

Albert C. Smith Dead.

On Thursday forenoon, the community was startled with the sad news that Mr. Albert C. Smith, the well-known attorney, had died suddenly. The news proved to be only too true. Mr. Smith had been ill for several days, at his lodgings at Mr. Frank May's. He was waiting on since Monday, by Messrs. R. S. Scrimgeour, Mr. Edward Andrews, and the lady of the house, Mrs. May. On Thursday morning he got up, had a bath and was about to go to his law office, when he fell down and expired instantly. Deceased was born of English parents, and was at the time of his death in his forty-first year. He was educated at Punahou, studied law with Judge Davidson and with Messrs. W. O. Smith and A. S. Hartwell, and also took a course of private reading in medicine. He was a gentleman of fine intellectual parts and was an able writer in the public prints. His writings in the late Saturday Press were generally recognized as effective scholarly efforts. He also contributed occasionally, as a correspondent, to all the daily papers, his articles on public questions being invariably characterized by clearness of thought, conciseness of style and a thorough grasp of his subject.

The funeral took place from the residence of Mrs. Smith, mother of the deceased, on Beretania street, and, though on short notice, was largely attended. The funeral services of the Anglican Church were conducted at the house and at the grave, by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. The pallbearers were Messrs. T. G. Thrum, R. S. Scrimgeour, W. A. Kinney, Frank May, J. O. Carter, Wm. Jarrett. Among others present were the Attorney-General, Minister of Interior, the Postmaster-General, Hon. W. C. Parke besides the numerous friends and relatives of deceased. The interment took place in Nuuanu cemetery, the remains being laid alongside the body of the late Captain Hope, of H. R. M. S. Champion. We beg to tender heartfelt sympathy with the mother, brother, sisters and other family connections of our deceased friend.

British Benevolent Society.

The annual meeting of the British Benevolent Society was held at the British Club on Thursday evening, Major Wodehouse, British Commissioner, the President, being detained from the meeting till after the opening hour, his place was occupied by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Vice-President.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Major J. H. Wodehouse, re-elected. Vice-President—Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, re-elected. Secretary—Mr. E. Rain Walker, British Vice-Consul. Treasurer—Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, re-elected.

Relief Committee—Judge Bickerton, Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Mr. G. Lucas, Hon. Alex. Young, Mr. W. Roe, Dr. R. McKibbin—the last named being the only new member. Thanks were voted to the officers for their assiduous attention to duties during the past year, with special reference to the Secretary, Mr. Jas. A. Kennedy, who retires from office on account of departure from the country.

The Treasurer's report showed a revenue of nearly \$8,000 in round numbers, with expenditures, of course, from the nature of the Society's object, about even. Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) had been raised for the Victoria Jubilee Fund, and invested in Government bonds.

A desultory discussion took place on the methods of bestowing relief to the subjects of the Society's benevolence. Fourteen members were in attendance at the meeting.

The Zilveren Kruis.

The Netherlands S. S. Zilveren Kruis arrived May 21. A description of the ship appeared in the GAZETTE of the 15th Inst. The officers are: Captain, J. C. Jockes; First Lieutenant, J. Van Sebeers; Second Lieutenants, J. Van der Poorn, G. Faldus, H. Herman, A. J. H. Schulte, A. A. Plass, F. Bandium, C. C. Zegers-Ryser and J. A. Van Rijn; Surgeon, M. J. Brandis; Paymaster, P. Lensing, and Assistant, J. Volkensberg. The midshipmen are: Barons L. E. Faets Van Amerongen and D. E. Van Dyk, G. A. Bichberg, G. L. d'Albo, F. I. Rambonnet, H. S. Suermond, A. J. Kleyenberg, Graf M. H. Haller, L. A. F. E. Peltzer (Knight), A. J. M. Nollet, H. de Boof and Yenker, H. Pompe Van Meepdervoort.

The Zilveren Kruis is on a cruise round the globe, and sailed from Holland on the 15th of last August, visiting Cadix, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Punta Arenas (Sandy Point), Callao and San Francisco. She will probably remain here a month.

Teachers' Certificates.

Twenty-three candidates succeeded in obtaining teachers' certificates at the examinations held on the Island of Maui in April last. Ten obtained certificates for two years, eight for one year and five for six months. Following are lists of those who obtained the two years' and the one year's certificates, which are dated May 1, 1888.

Obtained two years' certificates—Christian Andrews, Fanny M. Simpson, Ellen M. Dickenson, Louisa Moore, Rose Ella Crook, May B. Wallace, Mrs. T. H. Hayselden, Emma E. Crook, Benjamin Kahopai, Charles Wilcox.

Obtained one year's certificates—Mrs. Katie S. Dickenson, Ellen K. Daniels, Mrs. Mary L. Hall, Jona Nakila, George Kanhi, David H. Kahaniello, Jane D. Albro, Peter Noah.

Populating Polynesia.

The following is from the shipping news of the Auckland Bell, April 29: "The Queen's Island, the largest bark afloat, has arrived at Newcastle from San Francisco. On the voyage a call was made at Palmerston Island. The Captain found that the island was inhabited by William Marston (a runaway sailor) and family. His wife is a half-caste, and he has a family of fifteen."

General Advertisements.

CANDY.

Fancy, Plain & Broken.

Wholesale and Retail.

Write for particulars and send your orders to the

NEW CANDY FACTORY,

HART & CO., Honolulu.

Closing Out Business

Thankful for the favors and patronage extended me by this community in my nearly Twenty years established Business Experience, and Preparatory to a final disposition of the

STATIONERY.

Book and Fancy Goods Business.

No. 106 Fort St., Brewer's Block.

I will offer bargains in all Lines for the next FEW WEEKS. Liberal discounts to Liberal Cash Buyers:

- Bargains in Blank Books & Staple Stationery. Artistic Materials and Art Goods. Brushes, Pencils, Glass and Dresden Ware. Albums and Miscellaneous Books. Dolls & Toys of all kinds. Music Boxes & Fancy Goods.

Now is the Time to Lay in Supplies.

Orders from the other Islands attended to with prompt care.

Thos. G. Thrum.

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

THE MAY NUMBER IS NOW issued and contains a select variety of articles on sugar and other topics of general interest.

CONTENTS:

- EDITORIAL AND GENERAL: Notes and Variety. Pineapples, Mangoes and Peas for Export. A New Invention. CORRESPONDENCE AND SELECTIONS: French Laws and Regulations Regarding Forestry. Pictures of Cuba and Cuban sugar Plantations. Family Customs in Guatemala. My Experiment with Coffee. Fiber-Planting Plants. Waste in the Sugar-house. Wine and Fruit Trade with England. Interesting Statistics of the United States. Sugar in Brazil. Poetry—Mush and Milk. Prudential Fruit Growing.

Island subscriptions, \$2.00 per year. Foreign " (including postage) \$3.00.

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., Publishers.

NOTICE!

The Stock Of

Wines, Ales and Spirits

Belonging to the undersigned, will be

Sold at Very LOW PRICES during the Month of May.

1888, and all parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call and examine the goods before buying elsewhere.

The Goods Must be Sold

At BROWN & CO.'S STORE

No. 14 Merchant Street.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, W. F. ALLEN, Auctioneers of Goods & Co. Honolulu, April 26, 1888.

PACIFIC

HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Fort Street,

ARE JUST OPENING A FINE LINE OF BASKETS!

BASKETS!

Picnic, Hand, Butcher's, Garden, Sponge Flower, Stocking, Biscuit, Indian Linnen Buff Hampers, White Hampers, Barrel Shape.

