

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXIII.---No. 36; HONOLULU, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1888. { WHOLE No. 1234.

Hawaiian Gazette
PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited),
Every Tuesday Morning.
AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Foreign Subscribers \$6.00 in Advance.
Which includes postage prepaid.
H. M. WHITNEY, Business Manager.
Office, Gazette Building, Merchant St. (up stairs)

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Business Cards.

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Office with the Attorney General, Alhohai Hale,
1221 Honolulu, H. I.
- FRANCIS M. HATCH,**
Attorney at Law,
1904 No. 11 Kaahumanu Street.
- J. ALFRED MAGOON,**
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE—42 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I.
- CECIL BROWN,**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Agent for taking Acknowledgments of Instruments for this Island of Oahu,
Campbell Block, Merchant Street, Honolulu,
1902
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Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Special attention paid to the negotiation of Loans, Conveyancing, and all matters appertaining to Real Estate.
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
For the States of California and New York.
1175 Office, 29 Merchant St., Honolulu.
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NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER
OF DEEDS
For the States of California and New York
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu,
1199
- WILLIAM C. ACHI,**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And Agent for taking Acknowledgments of Instruments for the Island of Oahu.
Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom. Real Estate Broker.
Office—No. 15 Kaahumanu Street,
Honolulu, H. I.
- J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.**
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street—
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1176 y streets Entrance, Hotel street.
- WILLIAM O. SMITH,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
66 Fort Street, Honolulu.
- THOMAS W. HOBSON,**
Notary Public,
Office with W. O. Smith, 66 Fort street,
165-1st 1105-y
- A. McWAYNE,**
[Late of New York Ophthalmic Hospital]
OFFICE & RESIDENCE—34 Alaska Street
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES
OF THE EAR AND EYE.
And Correction of Faulty Vision.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 a. m., and 6 to 8 p. m.
1176 y
- W. R. CASTLE,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
1904 the Kingdom.
- A. B. LOBENSTEIN,**
SURVEYOR, SURVEYOR
OFFICE WITH D. H. HITCHCOCK, Hilo.
Estimates made and Plans drawn up for Earth
work, Levelling, Grading, etc., etc.
1199 2m
- THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company,**
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager.
1183 us. Office—Beaver Block, Fort St. y
- E. O. HALL & SON,**
[LIMITED]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
—OFFICERS—
Wm W Hall.....President and Manager
L C Able.....Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F Allen.....Auditor
Thos May and E O Whitney.....Directors
1190 Corner Fort and King Sts y

FOR SALE.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, situate on the maka side of Judd Street, between the late residence of the undersigned and the late opposite the premises of the Rev. E. H. Parker.
For terms and particulars, apply to
183-1st 1904-z

Business Cards.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
—BANKERS.—
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Boston, Paris, London,
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
—FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, London.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, and its
Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon.
The Azores and Madeira Islands, Stockholm, Sweden.
The Chartered Bank of London, Australia and
China.
Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan, and transact a
1904 General Banking Business. y
- W. M. MARSTEN, PHIL. OFFERBOLT, HERMANN FOCKE,**
Honolulu. Honolulu. Honolulu.
- ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.**
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
1904
- CLAUS SPRECKELS, W. G. IRWIN**
WM. G. IRWIN & CO.,
Sugar Factors and Commission Agents,
1172 Honolulu, H. I.
- H. HACKFELD & CO.,**
General Commission Agents,
1904 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y
- F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,**
Importers & Commission Merc's.
1187 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. y
- J. U. KAWAINUI,**
Agent to take Acknowledgments to
Labor Contracts.
For the District of Kona, Oahu. Office—
1181 Nuanuanu Street y
- C. BREWER & COMPANY,**
[LIMITED]
General Mercantile and Commission Agents
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.
—LIST OF OFFICERS—
P. C. JONES, JR., President and Manager
JOSEPH O. CARTER, Treasurer and Secretary
COL. W. F. ALLEN, Auditor
—DIRECTORS—
HON. C. R. BISHOP, HENRY WATERHOUSE
SAM'L. C. ALLEN. 1y
- E. S. CUNHA,**
Retail Wine Dealer.
—UNION SALOON—
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building,
1999 No. 23 Merchant Street. y
- C. E. WILLIAMS,**
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER.
UPHOLSTERER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WAREHOUSES AND WORK SHOP AT
The old stand on Hotel Street. Orders from
the other Islands promptly attended to.
1175 y
- HYMAN BROS.,**
Importers of General Merchandise,
FROM
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.
- HYMAN BROTHERS,**
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco.
articular attention paid to filling and shipping
1186 Island orders. y
- M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**
—Commission Merchants,—
No. 124 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
1234 y
- HOLLISTER & CO.,**
DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—
1181 109 Fort Street. y
- THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,**
[LATE JANON, GREEN & Co.]
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company,
1199 and Northern Assurance Company. y
- C. HUSTACE,**
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ships' Stores
supplied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully
executed.
1199 TELEPHONE No. 119. y
- JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,**
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1187 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y
- M. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,**
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets.
1199 Honolulu, H. I. y
- BROWN & CO.,**
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
ALES WINES AND SPIRITS
—AT WHOLESALE—
14 Merchant Street, Opposite the Post Office
1186 Honolulu, H. I. y
- G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,**
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
—AGENTS FOR—
Muiries, Watson & Co. Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Limited Steam Plow
1169 and Locomotive Works, Leeds. 1y
- EMPIRE HOUSE,**
J. OLDS, Proprietor
Corner Nuanuanu Avenue and Hotel Streets.
Chicoe Ales, Wines and Liquors
1192 y
- A. LEWIS, F. J. LOWERY, C. M. COOKE**
LEWIS & COOKE,
Successors to LEWIS & DEXTON
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
—And all kinds of Building Materials,
1190 Fort Street, Honolulu. y

