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Hawaiian Gazette

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Space	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05
2nd	0.75	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04
3rd	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
4th	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
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THE
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is published by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY at the office in Merchant Street, and delivered by carriers in the City at
Six Dollars \$6.00 Per Annum.
Daily and weekly rates on order.
N. B.—Advertisements for the Hawaiian Gazette, should be addressed to the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Post Office Box 10, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.
PROFESSIONAL.
CHARLES L. CARTER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 24 Merchant Street.
A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law,
No. 11 KAWAIAWA STREET,
Honolulu, H. I.
W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law,
and Deputy Public, Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom.
J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office in the Hawaiian Building,
Honolulu, H. I.
CHAS. EGONA,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DEPUTY PUBLIC,
Office in the Hawaiian Building,
Honolulu, H. I.
JOHN W. RATT,
SOLICITOR PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER
OF DEEDS
Office in the Hawaiian Building and New York
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu,
H. I.
J. E. WHEAT, M. D., D. D. S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street,
Opposite the Bank, corner Hotel and Fort
Streets, Honolulu, Hawaii, Hawaii.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
40 Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.
THOMAS W. HOBROD,
Notary Public,
Office with W. O. Smith, 40 Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.
W. G. IRWIN & CO.,
Sugar Factors and Commission Agents,
1211
Honolulu, H. I.
H. BACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
1211
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers & Commission Merchants,
1211
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.
M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
General Merchandise and Commission
Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.
PIONEER STEAM
Candy Manufacturing and Bakery,
F. HORN,
Pastoral Cook and Baker,
1211
Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
EXCHANGE ON CHINA.
The exchange is prepared to draw on the
Bank of India, Australia and China
Hongkong.
G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.
AGENTS FOR—
Warrant, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
Sells Power & Co., Limited Limited Steam Pumps
and Locomotive Works, Leeds.

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS
BISHOP & COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
—BANKERS—
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
—DEBANK EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Boston, Paris,
MESSRS. R. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON.
—FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE—
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
London.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, and its
Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland,
Oregon.
The Azores and Madeira Islands.
Stockholm, Sweden.
The Chartered Bank of London, Australia and
China.
Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan. And transact a
General Banking Business.

MRS. A. M. MELLIS,
Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker
1211
No. 17 Emma Street.

WILDER & CO.,
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building
Materials of every kind.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
1211
Island orders.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 121 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
1211
Island orders.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
1211
109 Fort Street.

M. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery,
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

EMPIRE HOUSE,
J. OLDS, Proprietor,
Corner Nuanu Avenue and Hotel Streets,
Choice Ales, Wines and Liquors.

E. S. CUNHA,
Retail Wine Dealer,
—UNION SALOON—
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building,
No. 21 Merchant Street.

ED MOFFCHLAEGGER & CO.,
King and Hotel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.,
Importers and Commission Merchants.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coffers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description.
Made to Order.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Flour, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise,
—OFFICES—
Win W. Hall, President and Manager
L. C. Able, Secretary and Treasurer
W. F. Allen, Auditor
1211
Corner Fort and King Sts.

THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,
[Late James, Gresham & Co.]
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Messrs. and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company,
1211
And Northern Assurance Company.

C. HUSTACE,
(Formerly with B. F. Boies & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores supplied
at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully
executed.
TELEPHONE No. 119.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
1211
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

L. LEWERS & CO.,
Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON,
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1211
Fort Street, Honolulu.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager,
1211
es. Office—Beaver Block, Fort St.

C. BREWER & COMPANY,
(Limited)
General Merchandise and Commission Agents
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.
—LIST OF OFFICERS—
F. C. JONES, Jr., President and Manager
JOSEPH O. CARTER, Treasurer and Secretary
W. F. ALLEN, Auditor
—DIRECTORS—
HON. C. R. BISHOP, HENRY WATERHOUSE
SAM'L. C. ALLEN.

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Royal Insurance Co
LIVERPOOL,
Capital and Funds - \$29,000,000
UNION—New Zealand,
Capital, - \$10,000,000
—TAKE RISKS ON—
BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE,
MACHINERY, FURNITURE,
And all other Insurable Property at
Current Rates.
JOHN S. WALKER,
1270-ly
Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The undersigned is authorized to take
Marine Risks on
HULLS, CARGOES,
FREIGHTS and
COMMISSIONS,
At Current Rates in the following Com-
panies, viz:
**Union Fire and Marine, of New
Zealand,**
Madgeburg General Ins. Co.,
Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.
JOHN S. WALKER,
1270-ly
Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian Stamp Collectors.
WILL DO WELL TO IN-
quire Prices allowed for Hawaiian Postage
Stamps by the undersigned before sending
to a foreign country. In exchange for Stamps
from other countries of all countries which I
have to select from. The following prices are
allowed:
1 cent, assorted, 50 cents per 100
2 cent, pink, 35 cents per 100
3 cent, brown, 25 cents per 100
4 cent, vermilion, 25 cents per 100
5 cent, green, 25 cents per 100
6 cent, blue, 25 cents per 100
All 10 cent stamps \$2.50 per 100. Higher
value special rates. W. F. REYNOLDS,
250-3m
No. 8 Union St. above Bell Tower.

R. W. WILCOX,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
HONOLULU, H. I.
OFFICE—CORNER OF HOTEL AND KING STS.
[UP STAIRS].
62- Orders from the other Islands promptly
attended to.

GARDNER K. WILDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—HONOLULU HALE,
1211
NEIGHBORLY STREET.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Attorney at Law,
COLLECTORS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
1211
KOHALA, HAWAII.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers, Upholsterers,
—AND DEALERS IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments,
1211
105 FORT STREET.

WILLIAM C. ACHI,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
Real Estate Broker.
ATTENDS ALL THE COURTS OF THE KINGDOM.
OFFICE—No. 15 Kaahumanu Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
FRANK BROWN, MANAGER,
No. 24, Merchant Street, - - Honolulu
1211-ly

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer,
1211
HILO, HAWAII.

A. M. SPROULL,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
Fort Street, - - Honolulu.
[1211-3m]

Frank J. Kruger
Practical Watch Maker & Repairer
At present located at S. Roth's Tailor Shop
Orders from the other Islands will be carefully
attended to. Send care of S. ROTH, 1230-6m

W. L. ROSE,
HILO, - - HAWAII.
—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—
Tin and Iron Ware, Stamped Tin,
Agate and Granite Ware,
—ASSORTMENT OF—
STOVES, WITH ALL KINDS OF
STOVE PIPING.
All this stock will be sold at Reasonable Prices.
Special attention paid to Plantation orders.
Please Give Me a Call.
[1211-6m]

UNION FEED CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
HAY and GRAIN
Queen and Edinburgh Sts.
Telephone 178.
Island orders solicited.
[1211 3m]

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TEN - PAGE EDITION.
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

BEHRING SEA AND THE RIGHT OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER IT.

[From the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE of December 15, 1887.]
Our readers are aware that the question of the sovereignty of Behring Sea has arisen during the past few years, based on the plea that it belongs to the class called "open seas," which under the law of nations are public property, outside of one marine league from the shore, or from headland points of bays or gulfs. On this assumption, cruisers have, during the past few years, been fitted out expressly for the purpose of capturing seals found in the sea beyond the limits named. Under instructions from the American Government, there have been a number of seizures and confiscation of these vessels engaged in sealing on its waters, which had no permission to cruise there for the object named. In the minds of those who are fully posted in the different phases of this new international question, there can be no doubt that the United States Government possesses the same rights in and over the Behring Sea that Russia formerly possessed and exercised over it, and now enforces over the fish breeding portions of the Ochotsk Sea, for the purpose of protecting its fisheries.

As far back as 1820 to 1830, Russia claimed exclusive authority over the Ochotsk and Behring Seas and the Arctic Ocean, as being inland seas, over which she held exclusive right; and when the new Bedford whalermen began to extend their cruises into her waters, the United States sought and secured a treaty granting to its citizens the privilege of cruising there, and of fishing and trading with the natives. This treaty is dated April, 1824. By seeking the privileges obtained, and making this treaty, the United States acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia over these inland seas, and also acknowledged that it possessed no rights there except such as were conceded by the treaty. These facts are of record, and any international convention that undertakes to adjust the existence and authority of these established rights, as having a forcible bearing in its adjustment.

In March, 1867, the United States, by a formal treaty, purchased the Russian possessions in America, paying seven millions, two hundred thousand dollars for all of Russia's right, title and interest in them, whatever they may have been. In this convention, the boundaries of this purchase are clearly defined. The western boundary of the Russian possessions, as specified by Article 1 of this treaty, is stated to be as follows:

"The western limit within which the territories and dominion conveyed are contained, passes through a point in Behring's Straits on the parallel of sixty-five degrees, thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection with the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern or Ignolofe, and the island of Katmanoff or Noonarook, and proceeds due north without limitation, into the same frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest, through Behring's Straits, and Behring Sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence from the intersection of that meridian, in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Atton and the Copper Island of the Kormoranorokian group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian."

A reference to almost any chart or map showing Behring Sea, will enable the reader to ascertain the main points referred to in the treaty, as forming the boundary. These are Behring's Straits, St. Lawrence Island and Queen Charlotte's Island on the American coast. Atton, or Copper Island, is the small island (seldom named on maps) lying near and southeast of Behring's Island. Draw a pencil line on the chart, commencing in the middle of Behring's Straits, and passing south-westerly through the middle of the straits between St. Lawrence Island and Cape Choukotski on the Asiatic coast, thence to Atton Island, and thence to the American main land above Queen Charlotte's Island, so as to include all of the Aleutian or Fox Islands. Queen Charlotte's Island is the most northern point of British America in the Pacific. On some American charts this boundary line is engraved to show the western and

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HILO NEWS LETTER.

Doings of the Hiloites—Entertainments—Society Gossip, Etc., Etc.

Rev. A. W. Burt, Principal of Hilo Boarding School conceived the idea of giving the very beautiful composition of Geo. F. Koot entitled the "Cantata of Esther," instead of the usual exercises at Hilo church given at the close of the term each year. He and his good lady have labored hard in getting up this entertainment given at Hilo church on the 25th inst. before a crowded house. All were dressed in character very appropriately and much taste was displayed, in getting up the whole entertainment from the beginning to the end. There were no errors, although some might have been expected, as there were not enough rehearsals to be certain that all would go smoothly. Certainly, all who assisted at this splendid treat deserve praise; and the get-together, Mr. A. W. Burt, deserves a special note of thanks, and has shown himself equal to the emergency. Of course, the history of Esther is familiar to all those who are readers of the Bible, and it will pay anyone to read her history who have never done so. The characters are King Ahasuerus, David Kapahoe; Queen Esther, Mrs. H. C. Austin; Haman, Mr. A. W. Burt; Zerish, Mrs. A. E. Loebenstein; Mordecai, Mr. O. L. Wardell; Mordecai's sister, Mrs. A. Corcadden; Prophetess, Miss E. Lyman; Zerish's Maids, Miss H. Severance, Mrs. A. Corcadden; Queen's Maids, Mrs. A. W. Burt, Miss E. Lyman; Scribe, Enoch Brown; Harbonah, Simon Kapahoe; Chamberlain, H. Kelekoma; Herald, Geo. L. Parker; Hegai, Solomon Kapuona; Queen's Pages, Amelia Borden, Ivy Richardson; King's Pages, Bennie Brown, Willie Nalima; Choruses, Hilo Boarding School; Pianists, Mrs. L. Severance and Mrs. O. L. Wardell.

A beautiful libretto was given out of the Cantata printed by the pupils of the school, and for which they are certainly entitled to great credit. I hope in the opening of the Autumn term there will be a much larger number of pupils than there has been at this closing term. Noble E. H. Hitchcock will give his annual Luau at his ranch at Bouganville on Saturday, 29th inst., and, as he and his better half never do anything by halves, those who have the opportunity of going will certainly have a grand treat. That can be relied upon, to a certainty. The occasion is another of his birthdays, and those who go there will have a real feast, if they go for that purpose.

The Hilo Musical and Literary Club had a delightful entertainment on the 22d inst. at the usual place. The selections were of a very pleasing nature, such as one would suppose, the get-together of the entertainment would produce—full of fun mostly, Mrs. W. C. Scott gave a reading, and so did Mr. L. Turner, and Mr. L. Severance. A vocal duet by Mrs. L. Lowenstein and Mrs. Corcadden. Piano duet by Miss Helen Severance and Miss— A recitation by Mrs. Josephine Prindiville, formerly of Chicago, who gave us a genuine treat, was rendered in a very artistic manner. I am glad she is to remain with us for a while, and hope to hear her voice many times. The entertainment ended with a farce called "Fing Wing, Mr. Sanguietti was the accused Chinaman. The Judge, Mr. L. Severance. Lawyers, Miss Almida Hitchcock, Mr. A. W. Burt, Sheriff, Mr. A. Wilson. A female Jury was called. The witnesses were Mr. W. E. Scott, dressed as an Irish girl, and Mr. E. E. Richards. The lawyer for the defence, Miss Hitchcock, moved the case be dismissed, as the jurors had not been sworn, case dismissed. J. A. M.

EN ROUTE.

Among the through passengers by the Alameda were Sir Somers Vine, the Hon. James Orkney, and the Rev. Mr. King, at one time a missionary at Samoa. Sir Somers Vine has been on a lecturing tour throughout the British dependencies, in connection with the Imperial Institute of London, and the chief theme upon which he lectured was "Imperial Confederation." Part of his mission was to confer with the colonial governments regarding the same matter and also products of the colonies.

