

# Evening Bulletin

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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Ruinart.....	3,136
Perrier Jouet.....	3,286
Iroy & Co.....	1,785
Vve. Clicquot.....	2,378
Bouche Sec.....	992
Delbeck & Co.....	728
St. Marcoux.....	334
Krug & Co.....	270
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Various.....	5,419
Total.....	81,859

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## HAWAII'S SHIRE TOWN.

### WHAT THE HILO ROAD BOARD SPENT AND WANTS.

Church Dedicated at Oloo-Hiloites Bank in Electric Light—Personal and Other Items.

The following summary of news of the big island and its capital is condensed from the Hilo Tribune of the 18th inst:

Expenditures of the Hilo Road Board for the year ending December 31, 1895, amounted to \$32,924. The Board estimates its need for the coming two years at \$100,000, of which \$74,000 is for new roads.

The first Catholic church in the Oloo coffee territory was dedicated by the Bishop of Panopolis and clergy, being given the name of St. Clement's. A luau was given after the ceremony.

Deputy Sheriff Williams within five days secured the arrest and conviction of two men for robbing the house of H. C. Austin. The stolen money was also recovered.

The bark Santiago was to leave Hilo on Sunday with sugar for San Francisco.

A Japanese fisherman was drowned in Hilo bay.

Rev. S. L. Desha is recovering from a severe illness.

F. M. Goodsal, a coffee expert, has arrived to investigate the industry.

Manager Lee reports the Volcano increasing in activity; that fully 100 guests have been entertained at the Volcano House, and more are continually coming.

A. Lindsay succeeds A. Cockburn as manager of Theo. H. Davis & Co's branch store.

Hilo town was lighted by electricity for the first time on Monday evening; hundreds of people witnessed the first turning on of lights on Front and Waiannuene street. It is claimed the light was brightest on Waiannuene Avenue. The lamps are all 16 candle-power. Many business houses and private residences are lighted by electricity. It now behooves the Government to do away with the old oil lamps and march along with us in the light of progress.

Three thousand dollars was the award to plaintiff in the matter of J. T. Baker vs. Humuula Sheep Station Co. and A. Hanneberg, manager. This case occupied the attention of the Court and a mixed jury from early Monday morning till late Tuesday night, when the above verdict was rendered by the jury. E. M. Wakefield for plaintiff, Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant. The case has been amicably settled by the parties interested.

A reception and ball in honor of President Dole was largely attended.

The Portuguese sugar mill at Kukuaui will grind the crop of a hundred acres this season but will have a much larger one next year.

### "Heredit's Old Cont."

The sale of reserved seats for the production of this comedy on Saturday evening next opened at Hobron drug store at 9 o'clock this morning and before the hands of the clock reached 10 every seat had been sold. Five hundred tickets have been sold for the performance. Three hundred and eighty reserved seats were set apart and the unreserved seats comprise the sides and rear portion of the hall. The ladies who have the charge of the affair do not feel justified in selling more seats than can be provided with a proper view of the stage, and in order to accommodate the extraordinary demand for seats will probably give an additional performance in the early part of next week.

## VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

### BREWER, ALVEY, WHITE, CONDERT AND GILMAN COMPOSE IT.

Personal Records of the Different Members—All of Them Distinguished in the Public Service.

On January 1st President Cleveland announced the composition of the Venezuelan Commission, which will consist of five members as follows: David J. Brewer of Kansas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White of New York, Frederick R. Conder of New York, Daniel C. Gilman of Maryland, president of the Johns Hopkins University.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey is a native of Maryland. He was on the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Circuit under the new constitution, and was re-elected in 1882. He was designated by Governor Hamilton as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia—a court just created by act of Congress, and President Cleveland strongly urged Judge Alvey to take the place of Chief Judge and organize the new court.

Judge Brewer was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1837, his father at that time being one of the American missionaries in that part of the world. He is a graduate of Yale and a nephew of David Dudley Field, in whose office in New York Judge Brewer was a law student. In the year 1858 Judge Brewer removed from New York City to the West, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterward in Leavenworth, Kan. He has also occupied various important positions, including those of Judge of the First Judicial Court of the State of Kansas, and from 1870 until 1881 filled the office of Judge of the Kansas Supreme Court. Judge Brewer has also taken great interest in educational affairs and was at one time president of the Kansas Board of Education. He was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by ex-President Harrison in 1889.

Daniel Colt Gilman is distinguished as an educator. He is a graduate of Yale College and has been an extensive traveler in Europe, where he gave great attention to the social, political and educational condition of various countries. In 1875 he was elected the first president of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for the American Statesman. His fame as a scientist and historian is worldwide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the Republican organization. He is a native of Connecticut and in his sixty-fifth year.

