

MR. BYGRAVE ARRIVES HERE.

He is Not Lovesick Nor is He a Fighter.

SIMPLY A TRIP FOR PLEASURE.

An Americanized Englishman Arrives on the Wilder, Who Has Had Considerable Unenviable Notoriety in the California Press—Went Fight Chinese

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the passengers on the S. G. Wilder yesterday was Herbert H. Bygrave. Mr. Bygrave has had a number of articles written about him in San Francisco papers lately, of which the following is a sample. It is taken from a recent Chronicle:

The bark S. G. Wilder sailed for Honolulu on Tuesday last and carried away as a passenger Herbert H. Bygrave, a young Englishman well known in this city. From Honolulu he goes to Yokohama to accept a commission in the Japanese navy. By-



HERBERT H. BYGRAVE.

(The man who arrived on the S. G. Wilder yesterday, who has attracted the attention of the California Press, on account of an alleged intention of going to Japan to fight against China. Reproduced from the San Francisco Chronicle.)

Bygrave is a well educated young fellow and is highly connected in the old country. There is a touch of romance in his life which accounts for his having been in San Francisco.

At an early age he conceived a passion for a high-born young lady in the county of Essex, his native place. His love was returned, but the girl's parents had loftier hopes for their offspring and they scorned the young man's pretensions. It was the old, old story. The girl was beautiful and highly accomplished, but these constituted her only dowry. A wealthy baronet was a suitor for her hand, and, heart-broken, the girl was wedded to a man old enough to be her father.

Young Bygrave ran off to sea, and on his return went into the training ship Worcester, from which he afterwards graduated. England held no more charms for him and he shipped in the British ship Buttermere as mate. He made two trips in her around the Horn to San Francisco and finally settled there.

Disgusted with his home and everything English, he resolved to become an American citizen and about five years ago he took out his naturalization papers. While here he received a monthly allowance from home upon which he lived very comfortably. A desire overcame him to return once more to the land of his birth and gaze upon the girl who was still mistress of his heart.

In May, 1890, he in company with Thomas G. Lindsey of this city, made a tour of Europe, and when he reached his birthplace he found that the girl he so much loved was dead. She died broken-hearted. The poor fellow was inconsolable at the news and from that time on he seemed to care little what became of him. He returned to San Francisco with Lindsey and remained here ever since.

The prospect of stirring action suited him in his condition of mind, and when he heard that the Japanese Government was offering princely salaries for foreign commanders he eagerly jumped at the chance. Through his relations he secured a commission and set off to join the little brown men in their fight. What will become of him may be imagined. He is a courageous fellow and one who is sure to be in the thickest of the battles. He went by way of Honolulu, partly for the sea voyage and partly because he is a great friend of Captain McNeil of the Wilder. From Honolulu he will proceed to Japan on the steamer Belgic, which will be the next China steamer to touch at the islands.

Mr. Bygrave was seen last evening by an ADVERTISER man. He is not the red and gory individual who intends going to the Korean wars to fight, bleed and die for a foreign power, as he is shown above; nor is he the lovesick swain that the Chronicle man represents him to be. He does not look in the slightest bloodthirsty, and as for being worn out by his love for a lost mistress, he may be, but he seems to bear up under his loss remarkably well.

"A few days before I left San Francisco," said Mr. Bygrave, "a few friends of mine and myself got to talking about the war in Korea. Several of us had been to sea together and had had the advantage of having a naval training in England, and it struck us that it would be a good chance to make money, as well as a name for ourselves, by going to Japan and offering our services to the Mikado. But

nothing ever came of the talk. In some way the matter became talked of, and as I know a number of newspaper men in San Francisco, I think that is the way it got into the papers. I have no intention of going to Japan, but will probably stay here for a few months before going back to the city.

"Where the San Francisco papers could have got their information about me, is more than I can imagine. I have many friends in the newspaper profession there, but they know nothing of my private history, and their information is not in the slightest degree correct. I am not on my way to Japan, nor have I any idea of entering into any fight with the Chinese. I am simply on a pleasure trip, taking my usual summer outing."

Mr. Bygrave is highly connected in England. Two of his uncles are members of England's Parliament, another is a bishop in the Established Church of Great Britain, and his brother is one of the richest of Ceylon's planters.