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**
—IMPORTERS OF—
General Merchandise and Commission
1172 Merchants, Honolulu, H. I. y
- PIONEER STEAM
Candy Manufactory and Bakery,
F. HORN,**
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.
1178 71 Hotel St., bet. Nuanuanu and Fort y
- EXCHANGE ON CHINA.**
The undersigned are prepared to draw on the
chartered
**Bank of India, Australia and China
Hongkong.**
1187 —BISHOP & CO.— 9
- J. A. DOWER,**
Ship Carpenter and Boat Builder,
YARD AT THE ENTERPRISE MILL
—Mutual Telephone 325.—
Parties on the other islands requiring
Materials, a Boat or Scow built or repaired would
do well to communicate with
1172 J. A. DOWER, Honolulu. y
- MRS. A. M. MELLIS,**
Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker
1199 No. 17 Emma street. 1y
- WILDER & CO.,**
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building
1185 Materials of every kind. y
- HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
Made to Order.
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black-
smithing. Job work executed on the shortest
1190 notice. y
- UNION FEED CO.,**
—DEALERS IN—
HAY and GRAIN
Queen and Edinburgh Sts.
Telephone 175.
Island orders solicited.
[1210 2m]
- S. K. CASTLE, J. E. WATSON, G. F. CASTLE**
CASTLE & COOKE,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SUGAR FACTORS,
LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS!
HONOLULU, H. I.
[1210 3m]
- CHAS. T. CULICK,**
Notary Public, Records Searched, Ab-
stract of Title Furnished, and
Conveyances Drawn
on Short Notice.
COLLECTION AGENCY.—MR. JOHN GOOD, JR.,
Authorized Collector.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—MR. F. MARCOS
Special Agent.
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.—No. 38
Merchant Street.
BELL TELEPHONE 348, P. O. BOX 415. 23
[1184 1y]
- LANDRETH'S
AMERICAN
GARDEN SEEDS**
LANDRETH'S Handsomely Illustrated
Catalogue and Priced List of
Garden Seeds for 1888,
Mailed FREE to all Applicants.
Trade Priced List for Merchants.
ADDRESS
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
Seed Growers and Merchants,
1199 3m* Philadelphia Pa., U. S. A.
- S. FOSTER & CO.,**
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions
—AND—
Purchasing Agents.
26 & 28 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO CAL
Special Attention Paid to Selecting and
Packing Goods on Foreign Orders.
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ALL COMMISSIONS AND SATIS-
FACTION GUARANTEED.
BOTH IN PRICE AND QUALITY.
[1185-1y 1904-1y]

Hawaiian Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1888.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

Departure of the Dolphin.

The steamer J. A. Cummins left the wharf at 11:50 on Saturday, for the purpose of accompanying the U. S. F. S. Dolphin, with Rear Admiral Kimberly on board, out to sea. The following gentlemen were on board the convoy boat: Hon. J. A. Cummins, Sam. Parker, H. A. Widemann, Messrs. J. H. Paty, J. Bidwell, F. A. Schaefer, J. G. Spencer and son, R. W. Laine, F. M. Hatch, and Captains J. Ross, Underwood and A. McGregor. Prof. H. Berger and his boys furnished the music.
The J. A. Cummins steamed to the Dolphin and after playing a while there steamed out to meet the S. S. Alameda, which was coming in the harbor. On the way out, His Majesty the King embarked on the Cummins from his boat. The Alameda was met a little beyond the lighthouse, and the band's fine music was played, to the great delight of the Alameda passengers. After passing the Alameda, the J. A. Cummins went a little further out, then turned back and was steered again for the Alameda, where several more sweet selections were rendered, which, in His Majesty's opinion, formed a very rich treat to the Alameda's passengers.
It was not till half-past one p. m. that the Dolphin, bearing Rear Admiral Kimberly's flag, got under weigh. The Cummins only accompanied her as far as the lighthouse, and after the exchange of many farewells with the Admiral and officers, the party of escort steamed for the wharf. While the Dolphin was steaming out the passage at a very good speed, signal flags were hoisted on the masts by the U. S. S. Vandavia and H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, presumably tokens of farewell, the Dolphin responding in like manner.