Andrew Dickson White of New York is also distinguished as an educator. He is a native of New York, having been born at Homer, in that State, in November, 1832. He is of New England parentage and also a graduate of Yale. He was president of the State Convention of New York in October, 1861, and was United States Minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881. Mr. White was also one of the United States Commissioners to Santo Domingo, and aided in

(Continued on 4th page.)

## PREMIER CECIL RHODES

### THE MOVING SPIRIT OF SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

Said to be Engaged in Consolidating the South African Colonies into One Vast Republic.

Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, the moving spirit in all South African development and the richest man in that continent, is regarded in England as prime factor in the movement against the Boers of the Transvaal which has resulted so disastrously to the British forces, says the S. F. Chronicle. Jameson is a strong friend and admirer of Rhodes, and from the tenor of cable dispatches, it looks as though the Premier had conched Jameson and had furnished him with men and ammunition. Certainly, if he did not furnish material, he gave moral aid, as it would have been foolhardy for the English miners and adventurers in the Transvaal to engage in a conflict with the Boers without some promise of support from Rhodes.

The remarkable thing about Rhodes' position is that he had grown so powerful and his ambition is so great that leading English writers and public men have recently expressed doubts in regard to his loyalty. They believe that he is engaged in consolidat-



HON. CECIL RHODES.

ing the South African colonies and stimulating the development of their resources in order to weld them into a great South African republic, of which he would be the real head. The project is not visionary, for Rhodes knows perfectly the feeling in all the colonies, and he knows that his own influence is so powerful that nine-tenths of the British colonists would rally to his support. Rhodes has made his immense fortune of \$30,000,000 within fifteen years by shrewd locations of diamond-bearing property and by organizing all the diamond mines of South Africa into a great syndicate. Recently he had taken up gold mining on a colossal scale, and from the mine of the Witwatersrand and other districts he is said to draw a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year. He is certainly the most picturesque figure in the history of the end of this century, and his sudden wealth and his marvelous power over a country as large as India, and far richer in gold than California, surpasses all that Damas conceived in "Monte Cristo."

### Winking Not Criminal.

A Pennsylvania Judge has just laid down the law that a wink is not necessarily a criminal act. A new trial was asked for in a larceny case, the appeal being based on the ground that one of the jury had winked at the Prosecuting Attorney. The Judge held that the winking was not a criminal offense, but might be due to nervousness. After this any tremor of the eyelid at a soda-water fountain will be charitably construed.

## MATTERS OF HEALTH.

### SALE OF FRESH FISH QUESTION AGAIN DISCUSSED.

Removal of Garbage—Disease Among Hogs—Forestry on Molokai—Executive Session.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present: Minister W. O. Smith, president; Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, T. F. Lansing, D. Kelipio, John T. Waterhouse and Dr. Wood, members; Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, inspector; Chas. Wilcox, secretary; C. B. Reynolds, executive officer; Drs. Myers, Wayson, Herbert and Howard, visitors.

The President asked Dr. Monsarrat to state what information he had regarding disease among hogs. The inspector said there was no more sickness than usual among hogs at this season. In the late cold and wet spell some hogs had died from lung disease. While there was no unusual amount of sickness at the slaughter house pens, quite a number of hogs had died at Palama and other outskirts.

It was recommended by the President that the inspector should see to any cases where either damage to the meat or cruelty to the animals was suspected.

Dr. Wayson was asked to report verbally on the garbage question. He spoke of the standing of garbage containers too long, in some cases the contents being scattered on the sidewalks before removal. He suggested that the garbage should be removed at night.

President Smith said the system would have to be improved shortly. Something would be done about a sewerage system after the return of surveyor Dodge from his tour of investigation abroad.

A conversation took place on Dr. Wayson's memorandum regarding the removal of garbage. It was agreed that the resumption of the whole service by the Board should be kept in sight.

Commissioner Marsden was reported as saying that before the forester began his work on Molokai, a shed should be erected for sheltering young trees. It was agreed to have this done.

Slight progress was reported by the cemetery committee. Dr. Monsarrat's report on the slaughtering of the week was read, there being a considerable number of cases of abscess among cattle, but the sheep killed were all sound. The inspector's report under the mitigation act showed about 60 per cent of the subjects to be Japanese women.

John F. Colburn preferred a written request to allow the sale of fresh fish under the regulations in shops on Maunakea street.

Mr. Lansing said that compliance with the request would simply mean establishing another fish market.

The President said it would mean an indefinite number of fish markets and break down their whole system for securing a sound fish supply. In answer to members he said that the origin of the regulation was the desire to have fresh fish sold only at a place where it could be inspected.

Mr. Waterhouse thought that after fish was inspected it might be peddled around. Dr. Emerson was of the same view, but the President was strongly against relaxing the regulations. In reply to the doctor he said the Minister of Foreign Affairs had lately been taken violently ill at table from eating fish bought at a private market.

Mr. Lansing spoke of the original cause of establishing a public fish market, and opposed