

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press.

Ma. G. von GOSMART having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communications are thereby requested to be sent to him.

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1899.

BY AUTHORITY.



By Order of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24, 1898, it was resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request by Circular letter, and advertisements in the Hawaiian Gazette and Ke Ao Oua, all managers of plantations, ministers of religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The attention of every household, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel is called to the following Section of the Civil Code:

SECTION 241. It shall be the duty of every household, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, any person who is sick, or who is believed to be sick, or who has died, or who is believed to have died, of the small pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, for each offense.

By order of the Board. EN. FENNER, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1899.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

AND RULES ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN BOARD OF HEALTH AT THEIR MEETING ON JANUARY 25, 1899.

1. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, from a port known to be infected with the small pox, though no case of small pox may have occurred on board during the voyage, neither passengers nor crew shall be allowed to land, unless a period of three days shall have elapsed from the time of her sailing.

2. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, having had or still having any person sick with small pox, the vessel shall be detained to quarantine, and the crew and passengers shall be submitted to a quarantine of fifteen days.

3. No person shall be allowed to visit any quarantined vessel, or any house or enclosure that shall have been set apart for quarantine purposes by the Board of Health, unless by written permission of the Board.

4. Under no circumstances provided for as above, shall clothing or personal baggage be allowed to be put on shore, before having undergone such disinfecting process as may be ordered by the Board of Health.

5. When any vessel shall arrive, having had on board during the passage, a person diseased with small pox, the whole, or such parts of the ship as may be ordered by the Board of Health, shall be disinfected, and the furniture, or otherwise disinfected, in such manner as may be ordered by the Board, and not until this has been done shall any cargo be discharged from the ship.

6. No small pox shall be landed from any vessel having small pox on board or having had small pox on board during the passage, except by written permission of the Board of Health.

N. B.—Sections 254, 255, 293 and 294 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as follows: SECTION 254. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of any regulations made by it by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

SECTION 255. Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 293. The quarantine regulations so established shall extend to all persons, and all goods and effects arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit or go on board of the same.

SECTION 294. Notice shall be given of such quarantine regulations, by publication in the manner provided in section 254; and after such notice shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulations, shall be fined a sum not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

MR. A. SMITH has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with section 168 of the Civil Code.

FRED. W. HUTCHINSON, Minister of Interior, Home Office, Dec. 14, 1898.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Makiki Family School," and Charles B. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have daily resented to this Department, that at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Makiki Family School, held at Honolulu on the 11th day of September, 1898, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation should be dissolved, and that the said corporation be dissolved, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt.

Now therefore, all persons are hereby required to make known any objection that they may have to the dissolution of the said corporation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of January, 1899.

In pursuance to the usual course, the paper referred to, in the issue of Jan. 23, comes out as a commentator on the Act to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction, passed June 24, 1898. And it must be confessed, that however much the editor may shine as an exponent of the scriptures and the moral law, he certainly does not shine pre-eminently in his editorial of that date, as an exponent of the statute law of Hawaii, yet the desire to obstruct efforts to make education compulsory is very evident. The law reads as follows:

SECTION 21. The teachers of all Government Schools for the education of native Hawaiian children, shall keep a correct register of the names, sex, age (as far as ascertainable), and the places of residence of the children attending such schools, and the names of the teachers of any school, for the education of native Hawaiian children, shall grant a release from his or her school to any child under fifteen years of age, who may be registered as attending the same, for the purpose of entering another school, unless the consent and approval of the parent or guardian of such child, or requesting to be released, shall be made in writing by such parent or guardian, or on application made by the School Agent of the District, for good reason shown for a second offense.

SECTION 21a. No teacher shall receive into his or her school, any child under fifteen years of age, who may have attended another school, unless such child, his or her parent or guardian, produces to the teacher of the school a certificate of release signed by the teacher of the school last attended, as herein before provided. And the teacher of any school who shall violate any of the requirements of this and the foregoing section, shall, on conviction before a Police or District Justice, be subject to a fine of five dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense, to so much of the penalty as is applicable to their case, viz., to a fine of ten dollars. He cannot be dismissed from office, since he holds none; nor was that provision necessary in the law at all, since whether the Magistrate should pronounce sentence of dismissal or not, a teacher who holds always at the will of the Board of Education, and might be dismissed by them instantly.

