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WHOLE NO. 1820.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUGAR CIRCULAR

Condition of Market Throughout United States.

RESULT OF BEET PRODUCTION

General Situation Not Materially Changed.

Further Decline in German Figures. Change in Form of French Export Bounties.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 4.—Our last circular was dated November 9th. per Australia.

SUGAR.—The Western Sugar Refining Company advanced prices of refined on the 9th inst. 1/4¢ per pound, and since that date there has been no change. The list prices are as follows, subject to the usual rebate of 1/4¢ per pound: Cube, crushed and fine crushed, 6¢; powdered, 5 1/2¢; dry granulated, 4 1/2¢; magnolia A, 4 1/2¢; extra C, 4 1/2¢; golden C, 4 1/2¢.

We quote price in bond for export on the basis of 4 1/2¢ net cash, for granulated. Beet granulated of the Alameda Sugar Company is quoted at 1-16¢ per pound less than refinery prices. This company is making arrangements to increase their plant for the next campaign from 300 tons beets per day, the present capacity, to 800 tons beets per day. They have received this season far about 45,000 tons beets, with 4,000 to 5,000 tons more still to be delivered.

The Chino factory worked about 62,000 tons beets, instead of the amount erroneously stated in our last circular. It is reported that the Watsonville factory will have about 120,000 tons beets, of which 30,000 to 40,000 tons are still to be harvested.

BASIS.—Advanced on November 7th to 3 1/2¢ net, according to sale, which was not reported until November 10th. On November 10th advanced to 3 3-16¢ net; 14th, declined to 3 1-16¢ net; 17th, to 3¢ net, and December 3d, advanced to 3 1-16¢ net.

The following sales have been reported: November 10th (reported the 12th), spot, 1,000 tons at 3 7-16¢; 14th (reported 16th), spot, private, 2,800 bags at 3 5-16¢, spot, 3,400 tons; 18th, spot, 1,600 tons; 19th, spot, 2,900 tons; 20th, spot, 29,000 bags; 24th, to arrive, 1,000 tons; 30th, spot, 1,900 bags, all at 3 1/2¢; December 3d, spot, 6,500 bags at 3 5-16¢.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The general situation has not materially changed since our last circular, although shortly after the date of its issue refiners were compelled to meet their immediate requirements by paying higher prices. Boston buyers commenced by paying 3 3/4¢ for 96 test centrifugals, and this was afterwards followed by sales at 3 7-16¢. The latter figure brought the price at 1-16¢ above the parity of beet sugars, but is not considered a high premium on account of the comparative scarcity of cane sugars. Later on, owing to a decline in the European beet markets, some importers of cane were inclined to sell at a reduction, and refiners secured some 17,000 tons of all grades at the decline. Many holders still adhere to the opinion that his decline was not warranted, and our latest advices show an advance again of 1-16¢.

The London quotations for beet, 88 test, since our last circular, have ruled as follows: November 19th, 98 5/4d; 11th, 98 6/4d; 12th, 98 7/4d; 13th, 98 6 3/4d; 14th, 98 6d; 17th, 98 3d; 18th, 98 2 3/4d; 19th, 98 3d; 23d, 98 2 3/4d; 24th, 98 3d; 28th, 98 1 3/4d; 30th, 98 2 1/4d; December 1st, 98 1 3/4d and 2d, 98 3/4d.

Willet & Gray report the total stock of sugar in four ports of the United States November 27th, 263,376 tons, against 142,214 tons same time last year. Total stock in six principal ports of Cuba, by cable, 38,254 tons, against 139,302 tons last year. Total stock in all the principal countries, 1,747,130 tons, against 1,697,879 tons on November 1st last year.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have forbidden the grinding of cane this season, which, if carried out, will be ruinous to the country. Should war be terminated, however, shortly, it is estimated that the crop would amount to 400,000 to 500,000 tons sugar.

We quote from Czarnikow's latest London circular of November 19th, regarding the situation there as follows:

The decline produced by German October figures was further accentuated during the week under review by the weakness of American markets, which gave way about 10 1/4d per cwt., whilst our quotations were only 6d down, with a slight recovery at the close, though higher estimates of production are foreshadowed. It is supposed that yields in the first months of each crop have a tendency to look better each year, as the juice gets more completely worked out, reducing the quantity of second runnings later on. In any case prices are 9s to 9s 3d for 88 test. Beets are evidently not considered high so long as there is grave uncertainty about Cuban production, and are not likely to produce such excess of sowings as may be required to cause much uneasiness. It seems that our figures of German licensed production last

week were erroneous, the consumption being reckoned for the financial year from April 1st to March 31st, and though factories claimed for 1,950,000 tons, the Government will only grant a bonus on 1,750,000 tons. This quantity, however, is generally exceeded. In any case manufacturers seem anxious to secure buyers at about 10s for next year, showing that they do not anticipate any difficulty in contracting roots on this basis.

The French export bounties proposed by the Government were accepted in principle by the Customs Committee, but rejected in the form proposed, and various modifications were asked for. Holders hope that the matter may be arranged after some delay, and the subject will be discussed tomorrow, meantime that market remains above export parity.

In cane sugar, transactions have been confined to grocery crystallized, of which, last Friday, a fair quantity of new crop Demerara sold at steady prices for medium and good, and rather higher for finer qualities. Since the demand has fallen off, and in sympathy with beet buyers, act again with greater caution. Refining descriptions continue to be sparingly offered, holders not being disposed to submit to any reduction.

Our latest mail advices from New York of the 28th inst., state that the market for raws is firm with a tendency in favor of sellers. Refined is in small demand, and prices are quoted on the basis of 4 1/2¢ net for granulated; medium German granulated, 3 3/4¢; fine German, 4 1/4¢; Dutch, 4 1-16¢. London cable of same date quotes Java No. 15, D. S., at 11s 4 1/2d; fair refining, 10s; beet, November, 9s 1 1/2d; December, 9s 3d.

RICE.—Hawaiian—Receipts, 4,100 bags (3,00 table, 1,100 breakers). Market is very quiet, but price is very firm at 4 1/2¢, 60 days. This is the season of the year when jobbers and retailers are reducing supplies for annual stocktaking, and bulk of stock on hand will undoubtedly have to be carried by importers into the coming year. Louisiana cannot be laid down under 4.75¢.

JAPAN.—Receipts, 20,000 bags. Three-fourths of this was sold prior to arrival for shipments to the Territories. Price, 4 1/4¢, according to quality.

COFFEE.—Market for all grades has ruled weak and prices have declined. A few very small parcels of Kona have recently been sold at 18¢ for fair and 19¢ for choice quality. The demand is likely to continue very limited for the present.

FLOUR.—G. G. Extra Family, \$5 per bbl; El Dorado, \$3.35, f. o. b.; Crown, \$4.95, f. o. b.

BRAN.—Fine, \$12 per ton; coarse, \$13.50, f. o. b.

MIDDINGS.—Ordinary, \$18.50 per ton; choice, \$20, f. o. b.

BARLEY.—No. 1 feed, 92 1/2@93 1/2¢ f. o. b.; ground or rolled, \$19.25@19.50 per ton, f. o. b.

OATS.—Fair, \$1.35@1.40 per cwt. f. o. b.; choice (Washington), \$1.45@1.47 1/2; Surprise (none in market), nominal at \$1.70.

WHEAT.—Chicken, \$1.50@1.55 per cwt. f. o. b.; milling, \$1.60@1.65.

CORN.—S. Y., \$1.02 1/4@1.05 per cwt. f. o. b.

HAY.—Wheat comp., \$10.50 per ton, f. o. b.; large bales, \$11.50; oat comp., \$8.50; large bales, \$9.50.

LIME.—90c@81 per bbl, f. o. b.

CHARTERS.—With wheat at its present price our market has virtually come to a standstill, and only one transaction has been made since our last for Europe (and that a re-chartered) at 18s 9d orders, and we can only quote the market as nominal at 20s orders. Several vessels have been closed for Australia, last for Sydney, 15s. Stock of wheat remaining in the State will be known in a few days. Good rains have fallen throughout the State, and an increased acreage will be planted.

Lumber freights have also declined with a limited demand for tonnage.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days, \$4.84 1/2; demand, \$4.87 1/4; New York regular, 10c; Telegraphic, 12 1/2¢.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Our latest telegram from New York of today, received this afternoon, quotes value of centrifugals, ex ship, wharf or store, at 3 5-16¢ for 98 test. No sales reported. Market firm and hardening, with prices rather dearer. London beet sugar, 88 test, f. o. b., 9s 1 3/4d; London market, firmer. Estimates of European beet crops unchanged. Willet & Gray's latest estimate of cane crops, 2,650,000, against their estimate of last year, 2,800,000 tons. Cuba crop estimated at 100,000. Trust certificates, common, 115%; preferred, 163 1/4.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Drowned in a Gulch.

Oscar Oshman, a German, between 24 and 25 years of age, and a luna on the Waiwala road, was drowned in the gulch on the Ewa side of Lilehuia at about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Oshman had finished work, and it is presumed, had led his horse to the gulch to water. The young man was subject to fits, and it is thought that while at the water's edge, took a fit and fell in.

People passing by a little later saw Oshman's horse grazing in the vicinity and, looking into the gulch, saw his hat in the water. Instead of taking steps to search for the man's body, some one ran to Waiwala for a policeman. This individual could not go to the scene just then, and waited until Sunday morning before stirring. Upon arrival there divers were sent down and the body was recovered.

Thomas C. Brophy, the Socialist Labor leader of Massachusetts, is opposed to the use of machinery for any purpose, for he believes that its products consist exclusively of traps and mill-lionaires.

MINISTER COOPER

Makes Official Call on Secretary of State.

VISIT CAUSES WILD RUMORS

Arrangements Made For Seeing President.

Annexation Talk at the Capital. Minister Cooper and the Cable Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Henry E. Cooper, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, today called at the State Department and had an interview with Secretary Olney. He was accompanied by Minister Hatch. The two Ministers disclaimed any motive in the visit other than to pay their respects to the Secretary of State, but the air has been full of rumors in connection with the matter. The declarations of the foreigners are taken with a grain of salt.

The opinion is quite general that the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs intends to remain in Washington for several months, and that the one great object of his stay is to promote the cause of annexation of the island Republic to the United States. A visit will also be arranged to the President within a day or two.

There is no hope that the present administration will do anything for the cause, but if an active canvass be made as soon as the new administration comes into power it would cause no surprise among those who are keeping a close watch upon every turn in the affairs of the State Department. Weight is given to this theory because of a recent dispatch from Honolulu in which an official of the Hawaiian Government was credited with some bold statements in favor of annexation, a subject which it was suggested would be very acceptable to the Government of the United States.

MINISTER HATCH RETURNS.

At His Post in Washington, But Declines to Talk.

Mr. Francis M. Hatch, the representative from Hawaii to the United States, has returned to the city, after a long absence, says the Washington Star of November 28th. The Minister was asked for an interview on the prospects of a renewal during the incoming administration of steps for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Hatch declined to talk on the subject, but referred his questioner to the resolution passed by the Legislature of Hawaii in May last as showing the attitude of his Government on the subject.

In this connection it will be recalled that just before the close of the last administration Secretary of State Foster negotiated a treaty with a commission from Hawaii for the annexation of that country to the United States. It was sent to the Senate by President Harrison, but was not acted on during his administration. After President Cleveland came into office, and before the Senate had disposed of the treaty, the former withdrew it. The document not having been ratified by this Government, nothing was done by the Hawaiians.

The Legislature of Hawaii will not meet again for some time. It is understood, however, that the President of that country has the power, should he deem it expedient at any time, to reopen negotiations with the United States for a treaty looking to annexation.

