrell, Wm
Tracy, B F	
Van Geisen, J H	
West, L G	Waggoner, T R (2)
Wallace, C	Washington, G (2)
Wieland, C	Wiloughby, J (2)
Wilson, A W	Wagner, J
Werenskjold, J	Williams, P A
Wallace, J	Williams, J
Zalinski, Capt E L	

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Hardwick, E

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Nolan, T H — Raubal, G

LADIES.

Austin, E Mrs (2)	Andrews, Mrs
Andrew, M Miss	Amer, W Mrs
Boyd, H Mrs (3)	Benjamin, Mrs
Binigno, Miss	Brown, K Miss
Clark, C Miss	Carter, H Mrs
Cummings, E Miss	
Ellis, M Miss	
Goldstein	
Hawkes, H Mrs	Herricks, Mrs
Hellenbeck, G Miss	Heius, M Miss
Hutchinson, L Mrs	Halsey, L Mrs
Kinney, L Miss	Kuley, Mrs
Kettleson, Ana (2)	
Lincoln, N Miss (3)	Lavinia, Miss
McLean, J Mrs	Meruitt, N Mrs
Markham, G Mrs	Mitchell, L Miss
McCartney, M Mrs	Mailleo Vander, G Miss
Ottman, Mrs	
Parker, G Mrs	Pierce, Capt Mrs
Purdy, C H Mrs	
Quimby, L Mrs	Quinn
Richmond, M Miss	Robinson, H Mrs
Raeburn, Eliza	
Stercus, J Mrs	Smith, F Miss
Simpson F Mrs	Sickles, N Mrs
Sumner, Miss	Simonson, J Mrs
Schmid, L Miss	Shaw, J Mrs
Smith, A Mrs	
Thompson, N Mrs	Thompson, A Mrs
Van Ness, V Miss	
Wallace, E Miss	Whitney, R Mrs

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOS. M. OAT,
Postmaster-General.

General Postoffice, Honolulu, Aug. 31, 1896.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate—at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Alexander M. Sproull, of Lihue, Kauai. Before Judge Jacob Hardy.

Order of hearing and publication of notice for probate of will.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Alexander M. Sproull, deceased, having on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1896, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Miss Nellie Sproull, having been filed by Mrs. Nellie Sproull.

It is hereby ordered that MONDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Nawiliwili, Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered that notice thereof be given, by publication, three successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, H. I., 26th August, 1896.

By the Court:

[Seal] R. W. T. PURVIS,
Clerk.

1790T-3ta

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Sorenson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 5th day of October, A.D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, August 28th, 1896.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1790T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Henry S. Tregloan, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for issuance of letters testamentary to Kate Tregloan, having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, October 2nd, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, August 31, 1896.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1790T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Julius C. Strow vs. Mary Jane Strow.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Mary Jane Strow, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Julius C. Strow, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of annexed petition.

And have you then and there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness:

HON. A. W. CARTER,
First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 26th day of May, 1896.

[Sig.] P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until next November term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, August 31, 1896.

1790T-6ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, A. D. 1893, made by Joao A. Affonso, of Honokaa, Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, to Manvel Branco, of Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Island of Hawaii, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 151, folios 221 and 222, the said Manvel Branco, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit., the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situated in Haina, Honokaa, in said Hamakua, being that portion of R. P. Grant Number 1073, to G. Hardy, occupied by said mortgagor, and known as the Affonso store premises, containing an area of 27-100 of an acre, more or less, and including all buildings on said land.

Terms: Cash.

Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Thurston & Stanley, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

MANVEL BRANCO,
By His Attorneys, Thurston & Stanley.

Dated Honolulu, August 31st, 1896.

1790T-4ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Third Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Rev. Elias Bond of North Kohala, Hawaii, deceased.

Order of hearing and publication of notice for probate of will.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Rev. Elias Bond of N. Kohala, Hawaii, deceased, having on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1896, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Elias C. Bond, Benjamin D. Bond and Caroline S. Bond, having been filed by Benjamin D. Bond.

It is hereby ordered that TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at North Kohala, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., August 20th, 1896.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1788T-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 9th day of January, A. D. 1893, made by Kawahine (w), of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, to J. M. Monsarrat, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 139, folios 336-338, the said J. M. Monsarrat, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce, corner of Fort and Queen streets in said Honolulu on Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Puueo in said Hilo, being a portion of lot 4 of Apana 2 of Royal Patent No. 23 to B. Pitman, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the west angle and running S. 66 deg. 18 min. E. true 57.5 feet, thence S. 7 deg. 32 min. E. true 211.6 feet along Maria I lot, thence S. 78 deg. 21 min. W. true 49 feet along Makaena lot, thence N. 7 deg. 32 min. W. true 245 feet to commencement, containing 11,129 sq. ft., and being the same premises that were conveyed to said Kawahine (w) by the said J. M. Monsarrat by deed dated December 22d, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in liber 142, folios 15 and 16.

Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Mortgagee.

J. M. MONSARRAT,
Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1896.

1783-4w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. W. Pii to S. B. Dole, and by various assignments conveyed to the Kohala Sugar Company, dated April 15th, 1889, recorded Liber 111, page 397, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, August 21st, 1896.

KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold consist of:

A lot of four and 8-10 acres of land in Kaneohe, Oahu, adjoining Kaluau's kuleana, the stream and the main road, being the same premises conveyed to W. E. Pii by Rev. H. H. Parker in 1876, by deed recorded in Liber 59, page 270. 1787-7t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of James J. Robinson, late of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, Spreckels' Block, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

M. P. ROBINSON,
Administrator Estate James J. Robinson.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sept. 1, 1896.

1790T-5ta

POSITION WANTED.

As Head Sugar Boiler, by one who has had over twenty years' experience. Apply or address,

R. T. WILBUR,
Hamakuapoko, Maui.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been on the 4th day of January, 1895, duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of MARTHA J. McGOWAN, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said Martha J. McGowan to present the same duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon Real Estate, to him personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant Street, next the Post office, within six months from this date or the same will be forever barred.

W. W. McGOWAN,
By his attorney, J. Alfred Magoon.

Honolulu, August 18th, 1896.

1786T-5ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Edmond B. Bartlett, late of Wainaku, Hilo, deceased, gives notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly verified to the undersigned at Hilo within six months from this date or they will be forever barred. All debts due said estate must be paid to the undersigned at once.

W. A. HARDY,
Administrator of the estate of Edmond B. Bartlett, deceased.

Hilo, August 17th, 1896. 1788T-3ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Ekekela Kaawa (w), late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned at the office of Hitchcock & Wilder, in Hilo, within six months from this date or they will be forever barred. All debts due said estate must be paid to the undersigned at once.

GARDNER K. WILDER,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Ekekela Kaawa (w), deceased.

Hilo, August 12th, 1896.

1786-3w

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 8
Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 29
Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight wil be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.