The Hon. James Orkney was long a member for West Melbourne in the Victoria parliament; but, recently, he has been engaged exploring the more unknown portions of the northern and western Australian coasts and New Guinea.

The Rev. Mr. King was not interviewed by our reporter, and his antecedents were not learned further than what is stated above. He, however, is to return to the colonies after eight months absence.

The indefatigable Mr. R. J. Creighton was also a through passenger by the Alameda, he having completed his mission in connection with the San Francisco mail route to the colonies. He was accompanied by Mrs. Creighton, who will remain in Honolulu; but Mr. Creighton has proceeded to San Francisco.

Two American newspaper correspondents, from Samoa, were also through passengers by the Alameda.

The Wrecked Bluejackets.
The Alameda brought from Apia in transit for San Francisco, Capt. Mullan of the Nipsic, Lieut. Graham of the wrecked flag-ship Trenton, Capt. Huntington, Marine Corps, Lieut. Allen, Medical Inspector White, Paymaster A. J. Clarke, Fleet Surgeon Northcutt, Acting Gunners J. H. Westfall and H. J. Tresselt, Pay Clerk James Brady, and sixty-three Blue Jackets and Marines. They are glad to have left Samoa, and no wonder after the severe experiences they have had.

Purser O'Farrell of the Alameda has the thanks of the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE for colonial files and news items.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1838 IN KEEWA.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

The Johnstown disaster is even worse than at first represented. Between 12,000 and 15,000 persons have been lost by the inundation and fire. There is no doubt that the disaster is largely due to culpable negligence. The dam of Conemaugh lake had been examined and was declared to be unsafe, yet no steps were taken to remedy its condition. With the first heavy rains, the disaster came, followed with death and ruin. Those who are responsible should be indicted and tried for manslaughter. The lives of 12,000 persons might have been saved by promptly reconstructing the dam. It was but a few years ago that a dam in Massachusetts broke away under similar circumstances, and destroyed several hundred lives. And probably similar occurrences have happened in other places.

Every now and then a question of land tenures comes up and the old surveys are appealed to which are found very unsatisfactory. The fact is that the original land surveys were carelessly made by incompetent men, and that still surveys are made by such men. For practical working, for accurate working, we doubt whether many surveys made by students from Lahainaluna soon after they left that institution are worth very much more than the paper that they are put on. And yet, the ownership of a great many small pieces of land depends upon such careless surveying as this. The survey office is doing all it can with the limited means at its disposal to do good work; but small land owners will employ such inefficient help in surveying that they will only have themselves to thank for coming out at the wrong end of the horn when the day of reckoning comes. It only requires a clever lawyer and a smart surveyor to make a stir among the dovecotes. The smart surveyor and the clever lawyer will crop up some day, and our people should take time by the furlough and look to what they own. We know wherof we speak.

The transfer of the lepers from Kakaako to the new Kalihii asylum, which took place on Thursday, week before last, so quietly that but few persons knew of the event, puts an end to the Kakaako disgrace, at the entrance of the port. It was an unsightly object located where it would be the first thing to attract the eyes of the visitor. Now it stands beyond the town, in a secluded spot, where no one can see it, unless he goes to it for that purpose. In its construction, a separate place has been prepared for persons suspected of having the disease. This has long been needed, and we trust that the Board of Health will require suspects to be kept in the place which has been prepared for them, and not be allowed to eat, sleep and mingle with the crowds which are found in our streets daily. It is generally supposed that the number of lepers at large is now smaller than it has been for years. But vigilance is still as necessary as ever to stamp out this deadly virus, which is communicated chiefly by infected and non-infected persons eating, drinking, smoking, and sleeping together in the same house and at the same table.

The Board of Health comes in for a good deal of animadversion, but what Board of Health does not? The position of the members of the Board of Health is an invidious one. To do their duty they must stand on people's corners. If any one wants a graphic picture of what a Board of Health has to face let him read Kingsley's "two years' ago." The plucky doctor in that has to face all kinds of abuse and ignorance. As far as we can learn, though all the officers employed may not be the best material, the Board itself is most earnest in its efforts to have everything properly conducted. There has been instituted a regular house to house visitation of the city. How many of the growers are acquainted with the fact? The leprosy question has been met in as determined a manner as it is possible to meet such a terrible issue and each island of the group is steadily and quietly being made clean.

The question is one of the most

vital to the country. The day that we can write ourselves clean from this disease will be a happy one for us. As facts now stand there is not, nor has there ever been any danger for the casual passer by or for the man who lives cleanly in the Hawaiian Islands. Those who suffer from leprosy have themselves or their parents to thank for the condition they are in.

Nor long ago, some letters appeared in the papers relative to schools in the Hawaiian language, and we have been keeping a sharp eye on the matter and on the action of the Board of Education. In the district of Honolulu, with which we can make ourselves personally acquainted, we learn that the Waikiki-kai, the Kamoiiliili, and the Manoa schools have been, at the express wish of the parents, converted from Hawaiian into English schools. This process of "choking" the Hawaiian has, we are credibly informed, resulted as far as the district of Honolulu is concerned in a rather curious manner.

According to the biennial report presented to the Legislature in 1888, the school at Manoa numbered 15 children, that at Kamoiiliili numbered 26, and that at Waikiki-kai 24; a total of 65. The buildings were at that time admirably adapted for teaching, and no new ones have since been erected in either of these places. At the urgent request of parents, however, these schools have been converted into English schools, with the following results which we tabulate:

	1888.	1889.
Manoa	15	42
Kamoiiliili	26	49
Waikiki-kai	24	35
Total	65	126

This shows most conclusively that when these schools were carried on in the Hawaiian language there were very nearly one hundred per cent. less children attending them than there are now that they are converted into English schools. And this in the face of increased facilities of travel to reach any kind of school the parents might wish. One example will serve to illustrate for the whole Islands. The Board of Education have been doing their duty, and facts are showing the wisdom of what they are doing; while just as forcibly are facts demonstrating that the reactionists are very much behind the age.

THE AUSTRALIAN BOTTLE TREE.

Among the singular and rare plants of the world is the Australian bottle tree, an indigenous tree of a limited portion of tropical Queensland and found nowhere else in Australia or on the globe. The native habitat of this peculiar specimen of vegetation is on the eastern coast range of mountains within the parallels of 18 and 21 degrees of south latitude. The soil on which it grows is dry, the areas are level to a limited extent, and elevated above sea level over 1,000 feet.

This tree takes its name from the shape of its trunk, which is wonderfully like the outlines of a giant bottle of the common order. The thick part of the trunk from the ground upward is from 50 to 60 feet high, from 30 to 40 feet in circumference and quite straight up to where the neck tapers to the spreading foliage above all. The bark of the trunk is about 3 feet thick, of a brown color and of a cork-like consistency. The foliage, which is very graceful, spreads from the top of the tree, and the branches have their base in the top of the "neck." The leaves are similar in size and shape to those of a cherry tree, but their color and consistency are much lighter. The spread of the branches and foliage form a regularly shaped dome of about 40 feet in diameter and of moderate density, giving ample shade from the rays of the sun. These bottle trees grow in groves from 10 to 30 in each, and are not less than 100 feet apart from each other, although other trees intervene in places. There is generally good pasturage, and very little undergrowth of bushes where bottle trees grow. Their appearance on the landscape is very striking and unique, but there is a quaint beauty in the tout ensemble nevertheless; and the tree, although strange, is rather handsome in the spread of its foliage. Even the elephantine appearance of the trunk is not unhandsome when the eye becomes accustomed to its shape.

Several attempts have been made to have bottle trees transplanted to botanical gardens in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and other Australian cities, but little success has attended these efforts. There are,

however, two small specimens in the Brisbane, Queensland, gardens; but whether these were transplanted from their native wilds or grown from seeds, the writer did not learn. Bottle trees cast seeds once a year; but, from the great scarcity of young specimens around the old trees, it may be inferred that the seeds are not fruitful.

We would recommend to the conservators of the Hawaiian Government nursery that an application be made to the curator of the Brisbane, Queensland, government botanical gardens for seeds or cuttings of this singular tree, in order that it may be grown in these islands and become one of our exotics. If the introduction of the Australian bottle tree could become a success in Honolulu, the city would have one other attraction to visitors from abroad which could not fail to be impressive on account of its strange and yet comely appearance.

THE SEATTLE FIRE.

The most absorbing topic of news received by the barkentine *Discovery*, is the destruction of the business portion of Seattle by fire. This was one of the largest conflagrations that

ever occurred on the Pacific Coast, and involved a loss variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. Serious as the destruction is, it is fortunate that the calamity did not take place in winter; and that the people rendered homeless by the fire, have not had to encounter the rigors of climate common to winters on Puget Sound.

The losses recorded in another column will affect the whole coast more or less; but there is some relief in the thought that the citizens of the burned city are showing great activity in taking measures for rebuilding their once prosperous and progressive "queen city of the Sound." There is also much satisfaction in the fact that the citizens of the surrounding cities and towns rushed so nobly to the rescue; and, although they could not arrest the flames, they gave such help as the necessities of the occasion required.

From the latest indications to hand, there is every promise that Seattle will in a very short time arise Phoenix-like from its ashes; and bud afresh in renewed beauty, and more substantial buildings than before the calamity that has so recently befallen its citizens.

Advertisements.

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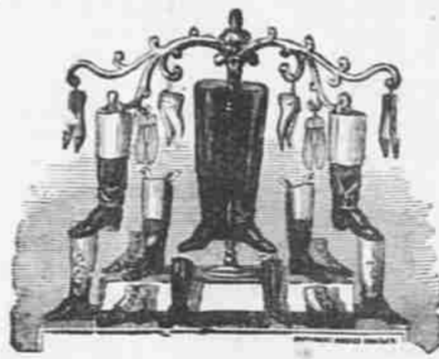


Established 1823.

This private school offers unusual advantages to those preparing for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for Business, or for College. Minute care is given to the health and to the individual needs of each pupil. Special Students, many of whom are young ladies, may be found in all the regular classes. The school building was erected solely for its present use, and is in the most elegant part of Boston, very near the Institute of Technology, the Natural History Museum, the Art Museum, and the handsomest churches, hotels, and private houses. The sixty-second year begins Sept. 18, 1889. Several pupils from the Hawaiian Islands have been in the school during the past three years. 1273-1m

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86 and 88 Hotel Street.



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—IN THE KINGDOM—

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Water Tube Boiler.



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— BECAUSE IT IS MORE —
Economical of Fuel,
Less Liable to Explode,
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AND COSTS NO MORE!!
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Engaged in the Manufacture of Soap, have consolidated and will hereafter carry on the business under the firm name of

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At the premises formerly occupied at Leleu,

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Prints, Cottons, bleached and unbleached;
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Sheet Zinc, Galv. Iron Sheets,

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GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE,

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Alcohol in bbls. and demijohns, &c

HAVANA CIGARS,

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C. J. MCCARTHY,

107 FORT ST., HONOLULU.
Sole Agent for Hawaiian Islands. 1181

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per Backstreet Discovery, San Francisco, June 11.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The departure of the barkentine Discovery, this afternoon, affords another good opportunity for the dispatch of a summary of news to date, and it will probably reach you before the Unadilla as the latter has the reputation of being a fast sailer.

Sugar Continues Upwards.

On June 6th, after the departure of the City of Peking, a London cablegram was received stating that there had been considerable fluctuation in the sugar market owing to the fact that 50,000 tons had been purchased on an American account.

There was no actual change in quotations yesterday, June 10th, when London quotations were given at 42 1/2. A slight advance, and the New York market for raws, 96 test, was quoted at 7 1/2 cents.

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largest city in Washington Territory is in ashes. Every bank, hotel, place of amusement, all the leading houses, all the newspaper offices, railroad depots, mills, steamboat wharves, coal bunkers, freight warehouses and telegraph offices are burned down.

The fire began near the corner of Front and Pearl streets, in the Seattle Candy Factory building, at 2:30 p. m., on June 6th, and before midnight had consumed the whole business section of the city, northward to Steben & Post's mill, along Front and Second streets to the water front, involving a loss of \$15,000,000.

The city is literally wiped out except the residence portion on the high ground. The insurance was \$2,304,300. The loss will reach \$10,000,000. The burnt district covered 120 acres. The whole business section of the city is in ruins, and the worst is not yet realized.

Among the institutions and firms burned out were five banks, three theatres, eight agricultural implement warehouses, eight iron and machine shops, four newspapers, four large job printing offices and bimbletries, seven commission firms, five drug stores, two of them wholesale; nineteen dry goods and boot and shoe stores, six wholesale dealers in cigars and confectionery, twelve furniture dealers, three dealers in general merchandise, twenty-one groceries, the best hotel in the city and at least ten other hotels and lodging-houses, 160 saloons, four livery stables, four meat markets, sixteen clothing and furnishing houses, three laundries, four paint and oil dealers, five dealers in musical instruments, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices, the American District Telegraph office and the Telephone office, all the warehouses of the Columbia River and Puget Sound Steamship Company, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Company, the Canadian Pacific dock, and all the warehouses of the Northwestern Columbia River except one—a large new one that is hardly yet completed.

On the desk of the Principal, at the examination of the Kamehameha School Wednesday, was a fine dressed block of red lava stone. It appeared to be as hard as any of the dark varieties, and will doubtless prove a valuable building stone. This specimen was taken from the hill back of the school, and is far superior to that used in the construction of the Lunalilo Home, to which reference was made in this paper a few days since.