No information is obtainable at the Legation respecting the recent action of the Hawaiian Government in rejecting the proposition for certain extensions of the concessions granted to Col. Spaulding in regard to a Pacific cable. The Hawaiians, Minister Hatch says, are anxious to have the cable laid particularly between the United States and Hawaii, and as an evidence of their desire have offered a subsidy of \$10,000 a year toward the maintenance of the latter, which is regarded as a large amount, coming from such a small country. The concession originally granted to Col. Spaulding for the cable between Hawaii and the United States, it appears, gave him an exclusive franchise for 20 years, provided he obtained aid from this Government within 18 months after the date of the concession. The time expires in May next, so that speedy action is necessary if the original terms of the agreement are adhered to.

Minister Cooper Talks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Associated Press advices from Honolulu to the effect that the Hawaiian Government has refused to grant further concessions to the Pacific Cable Company were shown to Mr. Cooper, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Hawaii, who was in Boston yesterday. Mr. Cooper said:

"It is undoubtedly true that the Hawaiian Government refused to grant further concessions to the company. The company wanted assistance from the United States as well as from the Hawaiian Government. Neither of these had been agreed to when I left Hawaii October 29. These later negotiations between the company and the Government have all taken place since I came away, so that I do not know anything about them. Nothing can now be done until the next session of Congress, which comes next year."

LOUD TALKS OF HAWAII.

Now Inclines to Oppose the Annexation of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Representative Loud arrived in Washington from San Francisco tonight. When seen at his hotel he said that he had nothing particular to say about general legislation, but that he intended to press the passage of his bill reforming the postal service during the coming session. He has not changed his views regarding the Hawaiian question, and thinks there are many good reasons against the annexation of these islands, although he is in favor of the establishment of a protectorate over them by this country.

DECISION RESERVED.

In the Case of A. L. Morris for Importing Opium.

The Morris opium case was continued in the police court yesterday morning and occupied nearly the whole day in its completion.

COLLECTOR CASTLE

Returned From the United States Yesterday.

TALKS ABOUT ANNEXATION

Was on Pleasure Trip and Not Politics.

People in the United States Desire Annexation—Was in Dakota Blizzard.

James B. Castle, Collector General of Customs, returned on the Australia yesterday, after a five months' vacation in the United States, most of which was spent in New Hampshire.

Mr. Castle was seen by a representative of the Advertiser last night, and asked regarding his trip:

"I have visited quite a number of cities," he said, "during my absence, but most of the time I was in New Hampshire enjoying myself on a side hill farm. I have not had a vacation for seven years, and I was anxious to make the best of it in a locality where the thermometer registered 40 degrees most of the time I was there."

"As to annexation; those with whom I talked were in favor of the islands being taken under the protection of the United States—not in the sense of merely being a guardian of the territory, but by annexation pure and simple. Quite a number of business men in the East believe that the subject will be introduced early in the McKinley administration, because of the plank in the Republican national platform; the party is pledged to it, and they see no way of avoiding it. Then there is a vast number of people who treat the matter with indifference; they don't care which way it goes, but feel that if the people down here wish it the request should be granted. My conversations, you will understand, were general. I would meet people on the trains and in hotels and when they learned I was from Hawaii the subject of annexation and the condition of affairs here naturally followed in the conversation."

"I have not the least doubt that if the matter was put to vote over there the annexation of the islands would follow. I base my opinion upon the expressions I heard while away. The people in the East begin now to realize the importance of the islands from a commercial and a strategic point of view, and they realize that it would be unwise to allow any other Government to get control here."

"I have read with much interest what has transpired in Honolulu on these same lines. I have read, too, what Mr. Isenberg has had to say, but I cannot think that his argument will have any weight in Washington."

"No; I have heard nothing of the cable proposition, more than has been published in the newspapers. I presume that will all be worked out in Washington during the first session of Congress. Minister Cooper may find out something definite or at least encouraging while he is in Washington. I met the Minister in Boston, and he kindly invited me to join his party when they were the guests of the city. If there was ever a doubt about the feeling of the people in Boston regarding the officials of the Hawaiian Government, the treatment Minister Cooper received at the hands of the municipal and State officials in Massachusetts should dispel it. I do not remember meeting more hospitable people. Both Ministers Cooper and Hatch were delighted with their treatment there."

"I left Boston after spending three days with Minister Cooper, and came West. I expected to leave San Francisco about the middle of November, but through a misunderstanding regarding the departure of the steamer I did not get away. My intention was to leave Chicago by the Soo route and go to Vancouver and then to San Francisco, but when I got to Hawkinson, Dakota, I struck a blizzard, and the trains were blocked west of that point. The train I was on was side-tracked over night at Hawkinson, and I had the unpleasant experience of passing the time in the heart of the blizzard. Twelve hours, and a walk of 1,500 feet to breakfast in the morning gave me all the experience I wanted. The train was ordered back to St. Paul, and I then took tickets over the Northern Pacific and reached San Francisco three days before the Australia left. I have been away solely on pleasure, and I have enjoyed the time immensely. Tomorrow I will go to work."

In the Hotel Cecil, in London, there is a telephone in every room.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The W. G. Hall went on the marine railway after her return from Kauai Saturday.

The Likelike will sail at 5 p. m. today on the Maui route in place of the Claudine, now undergoing repairs.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond has been chartered to return to Honolulu in the Spreckels Line. The barkentine Irugard will return in the Hawaiian Line.

On the trip up from Kauai Saturday night the James Makee had her mast-head broken in a gale of wind. This has necessitated a delay in her time of sailing until 4 p. m. today.

The Mariposa on her arrival in San Francisco will be laid up for a complete overhaul, and her place in the mail service for one trip only will be taken by the Zealandia, which will leave San Francisco on January 7th, says the Sydney Herald.

Thirteen American ships and two British barges have been chartered to load raw sugar at Honolulu for the Delaware Breakwater. The freight these vessels are to receive is \$5 per ton. The sugar crop in the Hawaiian Islands this year is the largest ever known, and contracts have been made by the refiners in the East for the purchase of the entire crop.—Philadelphia Record.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette commander, hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf about 4:30 p. m. yesterday, six days and six hours from San Francisco. Following is Purser McCombe's report: Left San Francisco December 5th, at 10 a. m. with 76 cabin and 36 steerage passengers and 33 bags of mail. Experienced moderate southeast to southwest winds until December 9th. Thence to port light trades.

CUBAN FIGHTERS

Annoying Weyler and Approaching Havana.

MANY WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Sugar Trust to be Bucked by Brooklyn Firm.

Beet Sugar Industry in Mexico. News From World Centers.

HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 4.—The situation across the bay is very grave. The insurgent forces which have within the last week several times attacked Guanabacoa, which is directly under the guns of Morro Castle, today made a bold dash and entered the town. The resistance of the garrison was overcome and the Spanish troops were defeated and compelled to flee. The insurgents then began their work of destruction and piled the torch in every direction, burning a large part of the city. The citizens as soon as possible fled to Havana or to the suburbs.

The feeling here is one of great concern. Large bodies of troops have been dispatched by the Government to dislodge the rebels. The firing of the combatants was heard here, and the sight of the red sky, showing the devastation that was in progress, struck terror into many hearts in the capital. The strength of the column that entered Guanabacoa is not known. If the Government authorities are aware of the name of the leader they have not disclosed it.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE.

Evidence that Weyler's Men Were in a Hard Fight.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West, Fla., says: Passengers by the steamer from Havana tonight say that a train with 500 wounded Spanish soldiers arrived there today. It was said that most of them came from the vicinity of San Cristobal and Candelaria. No definite statement could be had as to what battlefield they came from. Rumors prevailed on their arrival that Weyler had sustained another defeat. Counter statements were also made that the vanguard of Maceo's army had been defeated. Moreover, it was announced that Weyler is on the eve of attempting to storm some of the hills where Maceo is entrenched.

This afternoon the rumor was current on the streets there that another garrison of Spanish had deserted over to Maceo with their arms, ammunition and stores. The place was not given, though it is supposed to be near Palacios. Over 450 men were in the garrison.

Late in the afternoon guerrilla fighting was reported across the bay from Havana. Just beyond the line of forts a small party of insurgents made a dash into the suburbs. They succeeded in killing three Spanish soldiers, capturing one Captain and firing several houses. They lost five killed. Several American correspondents at Havana have had friendly warnings that Weyler is contemplating deporting some of the more outspoken ones because their reports do not please him.

ORINOCO CONCESSION.

Report That Venezuelan Government Has Ratified It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas says: The Venezuelan Government has published a decree ratifying the Orinoco concession. This means the success of an American enterprise. The Orinoco concession referred to in the foregoing special cable dispatch from Caracas to the World doubtless means the grant of territory supposed to embrace 10,000,000 acres of the Manoa country which was transferred to the Orinoco country.

The grant includes territory extending from near the western or upper limit of the Orinoco delta to the coast, including by its northern boundary several of the delta islands and extending southwest to the crest of the Imataca Mountains.

It is said to have been indicated by Humboldt as the most promising and favorable region for colonization he had seen in his travels in South America.

ANOTHER SUGAR RIVAL.

Rumor That Brooklyn Firm Will Buck the Trust.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arbuckle Bros., coffee merchants and millers, are to become rivals of the American Sugar Refining Company, whose capital is about \$75,000,000 and assets \$112,000,000. The firm has advertised for a sugar refining superintendent and has contracted for the building of a refinery to cover an entire block on John street, Brooklyn, near their coffee mill plant. The refinery is to have a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. It cannot be erected, equipped and in operation in less than a year.

At the office of Arbuckle Bros. today a member of the firm admitted these things. He declined to enter into particulars or to discuss its relation with the American Sugar Refining Company. It was a private affair of the firm, he said, if it resolved on making sugar to continue its custom of supplying two-pound packages or to do business on a larger scale.

At the office of the American Sugar Refining Company Henry O. Havemeyer, its president, said the plans of the Arbuckles would not receive any at-

tention from him. He refused to talk about the project.

The talk of the coffee and sugar district was that the enterprise was forced on the Arbuckles by rivalry in the coffee business. Another incentive to the firms resolve was the expiration next spring of the patent on the machine used in packing coffee. This device will then be free to all coffee millers.

BEETS IN NEW MEXICO.

New Factory at Eddy—Product Proves Richer Than Anticipated.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., Dec. 3.—Advices from Eddy, N. Mex., that that the new beet sugar factory started there yesterday met with but one obstacle—the beets were proving richer in sugar than had been anticipated. The beets average 16 per cent sugar for the entire product of the valley. On account of this extreme richness the working up on the beets will be less rapid than if they were poor in sugar. The beet sugar machinery of all countries has been made for beets on from 11 to 15 per cent. Pecos Valley beets not having been taken into consideration. Eventually the machinery will be made for Pecos Valley beets. The capital for this new enterprise is furnished by Wisconsin brewers, who are now on the ground witnessing the first run.

STEEL PLANT IN JAPAN.

One Will be Established There and Much Ore May be In Demand.

TACOMA (Wash.), November 24.—K. Maizumi of Japan is here en route to Yokohama. He says a \$2,000,000 steel and iron plant is to be at once established in Japan and that inasmuch as the ore must come from England or the Pacific Coast States of this country there will be a continuous demand for an unlimited amount of ore from this Coast if it can be furnished, the freight rates being favorable to this district. Mr. Maizumi has studied the steel and iron plants of England, Germany, and this country, being the representative of his Government, which will build the new steel plant in Japan.

Sugar Beets at Pleasanton.

PLEASANTON, Nov. 15.—Agitation for a beet sugar plant here has been commenced. It is stated there are available 11,000 acres of land well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet. Capitalists will be invited to inspect local conditions with a view to investing in this direction. There are said to be the best of opportunities awaiting such investment.

Arbitration With England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A copyrighted cable to the Evening Post says Ambassador Bayard assured the Evening Post correspondent today of his belief that before his departure from England permanent arrangements for arbitration would be reached between England and America.

Iowa's Official Vote.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 28.—The official count of Iowa's Presidential vote, completed today, shows: McKinley, 289,293; Bryan, 223,741; Palmer, 4,519; Levering, 3,192; Bentley, 253; Mattiehatt, 453. McKinley's majority, 57,136; McKinley's plurality, 65,552.

