

Hawaiian Gazette

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The Washington Star is not a "rabid party newspaper," as stated by our evening contemporary. On the contrary, it is one of the most independent journals in the United States, freely discussing political questions and parties, and noted for its liberal views on all national issues.

The new copyright law passed by Congress a few days prior to its close does not appear to give full satisfaction to authors or publishers. It provides that the two copies of books, maps, engravings, lithographs, etc., required to be deposited in the office of the Librarian of Congress, must be printed from types set within the United States or from plates made therefrom, or from engravings, cuts or drawings on stone, executed within the United States. The importation of copyrighted books, maps, engravings, etc., printed abroad is prohibited, except in the case of persons purchasing for use, and not for sale, and except that copyrighted works of foreign authors may be imported on payment of tariff duties.

In no department of industry has greater progress been made of late years than in newspapers, the number of which is increasing in almost every country. The influence which they exert is evidently very great in determining public opinion. London Industries, in speaking of them, says that the "number of newspapers published in all countries is estimated at 41,000. Of these 24,000 appear in Europe. Germany heads the list with 3,500, then comes France with 4,100, Britain with 4,100, Austria-Hungary with 3,500, Italy with 1,400, Spain with 850, Russia with 800, Switzerland with 450, Belgium and Holland with 300 each, and the remainder in the smaller countries. The United States have 12,500 newspapers, Canada has 700, and Australia also 700. Out of the 300 journals published in Asia, Japan alone has 200. If this is any measure of progress, the latter country has progressed immensely, for twenty years ago it had no newspapers."

LATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Some interesting notes regarding the Fifty-first Congress and things in general are to be gathered from late numbers of the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

"Farewell Congress Fifty-one," says the Star. "As our local legislature, you have done some things you ought not to have done, and left undone some which you ought to have done." Some important things for the capital have been accomplished, the passage of the Rock Creek Park Bill and of the new Post Office Bill. "A sad mess has been made of railroad legislation," but on the whole, in comparison with previous Congresses, you have treated the district well." Regarding the appropriations, "it is safe to say that the aggregate of all the appropriations will exceed \$525,000,000, possibly it will be considerably more." The growth of the different bills is illustrated as follows:

The agricultural bill since it was taken from the appropriations committee has grown from about \$200,000 per year to \$3,000,000; the military academy bill has grown from \$500,000 to \$400,000, and has gone as high as \$900,000, since the transfer. The Indian appropriation bill has grown from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the consular and diplomatic from \$1,000,000 (about) to \$1,850,000. The post office bill has grown from \$33,000,000 to \$77,000,000. The army appropriation bill has grown \$500,000. The naval appropriation bill was about \$14,000,000 the last year it was with the appropriations committee. Since then it has grown to more than \$30,000,000.

The Methodists have celebrated the centenary of the death of Wesley with becoming impressiveness, and high tributes to his memory have been paid by members of other denominations of Christians.

A slight fall of snow—enough,

however, to make the streets slippery—occurred in Washington on the 2d of March, with a temperature of 12 degrees below freezing point; in New York at the same time the thermometer stood at 9 degrees, or 23 degrees below freezing.

It is stated that an address will shortly be submitted in the House of Commons looking toward the removal of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen from active service in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Sir James was one of the ablest members of the English judiciary, but of late has, it is thought, displayed marked eccentricity on the bench, so that counsel have asked to have their cases removed from his Court. It is now said that Sir James refuses to resign, and that the Lord Chancellor will confer with the Lord Chief Justice on the subject. From Cairo it is repeated that the Khedive is determined to stand by the English protection, and support the plan of Justice Scott, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the native magistrates, because it cut off their unlawful perquisites in the way of extortion from litigants.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that much of the news from Chile is suppressed by Balmaceda's Government. Nothing was transmitted as to the capture of the Huescar from the Government by the insurgents though the vessel was in the hands of the Government after the commencement of hostilities and is now with the rebels. Rumors of a final and overwhelming disaster to Balmaceda's troops have been received, but are not yet verified.

The Moniteur de Rome, on the 2d March, publishes a long eulogy of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., whom it considers the dominant archbishop of the United States.

Prince Bismarck has declined the offer of the town of Hasburg to nominate him for the Reichstag.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

It is the cry of foray, not the watchword of reform. It is an excuse, not a reason. It is the sign and symbol of a predatory raid, the rallying banner of landless resolute enlisted to an enterprise that hath a stomach in it. Looked at in any way, rotation is a perpetual recurring menace to the stability of our government. It is the prop of a falling party and the instrument of fraud. It is a constant temptation to politicians to use public salaries as a fund with which to pay private debts, thus compelling the people to furnish the means for their own corruption and to defeat their own will. It wrecks the lives of tens of thousands of young men by offering as a bait to cupidity, high wages which outbid the market. It makes idle expectants of the industrious, starves the few it feeds, and lures the mass to vagrancy. It subverts the true ideal of office, transforming public servants into private henchmen, and partisans into camp followers. It degrades skilled labor, and makes the Government an almshouse. It breeds parasites, markets citizenship, and suborns public opinion. To sum up, it makes of administration a chaos, of politics a trade, and of principle an interest. Rotation is not an essential element to secure the perpetuity of free institutions.—[Atlantic Monthly.]