Mr. Shinichi Ando, son of Mr. Tarō Ando, the Japanese Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent, has been studying at Oahu College during the past three years and will leave to-morrow by the steamship Iamato to pursue his education at Andover, Massachusetts. Mr. Ando has been studying the natural sciences under Prof. L. L. Van Slyke and A. B. Lysons.

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boat will be accompanied to Apia by a committee of the surviving officers. It is expected that the party will leave California about the middle of August.

Latest from Samoa. A dispatch from Auckland announces the arrival at Apia of the German man-of-war Sophie, to take the place of the Olga.

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., has been received, saying the German steamer Lubeck has arrived there. She sailed from Apia May 28th, and brought news that the war spirit is again manifest at Samoa. Mataafa had gathered a force of 3,000 near Apia, and the man-of-war was encamped with 2,000. No warship was then in the harbor and the natives were uneasy.

The British steamer Rapid had sailed for the Fiji Islands, the Nipic, conveyed by the Alert, had gone to Tutuila for coal to proceed for Auckland.

The Calliope's Engineer. Engineer Bourke, of the British man-of-war Calliope, the only vessel which escaped from Apia during the storm, has been promoted to fleet engineer.

San Francisco Shipping News. The following is the latest shipping news: San Francisco—Arrivals: June 7th bark Alex. McNeil 23 days, and bark G. N. Wilcox 20 days, both from Honolulu; June 8th S. S. Zealandia 7 days from Honolulu, brig W. G. Irwin 18 days from Kahluni.

Departures: June 6th brig Larline for Hilo. Projected Departures for Honolulu: W. G. Irwin on June 14th, S. S. Unadilla on June 21st, bark W. B. Godfrey, ktine, S. N. Castle, and schr. W. S. Bowne.

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\$150, \$150, \$150 AND UPWARDS! The Safest and Most Profitable Investment in the UNITED STATES.

TOWN LOTS In the City of Ellensburg, Washington Territory.

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P. H. W. ROSS, P. O. B. 48, Ellensburg, Territory. Several of the most prominent and shrewdest citizens of Honolulu have already invested many thousands of Dollars in Ellensburg, and have the best of reasons to congratulate themselves upon their sound judgment.

ANDERSON & LUNDY, DENTISTS. ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM One to an Entire Set

WILDER'S Steamship Company (LIMITED). Leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock p. m., touching at Labana, Malasia Bay and Makua the same day; Makukoa, Kawaihae, Paunah and Lanipahu the following day, arriving at Hilo at midnight.

STMR. KINAU. Leave Honolulu each week for Kuanakakai, Kahluni, Hilo, Keane, Hana, Hama and Kapaeha.

STMR. LIKELIKE. Leave Honolulu each week for Kuanakakai, Kahluni, Hilo, Keane, Hana, Hama and Kapaeha.

STMR. LEHUA. Leave Honolulu each week for Kahluni, Hilo, Keane, Hana, Hama and Kapaeha.

STMR. MOKOLII. Leave Honolulu each week for Kuanakakai, Kahluni, Hilo, Keane, Hana, Hama and Kapaeha.

TICKETS per S. S. KINAU for the VOLCANO : : : \$50

THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom

General Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED Per "JAMAICA." AN INVOICE OF MORTON'S GOODS.

Crosse and Blackwell's Goods IN PART AS FOLLOWS: Assorted Pie Fruits, Assorted Pickles, Pie Cranberries and Rhubarb.

Ground Spices in Glass Tins Neapolitan Macaroni, Tins Pearl barley, Eggs Cocoa, Chocolate de Sante, Alcoholic Menter, Schuetzers Cocoa, Cocoa Gelatine, Fresh Fruits, in Glass Jars.

Provisions! FLOUR, GRAIN, CEREALS, In Great Variety; Fresh Roll Butter, Gilt Edge Butter, In 50 lb Kegs.

Chinese & Japanese Tea In Small Boxes; FRESH ROASTED and GROUND OLD KONA COFFEE.

H. MAY & CO., Tea Dealers, Coffee Roasters, and Provision Merchants. FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

FRANK GERTZ, Fort Street, Honolulu. Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Youths' BOOTS & SHOES

FOR IMPURITY Ayer's Sarsaparilla is an excellent tonic, and is invaluable for restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition.

BEVERLY HITCHCOCK, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office at Hilo, HAWAII.

BEAVER SALOON H. J. NC'ITE, Proprietor. BEVERLY HITCHCOCK, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office at Hilo, HAWAII.

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Foreign Advertisements.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Shipping & Commission Merchants, 218 California Street, San Francisco, 1889.

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 77 and 79 Broad Street, New York.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Commission Merchants, 112 & 113 The Albany, LIVERPOOL, 1881-17.

Only "Pebble" Establishment. Muller's Optical Depot, 133 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Cholera, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menstruals, &c.

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By Authority



Foreign Office Notice. Foreign Office, Honolulu, H. I., June 29, 1889. This day had audience of the King...

BY AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Public School Examinations and Results

The regular annual public examinations and reviews of classes of the Government day-schools in the district of Honolulu...

On FRIDAY, July 28th, at the Post street school, and at Madan and Waikiki schools.

On MONDAY, July 23rd, at Moanalua and Kalaheo schools.

On TUESDAY, July 24th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On WEDNESDAY, July 25th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On THURSDAY, July 26th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On FRIDAY, July 27th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On SATURDAY, July 28th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On SUNDAY, July 29th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On MONDAY, July 30th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On TUESDAY, August 1st, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On THURSDAY, August 3rd, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On FRIDAY, August 4th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On SATURDAY, August 5th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On SUNDAY, August 6th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

On MONDAY, August 7th, at Kalaheo, Waialeale, and Kalaheo schools.

frontage of 20 feet on Beretania street, containing an area of 3540 square feet. The Government reserves a right of way for a drainage ditch to carry off the water...

Upset price—\$100. L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, June 27, 1889.

Sale of Government Land. On THURSDAY, August 1, 1889, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hall...

On WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of a piece of Gravel Land...

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regarding the vignette in the heading of the Daily. It was sketched by the writer from the cross-trees of one of the guano clipper ships lying at anchor near the bell buoy off the port in 1855...

On the first page of to-day's issue will be found an article relative to the Behring Sea question, reprinted from the GAZETTE of 1887.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of NANCY WIRT, deceased, intestate. On reading and filing the petition of J. H. Riser, Deputy Clerk, to show cause why an order should not be granted for the application of Executor for letters of will of real estate.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of JOHN HAMAKUA, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of S. M. Damon, of Honolulu, Oahu, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HAMAKUA, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$7,000.00, and charges himself with \$1,000.00, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

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Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

A RETROSPECT.

Thirty-three years ago this day (July 2, 1856) the first number of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER was issued in the wooden building which formerly stood opposite Bishop & Co.'s Bank on Merchant street.

The article referred to contains facts which when fully understood cannot fail to influence the action of Russia, England and other nations interested to assist in maintaining the status which has existed for a century past, and which ought to continue for a century to come.

It would be interesting, were it possible, to reproduce, a list of the names which were on the first subscription book of the ADVERTISER, some gone to the better land, and others still living here or elsewhere.

The platform on which the ADVERTISER rested when it commenced in 1856 was popular rights—the greatest good of the greatest number, without regard to color, race or condition, and this is the platform on which the ADVERTISER and its weekly consort, the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, rest to-day, and shall continue so long as they remain under the control of their present manager, who established the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER in 1856.

In connection with the above, an interesting item may be noticed here, regarding the vignette in the heading of the Daily. It was sketched by the writer from the cross-trees of one of the guano clipper ships lying at anchor near the bell buoy off the port in 1855...

That Skating Rink Meeting.

Mr. Editor: The meeting at the rink on the 20th inst. confirms my belief in the story of a "burning bush"—a bush not of Mount Sinai, but of Mount Deception. In all its bearings the above meeting was a political clap-net and a farce got up to amuse the reporters in general and Dan Lyons in particular.

Now, everybody knows the native vote is of no account without foreign support, and foreigners are determined to stand up for liberal and enlightened measures. They want for the people men of experience, tact, and ability, to protect public interests in the halls of the Legislative Assembly—men of character, trust and honor, to advocate the interests of natives and foreigners alike, and not slysters who would sell the trust reposed in them for more or less than a nickel to suit their own ends, just as Judas Iscariot sold his Lord and Master.

Arrival of the Umatilla. The steamship Umatilla arrived at her wharf at 3 p. m. Friday. Following is the Purser's memorandum: S. S. Umatilla, E. W. Holmes, master, sailed from San Francisco June 21st at noon, with fifteen cabin and ten steerage passengers, freight, 912 tons general merchandise, \$50,500 treasure.

Advertisements. In the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Kingdom. KALAKAUA: By the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.

Notice! I am now prepared to act in that capacity, anywhere in this District, as well as attend to the collecting of Rents, and also to the other Islands.

Notice! I am now prepared to act in that capacity, anywhere in this District, as well as attend to the collecting of Rents, and also to the other Islands.

THE LEPER RECEIVING STATION.

Very Suitable Location of the Station—Accommodations for Our Hundred Lepers and Suspects.

A representative of the GAZETTE visited the new Leper Receiving Station at Kalaheo on Tuesday, and made the following notes on what he observed.

Upon leaving the main Government road a few hundred yards on the west side, opposite the entrance to the Kanohakouhi Preparatory School, the road to the Leper Station passes straight over a coral plateau, and between extensive groves of albatross trees, which give shade, shelter and rural beauty to the surroundings. This drive is about four miles long, and the road bed is firmly constructed of crushed coral mixed with alluvium. As

THE LOCATION of the station buildings is approached, the groves of albatross trees become less dense and the trees more stunted in growth; until around the enclosing fence the trade winds have full play in their driving and freshening of the mountains. The vegetation is perfect, and in the surrounding solitude there is no cultivation, and no habitations within a radius of about half a mile. The shallow waters of the ocean flow over the reefs and flats immediately outside of

THE STATION which is enclosed by a substantially constructed double fence, and which, in the lower portions, is of the picket or paling variety for about four feet from the ground; and above that height for about two feet higher, the fence is closely boarded. The two rows of fencing are about six feet apart, and this stockade completely surrounds the area, about six acres, upon which

THE BUILDINGS are placed. We enter the upper gate into the division where the pronounced lepers are confined, and find some six or eight of these unfortunate well housed and made as comfortable as the conditions of confinement upon three acres of ground will allow. The cottages, in this division of the station, are painted very neatly and the whole surroundings are kept remarkably clean. There is every domestic convenience and comfort, and the cottages have access to commodious baths and other necessities of domestic life. There are now in this division, five four-room cottages, dining room, kitchen, etc., and most of these buildings were floated to this station from Kakaako, the old station. There did not seem to be any discontent among the lepers, and they find enough employment in improving the grounds to keep down earth.

Leaving this division we pass through to the enclosure intended for suspected lepers, which is fully the same size, about three acres—making six acres in all. This division has a separate entrance gate, and a high and substantial fence divides the two sections.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is here and also the dispensary, and there are openings through which the cooked food and the medicines are handed. There are also several cottages in the "suspect" division, where the cook and other non-lepers reside. The kitchen ranges large enough to cook sufficient food for more than 100 lepers at one time; but it is striking that more than half the capacity of this range will never be used, owing to a decrease in the disease and the frequency of shipments to Molokai. There are also lower gates that open from the grounds toward the sea; but these, as well as all gates, are kept securely locked, and escape is almost impossible from defects of arrangement.

This institution is visited once every day by the medical superintendent, whose sole management is apparent in the superior arrangements within, and also without, the enclosure. We understand that the division of the station where the culinary department, examination room, and dispensary are kept, is intended also to contain

SUSPECTS in whom the disease is uncertain. If this plan should be followed, the suspects can run no risk of contamination from the lepers in whom the disease has assumed a pronounced form; and, if it behardly ascertained that any suspect does not have leprosy, he can be returned to his home.

Of course, all expenses of lepers and suspects are paid by the Government, and it is in contemplation to have an omnibus connected with the institution, for the conveyance of lepers from and to the Kalaheo station, instead of hiring public conveyances as at present.

THE WATER to the station is conveyed in pipes from an artesian well about half a mile distant, and no contamination from this source is possible. The pressure is not strong, but there is sufficient for all domestic purposes of the establishment, and there is no branch of the piping that leads away from the station—the water ends there.

CONCLUDING REMARKS. The site, the location, and the surroundings are exceedingly favorable to the purposes for which this receiving station is intended, and it will not be long before the railway to Pearl Harbor will pass a short distance from the enclosure. It is also worthy of mention that the old buildings from Kakaako are still intact and the floating them to their present site was a success in every respect. They now form part of the present array of buildings, and look now as if they were new.

THE DISPUTED WATERS.

Canadian Views on the Behring's Sea Situation.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 28.—Speaking in reference to the action of the American Government in sending three cruisers to Behring's Sea, a prominent Cabinet minister said to a reporter of the Associated Press to-day: "I am hopeful of a peaceful settlement, and negotiations were progressing favorably before the Republicans assumed office. Secretary Bayard had gone so far as to propose an international convention to take steps for the protection of the fur-bearing animals in Behring's Sea and the Sea of Ochootsk. Japan, Russia and England had agreed to send representatives. I don't anticipate trouble this year. Even though British war vessels proceeded to Behring Sea their presence is only natural. Canadian sealers venturing north will be warned of their dangers as usual, and be advised to submit in case of seizure. Canadian sealers cannot expect protection from British men of war unless some flagrant outrage is committed. After seizure the vessel's owners can seek compensation through diplomatic channels."