The editor of the Kuokoa may find it consistent with his duty to counsel the disobedience of a law, passed by the Legislature for the public benefit, or to advise a useless attempt to evade it, but we would advise all good citizens to obey the law as well as they can, and to uphold the Legislative authority in the enactment of salutary laws, and to second, to the best of their ability, the Executive in enforcing those laws.

Dr. Hillebrand's Report.

ON THE GENERAL VACCINATION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION OF HONOLULU. To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith beg leave to lay before you the results of the general vaccination of the town of Honolulu and environs, as carried out pursuant to the Board's Resolution of October 14th:

"RESOLVED, That Dr. Wm. Hillebrand be appointed a Committee of one, to make such arrangements with the Marshal of the Islands as may be necessary to insure the vaccination or re-vaccination of the people of Honolulu, giving him thereby all powers to act according to his best judgment."

Immediately after the passage of the Resolution, I conferred with the medical gentlemen of this place, every one of whom expressed the warmest sympathy with the work in contemplation, and their readiness to concur in carrying it out. At a meeting they agreed upon, the principal features of which were:

1. The partitioning out of the town in eight districts, each to be taken charge of by one of the gentlemen as vaccinating officer.

2. That all vaccinations should only be practiced by fresh lymph taken directly from the arm of a healthy child on the 8th day after vaccination.

3. That all persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated should re-appear for examination one week after the performance of the operation; that in case of failure of first vaccination, the operation should be repeated again and again, until it should take, but of re-vaccinations only the first result should be recorded, and further re-vaccinations dispensed with.

4. A clerk and a police officer were to be assigned to each vaccinating officer, for the purpose of recording and enforcing the laws with regard to re-appearances. Those excluded from vaccination should only be persons that have had the small-pox, and children already successfully vaccinated below the age of twelve years.

The following gentlemen consented to take charge of vaccinating districts: Drs. Hoffmann, McGrew, Beffum, R. McKiddin, Jan, Kennedy, and Judd, and Mr. Langbein, besides myself. Mr. Dolson, the public vaccinator, was to continue his operations in the meantime, as before, and supply the various officers with lymph to make a start with.

Under this system, there have been vaccinated, from Oct. 19th to Dec. 24, 7,587 persons, according to the records now before me. Of this number, 2,124, or 28 per cent, are first vaccinations; and 5,463, or 72 per cent, are re-vaccinations. All first vaccinations are recorded as having taken, in such as presented themselves for re-examination, which was the case with at least 70 per cent. of these.

With regard to re-vaccination it is impossible to come to an accurate result from an analysis of the records and the figures extracted by the native clerks. Only two of the records are kept with sufficient accuracy to allow any reasonable conclusions to be made from them. From these and from a careful weighing and comparing the figures given by the others it would appear that about one-half of those re-vaccinated presented themselves for re-examination, and that about 60 per cent of these exhibited pustules of more or less perfect development, which would give 1638 successful re-vaccinations as ascertained by examination. It is supposed that the greater majority of successfully vaccinated persons presented themselves for re-vaccination, and it would not be admissible to apply the same proportion of successful operations to those who did not re-appear, but we shall not be far on the wrong side if we assume that 2400 re-vaccinations out of 5463, or pp. 44 per cent were successful more or less. As nearly all old vaccinations on adults date from the great small pox epidemic in 1853, we have here the important result that within 15 years, vaccination has lost its protective power to a greater or less degree in 44 out of 100 of our native population, a lesson which ought not to be lost by our authorities in future contingencies of like nature.

It is worthy of remark that a successful re-vaccination is mentioned as having occurred in persons who have had the small pox. It has been found impossible to confine the natives of each district to their appointed vaccinators. As a rule, they would crowd to the offices of those physicians more centrally or conveniently located. Thus Dr. Buffum, whose sitting 2 1/2 in the work I take particular pleasure in bringing to your notice, has vaccinated more than twice the number of the other part on the list, Mr. Langbein, who figures with 1,500. Every vaccinating officer continued to work as long as applications appeared, each devoting to from two to three days every week. By the beginning of December, the applications ceased altogether.