Fatality.

A half-white woman fell from a balcony on Monday night, receiving injuries that caused her death in a short time. She was commonly known by the name of Emily, but it is said she was married to one Johnson. An inquest was begun Tuesday afternoon by Coroner Hopkins (Deputy Marshal), but adjourned to await Dr. Trouseau's report of post mortem examination.
The Coroner's jury found that Emily Kaolelo came to her death on the 28th day of August by a dislocation of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae, by falling from a balcony of a house in Fowler's yard, Honolulu, while under the influence of liquor. (Signed) C. L. Hopkins, Coroner; C. O. Berger, R. W. Laine, Thos. R. Lucas, M. McKinney, E. A. Jones, E. R. Hendry, jurors. The unfortunate woman was from 30 to 35 years of age. Dr. Trouseau found the cause of death as above, explaining in his report that the terms, in vulgar phraseology, meant that her neck was broken.

Arrival of the Mail Steamer.

The Oceanic steamer Alameda, from San Francisco for the Colonies, arrived off port about 6 o'clock Saturday morning, flying a yellow flag. Drs. Trouseau and Brodie went out but differed as to whether a sick child on board had small-pox or chicken-pox. Drs. McKibbin and Kimball followed, their diagnosis resulting in the steamer being allowed to dock. The Alameda came to the Oceanic wharf about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but until her departure at 9 o'clock was in semi-quarantine. Passengers for this port were landed on the engagement to report themselves to the city physician every morning, for fifteen days, under penalty of being consigned to the quarantine station across the harbor, where the festive mosquito and the blithe rodent hold perennial luau. Several news agents and others who had the temerity to go on board the ship in view of the pestilential ensign only got off when the passengers did, and may thank their stars that they were not sent to quarantine for a full season.

The Baseball Excursion.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Chicago, are advertising in American periodicals an excursion from Chicago to Sydney and return. They offer a day's stay at Honolulu, nearly 25,000 miles and 60 days of actual travel, all at a rate that is "believed to be the cheapest ever offered for a similar tour." This is the baseballists' excursion, coming by the Alameda in November. From the terms of the advertisement it is to be presumed that the baseball tourists have arranged for a day in Honolulu, barring any unforeseen delays in the mails. Twenty-two players, the Chicagoans and a picked nine, embracing all the greatest players in America, will form the contingent. The names of Van Holtren, Ward, Denny, Clarkson, Bennett and Hanlon are mentioned as coming.

Recovered Plunder.

Some more plunder has been recovered from Sam Olalae, in whose possession Mr. Rothwell's trousseau were found. There are a silk handkerchief marked "R," a necktie and guitar strings. The \$62 referred to in a previous item was stolen from Mr. Reimensneider's Chinese cook. Efforts are making by the police to get the culprit to indicate where other of his suspected booty is stored.

Hawaiian Hotel Arrivals.

Sept. 1-2—Frank H. Austin and wife (returned from England); Clement Sneyd-Kynnersley and wife, Mrs. C. A. Chapin, C. O. Chapin, Miss Hind, Miss Nellie Hind, Kohala; Wm. H. Cornwell, Maui; Mr. Cuthbert, Hawaii; O. F. Downing, San Francisco; Miss Ingle, Mrs. Odell, Volcano; Miss Moore.

BY AUTHORITY.



AN ACT

TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO POUNDS, ESTRAYS, BRANDS AND MARKS.
Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

ESTABLISHMENT OF POUNDS AND APPOINTMENT OF POUND MASTERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to cause to be constructed and set apart a suitable enclosure or enclosures in each district of the Kingdom for the impounding of estrays, and he shall give notice of all pounds which may hereafter be established, or of any change of location of pounds now in existence, in any newspapers published in the Hawaiian and English languages in Honolulu.

SECTION 2. The Minister of the Interior shall appoint suitable persons to have charge of said pounds and such Pound Masters shall be governed by such rules as the law may prescribe. The Minister of the Interior may at any time remove any such Pound Master for failure or neglect to properly perform the duties of his office, publishing the reasons for such removal, if requested to do so by the person so removed. Upon the petition of twenty-five or more tax-payers of any district, making charges against any Pound Master, and asking for his removal, the said Minister shall cause such charges to be investigated; and if, upon investigation, it shall appear that such Pound Master shall have failed or neglected to properly perform the duties of a Pound Master, the Minister of the Interior shall remove him. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Minister of Interior.

DUTIES OF POUND MASTERS.

SECTION 3. The Pound Master shall be responsible for the safe keeping and proper care of any estray committed to his charge, and shall receive for his services fifty cents per day for every day that such estray is impounded from the owner of such estray, excepting for sheep and goats, for which he shall receive five cents per day. He shall give the estrays a sufficient quantity of food and water, and any Pound Master who shall abuse or neglect any estray in his charge, shall forfeit the pound fees to which he would otherwise have been entitled, and shall also be liable to the owner thereof for damages.