The Government has been advised that a large number of Canadian sealers have been fitted out at Victoria, B. C., and will sail in a few days for Behring Sea. A number of Nova Scotia sealers, encouraged by the success of Pacific Coast vessels last season in avoiding capture by United States revenue cutters, are bringing their vessels around Cape Horn, intending to capture fat seals within the preserves claimed by the Americans.

A prominent Government official said to a reporter that there was no doubt that the Canadian sealers would strive to hunt in Behring Sea, despite the presence of American war vessels. British men of war he said would not make any move to prevent the sailing of these vessels, as by so doing they would in a measure, countenance the American claims to exclusive sovereignty in the disputed waters. On the other hand, if any Canadian sealers were taken by American war ships the British vessels would not try to recapture them, as that would be the signal for open hostility. The object of the presence of British war ships is simply to see that no outrages are committed and to show that Great Britain has not given in to the contentions of the United States.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28.—Though matters have been kept very quiet as to the movements of the war vessels which will sail for the north next month, it was learned from a reliable source to-day that the flag-ship Swiftsure, the fast cruiser Amphion and the war vessel Champion, now on their way from the South, with the Icarus and two torpedo boats now here, will leave for Alaskan waters as soon as the Champion arrives, which will be June 10th at the latest.

It is well understood here that should British sealers be interfered with by American cruisers while prosecuting seal-hunting without the league limit the British war vessels will protect them. The vessels are being stocked for a lengthy cruise. It is stated that the sealing masters were assured before clearing for Behring Sea that they would be protected.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28th.—The Colonist's Ottawa correspondent had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, to-day on Behring Sea matters. Sir John pooh-poohed the idea of war and said: "The British Government has no hostile intention, nor I'm satisfied, has the American Government. These ships are going for a cruise, but it will only be for a sort of marine picnic, and has no more significance than if the fleet went to Valparaiso."

"Do you know anything of the promises of protection to Canadian fishing vessels?" "Nothing whatever." "Could such promises have been made without your knowledge?" "Certainly, they could, but it would be very unlikely."

"Suppose the Canadian fishing vessels are molested?" "It is not at all likely that they will be molested outside of the three mile limit."

"But Canadian schooners have been molested before and are now under seizure." "Yes," the Premier admitted, "Canadian schooners have been molested and I think it very mean that they have been. The fact is, the United States Government knows that its absurd pretension about Behring's Sea being a mare clausum cannot be maintained."

"Ought not the Imperial Government demand redress for these seizures?" "Lord Salisbury has been doing nothing but demanding redress ever since the Canadian made a representation to the Home Government, and the Imperial Government took immediate action. Of course, if the United States Government refuses to respect the law of nations there are only three courses open for us—we must have war, back down or have arbitration. My own opinion is that if the United States Government does not acknowledge themselves in the wrong the matter will be referred to arbitration. I know what the opinion of the Cleveland Government was, and the law nations has not altered since the change of Government."

LETTER FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW HAVEN, May 24, 1880.

Mr. Editor.—The appearance of various reports of the work of Father Damien on Molokai in which the writers seem unable to do justice to his life and memory without bringing an unlimited amount of abuse on all who have had anything to do with the troublesome problem of caring for the lepers, has brought out some questions as to whether the Hawaiian Government was civilized or barbarous in its treatment of those poor creatures. Having some knowledge of the matter, I have replied that in spite of some tolerably poor samples of men in authority during the Gibson regime, there has been no such neglect as is charged in these accounts and the editorials therewith connected. But as yet I have failed to find a single paper that is ready to publish a word of retraction or explanation. It is of no importance only as it shows that newspapers sometimes seem to prefer darkness rather than light, especially when a bit of sensational writing is to be spoiled by the exposure.

Since President Harrison's election numerous hungry applicants have been saying to him, "here I am send me to the self-denying labors of representative of this great government to Hawaii!" Several back counties are to be heard from which would swell the number to vast proportions. I doubt if inspiration would have guided Mr. Blaine much better in the choice of Consul-General to Honolulu, and if you are not all suited with his choice of Mr. H. W. Severance, you ought to be reminded of some of the choice specimens sent there in the "fifties," such as Mr. Commissioner Cheese-Knife Borden and others. But it was no venture in selecting Mr. Severance, for Mr. Blaine was the political disciple and editorial successor of Mr. Luther Severance in the Kennebec Journal; and who of the Honolulu "forty-niners" does not remember him as one of the most able and upright of all our representatives there? That his son, whom all old residents know so well and respect so highly, will keep up the credit of the name is a foregone conclusion. It will not be strange if the Minister Resident is not appointed till the Berlin conference closes its labors when, if our commissioners there are successful in their diplomacy, one of them may be persuaded to take that place as being the nearest post of observation from which to watch affairs in Samoa.

Mr. Blaine has intimated that he wants a first-class (an eighteen thousand dollar) man for that place, and he expects to be sole judge of their qualifications too, when they come to him; and the Berlin conference may furnish just what he wants.

Advertisements.

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You are respectfully requested, in case any statements are made by agents of other companies against the EQUITABLE or its methods, to lay the matter promptly before ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, General Agent for the Hawaiian Is. 148-1276-1m

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IN THIS COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY WHERE ANTS, MICE, MOTHS, AND ROACHES infest your pianos to the destruction of the same, and the annoyance of all called upon to use them, it would be well to place your instruments in Mr. J. W. YARBURY'S care, who will effectually clear them of all destructive insects, etc., and clean the strings and tuning pins from rust. See to this BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Let Mr. YARBURY tune your piano and keep them in tune. Many pianos suffer greatly and become worthless for need of intelligent and more frequent attention in regard to the above.

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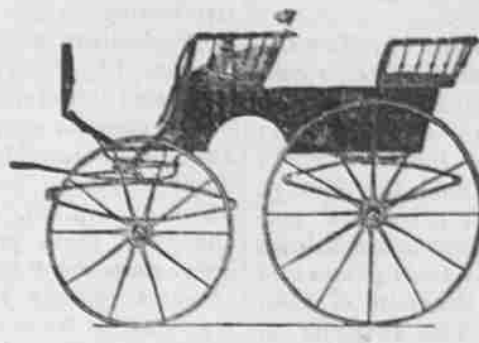
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In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. October Term, 1888.

LEONG KAU ET AL., DOING BUSINESS AS YEE HOP & CO. VS. C. MONTING ET AL.

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION, BY JUSTICE BICKERTON, JUDGE. Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Justice Dole.

It is difficult for me to follow the majority of the Court in their construction of the disputed part of the agreement, which reads as follows: "The members of the said firm of Yee Hop & Co., and the said C. Monting shall not give their personal labor but furnish substitutes who shall work in their places and shall be paid by them out of their private funds." The majority of the Court say that this does not necessarily mean that each member of the firm of Yee Hop & Co. shall furnish a substitute, that is two men, or one man for each share of \$1000, held by this firm. If this is correct, it may be asked why the parties to the agreement used the words "the members of the said firm of Yee Hop & Co." instead of saying merely, "the said firm of Yee Hop & Co." The above construction wholly nullifies the effect of the words "the members of," and yet it is clear that the word "firm" is the subject of the following words "give" and "furnish." It seems to me not only that the above quoted part of the agreement means that each member of the firm of Yee Hop & Co., the plaintiffs, must furnish a substitute, but that any different construction would be a forced one, there being nothing in the context pointing to a different meaning. So far therefore, I do not disagree with the decision appealed from; but the testimony is not sufficient to my mind to show that a mistake has been made in the agreement. Such testimony, according to the authorities cited in the majority opinion, which I think are to the point, must be preponderating and must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a mistake has been made. The testimony in this case is contradictory and does not establish the mistake to the entire satisfaction of the Court. (Gillegie vs. Moon, 2 Johns. Ch. 385.)

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. Special Term, March, 1888.

C. E. BISHOP ET AL., TRUSTEES OF THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL VS. C. T. GUTCH, COLL. OF TAXES FOR HONOLULU.

Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Justice Dole.

This is an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Bickerton—jury having been waived, based upon the decision of the Court in Smith vs. Kockemann, 3 Haw. 320. The majority of this Court, without stating very definitely whether they rely upon that authority, base their conclusions mainly upon the ground, that because a "private school" cannot own property, therefore no property can belong, using the language of the statute, to such a school, and the statutory exemption in favor of private schools, has no effect.

I am unable to adopt this construction of the statute, because, as it seems to me, the intent of the legislature to exempt all property devoted to the maintenance of private schools is perfectly obvious. To insist upon giving the word "belonging," the meaning of owning, in the sense of having a legal title, defeats the plain intent of the legislature, and is unnecessary, the word being capable of other constructions which will carry out the evident intent of the legislature. For instance, the word belonging is familiar to legal phraseology in a more general sense, and is very commonly used in conveying with the meaning of appertaining or relating to, which is probably the meaning with which it was used by the legislature in the statute in question. "The interpretation which renders a statute null and void cannot be admitted; it is absurdity to suppose that after it is reduced to terms, it means nothing. It ought to be interpreted in such a manner, as that it may have effect, and not to be found vain and illusory." Vattel's 15th Rule.

Other grounds for believing that the legislature used the word in this sense, are afforded by the context. In Section 1 of Article IV, of Chapter II, of the "Act to organize the Executive Department," passed April 27, 1846, the word "pertaining" is used in a similar connection, &c. "The chattel property enumerated in this Article pertaining to private individuals, &c." shall be liable to taxation, &c. Section 455 of the Civil Code, which was the existing law under which the decision in the Smith vs. Kockemann case was made, after providing for the exemption of "real property belonging to the King," etc., contains the following sentence in which the word "relating," is, to all appearance, used synonymously with the word "belonging," in the earlier

part of the Section: "Personal property relating to the same persons and objects is also exempt." The present statute has changed the word "relating," to "belonging" in the latter provision in regard to personal property. This free use of the word belonging interchangeably with its synonyms "relating" and "pertaining" points irresistibly to the conclusion that the legislature used it in the sense expressed by its synonyms, "relating" and "pertaining."

The context supports this view, even more forcibly, upon still another ground. All of the statutes upon exemption, from and after the year 1882, provide that personal property "belonging" to the Queen is exempt from taxes. The only queens known in the history of this country have been the wives of reigning Kings, and the position of queen was in such manner filled and existing upon the occasions when this provision was passed and revised. Such a queen, being a married woman, was, by the statute existing at the time the exempting statute was enacted and ever since until the year 1888, rendered incapable of owning personal property; it may be truly said that she was as incapable as a "private school" of owning such property. The legislature must have known of this, having previously passed the statute affecting the status of married women and yet they enacted the provision that personal property "belonging" both to the Queen and to private schools should be exempt from taxes; and they kept this exemption on the statute books until the year 1888, reiterating it during that period by the tax law passed in 1886. This may be reasonably argued to be a legislative construction, or a construction from usage, of the sense in which the word "belonging" has been used in these statutes. It is an established principle of interpretation, that long continued acceptance of a certain meaning of a doubtful word or phrase in statutes and the conduct of affairs agreeably to such meaning is evidence of the intent of the lawmakers.

The Crown lands are exempted from taxation presumably under the provision of law exempting "property belonging to the King;" but the legal title to the Crown lands is in the Crown Commissioners, who are trustees created by law for this purpose, and who alone have the power to lease the same, and in case of sale of such lands as may be authorized by the legislature, alone execute the necessary conveyances. The King has only a life interest in the revenues of these lands and no right of possession to the same; therefore if the principle laid down by the majority decision in this case is applied to the Crown lands, they would be liable to taxation as they do not belong to the King and are not otherwise exempted. The same principle would render liable to taxation all of the property placed by His Majesty in the hands of trustees for the payment of the Aki claim and other debts, during the continuance of the trust, as the legal title of such property is not in His Majesty but in his trustees. It may be further argued as evidence of the meaning with which the legislature used this word, that when this law was first passed, and for a long time afterwards an "incorporated school," "religious society," "house of education," "literary or benevolent institution," was the exception, while the existence of such enterprises in an unincorporated status was common.

In the case of Smith vs. Kockemann, above referred to, it does not appear that the Roman Catholic Church in the Hawaiian Islands was at that time a corporation. The fact that such a question was not raised in that case is strong negative testimony that the construction of the word "belonging" in its more general sense, was the usage at the time. It is still more to the point that the Court in that case close their opinion with the following sentence, which, in its last four words, offer further testimony to the general sense in which the word "belonging" was then understood: "But in our view it is clear that whatever property can be legally exempted must be set apart and become part and parcel of the object itself, or dedicated for its promotion." These words, "dedicated for its promotion," express a reasonable and intelligent construction of the law and if now adopted would be found inconsistent with the decision appealed from.

It is understood that the exemption claimed in this case refers only to that portion of the property of the Bishop Estate not directly occupied by the Kamehameha Schools in the way of school buildings and grounds and furniture. A number of authorities are referred to, both in the majority decision and the brief of defendant's counsel, to show that even if it were admitted that the Kamehameha School enterprise might have the benefit of the law of exemption, it could not be applied to any of the property appropriated for the maintenance of the schools, except that portion actually occupied and in use as school buildings, grounds and furniture.

