

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. S. F. Maltby, general agent of the Santa Fe railroad, is a late arrival.

An advertiser is willing to exchange books for cancelled Hawaiian stamps.

Hawaii should put up her dynamite. She is too small to handle it safely.—Am. Ex.

The uniforms for the National guard did not arrive on the Australia as was expected.

The British vice-consul desires information respecting the address of a number of persons.

Mr. V. L. Joslyn is a new arrival. He was formerly of the staff of the San Francisco Call.

Custodian Green has planted thirty new varieties of choice flowers in the executive grounds.

W. H. Chambliss, one of the leaders of San Francisco society, is spending a short time in the city.

Between twenty and thirty leper suspects are now at the Kalihii receiving station waiting for examination.

The safe deposit building is receiving interior finishings and will be ready for occupancy about the first of next month.

An insane native woman from Kalalau arrived on Saturday morning by the Mokohii. She was handed over to police authorities here.

Ensigns S. Dewitt Blamer, A. L. Willard, H. H. Hough, H. H. Caldwell, T. J. Senn and Chas. F. Preston have been ordered to the U.S.S. Boston.

The lease of the Pantheon billiard parlor will expire during the current month, and "Jim" Dodd intends fitting up the room as a beer hall.

The government subsidy of \$100 per month, which was withdrawn from the Paradise of the Pacific some time ago, has been revoked to that journal, dating from July 1st.

The fine brass field piece, which was presented to one of the Kamehameha chiefs by the Russian government, has been donated to the Bishop museum by the Provisional council.

The German steamer Culara, W. E. Ipland commander, due here shortly, will be dispatched for Yokohama on or about September 6th. K. Ogura & Co. are agents for the vessel.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company advertise some new specialties this morning. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to pay a visit to their store and inspect them.

The libel case against John E. Bush was dismissed last week in the circuit court. It seems that John has made an ample apology to the attorney-general, who consented to the dismissal.

The Ka Leo (this morning) says that a company of professional Hawaiian hula girls will go to Chicago by the steamer Australia next Wednesday, and will remain at the white city until the completion of the Fair.

Nine natives from Kalalau Valley arrived at Hanalei last Saturday in a large whale-boat. They brought a cargo of taro, which was sold to natives of Hanalei. The boat returned to Kalalau the same evening.

Over two thousand gallons of alcohol have been withdrawn from the custom house during the past six months. In consequence a bill regulating the importation of that article was introduced into the council yesterday.

During Purser Beckley's absence at the World's Fair for the next three months, K. R. G. Wallace will discharge the functions of the purser's office on the stmr. Kinau, while J. H. Hare will fulfill the duties of freight clerk.

Commissioner of Agriculture Marsden is wearing a new style of head gear, which he says is very cool and comfortable. The hat is manufactured of pith, and has enabled its owner to defy the burning suns of India, where the genial commissioner resided for a year.

Returned to Honolulu.

Dr. E. L. Hutchinson and wife, nee Afong, returned to Honolulu by the bark Albert yesterday, after an absence of more than two years, during which time they have been around the world. Dr. Hutchinson and wife spent some time at the World's Fair and were accompanied to Hawaii by the doctor's father. They are at present staying at Mrs. Afong's Waikiki residence, where they will be glad to see their friends.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

ENTERS THE PREMISES OF MR. JACK WINTER

When Detected He Attempts to Commit Murder.

A Well-Known and Notorious Chinaman Supposed to Be the Guilty Party.

When Mr. Jack Winter, who resides on Beretania street, near Pensacola, returned to his home Saturday evening shortly after midnight he noticed that his cow was browsing in the front yard and that the gate between the back and front yards was open. While these two occurrences seemed somewhat irregular, no particular attention was paid to them, and Mr. Winter proceeded to drive the cow to the rear of his premises, where she is always kept. Having accomplished this, he noticed some one walking on the back veranda, which is inclosed by lattice-work. Thinking that it was some one connected with his household—a Japanese man and woman being employed by him—Mr. Winter ascended the steps and found the veranda lattice-door open.