SECTION 4. No Pound Master shall receive estrays until the person wishing to impound the same, shall have signed his name to a statement setting forth the number and species of estrays, locality trespassed upon, name of owner or owners of such estrays, if known, together with the date on which they were taken and the amount of damages and expenses claimed. Blanks for such statements shall be printed and bound in book form and furnished to the Pound Masters at cost price by the Minister of the Interior, and shall be open to the inspection of the public.

SECTION 5. Every Pound Master shall keep an accurate account of the business done at his pound, in a book open to public inspection, and he shall make quarterly returns, under oath, to the Minister of the Interior, showing his receipts and disbursements.

SECTION 6. No Pound Master shall receive into his pound any animal seized for trespass in any other district, provided there is a pound established in such other district.

POUND SALES.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of every Pound Master to post written or printed notices at the post office, (if there be one in the district) and at not less than two other public places in his district, in the Hawaiian and English languages, and to publish a notice in any newspaper which may be issued in his district, in said languages, as soon as possible after the impounding of any estray, giving a full description of the same, together with an announcement of the day on which it will be sold at public auction if unclaimed. And the Pound Master shall also, forthwith, upon the impounding of any animal, notify in writing, every person who shall have left with him a copy of his brand or mark, of an estray bearing the said brand or mark, which shall be committed to his pound, and if the owner does not claim

such estray and pay, the pound fees, together with the expenses of advertising, and the damages claimed for trespass, and expenses of driving, within twelve days from the date of impounding, or at any time before sale, the Pound Master shall sell such estray at public auction to the highest bidder, at noon on the first Saturday ensuing after the expiration of the twelve days aforesaid.

DISPOSITION OF RECEIPTS FROM POUND SALES.

SECTION 8. The proceeds of such sale, or a receipt therefor, given by the owner of such estray or estrays, after paying the pound fees, expenses of advertisement, damages and expenses of driving, shall be remitted by the Pound Master to the Minister of the Interior, when he makes his returns for the quarter. In case the owner of the estray shall substantiate his claim thereto within one year, the Minister of the Interior shall pay over to him the said balance of proceeds. If such claims be not so substantiated the said Minister shall pay such proceeds into the Treasury as a Government realization.

TRESPASS ON FENCED CULTIVATED LAND.

SECTION 9. If any cattle, horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, shall trespass on any properly fenced, cultivated ground, the owner thereof shall pay to the owner of such land the full amount of damage or loss occasioned by such estray to such land-owner, and the sum of fifty cents for each animal trespassing, excepting for sheep and goats, for which he shall pay ten cents each. Provided however, that if in any particular case this provision shall have an onerous or unjust bearing, owing to the large number of animals trespassing the Judge shall have power to diminish the forfeiture.

TRESPASS ON UNFENCED CULTIVATED LAND.

SECTION 10. If any of the animals mentioned in Section 9 of this Act shall trespass upon any unfenced, cultivated ground, the owner thereof shall pay to the owner of such land the sum of twenty-five cents for each animal trespassing, excepting for sheep and goats, for which he shall pay ten cents each. The owner of such land shall not be entitled to claim any damages for such trespass other than said sum of twenty-five cents. Provided however, that if in any particular case this provision shall have an onerous or unjust bearing, owing to the large number of animals trespassing, the Judge shall have power to diminish the forfeiture.

TRESPASS ON UNCULTIVATED LAND.

SECTION 11. If any of the animals mentioned in Section 9 of this Act shall trespass on any uncultivated land the owner of such animal or animals shall pay to the owner of the land the sum of twenty-five cents for the trespass of each animal, excepting for sheep and goats, for which he shall pay ten cents each, and if any damage be done by the animal or animals, the owner thereof shall further pay to the land-owner the full amount of such damage.

TRESPASS BY SWINE.

SECTION 12. All owners of swine shall keep such animals confined. In case swine shall trespass upon any land, the owner, if known, shall be notified by the owner of the land trespassed upon, and if he shall not remove the swine within twenty-four hours, or if any swine belonging to such owner shall again trespass on the land of such land-owner, such swine, as well as all swine trespassing, the owner of which is unknown, may be killed, and the land-owner shall not be liable for damages for such killing.

EXPENSES OF DRIVING.

SECTION 13. In all cases where animals are taken up for trespass, the actual expenses incurred, or a fair allowance for the labor required in catching, driving and conveying such animals to the pound, and of giving notice to the owner of the same, shall be added to the forfeits and damages specified in the preceding sections. Provided however, that the charge for such catching, driving and conveying to the pound shall not exceed one dollar per head.

NOTICE TO OWNER OF ANIMALS.

SECTION 14. When any animal or animals are taken up for trespass, the owner, if known, shall be immediately notified, if reasonably practicable, of such fact, and of the amount of damage and trespass fees claimed, and if he shall refuse or fail to pay the legal charges, or in case the owner be unknown, then the animal or animals shall be impounded forthwith.