Basket Tables, Dress Stands,

Work Baskets, Knife Baskets, Dutch Baskets, Sand Baskets, News Stands, Broth and Comb Baskets, Letter Baskets, Carpenter's Baskets.

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

Call early and make selections.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd. 50 1212

General Advertisements.

Cuticura



A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM



PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Leathern Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimples, Eruptions, Scrofula, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cure and Beautifier, externally.

ITCHING and Burning Skin Diseases, Bakers', Grocers', Washwomen's Itching Flies, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA. The great Skin Cure, CUTICURA, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means absolutely fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the ERECTOR. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: 'I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shut public places by reason of my disgusting humors; have had the best physicians, have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.' Send for our sixty-four page book, 'How to Cure Skin Diseases.' Address: HAWAIIAN CONSULET, Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu.

PREPARED BY THE POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A.

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 FORT ST.

Is the place to go for all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Toys, Baseball Goods, Crockeryware, Etc., Etc.

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 Fort Street,

Is the place to buy PIANOS, ORGANS, and

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 FORT ST.

Is where everybody goes to buy

BABY CARRIAGES, DOLLS, TOY DISHES, Etc.

When you want a PICTURE FRAME or a CORNICHE POLE

call at G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 Fort Street.

HOLLISTER & CO.

NEW GOODS!

Just to hand direct from Europe per

BARK SARACA.

Gosnell's Sherry Tooth Paste, Gosnell's Tooth Brushes, Gosnell's Violet Toilet Powder, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Perfume.

Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste, Pinaud's Huile Antique, Pinaud's Philicome, Pinaud's Hongroise, Floraline, Rowland's M-cassar Oil.

Saunders' Face Powder, DeHaut's Pills, Liebig's Extract of Meat, Blancard's Pills, Hall's Pills, Eastman's Powders.

Espe Cigarettes, Apollinaris Water, Friedrichall Water, Vichy Water.

Constantly on hand a full line of Pure Chemicals

from the largest manufacturers of

United States and Europe.

AGENTS FOR

P. Lorillard's Tobaccos!

Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes.

STRAITON & STORM CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GINGER ALE, SODA WATER

LEMONADE, CREAM SODA

ETC., ETC., ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS A SPECIALTY.

GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

1212 St.

General Advertisements.

DRESS SILKS!

LARGE IMPORTATION

OF

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

NOW OPEN AT THE

POPULAR MILLINERY HOUSE,

104 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

N. S. SACHS, Proprietor.

A Chance to Buy a Silk Dress at Half the former Price.

Black Gros Grain Silk,

Black Rhadama Silk,

White and Cream Rhadama Silk,

(Something New.)

Cream Tricot Silk, Satins, All Colors.

Also a Fine Assortment of

Black Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,

Fine Quality and Trimmed with Silk Fringe.

FINE PLAIN CASHMERE SHAWLS

In Bottle Blue, Pink, Cream and Cardinal.

These Goods are Imported Direct from Paris, thereby Saving

a Duty of 60 per cent., and will therefore be sold

Cheaper than ever heretofore.

Free Samples of Silk will be sent upon Application.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Would respectfully call renewed attention to their

LARGE STOCK OF STANDARD GOODS

Especially selected to meet the demands of

Planters, Sugar Mills and Mechanics!

Recent large arrivals enable us to fill orders with increased satisfaction, and unremitting attention to the wants of our patrons and replenishing stock from San Francisco, New York and England, to disappoint our customers but very rarely. To catalogue our varied stock or properly describe it would take an entire issue of the GAZETTE, supplement and all in fine print. Call and make your wants known. We specially would call attention to new supplies as follows:

ASBESTOS FELT MIXTURE

The STANDARD pipe and boiler covering; and Hair Felt.

Pearl, Palace and Vulcan Kerosene Oils!

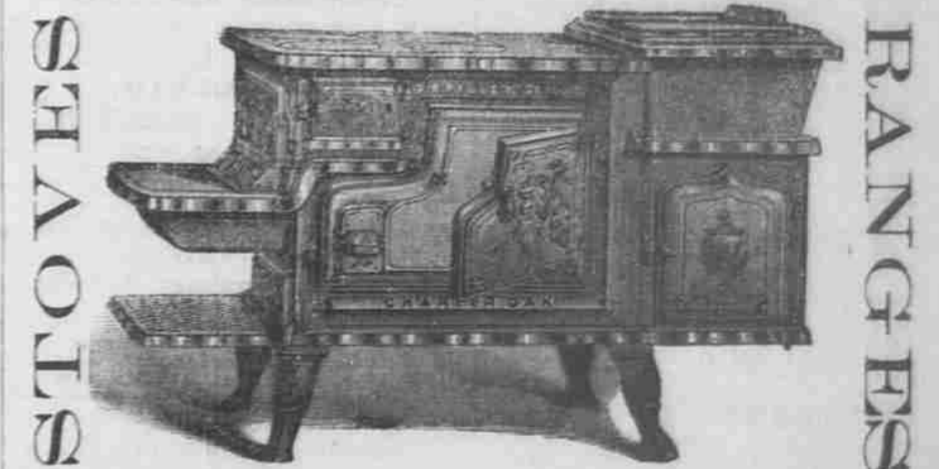
A large stock at bottom prices.

FRANKLYN STOVE COAL in quantities to suit. Increased stocks and lines of Shelf Goods and Mechanics Tools.

Files, Saws, Planes, Etc.

A large line of AGATE WARE. A splendid "COOKING CROCK," a new invention which should be in every nice kitchen.

For the rest call and see for yourself!



JOHN NOTT,

At the old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;

STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Banges, Magna Charter, Back, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Almada, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers, the Ranges, Granite Iron Ware Nickel Plated and Plain.

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes.

AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES

Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe.

House Furnishing Goods,

ALL KINDS.

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES:

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns Etc.

READ THE DAILY GAZETTE

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1838. TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1888.

THE COMING SESSION.

The regular session of the Legislative Assembly meets this day. Ministerial reports should be presented in good season to ensure a prompt settling down to business...

BUSINESS LICENSES.

Showing the Licenses Issued in Eighteen Years—Nationality of Licenses.

A return has been prepared from official sources, at considerable expense of time and cash, on the issuance of licenses during the past eighteen years, showing the number issued in each year, the business for which issued and the nationality of the persons licensed.

Table with columns: Year, Hawaiian and persons of American and European Descent, Chinese.

Table with columns: Business Licensed, Hawaiian and Person of American and European Descent, Chinese.

Table with columns: Agents, Auction, Awa, Bank, Billiards, Boat, Butcher, Pork Butcher, Distilling, Dry, Driver, Drugs, Fire Arms, Horse, Kaa, Lagoon, Public Show, Livery Stable, Peddling, Shipping, Wholesale Spirit, Retail Spirit, Jobbing Spirit, Optician, Wine, Physician, Cake Peddling, Victroling, Wholesale, Retail, Salmon, Tailor, Ox Cart, Milk, Total.

Following is a statement of the conveyances of real estate, in fee simple, to Chinese, in the several Islands of the group during the past eighteen years, and their values:

Table with columns: Number of Conveyances, Amount.

CONSOLIDATED!

THE FIRMS OF Chas. Gray & Co., & T. W. Rawlins

HAWAIIAN Soap Manufacturing Company

KING STREET, HONOLULU.