I have examined carefully every

available authority so referred to and find that only one case, that of N. W. University vs. People, (80 Ill. 333) quoted in the brief of defendant's counsel, is decided under the provisions of a statute similar to ours. All of the rest are under statutes of exemption which, unlike the provision of the Hawaiian law, referring to schools, expressly limit the exemption to certain specified property. For instance, the Massachusetts statute, under which the cases of Trustees of the Good Shepherd vs. Boston (120 Mass. 212) and Third Cong. Soc. vs. Springfield, (N. E. Rep. 9 Oct., 1885,) referred to in the opinion of the majority of the Court, and the cases of Wesleyan Academy vs. Wilbraham, (99 Mass. 539,) and Pierce vs. Cambridge, (2 Cush. 611,) referred to by defendant's counsel, were decided, reads as follows: "The personal property of literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions within the commonwealth, and the real estate belonging to such institutions, occupied by them or their officers for the purpose for which they were incorporated" shall be exempt from taxation. (Genl. Statutes of Mass. c. 11, Sec. 5.) And in Chapter XXXII, Sec. 5, referring to similar institutions: "Their estate shall not be exempted from taxation in any case where * * * any portion of such estate is used or appropriated for other than educational, literary, benevolent, scientific, charitable or religious purposes. The case of First M. E. Church vs. Chicago, (26 Ill. 482,) referred to by defendant's counsel, was decided under a statute which exempted only such real estate as was actually occupied by such institutions, or held by them and not used for profit. The two New Jersey cases, First R. D. Church vs. Lyon, (32 N. J. Law, 360,) and Nevins vs. Krollman, (38 id. 323,) referred to by defendant's counsel, were decided under a statute that excepted "the endowment or fund of any religious society," from taxation. Under this provision the plaintiff in the first case claimed that a parsonage belonging to the church was exempt, but not being able to convince the Court that real estate was an "endowment or fund," the other case was disposed of on a similar point. In the case of Church of the Redeemer vs. Azell, (41 id. 117,) the law exempted "buildings erected and used for religious purposes;" and the plaintiff contended that because the parsonage was built on the same lot with the church, it was therefore exempt from taxation, which view was naturally not adopted by the Court. The case of Library Association vs. Pitton, (36 Ohio State 258,) referred to by defendant's counsel, was decided under a law which makes the following limited exemption of real estate: "All buildings belonging to institutions of purely public charity, together with the land actually occupied by such institutions, not leased or otherwise used with a view to profit." Almost the same status existed with regard to the case of Tucker vs. Ferguson, also quoted in the brief of defendant's counsel. The case of St. Andrew's Hospital vs. Shearnsmith, (192 B. 624,) referred to in the majority opinion, decides that in a hospital that collects fees from well to do patients was not a charitable institution within the statute exempting charitable institutions from taxes.

The one case of all that have been referred to as sustaining the defendant's contention, which was decided under a similar statute to ours, is that of N. W. University vs. People, (80 Ill. 333,) above noted; but unfortunately for the defendant's position, this case was disposed of purely on the ground that the General Assembly or legislature were not competent "to exempt from taxation property owned by educational, religious or charitable corporations which was not of itself used directly in aid of the purposes for which the corporations were created, but which was held for profit merely, although the profits were to be devoted to the proper purposes of the corporation," because the powers of the General Assembly were limited by the following words of the Constitution: "The property of the state and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for schools, religious and charitable purposes may be exempted from taxation." The statutory provision which is thus declared unconstitutional, reads, "all property of whatever kind or description, belonging to or owned by said corporation shall be forever free from taxation for any and all purposes." The Court admitted that the words of the statute were "broad enough to comprehend" the property in question, which was in the nature of lands and town lots. This statute, like the Hawaiian provision of law exempting the property of schools from taxation, is sweeping in its provisions, containing no limiting words, and had it not been for the limiting words, "may deem necessary," in the Constitution, conferring upon the General Assembly the power to make exemptions by law from taxation, the decision of

that case would have been the other way. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that this case is an authority for the plaintiff's contention in the issue before this Court. The Court may not make limitations where the law has made none, without infringing upon the prerogative of the legislature.

These cases quoted as above set forth, in support of the defendant's position before this Court, do not seem to me to be in point, for the reason given, that they are based upon statutes totally dissimilar to ours.

The plaintiff's counsel correctly argues that Smith vs. Kockemann is no precedent for the decision appealed from; he might have gone further and claimed that it was authority for his own contention, for the law of exemption under which that decision was rendered, excepted from its provisions all property of religious societies except church sites and perhaps burying grounds, while it made no exception in the case of schools, but exempted all real and personal property "belonging" and "relating" thereto. "When a statute makes an exception from its provisions, it is to be presumed that all the exceptions were made that were intended." (McDonald vs. Holmes 45 Conn. 157.)

I am therefore compelled to dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court, both on the construction of the statute in question, and upon its application.

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Also beginning at or near station 512 on said center line of railway where it intersects the southerly boundary of a tract of land covered by Royal Patent 1262, in the District of Ewa, held by the Trustees under the Will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop, and leased a part to Ah Fat, and a part to Mr. L. Kapa; thence along said center line, and including a width of 40 feet, 20 feet on each side of said center line; 400 through said tract, a curve northerly curving to the left with a radius of 555 feet, 20 feet; thence N 25° 40' W 1445 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 110 feet, 21 feet, containing an area of 1-59-100 acres; thence (81) through a tract of land covered by Royal Patent 6264, held by the Trustees of the estate of His Majesty the King, and leased to Nakuhi and Kawaiwain, curving to the right with a radius of 1200 feet, 4 feet; thence N 42° 10' W 100 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1910 feet, 40 feet, containing an area of 45-100 acres; thence 814 through a tract of land covered by Land Commission Award 4475, held by the Trustees of the estate of His Majesty the King, and leased to Sing Chong & Company, N 33° 12' W 190 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 1146 feet, 40 feet; thence N 33° 12' W 70 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 510 feet, 20 feet, containing an area of 19-100 acres; thence (43) through a tract of land covered by Royal Patent 392, owned by Sing Chong & Company, curving to the left with a radius of 415 feet, 21 feet, containing an area of 25-100 acres; thence (35) through a tract of land covered by Land Commission Award 7173, held by the Trustees under the Will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop, and leased by Sing Chong & Company, curving to the left with a radius of 515 feet, 20 feet; thence N 48° W 570 feet, containing an area of 4-19 acres; thence (7) through a tract of land covered by Patent 21,600, owned by Mr. Animela, and leased to Mr. Animela and sub-leased to Ah Fat, curving to the right with a radius of 6100 feet, 10 feet; thence (39) through a tract of land covered by Patent 174, owned by Mr. Animela, and leased to Ah Fat, curving to the left with a radius of 2500 feet, 51 feet; thence N 72° 30' W 216 feet, containing an area of 24-100 acres; thence (59) through a tract of land covered by Royal Patent 6267, owned by Mr. Animela, and leased to Mr. Animela & Company, N 72° 30' W 216 feet, containing an area of 19-100 acres; thence (8) through a tract of land covered by Patent 26, owned by Joseph Narciso, N 72° 30' W 50 feet, containing an area of 8-100 acres; thence (41) through a tract of land covered by Land Commission Award 11,029, held by the Trustees under the Will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop, and leased to Ah Fat, curving to the left with a radius of 519 feet, 120 feet, containing an area of 11-100 acres; thence (67) through a tract of land covered by Land Commission Award 7118, held by the Trustees under the Will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop, and leased to Ah Fat, curving to the left with a radius of 519 feet, 25 feet; thence N 72° W 80 feet, containing an area of 59-100 acres.

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16 Feet Steel Boilers in 2 Sheets. THE ABOVE ENGRAVING REPRESENTS OUR STANDARD SAFETY FIRE BOILER. These boilers are made of steel, the shell an above being in TWO PIECES. The advantages of this will be readily appreciated by steam users.

There are no seams in the fire to leak.

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For particulars, apply to JOHN DYER, Room 3, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, Hawa. Isl.

RUPTURE DR. PIERCE'S MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A few samples of Samoums arrived by the Alameda. The steamer Umattila is advertised to sail on July 5th at noon. \$5000 in gold coin arrived by the Umattila for Bishop & Co.

The report of East Mani Female Seminary, and several paragraphs of late news, were crowded out of this issue although in type. The new yacht Kaalani had a "spin" on Saturday, and Sunday she had a race with the king's yacht Healani when the latter was badly beaten.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. Umattila, San Francisco, June 21, 1899. (From our special correspondent.) The last budget of news was forwarded by the barkentine Discovery and should reach you before this. Outside of a warlike crowd from Europe, and the proposal, mooted by the Prince of Wales, to erect a monument on Molokai to the memory of Father Damien, the most important news forwarded by this opportunity is that contained in the report of The Sugar Market.

Notes from Washington.

Small-pox and yellow fever are raging in a virulent form in Rio Janeiro, and in a radius of two hundred miles of that city. The death rate for three days at Santos was 70 per cent. The people are leaving in droves. Secretary Tracy has issued an order directing that all vessels of the navy be painted white in order to reduce the temperature 4 degrees. This will increase the cost of keeping the vessels.

The Samoan Treaty.

Is Signed at Berlin and the Conference Ends—Death of Lieutenant Heath—The Vandalla Sailors—Will Sewall be Re-appointed? (From Our San Francisco Correspondent.) The Samoan Treaty was signed on June 14th. The draft guarantees the autonomous administration of the islands under joint control of Germany and America. England acting as arbitrator in the event of differences arising. The Samoans are to elect their own King and Viceroy and to be represented in a Senate composed of the principal chiefs, and chambers elected by the people.

The Vandalla's Sailors.

It appears that Uncle Sam signs a contract with all able seamen who are willing to take the risk of going to sea in his war vessels that if the vessel sinks he will pay them \$60 bag money to remunerate the sailor for his wardrobe and handkerchief. When those who were saved from the wreck of Samoa gathered together on the shore they thanked their lucky stars for that provision in the contract. The sailors could not draw the money at Samoa, but after their arrival at Mare Island on the Rockton they thought all they would have to do would be to apply for the coin. They were mistaken. A part of the contract, of which they knew nothing, said that the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury would have to secure an application from each person. This work a great hardship on many of the men whose time was up, and who were sent adrift two days after they arrived from Samoa without any money except their wages from the time of the hurricane until their discharge.

Latest San Francisco Shipping News.

The following is the latest shipping news: SAN FRANCISCO, arrivals: June 12, bark Jamaica, 26 days from Honolulu; June 15, S. S. Umattila, 8 days from Honolulu, bktn. Amelia, 17 1/2 days from Hilo; June 16, bark C. O. Whitmore, 29 days, and brig George H. Douglass, 27 days from Honolulu; schr. Anna, 18 days from Kahului; June 17, bark Ferris S. Thompson, 19 days from Kahului. Departures: June 12, bktn. Discovery for Honolulu; June 14, bark Alex. McNeil for Honolulu; June 18, U. S. S. Adams for Honolulu; June 19, bark W. B. Godfrey and brig W. G. Irwin for Honolulu. Projected departures: Bktn. S. N. Castle on June 21st, schr. Rosalind on June 23d, schr. W. S. Bowne on June 23d, S. S. Zealandia on June 29th, bark G. N. Wilcox and bktn. W. H. Dimond, all for Honolulu.

BASEBALL.

The Kaluanis Easily Defeated by the Kamehamehas. The audience that attended the baseball match on Saturday afternoon at Makiki was of the usual size, the grand stand was filled, and a number were in carriages along the fence on the mauka side. The game was not up to the usual standard, as the Kaluanis have too many weak players in the nine, and of course fell easy prey to the Kamehamehas, who have won four out of five games played this season. Following is the score:

Table with columns for KAMEHAMEHAS and KALUANIS, listing player names and statistics.

Two Base Hits—Davis, Ushiro. Three Base Hits—Pahan, Holck. Hit by Pitcher—By Naukana, 2; by Davis, 2. Struck Out—By Sankana, 4; by Holck, 2; by Davis, 15. Passed Balls—Ehrlich, 8; Pahan, 3. Umpire—Geo. E. Boardman.

From Samoa.

We have advices from Apia to the 22d of June, by the Alameda. All was quiet, as will be seen by the following extract from the Samoan Times: 'Peace has now been arranged between Malietoa and Tanamase. Each of the opposing parties have held their fono. All the customary forms have been gone through by both parties, in accordance with the customs and traditions of Samoan warfare. The war has ended, as far as the natives are concerned, is now buried; we hope so deep it will never again be brought to the surface to be wielded in a civil war. Many of our foreign residents, more especially those who have been a number of years living on the islands, and who are well acquainted with the tribal jealousness of the natives of our groups have a foreboding which is to some extent justified by their previous experience that the natives will again break out into rebellion against any king or government that may be appointed to rule over them. Such may probably occur, but we anticipate those insurrections will never again form into a body sufficiently numerous to interfere to any material extent with the existing authority, and will be suppressed without much difficulty by the Government, which will be established under the people's chosen king, aided and supported by the great Powers.'

Foreign Affairs.

Princess Eugenie Esterhazy is dead. She was sister to Arch-duchess Isabella, and a leading beauty. It is stated that she died of grief for the late Crown Prince Rudolph. Lord A. P. Cecil, the evangelist, was drowned in the bay of Quinte, near Adolphustown, Ont. Grand Duke Alexandrovitch and Princess Alexandra of Greece were married in the chapel of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. The cat-drivers of Paris struck in a body, and all traffic was suspended. The steel torpedo depot-ship Vulcan was launched at Portsmouth. She is the largest vessel the Government ever built, and is intended to accompany a fleet and carry a large equipment of torpedoes. She will form a floating workshop, and be supplied with hydraulic cranes on which the torpedoes can be hoisted out of water. The Vulcan is 620 tons burden and of 12,000 horsepower.