LAWFUL FENCE.

SECTION 15. Every fence shall be deemed a lawful fence which shall be made of stone, posts and rails, posts and boards, posts and iron wire, or other suitable materials, provided it be not less than four and a half feet in height, substantially built, strong and close, to turn all stock excepting swine, and in good repair. The sea, rivers, ponds and natural perpendicular bluffs, whenever impassable, shall be legal fences.

HOW OWNER OF ANIMALS MAY OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THEM.

SECTION 16. If the owner of any animal or animals taken up for trespass, has reason to believe that the taking up or impounding of the same was illegal, or if he regards the claim for damages or expenses as excessive,

he may have his animals returned to him upon his delivering to the land-owner, or to the Pound Keeper, if the animal or animals have been impounded, a certificate from any District Justice or Police Justice of the district, stating that he has deposited with such Justice the amount claimed by the land owner, together with the pound fees, if any, or a good and sufficient bond for the same and the costs of a suit before him.

TRIAL.

SECTION 17. The said Justice shall, upon receiving the amount claimed, including pound fees, if any, or a good and sufficient bond for such amount, and the costs of suit, issue the required certificate, and at the same time summon the parties to appear before him with their witnesses, and after a fair hearing he shall decide between them. No appeal shall be allowed from his decision unless taken and perfected within five days after such decision has been rendered, and in case an appeal is taken, he shall require from the appellant a bond in the sum of fifty dollars conditioned for the payment of the costs further to accrue, or fifty dollars in lieu of such bond, in case the judgment is confirmed, which bond, together with the amount claimed or the bond given in lieu of such amount, he shall send up to the Appellate Court together with the certificate of appeal. If it shall appear on trial, that the impounding was illegal, the land-owner shall be compelled to pay the pound fees.

CAUSING AN ANIMAL TO TRESPASS.

SECTION 18. If any person shall maliciously and designedly open a gate-way, or break a fence, so as to allow any animal ingress or egress, so that it may commit a trespass, or shall maliciously and designedly drive or lead any animal into another locality where it may commit a trespass, he shall, for every such offense, be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned at hard labor not more than one year.

REGISTER OF BRANDS.

SECTION 19. Every owner of live stock shall, in order to its validity, have his brand or mark recorded in a book kept for the purpose by the Minister of the Interior on the Island of Oahu, or the Sheriff of the island on which his animals are, and shall receive a certificate to that effect on the payment of one dollar for the benefit of the Public Treasury. Provided however, that no brand or mark shall be recorded which may be similar or approximate in design to any brand or mark which shall have been previously recorded, and no record shall be made of any mark which shall involve the cutting off of one or both ears of an animal. All records of brands and marks now in possession of the several Governors, shall be forthwith transferred to the Minister of the Interior, on the Island of Oahu, and to the several Sheriffs on the other islands.

SECTION 20. It shall be unlawful for any person to use any brand or mark that has been duly registered according to law, in the name of another, except by the consent of such registered owner, his executors, administrators or assigns. Any person violating the provisions of this Section, shall, upon conviction before any Police or District Magistrate, be fined five dollars for each animal so branded or marked.

SECTION 21. Sections 231 to 248, both inclusive, of the Civil Code, are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect and become law from the date of its approval.

Approved this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1888.

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior

AN ACT

To PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF COFFEE LEAF DISEASES.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. That in order to prevent the introduction of the coffee leaf disease, and other diseases injurious to the coffee plant; the importation into the Hawaiian Kingdom of coffee trees or shrubs is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. Any person who shall violate this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, and any trees or shrubs so imported contrary to this law shall be forthwith destroyed by the Marshal or his Deputy.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1888.

KALAKAUA REX.


By the King:

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.

General Advertisements.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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At the premises formerly occupied at Lefoa,
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Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1888. 1195 17

By Authority

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

Foreign Office Notice.

HONOLULU, Aug. 24, 1888.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that official notice having this day been communicated to this Department by Taro Ando, Esq., His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, that

Mr. FUMINARI TANNO

has arrived as an Attaché to the Japanese Consulate-General; therefore the said Mr. Fuminari Tanno is hereby acknowledged as such attaché and all his official acts are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of the Government.

JONA. AUSTIN, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 83 1234-14

Sale of Leases.

On THURSDAY, October 4, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, the Lease of certain Lands in Kohala, Hawaii.

1. Government remnant No. 27 in North Kohala, containing an area of 80 acres. Upset price \$25.00 per annum, payable annually in advance.

2. Government remnant Nos. 19, 22, A, B, C, D and E in North Kohala, containing an area of 679 acres. Upset price \$150.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

The above leases will be for a term of 10 years.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 30, 1888. 83-61 th or fr 1234-1d

Board of Health Regulation.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, Aug. 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that the lands of Kalaupapa, Waikolu and Kalawao, on the windward side of the Island of Molokai, have been and hereby are set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of lepers; and all masters of vessels are prohibited from touching, landing, receiving or delivering passengers or freight at either of the above named places, except by special permission of the Board of Health.