General Advertisements

H. Hackfeld & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER Bark Vikar and per Bk. C. R. Bishop

Per Steamers and other late arrivals, a large and complete assortment of

Dry Goods

Prints, Cottons, bleached and unbleached; Sheetings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, &c.

Dress Goods in the Latest Styles

Also, Curtains, Mosquito Netting, Lawns, &c.; Woolen Goods of every description; A complete line

Tailors' Goods!

Clothing, O. & U. Shirts, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c.

HOGSKIN SADDLES!

BOOTS AND SHOES, BAGS AND BAGGING

Sail Twine and Filter-Press Cloth, Cutlery, Stationery, Jewelry, Perfumery, Pipes, &c.

VIENNA FURNITURE!

Looking Glasses, &c. Pianos, Harpmoniums, Armoniums, Accordions, Harmonicas, &c.

WRAPPING AND PRINTING PAPERS,

Paints and Oils, &c. Asphalt Roofing, Asbestos, Barrels and Kegs, Keg Shooks and Rivets.

Iron Filter Presses!

Sugar Coolers, Iron Bedsteads, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets, Lanterns, Axes, Hammers, Tin Plates, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Galv. Iron Sheets.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron & Ridging

Screws and Washers; GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE, Barbed Fence Wire, Yellow Metal, Comp. Nails, Iron Tanks.

STEEL RAILS,

Fishplates, Bolts, Spikes, Switches, Portable Rails, Steel Sleepers, Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Roof Slates, Boats, Baskets, Demijohns, Corks, &c.

GROCERIES!

Pie Fruits, Sauces, Cond. Milk, Blue Mottled Soap, Windsor Soap, Wash Blue, Cream of Tartar, Carb. Soda, Vinegar, Biscuits, Stearin Candles, Rock Salt, Camphor, Safety Matches, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Hunyadi Janos, &c.

LIQUORS:

Champagne, Port Wine, Sherry, Bitters, Rheinwine, Clarets, Cognac Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Doornkat, Porter, Ale, St. Pauli Beer, Pilsener, Muller's Lagerbier, &c.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE!

Golden Gate and Crown Flour, Bread, Salmon, Cal. Produce, &c.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

1212 2nd

Insurance Notices.

Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR FINANCIAL STRENGTH READ THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886:

Surplus on New York Standard \$20,495,175 76 Premium Income 16,272,154 62

FOR LIBERALITY, READ THE SOCIETY'S POLICY CONTRACT:

The Equitable is the pioneer in most of the important reforms. The first to issue incontestable Policies.

FOR POPULARITY, READ HOW THE EQUITABLE HAS BEEN REWARDED BY PUBLIC PATRONAGE:

New Business in 1880... \$3,170,850 00 New Business in 1881... \$4,877,087 00

Alex. J. Cartwright, General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG—MACDEBURG Fire Insurance Company,

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS

WASHINGTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company,

FORTUNA General Insurance Company,

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE CO.

FIRE ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

CASTLE & COOKE LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

Kwong Hang Chan & Co

ALL KINDS OF TEA,

MANILA CIGARS, best quality,

White and Colored Mattings,

MADE IN HONGKONG

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General Advertisements.

NO HOUSEHOLD

Should ever be without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tharing more than forty years this medicine has proven a speedy cure for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, and all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

By its use weak lungs are strengthened, the voice becomes more powerful and flexible, and the insidious approaches of Consumption are counteracted.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is of great strength and curative power, a few drops only being needed for each dose. It is, therefore, an

Economical Medicine.

Full directions accompany each bottle. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

GEO. LUCAS, Contractor and Builder

Honolulu Steam Planing Mills,

Esplanade, Honolulu, H. I.

Mouldings, Brackets, Window Frames, Blinds, Sashes, Doors,

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX

Water Tube Boiler,

Is superseding all other Steam Boilers - BECAUSE IT IS MORE -

Economical of Fuel, Less Liable to Explode, Easier of Transportation AND COSTS NO MORE!!

W. E. ROWELL, Honolulu,

E. BRUNSWICK BILTIARD AND POOL TABLE

MANUFACTURING CO. OF S. P.

BILIARD MATERIALS, SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

C. J. MCCARTHY,

SOLE AGENT FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Be just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aim'st at be Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1888.

With the present issue of the DAILY ADVERTISER it passes into new hands. The Gazette Company have, as has been stated elsewhere, purchased the ADVERTISER, which they will hereafter publish in connection with the weekly Gazette, and as a substitution for the Daily.

Perhaps the present is not an inopportune occasion to indicate the general lines upon which the Gazette and ADVERTISER will proceed. We shall advocate 1. The economical administration of public affairs. This is not intended as a glittering generality, for we proceed at once to the corollary, viz., the necessity of abolishing the island governorships, as well as every other useless means of dissipating the public funds.

The Gazette and ADVERTISER pledges itself to support these views to the best of its ability, and it will support no one who does not in its opinion represent them. There are, of course, other topics on which we shall formulate a policy as occasion arises. We have purposely confined ourselves here to the statement of a political creed broad enough to unite all the genuine lovers of reform.

The foregoing brief confession of faith will suggest to every one of any intelligence in just what sense we profess and strive to be independent. Our independence is as to men, organized parties' particular cabinets. Independence as to ideas, measures, principles, the independence of venality or indifference, is something to which we neither pretend nor aspire.

The huge sensation which Mr. Bowen's little find made last week, gives no signs of subsiding. The lawyers are at it now, and we believe they stand the best chance of getting it finally.

ENCROACHING WAVES. A Big Tide at Waikiki—Damage to Property. The little Kona which swept over the town Saturday evening has been ruinous enough at Waikiki. The strong west wind blew in a furious tide which attacked the beautiful terrace in front of Mr. W. W. Hall's elegant property and entirely demolished it.

The country has never waited with a more general expectation and interest for a Legislative session than it has devoted to the one which begins this morning. That is no miracle, for there has been in the latter history of this country no more important gathering, unless we except that of the very same body, last year.

bad condition. We do not care to be mired in that slough again.

No Government at all is infinitely to be preferred to Government on the plan which has been followed in these islands for so many years past. It is the simple duty of the Legislature to see that there is no return to the old conditions. If it is successful in that, it will be successful on the whole, even though not a single clause in our somewhat hastily drawn constitution be altered, nor a single new reform be carried through.

Let us not be understood as advocating the policy of standing still or remaining weakly content with what has been accomplished. We are only trying to indicate a solid ground of union on which the Reform party can all rest in spite of endless difference of opinion as to individual measures. We have not a grain of respect for the unanimity which comes from the lack of convictions, the peace ingloriously purchased by the sacrifice of principles.

If the conditions thus indicated—the uniting on a common basis, the making a common front against a common foe—can be realized, we may confidently hope for a great deal more than merely keeping what we have got. There are evils enough crying to every one with ears and demanding to be remedied. We may dare to hope for a great deal of legislation of the remedial sort, such as new provisions for the purity of elections, for some legislation of a more positive sort, and perhaps for some further changes in the constitution.

ENCROACHING WAVES.

A Big Tide at Waikiki—Damage to Property.

The little Kona which swept over the town Saturday evening has been ruinous enough at Waikiki. The strong west wind blew in a furious tide which attacked the beautiful terrace in front of Mr. W. W. Hall's elegant property and entirely demolished it.

The destruction in front of Mr. A. Jones's place was even more thoroughgoing. His solid cement parapet was all broken and thrown down. There are great stones half buried in the sands. The steps are separated from the walk, only loose blocks of cement lying between.

