

little further up the valley. Continuing on through entangled bushes, across gulches he moved, until he gained a position mauka of Paul Isenberg's ranch. A zigzag course was then adopted by Dunn. He thus traveled several miles without finding any trace of the rebels. About this time he began to experience the pangs of hunger, having consumed the small quantity of food brought from Honolulu. No trouble was experienced in finding plenty of water.

Hoping to soon come up with some of the revolutionary party, Dunn kept on his way, though at times under circumstances that would have discouraged the heart of an intrepid Australian bushranger.

When he had almost given up hope of finding the parties looked for, this experienced bushman suddenly found himself in front of an armed guard, who demanded whether he was traveling and what his name was. After considerable parleying the questions propounded were answered to the satisfaction of the native guard. In the conversation that followed, Dunn was informed that the rebel forces were encamped a short distance above, under the lee of Koko Head. Questions asked and answered satisfied the guard of Dunn's loyalty, and he was allowed to proceed to the rendezvous of the insurgents. Boldly entering the camp Dunn was received with a welcome, the like of which far exceeded his most sanguine imagination. He was questioned so fast that for a time he found it somewhat difficult to give satisfactory answers. After reciting all that had been and was going on in Honolulu, the spirits of the rebels were somewhat dampened.

The party into which Dunn had found his way consisted of something over 150 in number, all natives. The men were mostly lying down, while several were walking up and down in order to keep warm. The party had only a few blankets and wraps, and many of them were noticed to be in their shirt sleeves. Robert Wilcox was in charge of the party, and it was to him that Dunn chiefly addressed his conversation. Wilcox described how the royalists would make a detour of the country, be re-enforced at different points en route, and finally enter Honolulu by way of the Plains with over 1000 men at his command. They had plenty of food, ammunition and guns, and, as sure as fate, would succeed in overturning the hated missionaries. Robert Wilcox also spoke of Sam Nowlein, and said he was not far away with seventy-five armed, well-drilled and determined men. He wanted to know if the natives had rallied from Ewa and across the Pali, and was considerably chagrined to learn from Dunn that they had played the "stunk act." This he could not well understand, as everything had been arranged before he left Honolulu. Inquiry was particularly made as to the welfare of the white royalists; were any of them arrested, and was the "rightful queen" still at Washington Place? Dunn explained that it would take him several hours to recapitulate all that was said, but that Wilcox swore the direst kind of vengeance against the holes.

Early Tuesday morning Wilcox who was up betimes, announced his intention of changing base. Hasty preparations were made for marching. He called some 125 men together and spoke to them in native. What he said to them evidently pleased them, as they seemed anxious to do part. Before starting, however, Wilcox turned to Dunn and told him he was going to march straight for Punchbowl, and would capture the Government powder magazine. Dunn was to proceed immediately and notify Nowlein of his intention, and tell him to join him at Punchbowl with his entire command as soon as he could get there. "I will capture and hold Punchbowl until he (Nowlein) arrives; but all haste must be made by him to join me there." Wilcox said further that a large force of natives under command of Evans, a Canadian, who was then supposed to be in the vicinity of Moanalua, would also join him at Punchbowl. In Evans' party there were seven white men, all of whom had seen service in Canada during the Reil rebellion. Part of them came to Honolulu recently under pay of a well known royalist. With these parting words, Wilcox and his party moved away on foot and at a fast pace. The remainder of the natives were told beforehand to follow Dunn and join Nowlein. Under a pretense of going forward to see how the land lay, Dunn managed to elude the natives and started for Honolulu as fast as he could travel. Travel-stained, footsore and weary he reached the police station at the hour mentioned with a story that startled all those who heard its narration. After a hurried consultation with the officers there, Dunn was taken to President Dole's residence, and there recounted his experiences. The recital of the story brought by Dunn caused the Government to take steps to occupy Punchbowl. In accordance therewith, Companies E and B, with field pieces, were ordered to that locality at midnight. A short time afterward Punchbowl and surrounding points had been occupied by Government troops, no sign of the enemy being visible. Up to the hour of going to press they were still in possession under a strong guard and with artillery commanding the important points of entrance.

NEWS FROM KAHUKU.

Natives There Believe Liliuokalani is Again Queen.

The steamer Kaala, which arrived last night, brought information to the effect that the natives at Kahuku had been told that Liliuokalani had been restored. Also that President Dole was under arrest. This was supposed to have been accomplished through the white soldiers going over to the side of the royalists. As startling as the news seemed to be, it did not have much effect on the natives, at least they appeared somewhat indifferent over the matter. None of the natives residing in that section intended coming to Honolulu, so far as could be learned. Officers of the Kaala knew nothing of any attempt on the part of the revolutionists to capture the vessel while she was

lying at anchor near Koko Head the other day. The striking Kahuku Japanese laborers had returned to work, and no further trouble was anticipated among them.