Seeing that the intruder was a strange man, Mr. Winter demanded why he was there, and at the same time struck him a savage blow on the top of the head with his walking-stick, inflicting a severe scalp wound and knocking off his hat. The midnight marauder then turned around and started to run, when he was treated to a blow directly in the face by Mr. Winter. These blows somewhat dazed the burglar, but did not knock him down; and seeing the door of one of the small rooms on the veranda open, he dashed into it and closed the door and thumblatched it.

Finding himself in close quarters, the burglar attempted to force the window in the room and escape. Being unable to do this, he returned to the door, through which Mr. Winter had been trying to effect an entrance. Finally, the door knob was pulled off by Mr. Winter and the door swung open, when the burglar dashed out, holding a revolver in his hand. By this time the noise had awakened Mrs. Winter, who came out of her room just as the burglar dashed by her husband. Mr. Winter's attention being drawn toward his wife, gave the intruder a chance to pass down the steps. Immediately recovering himself, Winter started after the fleeing burglar, who turned partly around and fired a shot, which fortunately missed him.

At the flash of the revolver, Mrs. Winter began screaming, and, amid the confusion, the burglar vanished from sight. Mr. Winter, thinking the burglar had gone out the front way, proceeded in that direction, but failed to catch sight of him. The screams of Mrs. Winter aroused several of the neighbors, who came over to learn the cause of the disturbance. Among these were Messrs. Geo. Allen, Arthur Wilder, and the McCandless brothers. The police were telephoned for, and Captain Klemme, with two officers, answered the summons. After being informed about the trouble, Captain Klemme made a search of the premises, and on the back veranda was found an iron bar about two feet in length, sharpened on one end, which the burglar had used in prying open the lattice door. In the room in which the burglar took refuge, was found a long sash, which belonged to the intruder, and which was no doubt taken off by him in order to reach the revolver concealed on his person. Two Chinese shoes were also found, one near the back steps and one by the back gate. The back veranda was covered with blood, which came from the wound inflicted on the burglar's head. An old straw hat with a red colored band was also found on the veranda.

These articles were taken possession of by the police, and are now at the station house. Mr. Winter states he is positive that the burglar was a Chinaman and that he was a large and powerful man. As there was a dim light burning on the veranda Mr. Winter was able to get a good look at the burglar and will be able to identify him. As no entrance had been made into the house nothing was missed. Captain Klemme believes the

burglar to be a well known and notorious Chinaman, who has half a hundred crimes charged to his credit. This Chinaman has been seen wearing a hat answering to the description of the one found on Mr. Winter's premises, and is considered one of the most dangerous of his class in this country. It is also thought he is the person who has committed many of the burglaries which have occurred in the city recently. Captain Klemme is now engaged on the case and will no doubt soon have the wily Chinese burglar under arrest.

CRITICISES NORDHOFF.

A Resident of Hawaii Points Out Some of the Causes of the Revolution.

MR. EDITOR: I have read some of the contributions of Mr. Charles Nordhoff to the New York Herald, and, like most other people, I must admit that the rot served up to his readers has filled me with disgust. Mr. Nordhoff, according to his own statement, came here on purpose to ascertain the cause of the late revolution; but, instead of doing his duty like an honest man, and making a thorough investigation, he falls into the hands of the royalist clique, becomes their champion and tries his utmost to continue a state of things here which had become intolerable.

Now what can be thought of a man who, false to his trust as a correspondent, and to every dictate of honor and every principle of liberty and justice, and without any reasonable or honorable motive, tries to bring discredit upon the cause of annexation, and disaster upon American residents and ruin to the material interests of the whole nation? Is it not strange that a man who is supposed, at least, to possess common sense, should, by his every act, expose himself to the public contempt of all honest and intelligent people, and bring journalistic disgrace upon himself?

