

By Authority



Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice having been given that during the temporary absence of HON. PAUL NEUMANN, Acting Vice Consul for Spain, HEINRICH RENJES, Esq., will discharge the functions of that office as Acting Vice Consul. All persons are hereby required to give full faith and credit to all the official acts of the said Heinrich Renjes, Esq.

J. A. CUMMINS, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Foreign Office, Dec. 1, 1890. 134-31 1352-11

Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice having been given that during the temporary absence of HON. PAUL NEUMANN, Acting Consul for Mexico, HEINRICH RENJES, Esq., will discharge the functions of that office as Acting Consul. All persons are hereby required to give full faith and credit to all the official acts of the said Heinrich Renjes, Esq.

J. A. CUMMINS, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Foreign Office, Dec. 1, 1890. 134-31 1352-11

J. W. KAHEE, Esq., has this day been appointed Found Master for the District of Kilauea, Island of Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-31

C. E. RICHARDSON, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Appraise Lands Subject to Government Condemnation for the Districts of Hilo and Puna, Island of Hawaii, vice J. Nawahi resigned.

The Board now consist as follows: F. S. Lyman, Chairman. A. B. Loebenstein, C. E. Richardson. C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-31

In accordance with Section 1, Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of strays in Kilauea on a piece of land situated on the Government road and east of Kilauea Plantation, Island of Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-31

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed J. W. Kahee, Found Master to the above Found in Kilauea, Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-31

E. OONANT, Esq., has this day been appointed member for the Road Board of the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai, vice W. D. Schmidt, resigned.

The Board now consists as follows: F. L. Fischer, Chairman; F. W. Glade, E. Oonant. C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 18, 1890. 1350-31

JOHN M. KEALOHA, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 19, 1890. 1350-31

Mr. JNO. A. HASSINGER, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 26, 1890. 1351-31

Mr. WRAY TAYLOR, has this day been appointed Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Nov. 26, 1890. 1351-31

Census Notice.

Dr. C. T. Rodgers has been appointed by the Board of Education, Superintendent of the Census of 1890. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him.

By order of the Board of Education. W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Nov. 17, 1890. 120 1350-31

School Vacation Notice.

The regular Christmas vacation of all Public Schools in the Kingdom, will extend from FRIDAY, the 19th of December, to MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1891.

By order of the Board of Education. W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Nov. 17, 1890. 120 1350-31

In Re East Maui Stock Company DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HONOLULU, October 22, 1890.

Whereas the East Maui Stock Company has pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a Petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law, now, therefore;

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objection to the granting of the said Petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1890; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, and show cause why said Petition should not be granted.

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C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. 1347-91

Homestead Notice.

Notice is hereby given:—1. That 20 additional lots have been laid out in Waikoa, Kula, Maui, for Homestead purposes.

2. The surveys can be examined and prices ascertained at the Survey Office in Honolulu, or at the office of Mr. Randal Von Tempky at Makawao, Maui.

3. Mr. Randal Von Tempky of Makawao, will point out the lots to any person desiring to see them, for which service he will be entitled to a fee of one dollar from the person applying.

4. Persons who may desire lots shall apply in writing to the Minister of Interior upon a blank form, copies of which may be obtained free of said Randal Von Tempky.

5. The sum of \$10 must accompany each application.

6. No applications will be considered from persons who already own land.

7. Every Applicant must be of full age.

8. The Applicant will be allowed five years in which to pay for the land, during which time it will be exempt from taxes.

9. He must within one year build a house upon the land and begin to occupy the same and continue to occupy it for the remainder of the term of five years.

10. He must within two years enclose the land with a substantial fence.

11. He must pay quarterly in advance interest on the unpaid purchase price at the rate of ten per cent. The purchaser may pay the whole or any part of the purchase price at any time, which will stop interest.

12. The preliminary agreement is non-assignable, and the land cannot be sold until all conditions are fulfilled and after the lapse of five years.

13. Failure to comply with any of the conditions will work forfeiture of the land.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Dec. 2nd, 1890. 1352-31

Census Notice.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, a general census of the Hawaiian Islands will be taken under the direction of the Board of Education, as of the date of December 28th. Attention is hereby called to the following extracts from the law:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom."

"To enable the Board of Education to carry into execution the design of the last preceding section, relating to the census, it is hereby authorized to make, through its agents all proper and necessary inquiries. All persons are hereby required under pain of a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, to be imposed by any police or district justice, to answer to the best of their knowledge, all such questions as shall be propounded by the Agents of the Board, relating to, or necessary for, the making of the census."

The following persons have been appointed District Superintendents of the Census in the several Districts of the Kingdom.