Throwing Mud.

This is the way O'Clancey of the Porterville Enterprise discusses an editorial by his local contemporary: "The foregoing emanated from the rapid cutaneous capillary apex of a thing of doubtful sex who was blown in here some time ago from a Buzzard-roost hopen. It represents the last drivings of a disappointed old leech of unknown parentage, who, because the people of this town would not help him support a patriarchal edition of your erstwhile 'bird cage,' adopts this method of 'getting back' at them. It was written by a 'sponge' without suction, a sort of supernatant barnacle, a poorly developed species of a fever germ—in short it is the outpouring of the most repulsive and disgusting reptile that ever struck this unfortunate community."

The crop of ice harvested on the Hudson this season will exceed 3,250,000 tons. Much of this, however, is snow ice, which will be good for refrigerator use only.

To those who need a pleasant Tonic for any kind of debility, we can recommend Clements' as the best. For sale by Holleran & Co.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Lieutenant Schwatka, who read 2,000 obituaries of himself, has recovered his bump and will go to Alaska.

The British troop-ship Orontes, with the Leicester Battalion on board, was struck by a tidal wave while on the way to Halifax, and twenty-five soldiers were more or less hurt, having arms broken and otherwise bruised.

It is believed in Washington that Morrow will be appointed to the new Circuit Judgeship of the Ninth (or San Francisco) district. It is said that President Harrison regards him as a very able lawyer, and entertains a warm personal regard for him.

Major Wissmann has punished the Kibosh tribe in Africa, and in doing so he killed 200, wounded 60 and captured 50 of the tribesmen. The German loss was 2 men killed and 15 wounded. The Germans captured 60,000 head of cattle and a quantity of ammunition and ivory.

The work of taking the census of the British Empire was begun Thursday in India. It is expected to show 280,000,000 inhabitants in India against 254,000,000 in 1881. The British Isles will be taken a month hence, and it is estimated the population will show an increase of 15 per cent.

An important step has been taken in the settlement of the contest over the seat of Senator Dubois of Idaho. His name has been put on the roll of Senators, and he will receive his pay as a duly elected United States Senator from that State. Senator Edmunds says the law and precedents sustain this action.

Berlin, March 5.—Official Government statistics have been prepared on the 2172 cases of tuberculosis treated by the Koch method. Of the cases of internal tuberculosis 13 are reported cured, 171 considerably improved, 194 improved, and 46 died; while of the cases of external tuberculosis 15 are reported cured, 148 considerably improved, 238 improved, and 9 died. The success of Koch's remedy has exceeded every anticipation.

The Chicago Inter Ocean recalls the fact that the present efforts making to secure reciprocity of trade between North and South America, which have succeeded so far as the United States, Brazil and Venezuela are concerned are bringing about the fulfillment of what it calls a "prophetic" letter written by General Bolivar, the South American Washington, seventy-five years ago. In this letter General Bolivar outlined what is substantially the very policy now so rapidly approaching realization, and which will be remembered in history as one of the greatest achievements of Secretary Blair.

LONDON, March 9.—There is a peculiar case at Clitheroe, near Manchester. Three years ago one Jackson married a Miss Hall, but soon left her, going to Australia. Shortly after Mrs. Jackson came into possession of a fortune of \$27,000. In 1889 Jackson returned, but she refused to live with him. He obtained a High Court order for the restitution of conjugal relations, but she refused to obey. Yesterday morning as she was leaving the church Jackson and two friends forcibly abducted her and carried her to a house in Blackburn. The friends of the lady followed rapidly in a carriage, but Jackson shouted defiance at them from the house. Mrs. Jackson's solicitor obtained a warrant against the abductors for assaulting his client's sister at the time of the abduction, but the abductors remain barricaded in the house and the constable cannot reach them. Friends of Mrs. Jackson stood guard all last night and to-day, and are still watching the house.

Under the new apportionment bill no state will lose any representatives. It will give a House of 356 members, being 24 more than at present. Alabama will gain 1, as also Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. Illinois will gain 2, as also will Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Texas, while Nebraska will gain 3. If the election of 1888 is taken as a basis of estimating the political distribution of the twenty-four new members, the Republicans will have one more than two-thirds of the addition to the House; but if the election of 1890 is to be taken as a guide, there will be about an even division of the new strength. It will not, under the new apportionment, be too large a representative body. With 62,000,000 population, a House of 356 is not too large. Great Britain, with 35,000,000, has a Commons of 670 members, and France, with 38,000,000, has a Chamber of 557 Deputies. So, too, Germany and Austria have much larger Houses, in proportion to the population, than is proposed for the United States. The basis upon which the new apportionment rests is the living of one representative to every 173,901 inhabitants.—[San Jose Mercury.]