U. S. Half Dollar 1853. Mr. Editor:—For the information of your correspondent who desires to know the value of a U. S. silver half dollar of 1853—would state that the premium is only given for the coin having no arrows as there are two kinds of half dollars of 1853, 1858 and 1853. The premium is on 1836 with no letters on the edge, on 1838 with the letter O between bust and date, and on 1853 on the one having no arrows at the side of date and no rays on back of eagle, the premium is from \$8 to \$12.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Mr. Hartwell's Views. Mr. Editor:—Believing the enclosed communication contains matter of such importance to the public as to be worthy of publication, I would ask space for it in your paper.

A prominent citizen of Maui remarked to me recently that Mr. Hartwell was not himself unless he was conservative. He evinces an earnest desire for a good government, and a careful recognition of the rights of all. No citizen who enjoys the benefits of an enlightened, liberal government ought to be satisfied without giving something in return, yielding a cheerful and hearty support.

The administration of the government at this time, I believe, compels respect and confidence. However wide we may differ on questions of public policy, yet we are bound to believe that the present conduct of affairs is a vast improvement on the old. We must not drift back to the old thing, which made every honest and intelligent man blush.

Don't let us forget what we were less than a year ago, or to appreciate the new order of things. Each and every citizen should be mindful of the duty of holding up the hands of our faithful public servants. I think that radical changes in our government should not be made for the present, except with the utmost care and deliberation.

GOODALE ARMSTRONG. Wailuku, May 20.

HONOLULU, April 3, 1888. To Mr. Goodale Armstrong, Wailuku, Maui.

DEAR SIR:—I am delighted to learn that the voters of this country—beginning with Maui—mean to assume their proper responsibility under the present form of government. There was no sort of use formerly in public discussion of public affairs, as long as the King had the power under the so-called constitutional forms, to do precisely as pleased the easily influenced mind of His Majesty. But now that the power has passed out of his hands, never to return, it is essential that the brains and wealth of the country see to it that the political power which is thus set free, be properly distributed, and its exercise by different departments of government properly guarded and checked.

You and I were born and bred in a country which started off with a strong, highly cultivated and intelligent self-governing people. Our ancestors went from their English homes which were dear to them, to seek in the savage wilderness for the blessings of liberty. They founded as nearly an ideal Commonwealth as the world ever saw, and notwithstanding the flood of European immigration, bringing the ignorant, debased, wealth-hating and yet wealth-seeking crowds of voters, to pollute the very fountains of civil liberty, still we all have faith in the permanent and general prosperity.

But in seeking to establish here a self-governing commonwealth, under the monarchical form, which I think was wisely retained, we must bear in mind that we have not the same material which made up the British American Colonies. We have here many Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Asiatic elements which are unused to self-government and which only to a limited extent will for many years be capable of self-government. The intelligence of the country must devote itself then to working out a system of government, by which political power shall be safely distributed, and used in such manner as fairly to distribute all the burdens of taxes, to develop the national resources without doing harm to any class or nationality, and to cause the laws to be honestly, impartially, and effectively administered.

Now the attempt and intention of those who sincerely took part in the Revolution, to make the King merely the ornamental and representative head of the nation, somewhat like the position of the English Sovereign, was all right, and based on correct political reasoning. It was the only thing to do, if Hawaii is to remain an independent nation. But much remains yet to do. I think it wise to adhere to the new Constitution with scrupulous care, to amend it slowly and cautiously, as experience may justify and require.

The turn which the veto question took was an appointment to many, myself among them. But I am not now prepared to advise an amendment of the Constitution by which to secure, beyond doubt, the control of the veto power with the Cabinet. I think it would be well to amend the Constitution so that two-thirds of a quorum of the House—and not two-thirds of all the elective members—can override a veto. This would give the Legislature sufficient control over its own enactments, and also secure that later second consideration of its bills which is not required by the present system of a one-house assembly.

I also am inclined to think that Ministers should be elected members of the House of Nobles, so as to require them to go directly before some electoral district, and defend their course and policy. This is the English method, and I see no reason why it would not work well here. But it ought to be carefully considered. If the above mentioned amendments were made, I think that the calling of the Legislature between its biennial Sessions may properly rest with the Ministry.

As for the Governors, most of my friends thought they were a useless force. They reasoned well that if the outer districts could get on as they have done, with the functionaries which have been appointed of late years, they could get on with none. They also deemed that the country is too small for such a complicated official system as it has had, and that the beginning of reduction of offices would be well made with Governors. I think, notwithstanding these facts, that a well regulated gubernatorial system, with men required to give substantial bonds, elected in each gubernatorial district, for a definite term subject to removal for cause by the Legislature, and placed in general charge of the assessment and collection of taxes, roads and bridges, and the administration of the local affairs of their respective districts, would not only well repay the outlay, but secure far better results in every way than are obtainable without such system. The people must become used to the suffrage. The qualifications of electors for governors should be the same as for

election of Nobles. This, in my view, would tend to a good beginning of local self-government.

Chinese immigration, or, and I think preferably, Japanese immigration seems to be requisite for carrying on the sugar industry on which almost exclusively the revenue and resources of this nation depend. I think a large proportion of females ought to be required to come with the men, in order to avoid the startling dangers of an exclusively male population of that class. It seems unfortunately to be true, that intelligent skilled labor is not available for sugar production. Asiatics are more tractable, more readily held under the laws, if fairly and impartially made and administered, than are Europeans of the same grade in society.

Retrenchment of public expenses sounds well: if it means honest and intelligent expenditure of the public funds, it is what must be insisted on; if it means smaller outlays for public and worthy objects, it is unwise and impracticable. We ought to have much larger appropriation for public education, especially for industrial schools. The teachers ought to be better paid and of a higher grade of ability than many of them are. The Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Portuguese ought to be taught English free of charge.

The difficulty in remodelling the judiciary, so as to have a Supreme Appellate Court composed of judges who decide questions of law which lower Courts, and not one of themselves, have passed on, is in the scant available material for new judges. But I hope that this object, which is really very desirable, may yet be attained. The same difficulty applies on nearly all of the islands, in securing for each island a resident circuit judge of legal ability and character sufficient for holding jury trials, and deciding all matters in equity, admiralty, probate and law, which come before him originally or on appeal. And yet that is an end to be attained when practicable. Such a resident judge could correct many of the abuses which are believed to prevail with ignorant and often corrupt magistrates.

I have kept for the last, your enquiry concerning the temperance question, and restricting liquor licenses outside of Honolulu. The people in the outer districts ought to be able to govern themselves and decide for the best, whether to have such licenses.

I think the sale and use of bad liquors ought to be controlled. High license fees with large bonds required of the licensees, would lessen the number of liquor shops or saloons, and make it easier to detect and punish abuses or violations of a law framed so as to restrict liquor selling and public drinking. This, I am afraid, is as far as public sentiment will now go.

I have written the above in much haste in the press of office duties. It may or may not contain things worthy of general thought and discussion; but it is one kind of contribution which I think every man of intelligence owes to the country in which he lives. You are free to make such use of it as you think fit, and it is utterly immaterial to me whether you keep it private or not.

But keep up public discussion. The old New England Lyceum and Town Meeting were the best educators of the people. There is no reason why we should not have this benefit here.

Sincerely yours, ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

THE BASEBALL MATCH.

A One-Sided Game—Honolulu 17, HAWAII 4.