The last census of 1896 gives the total population of the town of Honolulu proper at 7878. If from this number be deducted of the half castes—most of whom have themselves been vaccinated by their regular physicians

One-half All Chinese 1225 And all other foreigners 1674 Total 2900

We have a remainder of 5879 for our purely native population, or 1725 less than the number of vaccinations prefixed. This surplus has to be distributed between the rural population adjoining Honolulu and the visitors from other islands happening to be in town. All the public bodies and institutions, Troops, Police, Prisoners, inmates of the Hospital, insane Asylum, Reformatory and other Public Schools, have been efficiently attended to. At the present time the public Vaccinator Mr. Dolson and myself continue to vaccinate almost daily, and as all new arrivals from the other islands are advised of this by posters sent to the coasting vessels, we hope that the inhabitants of Honolulu are and will continue to be protected as much as it is in our power to accomplish it.

From December 24 to the present time at least 800 more persons have been vaccinated. Of course some recants will still remain, but I do not expect that they will avail themselves of the opportunity still offered to protect themselves. The only really weak point yet existing is in our Chinese population. Hardly any of them have presented themselves, and it is well known with what prejudice they regard the operation in question. A great portion of them have either had the small pox in the natural way or have had it inoculated, but a considerable majority must remain exposed yet. It remains with this Board to devise means by which this part of our population may be either compelled, or persuaded to submit to this protective measure.

The vaccination of the rural population of the island of Oahu is progressing as fast as circumstances will permit. The next neighborhood of Honolulu, from Walkiki to the Palama river, may be considered as protected. In Manoa the public vaccinator has begun operations to-day, and during the next week he will open vaccinating stations at Kalihi and Moanalua. From Koolau various applications for vaccine have been made, and I have been informed that during the next week vaccination will be performed at four different stations of that district, at three by private parties, and one by Mr. Dolson. On Maui Dr. Lee commenced operations some time ago at Lahaina and Walkiki, and Dr. Rae at Hana. At Hilo Dr. Whitmore and Mr. Keaway are busily at work; and on Kauai Dr. J. W. Smith has been engaged in the work for some time past. In one month more the population of Oahu will be protected, and it is safe to assert that in two months that of the whole archipelago will be so.

From the foregoing expose it will appear evident that as soon as the Chinese shall have been vaccinated, the town of Honolulu will be thoroughly protected, and I have no hesitation in saying that a small pox epidemic here will be an impossibility. I never knew of a town or place which was so well prepared against the invasion of the disease as ours is at present. Isolated cases we may expect to see here, as long as the germs of the disease can be imported from Japan, the Pacific States of the Union, and British Columbia, and no one who has had experience of the epidemic will say that it will exhaust itself in those countries before eight or ten months; but we shall always be in a position to circumscribe and confine the disease to the first cases arising.

What will those who advocate a rigid and strict quarantine as the main protective measure say if they find that these measures, with all their paralyzing effects on trade and intercourse, and their unavoidable reaction on the whole industry and prosperity of our Kingdom shall extend over such a length of time? Great cities, which have commercial relations with the whole world, and are possessed of an almost unlimited variety of industries and branches of trade, may be little affected by a temporary interdiction or embargo of their commerce with a single country; but how do we stand—scarcely a tenth of whose trade is with the countries in question, and whose chief industry is altogether dependent upon a market in those countries? Besides, as we have some direct relations with Japan and China now, and hope to have more of it, quarantine laws, if logically carried through, would, forever, have to be applied to all vessels coming from those countries where the small pox never dies out.