President Diaz Inaugurated.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who was first elected President in 1876, was inaugurated today for the sixth time.

NEW OCEAN LINER.

Pacific Mail to Have New Steamer. Profitable Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has at last awakened to the necessity of building vessels that can successfully compete with the swift liners of the Canadian Pacific and the new Japanese Steamship Company. A dispatch from New York has been received which announces positively that by a unanimous vote the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have ordered the building of a new steamer. The ship will fly the American flag and will be available for use by the Government as a transport. She is to be of 7,000 tons burden and capable of making not less than sixteen knots an hour. This steamer is to be used in the China trade of the line.

The directors have authorized the payment of the semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent of the capital stock of \$20,000,000. The report of the treasurer showed that the company has in the treasury \$1,500,000. When Collis P. Huntington took the presidency of the company in 1887 there was a deficit it is said of \$1,250,000.

The new steamer will be built at Newport News and will be at least one-third larger than the Empress of China and Empress of Japan of the Canadian Pacific line and 2,000 tons, gross, larger than the China, the best vessel the Pacific Mail has on its China route at present. As compared with the great American grayhound St. Paul, the new craft will be about 400 tons, gross, smaller, but her passenger accommodation will be equal to that of the St. Paul, and her engines built on very much the same designs.

The propelling engines will be of the triple expansion type, capable of driving the ship at about 19 knots under pressure. Electricity will be furnished by two powerful motors that will furnish 400 lights. One of the features of the new ship will be a promenade deck, such as have the Atlantic liners.

It is thought here that the company will not stop building after they have completed the vessel mentioned. At present a number of White Star boats are chartered by the company, and if mail subsidies can be secured it would not be at all profitable to hire English craft.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

NEWS FROM MAUI

Big Fire at Hana Causes Sensation.

Death of Wife of Prominent Chinese — Telephone Wires Down.

MAUI, Dec. 12.—Tuesday, the 8th, quite an extensive fire occurred in Hana. The large and well-stocked store belonging to Grinbaum & Co., of Honolulu, with the two adjoining cottages, were totally destroyed. One of the cottages was occupied by N. Omsted, the manager of the store, and the store was used as central office by the Maui Telephone Company.

Mr. E. B. Carley brought the news last night, having ridden over from Hana on horseback.

The total loss may be estimated to be about \$10,000.

News from Lahaina concerning court and jury doings is meager and uninteresting. The Hawaiian jury has finished its business, and the foreign jury is at present engaged on the "Pala malicious burning" case. (The present winter term of court will probably continue into next week.)

Neau, the Walluku kahuna, was fined \$200 for practicing medicine without a license, and a Chinaman, charged with larceny, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Tam Yau, the wife of a prominent Chinese merchant of Makawao, died on the 11th inst. Her three little children are afflicted with the same fever that caused the death of the mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, of Hamakua, are visiting in Honolulu.

An auction of horses and household effects belonging to L. A. Andrews, took place on the 10th in Wailuku. Sheriff Andrews departs for Hilo, his new home, by tonight's steamer.

Mrs. Andrews is making a short visit to Honolulu.

Communication by telephone with Hana will be completed within a day or two.

The schooner H. N. Kimball, Guttorfmeister master, arrived in Kahului on the 10th, 18 days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of general merchandise for the Haiku and Hamakua plantations. She will probably depart for San Francisco next Tuesday (the 15th) with sugar enough for a cargo.

As is the custom, no meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place during the present month. The army worm is invading Wailuku District.

The weather is pleasant, with the customary trade winds.

A MAUI FIRE.

N. Olmstead of Hana Completely Burned Out Tuesday.

N. Olmstead, the postmaster at Hana, Maui, arrived on the Likelike Sunday morning, and his friends were very sorry to hear of a misfortune that occurred to him last Tuesday morning, when his store and buildings of his own, in the same locality, were burned to the ground.

Mr. Olmstead spoke as follows to an Advertiser reporter regarding the affair last night:

"About 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning the alarm of fire was given, and when we arrived at the store we found that the cottage adjoining was enveloped in flames. All efforts to save anything proved futile. In addition to these two buildings, there was a store-room to the rear, a new cottage about to be occupied as a central telephone office, and another cottage. It was not long before these, too, were a mass of flames.

"The post office was in connection with my general merchandise store. Luckily the mail had just been sent out, and no steamers had arrived.

"How the fire started has not been ascertained. Neither has the fact whether it had its origin in the store or the cottage been ascertained.

"Absolutely nothing was saved. The insurance will only partly cover the loss. An estimate of the loss will be made today."

FOR CUPID'S SAKE.

James Clancy of the Adams Tries Suicide and Fails.

James Clancy, a quartermaster on the U. S. S. Adams, shot himself on board the warship early Saturday morning, and was afterward removed to the Queen's Hospital, where he now is, and in a fair way to recover.

Clancy has been much interested in church matters since his arrival here six months ago, and has had a room in the Sailor's Home when he was on shore.

A young woman in the Methodist Church, who takes a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of sailors, met Clancy during one of the meetings, and by her wise counsel kept him on the right road. The young man became enamored of her and was loth to leave Honolulu.

Friday the nearness of his departure so worked upon him that instead of remaining at his boarding house in the evening to receive some church friends, he yielded to temptation and went to

a saloon where he remained until he was overcome with liquor; then he was taken to the Adams.

During the time he was in the saloon, the young lady mentioned and several other church friends, called at his room to make him a present of a handsome ink stand.

Saturday morning Clancy awoke from his debauch, and a little later received a note from his lady friends.

It is believed that he was so stricken with remorse at his actions that he was prompted to end his life, but the attempt failed, and Clancy will probably recover and be better for the experience.

During the stay of the Adams in Honolulu, Clancy has been considered an exceptionally good sailor and of exemplary habits.

His name was transferred to the roster of the Alert, and when he recovers he will perform duty on her.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



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, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 24 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.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street : : San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

JOHN NOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK. Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

"UNIVERSAL" Hygienic Refrigerators. Stoves and Ranges

The Most Perfect Refrigerator Made.

Another Invoice Just to Hand.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S Water Filters.

HENDRYX BIRD CAGES. Picture Frames and Mouldings.

—ON EXHIBITION—

Fred Yates' Portraits

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS BY LOCAL ARTISTS.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTO GRAVURES, ARTOTYPES, ETCHINGS, ETC., ETC.

Prof. Henshaw's Platinotypes.

Nothing Prettier for a Souvenir to Send Home.

TO ARRIVE.—The Latest in Carbon Prints, Strip Etchings and Prang's Studies for Art and China Painting.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.



For Prices ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE Richards & Schoen

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILO, HAWAII.

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Stamped Linen and Denham Goods

—SUCH AS—

Scarfs, Ties, Tablecovers, Laundry Bags,

—ETC., ETC.—

Pompons, Fringes, Embroidery and Silks.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

Waverley Block, 116 and 119 Bethel Street.

A TALK ON INDIA

Kawaihāo Church People Listen to Dr. Emily B. Ryder.

COUNTRY'S FOUR RELIGIONS

Help Needed For Poor Women.

Some Peculiarities in Mode of Burial—Interesting Description of Christianity's Growth.

Dr. Emily B. Ryder, who is here in the interest of the child-wives of India, gave a short and very entertaining talk on the subject of "India" in Kawaihāo Church last night. Among her interested listeners were quite a number of foreigners. The substance of Dr. Ryder's remarks was as follows: India is very large country, comprising in all about 288,000,000 people. This great population is divided into religious sections, according as they are Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees and Christians. The greatest number belong to the Hindoo religion. They believe in one universal and omnipresent God who fills all air and space and is everywhere and in everything.

Dr. Ryder then traced briefly the history of their religion up to the present dates when their gods have increased from three to 330,000,000. Next followed a description of the making of idols and their mode of consecration. The tom-tom or "music" which the Hindoos employ to "serenade" the gods was described by Dr. Ryder as being particularly unpleasant to the ears of people used to the ordinary kind of music. Christians in India live as far away from the temples as it is possible, in order to avoid the noise. Upon being asked what the noise meant, a Parsee gentleman answered: "Oh, it is only the Hindoos making a noise to awaken their gods before praying to them. You know it is about the same with Christians. They always ring a bell and play the organ, in order to awaken their gods before beginning to pray."

Every family has what is known as a domestic idol. If the man of the house happens to be a priest, then he can do the praying, but if not, a priest must be employed to come each day and to spend an hour.

After a priest has worshipped the god he puts what is known as the "god-mark" on the foreheads of the men. This is either a "V," representing Vishnu, or three parallel lines, representing Siva.

After the god-mark has been put on the seal of marriage is put on the forehead of the wives—a red wafer between the eyes.

This is about the only attention that a Hindoo wife gets. The Hindoo religion shows no respect for women. They have no souls; therefore, they are not entitled to either love, respect or kindness. A woman is the only soul-less thing alive. Even dogs, cats, rats and all other animals have souls.

A Hindoo gentleman was asked to give the exact position of woman, whereupon he answered that she is lower than a dog, cat or rat, because she has no soul, and higher than kitchen utensils, because she has life and can move.

Asked if a Hindoo woman could obtain a soul, the gentleman replied that this was only possible by marriage, a provision made by the Hindoo religion. The reason these marriages occur when the females are so young is to give them a soul as soon as possible. When this event occurs the wife is owned by her husband, soul, mind and body, and she must obey him in every particular. She must never speak unless spoken to, and then her answers must be in monosyllables.

If a husband dies before the wife, it is the fault of the latter, and she must submit to the most severe discipline possible. Either she has done some wrong in this life or in some previous incarnation.

Before the English Government came into power in India it was the custom to burn the bodies of the wives along with those of the dead husbands.

Now that this is forbidden by the Government the wives are not burned, but they are made to live a life of prolonged misery. They are allowed to eat only once in 24 hours, and usually become slaves in the family of their deceased husband.

The Mohammedans constitute a large part of the people. They are not idolaters, but believe in one universal and supreme God, whose prophet is Mahomet. They treat their women rather better and believe that they have souls. However, they have no education, and are kept shut up in rooms. Some of these women have been within the limits of their own yards for 30 or 40 years. Others have been in rooms for several years. These are known as "velled women."

Some of them learn to read and write at home, but these are few. Their life is restricted, and very monotonous.

The Mohammedans try to make converts by the sword, if not by the voice. They have their workers in Australia and Africa now. In the latter place they are making great headway.

The Mohammedans bury their dead in graves. They are wound in winding sheets, upon which are written many texts of the Koran.

A Mohammedan must pray five times during the day. It is not an uncommon sight to see a Mohammedan at

noon or at any prayer time kneeling on the streets praying.

If a dead man is suspected of not having said his daily five prayers, his family must get a priest, who must say over the number of prayers it is estimated the deceased has omitted.

Mohammedan man and wife never see each other until after marriage, and then the first look is through the medium of a looking glass. Bitter disappointment often follows this first look. If a husband wishes to divorce his wife, he needs only say three times in her presence: "I divorce you," and the thing is done, while the woman has nothing whatever to say.

The Parsees are known as the "fire worshippers." In olden times they had temples seven stories high, on the tops of which were the sacred fires.

The temples of today are square buildings, two stories high, surrounded by high stone walls, through which no one can enter.

The Parsees say that fire is the purest element that can be gotten to represent the invisible spirit.

To build a sacred fire it is necessary to get the fire caused by lightning. This is used to purify the frankincense sandalwood and myrrh used as offerings.

The Parsees dispose of their dead in a peculiar manner. "Towers of silence" are built on the highest hills, and in these the dead bodies are placed to be devoured by vultures.

The Christian religion existed nearly as early as it did in Syria. It is said that St. Thomas, one of the 12 Disciples, was the one sent to India. This was, of course, in the first century.