The first baseball match of the season between two of the old clubs took place at Makiki on Saturday, when the Honolulu and the Hawaii Clubs contested the honors. There was not so large an audience as usual, but still a goodly crowd watched the play from first to last. Parker, who had pitched for the Honolulu for seven years, having fallen out with them, was taken by the Hawaiis in exchange for Meek. This was a great gain for the Honolulu, but the contrary for the Hawaii club. Parker was a good pitcher in his time, but his former comrades have become thoroughly up to his play, as they showed on Saturday by batting him with general facility. On the other hand, Meek effectively baffled his own club associates with remarkably clever pitching, as well as throwing them out at first base with unerring precision and watchment all the bases with the vigilance of a veteran. The Honolulu, moreover, evinced the superiority, in all respects, which was to have been expected from their frequent practice and match games during the two seasons in which their opponents' organization has been dormant. In consequence of these conditions, as the score below testifies, the game was a losing one for the Hawaiis throughout:

Table with columns: NAME, T, R, H, B, T, B, P, O, A, E. Rows include Wodehouse, Lucas, Whitney, Markham, Lucas, A. F., Low, Moore, M. K., and Total.

Table with columns: NAME, T, R, H, B, T, B, P, O, A, E. Rows include East, Kahi, Deha, Pullip, Moehoua, Bright, Eose, Parker, and Lualaba, and Total.

SCORE BY INNINGS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Honolulu 2 0 1 0 3 3 5 3 0-17. Hawaii 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-4. Passed balls—Wodehouse 5, Moehoua 2. Wild pitches—Meek 2, Parker 2. Hit by pitcher—Moore 2. Stolen bases—Honolulu 6, Hawaii 3. Earned runs—Honolulu 2, Hawaii 1. Two base hits—A. Lucas 3, Oat 1, Moore 1, Lualaba 1. Struck out—Oat 2, Low 1, Meek 1, Rosa 2, Moehoua 1. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—G. E. Boardman. Scorer—J. W. Winter.

New Advertisements. WOLFE & CO., KING STREET. Have Just Received an Assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND FEED. —Such as— Dopee Hams and Bacon, Kits Pig Pork, Kits Salmon Bellies, Kegs Holland Herring, Kegs Sauerkraut, Limberger Cheese, Westminster, Smoked Sausages, Green Cheese, Pork and Beans, Boston Brown Bread, French and American Pies, Sugar Cane, Barrels Sausages, Salmon, Oxford Sausage, Curried Fowl, Table and Pie Fruits, Olive Oil, Pickled Olives, Oysters, German, Rolled Oats, Pearled Wheat, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal, &c., &c. OATS, BRAN, CORN, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c. Fresh Grapes, picked every day and sold for 25 Cents per lb. Leave your orders, or ring up 194 or 349. 1-17

GINGER ALE, LEMONADE, CREAM SODA CRAB APPLE CIDER. The Latest and Most Improved Machinery, together with the Twenty Years Experience of HOLLISTER & CO., Has won for them the Verdict of Travelers that their Aerated Waters are Excelled by None. No Marble-dust or Whiting used in their Factory. Only those Materials that are Acknowledged by Experts as Producing the Purest of Carbonated Drinks. 238-1m

General Advertisements. NOTICE! The Stock of Wines, Ales and Spirits Belonging to the undersigned, will be Sold at Very LOW PRICES during the Month of May, 1888, and all parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call and examine the goods before buying elsewhere. The Goods Must be Sold And embrace the Best Assortment of Good Family Articles, that can be found in this city. Terms Cash. AT BROWN & CO.'S STORE No. 14 Merchant Street. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, W. F. ALLEN, Assignees of Brown & Co. Honolulu, April 28, 1888. 127-1m.

DAVIS & WILDER, 52 Fort Street. Importers, Grocers, and Provision Dealers. FRESH GOODS EVERY STEAMER For Rent or For Sale! A PLEASANT COTTAGE IN PERFECT ORDER. A few minutes' walk from the Postoffice; Apply to 128-ft HUGO STANGENWALD, M. D.

WALKER & REDWARD, Contractors & Builders. Brick, Stone and Wooden Building estimates given. Jobbing Promptly Attended to. 75 KING STREET, Bell Telephone No. 2. P. O. Box 423. 211-17

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL, ALAKEA, NEAR QUEEN ST. Telephone 55. H. HACKFELD & CO. Have Just Received per Bk DEUTSCHLAND From EUROPE, an Assorted Cargo of NEW GOODS Which they Offer to the Trade At the Lowest Market Rates. 209-17

New Advertisements. EX "DEUTSCHLAND" White Bros. Portland Cement! Blacksmith Coal, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Coal Tar, STOCKHOLM TAR! Steel Rails, Wire Nails, F. W. Staples, Filter Presses, Sugar Coolers, Iron Tanks, F. P. Cloth, Hubbuck's Paints, Corrugated Iron, Etc. FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD & CO. 115

A. H. RASEMANN, BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Wishes to notify the public that he has removed to larger quarters, No. 13 Kaahumanu St. (up stairs). 185-1212

Sun Fire Office, OF LONDON. Established 1710. Insurance effected upon every description of property at current rates of premium. Total Sum Insured in 1888, \$27,333,700. Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality. The jurisdiction of the Local Tribunals recognized. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands. 1 m

Del Monte Milling Co. OF SAN FRANCISCO. —BEST— ROLLER FLOUR Made in America. Meals Superior to all Others. CONSALVES & CO., 244-17 541a 1234th St. San Francisco

THE DIFFUSION EXPEDITION.

Notes on the Trip-The Makee Sugar Company's Plantations- Personal Items.

There was nothing to excite wonder or stimulate curiosity on the trip of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Mikahala, leaving Honolulu on Tuesday the 15th inst. for Kauai.

Speaking of Barber's Point light, Capt. Freeman expressed his gratification at the recent boom. It was a great aid to the coasting trade between Honolulu and Kauai.

Between the rivalry of Neptune and Morpheus in seeking control over the representatives of the press, the latter scarcely knew whether their heads or heels were uppermost—their gastronomic diffusion apparatus were certainly upside down—when the signal was given, at three o'clock in the morning,

It was pretty dark in setting out—barely enough starlight to distinguish cane fields from lanana jungles—but our fellow-passengers kindly named localities and indicated points of interest.

The road is in good repair all the way to Kealia, and information is that it is even better beyond to Kilauea.

Day was dawning before half the route was covered, revealing the ocean waves breaking to the right and the sublime mountain scenery to the left—the latter varied by broad pastures and meadows with lowly cabins and little hamlets at intervals.

It was clear day when Kapaa was reached. Among the first objects of interest noticed is Col. Z. S. Spalding's race track and stables.

As the coach stops opposite his snug cottage, Mr. C. M. White, principal of the Government school, emerges and joins his returning spouse in a hearty proffer of hospitality to the editorial contingent, which is gratefully accepted more out of pleasure at being entertained by a kindred spirit, than from any fear of having to rough it by going further.

panied to his school, which occupies two well-appointed buildings. He is assisted efficiently by Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Nugent. The pupils of the advanced department were during our visit exercised in dictation, and their spelling and writing approved most carefully.

From the schoolhouse to the Kealia mill is only about half a mile, the road passing over a substantial bridge spanning a wide creek. Aloft runs on a huge trestle the plantation flume, extending for miles into the cane fields.

After infusing all the ideas possible regarding diffusion, the visitors were directed to the hotel just erected by Col. Spalding a few paces from the mill.