Attention is hereby called to Section 255 of the Civil Code under the provisions of which "Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published... shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars," and to chapter 33 of the laws of 1876 which provides that "No person, not being a leper, shall be allowed to visit or remain upon any land, place or enclosure set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of lepers without the written permission" of the Board of Health.

By order of the Board of Health, W. G. ASHLEY, Secretary.

Sale of Leases.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of "Aliolani Hale," will be sold at public auction, the Lease of two certain tracts of land in Kohala, Hawaii, known as Kokoiki and Puaepua.

1.-Kokoiki, containing an area of 330 acres. Upset price-\$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2.-Puaepua, containing an area of 69 acres. Upset price-\$90 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The above leases will be for a term of 5 years. (Signed) L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 2, 1888. 1230-54

Mr. PIERRE JONES, of Honolulu, has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Aug. 17, 1888. 1232-31

The Prohibition Campaign.

The letters of acceptance of General Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey and John A. Brooks of Missouri, respectively candidates for President and Vice-President on the Prohibition National Committee, are published. General Fisk in accepting the nomination says: "Within a few years temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great conflict which has been and is yet waging, the temperance forces no longer face human appetite and habit alone; they oppose legislation, law, the purpose of political parties, the policy of State and nation. What the law creates the law alone can kill. A creature of the law is the saloon. The liquor traffic can die only at the law's hand or at the hand of the law's exectors. Concealed in avicious iniquity, born of sinful legislative wedlock, the licensed saloon, the legalized liquor traffic, bastard child of civilization, professing purity and virtue, must be strangled by the civilization which begot it, or that civilization must go forever branded with the scarlet letter of its own shame."

Mr. Brooks, after gracefully accepting the nomination, discusses freely the platform of the other two parties and finds that the Prohibition platform is the best and the safest for him to stand on. He closes with a glowing tribute to women who have so long upheld the cause of prohibition.

The World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Stockholm adjourned Aug. 19.

The correspondent of the Bulletin, Boogaroo, is referred to the heading which stands above all the communications in the ADVERTISER. It reads as follows: "We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents."

The usual gorgeous soldier who is the premonitory sign of a royal veto, put in his appearance in the House yesterday. No one was expecting a veto, and it was heard with a general surprise that the King had vetoed the coffee bill. This is a more utterly unwarrantable interference with the exercise of legislative power by the people, than in any of the former cases. The veto of the Military or Governors bill, was the natural consequence of the King's whole position. The veto of the Chinese Accounts bill had the excuse of a pretence, at least, of equitable grounds in its favor, besides being perhaps moved by more solid considerations, which were not explained to the public. The present veto is utterly without excuse.

It is rumored that His Majesty was assisted in his veto of the coffee bill by certain persons, presumably members of the "back-stairs cabinet," who are bitterly opposed to Mr. Forsyth. Such persons ought to receive the contempt they deserve. Such advice has the demerit of being doubly bad, in that all interference of such kind is vicious and destructive of constitutional principles, and what in this case is quite as bad, it is an indecency to make use of the King to vent a personal spite. The bill passed the House by a large majority. It is thus declared to be the will of the country, for the principle of our Constitution is majority control, and it should thus stand. Any one advising the veto under these circumstances becomes in some senses an enemy to the public weal.

The Bulletin, while no doubt doing its best, yet shows a singular lack of appreciation of the difference existing between yesterday and to-day. As if the irresponsible one-man power of years past were simply a matter of degree and not a totally different government from that of a cabinet directly responsible and accountable to the Legislature. When, in the history of Hawaii, would the King be removed if he did not govern in accordance with constitutional principles? Perhaps the Bulletin would have its readers believe that no power can get rid of the Cabinet. It fails to state the principle that on a vote of want of confidence they would be ousted. The intention of the Constitution is to secure such a government as England enjoys; the government of the people through Parliament, in place of rule by an irresponsible person called King, Emperor, Czar, Sultan, or any other term. England acquired her liberty through years of blood shed, centuries of patient advance with many reverses. It remains to be seen whether we have gained ours by a single stroke, or whether, not being worthy, we shall fail to hold what we have.

The foreign news by the steamer on Saturday is interesting and in some respects of importance to us. The offer of \$50,000 per annum by the United States towards the support of the Australian mail service has been accepted by the Government of New Zealand and New South Wales, both of which will continue their subsidies for another year. We are therefore sure for a year from next November that the efficient and excellent service performed by the Oceanic S. S. Company will continue.

The terrible disaster at the Golden Gate, whereby the City of Chester was cut down and sunk in a few minutes by a collision with the Oceanic, in a dense fog, causes us all to rejoice anew that our seas are free from fogs, and that up to the present time no terrible marine disaster has darkened our annals.

