

Hawaiian Gazette.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The attitude of the United States towards Cuba is governed in the main by the Teller resolution of April 18, 1898, which reads as follows:

"The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the purpose of and therefor, and as to its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The Government is right, however, in insisting, before turning Cuba over to its people, that the Islanders shall accept the Monroe doctrine and define their attitude towards the United States—this much in lieu of indemnity for the cost and burden of the war. It must not be forgotten that the Americans freed Cuba and did so at enormous cost in money and no inconsiderable cost in life. On that account they do not ask too much when they declare that Cuba, before being let loose from the leading strings of this country, shall pledge itself to come into line with the United States against European encroachment. The Monroe doctrine may be open to many serious objections but while it lasts it should be uniformly enforced by all the parties at interest.

That the United States Government is willing, after having Cuba in its hands, to give the great prize away for so slight a return, puts it in a niche of honor by itself in contemporary history. Probably no other power would be so particular. It is quite possible, however, that the United States will yet be compelled to interfere for the pacification of Cuba, in which event it would not be bound by the Teller resolution and might be able to anticipate the natural destiny of the Queen of the Antilles.

The Kansas City Journal remarks that the Supreme Court of Illinois has handed down a decision that should be instructive to those labor agitators who seek, through legislation, to force arbitration between employer and employee. The state of Illinois some time ago enacted a law designed to protect organized labor against the prejudices of employers, one of its provisions being a fine to be imposed upon the employer dismissing a workman for being a member of a labor organization. Under this law an employer was arrested for discharging a workman for joining a trades union and was fined. The Supreme Court of the state has declared the law void and contrary to the liberty clause of the Constitution. It is held—and with eminent justice—that the law has no right to interfere with the dismissal of an employe any more than it has to enforce the employment of persons of certain qualification. Nor has the employer any right by law to force any man to work for him. Hence the interpretation of the Supreme Court at once grants the right to resign or to strike on the part of the employe, and the right to dismiss for any cause whatsoever on the part of the employer. If this decision holds in the Supreme Court of the United States—and it doubtless will—it will put an end to the agitation in favor of arbitrary enforcement of the arbitration principle—a principle that is attractive and beneficial in itself, but obnoxious to a free people when it takes away the personal rights of both employer and employe. Compulsory arbitration now exists in Australia, but it will never be acceptable in this country. Voluntary arbitration is growing in popularity and may, in time, practically eliminate strikes and lockouts.

Of course the per capita cost of government in Hawaii is large but that is mainly because of the small population. Congress gave us a fully organized Territorial government and could not well do otherwise. As things are, the tax rate is probably lower than that of any other Territory in the Union and will remain so unless the grotesque reformers who want to "reduce expenses" by setting up two other systems of government here, making three in all, are permitted to carry out their predatory schemes.

The estimate which Circuit Judge Humphreys puts upon the crime of murderous assault, when the accused man happens to be his own friend and employe, is shown in his fixing the Gill ball bond at \$500. That he did this and then accepted his brother-in-law as surety shows how well he has learned the Arizona code of judicial propriety and how little he knows about any civilized code. No wonder he said "the Territory of Arizona" by mistake when he was setting his bench example of favoritism.

If the Queen has a valid claim on the Crown lands why does she not sue? Her desire to avoid courts shows that she has no legal argument to surmount the fact that the possessions of the Crown passed to the Hawaiian Republic and through that to the United States. Hence her preference for a slick little appropriation bill passed by a subservient Legislature. But that game will be beaten in the end.

Mark Twain doesn't like McKinley but it is perfectly certain that McKinley likes Mark Twain. And so do all Americans. The genial humorist can no more talk himself out of the hearts of his country than he can McKinley.

Every litigant has an interest in seeing that the court before whom his case may be brought is able to control its own mental processes.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD MEN.

It is time for the solid and public-spirited people of this city to awake from their lethargy and consider the duty they owe to good government. The standards of public morality have been gradually but surely lowered since the arrival, drawn hither by present and future prosperity, of the adventurers and carpet-baggers whom such conditions always attract. These men have been very active, and would have run things with a high hand if Sewall had become Governor; and they are the ones who are loudest in their demands for municipal systems. They have brought us an undignified and sensational Judiciary, self-cooking yellow journalism, political machines, rings and extravagance and the prospect of scandalous maladministration if they get the chance to apply it. In fact the old political features of the monarchy are coming in again with a rabble of played-out Mainland politicians whose antecedents are generally bad, behind them.

The remedy for all this is the vigilance and united effort of men who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by bad government. Had there been the right kind of a public movement last summer the Circuit Courts would now be in better hands. But even vigilance gets lazy in the tropics, and it is a vice and self-asserting humbug.