It is most annoying to him to have had all the newspaper notoriety that he has enjoyed recently. He has not courted it, and does not want it. And, as it is untrue in its principal facts, Mr. Bygrave naturally feels aggrieved.

A Precaution Against Consumption.

It is now pretty well established that tuberculosis is an infective disease, and, if this is true, it is largely preventable. We believe that in this country especially there is not sufficient stress laid upon the communicability of consumption; the people are too apt to regard our climate (Southern California) as Nature's panacea. Phthisical patients fairly swarm upon us every winter, poisoning our hotels, our streets and our dwellings. The inspissated sputum retains, according to Sawitzky, its virulency two and a half months. Here, since the advent of the one-lunged Yankee, children die of meningitis and youth of consumption. This we are told by some to regard as the unfathomable dispensation of a wise Providence, when it rather should be charged to the criminal negligence of an easy-going public.

Persistent and systematic precautions ought to be taken by both public officials and the people in general to stop this scourge. The Health Department should issue stringent orders, classifying this disease among those usually placarded.

The room occupied by a consumptive should receive as thorough a disinfection as the one used by a diphtheritic patient. If the phthisical patient died in a week or two, the quarantine should be demanded and carried out. If the public really thought consumption "catching," they would regard it just as natural to take precautions against its spread as it is to stamp out leprosy. In point of fact there is no comparison between the contagiousness of these diseases—tuberculosis being much more communicable. A campaign of education is needed.

All tuberculous patients should be compelled for the public good to use spit cups. Public spittoons filled with sawdust or other matter easily combustible should be placed at convenient intervals. The American has been described as a spitting animal, but he must be trained to spit by law only in specially prepared receptacles. The old college saying, "Those who expectorate on the floor cannot expect to rate as gentlemen," should be impressed upon all.

Then, again, the dust of the streets ought to be removed frequently, but only after a thorough sprinkling. Public hospitals for the tuberculous poor ought to be established. In the present state of affairs only a very few of the very worst cases are treated—while thousands wander about the city polluting the very air with the germs of the greatest scourge that has ever afflicted mankind.

Hygienic treatment should be advised in all cases. Preventive medicine is no longer the medicine of the future, but the medicine of today. Let us follow the example of Michigan, and officially declare consumption a contagious disease. Another point of great importance is the denying to consumptives the privilege of engaging in occupations whereby they may endanger the life or health of others.

The sanitary inspection of cattle and the condemnation of tuberculous cows should be rigidly enforced. Indeed, did our Government take half the interest in preventing diseases among human beings that it does in looking after the health of hogs and cattle there would be thousands of lives saved annually.—Southern California Practitioner.

Our Friends.

The Hawaiian republic set up for itself on that auspicious day, July 4. We congratulate it on having got rid of a barbarian monarchy, and hope that under the new order the new republic will have a long career of prosperity, peace and growth in the best prosperity. Many happy returns of the day.—Republican Standard, New Bedford Mass.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is enclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. ROACH, J. P., Priaroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by all Dealers, BEXSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

A STRANGE FIND.

Two Native Fishermen Hook a Sack and a Mystery.

Two fishermen, who returned from their labors about 10 o'clock last night, made a strange catch. While fishing, their hooks caught a bag, which, without opening, they brought to the Likelike wharf, and notified the police station. Officers were at once sent to the place, and when the bag was opened, it was found to contain a number of Japanese clothes, a holoku, and, last but not least, what was supposed to be the remains of a newly born infant. The bag had evidently been in the water for some time.

When the officers opened the sack, they were greeted by a horrible smell. Each garment was carefully examined, and all were found to be covered with blood. Wrapped up in the clothes was what was supposed to be a prematurely born infant. As the bag had evidently been in the water for a long time, the officers wisely disposed of it by sinking it in the harbor.

This is one of many mysteries of the same kind. A short time ago, a similar package was found near Smith's bridge, and nothing was ever discovered as to its ownership. These are practically murders, and the police should use every effort to trace them to their owners.

SAID TO BE THE MAN.