In the Cork Yacht Club regatta, June 17, Dunravery's yacht Valkyrie won easily, Yarana second, Doolin third. Several ball storms prevailed in many parts of Germany. While a procession was passing through the streets of a Silesian town five paraders were struck by lightning and killed. Forty others received severe shocks. Stanley's agent in London arranging a lecture tour for him for October. His return before autumn is regarded as a certainty. The roof of the market in the city of Mexico fell in, while the building was filled with dealers and customers. Hundreds were caught in the ruins. Many were instantly crushed to death. The Panama canal collapse continues the topic on the Isthmus, not that as matters stand it affects the "canal," but that the collapse has affected all and produced great suffering. Thousands, as already reported, left. But there are others who yet require transportation. They are now moving off as fast as means of transportation are afforded them. Upwards of 900 Jamaicans have been sent back, and so in proportion those of other countries. Matters are as dull as they can be, and the city of Panama has resumed the quiet appearance it wore over twenty years ago, when one or two steamers would visit the port in a week. The number of sales by auction of household furniture is unprecedented, and all merchandise has been disposed of for much below its value.

American Affairs.

Calvin S. Brice has been chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. A series of electrical storms broke all over Maryland, continuing several hours. Great damage is reported and several lives were lost. A terrific lightning and rain storm swept down Fort Scott and vicinity. Crops are ruined and many cattle were killed. A disaster at Uniontown, Kan., say it was owing to the bursting of a dam, and the towns of Uniontown and Belletown were flooded and several lives lost. One of the most severe rainstorms ever experienced has occurred in Cuba. The rain came down in such volume that several of the streets quickly became roaring torrents. Walls were undermined and houses collapsed. No loss of life by the storm has been reported.

There is a strike among the laboring men who are overhauling the ruins at Johnston. A company of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment has been ordered out to preserve order, as trouble is feared. The State of Pennsylvania gave 150,000 majority against prohibition. Probably the most colossal mortgage ever filed in any country was placed on record at Chicago. The document was given by the Milwaukee and St. Paul to the United States Trust Company of New York in return for a loan of \$150,000,000.

The President has caused to be referred to the Secretary of State telegrams expressive of the deep sympathy with the people of the United States on account of the recent Johnston disaster from John Harris, Mayor of Sydney, Australia; Edwin Grove, Newport, Monmouthshire, England; Hon. H. A. Atkinson, Premier, Wellington, New Zealand, and Mayor Galloway of Brisbane, Australia. To each of these gentlemen the Secretary of State has made a fitting and prompt reply in the name of the President and of the United States. Another telegram from the General Manager of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, dated the 11th inst., expressed a desire on behalf of the Directors thereof to contribute \$1,000 to the Relief Fund of the sufferers by the flood. Mr. Blaine accepted this voluntary donation on behalf of the stricken sufferers, and requested the manager to deliver the money to the United States Minister at London.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Is Signed at Berlin and the Conference Ends—Death of Lieutenant Heath—The Vandalla Sailors—Will Sewall be Re-appointed? (From Our San Francisco Correspondent.) The Samoan Treaty was signed on June 14th. The draft guarantees the autonomous administration of the islands under joint control of Germany and America. England acting as arbitrator in the event of differences arising. The Samoans are to elect their own King and Viceroy and to be represented in a Senate composed of the principal chiefs, and chambers elected by the people.

The London Post's Berlin correspondent says: The Samoan treaty arranged for the restoration of Malietoa and his appointment of German and American advisers to the King, with an English counselor to adjust the balance. The American delegates have the utmost confidence that the treaty will be ratified by the United States Senate. The agreement between England, Germany and the United States on Samoan affairs was signed at Berlin on the 14th. It will not be made public until confirmed by the Senate. While it is called an agreement by the officers of the State Department, Walker Blaine said that he thought it would undoubtedly require ratification by the Senate. If the instrument signed were one regulating the conduct of two countries toward each other, as for instance between the United States and Samoa, it would properly be designated as a treaty, but where the instrument signed is to shape the conduct of three governments, viz., the United States, England and Germany towards a fourth party, Samoa, it is held that its proper nomenclature is an agreement. At the same time as it is a matter affecting the foreign policy of the United States it is held that it will need ratification by the Senate and that therefore it cannot be made public prior to action by the Senate. The agreement was cordially approved by all the members of the conference and by their respective governments. The best of feeling prevailed at the termination of the labors of the commissioners.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: The Americans have undoubtedly emerged from the Samoan conference with flying colors. Germany has to content herself with much less political preponderance in Samoa than she claimed at Washington two years ago. The result is much more due to the firm and inexorable attitude of Blaine than to any political leanings of England toward the power which it is her highest aim to consolidate. The Times in an editorial on the Samoan agreement, says: Perhaps it is as well that Prince Bismarck has been made to realize that where American interests are concerned the American Government is very little affected by many of those considerations which fret and irritate the European Governments. It is easy to see that there might be many reasons why it might be expedient for England to follow the line of policy in regard to German action in Samoa which it is natural and necessary for America to pursue. It is not the less plain that even Germany must think twice or thrice before provoking a collision with America over such a question. Therefore, we rejoice at the influence of America, so moderately and effectually exerted.

The American delegates to the Samoan Conference are much complimented on the result of their labors. Wm. Walter Phelps is regarded by every one as the coming United States Minister, though he himself denies he has been offered the position. The official press is disinclined to dwell upon the matter of the Samoan settlement, all the glory of which is lost to Germany, and a brief paragraph in the North German Gazette

on the conclusion of the Conference states that the agreement was arrived at with perfect unanimity by the powers represented and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The treaty is a short one, making only 5,000 words; yet so many points were in dispute that it took nine days to cable the text to Washington and make amendments and get the document ready for signature. Several provisions of the Samoan treaty will be enforced before the treaty is formally ratified. The Consuls at Apia will forthwith invite the Samoans' adhesion to the treaty. The Cologne Gazette says that Germany considers the question of a ruler of Samoa as secondary to that of the security of the lives and property of foreign residents depending upon independent foreign officials. It was reported at Washington that ex-Consul-General Sewall will return to Apia as the representative of the United States at that port. There are strong Republican influences at work to secure Mr. Sewall's reappointment, among them the "pull" of Senator Frye and Secretary Blaine. Death of Lieutenant Heath. Lieutenant Frank Reeves Heath, U. S. N., died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, after an illness of only six days. He was one of the survivors of the wrecked man-of-war Vandalla, and came ashore on the Rockton some few weeks ago. He had been suffering for many weeks from dysentery, contracted while at Apia, and a week ago he was taken down with an attack of compound pneumonia. This serious complication was the cause of his death. He was attached to the Iroquois, now fitting out at the navy yard, and was one of those surviving officers of the Vandalla ordered directly to sea duty upon his arrival here. Although the commanding officer of the Vandalla reported these officers unfit for transfer, by reason of impaired health and total loss of clothing, no notice was taken of the report by the Navy Department, and instead of being ordered home, as recommended, they were detailed for sea service. Lieutenant Heath was an officer of most genial and kindly instincts, and his loss will be mourned deeply in the service, where he had a host of warm and attached friends. He entered the service in 1873, and has made cruises in the European, South Atlantic and Pacific squadrons.

Auction Sales.

BY L. J. LEVEY. Regular Cash Sale! On Saturday, July 6th AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. At my Salesrooms, corner of Fort and Queen Streets, will be sold at Public Auction, Dry Goods, Clothing! Household Furniture! One Low Family Phaeton. LEWIS J. LEVEY, Auctioneer. FIRE WORKS! AT AUCTION! THIS DAY! Tuesday, July 2d, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. I will sell at my Salesrooms at Public Auction, A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Fire Works! TERMS CASH—NO RESERVE! LEWIS J. LEVEY, Auctioneer. Auction Sales. BY JAS. F. MORGAN. TRUSTEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE! On Wednesday, July 17 AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON. The Following Parcels of Land: 1--Lot at Piinaio, On the Waikeiki road, adjoining the premises of H. A. Widemann, being Apina 3 of L. O. A 953, to Kahilohe, containing 17-50 acres. Upset Price \$125. 2--Poro Land at Kolowala, Manoa, Oahu, being RP 2591, L. C. A 1925, to Paniani for Kol, containing 46-100 acres. Upset Price \$50. JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer. Notice to Creditors! THE UNDESIGNED HAY-ING been duly appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of ROBERT STIRLING, late of Ashford, County of Kent, England, and formerly of Honolulu, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Robert Stirling, duly authenticated, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments. H. A. WIDEMANN, Administrator with the Will annexed of Robert Stirling. Honolulu, June 4, 1899. 1275-4c

ARRIVAL OF U. S. SHIP ALERT.

Additional News From Samoa—The Nisipic at Fanning's Island. The U. S. S. Alert, J. G. Green, Commander, arrived off the harbor on Monday evening, June 24th, nine days from Fanning's Island. Had strong north-east winds the entire passage, and steamed all the way.

The Alert sailed from this port on the 15th of last April, and arrived at Apia, Samoa, after two weeks passage. After remaining there one week, she left for Auckland, New Zealand, May 2d, with the U. S. S. Nisipic in tow; but when about 400 miles from land, the weather became unsettled, on account of which the temporary rudder of the Nisipic parted, and the Alert and the Nisipic put back for the land. On returning to Apia, Rear-Admiral Kimberly ordered them to leave about seventy miles from Apia, to have needed repairs attended to. They remained at that port for several days, and on June 1st, in company with H. B. M. S. Rapid, left for San Francisco via Honolulu.

LECTURE.

The Spanish Attempt to Subjugate England by a so-called Invincible Armada.

The Rev. H. Gowen's lecture on the "Invincible Armada," delivered at the S. Andrew's Sunday School room on Tuesday evening, was fairly attended, there being present besides the faculty and pupils of St. Andrew's Priory and Island College, many ladies and gentlemen. The lecture commenced by explaining the terms "dark-eyes" and "light-eyes" readers of history, and also the "skelton," "mummy," "wax-work," and "live" history, and he urged on his auditors to choose rather the line of history when the reader sees, feels, and imagines as if present, the gallery of brilliant heroes who fought valiantly in ages gone by. The reverend speaker gave a graphic description of the Spanish armada which sailed from Spain, to fit up a "formidable fleet" against the fleet of good old "Queen Bess." How that the people of England, although separated from others in religious strife, yet bound themselves together for the welfare of their country and queen, and determined not to allow any of the hordes of Spaniards to set foot on the shores of England. The details and incidents of that memorable naval battle fought between the English and Spanish ships in the English Channel, were next briefly outlined; and the lecture was brought to a close by singing the hymn, "Peace, perfect peace." The lecture was interesting throughout, and was highly enjoyed by all.

Fourth of July Regatta. The Myrtle Boat Club have decided as follows regarding regatta races on the Fourth of July:

Six-oared race, bell buoy course: Honolulu, white and blue, in Griffin boat—A. Atkinson, coxswain; C. Widemann, C. Stiles, M. K. Keohokaloie, D. Morton, A. Wainey and W. Greig. Myrtle B. C., sculler, Alice M. Chas. Herrick, coxswain; J. Spencer, G. Grau, W. Wright, H. Gunn, R. J. Gilliland and H. Vida. Six-oared race, spar buoy course: Stranger, scarlet and white—Charles Herrick, coxswain; J. Spencer, G. Grau, H. Mossman, B. J. Gilliland, A. L. Crow and J. H. Reist. Alice M., sculler—K. Dexter, coxswain; H. Gunn, W. Wright, E. Bruns, H. Vida, J. Walker and E. A. Jones.

The Swiss Warblers. A large and fashionable audience greeted the "last performance" of the Swiss Warblers in Honolulu at the Arion concert hall Tuesday evening. From the applause given by the audience at the conclusion of each piece, the performance was doubtless first-class. The weird thrill and the bell-like symphonies were new to our reporter, and the novelty pleased him best of all. This entertainment was a success; and the dancing, after the concert, was enjoyed until the small hours of the morning.

That Sloop. It is rumored that the sloop Minerva, in which John F. Smith departed, is bound for San Francisco and not the South Seas as was at first reported. It appears that most of the sloop's cargo was disposed of at Honolulu; and, if such was the case, there is some reason for thinking that she has not proceeded onward; but is on her return voyage to San Francisco. She is reported to have had considerable liquor as part of the cargo she brought to this port, but it did not all leave Honolulu, it is said.

Advice by the W. G. Hall report pleasant weather along the lee coast of Hawaii, and that the volcano continues active. This steamer brings four passenger-tourists that return from the volcano.

STEAMSHIP RIVALRY.

The New German Steamer Augusta Victoria Makes a Quick Passage Across the Atlantic.

A dispatch from New York states that the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Augusta Victoria arrived there on her first voyage, after a passage of seven days, two hours and thirty minutes from Southampton, and six days, eight hours and thirty minutes from Fastnet to Sandy Hook, thus beating all previous records for maiden trips.

This new twin-screw express steamer has realized the intention of her designers to offer at the same time the maximum of safety, speed and comfort that can be obtained. She has a length of 463 feet, a width of 56 feet, a depth of 38 feet, and is of 10,000 tons burden and 12,500 horse-power.