- HAWAII. L. Severance, Hamakua; Chas. Williams, N. Kohala; E. C. Bond, S. Kohala; Miss E. W. Lyons, N. Kona; Woldemar Muller, S. Kona; Norman Logan, Kau; Chas. Meinecke, Puna; Robert Beyeroff, MAUI, LANAI AND MOLOKAI. Labaina and Lanai; Henry Dickenson, Waialeale; A. Bernee, Makawao; C. H. Dickey, Hana; M. H. Renter, Molokai; R. W. Meyer, OAHU. Ewa; G. L. Edwards, Waianae; John F. Scott, Waialua; J. F. Anderson, Koolauloa; Wm. C. Lane, Koolapoopo; F. Pahia, KAUAI AND NIHAU. Waimea and Nihaue; T. H. Gibson, Koloa; E. Strehz, Lahae; W. T. Lucas, Kawaihau; G. E. Fairchild, Hanalei; Chas. Koelling.

All inquiries and communications relating to census matters, outside the District of Honolulu, should be addressed to the District Superintendents.

C. T. RODGERS, M.D. General Sup't of Census, Honolulu. Honolulu, Nov. 18, 1890. 1351-41

In Re Papekou Sugar Company. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HONOLULU, October 1, 1890.

Whereas, the Papekou Sugar Company has, pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law, now, therefore;

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1890; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. 1344-34

SPECIAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Children's Cashmere and Silk Coats embroidered, with caps to match at N. S. Sachs' No. 104 Fort street.

Henrietta Cloth is all the rage, Old Rose, Dove Grey, and New Green are the leading shades, and can be found at Sachs' store No. 104 Fort street.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1890.

SHOULD the U. S. S. Charleston continue to make the same progress as was reported by Capt. Jacobsen of the Consuelo during the remainder of her voyage to San Francisco, she would arrive at that port on Thursday evening or night. The captain reports having sighted her on Friday at 3 p. m., when she was 698 miles on her voyage, and just 72 hours from the bell buoy, which she passed at 3 p. m. on Tuesday. She had averaged then 232 miles each twenty-four hours, or nearly one-third of the distance over. It is more likely that Admiral Brown, when finding that his ship was likely to arrive in the night, would slow down, and enter port early in the morning of Friday, Dec. 5th, nine a half days passage.

NO SHOAL OFF BARBER'S POINT.

It having been reported lately that a shoal existed off Barber's Point, the most southwest point of Oahu, H. B. M. S. Nympe last week cruised in search of it. The investigations made by her prove conclusively that no detached shoal exists in the neighborhood of Barber's Point in the fairway either of island traffic bound to Kauai or the other side of Oahu, or in the way of ocean ships going or coming between Honolulu and Japan or China.

One mile and a half from Barber's Point will take any vessel round with seven fathoms under her; three-quarters of a mile from the breakers in southerly wind will give five fathoms, so any vessel which touches ground must be keeping too close in.

The shoal supposed to have been seen by the French cruiser Dubouret must have been some temporary ripple on the surface, as the spit is very steep, from seventy to eighty fathoms and no soundings can be got with ordinary apparatus any further out.

CABLE PROSPECTS.

Being just now desirous of re-awakening an interest in cable matters, we were fortunate enough to mention the subject in conversation with Hon. Judge Hartwell, who, in compliance with a request to that effect, was kind enough to supply us with the following memorandum:

"While staying in Washington last summer watching the action of Congress concerning the sugar tariff, I availed myself of the opportunity to talk with United States officials and with members of Congress about a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu.

"I also obtained in considerable detail and from trustworthy sources information concerning the methods adopted elsewhere for raising funds for marine cables, under the supervision of, and aided by subsidies or grants from the various governments in Europe, in whose interest many such cables have been laid, and are now in operation.

"The prospect for our cable seems to me to be fair, although I doubt whether it is so likely to be made by a British company from Vancouver's Island to Honolulu as many think it is.

"What England and Germany particularly need, is cable communication from Auckland with Samoa and the Fijis, but with an American cable from San Francisco to Honolulu they might be quite ready to join each other in laying a cable from Australasia to Honolulu, making friendly connection with the American cable. For many reasons I believe such a result to be more likely than any other and to be the course which would secure the largest commercial and political advantages to Hawaii.

"It seems to be conceded that as an investment the cable cannot pay, and that it is only from a national or international point of view that any foreign government can be expected to sustain it."