It was at the lunch table in the hotel on the first day—Wednesday, May 16th—that the deputation was informed of the breakage of an attachment to the diffusion plant. As the heads of the twain had just come from beneath the ponderous weights, one of which fell in the accident, they congratulated themselves on having whole craniums left in which to carry their brains home.

The Makee Sugar Company's property combines the former plantations and mills of Kapaa and Kealia, the mill on the latter site now doing the whole grinding. There is a total area of about 58,000 acres, 2,700 to 3,000 being constantly under cultivation.

Mr. Sherman, the chief engineer of the mill, went over the works repeatedly with the visitors, explaining every part of the manufacture. He has every detail at his finger ends, and his views on any matter related to the industry, are well worth treasuring in memory.

pump for feeding the boilers, which is self-regulating and a great saver of both care and labor. An outline of the process of transforming the raw juice into sugar may now be attempted.

From a receiving tank the juice is pumped into the clarifiers, of which there are eight with a capacity of 150 gallons each. Heat is applied by steam pipes until boiling is produced, when lime is thrown into the liquid, bringing a foaming mass of impurities to the surface.

The more skilled employees of the mill—chemist, engineer, sugar boilers, carpenters, etc.—are Americans and Europeans, but Japanese are in great favor as sub-engineers and tenders of different apparatus.

Colonel Spalding's retreat reaches a high ideal of rural luxury. An elegant house surrounded by beautifully laid out and well cultivated grounds, its artistic finish scarcely requires the enhancement of grand natural scenery by which it is environed.

All the scribbling that has up to this point come out of the editorial visit of the GAZETTE and Bulletin to Kauai has very little of a holiday appearance. Nevertheless pleasure was diffused amongst duty in a very high degree of density.

Parts of the landscape invisible on the trip were now to be surveyed. They included the plantations and mills of Hanamau and Lihue. The cane looked fine, and the mills were grinding. Very neat cabins, regularly ranged in rows, are provided for the labor.

One afternoon Mr. Severin procured three Japanese horses—that is, he hired the animals from Japanese—and invited the editors to a ride over the Kapaa and Kealia plantations.

It was a delightful ride up the steep and winding road overlooking the village of Kapaa. Refreshingly green pastures, intervals and vegetable gardens, interspersed with the laborer's cabins, formed the near prospect below, with the restless ocean fringed with breakers meeting the farther view; while on the other hand rose the picturesque peaks, notches, turrets and pyramids of the mountain range, with great expanses of cane fields in the foreground.

A broad irrigation ditch was encountered athwart the trail, requiring not only trained horses but skilled equestrianism to cross. The Bulletin's gallant bearing became modified into a subdued demeanor, as he dismounted to find if his steed could jump the chasm.

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the Waialeale range on that island are almost perpetually swathed in clouds, and one of the very rare sights of Lihue is a glimpse of their terrestrial sublimities.

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General Advertisements. MRS. THOS. LACK, No. 81 Fort Street, Honolulu. Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, AND ALL KINDS OF FIRE ARMS.

CORTICELLI SILK! IN ALL COLORS. FANCY DEPARTMENT. Balls' Health Preserving Corsets, AND Mme Demorez's Reliable Cut Paper Patterns.

General Advertisements. A. H. RASEMANN, BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULED AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Wishes to notify the public that he has removed to larger quarters.

THE HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., Successors to J. H. SOPER. Stationers, Booksellers & News Dealers. Have just received another supply of the Renowned Ball-Pointed Pens and Federation Pen Holders.

BENSON, SMITH & CO. JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS! A FULL LINE OF Pure Drugs. CHEMICALS. Medicinal Preparations, AND PATENT MEDICINES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY. Corner Fort & Merchant Sts., Honolulu, Haw'n Islands. GENERAL AGENTS, EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS AND COLLECTORS, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOAN AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

Agents for the Haw'n Islands Trade Supplied! A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Blank Books, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Inks, Pens, FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS & PENCILS.

All Business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and faithful attention at moderate charges. Having had an extensive business experience for over twenty-five years in New York City and elsewhere, we feel competent to attend to all business of an intricate and complicated nature, or requiring tact and discretion, and respectfully solicit a trial.

COMMERCIAL.

Owing to the fierce competition for business, New York fire insurance companies have been losing heavily...

TIME TABLE

OCEANIC MAIL SERVICE. Table with columns for destination (London, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney) and departure times.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Table of arrivals and departures for the port of Honolulu, listing ship names, agents, and dates.

PASSENGERS.

From Hawaii and Maui, per W G Hall, May 22—His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen...

Shipping Notes.

The banknote wrester, Captain Cook, arrived Friday, 25 days from Port Townsend, in lumber laden...

DIED.

TURNBULL—At Queen's Hospital, Friday, May 25th, of heart disease, Alexander Tarabali, a native of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, aged about 82 years.

lingworth, on or about the 1st of April last—Ah Nee alias Aiu, forty days, to commence after expiration of former sentence.

Supreme Court.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRESTON. L. A. Thurston, guardian of Pakua-kini (k), a minor, vs. Wm. Aylett, Bill to cancel a deed, W. O. Smith for plaintiff, A. Rosa for defendant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Roscoe Conkling's will leaves all his property, valued at \$150,000, to his widow, who is appointed executrix.

Police Court.

MONDAY, May 21st. Gaming, Halemeo, Poepee, Kanaka, Kapulihua, Kanani, \$6, and hard labor twenty-four hours.

warehouses along two streets on each side of the Chippawa river. The greatest loss thus far is to the railroad, submerged sawmills and business houses.

General Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of W. E. KAHELEMAUNA, deceased...

Executor's Notice!

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Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

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Valuable Real Estate!

AT AUCTION!

I will offer for sale at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in Waikuku, Island of Maui, On Saturday, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock noon...

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of JOHN HAMA-UKU, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them, duly authenticated...

NOTICE!

ALL AMOUNTS DUE the firm of BROWN & CO. Wine and Spirit Merchants of Honolulu, that were contracted for and not paid by the 30th day of March last, if not settled before the 9th day of June next, will be placed in the hands of a Legal Prosecutor with instructions to sue for and recover the same...

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, must be handed in by 12 o'clock MONDAYS, as the papers go to press at 2 P. M. on account of the departure of the mails on Mondays.

50 CENTS PER MONTH IS THE subscription price of the Daily Gazette.

THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1888.

With the present issue of the DAILY ADVERTISER it passes into new hands. The Gazette Company have, as has been stated elsewhere, purchased the ADVERTISER, which they will hereafter publish in connection with the weekly Gazette, and as a substitution for the Daily. The change in the management will be accompanied by a change in the policy and position of the paper. Although we do not consider ourselves in any way committed to any previous expression of opinion in either journal, yet the two papers will continue to present an independent criticism of public men and affairs from what will probably be essentially the same point of view as that which the Gazette has expressed for many years past.

Perhaps the present is not an inopportune occasion to indicate the general lines upon which the Gazette and ADVERTISER will proceed. We shall advocate 1. The economical administration of public affairs. This is not intended as a glittering generality, for we proceed at once to the corollary, viz.: the necessity of abolishing the island governorships, as well as every other useless means of dissipating the public funds. 2. The conduct of the civil service on strictly business principles. There should be no removals except for cause. No party or partisan consideration should be allowed the least weight in appointments or removals. 3. The conservation of the political privileges already secured, with a view to their future extension.