The Augusta Victoria is the first of a fleet of ocean greyhounds now building. They are practically unsinkable, their great feature being a longitudinal bulkhead, running from stem to stern, which divides the ship, each side being provided with a separate set of machinery, boilers, shafts and screws. An accident to one side of the ship, therefore, does not in any way affect the other. Each side is again subdivided by solid bulkheads into numerous compartments which do not communicate with each other, and any one passing from one compartment to another must ascend to the upper deck. They also have a double bottom, the space between being divided into chambers which can be filled with water or emptied by means of automatic pumps, thus increasing or decreasing the draught at will, and guarding against any accident from grounding.

The boilers are placed in three watertight compartments, completely cut off from each other, so that even if two of the boiler compartments should be flooded, the boilers in the third compartment will be able to keep one of the engines working.

The speed of these steamers is guaranteed to exceed nineteen knots, or twenty-one and seven-eighths miles per hour. The steamers have five decks, constructed solidly of steel and teakwood, the upper decks ending in strong turtle-backs at the bow and stern.

The promenade deck runs the whole length of the ship and offers every facility for enjoying open air and exercise. Fourteen splendid state-rooms are located on this deck, as also the ladies' saloons, music-room and smoking-rooms, which are all easily accessible from inside passage-ways.

The main saloon of 64 by 32 feet is on this deck, well forward of the machinery, where the motion is felt least. There are also eight fine outside state-rooms on this deck, and on each side of it a promenade of six feet width, extending almost the whole length of the ship, and being protected by the deck above, gives an opportunity for exercise under shelter in rainy weather.

Most state-rooms are on this deck, as also another saloon of 40 by 20 feet. Broad and convenient stairs lead to the upper decks. There are a lower and an orlop deck under this deck, which accommodate the stowage of passengers and freight.

The state-rooms on these steamers are all of large size, twenty of them being furnished in the style of "chambres de luxe." All state-rooms are provided with electric bells connected with the steward's pantry; they have also a wardrobe and all toilet conveniences.

The ladies' saloon is situated in the best part of the ship, on the promenade deck, well forward. It is fitted up in sumptuous style, with richly upholstered divans and easy chairs, the walls and ceilings being elaborately decorated.

Adjoining the ladies' saloon is the music-room, the decorations of which are in keeping with the general taste displayed. A magnificent grand piano is placed in the center of the room. A large, comfortable and airy smoking-room is amidship on the promenade deck.

Thanks. Captain McNeil of the Discovery and Captain Friis of the Alex. McNeil, will please accept our thanks for files of San Francisco papers, and for the prompt delivery of the letter of our Press Correspondent. It is not often now-a-days that sails beat steam in the race across the ocean, but when they do they deserve particular notice. Gentlemen, the freedom of the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE office is yours while in port, and the public will join us in again thanking you for remembering the wants of the press, in time of dearth of news.

The General Committee for the Fourth of July celebration met Thursday at noon, and decided as follows: Literary exercises to be in the Opera House; the sports to be held at Makiki baseball grounds, and a ball in the evening at the Hotel. Six hundred dollars will be appropriated for yachting, rowing, ball, baseball and sports generally.

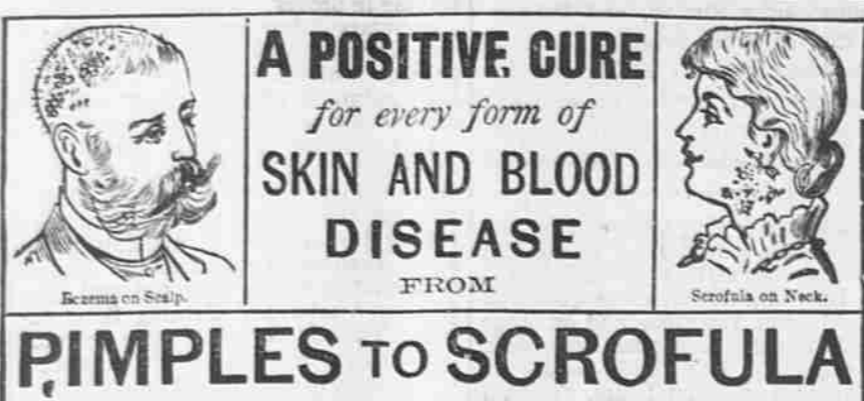
Serial Notices. MR. W. F. ALLEN. HAS AN OFFICE WITH MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Eschmumau streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1235-6m.

THRUM'S ALMANAC. NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these Islands. Price 30 cents; or mailed abroad 50 cents each. THOS. G. THRUM, Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.

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A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA. DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Locks, Ringworms, and every species of Itching, Scalding Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

ITCHING and Burning Skin Diseases, Bakers' Itch, Greenness, Washerwoman's Itch, Itching Piles, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means absolutely fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat the story: "I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, and have been obliged to shun public places, by reason of my disgusting humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, which has cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send for our sixty-four page book, 'How to Cure Skin Diseases.'" Address: HAWAIIAN CONSULETS, Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu.

CUTICURA, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Itchings, destroys Dead Skin and Fleas, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Fritchy Heat, Itches, Scalds, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

For Sale by all retail chemists and wholesale druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the world. CUTICURA, 50 cents per box, large boxes, \$1.00; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, per bottle.

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HAWAIIAN WINE COMP'Y,

No. 24 Merchant Street, near Fort Street. Have on Hand and For Sale a Full Assortment of All Brands of American Whiskies

Bourbon, Rye and Monongahela, In Bulk or Case; Scotch and Irish Whiskey, In Glass and Stone Jars; French Brandy, Very Fine and Very Cheap Qualities, as are wanted; Gins, in Large and Small Bottles, (White or Black), also STONE JUGS; Old Tom Gin, Best Brand in the Market.

EUROPEAN SHERRIES & PORT!

In Bulk and Case; All Brands of American Lager Beer, English Ale and Porter, German Beer, Etc., Etc., In Pints and Quarts.

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IS THE Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Plain Soda, Mineral Waters OF ALL KINDS.

MANUFACTURED BY HOLLISTER & CO.

The Water used in preparing their GOODS being PURIFIED by the "HYATT PURE WATER SYSTEM." In operation in the Hawaiian Islands in their Establishment only. 1264-ft

The Daily Advertiser and Weekly Gazette

ARE THE LEADING PAPERS OF THE KINGDOM. No. 26 Merchant Street } OFFICE { Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

General Advertisements.

HAMBURG—MAGEBURG Fire Insurance Company, OF HAMBURG. BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1230 ft Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORIENT Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884 : : \$1,411,894.41 Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1233 ft Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company, 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 Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms. 1225 ft F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

WASHINGTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. CASH ASSETS JAN. 1st. 1884 . . . \$1,595,550.34 Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1212 ft Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. 488 ft DEC. 31, 1888, . . . \$126,082,153.56 Reliable, Profitable, Prompt and Certain. Those who desire safe Life Insurance are invited to apply to S. B. ROSE, General Agent Hawaiian Islands. 1212 ft

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. (INCORPORATED 1816). Total Asst Jan. 1, 1888, \$5,288,643 97 Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Machinery, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here. C. B. HICKMAN, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands. 1230 ft

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN. [ESTABLISHED 1845.] Capital : Reichsmarks 9,000,000. The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Produce, Sugar Mills, etc., on the most favorable terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAYABLE HERE. H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, At Wilder & Co's. 1211 ft

Northern Assurance Company. (ESTABLISHED 1836.) Accumulated Funds : : : £3,000,000 The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands. Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTHERN," attention is specially drawn to the following: SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are paid at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount. ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence. THEO. H. DAVIES, 1280 ft AGENT.

CASTLE & COOKE LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Agents AGENTS FOR THE New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. OF BOSTON. Aetna Fire Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD. Union Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 1251 OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED 1809. RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT DEC. 31, 1886: 1—Authorized Capital £3,000,000 2—Subscribed " 2,500,000 3—Paid up " 625,000 4—Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1889 1,788,112 5—Life and Annuity Funds 4,253,918 6—Revenue Fire Branch 1,279,543 7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches £53,000 ED. HOPFSCHLAEGER & CO., 1217 ft Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE CO. ASSETS - - - \$31,161,000 NET INCOME - - - \$9,006,000 CLAIMS PAID - - - \$88,714,000 Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against FIRE ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS on favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Speciality. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here. 1198 ft BISHOP & CO.

Metropolitan Market King Street. Choicest Meats FROM Finest Herds. G. J. WALLER, Prop. FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT THE Lowest Market Prices. All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than fresh killed meat. 1251 ft

Wing Wo Tai & Co. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Chinese, Japanese, American and European Goods. By late arrival have received fresh stocks in All kinds of Tea, White and Colored Mating, Japanese Screens, Flower Pots, Camphor Trunks, White Silks, Pongee Silk, Silk Handkerchiefs, Manila Cigars, best quality, etc. 1251 ft

General Advertisements.

Boston Board of Underwriters. AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands. C. BREWER & CO. 1230 ft Philadelphia Board of Underwriters. AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands. C. BREWER & CO. 1230 ft

HAMBURG BREMEN Fire Insurance Company. 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. 1197 ft

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY For Sea, River & Land Transport OF DRESDEN. Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1236 ft Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Insurance Notice The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamer. THEO. H. DAVIES, 1193 ft Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited

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TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company, OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks 6,000,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 101,650,000 Total . . . Reichsmarks 107,650,000 The undersigned, General Agents of the above three 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. 1251 ft

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks 8,800,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 35,000,000 Total . . . Reichsmarks 43,800,000 The undersigned, General Agents of the above three 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. 1251 ft

Metropolitan Market King Street. Choicest Meats FROM Finest Herds. G. J. WALLER, Prop. FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT THE Lowest Market Prices. All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than fresh killed meat. 1251 ft

Wing Wo Tai & Co. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Chinese, Japanese, American and European Goods. By late arrival have received fresh stocks in All kinds of Tea, White and Colored Mating, Japanese Screens, Flower Pots, Camphor Trunks, White Silks, Pongee Silk, Silk Handkerchiefs, Manila Cigars, best quality, etc. 1251 ft

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SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Large Attendance of Relatives and Friends of the Kamehameha School Pupils—Synopsis of the Tasks Given to the Scholars, etc.

The second annual public examination of Kamehameha School for boys was held at their Gymnasium on Wednesday morning, June 26th. The exercises were opened with prayer by Principal Rev. W. B. Oleson, and a hymn, led by Mr. H. S. Townsend, was sung in excellent time by the school. Among those present during the day were: H. E. H. Princess Liliuokalani, His Honor Chief Justice Judd, Hon. H. A. P. Carter, A. T. Atkinson, Inspector-General of Public Schools, Frois W. D. Alexander and W. T. Brigham, Mrs. W. C. Moore, Mrs. A. B. Lyons, Mrs. L. D. Kame, Rev. H. and Mrs. Bingham, Rev. E. and Mrs. Bishop, the teachers and pupils of the Kawaiahao Seminary, Rev. L. G. Beckwith, D.D., Mrs. L. A. Thurston, and a great many others, besides a very large gathering of leading Hawaiians. The recitations were conducted in the following order: Fifth division—mental analysis and equations, and reading, conducted by Samuel Ke-keani, pupil teacher; Fourth division—dictation and oral sentences, conducted by Miss M. E. Hillebrand; Third division—written sentences and reading, conducted by Mr. L. C. Lyman; Second division—business letter dictated, with original reply, and oral analysis, conducted by the Principal, Rev. W. B. Oleson; and First division—composition and algebra, conducted by Mr. H. S. Townsend. The recitations of the Fifth, Fourth and Third divisions, conducted by their respective teachers, did their work in a very creditable manner. Their reading was good, and the articulation on the whole was distinct, and well commended. The Second division, after writing a business letter on the blackboard dictated by the Principal, wrote a reply to it, which almost all the boys answered in a very business-like manner, and, save in a few instances, the orthography was correct. The boys showed that they possess a fair knowledge of business-letter forms. At 11:15, the First division, under Mr. H. S. Townsend, the best wrote very capital compositions, and considering that they were all Hawaiians and the language that they were writing was foreign to them, and the space of time allotted to this exercise was brief, it is but fair to state that the Kamehameha School, has, among its number of students, boys who would rank with any of the scholars of the schools of this kingdom. After the boys working out several examples in algebra on the blackboard, the exercises were brought to a close by singing a hymn by the whole school.

Mr. Oleson then invited those present to visit the different work-shops and see the boys at work at the respective shops. The audience then dispersed, and after inspecting the several large dormitories, the new Bernice P. Bishop Museum, the dining hall, etc., the sewing, printing, turning, carpenter, and blacksmith shops were visited in their order. In the sewing department were found several small boys hard at work making button-holes, sewing dresses, etc. On the walls and shelves were hung finished clothes, mosquito nets, curtains, etc. Miss M. E. Hillebrand had charge of this department, and the youngsters under her able tuition were making very fair progress. In the printing shop was found Mr. H. S. Townsend directing about eight boys learning the art of preservation of all arts. Near salubrious addresses on cards were set and printed by the boys, and these were given gratis to the visitors, who were eager to obtain them. Mr. L. C. Lyman had charge of the turning shop, and under him were nine boys, some of whom were found busy in making clubs, dumbbells, etc. Specimens of work done by them were arranged on the walls. In the carpenter shop were eighteen boys under Mr. J. D. Wicke, Dumbbells of various styles, window and door frames, bridges and houses on reduced scales, and many other specimens of the handiwork of the boys were exhibited and kindly explained to the visitors by Mr. F. D. Wicke. The last department was the blacksmith shop under the tuition of Mr. W. W. Wright, and the young muscular smiths were busily engaged welding a horse-shoe. The visitors stood around the burning furnace and the fiery anvil, while Samuel Kauihane and his associates displayed their skill in making things pertaining to their line. Horse-shoes, tongs, hooks, rings, etc., manufactured by these young hardy blacksmiths were placed on exhibition, and universal praise and commendation were expressed by those who saw them.