Now if Mr. Nordhoff had wanted to know, he could easily have learned that there were good reasons for the uprisings of '87 and '93. He could have learned that the trouble which culminated last January commenced as far back as twenty years ago, and the last two sovereigns have been walking in the very footsteps of King Charles I. and that they have as far as they dared imitated that faithless and unscrupulous monarch.

It is well known that the last two native rulers have, as far as their capacity would allow, aped and imitated the worst sovereigns of the House of Stuarts and like them brought the country to the verge of ruin. It is also well known that the daring project of these rulers has been a senseless desire to establish something which even the Stuarts failed to do. Their highest aim seems to have been an insupportable desire to shine forth to the world as absolute monarchs, despots, in fact as tyrants.

It is their selfishness and greed and their stubborn determination that has led the last Hawaiian monarchs to increase their prerogative by encroaching upon the rights of the people and to set at defiance all parliamentary laws and precedents. This has brought down upon them the distrust and dislike of merchants, mechanics, laborers and in fact all classes of men who have any interest in the prosperity of this country. But Mr. Nordhoff cares nothing, nor do we expect such men to care though we have been struggling for twenty years against maladministration and misgovernment; and though Mr. Nordhoff may not think we have borne enough, we are of a different opinion, and are determined to make a resolute and stubborn stand and emancipate ourselves from the thralldom of this galley yoke. MECHANIC.

Hawaii, Aug 2, 1893.

Yachting.

On last Saturday afternoon the yacht Hawaii took a trip to Diamond Head and back. Her crew consisted of Attorney-General W. O. Smith, Mr. Luther Wilcox and Mr. Thomas Sorensen.

Yesterday afternoon the yachts Pokii and Coral Queen were out over the same route with pleasure crews. They both returned with the bark Albert and entered the harbor about the same time.

Death of Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. Henrietta C. Peterson, wife of I. B. Peterson, died at Kapalama at 10:15 o'clock last Saturday morning, August 12th. She had been ailing for several years past, and for several months she was confined to her bed. She was 45 years old at her death. She leaves six children to mourn her loss.

HAS BEEN THERE TOO.

PROFESSOR WM. T. BRIGHAM ON GUATEMALA.

Contract Laborers Treated Worse Than Cattle.

NO RIGHTS THE OWNERS ARE BOUND TO RESPECT.

Men Sentenced for Life and Ironed for Trivial Offenses.

It is questionable if there is any one man in this section of the globe who has been a more extensive traveler and who has a more extensive fund of information at his command concerning the countries through which he has traveled, or of what he has seen during those travels, than has Professor W. T. Brigham, who bears an enviable reputation in this city as a scientist and profound scholar, and who is at present curator of the famed Bishop Museum.

Professor Brigham has spent a number of years in the South American republics, and traveled extensively throughout Central America. During his residence in the latter country he made a journey on muleback from the Atlantic side to the Pacific, which enabled him to gather reliable information concerning the topography of the country, and at the same time to make a study of the people, their customs and the conditions under which they exist. As a result of this trip Professor Brigham has written an interesting and valuable work on Central America, under the title of "Guatemala," which work can be found in the public and many private libraries in this city.

An ADVERTISER reporter had the pleasure of a conversation with Professor Brigham a few days ago, during which an allusion was made touching the recent introduction of Japanese into Central America to labor on the coffee plantations. Replying to a question, Professor Brigham did not hesitate to denounce in strong language any scheme that had for its object the employing of any race of people to go to Central America to work on the coffee plantations there. He stated further that for a long time the only class of labor procurable for plantation work in Central America was that of the Indians, of whom there are eighteen tribes in that country. These Indians, said the professor, are a strong, able-bodied and industrious people though very independent in spirit. They refuse to be made slaves of (for no other term can be used to define the system) and as a consequence the plantation owners were compelled to look elsewhere for their labor supply.