And then, supposing that we had succeeded, at the cost of so much sacrifice, to ward off the enemy for six or seven months, and then suddenly wake up one morning to find him in our very midst—a circumstance which might easily occur, as he will travel in invisible and impalpable forms, and under certain circumstances, has a wonderful tenacity of life—should we then have much reason to congratulate ourselves on our wisdom? The case of the ship Depo, which stayed several days in our harbor, with the germs of the disease in her, unknown to any one, is quite fresh in our memory. How the contagion which caused the epidemic of 1853 was brought here, no one has yet explained satisfactorily.

"Keep your house in order," has become the motto of thinking men in their warfare with most of the terrible scourges of the human species. Against cholera, every nation has tried quarantine, and failed most signally. Small-pox clings the best quarantine laws, but becomes a harmless foe before a vaccinated community.

Respectfully submitted, Wm. HILLEBRAND, M. D. Honolulu, January 5, 1899.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, who wrote a treatise on inoculation towards the end of the last century, says that cotton wool, impregnated with small-pox virus and kept in well-closed boxes, would preserve their vitality for several months. As a proof of the long vitality of small-pox virus, Dr. Hillebrand, of Bremen, maintained that wooden blocks, impregnated with the matter, (such as is made use of in attacks of small-pox) would retain their vitality for two years.

Some of the members of our Board of City Supervisors are getting pugnacious. We came very near being treated the other day to an affair of honor, in some sequestered spot on the San Miguel Rancho. In a discussion the other evening, in the Board of Supervisors, on the appointment of certain committees, Mr. Canavan said that "the choice of men was a pot up to rob the city."

Mr. Canavan felt himself insulted, and requested Mr. Canavan to retract. The latter refused to comply with this polite request, and then came the challenge from Mr. Cavalier to mortal combat, which was immediately accepted. Seconds were appointed, the weapons—nary revolvers—were chosen, the time and places arranged, and distance fixed upon. Mr. Canavan was ready, but in the meantime Mr. Cavalier had had time to reflect. His life was precious to him, he thought of a widowed wife and fatherless children, and of his noble form lying cold and lifeless on the plain. Mr. Canavan might shoot him, and he couldn't very well leave his business, so he sent word to his enemy that his affairs were not in that state that he could, with justice to his numerous clients and business connections, go into the field on the next morning and jeopardize his life.

Mr. Canavan's second replied: "Mr. Cavalier should have considered those matters before he sent a peremptory challenge to Mr. Canavan. Mr. Canavan should not have accepted Mr. Cavalier's challenge, it sets a bad example to the boys."

Probably your community, like ours, have been growing about the irregular receipt of the Overland Mails. Large accumulations of mail matter have arrived lately per express, in a very demoralized condition. We understand that Wells, Fargo & Co. claim that the irregularities in the receipt of the mails do not result from any fault in their service, but in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who deliver the mails in a very irregular manner; sometimes three or four days mail matter in one day, thus throwing too much on their coaches at one time; and again, they must run light, because they have no mails. If delivered with regularity to them, they say they have abundant transportation for all the mail matter to deliver the same in the shortest time.

The Small Pox. The number of cases had increased from 198 in September to 295 in November. A great deal of fault has been found with the Health Department and a meeting of citizens and officials was held to consider means for arresting the foul disease. Vaccination was endorsed as the one great remedy, and a plan was adopted providing for home to house visitation in order to insure thorough vaccination.

There seems to be an opposition on the part of many to being vaccinated, and some question its efficacy notwithstanding the great record of facts in its favor. Communications have appeared in our papers from former residents of your islands relating their experience during the prevalence of this disease there in 1853, and giving their testimony to the good effects of vaccination.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1898.

Tropical Society again. Social life in the Tropics is an interesting theme, but it has been awfully misrepresented through the Overland Monthly. This periodical, from its first issue, has been received as one of the best magazines of the country. It is extensively read on the Pacific Coast, and has a large circulation in the cities of the Eastern border. It has been most favorably noticed by a great number of the most popular journals on both sides of the Continent, as well as in Europe. It began, and for several months sustained itself, with credit to the community in which it is published, its writers being men of culture and learning. How it could have allowed itself to become the medium through which some ill-gotten rover has vented his spite in a most scandalous manner, it is impossible to conceive. The Overland Monthly is, undoubtedly, by this time, thoroughly ashamed of the article, as the author is ashamed of his name. We have not been able to find out who wrote the article, nor how much its author paid to have it published. Like the author of the Honolulu Looking-glass, his name may remain a secret. It gives us pleasure to say that the late Minister Resident is not the guilty man. This was so strongly insinuated in an article in the Bulletin of Dec. 19th, that the impression was publicly denied by the editor in the following number. A reply to the article has been published in the same paper. It places Island society in a better light before the world.