The Gazette and ADVERTISER pledges itself to support these views to the best of its ability, and it will support no one who does not in its opinion represent them. There are, of course, other topics on which we shall formulate a policy as occasion arises. We have purposely confined ourselves here to the statement of a political creed broad enough to unite all the genuine lovers of reform. It is of infinite importance just now that the Reform Party should be reminded of what unites it and makes it essentially one, before individuals begin to fall out over matters of detail.

The foregoing brief confession of faith will suggest to every one of any intelligence in just what sense we profess and strive to be independent. Our independence is as to men, organized parties, particular Cabinets. Independence as to ideas, measures, principles, the independence of venality or indifference,—is something to which we neither pretend nor aspire. On the contrary, the Gazette and ADVERTISER is heart and soul with the Reform movement, and pledges itself to every measure which will in its opinion tend to carry out the spirit or contribute to the success of that movement.

The huge sensation which Mr. Bowen's little find made last week, gives no signs of subsiding. The lawyers are at it now, and we believe they stand the best chance of getting it finally. Almost everyone will file a claim. There are Mr. Bradley's heirs, eager for the fray, with two rocks to plant their feet on; first, ownership of the soil and all that it contains down to the very bowels of the earth, and second, evidence that it was Mr. Bradley's own special plant. Then comes the sovereign, whoever that may be, claiming property in all mines, gold, silver, and by implication greenbacks also, as they are merely the legal representatives of gold. But who is the sovereign? Perhaps a year ago it might have been easy to answer that question, but now we prudently reserve any opinion as long as the great suit of the Minister of the Interior vs. the Kamehameha Trustees is pending. One sees the hungry eyes of His Majesty's assignees on one side, and the representatives of an impetuous Government on the other, all claiming their rights (and other people's, too). Last of all comes the unfortunate finder, also, the source of all the bother, with the most threadbare claim of all. Rumor says now that he remembers burying the treasure twice (evidently a lawyer has joggled his memory). There are a good many big fees in \$7,000, as well as a great deal of law, and the law will probably last as long as the fees do.

The country has never waited with a more general expectation and interest for a Legislative session than it has devoted to the one which begins this morning. That is no miracle, for there has been in the latter history of this country no more important gathering, unless we except that of the very same body, last year. The public prosperity depends largely on the conduct of this body. If they are intelligent, public spirited and united, it is not unreasonable to hope that the public credit, reputation and solidity will be completely restored. If they are miserably divided, short-sighted or cynical, everything which the 30th of last June gained bids fair to be lost, and the country will simply relapse into the old unspeakably

bad condition. We do not care to be mired in that slough again.

No Government at all is infinitely to be preferred to Government on the plan which has been followed in these islands for so many years past. It is the simple duty of the Legislature to see that there is no return to the old conditions. If it is successful in that, it will be successful on the whole, even though not a single clause in our somewhat hastily drawn constitution be altered, nor a single new reform be carried through. Deficient and imperfect as our new political arrangements may seem when considered from an ideal point of view, they are yet, in spite of every deduction, not merely excellent in themselves, but an immense advance on what we have had. They are excellent in themselves, because they contain the principles of constitutional government, because they refer the essential power to its only true source, the popular will. Our constitution does not express the idea without some limitations, it is true, but no one ever succeeded yet in perfectly embodying the true political idea in any constitution or scheme of government, although speculative thinkers have been at it from Plato to Sir Thomas More, and practical statesmen and men of affairs from Solon and Lycurgus to Hamilton and Jefferson.

Let us not be understood as advocating the policy of standing still or remaining weakly content with what has been accomplished. We are only trying to indicate a solid ground of union on which the Reform party can all rest in spite of endless difference of opinion as to individual measures. We have not a grain of respect for the unanimity which comes from the lack of convictions, the peace ingloriously purchased by the sacrifice of principles. On the contrary, we are trying to show that unanimity is only obtainable by and through a common principle. There is salvation in that and that only. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and if the men who carried the Revolution through are going to lose sight of every common interest and conviction because they cannot agree on temperance or Chinese legislation, there is no hope of any further political progress; there is little enough of keeping what has already been gained. A solid front against everyone who does not believe in government by the people, in economical administration, in a prohibitive tariff on furs and feathers—and we are safe. Beelzebub is the Prince of the powers of this world, and like the English, he never knows when he is beaten.

If the conditions thus indicated—the uniting on a common basis, the making a common front against a common foe—can be realized, we may confidently hope for a great deal more than merely keeping what we have got. There are evils enough crying to every one with ears and demanding to be remedied. We may dare to hope for a great deal of legislation of the remedial sort, such as new provisions for the purity of elections, for some legislation of a more positive sort, and perhaps for some further changes in the constitution. No doubt some changes in the constitution are eminently to be desired, and should be effectuated as soon as may be without postponing more pressing measures, and without endangering the political stability of the country.

ENCROACHING WAVES.

A Big Tide at Waikiki—Damage to Property.

The little Kona which swept over the town Saturday evening has been ruinous enough at Waikiki. The strong west wind blew in a furious tide which attacked the beautiful terrace in front of Mr. W. W. Hall's elegant property and entirely demolished it. The plank work which built up the makai side was all washed away in a body, but was rescued by some of the heroic denizens and tied to Mr. Hall's raft. Great masses of turf were hallowed out, resulting in a collapse and disappearance. One after another the line of fine young cocoanuts was undermined and fell with a crash into the water. It was an inspiring sight to see that public dignitary, the President of the Legislature, and a fair young lady personally engaged in the rescue of one of the trees from the voracious billows. She furnished the head and the hands and both claimed salvage. The destruction in front of Mr. Afong's place was even more thoroughgoing. His solid cement parapet was all broken and thrown down. There are great stones half buried in the sands. The steps are separated from the walk, only loose blocks of cement lying between. Two splendid cocoanuts have dipped their branches in the water and the whole row is threatened. The tower which stands on the very edge of the beach (a most romantic tower into which we confess having surreptitiously stolen) is half undermined and seems marked by the sea for its own. The whole place looks like the scene of an earthquake. We chronicle these events with the utmost regret, for the injury to these beautiful homes is really a public misfortune.

U. S. Half Dollar 1853.

Mr. Editor:—For the information of your correspondent who desires to know the value of a U. S. silver half dollar of 1853—would state that the premium is only given for the coin having no arrows as there are two kinds of half dollars of 1853, 1858 and 1853. The premium is on 1858 with no letters on the edge, on 1853 with the letter O between bust and date, and on 1853 on the one having no arrows at the side of date and no rays on back of eagle, the premium is from \$8 to \$12. HERBERT ADAMS, P. O. Box 441, May 26th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Mr. Hartwell's Views.

Mr. Editor:—Believing the enclosed communication contains matter of such importance to the public as to be worthy of publication, I would ask space for it in your paper.

A prominent citizen of Maui remarked to me recently that Mr. Hartwell was not himself unless he was conservative. He evinces an earnest desire for a good government, and a careful recognition of the rights of all. No citizen who enjoys the benefits of an enlightened, liberal government ought to be satisfied without giving something in return, yielding a cheerful and hearty support.

The administration of the government at this time, I believe, compels respect and confidence. However wide we may differ on questions of public policy, yet we are bound to believe that the present conduct of affairs is a vast improvement on the old. We must not drift back to the old thing, which made every honest and intelligent man blush.

Don't let us forget what we were less than a year ago, or to appreciate the new order of things. Each and every citizen should be mindful of the duty of holding up the hands of our faithful public servants. I think that radical changes in our government should not be made for the present, except with the utmost care and deliberation. Too much legislation will not add to the public confidence.

GOODALE ARMSTRONG.