Continuing, Professor Brigham said the slave laborers are domiciled in long wooden sheds covered with corrugated iron, the windward side being boarded up, with the leeward left open. In these sheds are placed tiers of small bunks, in which the laborers are packed like sardines in a box. The only bedding furnished them is a small piece of matting. The old style of houses were constructed of a species of cane, with thatched palm roofs. The heat in these new buildings is described as almost suffocating. Professor Brigham says the laborers on the coffee plantations are treated worse than we treat cattle in this country; that the lunas, or captains, as they are called there, are all half-caste Spaniards, being vicious and cruel by nature. They go armed at all times, and the individuals who are so unfortunate as to come under the ban of their displeasure are cruelly beaten and imprisoned.

In the event of Japanese being introduced into Central America as laborers on the plantations, they would enjoy no rights the plantation owners would be bound to respect, and should a luna, or captain, ill-use or kill any of them, the authorities would take no steps to punish them for the offense.

Then again, the Japanese would not receive, or be able to demand, the observance of the semi-weekly holidays enjoyed by the native laborers. It is not considered a crime in Central America to kill a foreign laborer; but should a dog be killed, that would be considered and punished, as dogs are classed as property. Professor Brigham questions if the Central American government employs agents to introduce foreign laborers, and inclines to the belief that if such authority is vested, it comes solely from the owners of the plantations.

Concluding the conversation, Prof. Brigham expressed pity for these Japanese who had already been induced to go to Guatemala from these islands, and hoped that the Japanese government would take cognizance of, and make a thorough investigation into the matter, thereby preventing her subjects from being made slaves of.

In speaking about the matter of prisons and the mode of punishment in vogue in Central America, the professor said that if any one is sentenced to the penitentiary, (and often such has been the case for the most trivial offenses) it is always for a life term. That an iron band is welded about their legs, which is never allowed to be taken off. Such a thing as an escape is never heard of, and any attempt in that direction is punishable by death.

A new kind of wire for telephone use, having an aluminum-bronze core with a copper-bronze envelope, is being experimented with in Germany. It is said to have a low resistance and great tensile strength.

COMMERCIAL.

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Sugar Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31, 1893.

There is no change in prices of refined for the local market, and they are quoted as follows: Cube, crushed and powdered, 8 1/2c; dry granulated, 8 1/2c; confectioners A, 6c; magnolia A, 5 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; golden C, 5 1/2c; D, sugar, 4 1/2c; standard A, 5 1/2c. Prices for export continue on basis of 5c for granulated. The Western Sugar Refining Co. have a large stock of both refined and raws on hand, and have reduced their melt to 1,250,000 lbs. per day.

BAKES.—Remained at 4 1/2c. from June 23d to July 18th, with only two sales during that period, viz.: July 5th and 6th, 3500 and 1500 bags respectively. On the 18th it declined to 4 3/16c. (spot sale 5500 bags), 19th, 4 1/2c. (spot sale 3300 bags), 25th, 3 1/2c. (spot sale 2600 bags); since then there has been no change, but spot sales of 5000 tons were made on the 27th, and 3000 bags on the 28th inst.

As will be noted, values have very materially declined both in the United States and Europe.

The reaction has been brought about directly on account of the financial troubles or panic both here and abroad and not from any change in the statistical position of sugar, which remains as strong as ever, but loses its influence for the time being by the much more important influence above noted.

It is difficult to tell what the outcome of this state of affairs will be, but with the money difficulties removed, there is no reason why values should not become steady again and prices advance.

Refiners continue to purchase on a hand to mouth basis and it is likely that by the 1st of August the invisible stock in this country will be as small as existed on the 1st of January.

The demand has reached a low limit as the trade throughout the country are buying as lightly as possible, and with the great excitement over the wholesale failure of banks and consequent tightness in money, the prospect for an increase in consumption is not encouraging.