ABOUT WINDMILLS!

The utility of Windmills on these Islands has never been clearly illustrated for the reason that until the introduction of the Aermotor by the HAWAIIAN HARDWARE COMPANY there was not a mill that would meet the requirements of the purchaser or that could be made to run in localities where the wind is, at times, so light that it is impossible to make the old style wooden wheel turn around. The Aermotor is constructed of steel so light, yet strong, that it moves with the slightest wind nor is it affected in any manner in the severest gale. It is an absolute fact that the ordinary wooden mill will remain motionless on account of scarcity of wind while at the same time the Aermotor will be pumping water.

During a recent visit to Maunaloa Ranch the wind was so light that it was not believed that any mill could run, a half dozen ordinary mills were motionless but the Aermotor was pumping water enough to supply the requirements of several hundred heads of stock. This is the usual state of affairs and is evidence enough to convince the most skeptical that the Aermotor is the greatest windmill on earth. An eight foot geared Aermotor will pump water, saw wood, turn the grindstone and grind the feed for the stock at the same time. It will, by its labor saving qualities, add twenty years of solid comfort to its owner's life, it will add to his bank account and do every thing but drive the hens to water or make them drink.

We now have these mills on each of the group and in every case they have proven a perfect success, in every instance they have done more than was expected and have, consequently, given the greatest satisfaction. We believe the sale of the Aermotor on these Islands will be enormous and that they will ultimately take the place of every other make.

It is said that the other mills do not require pulling to sell them but we observe that it takes a great many strong puffs of wind to make them go after they are sold. An occasional testimonial does no harm and we think they do some good, they show the state of the public pulse so far as windmills are concerned. The following are culled from a thousand, not merely for what they express, for there are others louder in their praises but for the character of the people who furnish them.

Messrs Hawaiian Hardware Co., Honolulu. GENTLEMEN:—I have had the 8 foot Aermotor placed in position on Maunaloa Ranch and desire to express to you the genuine satisfaction I feel at the work it has done. It runs smoothly and revolves in the slightest wind. One strong point in its favor, in addition to its doing all you promised it would do, is its absolute freedom from noise, a fault so common with every other mill I have ever seen. Yours Truly, GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, Manager.

The 12 foot geared Aermotor has been running my four-horse grinder, two-hole self-feed corn-sheller, feed cutter, etc. It produces more power than you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend it to parties wanting a gear mill.

C. W. PHENIX, Bradford, Ill. I have had one of your 12 foot geared Aermotors in use for six months and it fulfills your recommendations in every respect. In a moderate wind it will furnish more power than four horses on a sweep power. It regulates perfectly. Gusts do not affect it. It does my feed cutting, grinding, and pumping to my entire satisfaction. H. D. HUGHES, Antioch, Ill.

I like the tower and Aermotor first rate and would not give it for any other that I know. I have one wooden wheel, the— and I think it the best wooden mill there is but I would not give your wheel for a dozen of the wooden ones. The Aermotor runs when wooden wheels will not, and regulates better than any of them and does not jerk the pump. J. R. KNOX, Page Center, Ia.

My 8 foot Aermotor, which furnishes water for 200 head of stock, will pump in a wind that will not move other 10 to 14 foot wheels. It cannot be compared with others in light winds, while in strong winds it regulates itself much better and quick than others; but one of its finest points to my mind is that it does not jar the pump at all. ISAAC SHULTZ, Galz, Ill.

I built the tower myself, although I am no carpenter. The directions were so plain one could not make a mistake. All the mills owned by my neighbors have 12 foot wheels. Mine is 8 foot but it will pump with less wind than any one of them. It does not have to run more than two hours a day to pump water for 50 head of stock. THOMAS G. STEVENSON, Heardon, Wash.

We use our 8 foot Aermotor for irrigating three acres of land, and find it equal to any 10 foot wooden wheel on the market. It runs nearly without wind, and works the pump smoothly and well. HANSON & TEMPLEN, Archer, Neb.

These are but a few of many testimonials in our hands, we could publish more of them but printers ink is not given away in Hawaii.

We advertise the Aermotor now simply because it is a new thing here and we want to bring it before the public. It won't be long before the mills will advertise themselves.

We will be glad to furnish prices and more detailed particulars to parties who write us or, if persons interested in Aermotors will call at our store we will show them working models erected on tilting towers.

We have the sole agency for these Islands and the Aermotor can be obtained only through us.

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