What Hawaii needs more than anything else politically is a Good Citizenship organization such as Bishop Potter has formed in New York; one that shall aim, not only to keep the city on a plane of reasonable morality, but to defeat all attempts to cut scalawags in office. There is a nucleus for such a society but it is not broad enough in its aims nor assertive enough in its work. As things are, about the only active, year-in-and-year-out crusader against gamblers, lead-pipe cinches, lax administration, school book jobbery, political machines, degradation of courts, milk swindlers and tax-raising conspiracies and the like is the Advertiser, and occasionally, in spite of a fair run of success in its endeavors and a steadily increasing circulation, the old paper sets lonesome.

Agitators come and agitators go, but in the end most of them follow Moreno, Julien Hayne and the Ashfords.

The plea of the taxevaders is that if one government costs too much in Hawaii the Legislature ought to organize three.

The grip was never more prevalent than now in the Eastern States and never more fatal. It seems to have wholly superseded the plain old-fashioned cold.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi slapped a woman's face in Washington. As he did not kick her there seems to be yet some hope for chivalry in its annex fiscal year.

The plague is getting new footholds or resuming old ones throughout the world and it behooves the Health authorities of Hawaii to keep a sharp eye on Chinatown.

The task of disarming the whole Boer population, would, if performed, be a good thing for the wild game of the veldt and a bad thing for the cattle interests.

A plan to tax the people \$24 per capita for unadjudicated claims and to set up expensive local governments besides shows that the Legislature means to make hay while the sun shines. But it will be a short summer.

Queen Wilhelmina, who is beginning her married life, may be another Victoria in the length and beneficence of her reign. She is young and healthy, of serene temperament and she reigns over a population which takes things easily and does not encourage anarchists. Who knows but she may be on the throne sixty years from now?

Mysterious deaths and many of them at Daggett, Cal., are laid to pneumonia. Inasmuch as pneumonia in its earlier stages and in the appearance of its bacilli closely resembles the bubonic plague, the Daggett cases may bear looking up by the California State health authorities. The dispatches from there are couched in such mysterious phrase that they naturally cause suspicion.

That was a remarkable scene in a Kansas court when a Judge ordered Mrs. Natton and her following to stop an impromptu praise service, whereupon the Chief of Police overruled His Honor and told her to sing all she pleased and even started a refrain himself. It is pleasing to note that the Judge was indignant enough to leave the room though the way was accommodatingly open for him to drum on the desk and join in the chorus.

The war tax reduction bill which has passed the Senate, cuts down the revenue by \$44,821,537, the items mentioned in the telegrams being as follows: Schedule A, stamp taxes on bonds, certificates, etc., \$11,290,000; schedule B, proprietary medicines, cosmetics, etc., \$2,700,000; beer, \$13,765,797; special taxes, \$2,077,127; tobacco, \$5,389,311; snuff, \$447,522; cigars, \$1,594,822; legacies, \$576,988; cigarettes, \$4,000,000. Despite this reduction Secretary Gage anticipates a surplus of \$26,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

The Army has had no more remarkable experience along lines of promotion of officers than that presented in the case of Major General Wood. Three years ago Wood was an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army with the prospect of retiring some day with the rank of Major or Lieutenant Colonel. He had the good fortune, however, to know and be known by Theodore Roosevelt and when the latter organized the Rough Riders he got Dr. Wood detailed for the Colonely. Then he administrator. The latter fact did gallant service at the land battle of Santiago, and proved himself afterwards, as Governor of the city, a capable administrator. The latter fact brought him the chance of Governor-General of Cuba and now he is a Major General of Regulars, outranking the man who commanded the Army in which he fought in the battle summer of 1898.

COMMODORE WEAVER IN HONOLULU

ONCE more has the city of Honolulu been compelled to shelter within its portals the notorious "Commodore" Nicholas J. Weaver, of yacht Norma fame. Weaver came here without invitation as a passenger on the Alameda on which he took passage for San Francisco from the scene of his latest operations at Apia.

Once boon companion and partner of T. W. Allen, alias "Billy Hurt," whose criminal career in this city was cut short by the timely exposure in the columns of the Advertiser, the incidents of which are still fresh in the minds of Honolulu residents, it was only fitting that he should have been forced to leave Apia by the German Governor, who had received full information of his crooked ways and criminal operations.

It is not every man, accomplished crook though he may be, that can successfully evade the law time after time and the end of Weaver is not far distant. Of good presence, an accomplished liar, and a thorough man of the world, Weaver had found willing victims for his nefarious schemes, and his last coup if successful would have made him independent for life.