Our latest mail advices from London, July 13th, regarding the beet crop, are as follows:

BETTEROOF—has participated in the prevailing want of a good trade demand as well as of speculative inquiry, but business has been done in new crop sugars chiefly, with moderate fluctuations. I quote: July, 17s. 8d.; August, 17s. 10d.; September, 17s. 11d.; October, 15s.; November-December, 14s.

Rains have been more general during the last few days, and are reported to have done good to the plants, even in France where, however, the fields continue to show many empty spaces which no amount of rain can improve. The Journal des Fabricants anticipates, notwithstanding slightly larger sowings, a heavy deficiency, estimated in some places as high as 30 to 50 per cent. In Belgium, Holland, and some districts of Austria and Germany, the outlook is described in similarly gloomy terms; but most of Germany and the larger portion of Austria are decidedly better off than the western countries; great irregularity, however, prevails everywhere, and it is very difficult to obtain even an approximate idea of the general state of crops. It is hoped that a great deal of the deficit in the west will be covered by an increase in the east, especially in Russia; but with the probable great exhaustion of old visible and invisible stocks, fabricants are not pressing sales, even at present level.

Our latest mail advices from New York of the 26th instant are as follows:

"London cable: Java, No. 15, 18s.; fair refining, 16s. 3d.; beet, July, 15s. 7 1/2d.; August, 15s. 7 1/2d."

RAWS.—The U.S. markets continued entirely nominal, waiting for Europe to settle somewhere. Beet sugars declined to 15s. 6d. f.o.b. Buyers' views are not above the European parity, but holders, hoping for an upward reaction, have been inclined to wait. However, later a few holders accepted the situation, and sold their sugars on the parity basis rather than put them in store, viz., 3 1/2c for 80 test Muscovadoes and 3 1/2c for 96 test centrifugals.

Our latest telegram from New York of today quotes no sales centrifugals. Granulated unchanged, beets 16s. Trust certificates, common 64 1/2, preferred 67.

RISE.—Market has continued stationary since our last. Light sales have been made at 3 1/2c net which figure we quote. The outlook for improved prices on new crop is very poor. Carolina still arriving at cost \$2.90 to \$3.

FLOUR—G. G. Ex. Family #4 per bbl. f.o.b.; El Dorado #3 per bbl. f.o.b. Crown #3.00 per bbl. f.o.b.

BRAN—\$17 per ton f.o.b., very strong.

MIDDINGS—\$24 to \$24.50 per ton f.o.b.

BARLEY—No. 1 feed, 82 1/2c @ 85c per ctl. f.o.b.; ground or rolled \$17.50 per ton f.o.b.

OATS—Fair \$1.37 1/2 @ \$1.40, choice \$1.50 per ctl. f.o.b.

WHEAT—Chicken \$1.25 @ \$1.30, milling \$1.35 per ctl. f.o.b.

HAY—Compressed wheat \$10.50 @ \$11.50 per ton f.o.b.; compressed oat \$10 per ton f.o.b.; large bales, wheat \$12, oat \$10.

LIME—\$1 @ \$1.15 per bbl. f.o.b.

CHARTERS.—Market quite active since our last at an advance—last charter 25th inst., 30s. orders for iron to load barley, with 27s. 6d. and 28s. 3d. orders to load wheat. Last wooden 21s. 3d. Liverpool direct. For the past few days English advices have come through at a decline, while in Chicago extremely low prices are ruling and no new charters have been made here, shippers not being anxious for tonnage, though it appears firmly held at last rates.

No change in lumber business.

EXCHANGE—New York, regular, 15c.; telegraphic, 23 1/2c. London @ days sight \$4.81, sight \$4.84.

A million dollars in gold coin will weigh 385.5 pounds, and a million dollars in silver coin will weigh 35,029.9 pounds.

FOOTBALL GAME.

THE BOSTON'S TEAM FAILED TO SCORE A SINGLE POINT.

A Return Match Will Probably Be Arranged.