Private Armies Called In.

The stairway at the police station was piled full of the most conglomerate collection of guns and pistols imaginable yesterday forenoon. This was occasioned by the order of the Marshal requiring all arms in the city to be reported at the station. Aged muzzle loaders, carbines of the latest design, cartridge belts and boxes, pistols and revolvers properly tagged were stowed away till the very topmost stair was reached.

Coming Toward Town.

A late report last night was to the effect that the men under Nowlein would try to reach town by way of the Pali. It was also claimed that about 500 armed rebels were in the vicinity of Kaneohe ready to come up. The authorities do not believe the last report on account of the number, but are of the opinion that Nowlein will collect at least 100 men during his march to town.

Signal From Punchbowl.

While the Government troops were ascending Punchbowl last night they saw a flaming light near the top. Believing it to be signs of the enemy double-quick marching soon brought them to the top. A well known practical joker had proceeded the troops and tied a lighted newspaper to a tree. "Beautiful language, soft and sweet."

In from the Front.

Captain Zeigler's company and ten members of the Citizen's Guard arrived from Waialae last night about 7:30 o'clock. They spent the day in the vicinity of Paul Isenberg's place but did not meet with any rebels. As they marched past Punahou a report was sent in to the effect that the enemy was approaching town.

Saddles and Horses Found.

While searching along the beach yesterday the soldiers found a number of saddles, most all new ones. They were stored away in different houses. Some horses were seen wandering about. The animals are supposed to belong to the royalists who met at Bertelmann's house on Sunday night.

Hidden in Manoa.

It is said that forty-three rebels are hiding in Manoa Valley. They were forced up there by Government infantry. It is probable that a squad of men will be sent after them today. They were a portion of Nowlein's crowd.

At an early hour this morning signals were exchanged between police headquarters and Punchbowl.

Murray's squad of specials, with the five surrendered natives, arrived early this morning in buses. Most of the Government and special forces have been withdrawn from Waikiki and massed at different points around town.

In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhoea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results followed. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease as I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BENDING, Halsey, Oregon. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

HONOLULU, H. I., December 19, 1894

Under Article 35, Section 1 of the Constitution, it is required that each member of the Cabinet shall make an annual report of the transactions within his department, during the year ending December 31.

The Minister of Finance takes this occasion to request all those having claims of a monetary nature, to present them to this office, through the proper Departments not later than the tenth day of January next, after which date the books will be closed.

All persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 3872-9t 1613 4t

Water Notice.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXVI of the laws of 1886:

All persons holding water privileges or paying water rates, are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending June 30, 1895, will be due and payable at the office of the Honolulu Water Works on the 1st day of January, 1895.

All such rates remaining unpaid for fifteen days after they are due will be subject to an additional 10 per cent.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works in Kapuniwai Building.

ANDREW BROWN, Superintendent Honolulu Water Works. December 20, 1894 3873-td

WERE HELD BY THE ENEMY.

Experiences of Prisoners Taken at Diamond Head.

MR. HAVERHILL TELLS THE STORY.

Natives Knew Little of Customs of Warfare—Bullets Whistle Close at Antone Rosa's—Removed to the Isenberg Residence at Waialae, Etc.

Mr. Haverhill, who was one of those detained by the rebels at Diamond Head, was seen yesterday, and gives the following story of his experience there:

"On Sunday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Mr. Nightingale and I were walking along the beach near Diamond Head. When we arrived opposite Charlie Peterson's lookout station a native stepped out from behind and commanded us to throw up our hands. We did not comprehend the situation at once, and made believe we did not comprehend it for quite a while afterwards.

"The native was not slow to make known his wants, for he pointed a loaded gun at us in a very dangerous manner. He told us he was put there to guard the place and to allow no one to pass. We thought we would go back to town, but upon walking toward town the native came up to us with his gun cocked. On asking him what he wanted his reply was, 'I don't know what I want exactly, but you are my prisoners.'

"He assured us he would not hurt us. We jollied him up a little, and he relapsed into quite a good frame of mind. On looking up toward the telegraph station we saw Charlie Peterson and daughter, Messrs. Macdonald, Ross and Champagne, Mrs. Fray and Miss Murray, together with three boys, under a strong guard. We joined them, and with one native ahead, two on either side, and the rest of the guards behind, proceeded to Antone Rosa's cottage, the rebel headquarters.