Weaver left San Francisco on the Alameda on January 4 and passed through this city on the 10th inst. en route to Pago Pago, from whence he went to Apia, presumably to complete the payments on certain lands, on which he was supposed to hold options, but really to try to make some purchases in realty in order to make good his representations to various English capitalists who were and remain today his latest victims.

With him on the Alameda on her down trip was a woman who passed herself off as his sister, and who was represented as such by the "Commodore." This woman is now deserted by Weaver and left on board a lumber schooner in the vicinity of Pago Pago. Like the rest of the gullible women who have been ensnared by him, when caught in a tight place she has been left to shift for herself, with her money gone and without friends in a strange country.

As a part of his famous trip around the world in the yacht Norma, Weaver found himself in the vicinity of Apia and anchored his craft in the magnificent harbor for several weeks. While visiting the natives on shore it occurred to his ever-ready mind that there was a chance to lay the foundation for future deals, and losing no time he proceeded to put his newly-laid schemes into operation. A few dollars here and a valueless trinket there, soon gained the good will of the trusting natives, and it required very little finesse on the part of Weaver to get their signatures, or more likely their "marks," to documents which they did not understand but which were virtually options on their lands.

Options of this kind were secured on 6,000 acres of fine agricultural land without the payment of a cent in cash as a partial payment, and for the ridiculously low figure of 25 cents per acre as a final purchase price. But it is here that the native shrewdness of Weaver was exhibited. Many a man, when he found that he could do with the natives as he wished, would have overstepped the mark and made the options run for a term of years, or he might have made the natives, in their simplicity, sign away by absolute deed their holdings; but not so with Weaver—right well he knew that if he did this he would be unable to get the American Consul to pass upon the papers, so he contented himself by making out the options for one year only, and it was through the really worthless documents that he was enabled to fleece London capitalists out of a neat sum of money and securing the expenditure of thousands of dollars in machinery and sailing vessels.

Armed with the options, Weaver went from Australia to England in the steerage of one of the ocean liners and it was not long before he had all London agog over his colossal schemes. His plans were perfect, there was no chance to lose the capital invested, and the returns to be anticipated were enormous. In the language of Colonel Sellers—"There's millions in it." At least that is the representation made to the Londoners.

But English capital is always looking for new fields of investment, and with visions of several thousand acres of cacao fields under cultivation, extensive pine apple canneries, general merchandise stores, lumber yards and a line of sailing vessels from Apia direct to England, it was an easy matter for the loquacious Weaver to secure almost unlimited capital.

Four wealthy Englishmen were victimized and the money was placed in Weaver's hands. It was to proceed direct to Apia and complete the payments on the land and there await the ship which was to bring him the machinery and store supplies. Thus far all looked smooth to the men who put up the money. But Weaver, who had by this time secured the land, for his options had expired. He trusted to his good star, and thought that it would be an easy matter for him to purchase a few hundred acres of valuable land when he arrived at Apia. But he reckoned without the honest Governor. The German Governor had heard of the man and his propensities and was waiting for him. His fame had preceded him and when he attempted to purchase the much-wanted land he found that edict had gone forth from governmental headquarters that his money was not to be received under heavy penalty by the natives, and he was summarily ordered to leave the island. For once Weaver was checkmated. His money had no purchasing power and there was but one course open to him. This he adopted, for he yet had to keep up certain appearances to his London friends in order to secure the balance of the English sovereigns.

Weaver is now headed for the German capital, where he will "interview the German Emperor personally," and the odds are that unless the Emperor has some kind friend to advise him, there will be German money interested in the scheme as well. He exhibited a draft yesterday to the Advertiser on a New York bank for \$200,000 pending. Let us talk of his plans. Weaver stated that he had experienced some difficulty in Apia with the German officials, but thought the matter would eventually be straightened out to his liking. "I am interested in the matter with four of the richest men in London," he

said, and there is no stock for sale, nor will there be. Inside of five years we will increase our capital severalfold (Weaver failed to specify whether the stock was assessable or not), and we will have at least 15,000 acres under cultivation. We are constantly getting the largest cacao plantation in the world, some 25,000 acres, you will realize the magnitude of our enterprise.

"When I purchased this land it was at a time when the country was just about to go under the German flag, and I took the precaution to have the papers authorized by the American, English and German Consuls. When I reached Apia this time the German Governor, fearing that English enterprise and capital would interfere seriously with German interests already established, he tried to make me all the trouble in his power and refused to sanction my occupation of the land and declared the deeds invalid.