As anticipated, a large concourse of people witnessed the first football game of the season on the new baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, the contesting teams being an eleven from the U. S. S. Boston, and the Pacifics, a recent creation of Secretary Corbett of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was agreed that American inter-collegiate rules should govern the game, and the ground was marked off in conformity thereto. Promptly at half-past 4, the advertised hour, play was commenced, the Pacifics winning the toss for position.

Following the line-up the Pacifics got possession of the leather, and by active playing forced it down in close proximity to their opponents' goal. After a number of exciting scrimmages Left Tackle Wise of the Pacifics got the ball, and by a clever double pass, which completely fooled the opposing team, enabled Corbett to make a pretty run for a touch-down. A successful punt-out having been made, a straight kick to goal was made by Corbett within eight minutes' time of play, scoring the first goal for the Pacifics.

The next goal was made by the Pacifics in six minutes' play, being kicked by Corbett.

After many downs on both sides and indiscriminate playing, Wise made another clever double pass to Corbett, who scored a touchdown by a well-executed run; but by a wide kick to the right of goal, failed to score. Time of play, 8 minutes.

After the next line-up, the play was pretty well toward the Pacifics goal, and the Bostonians made several good points. The referees allowed a foul against the Pacifics for some violation of the rules, and after few moments of delay play was resumed. Corbett got the ball and scored a running touch-down for the Pacifics in 13 minutes, and afterwards made a straight kick to goal.

Three minutes being lost in wrangling on the field, half-time was called, the score standing four touch-downs and three goals, or 22 points for the Pacifics as against nil for the Bostonians. After a rest of ten minutes, play was resumed. In the last half-time the Pacifics managed to secure two more goals, winning the game by a score of five goals and four touch-downs, or a total of 34 points to nil.

Ensign Vogelsang, of the Adams, and H. C. Hapal refereed the game to the satisfaction of both sides and all present. Several good plays were made by members of both teams, Corbett, Wise and Crane leading for the Pacifics, and Humphreys, Norcott and Boyle for the Bostonians. It could be easily noticed shortly after the game commenced that the Bostonians stood but little chance of winning the game, their opponents seeming to understand the game more thoroughly and outplaying them at every point.

There are two or three members of the Boston team who should learn to keep their tempers before playing football again; one of these made himself particularly offensive in many ways during the game.

In all probability a return match will be arranged.

THURSTON'S DENIAL.

CHICAGO, July 27. — Hon. L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister at Washington, at present in Chicago in connection with the Hawaiian exhibit at the Fair, in reply to a statement that the annexation spirit at the islands is dying out, and that even the Provisional government leaders, including himself, had given up all hope of annexation, and that the desire for the restoration of the ex-queen was rapidly growing, said: "These statements are absolutely incorrect. So far from the annexation spirit dying out, it is stronger today than ever before. I am not speaking at random in this matter, as I am in constant receipt of Hawaiian papers and in correspondence with President Dole, Attorney-General Smith and others of the Provisional government leaders. I have also received a number of letters from prominent native Hawaiians. My last advices from Honolulu were dated July 7th. There is also a constitutional stream of Hawaiians calling at the Hawaiian headquarters, so I am about as well posted as though I were at home.

"I have not seen or heard of the first sign of weakening. On the contrary, in spite of the frantic efforts of Nordhoff and Spreckels to injure and embarrass the government and stir up dissension, the only effect has been to consolidate the annexationists and rally practically the whole business community in support of the government."

New Reporter.

Mr. C. S. Bradford, lately connected with the Tacoma Ledger and the Hawaiian Star, has been added to the reportorial staff of the ADVERTISER. He takes the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. L. Hoogs, who expects to leave for the coast soon. Any news favors shown Mr. Bradford will be promptly attended to and will be fully appreciated by the management of this paper.

Five methods of anchoring bolts in stone were recently tried at the Worcester Polytechnic. The best test was borne by sulphur setting in a straight hole.