St. Thomas being a builder, tried to support himself by following his calling, and during his leisure time preached Christianity. He was much persecuted by the Hindoos and other people of the land.

After a time one of the Rajahs who was having a palace built by St. Thomas, was converted to Christianity, and used his influence to allow St. Thomas to build a shrine in which to pray.

Out of Madras a little is a mount called "St. Thomas Mount," and upon this is a church of the same name. Tradition has it that a church has always been there since the time of St. Thomas.

All around this are the dwellings of the Christians, known as St. Thomas' Christians, who marry only among themselves.

In the South are the Syrian Christians, established between the second and third centuries.

Dr. Ryder said that every woman living in a Christian country should thank God for that. She then described the desolate picture of the poor and miserable women in India waiting for the Christian influence to succor them from their helpless condition. She stated that 20,000,000 women who were awaiting the verdict of Christian women in the Christian lands. It was being sought to obtain medical and legal protection for them, and the influence of the Christian women was much needed. Unless this work is accomplished, it may be centuries before a change comes to better the condition of the women of India.

UNANSWERED.

Why is it the tenderest feet must tread the roughest road?
Why is it the weakest back must carry the heaviest load,
While the feet that are surest and firmest have the smoothest paths to go?
And the back that is straightest and strongest has never a burden to know?

Why is it the brightest eyes are the ones soon dim with tears?
Why is it the lightest heart must ache and ache for years,
While the eyes that are hardest and coldest shed never a bitter tear?
And the heart that is smallest and meanest has never an ache to fear?

Why is it that those who are saddest have always the gayest laugh?
Why is it those who need not have always the "biggest half,"
While those who have never a sorrow have seldom a smile to give,
And those who want just a little must strive and struggle to live?

Why is it the noblest thoughts are the ones that are never expressed?
Why is it the grandest deeds are the ones that are never confessed,
While the thoughts that are like all others are the ones we always tell,
And the deeds worth little praise are the ones that are published well?

Why is it the sweetest smile has for its sister—a sigh?
Why is it the strongest love is the love we always pass by,
While the smile that is cold and indifferent is the smile for which we pray,
And the love we kneel to and worship is only common clay?

Why is it the friends we trust are the ones who always betray?
Why is it the lips we wish to kiss are the lips so far away,
While close by our side, if we knew it, is a friend who loyal would be,
And the lips we might have kissed are the lips we never see?

Why is it the things we can have are the things we always refuse?
Why is it none of us live the lives, if we could, we'd choose?
The things that we all can have are the things we always hate,
And life seems never compete, no matter how long we wait.

—Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands."

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Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

HAVE testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Sterling Silver Ware

In Great Variety: Such as Tea and Coffee sets, Spoon sets, Fish and Pie sets, Soup Ladles.

Sets Carvers, —All prices.

SILVER-PLATED WARE:

Soup Ladles, Pocket Flasks, Nut picks, Nut cracks, Napkin Rings, Salt cellars, Sugar Sifters, Child's cups, Loving cups, Spoon Holders, Pie Knives, Pearl-handle Butter Knives, Table, Tea and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Cheese Holders, Butter Dishes, Fruit and Berry Dishes, Casters, and Water Pitchers.

CUT GLASS WARE.

ROOKWOOD WARE.

COSMEON Brushes, Combs Pin Trays, Mirrors, Etc.

FLORENCE and CELLULOID Brush and Comb sets.

PIANO LAMPS, Banquet, Boudoir, Hanging and Hall Lamps.

LAMP SHADES in silk and tissue.

ONYX TABLES, Etc., Etc.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. W. JORDAN'S

"NO. 10" STORE

FORT STREET.

Xmas Toys:

Rocking Horses, Swinging Horses, Police Patrol Wagons, Gig Rockers, Dusters, Shoo-Fly Velocipedes, Push Carts, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Stick Horse Chime, Croquet Sets, all sizes, Swings, Airguns, School Drill Guns, Magic Lanterns, a complete assortment of Games, Mechanical Toys, Christmas Tree Ornaments of all kinds, Cossagues and Bon-bons.

Dolls! Dolls!

SMALL TOYS OF EVERY KIND.

Leather Goods:

Ladies' Purses, Sterling Silver Mounts, Ladies' Morocco and Calf Handkerchief Bags, Ladies' Lambskin and Felt Dorothy Bags.

Triple Mirrors!

E. W. JORDAN'S No. 10 STORE, Fort St.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

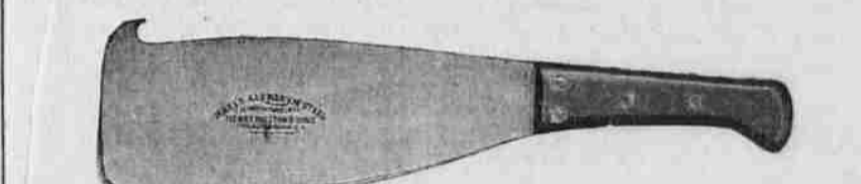
THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

19 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on TWENTY-SEVEN PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

..... Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds. £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0

Subscribed " " " 2,750,000 2 7 5 0

Paid up Capital— " " " 657,500 0

2—Fire Funds— " " " 2,000,000 2 0 0 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds— " " " 9,144,031 19 3

£12,433,131 2 2

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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

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

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

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COCKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan.

K. TODA

Bingo, Mitsunoshō, Japan.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

The San Francisco Bulletin is not inclined to believe that there is the necessity for immediate annexation of Hawaii which ex-Secretary Foster suggests in a recent Chicago interview. Mr. Foster is quoted as follows:

"The present Hawaiian administration is waiting for the inauguration of President McKinley to make another effort to have the Islands annexed. The constitution under which the people of the Islands are living at present has annexation as one of the main things to be striven for. The Islands were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. They are prospering in a business way because their last sugar crop was an exceptionally good one, and the administration of President Dole is the best that the people ever had. It is recognized that the ultimate fate of the Islands, if they are not annexed by the United States, is that they will be annexed by some other of the great powers. It will be impossible for the Islanders to govern themselves successfully for any great length of time, by reason of the clash between the different elements—republicans and royalists and natives and foreigners. One thing is settled, and that is that the Queen will never rule again or the monarchy be restored. So it remains for the United States to act without delay, or some other nation will assume power in the Hawaiian Islands."

The Bulletin takes the ground that England and Japan are the only nations liable to desire a hand in controlling this country; that England will do nothing to menace friendship with the United States for obvious reasons, and that Japan has enough to attend to at home, consequently there is "no occasion for haste."

We may say briefly that there is more occasion for haste than ever before, though it may be a fact that neither England nor Japan have any immediate designs upon Hawaii. This is particularly true of England since the Venezuelan affair. It is, however, manifestly to the advantage of Japan that action on the part of the United States be delayed as long as possible.

In reviewing the history of the island possessions of the Pacific we find that the colonist has first established himself, and as his interests have increased the protecting arm of the nation to which he gives allegiance is placed over the colony, and finally full possession is assumed. In point of numbers, Japan is quite strong in Hawaii, but in the vested interests her citizens today play a very small but slightly increasing part. Let Hawaii remain an independent nation for a period of years and there can be no doubt that, aided by well subsidized steamship lines, subsidized industries and careful guardianship over its immigration, Japan can seriously strengthen its hold here. Japan might then reasonably make the claim that having considerable money invested here, and a large population, the Japanese Government has quite as much right to assume control as any other.

This statement will likely be met with the assertion that under no circumstances would Japan incur the displeasure of the United States. We trust this may always prove true, but since the inevitable destiny of Hawaii is admitted, the United States Government should not delay making its right of possession unquestionable, and from the American standpoint

there is no time like the present. From the standpoint of the American colonist in Hawaii and the Hawaiian born citizens, the United States should not delay in establishing its title and thereby strengthening the arm of the Anglo-Saxon who every day comes in competition with the Asiatic. Delays are dangerous, both for the United States and Hawaii.

THAT TAHITI STORY.

In one of its November issues the San Francisco News Letter published a long yarn to the effect that the cross roads of the Pacific was to be transferred from Hawaii to Tahiti, all on account of supposed negotiations between the Oceanic Steamship Company and the French Government. The story was supremely idiotic from beginning to end; and even admitting that the Oceanic Company contemplated a change of route, there are plenty of capitalists in the United States prepared to take up its route and give Hawaii as good steamer service as it now derives from that company.

In the current number of the Planter's Monthly Editor Whitney deals with the News Letter article, item by item. In the first place, he notes that the French Government has for years been attempting to obtain a steamer service from Tahiti to San Francisco, and the News Letter has simply rebashed an old standing offer with the object of casting discredit upon Hawaii. The line now existing between Tahiti and New Zealand is barely paying expenses, and the French Government would have to raise a very generous sum to change the course of a long established and fairly profitable line like the Oceanic.

In presenting how little Tahiti and its surrounding islands have to offer when compared with this group, Mr. Whitney writes as follows: "Tahiti is a small island, about the size and shape of Maui, with an area of say 600 square miles, and only one good harbor for large vessels. It is very mountainous and cut up into valleys, the steep ridges running down to the sea, rendering them in some cases accessible only by canoes. Formerly each valley had its own chief and people, and those living in one valley could not enter another valley without permission of the chief. This rule has been annulled since the French took possession of the island. Still there are no large areas of arable land as in our group, and almost the only products are oranges, bananas, coconuts and such like. The annual exports and the foreign travel to and from the island are very small. The exports and imports are hardly worth quoting. Some twenty years or more ago the French Government offered inducements to establish a steam line between Honolulu and Tahiti, carrying cattle thither and wood back. One or two sailing vessels made trips thither, but there was nothing in it and the venture was abandoned. At one time Mr. S. G. Wilder thought of engaging in the service, but the plan was abandoned as unwise."

The group of eight or ten islands lying near Tahiti have no foreign trade or population to speak of, and can never offer inducements for steam lines, even when the Panama and Nicaragua canals are completed. The enterprising firm of Spreckels Bros. of San Francisco, who are the ruling spirits in the Oceanic S. S. Co., will never abandon ports or group or a trade which sustains two packet lines of twelve or fourteen sailing vessels and four monthly steamships of three thousand tons each, carrying full cargoes and passenger lists, and doing a business of millions annually between Honolulu and San Francisco, for a new route and port, which can

furnish no passengers, no sugar, and only a picayune traffic in oranges and coconuts, amounting to a few thousand dollars annually."

The people here have nothing against Tahiti, and sincerely hope it may get its steamship service. The story was concocted merely as part of a scheme to divert public attention from the importance as an outpost of the United States. Only the ignorant will give such a yarn more than passing notice, and we join with the Planter's editor in suggesting to the pessimistic oracle of the News Letter that his arrows aimed at Hawaii "fall mid-channel into the deep blue ocean, as harmless as snow flakes fall on the peaks of the Sierras."

VALUABLE ANNEXATION PAPER.

Among the pamphlets in the collection of the Hawaiian Historical Society is the "Memoir of Luther Severance," written by James G. Blaine. Mr. Severance was United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands from January 12, 1851, to the close of 1853, nearly three years. He died in Augusta, Me., January 25, 1855.

Referring to Commissioner Severance's work while here, Mr. Blaine writes: "It was during Mr. Severance's commissionership that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to this government was first prominently agitated. In response to a communication from the State Department at Washington, Mr. Severance prepared a paper on this subject, which was extraordinarily minute and accurate in regard to the resources and capabilities of the Islands in a commercial point of view, and at the same time analyzed in the profoundest manner the political effect of their annexation. Although he retained a copy of this paper, his sense of propriety would not allow him to make it public after it had become the property of the State Department of this government. Should the subject ever again be agitated, and this paper be called for by Congress, it would doubtless be found to convey more of pertinent and valuable information on the subject than anything which has yet been published."

If Mr. Blaine's suggestion has been acted upon it was so long ago that the majority of those interested have forgotten it, and whether previously published or not, Mr. Severance's review of the situation, written in the 50's would have an added value at this time. It is worth while for American annexationists to search the archives.