"Notwithstanding this interference, I succeeded in landing considerable of our stores and machinery and have now some 200 acres of cacao land planted. We have also a large pineapple plantation in operation, and when I return in about two months we will begin shipping. I was not ordered from the island, but thought that by the expenditure of a few dollars I could straighten matters out quicker by going direct to Berlin.

"My sister is living in Apia and will remain there until I get back, though I would have preferred to have her accompany me. It is the newspapers that have caused all of the trouble, for the German Governor had read the lies published concerning me, and expected to see an escaped convict. But I will fool them all yet, and you will live to see Nicholas Weaver at the top of the heap yet and laughing over as I do now at the attempts made to ruin me.

ANOTHER VERSION OF IT. Bert Peterson of this City has had his own experience with the wily Weaver and an interesting one it was. Bert had a craft in the Antipodes in the yacht Norma in 1899 in company with Weaver and the woman who was his companion at that time, one Hattie B. Wallace, of Oakland, California. Bert proved to be a "good thing," and when he finally got to Honolulu, Weaver in his debt for several hundred dollars.

"I was with Weaver in December of 1898," said Peterson, "when we landed at Apia, and Weaver attempted to secure possession of the land. He did succeed in obtaining options on about 7,000 acres of valley land from the natives without paying them any money, but these options only ran for one year and expired before Weaver attempted to do anything with them. At the time he organized his London syndicate he did not own one foot of ground in Apia and the options had long since expired.

"In regard to the draft for \$200,000 sterling which Weaver is exhibiting, I do not believe that it is worth the paper it is written on, as I have known Weaver to have drafts and checks in his possession that were absolutely worthless but with which he made a front. He owes me considerable money and I do not believe that I will ever be able to get it.

A CHECKERED CAREER. In 1887 Nicholas J. Weaver, "Commodore Weaver" he styled himself, started out from New York City in the schooner-yacht Norma for a cruise around the world. The cruise was planned upon novel lines, for the yacht was obtained through the Manning Agency and a company was organized to send her around the world. Out of the way and little known places were to be visited and syndicate letters were to be supplied to as many Sunday newspapers as could be induced to take an advertisement for a monthly magazine of travel, called the "Norma Magazine," was to be published.

Six months after the yacht left New York City the company grew weary of meeting Weaver's drafts and disbanded. Weaver kept on his way and for three years managed to keep not only himself afloat, but also his yacht and a good-sized crew. He had nothing left to draw on but his wits, but they proved ample. Poker and floating worthless drafts were the methods employed by this adventurer to raise necessary cash. He commenced his operations at Newport News, where a local doctor was swindled out of \$5,000.

Weaver then went to Bermuda, from which place he soon returned with a young lady whom he introduced as his sister. The sister accompanied him on his subsequent trips, while he remained behind in New York, and finally died in absolute want in a room she had taken on Thirty-fifth street. At Punta Del Gada, Weaver succeeded in getting the United States consular agent to cash a draft for her honorarium. Gibraltar was visited and a banker cashed a draft for \$500, which, like the others, proved worthless.

England was reached in time for the Queen's Jubilee and here the yacht was refitted and repainted. He posed as a millionaire in London and stopped at the most exclusive hotels. Society entertained him and he entertained society. But fate overtook him at last and the Norma was seized for debt. He managed to free her from her creditors and sailed away from Portsmouth with a suddenness that characterized all of his movements. Yokohama was his next field and many were the merchants who had reason to remember the smooth American. Australia had a chance to make his acquaintance, and later Honolulu was visited. His operations here when the libel suit was commenced against the Norma, and the exciting times the police had in keeping watch over Weaver and his yacht are still fresh in the memories of residents of this City.

Australia was again visited and somewhere in the waters of Auckland harbor the beautiful pleasure yacht may yet be held as a hostage for the return of various sums of money which the "Commodore" borrowed from confiding citizens of that town.

HIS POLICE RECORD. Before he started on his trip around the world Weaver had achieved distinction among those who live by their wits. He first attracted public attention in New York in 1888, when he was arrested for swindling a Chicago firm out of a case of goods. He was imprisoned in the deal named Edward Harding, and the two posed as beginners in business. The case of goods was valued at \$1,400, and it was secured by means of a worthless check. Harding was sent to jail, but Weaver got off by turning State's evidence.