Diplomatic. The Bulletin in its issue of December 19th, makes the following pertinent remarks regarding the Islands: "The lack of a correct intellectual and social appreciation of the Islanders has been sadly manifest at times, on the part of our Government. How often have we seen in the press the prevailing opinion that our diplomatic representation has generally been quite below the average intelligence and culture of the foreign elements at the Hawaiian Islands. Nor has it altogether worthily represented the best phases of American life at home. It is better that this mission should be abolished, than that it should be so ill-fitted from time to time by needy and importunate men, as to fall in all the essential requisites of a foreign embassy. We cannot say that our influence would have been less if during the last ten years we had sent to Commissioners to the Islands, or had allowed each to enjoy the salary of \$7,500 per annum at home. One of these Commissioners was so awkward and knew so little of the properties of his position that he was the laughing stock of both foreigners and natives. Another armed himself with a bowie knife and made a murderous attack upon a leading citizen because, as editor, he admitted a communication into the columns of his paper, criticizing the conduct of the Commissioners. The man of bowie knife accomplishments took himself inconspicuously out of the country by way of China. A third Ambassador was noted for vulgarity of speech and manner, and made a brilliant close of his ministry by writing and publishing the famous lampoon upon the people, known as the Honolulu Looking-glass of the Commissioners. We believe, during a term of office of three years, spent about ten months of his time in the Hawaiian Kingdom."

We are glad to see that the press of this State has taken hold of that subject, and we hope that such an influence may be brought to bear on the new administration at Washington as will cause our Government to send true and faithful diplomatic representatives to the Court of Hawaii.

It is more likely that the appointment will be given to California or Oregon, which latter State has claimed the honor, as the latter State sent Democratic electors to Washington.

A Bold Swindler. We have had a visit from one of those honest-looking, nice appearing, affable gentlemen, who talk smoothly, while playing an underhand game to the detriment of our unsuspecting victims. About 12 months since a Mr. Thomas Stevens arrived in this city from Panama, and represented himself as one of the principal stock owners in the Panama and New Zealand Royal Mail Steamship line. He was introduced on board the steamer at Panama by Mr. George Seely, the agent of the above named Company at that place, who seems to have been taken in. The steamer he was returned in like manner. On his arrival here he was introduced to the firm of J. C. Merrill & Co., by the Purser of the steamer, a brother of F. L. Hanks, formerly of your city. Mr. Stevens lived in style at one of the first class hotels, and made many new and admiring friends, all of whom he entertained in princely style. He was a fine looking old English gentleman, with an honest face, and a very ministerial cast of countenance. He examined our city from the purpose of obtaining docks, slips and wharves for the projected new line of steamers of this company.

This line, we believe, was to run between this city and Australia, touching at Honolulu en route. The enterprising house of J. C. Merrill & Co. was let into the scheme; and at last Mr. Stevens wished to use some ready money. Perhaps dim visions of a future galaxy, better than the expiring line of San Francisco and Honolulu packets, flashed across the brain of the members of the above named unsuspecting establishment. However that may be, Mr. Stevens gave a draft on George Seely, the agent of the steamship company at Panama, and obtained from J. C. Merrill & Co. the sum of \$2000. The draft went to New York. The draft came back protested. Mr. Seely informing the holders that Stevens had no funds there, and no authority to draw upon the company for any sum whatever.

The police of New York were posted on the circumstances of the case, and a few days since they arrested Mr. Stevens at the Astor House, and a requisition was sent from the Governor of this State to bring the prisoner here for trial.