The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Crispi, the Italian premier, has excited considerable comment in the European papers, chiefly in the French press. The rumor that Bismarck said to the Italian chief that their armies might soon be called into the field, has caused great uneasiness in France. In all probability the remark never was made, or, if it was, good care was taken to have it reported in France in order to cool the ardor of people who would like to fight Germany alone, but not Germany, Austria and Italy, combined. Whatever may have been the particular object of this meeting, no doubt the ultimate object and probable result will be to keep Europe at peace, even if it be an armed peace. Bismarck does not want a war and his head is long and cool enough to avert one. It is to be hoped, in the interests of peace and humanity, that he may long continue to rule Germany.

The United States are in the quadrennial throes of a Presidential election. One is tempted to believe that most of the political excitement there is created, fostered and kept alive for the sustenance and support of the vast army of blood sucking politicians whose existence is derived from the election excitement continually going on in one

place or another. The country has too much politics.

The House after spending nearly the whole of Thursday in discussing the Constitutional amendment ended by referring it back to a special committee. The reason was that it would not have been possible to pass the amendment in its present form. The fact that it would not have been, reflects credit upon the justice and spirit of fairness to all interests which animate the House. Doubtless an amendment like that one would please the crowd that shouted and yelled at the Convention whenever a word was said against the Chinese. By even a certain class, probably no proposition, however severe, would meet with disfavor, but unjust and extreme legislation is not likely to meet the approval of the large body of voters throughout the group.

The difficulty with the form of amendment in question is that it proposes to give the Legislature an almost absolute control, not merely over the property, business and general commercial interests of the Chinese, but even as to the persons as well. All Chinese, except the limited number exempted from the operation of the bill, could not only be prohibited from engaging in certain occupations, but could be drawn from those in which they were already engaged. They could be forbidden to buy or lease lands. They could be sent away from the country altogether. Sugar and rice are the only industries which the Legislature cannot touch, but as neither of these industries can be prosecuted without it acquiring fee simples or leaseholds, the Legislature could practically proscribe even these. The truth is under this bill one does not see why the Chinese could not be legally compelled to leave the country, or starve to death in it. This is sandlot legislation.

We are as much in favor of abating the Chinese nuisance as any one can be who is not an arrant demagogue. What we stipulate for is a reasonable and fair treatment of the question. A power which it would be unjust for the Legislature to exercise, ought never to be granted at all. Who can pretend that it would be right or just, or anything in short but a shameless abuse of power for the Legislature to exercise its legal rights under this Amendment. This bill is not framed in the interests of all, but is a piece of legislation which has regard to the interests of one side only. If we are freed from all obligation to deal justly with the Chinese, then this Amendment is unobjectionable, but in that case let us come out flatfooted and say at once that we are going to get rid of the Chinese, because we have the power. If considerations of justice are going to be ruled out, let us abandon the hypocrisy of talking about the "difficulty" of the Chinese question. If by prating a little about the necessity of self-preservation, we are at once relieved of all necessity of considering any one's rights but our own, we have cut the Gordian knot, and need waste no more laborious hours in endeavoring to untie it.

The Chinese question must be dealt with in some way. The general sentiment demands so much and with reason. We think the voters are entitled to have a constitutional amendment submitted to them.

CHAPTER 34 of the laws of 1884 grants to William R. Austin and others the exclusive right for thirty years to lay a street railway in Honolulu. (The franchise is curiously made exclusive by section 3). These rights were extended by chapter 18 of the laws of 1886. The time for completing the track was extended for one year by an Act passed at the present session. Bill 110 of this session, duly passed, grants to the present owners of the franchise still further rights, new streets, etc., still with the thirty years exclusive franchise. An Act, in 1884, grants certain persons an exclusive franchise for twenty-five years to supply Honolulu with gas. Bill 63 of the present session grants an exclusive franchise for ten years for a submarine telegraph. The Oahu Railway bill proposes an exclusive franchise of twenty years, and excites immense opposition on the ground that exclusive franchises are bad, that they are opposed to public right, are against the interest of the people, etc. Noble Young, in answer to a question, said that the exclusive franchise business was a thing of the past, that we are entering into a new era, etc. Unfortunately for his position, he fails to remember that he voted and worked for the passage of bill 110 and for the bill extending the time for the street railway to lay its tracks. He also favored the passage of the submarine cable exclusive franchise. Bill 110 was finally passed August 22d, so it must be assumed that the new era began sometime between August 22d and August 31st. Noble Young's remark is taken simply as an illustration of the opposition to this bill. It is very hard to see where the true ground of the opposition lies. In view of the prompt and easy passage of the exclusive franchise clauses of the other bills, it is pretty safe to assume that if this bill had read: "The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to contract with John Smith of London, etc., etc., to build railways on the Island of Oahu, with an exclusive right for thirty years," etc., etc., it would have passed without a qualm or a single contention. But, as this franchise is for

one of our own citizens, and not a stranger, it looks as if somebody feared he might make some money out of this road instead of the profit going to a total stranger.