Wailuku, May 20.

HONOLULU, April 3, 1888.

To Mr. Goodale Armstrong, Wailuku, Maui.

DEAR SIR:—I am delighted to learn that the voters of this country—beginning with Maui—mean to assume their proper responsibility under the present form of government. There was no sort of use formerly in public discussion of public affairs, as long as the King had the power under the so-called constitutional forms, to do precisely as pleased the easily influenced mind of His Majesty. But now that the power has passed out of his hands, never to return, it is essential that the brains and wealth of the country see to it that the political power which is thus set free, be properly distributed, and its exercise by different departments of government properly guarded and checked.

You and I were born and bred in a country which started off with a strong, highly cultivated and intelligent self-governing people. Our ancestors went from their English homes which were dear to them, to seek in the savage wilderness for the blessings of liberty. They founded as nearly an ideal Commonwealth as the world ever saw, and notwithstanding the flood of European immigration, bringing the ignorant, debased, wealth-hating and yet wealth-seeking crowds of voters, to pollute the very fountains of civil liberty, still we all have faith in the permanent and general prosperity.

But in seeking to establish here a self-governing commonwealth, under the monarchical form, which I think was wisely retained, we must bear in mind that we have not the same material which made up the British American Colonies. We have here many Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Asiatic elements, which are unused to self-government and which only to a limited extent will for many years be capable of self-government. The intelligence of the country must devote itself then to working out a system of government, by which political power shall be safely distributed, and used in such manner as fairly to distribute all the burdens of taxes, to develop the national resources without doing harm to any class or nationality, and to cause the laws to be honestly, impartially, and effectively administered. All this may be called useless generalizing or theorizing; but it is not. We cannot ignore facts, if we would.

Now the attempt and intention of those who sincerely took part in the Revolution, to make the King merely the ornamental and representative head of the nation, somewhat like the position of the English Sovereign, was all right, and based on correct political reasoning. It was the only thing to do, if Hawaii is to remain an independent nation. But much remains yet to do. I think it wise to adhere to the new Constitution with scrupulous care, to amend it slowly and cautiously, as experience may justify and require.

The turn which the veto question took was a disappointment to many, myself among them. But I am not now prepared to advise an amendment of the Constitution by which to secure, beyond doubt, the control of the veto power with the Cabinet. I think it would be well to amend the Constitution so that two-thirds of a quorum of the House—and not two-thirds of all the electors—can override a veto. This would give the Legislature sufficient control over its own enactments, and also secure that later second consideration of its bills which is not required by the present system of a one-house assembly.

I also am inclined to think that Ministers should be elected members of the House of Nobles, so as to require them to go directly before some electoral district, and defend their course and policy. This is the English method, and I see no reason why it would not work well here. But it ought to be carefully considered. In the above mentioned amendments are made, I think that the calling of the Legislature between its biennial Sessions may properly rest with the Ministry.

As for the Governors, most of my friends thought they were a useless force. They reasoned well that if the outer districts could get on as they have done, with the functionaries which have been appointed of late years, they could get on with none. They also deemed that the country is too small for such a complicated official system as it has had, and that the beginning of reduction of offices would well be made with Governors.

I think, notwithstanding those facts, that a well regulated gubernatorial system, with men required to give substantial bonds, elected in each gubernatorial district, for a definite term subject to removal for cause by the Legislature, and placed in general charge of the assessment and collection of taxes, roads and bridges, and the administration of the local affairs of their respective districts, would not only well repay the outlay, but secure far better results in every way than are obtainable without such system. The people must become used to the suffrage. The qualifications of electors for governors should be the same as for

election of Nobles. This, in my view, would tend to a good beginning of local self-government.

Chinese immigration, or, and I think preferably, Japanese immigration seems to be requisite for carrying on the sugar industry on which almost exclusively the revenue and resources of this nation depend. I think a large proportion of females ought to be required to come with the men, in order to avoid the startling dangers of an exclusively male population of that class. It seems unfortunately to be true, that intelligent skilled labor is not available for sugar production. Asiatics are more tractable, more readily held under the laws, if fairly and impartially made and administered, than are Europeans of the same grade in society.

Retrenchment of public expenses sounds well; if it means honest and intelligent expenditure of the public funds, it is what must be insisted on; if it means smaller outlays for public and worthy objects, it is unwise and impracticable. We ought to have much larger appropriation for public education, especially for industrial schools. The teachers ought to be better paid and of a higher grade of ability than many of them are. The Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Portuguese ought to be taught English free of charge.

The difficulty in remodeling the judiciary, so as to have a Supreme Appellate Court composed of judges who decide questions of law which lower Courts, and not one of themselves, have passed on, is in the scant available material for new judges. But I hope that this object, which is really very desirable, may yet be attained. The same difficulty applies on nearly all of the islands, in securing for each island a resident circuit judge of legal ability and character sufficient for holding jury trials, and deciding all matters in equity, admiralty, probate and law, which come before him originally or on appeal. And yet that is an end to be attained when practicable. Such a resident judge could correct many of the abuses which are believed to prevail with ignorant and often corrupt magistrates.

I have kept for the last, your enquiry concerning the temperance question, and restricting liquor licenses outside of Honolulu. The people in the outer districts ought to be able to govern themselves and decide for the best, whether to have such licenses.

I think the sale and use of bad liquors ought to be controlled. High license fees with large bonds required of the licensees, would lessen the number of liquor shops or saloons, and make it easier to detect and punish abuses or violations of a law framed so as to restrict liquor selling and public drinking. This, I am afraid, is as far as public sentiment will now go.

I have written the above in much haste in the press of office duties. It may or may not contain things worthy of general thought and discussion; but it is one kind of contribution which I think every man of intelligence owes to the country in which he lives. You are free to make such use of it as you think fit, and it is utterly immaterial to me whether you keep it private or not.

But keep up public discussion. The old New England Lyceum and Town Meeting were the best educators of the people. There is no reason why we should not have this benefit here.

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

THE BASEBALL MATCH.

A One-Sided Game—Honolulu 17, HAWAII 4.

The first baseball match of the season between two of the old clubs took place at Makiki on Saturday, when the Honolulu and the Hawaii Clubs contested the honors. There was not so large an audience as usual, but still a goodly crowd watched the play from first to last. Parker, who had pitched for the Honolulu for seven years, having fallen out with them, was taken by the Hawaiians in exchange for Meek. This was a great gain for the Honolulu, but the contrary for the Hawaii club. Parker was a good pitcher in his time, but his former comrades have become thoroughly up to his play, as they showed on Saturday by batting him with general facility. On the other hand, Meek effectively baffled his own club associates with remarkably clever pitching, as well as throwing them out at first base with unerring precision and watching all the bases with the vigilance of a veteran. The Honolulu, moreover, evinced the superiority, in all respects, which was to have been expected from their frequent practice and match games during the two seasons in which their opponents' organization has been dormant. In consequence of these conditions, as the score below testifies, the game was a losing one for the Hawaiians throughout:

HONOLULU.

Table with columns: NAMES, T, R, B, I, O, A, E. Rows include Wodehouse, Lucas, Whitney, Markham, Lucas, Cat, Low, Moore, Meek, Total.

HAWAII.

Table with columns: NAMES, T, R, B, I, O, A, E. Rows include Kala, Kahai, Desha, Phillip, Moehouna, Bright, Rose, Parker, Luahiwa, Total.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Table with columns: Innings 1-9. Rows for Honolulu and Hawaii, and a 'Total' row.

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