It is said Stevens has been engaged in heavy swindling operations in Australia and other parts of the world. A number of parties in our city were "stuck" for smaller sums of money, and the dignified and gentlemanly projector of steamship lines will be thoroughly "put through" after his arrival among his many friends.

Almost a Duel. Some of the members of our Board of City Supervisors are getting pugnacious. We came very near being treated the other day to an affair of honor, in some sequestered spot on the San Miguel Rancho. In a discussion the other evening, in the Board of Supervisors, on the appointment of certain committees, Mr. Canavan said that "the choice of men was a pot up to rob the city."

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Whatever may be said of the Presidents views on Reconstruction, every right minded man must condemn his quard repudiation schemes and views of finance. The Mortgage makes allusion to the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands in terms which seem to indicate that the treaty "is not dead but sleeping"; and if Congress gives heed to his implied suggestion the treaty may yet be called forth into actual life.

Personal. Alfred Chater, a former resident of Honolulu died in this city December 14th. He bequeathed all his property, including a policy of insurance in the North America Life Insurance Company for \$4,000 to his two sisters Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Harris.

General McCook took passage in the Panama Steamer of Dec. 21st for New York. Hon. Daniel L. Gregg died at Carson city a few days since.

NOTICE. MESSRS. DICKSON & SMITH, House, Sign & Ship Painters, King Street, near Nuuanu.

HAVING FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for carrying on the Painting business, respectfully solicit the public patronage. They will endeavor, by strict and punctual attention to business, to merit the esteem and confidence of their friends and the public.

Graining, Marbling, Gilding, Calcmining, Paper-Hanging, Etc., executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. THOS. LONG, 31-33.

NOTICE. Honolulua Water Works. ALL PERSONS HAVING WATER PRIVILEGES are hereby notified that a half-year's rate in advance, will be due and payable at my office on the first day of January, 1899, and if not paid within ten days from that date, they will be liable to have their water stopped without further notice.

Supr's Water Works, Office of Water Works at the foot of Nuuanu Street, 50-51.

House for Sale, on Kukui St. THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Kukui Street at present owned and occupied by Mr. William Crockett. The house is in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars. Apply to ADAMS & WILDER, 48-10.

NOTICE. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDESIGNED. Consignees of the Russian Ship WIGGED ARROW, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew or Passengers of said Ship. H. HACKFELD & CO., 61-34.

TO LET! THE BOOTH PREMISES and PASTURE LAND in Puna Valley. Apply to H. A. WIDEMANN, Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1898.—45-10.

Columbia River Salmon OF THE CATCH OF 1898.—In barrels and half barrels. For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A. 1 Steamships

IDAHO & MONTANA, WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco, By the following Schedule of Times:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL. Rows for Honolulu, San Francisco, and back.

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Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the underwriter. No charge for storage or cartage. Etc.

Shipment from Europe and the United States, intended for these islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested, to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

For Portland, Oregon. The Favorite Bark WHISTLER, Master, FULLER.

Having part of her cargo engaged, will leave quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CLARA H. SUTLIF, Master.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

REGULAR PACKETS For Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, and Maaeke's Landing. THE FAVORITE SCHOONERS KATE LEE, CRANE, MARY ELLEN, WEST.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. Schr. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Hilo and Kaupakua, Hawaii. Schr. Active, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Nawiliwili, Kauai. THE CLIFFER SCHOONER HATTIE, CAPTAIN NIEL.

Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy! Will leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M., returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. FOSTER & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet for Hilo. THE CLIFFER SCHOONER ODD FELLOW, DAVIS.

Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to CHUNG HOON, Agent.

Regular Packet for Molokai. Schr. Kamaile, FOUNTAIN.

Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kamaele and Pakoa. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

New Cottage to Let. THE NEW COTTAGE ON FORT ST., just above Capt. Brown's, will be let to a responsible tenant at reasonable rates. 45-10. E. P. ADAMS.

NOTICE! DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney. 41-1m. J. M. SMITH.

Hemp Canvas, N. O. & LIGHT HAVENS DUCK, Heavy Ravens Duck, Heavy Sail-Twine, Cotton Sail-Twine, Sail Twine, Resin Wax, etc. For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

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