OAHU PLANTATION.

The assurance that the Oahu plantation is no longer to exist on paper, but is to be brought into active, productive being, is to the business community the most satisfactory greeting of the season that has been received in many days. For months B. F. Dillingham has been at work endeavoring to convince business men at home and abroad that there is good money stored in the several thousand acres now devoted to cattle and lantana. Day in and day out he has labored with capitalists and merchants to impress upon them the benefits to be derived by the individual stockholders and the residents of Oahu from the cultivation of the fields adjoining the successful Ewa plantation. He has met with opposition and rebuffs that would have discouraged a man of less indomitable energy; but facts and figures and constantly keeping at it he has won the day, and what was once pronounced a visionary scheme is now looked upon in its proper light—a good business proposition.

One of the most gratifying and promising features of the new plantation is that capital to carry

it forward has been subscribed by local men who in business enterprises feel their way carefully. Should foreigners ask for an evidence of the confidence business men have in this country, its political stability, its financial strength, its possibilities of industrial progress, simply draw their attention to the \$900,000 subscription made December 14th, 1896. When local capitalists unlock their strong boxes to draw out gold for investment in a local project involving close to two millions of dollars, it is hardly necessary to cast about for theoretical demonstrations of confidence.

The benefits which will accrue to the country generally as a result of this plantation launching Mr. Dillingham has successfully accomplished are manifold. It will put a very neat sum of money into immediate circulation, and give the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker a slice of the incomes that have flowed into the country after a profitable sugar season; it will assure the extension of the Oahu railroad, and the more complete development of the Island of Oahu, and make Honolulu more secure against any inroads which might accompany a diversion of Island trade in other channels. Business makes business, and every line of trade cannot fail to feel the impetus which the operation of the Oahu plantation will give. While Mr. Dillingham has not forwarded this project out of a pure spirit of philanthropy, too much credit cannot be given him for having finally succeeded in opening the eyes of Hawaiian capitalists and starting new wheels of industry that will grind out an increase to our national wealth. If Hawaii had more men like him our industrial development would show far greater progress than it does today.

CARING FOR THE ENEMY.

General Horace Porter in a series of articles written for the Century on his experiences while campaigning with General Grant the last years of the civil war, notes that Grant's disposition was to always take the offensive when possible. Whenever his officers came to him with an attempt to solve what the enemy might do or was doing, Grant invariably gave prompt instructions to "let the enemy take care of itself; look after your own forces." Taking the story as General Porter tells it, this close attention to his own forces, prompt action, confidence of success when fighting a force of equal proportions, and "letting the enemy take care of itself," all combined to make up the secret of the great Union general's success.

While there is quite a measure of difference between political campaigns and the great struggle which Grant directed in the war of the rebellion, his principle of letting the enemy take care of itself contains a happy suggestion to the men conducting the annexation campaign in this country. Grant gave his first attention to the organization of his own forces; having done this he pushed on to the enemy's country and attacked him at every possible opportunity, always moving forward and never backward.

In the present campaign which our people now have on hand, there are too many inclined to sit down to ponder over what the enemy will do, both here and at Washington. These men are simply wasting time that might be used to advantage in a steady forward march which will send "the enemy" scotching to cover and finally to surrender. Let the enemy take care of itself; make the organization of annexation forces so complete and so well prepared for any onslaught that no matter from which direction the attack comes there will always be hot shot ready and waiting to check



One shoe man will take the average \$3 shoe and make it \$4 and give you a discount. Then he complains of dull trade. We take the average \$3 shoe and mark it plainly \$2, and sell dozens of them a day, and every pair of shoes we sell is guaranteed. Got to be good shoes or they can't get in here or go out either.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
Exclusive Shoe Dealers. Fort Street.

any attempted advance of the enemy, and to clear the path for the steady onward march of annexation. Don't stop to worry over what the enemy will do, but see to it that the organization and equipment is so complete in every detail that the enemy, whatever its strength, will be met promptly at each and every turn. In discussing the present situation some argue that the struggle for annexation will be a long, hard fight; others that this country's object will be easily attained and there will be no struggle. We know not which is the proper view, consequently the only thing is to prepare for the hardest opposition, in which case no weak points will be found, and the enemy will be taken care of. In whatever direction and whatever form the head of opposition pops up, be prepared to hit it, and hit it hard.

Citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, recently held a mass meeting at which it was decided to ask the Legislature to pass a law making playing foot ball a misdemeanor. The game was denounced as cruel, dangerous, etc., etc. It makes all the difference in the world who plays the game. Possibly the hot heads of Kansas need some restraining influence. Use and abuse are two different propositions. The game in itself is all right.

We do not like to call names, but there are plenty of good Californians whose names might be suggested for positions in Mr. McKinley's cabinet previous to that of M. H. De Young. The fact that a man has money and a powerful newspaper isn't everything. A good record in early life and solid character of a man ought to have some consideration.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

There is no reason to suppose that the visit of the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Secretary Olney had political significance. Mr. Cooper was in Washington and naturally paid his respects to an official who had the right to assume that he would. As for politics it may be taken for granted that Hawaii is wasting none on the expiring administration.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Capt. Nathan Appleton must feel rather jubilant just now over the prediction made from Washington that President-elect McKinley is going to recommend a Hawaiian policy along the lines suggested by the Captain, i. e., that the Republic be admitted to the United States as a Territory without the prospect of Statehood, practically the condition of the District of Columbia.—Boston Record.

While gathered to consider church matters the other day the conversation of the Methodist bishops turned on Hawaii, where the denomination has extensive missionary interests, and incidentally on the question of its annexation to the United States. Several of the bishops favored such annexation, but the idea was vigorously opposed by Bishop Hurst, who claimed that it would be a grave mistake. Whether he was correct in his assertion that the people of the United States would vote down such a proposition were it submitted to them, is not so easy to determine. The result would depend largely on the way in which the question happened to be submitted, and to an extent perhaps upon the whim of the moment. It would not be surprising if within the life time of the coming administration an attempt was made to bring about Hawaiian annexation, as many firm friends of that cause are to be found in the Republican ranks. But it is a step that ought not to be taken without serious and careful thought.—Republican Standard, New Bedford, Mass.

NEW INTER-ISLAND BOAT.

Will Arrive in Honolulu on 5th or 6th of January.

The new boat recently built by Hall Bros., of Port Blakeley, for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, is now at San Francisco, from which place she will sail for Honolulu on December 25th or 26th.

She is the counterpart of the steamer Ke Au Hou, with the exception that her depth is 10.1 feet, or 7 inches deeper than that of the Ke Au Hou. Her length is 121.6 feet; breadth, 28.2 feet, and net tonnage, 240. Her speed is 9 knots.

It is expected that she will arrive in Honolulu about January 5th or 6th. She will probably be put on the Hamakua route.

As yet it has not been decided who will bring the new boat down, but A. W. Keech has been appointed engineer.

KATE FIELD'S REMAINS.

To be Sent to San Francisco on Belgic Today.

Should the Belgic arrive from China and Japan today the remains of the late Kate Field will be taken from the vault in Nuuanu Cemetery and transferred aboard that vessel for shipment to the Coast. The casket will be enclosed in a large case and put aboard the Belgic without any display being made.

Several people who heard of the intended shipment asked Consul General Mills, who has charge of the whole matter, if it would be proper to send flowers. Mr. Mills discouraged any such proceeding in that it would be manifestly inappropriate.

Upon arrival in San Francisco the remains will be cremated, and then the ashes will be sent on to Mount Auburn, the final destination.

May Be Here.

Billy Lange, the ball player stated in an interview in San Francisco that the Chicago team may play as far west as San Francisco next season and then visit Honolulu for ten days playing exhibition games.

Still Another.

The engagement of Miss Allie Widemann, daughter of Judge Widemann, to Mr. Christian Conrad of Wm. G. Irwin & Co., is announced.

Hamakua Land.

On January 15th, a number of lots at Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for under the provisions of the land act of 1895.

Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Old True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. E. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE,



McINERNEY SHOE STORE.

Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest-soled shoes, the finest of KID uppers, and give value for value received.

We are leaders, not imitators.

BOONTOHONOLULU

B. F. Dillingham Organizes New Plantation Company.

GREAT DEMAND FOR STOCK

Nearly a \$1,000,000 Worth Sold Yesterday.

Vast Sums of Money to be Spent. Will be Benefit to Railroad. Success Assured.

The much talked-of and greatly to be wished Oahu Plantation is an accomplished fact, and by the consummation of the plans of B. F. Dillingham, a sugar plantation company of nearly \$2,000,000 capital has been organized and will soon begin operations.

The details of the plan were completed late yesterday afternoon, but while they were in process of evolution, men with capital to invest were falling over each other to put their coin into what will unquestionably be, unless all signs fail, one of the best investments in the Hawaiian Islands.

The present intention is to start with a capital stock of \$1,800,000. Over half of this amount is already subscribed, and I know of over \$400,000 more that will be taken by a very few intending subscribers, whose names would be on the list now, but the final agreement between Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. and the numerous property owners of the 10,000 acre tract was not concluded until nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon.

"I believe the demand for stock will far exceed the amount to be offered to the general public." "Will the assessments of stock be completed in 1897, or will they run over that year into 1898?" "About 36 to 40 per cent in 1897, and possibly the balance in 1898."

"When do you think work will be commenced?" "As soon as possible after the company is formed." "How large an area do you think will be planted next year?" "The original plan was to plant 2,000 acres of plant cane every year, but unexpected delay makes it doubtful of our being able to plant more than 1,000 acres in 1897, but an effort will be made to do more if possible, and it is hoped that the full area will be planted every year after 1897."

"How does the land compare with Ewa Plantation land?" "It is thought by some to be fully equal to the best lands of Ewa. A thorough analysis has been made by Dr. A. B. Lyons for account of the promoter, and also by Dr. Averdam for the satisfaction of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. The interest that firm has shown in the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee to any one of their faith in the result. I see no reason why the enterprise should not prove as good an investment as Ewa. I don't think one need ask for anything better."

"What capacity of pumps will be required, and how many do you expect to want?" "The maximum capacity of the pumps will be about 12,500,000 gallons per 24 hours. The number of the pumps will depend upon the area of cane planted. If 1,000 acres only are planted each year, four pumps will be sufficient. If 2,000 acres are planted each year eight pumps will be required."

"In your prospectus issued in December, 1894, you estimated three pounds of coal per horse power per hour would be required to lift the water for irrigation. In the guarantees which have been made to you by the pump manufacturers in the United States, do you find your estimate of the quantity of coal to be used safe?" "Five different companies guaranteed pumps and boilers that would do the work required for one-half the quantity of coal named in my estimate, and Frazer & Chalmers guarantee a still higher duty, or a lower consumption of coal per horse power per hour."

"Upon what quality of coal did Frazer & Chalmers base their calculations?" "Upon an analysis of the New South Wales coal, used so extensively here." "What do you think of the objection raised by some to the expense of pumping, as compared with plantations dependent upon rainfall?" "Excepting certain localities on these islands, where rainfall is always abundant, to depend upon rainfall or irrigation from running streams, which run very low in the dry years, I regard an investment in such a locality a hazardous speculation. While in a locality where the rainfall is light as on the Kona side of these islands, the soil is far more productive. If water can be found in a natural reservoir, as we find it on this island, a good pumping plant is not only an insurance against draught, but it insures the heaviest possible yield that good soil, warm climate and plenty of water, at just the time when most need (July, August and September), and when crops dependent upon rainfall always suffer. We only need to note the fact that the average yield of plantations dependent upon rainfall is about two to three tons per acre, while lands irrigated with an abundance of water yield fully six tons per acre, and Ewa Plantation has done even better than six tons per acre."

"We know that less than two tons of sugar at the present price will pay the cost of pumping to the highest elevation proposed in the prospectus of the Oahu Sugar Company, hence it is easily seen that if Oahu Sugar Company lands yield six tons per acre, and two tons will pay the total cost of pumping, there will be four tons left, which would be 33 1/3 per cent more per acre than the average yield of lands dependent upon rainfall in the most favored localities."