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

As events march now-a-days, in this final decade of the nineteenth century, it cannot be very long before we see the realization of the often-proposed trans-Pacific telegraph cable from some point on the northwest coast of the continent of America to Australia. To effect this there must be sundry stopping stations to subdivide and reduce to manageable distances the enormous space between the terminal points. Of these stations this Hawaiian group must necessarily be the first from the American coast. These islands linked together, the next great span will be probably to the Phoenix Islands in about 3 deg. South latitude and 171 deg. West longitude; from thence across the Fiji archipelago, and thence to Auckland, N. Z. From San Francisco to Hawaii is 2000 miles, Honolulu to Fiji about 2800, which may be divided in two lengths, to Phoenix 1700 thence to Fiji 1100, and then on to Auckland is only 1080, thus leaving the first stretch of 2000 miles the longest of the whole, and that not so long as the existing cable from Brest to Cape Breton or to Duxbury, Mass. The depth of portions of the Pacific where the cable must be laid is not yet ascertained, but there is no reason to believe that it will greatly exceed some of the depths already traversed in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

We shall take occasion to refer to this part of the subject in a subsequent article.

A historical sketch of the progress of submarine telegraphy is most interesting. Just fifty years ago, Professor Wheatstone drew plans for connecting Dover and Calais by submarine telegraph. Seven years later a plan was submitted on behalf of Jacob Brett, the inventor and patentee, having the same object. This however was unfavorably received by the Government of Louis Philippe, and it was not till 1850 that permission to make the trial was granted by Louis Napoleon. In that year thirty miles of telegraphic wire enclosed in a gutta percha covering half an inch in diameter were placed on board the steamer Goliath, which started from Dover, paying out the cable as they crossed the channel and the farther end was successfully landed at Cape Grisnez and messages were sent to and from between England and France. This cable however being imperfectly protected, or rather not armored at all was soon cut through by a rocky bottom, and so the first cable was by no means long-lived. In the next year, 1851, a stronger cable was successfully laid and communication established between London and Paris. This was the year of the first great International Exhibition in London.

Such was the beginning of the now familiar cable telegraph.

Singularly enough, between two and three hundred years ago an Italian writer named Strada so nearly described the electric telegraph that it seems now almost like an inspiration. The whole story is so marvellous that we quote it literally from Addison, who writing in 1711 says: "Strada, in one of his prolusions (essays), gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time, and in the same manner.

"He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial plate.

"They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates in such a manner that it could move around without impediment, so as to touch any of the four and twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. Accordingly when they

were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion.

"The friend in the meanwhile saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts."

This, we take it, is about the most marvellous "Prolusion" ever penned by man, and Strada, without knowing it, must have come as near to the scientific wonders of the present day as Friar Bacon or the Marquis of Worcester or Bulwer Lytton's "Adam Warner." The lettered dials are very nearly the same as those used by Cooke and Wheatstone before the Morse alphabet swept them away. Pity that Franklin and Cavendish, Volta and Galvani had not met with the rhapsodies of old Strada, we might have had electric telegraphs a hundred years ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

A Reply to "Fair Play."

MR. EDITOR: In reading the P. C. ADVERTISER of this morning, Friday, December 5th, "Fair Play" gives quite a lengthy article on oil importations and tests. I think "Fair Play" is entirely wrong in his ideas or calculations when he says that kerosene oil at 100 deg. Fahr. is not dangerous. The heat of a healthy man's hand is 98 deg. and fever heat 112 deg. Now, an oil that will flash only 2 deg. above the heat of a man's hand, and 12 deg. below fever heat is not fit to use where life and property are at stake.

I consider such oil very dangerous, and I am very sorry to either see or hear "Fair Play" make such an assertion. If "Fair Play" will take a thermometer and place the bulb against the brass work on the bowl of a single-wick kerosene oil lamp, he will see the quicksilver rise to 106 deg. or 108 deg., and if he will apply the thermometer to the same place on a lamp having a duplex burner the quicksilver will rise to 112 deg. and perhaps more. The least gust of wind or even lifting the lamp quickly will drive the flame down into the bowl, and with this low-grade oil there will be an explosion.

"Fair Play" says he will defy the Marshal, fire officials or any other man to prove that inferior kerosene oil has been the cause of any fire or conflagration in this city or kingdom. Mr. "Fair Play," they are numerous. During the month of May of this year alone, damage to the tune of \$12,639 was done to buildings and property, and the insurance companies had to pay out \$1,365.75 for losses by fire caused by lamp explosions from low-grade oil, and the insurance companies will corroborate this statement.

The kerosene oil that caused the fire at Mr. Chas. Dwight's house flashed at 98 deg., the oil that caused the fire in Mr. M. P. Robinson's block flashed at 96 deg., the oil that burnt Levi Kaiama's house on Richard street flashed at 94 deg. I could enumerate a great many more and likewise give the names of the parties if "Fair Play" so wishes and he can ascertain for himself. There were two lamps exploded simultaneously in Kilzy's railroad restaurant near King street bridge; the lamps that exploded were nearly fifteen feet apart and hung in brackets; that oil flashed at 98 deg.