Kamehameha Preparatory School. The first annual exhibition of Kamehameha Preparatory School came off Thursday afternoon. The large school-room, where the exercises were held, was filled with the friends of the institution, parents of the pupils, and visitors in general. The programme consisted of choruses, songs, recitations, and an essay. The singing was under the leadership of Miss Hight, to whom much praise is due for the very efficient manner in which she has trained the little ones to sing nicely and in good time. Miss Lillian L. Lyman conducted the First and Second divisions in language, reading, drawing, and gymnastic exercises, which were creditably performed by the boys. In the language exercises, Miss C. A. Bramer, the Principal, explained to the audience that most of the boys entered the school without any knowledge of the English language, but now with persistent efforts, they were able to compose simple sentences. The recitations and declamations were well delivered, and the songs were very sweetly sung. After the close of the exercises, the visitors were shown through the building by the lady teachers, and all were gratified with the neatness and the good order presented at the institution.

Irving M. Scott, general manager of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, received an ovation by the merchants and manufacturers of that city on the 19th inst. It was a grand success.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Kamehameha School Boys Delight a Large Audience at Kawaiahao Church.

There was a very large assembly present at Kawaiahao church Thursday evening to witness the second annual exhibition of the Kamehameha School boys. The stone church was completely filled with people, several hundred were unable to obtain seats, and were obliged to remain standing. There must have been between two and three thousand people present. Seldom, if ever, in Kawaiahao church, was such a vast multitude assembled. On the front of the organ was hung a life-size picture of its founder—the late Hon. Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop. In front of the organ, on the railings, were displayed samples of work done in the school shops by the boys, and these consisted of Indian Clubs, dumbbells, croquet mallets, dovetail, etc., many of which were made of koa wood. Among those present were: His Excellency Jona Austin, Justice L. and Mrs. McCully, Prof. W. M. Brigham, W. D. Alexander, and M. M. Scott, the teachers and students of Oahu College and the Kawaiahao Seminary; and a very large number of prominent citizens with their wives, and families.

The exercises were opened with prayer in Hawaiian by the Rev. J. Waiamaia, after which Samuel Mahuka gave a recitation, "What might happen." This was followed by "Fractions on Fire" by seven boys. The examples were given to them rapidly, and the boys worked them out in such a rapid manner that the audience was almost bewildered with amazement at the wonderful quickness of the young arithmeticians. John Kalona next recited "The Envious Wren," in good style. A double-quartet was next sung sweetly, "Achieved is the glorious work," after which Robert Palau delivered with fine taste "Moses on Nebo." Blackboard exercises in penmanship then followed in which the members of the First and Second divisions exhibited much skill in flourishing and ornamental writing. A composition entitled "Early Training," was next read in clear and distinct enunciation by Samuel Kauihane, in which he dwelt with much stress on the vital importance of early training to render young men fit for life, and especially urged the young men of his fatherland to learn always to do what is right and just, etc. "Bright Sparkles" was next sung with good effect by the school, after which John H. Wise came forward and gave rapid calculations. Indian club exercises, the clubs being of the boys' own make, with piano accompaniment by Miss M. E. Hillebrand, were gone through by fourteen young athletes in excellent scientific style and perfect manipulations. As they descended the platform, they were loudly applauded. After singing "The Skylark's Song" the recitations "What Was It?" "Elijah the Prophet," and "The Victory," were given in order by Isaiah Pahoe, Wm. Rathburn and Jas. Lemon respectively. Wm. Rathburn's style of delivery was highly appreciated. Music, "Over the Dark Blue Sea" followed. J. Wise read, "The Kamehameha Sentinel" whose literary character was quite humorous. Chas. King and Samuel Keliiohi next delivered, "The Everlasting Memorial" and "Gladstone and Bessemer" respectively. A composition entitled, "The Royal Line of Kamehameha" was then read by S. W. Spencer. Music, "He, Watching Over Israel," callisthenics and another song "Hallelujah Chorus," concluded the evening's entertainment. The singing throughout the exercises was conducted by the Hon. H. S. Townsend, to whom much praise is due for the high standard to which he brought the boys.

BASEBALL LEAGUE MEETING. Important Resolutions Passed—Betting to be Prevented if Possible. At a meeting of the representative members of the Hawaiian Baseball League, held at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon, June 26th, a set of resolutions was adopted to prevent the debasement of the most popular game now in vogue on these islands. While there has been no shadow of suspicion resting upon any player, it was deemed necessary, in view of the rapid growth of the betting evil, to pass the resolutions mentioned below, that they might warn players against falling into the greatest evil that ever prevailed among baseball players in the United States, and which at one time threatened to entirely overthrow the national game. A few years ago the National League passed a similar set of resolutions, which have since been strictly enforced, the result is that today, baseball is the national sport of the United States, is an honorable profession, and entirely above suspicion. While it would be a very difficult matter to prevent betting it is well to warn the friends of baseball, against such pernicious practices, and it is suggested that all join hands in keeping the favorite game pure.

The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting above mentioned: Resolved: That upon it being proven that any player belonging to a club, which is a member of the Hawaiian Baseball League, has accepted or offered money or other emoluments, for the purpose of influencing the result of a game, to the detriment of the club of which he is a member, or any other club, or otherwise to be publicly exposed and prosecuted. And Resolved: That upon proper evidence being given that any person or persons have offered any player, players or club, a bribe, such party or parties shall be publicly exposed and prosecuted.

A Prosperous Manufactory. One of the notable evidences of the prosperity of Honolulu's industrial interests is found in the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co.'s business, which is giving twenty carriage makers all the work they can attend to. The plant of this enterprising establishment covers a large area, and embraces extensive shops and the latest improved equipment. Every sort of vehicle is manufactured, though particular attention is given to fine carriage work. As their raw material is of special selection and as they employ none but first class workmen, they are enabled to place superior goods on the home market. It is such industries as this, aiming at the highest standard of excellence in their products, that promote the general business welfare of the city.

New Advertisements.

HOLLISTER & CO

109 FORT STREET.

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS & TOBACCONISTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

HOLLISTER'S

Soda Water & Ginger Ale.

— DEALERS IN —

Photographic Goods of every description, Cameras, Card Mounts, Albumen Paper, Etc., Etc.

— AGENTS FOR —

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co's Photographic Specialties, Eastman's Kodak Cameras, The Scovill & Adams Co. and the Celebrated C. I. P. Dry Plates.

Constantly on Hand, a Full Line of

PURE CHEMICALS,

From the leading Manufacturers of Europe and America.

Just to Hand Ex. Bark "Royal Alice,"

Farina Eau De Cologne, Apolinaris Hunyadi, Vichy and Carlsbad Waters, Enos Fruit Salt, Joys' Cigarettes, Morton's Olive Oil, Castor Oil and Epsom Salts, Etc.

— AGENTS FOR —

P. Lorillard's Tobaccos

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.'S Tobaccos and Cigarettes,

ALLEN & GINTER'S Virginia Bright and Pet Cigarettes.

STRAITON AND STORM CIGARS!

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

109 FORT STREET.

"THE ARCADE,"

75 and 77 FORT STREET. EGAN & CO., 75 and 77 FORT STREET.

Cheaper Than Ever!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BALANCE OF

OUR SPLENDID STOCK

Will be Sold

During the Month of June

AT 25 PER CENT.

BELOW COST

56 1261-3m EGAN & CO., 75 and 77 Fort St.

The Weekly Gazette and Daily P. C. Advertiser

Are the Best Advertising Mediums in the Kingdom

New Advertisements.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

JUST OPENED A COMPLETE STOCK AT THE

POPULAR MILLINERY HOUSE,

104 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

N. S. SACHS, Proprietor

LADIES' CHEMISES AT 50 CENTS, all sizes; Tucked Fronts and Trimmed with Ric Rac Braid. LADIES' CHEMISES AT 75 CENTS, all sizes; Square Cut, Bosom Linen Lace and Embroidery Front, Trimmed with Linen Lace. LADIES' CHEMISES AT \$1.00, all sizes; Square Cut, Embroidery Fronts, and Trimmed with Embroidery. LADIES' CHEMISES AT \$1.25, all sizes; Square Cut, Embroidery Front, Trimmed with Embroidery, Fine Muslin. LADIES' CHEMISES AT \$1.50, all sizes; Square Cut, Fine Embroidery Front, Trimmed with Embroidery and Finished with Ribbons. LADIES' CHEMISES AT \$1.50, all sizes; V Shape Embroidery Front, Trimmed with Embroidery. LADIES' CHEMISES AT \$1.50, all sizes; made of Fine Cambrie, Torchon Lace Front, Trimmed with Fine Torchon Lace.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

LADIES' SKIRTS, Two Ruffles, Good Cotton, only 75 cents. LADIES' SKIRTS, Three Ruffles, Good Cotton, only \$1.00. LADIES' SKIRTS, Embroidery Ruffle and Five Fine Tucks, only \$1.25. LADIES' SKIRTS, Embroidery Ruffle, Four Narrow and One Wide Tuck at \$1.50. LADIES' SKIRTS, Wide Embroidery Ruffle and Seven Tucks, Fine Cotton, only \$2.00. LADIES' SKIRTS, Torchon Lace Ruffle, Ten Fine Tucks, Good Cotton at \$2.50. LADIES' SKIRTS, Deep Embroidery Flounce, Ten Fine Tucks, and Inserting Tucks, \$2.50.

LADIES' DRAWERS.

LADIES' DRAWERS, Three Tucks & Trimmed with Linen Lace at 50c. LADIES' DRAWERS, Five Tucks, & Trimmed with Embroidery at 75c. LADIES' DRAWERS, Eight Fine Tucks, with Embroidery, Inserting and Trimmed with Embroidery at \$1.00. LADIES' DRAWERS, Eighteen Fine Tucks, Fine Embroidery and Extra Fine Muslin, \$1.25. LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, all sizes, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, & upwards. LADIES' CORSET COVERS, all sizes, at 75 cents, \$1, \$1.25. LADIES' MERINO VESTS, High Neck, Long or Short Sleeves at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. LADIES' LISLE THREAD JERSEY VESTS, all sizes, at 75 cents in Unbleached, Pink, Ecru or Light Blue. All our Muslin Underwear, is made of Good Cotton, and all Nicely Finished.

CASTLE & COOKE

Would respectfully call renewed attention to their

LARGE STOCK OF STANDARD GOODS

Especially selected to meet the demands of

Planters, Sugar Mills and Mechanics!

Recent large arrivals enable us to fill orders with increased satisfaction, and unremitting attention to the wants of our patrons and replenishing stock from San Francisco, New York and England, to disappoint our customers but very rarely. To catalogue our varied stock or properly describe it would take an entire issue of the GAZETTE, supplement and all in fine print. Call and make your wants known. We specially would call attention to new supplies as follows:

ASBESTOS FELT MIXTURE

The STANDARD pipe and boiler covering; and Hair Felt.

Pearl, Palace and Vulcan Kerosene Oils!

A large stock at bottom prices.

FRANKLYN STOVE COAL in quantities to suit.

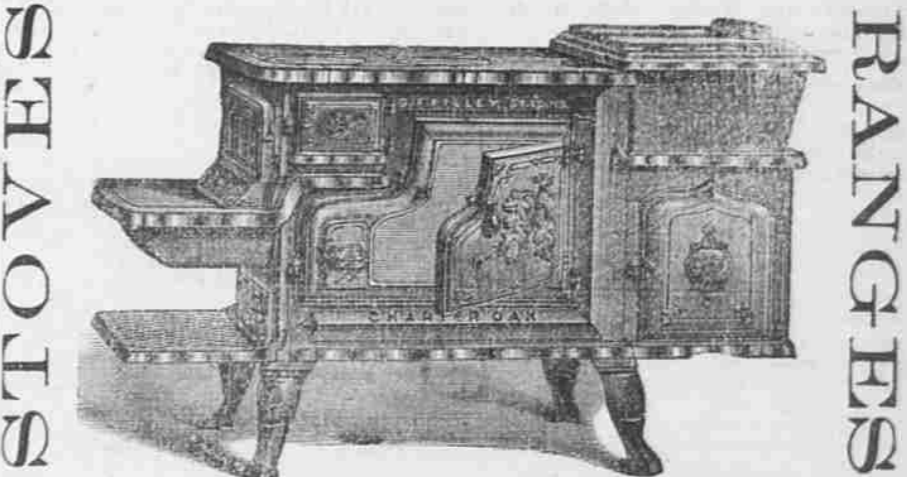
Increased stocks and lines of Shelf Goods and Mechanics Tools,

Files, Saws, Planes, Etc.

A large line of AGATE WARE. A splendid "COOKING CROCK," a new invention which should be in every nice kitchen.

For the rest call and see for yourself!

1251-3m



JOHN NOTT,

At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

— Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes; —

STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Boak, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Ironwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes.

— AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES —

Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,

House Furnishing Goods,

— ALL KINDS. —

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES:

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.

1251-3m