"If Hackfeld & Co. are to be the agents for the company, Mr. Dillingham, where do you get off?" "My interests are largely in the O. R. & L. Co.; what benefits it helps me. By the consummation of this deal the railway company disposes of a lease of 3,200 acres of land, and Mark Robinson, who has large land interests here, will furnish the land on which the pumping plant and buildings will be located. He has agreed, and I believe the railway company will agree to take stock in the new company at par for this land. If the plantation company is a success, and there is not the slightest doubt that it will be, the railway company will profit by the increased traffic it secures and the dividends on the stock."

"Is the stock on the market now, so that persons can purchase if they wish?" "I am authorized to receive subscriptions, and the time is limited to 10 days, so as to allow persons on the other islands to enter their names. Personally, I believe the demand will be so much in excess of the stock to be issued that the applications will have to be filled pro-rata. Ewa has proven such a good thing that people who did not buy it when it was offered below par feel badly now that it is selling at \$150. There is no reason why the Oahu Plantation Company should not bring just as good results as any other on the islands. I am satisfied with the prospects, and so are Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., or they would not have bought the large block of stock they did."

Death. By the last mail news of the death of Hans Rudolph von Decker-Boberstein, was received. Deceased was recently married to Miss Sascha Glade, daughter of Conrad Glade, Esq., for many years one of the leading members of H. Hackfeld & Co. The death occurred in the beginning of November from an accident while out shooting on the grounds of the Castle of Dittersbach in Silesia, Germany. Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has commissioned Cyrus Cobb, of Boston, to make a marble bust of the Rev. S. F. Smith, the author of "American" to be placed in the State House.

ABOUT THE ISLAND

Minister Cooper Talks to Boston Transcript.

KIND OF IMMIGRANTS WANTED

Possibilities for Men With Capital.

He Tells a Reporter Just What to Expect in Hawaii and Gives Good Descriptions.

A gentleman not far from 40 years of age, with a full brown beard, a complexion richly browned by the sun, and a quiet, unassuming manner—this is briefly a pen-picture of Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Republic. In his room at the Parker House, where he has been stopping for the past few days, he talked yesterday in a most interesting manner concerning some features of the Government of the Island Republic. Being informed that an impression prevails to a considerable extent in this country, that the revolution of a few years ago resulted in the exclusion of the native Hawaiians from all participation in public affairs, Minister Cooper said:

"Nothing can be farther from the truth. There was no intention on the part of the whites who took part in the revolution of 1893 to exclude the natives from a share in the Government of the Islands, and, in fact, they have not been excluded. This is seen plainly in the fact that out of the 15 members of the Lower House of the Legislature a majority are native Hawaiians of Polynesian blood. There are also several natives in the Upper House and in the Council of State. The qualifications for suffrage are plainly stated in the Constitution, which became effective July 4, 1894. Article 17 of this Constitution provides that 'all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof.' Special rights of citizenship are vested in any person, not a Hawaiian citizen, who took active part, or rendered substantial service in the formation of the Provisional Government, and who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic."

"How must a citizen of the Republic qualify himself to be a voter?" "The qualifications for the suffrage differ in the different elections. In order to be eligible to vote for Representatives in the Legislature one must be a male citizen of the Republic, and, if naturalized prior to January 17th, 1893, the date of the establishment of the Provisional Government, must be a native of a country having treaty relations with Hawaii; or he must have received special letters of denization; he must have resided in the representative district in which he offers to register not less than one month; he must have attained the age of 20 years; must be able to read and write either English or Hawaiian. To vote for Senators the requirements are rather more rigid. The intending voter must possess all the qualifications required for voting for Representatives and in addition, must be possessed of real property in the Islands valued at not less than \$1,500, or of personal property at not less than \$3,000, or shall have received a money income of not less than \$600 during the year next preceding."

"What is the method of voting?" "We vote by the Australian system of ballots." "You speak of letters of denization, Mr. Cooper. May I ask what such letters imply or include?" "Letters of denization may be issued by the Executive Council to persons who may have come to the Islands to reside for a longer or shorter time. These confer all privileges of citizenship, except the right to vote. Letters of denization are also obtainable to persons who have resided in the Islands for the term of seven years prior to the promulgation of the Constitution."

"What other possibilities are there on the Islands?" "After the sugar crop, which is the staple crop of the Islands, and the coffee crop, from which we are anticipating much in the future, may be mentioned the possibilities in the fiber plants, of which many grow luxuriantly. Sisal, ramie and hemp have great possibilities. Cotton grows in the Islands, being often found growing wild in the woods and fields; but no attempt has been made at its cultivation, to any considerable extent. Such as is grown has a long staple, and is said to be excellent cotton. Tobacco, I think, has a great future in the Islands. It grows there luxuriantly, even rankly. So vigorous is its growth that it is rather too strong for the taste of many; but this characteristic can probably be overcome. Rubber trees grow vigorously in the Islands, but no attempt has been made to gather the gum for commercial purposes. There are many tropical fruits which have great possibilities in the Islands. Pineapples grow there to perfection. They are as easily raised as potatoes, and are very large, juicy and of delicious flavor. The canning industry would have an excellent opportunity in the Hawaiian Islands, especially in

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE. Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

Our Watches! PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00. Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin, IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50 Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN HONOLULU.

which carry with them the right of suffrage, but do not require the holder to abjure his allegiance to his native country. He is required to take the oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. By this plan of denization a man who comes to the Islands with the intention of taking up lands may be admitted as a citizen. In fact he is not granted a land patent until he has applied for and received letters of denization. If he desires to return to his own country, he has not, so far as the Hawaiian Government is concerned, forfeited his citizenship, but may resume his position exactly as if he had never left his own country. "How is the President elected?" "The present Executive holds his office through Constitutional provision, for six years, from July 4, 1894. Subsequent Presidents of the Republic are to be elected by the Legislature." "Does the President have the veto power?" "Yes; the veto power is vested in the President precisely as it is vested in the President of the United States." "The declaration on the part of some, then, that the Hawaiian Government is an oligarchy is not justified by the fact?" "By no means. As I have shown you, the provisions of citizenship are generous and the suffrage is regulated with but few restrictions. The educational qualification no one can object to. The property qualification required of voters for members of the Upper House is not severe, and is intended merely to restrict the suffrage to men of frugal and industrious habits and qualified for a share in the management of affairs. It is very rarely that a man of such character fails to earn \$600 in a year. Very many of the natives are in receipt of incomes of that amount. It is less than \$2 a day, you see. This provision excludes, as it is intended to exclude, only the idle, lazy, and incapable."

"As to immigration?" "Immigration is thoroughly controlled by legislative enactment. Immigrant ships do not arrive at Honolulu unheralded, and with an indefinite number of future Hawaiian residents. Not an immigrant is allowed to land on the Islands without a permit from the Foreign Office. We always know when they are coming and just how many are coming. When the employers of labor find a certain amount of assistance necessary they give notice to the Foreign Office, and the emigration offices in foreign countries are notified, and the people are sent along. No immigrant is allowed to land unless he has the sum of \$50 in his pocket, or shows conclusively that he is self-supporting."

"You are opening up Government lands to settlement?" "Yes, a land act was adopted by the last Legislature by which about 1,900,000 acres of Government and crown lands have been opened up to settlement. The public lands were of these two classes, but all are now known as public lands. Under the monarchy certain of the public lands might be leased, but were never sold. Under the land act now in force, a fee simple may be acquired, and this is more in accordance with the desires of intending American settlers. Proceeds of sales of public lands form a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt."

"Is all of the public land arable land?" "The greater portion of it is either arable or pastoral land. Much of it is exceedingly rich and admirably adapted to the culture of coffee. The Kona coffee, raised on the uplands, especially of the Islands of Hawaii and Maui, is superior to any other coffee raised. I think that I can safely say this. The flavor is truly superb. One has never tasted coffee who has not drunk Kona coffee. For a long time a sufficient amount of this coffee has been raised for domestic consumption. The coffee culture has begun to attract the attention of planters of late years, so that a limited quantity is now raised for export. In 1894 about 190,000 pounds were exported, valued at about \$39,000. The greater portion of this coffee went to the United States."

"Is the coffee land taken up rapidly?" "Hawaiian coffee culture is attracting a great deal of attention in the United States, and a great many are coming to the Islands to take up lands. As a rule these intending settlers, much to our gratification, are native-born Americans, of American parentage. This is the class of settlers which we desire to encourage. Young men, with small families and some money have the best chance to succeed. The soil is rich and many put a portion of their holdings into coffee plants at first, and while they are growing, support themselves and their families by raising vegetables and fowls on the remaining portion. The climate is so equable that a constant succession of crops is possible. The vegetable raiser will pull a row of cabbages, for example, and at once put in the seed for another crop. All sorts of vegetables grow well, and find a ready market. In four or five years the coffee trees are well grown and come into bearing."

"What other possibilities are there on the Islands?" "After the sugar crop, which is the staple crop of the Islands, and the coffee crop, from which we are anticipating much in the future, may be mentioned the possibilities in the fiber plants, of which many grow luxuriantly. Sisal, ramie and hemp have great possibilities. Cotton grows in the Islands, being often found growing wild in the woods and fields; but no attempt has been made at its cultivation, to any considerable extent. Such as is grown has a long staple, and is said to be excellent cotton. Tobacco, I think, has a great future in the Islands. It grows there luxuriantly, even rankly. So vigorous is its growth that it is rather too strong for the taste of many; but this characteristic can probably be overcome. Rubber trees grow vigorously in the Islands, but no attempt has been made to gather the gum for commercial purposes. There are many tropical fruits which have great possibilities in the Islands. Pineapples grow there to perfection. They are as easily raised as potatoes, and are very large, juicy and of delicious flavor. The canning industry would have an excellent opportunity in the Hawaiian Islands, especially in

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LEWIS & CO. ORDER QUICK. Persons living on the adjacent islands will have ample time after reading this to send their orders to us and have them filled before Christmas. Our large force of clerks and packers enables us to fill orders with the utmost promptness. This year we have the brightest and best stock of fancy groceries suitable for the holiday season, that we have ever shown. Our bon bons, in a hundred designs, are unique and elegant, and the favors contained in them may be preserved for years as mementoes. These go to you at almost your own figures. That means that they are cheap. We have also Christmas tree decorations, so many different patterns that there will be no difficulty to please you if you order one, two or three dozen assorted—we can send you one of each. Our stock of fancy and plain groceries is unrivaled either in assortment or price. We have imported jams and preserves—a dozen different brands of cheese, Cape Cod cranberries and cranberry sauce, edible chocolate, California crystallized fruits, fig paste, boiled cider and everything else that is good. LEWIS & CO. Fort Street, Honolulu. GROCERS.

the canning of pineapples and the preparation of guava jelly. Guavas grow abundantly throughout the Islands. Olive trees grow luxuriantly, but, strange to say, they bear no olives. There is probably some peculiarity in the soil which is unfavorable to the fruiting of the olive tree. "As to the woods of the Islands?" "We have no forests which yield lumber. Hence we are obliged to import all lumber for building purposes. But the forests of the Islands yield various woods of great value for cabinet work. The chief of these are the koa tree, a beautiful light red wood, and the ohia, which is reddish white and exceedingly hard. The ohia is used extensively for railroad ties, and is excellent for the purpose, although a little hard to work."

"You have no minerals?" "Unfortunately, no. The mountains of the Islands have been thoroughly prospected for metals, but it has been decided that none are to be found. The soil of the Islands is thoroughly impregnated with volcanic iron, but no beds of ore have ever been found. But we have a wonderful country of vast possibilities. The Hawaiian Islands can readily support a population of 1,000,000. The last census showed a population of 110,000. The climate is perfect; the soil fertile. American settlers of energy, good character and money enough to establish themselves are always welcome; and those who once make their home at Hawaii are not easily induced to leave."