"Before arriving at the house we saw a string of men coming down the hill with bags on their backs. These proved to be cartridges, and I judge each bag contained about a thousand rounds. Other men had their arms filled with all the guns they could carry. These, with the cartridges, we learned afterward, were all new.

"We were taken into the cottage and put under a guard of fifteen men when two or even one would have been ample. We were allowed to walk around and our treatment was very kind indeed. In the room where we were taken to get something to eat were two great piles of cartridges.

"The natives were busy cleaning the guns and wiping the grease off the cartridges. I should judge there were 300 stands of arms in all—over a hundred more than the men they had to use them.

"We were given some old copies of Police Gazettes, the Graphic together with other reading matter to while away the time, and towards evening we were called to supper. Mr. Ross and I were standing together while a native back of us was working with his gun. All of a sudden there was a report and a bullet whistled past my head lodging in the ceiling. Powder was blown into our faces and we concluded we wanted no more pol.

"The natives informed us they had planned a movement toward town and were going to stampede the churches while they were holding service. They said they were going to set out to capture the town.

"At about 7:30 we were called in and made to sit down with our backs to the troops. The men were called up in two lines, and from what I could judge, there were present at least a hundred men, but we were informed that there were one hundred and fifty-eight. Some of the green ones were taken inside and given a few lessons in the manipulation of the guns. A little after this the whole lot, with the exception of the men that were left to guard us, marched toward town. We were given the privilege of the house. The ladies and gentlemen were given quarters and a very unpleasant night was begun.

"At 12 o'clock we knew from the sounds about us and the uneasy attitude of our guards that something was wrong, and very soon we learned that the men, while marching toward town, had been intercepted and fired into by a squad of mounted police. The avenues were all guarded and the natives seemed to be in a terrible state of mind.

"Mr. MacDonald told them it was the custom in foreign countries to send the prisoners to a place of safety, and as they might be shelled at any moment by the Government forces they had better get them out of danger. They thought his a good plan and instructed us to go to Paul Isenberg's ranch, quite a distance away.

"As we drew near Isenberg's place Willie Kinney came out to meet us. It seems he had been shut up without any avenue of escape to town.

"When we reached Mr. Isenberg's home the owner came out and welcomed us saying he did not have much but what he did have was ours. Mr. Isenberg's brother, who was also captured, sat down to the table with us.

"From a hill near Mr. Isenberg's premises we witnessed the first defeat of the rebels. Four or five men were left behind the rocks of the rebel stronghold to fire upon the Government forces while the rest of them retreated in the direction of Isenberg's house. Two started up the hill where we were, and thinking they were coming for us we hid in the lantern bushes. They passed us and ascended the hill to the very position we had occupied. Below us we saw two other men.

"On going back to Isenberg's we saw the steamer Kaala land and also witnessed the maneuvers of the tugboat.

"Soon afterwards the President's Aide de Camp came and told us the road to town was open. We were met by the soldiers at the main road and took the bus to town."

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU, H. I., January 7, 1895.

The right of WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS is hereby suspended and MARTIAL LAW is instituted and established throughout the Island of Oahu, to continue until further notice, during which time, however, the Courts will continue in session and conduct ordinary business as usual, except as aforesaid.

By the President: SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Republic of Hawaii.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

HONOLULU, H. I., JANUARY 7, 1895.

General Order No. 13.

All persons in the District of Honolulu except those engaged in the Military or Police Forces of the Government, who have in their possession any arms or ammunition, are hereby ordered to produce the same at the Marshal's Office before Twelve o'clock noon tomorrow, January 8, 1895.

Any such persons in whose possession any Arms or Ammunition are found after that hour will be liable for summary arrest and imprisonment, and the Arms and Ammunition to confiscation.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant-General

NOTICE.

Under MARTIAL LAW every person found upon the streets or in any public place between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 5 a.m.

will be liable to arrest, unless provided with a pass from Military Headquarters or the Marshal's Office.

The gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturbing the peace or disobeying orders is liable to summary arrest without warrant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. H. SOPER, Adjutant-General.

Sealed Tenders

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, January 9th, 1895, for the furnishing of 10 Rubber Connecting Hose for Pontoon Pipes.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 4, 1895. 3885-3t

FOR SALE.

New Columbia Bicycle, Model 36.

Inner Tube Tires. At a Bargain.

Inquire of Wm. Savidge, Real Estate Agent, Merchant st. 3885-4t

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