W. H. Coulter is Under Arrest for Holding Up a Chinaman.

W. H. Coulter was arrested yesterday by Captain Larsen and his men on a warrant issued by Deputy Marshal Brown. Coulter is supposed to be the man who robbed the Chinese on the Pali road on Tuesday afternoon. He has been identified by two men who saw him walking on the Nuuanu Valley road shortly after the robbery took place.

The police also claim that Coulter is responsible for the numerous robberies that have taken place during the past few months. His room was searched yesterday and a quantity of clothing, as well as some jewelry, was found. It is alleged that Coulter robbed the houses of the following residents: George Boardman, C. M. Cooke, T. R. Walker, E. F. Bishop, Mrs. C. H. Judd, C. A. Brown and Judge Bickerton.

The man under arrest was formerly a seaman on board of the cruiser Champion. He has not been on the vessel for several months and in the meantime he has not been working. The police have kept a watch on his movements but they could not get any evidence against him until yesterday.

INTER-ISLAND EXPRESS.

Some Talk of Forming a Company to Handle Money and Packages.

There is some talk of starting an express company in Honolulu; not a trunk carrying concern, but an enterprise modeled after Wells, Fargo & Company or any other big American express company.

The idea is to have an inter-island service and possibly a San Francisco office will be opened for the transmission of money and packages. It is said that several prominent moneyed citizens will be interested in the new venture and that enough money will be forthcoming to insure the success of the scheme. A company to handle inter-island business will be a novelty and at the same time it will be more of an accommodation than most people imagine. It is certainly very handy, when one wants to send a package to a friend on the other islands, to have an express wagon call for it and at the same time relieve the shipper of any responsibility.

NO MONEY CONTRIBUTED.

Japanese Residents Say They Would Not be Allowed to Contribute.

There has been a rumor for the past few days to the effect that the Japanese of the islands had been assessed a certain amount each, to help prosecute the war against China. This was denied by a prominent Japanese resident yesterday, who said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumor. Japan would not accept any money from us, even if we were to agree to send it. But we have not subscribed a cent toward the war, and I do not anticipate that any such action will be taken."

A Changed Policy.

It is rather amusing to observe the extreme caution now shown by the Administration in dealing with Hawaiian affairs. Not only does Mr. Willis refuse to forward to Washington Liliuokalani's protest against the formation of the new Government of Hawaii, and her request that the United States should not recognize that Government, but it is said that Mr. Cleveland will not even venture on making the customary formal recognition of the new Republic, and instead will turn that matter over to Congress without recommendation.

It was not always thus. When Mr. Cleveland constituted himself the champion of Liliuokalani, and sought to overturn the Hawaiian Government in order to set up her throne again he was not so careful about interfering with the prerogatives of Congress. But the Administration, having once burnt its fingers in this business, evidently dreads the fire. From the extreme of confident rashness it goes to the extreme of caution. Mr. Willis also evidently does not intend to be caught again as before. The Hawaiian experience has not been without its fruits.—N. Y. Sun.

It is Made of Fast Colors.

President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, if they will kindly cast their eyes in the direction of the Pacific, will observe that the flag of the Republic is still there. It is made of fast colors and has come to stay.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Schuetzen Club will give a big masquerade ball on September 3d. It will be a big one, and a pleasant one, and those who go will enjoy themselves greatly.



Mrs. A. M. Allen, Ferry, Wash.

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cordially recommend it as a good medicine." Mrs. A. M. ALLEN, Ferry, Washington.

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JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

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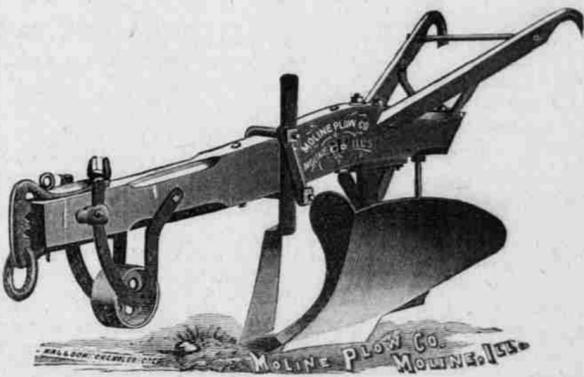
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