Get Off the Sidewalks! Marshal Brown wishes to inform all bicycle riders that the streets, and not sidewalks were made for wheels, and that in the future the patrolmen and policemen will give special attention to the arrest of such persons as have a decided preference for the former. There has been considerable complaint recently of this indeterminate riding on sidewalks, and the Marshal has decided to arrest anyone found so occupied, be he friend or foe.

LOCAL BREVITIES. The Honolulu Coffee Mills are now prepared to hull, polish and assort coffee. Apply to H. Hackfeld & Co. See their notice. The Social Science Club met at the residence of Dr. J. M. Whitney last evening. Rev. O. P. Emerson read a paper on his travels in Europe. James Bolster, formerly shipping reporter for the Star, and who went to Kohala sometime ago on account of ill health, is not expected to live. W. O. Smith, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Secretary Potter, made a formal call on the Captain and officers of the U. S. S. Alert yesterday. A 5-year-old Japanese boy, completely intoxicated and incapacitated from intelligent action, probably from the effects of sake, was the amusement of the Japanese at the lower end of Hotel street Sunday afternoon. Horace Crabbe has on his grounds, Nuuanu street, a Brazil nut tree which has grown from a nut which he planted twelve years ago. About a month ago a nut developed from a blossom and now it is about three inches in diameter. This is thought to be the only one in Honolulu. Perhaps the largest number of mullet that ever arrived at the Fish Market in one day were taken there yesterday from Maunaloa, Koolau, Ewa and other places. On Saturday there were but very few fish at the Market, and this state of affairs being noted about, caused the large number of yesterday.

LEWIS & CO. Fort Street, Honolulu. GROCERS. NOTICE. Written applications for shares of the capital stock in the

OAHU PLANTATION CO. Should be made to the undersigned within ten days from date. As the demand will probably be in excess of the number of shares to be issued, such applications, in the event of their being for an excess of shares, will be filled pro rata. B. F. DILLINGHAM, Oahu Railway and Land Company, Honolulu. 4482-101 1820-11 Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1896.

Honolulu Coffee Mills Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment. Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee. Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 4481-3m 1820-3m

Our XMAS Display SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS. Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of Toys, Games, Dolls

Holiday Books, And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction. N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

WALL, NICHOLS CO. S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN ALEXANDER & BALDWIN Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Island Orders Promptly Filled.

LOOK! HERE Is a sample of prices (postage paid) to Members of the "Union Agency," Spreckelsville, Maui. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year: Ladies' Home Journal, \$1.48; Review of Reviews, \$3.25; Chamber's Encyclopedia, 30 vol. (paper), \$6; in 20 vol. (cloth), \$15; Demorest's Magazine, \$2.60; Page's T. & P. 50c and 75c; Teachers' Institute, \$1.25; Mother Goose's Melodies (288 pages), \$1.25; Black Beauty, 25c and 50c; Primary School, \$1.25.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND Chicago, U. S. A. No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 25 pound book, 720 pages, 15,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions— invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest. Montgomery Ward & Co. 111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

DID YOU SEE IT?

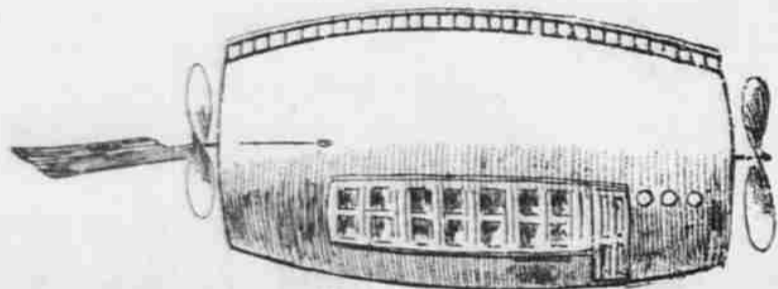
That Air Ship Floating Among Hawaiian Zephyrs.

ON BEAUTIFUL OUTING TRIP

'Twas "On to Honolulu or Bust."

And it Busted—Like All of San Francisco's Most Choice Yarns.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 1.—"There is nothing gives a man such spirits," wrote Byron in "Don Juan," "leaving his blood as cayenne doth a curry, as going at full speed." There must be something in it, after all, for even now, three days subsequent to his return, Mr. J. A. Horen sparkles with such life as even his most intimate friends knew not that he could manifest.



THE AIRSHIP IN WHICH JOHN HOREN VOYAGED.

From a pencil sketch by the San Jose electrician who made the round trip from San Francisco to San Jose.

away much of his time voyaging to and from the Summerland of the far Pacific, he got aboard one of the 587 airships floating hither and thither out here in the West, made the round trip in 24 hours, and is feeling very nicely, thank you.

Mr. Horen is chief electrician of the San Jose Electric Improvement Company, and is well known as an expert in his line. If it is wondered how he came to be the guest of the inventor of the airship in which he flew away as on the wings of a dove—for as such a guest he traveled—let it be known that he is an inventor on his own account. It is all very clear, as he explains it. A sparking apparatus patented by him was purchased by the airship man for use on a gas engine. The contrivance declined to work properly, so the San Francisco firm that had sold it sent a messenger to Horen telling him "a mining man" who had bought a gas engine had experienced trouble with the sparking attachment, and offering \$50 to go and "fix the thing."

Last Friday, according to Horen, he journeyed to San Francisco, where he met the "mining man," who proved to be 40 or 45 years of age and of heavy build. He didn't look a bit like the inventor Gen. Hart has introduced, nor did he move about in an atmosphere of somberness and pain that brought up thoughts of Cuba. On the contrary, he was talkative and jovial and argued strongly in favor of peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Nevertheless, there were two points in common between him and Gen. Hart's unknown—both had dark eyes and both declined positively to give either name or address.

The stranger took Mr. Horen to a train, and they slow-coached it for about 50 miles northeast of the metropolis. Then they traveled on horseback to a lonely spot.

Where the sacred owl, on pinions gray, Breaks from the rustling boughs.

The destination was reached about midnight. Greatly to his surprise the electrician from San Jose found himself in front of a structure which he afterwards found to be 163 feet in length, 52 feet wide and 23 feet high. It was shaped somewhat like one of Mr. Vining's best Market street cars, but its arching sides, which came together at the prow like the bow of a ship, glistened in the semi-darkness and proved to be made of aluminum. Near the bottom was a row of curtained windows, like the windows of a car, and a door with four folding steps. At either end was a propeller, 16 or 20 feet in diameter, and in front was "telescopic apron," whatever that may be, "which could be adjusted to raise or lower the great structure on its course."

"This," said the "mining man," as he struck a match, "this, sir, is my airship."

"The vessel," Mr. Horen explains, "is steered to right or left by the propellers. On top of the vessel is a bridge, running fore and aft, but I didn't learn what it is used for. Within the cabin is 10 feet high. The windows seemed made of mica. On each side of the cabin are 15 double seats. Forty tons is the carrying capacity of the ship. The propeller shafts run directly through the vessel, the motive power being supplied by machinery concealed within a box. This box is about 4½ feet high, 5 or 6 feet long and about 5 feet wide. I couldn't say what was in the box, but the motive power seemed to be some sort of gas."

About 8:15 o'clock, Mr. Horen having worked awhile on the sparking appar-

atus, and the darkness having grown intense, the inventor called out something which might have been: "What, ho! let the portcullis fall!" and away they flew.

Within half an hour San Francisco had been left behind. At the bow stood the inventor, his hand upon a rudder. Near him were three gauges. One indicated 1,000, another 300, and the third 150. Whether motor pressure or revolutions were thus indicated Mr. Horen could not make out. This may have been due to the dimness of the light, for the cabin was only faintly illuminated. And, by the by, it is a fact somewhat discouraging to those who have repeatedly seen the ship skimming about all brilliant in the heavens that the craft displays no light that could possibly be seen from the earth when she gets above the housetops.

Mr. Horen states that the ship sped on and on over the sea, and as he was dozing in an early morning nap the inventor shook him by the collar and asked:

"Do you see those lights down there?"

"I do," replied the electrician.

"Well, then," said the inventor, "know that we are immediately above the city of Honolulu."

"Lord!" exclaimed the man from San Jose. "How I do like airships!" They circled about the Hawaiian group until they felt sufficiently refreshed by the balmy climate and then made for California, arriving at their starting point at dusk of Saturday.

Which was doing pretty well for an airship that was only a beginner.

Mr. Horen was told by the sky captain that he guessed he wouldn't make any trips for three or four days, because the bearings of stern propeller had heated and new boxing would have to be put in.

But by Sunday, the captain thought, everything would be in trim for a neat

little pleasure jaunt, and Mr. Horen was invited to take a day off and run over to New York. He says he accepted the offer, inasmuch as he could take a turn on Broadway and get back in time to look after his usual Tuesday engagements.

Today the electrician is having his share of work explaining. He does it with the utmost gravity and says he is willing to make affidavit to all he has said concerning his experience. San Jose is puzzled.

MRS. HOREN EXPLAINS.

And the Gas Escapes From Another Airship.

John A. Horen, the San Jose electrician, who has given certain good people the hope that yet a little while they could lunch, run up four steps, shut a door, pull a lever, fly over to a solace at Blenheim Castle and be back for breakfast, has his home at 249 Stevenson street, in this city.

His wife, on being told last night of his wonderful tale, laughingly explained that Mr. Horen is a star practical joker and was having some sport at some one's expense.

She added that at the time the gentleman says he was hovering over Honolulu he was doing some of the soundest sleeping of his life, and not in airship, but in his bedroom, Stevenson street, San Francisco. He came to this city on Friday, remained at his home until Monday and then returned to San Jose.

This seems to leave Gen. Hart's unknown in his accustomed position of vantage.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

Events of Greatest Moment Anticipated by Every One.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says:

It is known that General Weyler has left Palmacios again for the hills, but no definite report of what he has accomplished has reached here.

Maceo's forces realize the gravity of the situation, but still they show no signs of uneasiness. Their confidence in him is unshaken.

It is believed that Maceo has met an expedition from Campeche, Mexico, at Punta Barreos, which brought him fresh stores and an additional supply of dynamite. It is not thought that Maceo will quit his position, but will continue to occupy Pinar del Rio, as any move out of the province would virtually be a confession of his defeat. Maceo, it is supposed, has returned with new supplies and is calmly awaiting an assault by Weyler on his stronghold.

The situation was never more critical than now, and every one is anticipating events of importance. All minor engagements and the Government reports of victories are lost sight of in the anticipation of greater things.

NO NEWS FROM WEYLER.

Reports of Several Minor Engagements Near Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The people of Havana are still in the dark so far as the movements of General Weyler are concerned. If the authorities have heard anything definite from him since he went into camp near Los Palacios they are keeping their information to themselves. They state that they are ignorant of his present position but they know he is carrying out in detail the plan of campaign prepared before he left Havana.

The only definite news from the Province of Pinar del Rio is that the commands of General Melquitz and Inellan

have had encounters with the rebels. The fight in the Gobernado hills yesterday was between General Inellan's command and a band of rebels. No details of the engagement have been made public and it is not known which side was victorious.

A party of rebels who made an attack on Fort Razen, Province of Santiago de Cuba, were repulsed. They were pursued by the local guerrillas, who killed six insurgents and wounded fourteen. The troops had one officer and four privates wounded.

Colonel Toro reports that his command had defeated the rebels under Costillo and other leaders at Mazarono, Province of Havana. The rebels lost twenty-three killed, while the Spanish loss was six killed and eleven wounded.

The District Court of Matanzas has given a decision in the case of Oscar Cespedes, an American citizen, who was captured in the field and held as a prisoner of war in San Severon Castle, Matanzas. The court holds that he must be handed over to a military tribunal for trial.

TURKISH BUDGET.