"Fair Play" says what was done with it? Answer: It was sent to San Francisco and consumed in the regular way.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to inform Mr. "Fair Play" that the flash test in San Francisco for kerosene oil is 110 deg., and how that oil flashing from 93 to 98 deg. ever got floated on the San Francisco market is a mystery to me. I am sorry "Fair Play" made that remark, as it throws great discredit on the San Francisco officials that they were either bribed or they were not doing their duty.

There is another thing I will say here that if "Fair Play" is a family man, I am confident that he will not use kerosene oil in his house that flashes at 100 deg. or even 104 deg.; he will rather pay fifty cents

a case more for oil at 115 deg. than two dollars and forty cents a case for oil that will flash at 100 deg.

"Fair Play" says Hawaiian legislation has gone to the extreme in the 115 deg. test, and the dear public will have to pay for it. With regard to the test it is not too high in this country. The average temperature of California for the year is 58.9 deg. or thereabouts, say 60 deg. The test there is 110 deg. The average temperature of Honolulu for eight years is about 74 deg. Now, taking the difference in temperature, 120 deg. is not too much.

With regard to the dear public having to pay for it, I would inform "Fair Play" that it only costs 3 cents extra per gallon to rectify oil that will flash at 130 deg. compared with 190 deg. Now if a case of oil at 100 deg. is worth \$2.40 a case, and put 3 cents per gallon extra on for better refining, that would make a case \$2.70; but there is no person in Honolulu or the Hawaiian Islands that would grudge \$3 or \$3.25 for good, safe oil.

I thank "Fair Play" for the commendatory remarks he made with regard to the Marshal and fire officials, but at the same time, Sir, we are only doing our duty.

Yours truly, JOHN C. WHITE, Fire Marshal.

Dec. 5, 1890.

Auction Sales.

BY JAS. F. MORGAN

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF SALE!

WHEREAS, THE MORTGAGES hereinafter mentioned have been heretofore duly foreclosed by advertisement of mortgagee's notice of intention to foreclose, now, therefore, by order of Alexander J. Cartwright of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, late of said Honolulu, deceased, mortgagee of two certain mortgage deeds to wit: 1st—Mortgage made by George W. Nawakaok of said Honolulu, dated the 15th day of November, 1889, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 103, folios 65-7. 2d—Mortgage made by said George W. Nawakaok, dated the 5th day of August, 1889, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 117, folio 279. I am directed to sell at Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of Dec. 1890

At 12 o'clock noon of said day, At my Salesroom on Queen Street, in said Honolulu, the property included and described in said mortgages as follows:

ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND

Situate at Kalkaka, in Paea, in said Island of Oahu, viz:

1st—All that Certain Piece or Parcel of Land containing an area of 1 2/3 Acres, and under the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 4453, Land Commission Award No. 1553 to Kealanui, and that were conveyed by said Kealanui to the said George W. Nawakaok, by deed dated the 25th of March, 1889, and recorded in Liber 18, on folios 288 and 289.

2d—All that Certain Piece or Parcel of Land containing an area of 30-100 of an Acre, and being Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 3628, issued to Mera N. Pua under the name of Mera Nahauea for her children, Kalamia, Emma and Ioane, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said George W. Nawakaok by Mera N. Pua et al., by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1889, and recorded in Liber 96, folio 262.

TERMS CASH: Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER, Or to J. M. Monsarrat, Attorney for Mortgagee Honolulu, November 15, 1890. 1348-41

By order of the Board of Education, I shall sell at Public Auction, at my salesrooms on Queen St., in Honolulu,

On Saturday, the 13th of Dec. next

At 12 o'clock noon,

The following property, viz:

1st—The lease for 20 years from April 15th, 1891, of the lot on King street, Honolulu, at present occupied by Mrs. Singer for a bakery and residence. The lot has a frontage on King street of 100 feet, and runs back from the road 154 feet. The lease of the land only is to be sold, the buildings being removable by the present lessee at the expiration of the existing lease, which will be April 15th, 1894. Upset price—\$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2d—Will be sold the disused school lot, together with the buildings thereon situate in Kawili, district of Waialua, island of Oahu, adjoining the premises of the native protestant church, and containing an area of 2 acres, more or less. Upset price—\$110. Terms Cash—Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the Board of Education or of

J. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER, Nov. 8, 1890. 1348-41

SALE OF LEASE OF THE LAND OF Honouliwai on Molokai

By order of the Board of Education, I shall sell at Public Auction, at my Salesrooms on Queen St., Honolulu,

On Saturday, the 20th of Dec. next, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, THE LEASE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

From June 1st, 1891, Of the Land of Honouliwai on the Island of Molokai, adjoining the land of Moanui, on which was formerly located the sugar plantation of Mr. Eugene Bell.

The above is good Pasture Land, Containing an area of 800 Acres, More or Less.

Upset Price for Lease \$150 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Board of Education, or to

J. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER. 1350-41