After springing some wildcat schemes in the West, Weaver returned to New York in the spring of 1896. He engaged a handsome suite of rooms and lived in luxurious style. He represented himself as the "Commodore" of a Boston newspaper which was going to print an international edition in five different languages. He engaged a large staff of writers and artists and appeared to be doing a rushing business. But activities suddenly ceased and Weaver started southward. Then the Boston publication which he had represented repudiated him. A number of papers accused him of having swindled them, and orders were given for Weaver's arrest should he return to New York. He did return, was promptly arrested, and was held for forty-eight hours but as no one appeared to prosecute him he was released. He has always managed to get out of his difficulties in some way. A most remarkable freebooter, his picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery in New York City and is No. 1,777.

"Necessity Knows No Law." But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous. To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders—"My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS. Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A JOYOUS DAY FOR THE CHINESE RACE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Marston Campbell, Dr. Alvarez, Vice Consul for Spain; Guy Gere, T. P. Cummins, Clarence Crabbe, Pierre Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, a Korean in queer headress, Albert Carey, M. D.; F. W. Damon, E. S. C. Laplan, William H. Mixer, Wray Taylor, Edward Dekum, Nikolaus Lakusta, J. F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, W. Austin Whiting, W. J. Robinson, Alexander F. Garvie, Mrs. J. K. Burket, W. B. Scott, J. K. Burket, Herbert G. Middleitch, the Misses Ross, Dr. Henry W. Howard, Wm. Hamm-Yong Co., Hoffschlaeger & Co., Bishop & Co., J. G. Spencer, L. E. Pinkham, F. M. Brooks, A. L. C. Atkinson, A. F. Judd, Harry Mist, Dr. Dodd, Ernest Ross, J. Johnson, Frank E. Thompson, Henry Vierra, W. E. Schmidt, Rev. Weymouth, Prof. Henry Berger, J. K. Brown, Jas. L. Holt, R. Weedon, F. S. Dodge, Frank E. Nichols, James Ellis Tucker, S. K. Kane, John S. Walker, W. Porter Boyd, Hon. S. M. Damon, John Waterhouse, W. C. Parke, A. Lovkin, A. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, Rev. Kon-Jin-Dak, C. H. Dickey, C. L. Crabbe, Andrew Brown, Geo. Ashley, A. Fernandez, Jas. L. Sims, L. Schweitzer, C. R. Collins, Dr. C. L. Garvin, Jonathan Shaw, C. Wolters, Dr. Alvarez, Wm. Thompson, F. L. Waldron, Foo Sing Tong, Miu Chong, Lam Chong Chan, Ki Cheong Wong, Duck Yun, Chank Yuk Sun, Foo Yan Chung, Chinese Hospital, Lam Jeck Sing, Miu Sheung Sun, Gee Wo Tong, Teng Ye Wa, Wut It Ngow, Yee Sing Tie, Wo Fat Co., Yee Ling Tie, Wa Ha Bo, Wing Loy Co., T. S. Shung, C. Tai Lung, H. A. Heen, C. T. Akana, Wm. Y. Kwai Tong, W. W. Ahana, Wong Shiu King, J. Mock Man Kam, Chung K. Ai, Kong Dick, C. K. Ayau, Fo Kam Gin, Mook Man Kam, L. M. Ping, Lee Yuk Lin, Lin Shen Chow, Wong Tai Kai, Lin Lee Sing, Lau Miu Foon, Lam King Wun, Wing Wo Chan Co., Lam Hoo Chin, Woon, Him Sing Tong, Lau Shak Lin, Chang Ng King, Hin Wo Co., Leong Kam Fat, Kung Ng Cheong, Choy Wan, Sheu Lun.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at my desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent. Mariners are requested to report to the office any dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized in correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

The Norwegian steamer Europa, which sailed January 25 from Sparrow Point with steel rails for Manzanilla, Cuba, will take in tow a barge at Hampton Roads for Guantanamo. The barge was built at Wilmington, Del., for W. D. Munson of New York. It is one of several recently sent to ports in Cuba from Delaware river shipyards.

The Elgin WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch. Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches. Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold. We have a full line and sell them at right prices. ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right. Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE is an undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 19, 1864.

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Is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Twenty-five cents, it will pay 37 1/2 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to invest and investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

The coal imports at Genoa for last year were 2,456,623 tons, employing 847 steamers and 36 sailing ships. The imports at Savona of the same commodity for the same period amounted to 610,950 tons. At Hamburg 3,014,523 tons of coal and coke were imported from Great Britain, 4,400,000 from the United States and 1,903,521 from Westphalia for the same period.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

Table with columns for ship names and departure dates. Includes NIPPON MARU, RIO DE JANEIRO, AMERICA MARU, PEKING, GALEIC, HONG KONG MARU, CHINA, NIPPON MARU, RIO DE JANEIRO, COPTIC, AMERICA MARU, PEKING, GALEIC.

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