France Beginning to Take More Lively Interest.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Abbe Fremont, in an eloquent sermon at the Madeleine, appealed to France to relieve Armenia. Hundreds of his hearers were moved to tears.

Cardinal Richard has declared that the conscience of France was awakening, and the nation would see that the hateful system of persecution and massacre was brought to an end.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has informed the Porte that England would not tolerate the arbitrary treatment of the Rev. Mr. McCallum.

Fifty leading Armenians in Constantinople have been sentenced to be hanged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambou, disputes the validity of the sentence of death passed on the Armenian Bishop of Stamboul.

The Rev. McCallum, an English clergyman, who was distributing relief to the Armenians in Marash, has been arrested and sent to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—The Porte has released the Rev. McCallum, who was being brought from Marash in custody.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Enquiries made by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, prove that the Porte has made no effort to carry out the reforms recently promised by the Sultan.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—There is a strong popular movement throughout France in favor of compelling the Sultan to cease Armenian atrocities.

ANOTHER SUGAR FACTORY.

Work to Begin on the Salinas Plant in January.

SANTA CRUZ, Nov. 21.—Work on the Salinas beet sugar factory will begin early, in January. It will have a capacity of 3000 tons daily.

This week the sugar factory at Watsonville paid \$100,000 for beets and labor. The acreage contracted for beets for the season of 1897 will not exceed 11,000 acres, which will be apportioned as follows: Pajaro valley, 3000; Salinas valley, 5000; San Juan and vicinity, 3000. The factory at Watsonville has already produced about 12,000 tons of sugar. The beet crop this season surpasses the records of all previous years. This factory will handle about 135,000 tons of beets for the season.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Ex-Secretary Foster is as Ardent as Ever for the Scheme.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 29.—John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and Mrs. Foster arrived in Chicago yesterday on their way to their home in Washington, from Honolulu. They spent a little more than two weeks on the Islands, and Mr. Foster's observations confirmed the belief which he promulgated as Premier of President Harrison's Cabinet that annexation by the United States is the duty of this Government.

"The present Hawaiian administration is awaiting for the inauguration of President McKinley to make another effort to have the Islands annexed," said Mr. Foster. "The Constitution under which the people of the Islands are living at present has annexation as one of the main things to be striven for."

"The Islands were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. They are prospering in a business way, because the last sugar crop was an exceptionally good one, and the adminis-

tration of President Dole is the best that the people ever had.

"It is recognized that the ultimate fate of the Islands, if they are not annexed by the United States, will be annexation by some other foreign country. It will be impossible for the Islanders to govern themselves successfully for any length of time by reason of the clash between the different elements, Republicans and Royalists, and natives and foreigners. One thing is settled, and that is that the Queen will never rule again or the monarchy be restored. So it remains for the United States to act without delay, or some other nation will assume power in the Hawaiian Islands."

Was Afraid of Natives.

A rather amusing story is told about an old man who arrived on the Australia Friday with \$550 in gold in his pockets.

He took a room in a Hotel street lodging house and retired early to bed, but his thoughts were troubled, and he got up about 9:30 o'clock, dressed, and, grasping his money tightly, walked off briskly to the police station.

On arrival he sought the clerk and said:

"I haven't been able to sleep a wink on account of the wicked faces of those kanakas. I could see them every time I dozed. Won't you take care of this money for me?"

The clerk, a Hawaiian, smiled good naturedly and put the money away in the safe, while the old man walked away, saying:

"Thank God; now I can sleep."

The.....

Hawaiian News Co.

116-116½ Merchant Street,

Have just received ex S. S. Australia a large assortment of articles suitable for

Xmas and New Year PRESENTS.

TOYS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VELO-

CIPEDS, TOILET SETS, WORK

BOXES, MANICURE SETS,

ROSE BOWLS, POCKET

BOOKS, PURSES, ETC.

FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS AND

HOLDERS.—PENCILS, TOOTH

AND EAR PICKS, ETC., ETC.

Xmas and New Year Cards

and Calendars.

And Also a Splendid Assortment of

Books. Write for Our Circular.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

THE

Ahupuaa

—OF—

Mapulehu

ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.)

Extends 2¼ miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, orange, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ,

1814-8m Pukoo, Molokai.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

Your Stock H. Hackfeld & Co.

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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Is the very best at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Furniture

Shown on the stage during the engagement of the Frawley Company came from our store, and has been admired night after night by the people in the audience.

Prices are Low,

even for the elegant pieces you see, and there is nothing in our stock that is not within the reach of people who wish to

Beautiful Their Homes

or put in them articles for every day use of stylish, substantial build and at low prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

may be procured here to better advantage and of more lasting character than elsewhere.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will Buy or Sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office, 19 West King Street.

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

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, 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, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Metons, Serge, Kamgarns, 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,

Viennas and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & 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-paper 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.

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AND DEALER IN

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—BREEDER OF—

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

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

It Cures Old Sores.

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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. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND WILSON COGNAC DISTILLERS COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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

FOR FIFTY YEARS

Order of Odd Fellows in Hawaiian Islands.

Interesting Meeting of Excelsior Lodge—Reminiscent Talks by Members.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The members and fraternal friends of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., met in the lodge room last night to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the order in Honolulu. There were a number of visiting brethren from the States present, and a good sprinkling of the oldest members of the order in Honolulu.

D. D. G. S. L. La Pierre occupied the chair of Noble Grand in place of L. W. Hough, who holds that office in the lodge. The services opened with prayer and singing of the opening ode. Then followed remarks by various members of their experience in the early days of Odd Fellowship.

Robert Lewers, who was Treasurer of Excelsior Lodge, told how "in the beginning kerosene was an unknown quantity on the Islands, and the only illumination they could get was from candles. Then kerosene and lamps came to Honolulu, and the lodge adopted its use. Then gas was introduced, and Excelsior Lodge was prompt in keeping up with the march of progress, and adopted it, but this proving unsatisfactory it was abandoned and kerosene substituted."

Remarks were also made by Brothers Lecker, Rose, Oat, Rowe, Turner and L. W. Hough, N. G.

W. C. Parke, in response to a general request, read extracts from Pacific Commercial Advertiser of 1885. They were from an address delivered by his father, the late Marshal Parke, P. D. D. G. S., on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Excelsior Lodge. It embraces the early history of the lodge and is much too long to publish in full. Mr. Parke said:

"At the time Excelsior Lodge was instituted, Honolulu presented a very different appearance from what it does today. The town was then composed, mostly, of grass houses and a few adobe buildings. Even the stores, where the merchants transacted a large business, with but few exceptions were of the same material. There were a few coral stone buildings, and also some wooden ones. Nearly all the fences were adobe. But the exact figures will give you a better idea of the town at that time. There were 1,345 dwelling houses, of which 49 were stone, 36 part stone and part adobe, 40 wood, 345 adobe and 875 grass. There were 40 stores, of which 15 were stone, 10 wood and 15 adobe. These, with but few exceptions, were plain, unpretending buildings. What a contrast to the city as it now stands, with its fine blocks of stores, and its handsome residences scattered thickly from Kapalama to the Makiki plains, and for a long distance up the Nuuanu Valley. But few landmarks are left of the old unpretending town.

"The foreign population of the old town was 690, including 61 ladies and 114 children. Of the ladies, 40 were American, 10 English, and 1 Danish. Our first lodge-room was in an adobe house with a grass roof, in the premises on Hotel street, known as Adams' yard. It had a veranda around it, where the Outside Guardian had to keep constant watch on all sides while the lodge was in session. As the building was but one story, it would not have been safe to have allowed him to come inside. You can readily imagine that on rough and stormy nights the surroundings of the Outside Guardian were not as comfortable and cheerful as they are at present.

"In 1847 we removed to another adobe house, near the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, not far from the spot where the old Royal Hawaiian Theater afterwards stood.

"In 1848 news reached Honolulu of the discovery of gold in California, which caused quite an excitement here, as it did elsewhere. Preparations were at once made for departure, and a general stampede followed. Every available little craft was at once fitted for the voyage, and left here crowded with passengers, nearly all of whom were foreigners. There was such a general exodus that Honolulu was nearly depleted of its foreign population. Of course, most of our members were borne along with the crowd, and we had but very few left. Our meetings were soon confined to a mere Corporal's guard. For many months there was no quorum, and we could transact no business; but we still continued to meet together on Tuesday evenings, to talk over our prospects, and to ascertain if any brother needed our aid or sympathy. As our funds were low, with no prospect of an immediate increase, we found it necessary to reduce our expenses and give up our rooms. At that time Brother H. N. Crabbe was United States naval storekeeper, and occupied the two-story stone building near the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, and in which Messrs. Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. for a long time did an extensive business. In our difficulty Brother Crabbe came to our aid, and at his kind invitation we removed all our paraphernalia to his premises. This was in the latter part of 1848, and we remained there nearly a year, during all which time we continued our informal Tuesday evening meetings. The old building, like most of the brethren who then met within its walls, have passed away. It was removed about two years ago, to make rooms for the present Campbell block."

The Excelsior Lodge is a wealthy organization now, and owns a fine building and other real estate in Honolulu. It has paid out more money in sick benefits than any other under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

ONCE OF HONOLULU.

Charles R. Buckland Now Leading Tariff Writer.

A recent copy of a Freeport, L. I., paper states that Charles R. Buckland whose suburban home is in that town, has taken a temporary residence in New York city during treatment for heart disease. Mr. Buckland has been in the doctor's hands since March and his trouble was very much aggravated by the extreme pressure of editorial work during the campaign. Mr. Buckland will be remembered by the older residents here, first as a newspaper editor and later as assistant to David McKinley, Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco. He is now editor of the American Economist, the official organ of the American Protective Tariff League and recently received the following recognition of services from President-elect McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, November 5, 1896.

Mr. Chas. R. Buckland, Editor American Economist.

My Dear Mr. Buckland:

A few days ago I received a letter from you, which I read with interest and pleasure, and I take occasion to express my deep sense of my obligation to you, as the Editor of the Economist. Your work has certainly been very effective in giving the people tariff facts in a popular form. With best wishes believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. MCKINLEY.

KAWAIAHAO CONCERT.

Girls in a Most Delightful Musical Event Saturday.

The Opera House was well filled Saturday night when the girls of Kawaihae Seminary gave a most delightful concert. The program consisted of two parts. The sweet voices of the girls were listened to with pleasure. Following was the program:

PART I.

- The Valley of Chamouni.....Glover
- Old Folks At Home.....S. S. Meyers
- Boat Song.....Abt
- Le'i Poni Mo'i.....
- Longing (Double Quartet).....
- Fairy Song.....Otto Lob, Op. 72
-Sudds

PART II.

"Crowning the Fairy Queen," Cantata in Two Acts.

The second part of the program was perhaps the most interesting. The girls were dressed in costume. The acting of the principals in the cantata was very clever. The finale was the crowning of the Queen with Miss Flora Smith, a charming young lady of Kawaihae Seminary, as Her Majesty. The effect of the colored lights, the singing and the enthusiastic hailing of the Queen made the scene decidedly a fairytale one.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olajah, Ind., Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

People who sell newspapers in the streets of Moscow are compelled to appear in uniform.

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ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—

Hon. H. W. Schmidt, Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu. 4464-1814-3m

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J. A. HOPPER.

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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.

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The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World. The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery. For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes, For Red, Rough Hands Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends, For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward Street, London, E. C. FOREIGN DEPOT AND CHIEF, CONSOLE, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

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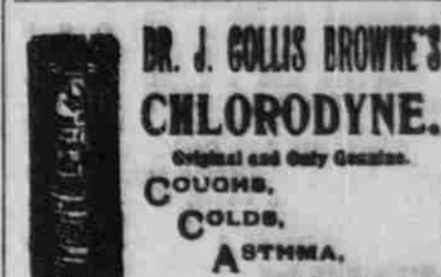
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Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was so liberally untrue, and he regretted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

Dr. J. Collins 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. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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 diarrhoea."

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Dr. J. Collins 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.

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