The word exclusive is a gobbin to scare children with. A monopoly is a curse only when it operates to exclude other enterprises which might otherwise be successful. One member attacked the bill by saying, Competition is the life of trade. A very wise old saw, no doubt, but, like most general rules, very misleading when not judiciously applied. As a matter of fact competition is generally, but not always, the life of trade. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been wasted in the United States by building railroads which were not needed. Competition was responsible for that. In the particular case in point, it happens that competition would be disastrous. No one believes that there will be room for two competing railroads around this Island in the next twenty years. No one is foolish enough to think so. In this case, therefore, the word exclusive operates simply to exclude an evil and secure a good. This kind of exclusiveness is something which none who look to things and not words, need fear.

The Anti-Chinese Amendment.

Following is the proposed amendment to the Constitution referred to in the report of legislative proceedings under date of the 27th inst.: The Legislature may by law name or limit the occupation or employment of every kind whatsoever in which Chinese or any body or class of Chinese may lawfully engage or contigue to pursue; the estate and interest in land they may acquire, or acquiring, hold, and the duration thereof; and the number of years, not less than six, during which any Chinese may lawfully reside in the Hawaiian Kingdom; and may provide for the registration and identification of Chinese: Provided, however, that no law shall operate to make it unlawful for any Chinese to engage in the cultivation or manufacture of rice or sugar; and provided further, that no Chinese within the Hawaiian Kingdom when this amendment becomes a part of the Constitution shall thereafter be compelled to depart the same, except such Chinese as shall be legally sentenced to transportation or deportation for felony.

The Legislature may enforce the provisions of this amendment by appropriate legislation; and no such legislation shall be declared unconstitutional because confined in its operation to Chinese or any body or class thereof.

In this amendment "Chinese" means any person or persons, male or female, wholly of Chinese or Mongolian birth or descent, whether born in China or elsewhere, and whether citizens or subjects of China or any country, and shall include and apply to all and every person or persons wholly of Chinese or Mongolian birth or descent who are now or hereafter may be a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom: Provided, however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not be construed to include or apply to persons of Japanese birth or descent. Nor to Chinese who have resided in the Hawaiian Kingdom for a term of not less than ten years prior to the seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and who in said year, A. D. 1887 paid taxes on five thousand dollars of taxable property in the Hawaiian Kingdom; or who were naturalized subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

A Former Musical Resident. Few people here are aware that the composer of the beautiful Schottische, "College Boys"—frequently played by the band of late—was for some time a resident of this country. Mr. C. O. Fosgate arrived here early in the sixties from San Francisco with a Dramatic Company, that had a very successful season in the old opera house. Mr. Fosgate was so well pleased with the country that he let the troupe go on to Australia without him. During his residence here of over two years he composed a number of our best native melodies. Some of his compositions have since been claimed by others as composers or as having been arranged by them. Mr. Fosgate was always welcomed to the Palace by Kamehameha V. His Majesty offered Mr. F. a good position under him, but he declined and accepted the position of Secretary to the American Legation at the Court of St. James. Afterwards he served four years as Secretary to the U. S. Legation in Russia, and later, was offered the position of Consul-General of Japan, but declined on account of poor health. Mr. Fosgate at the present time is in the music trade in Boston and often sends out some of his music, showing that his long absence has not dimmed his recollections of the many happy hours spent in Hawaii.

Anniversary Reception on the Vandalia.

The reception on board the U. S. flagship Vandalia Tuesday made an appropriate climax to the series of entertainments by which the officers of that vessel have done so much to enliven Honolulu society in the past. The ship was beautifully decorated with a gorgeous profusion of flags and banners, flowers and wreaths. The decks were gay with officers and the youth and beauty of Honolulu, all tastefully adorned. The afternoon was passed in dancing or strolling on the deck, and in refreshing the inner man. The arrangements for the latter purpose were above all praise, and that crown of good things, the flowing bowl, did not fail to circulate with proper freedom.

The year which the Vandalia has spent in Honolulu has been a pleasant one for everyone who had the opportunity of social contact with her agreeable officers. It is with the most unfeigned regret that we notice that the stay of the Vandalia is approaching its period. The ladies of Honolulu will assuredly make the day of her departure one of deep mourning, and the young men, despite an occasional pang of jealousy, will admit that there is cause.

Supreme Court.—At Chambers. WEDNESDAY, August 29. BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE. Probate Division.—Guardianship minor or children of David Crounburg. H. N. Castle for petitioner. Ordered that letters issue to Cecil Brown as guardian of Adeline K. C., Eliza N., and Emma M. Crounburg, minor children of David Crounburg.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE M'CALLY. Law Division.—Mrs. Mary Silverburgh vs. J. H. Putnam, administrator estate Wm. Turner. H. N. Castle for plaintiff; defendant in person. Assumpsit \$520 and interest. July term, 1888, jury waived. Partly heard and continued.

THURSDAY, Aug. 30. BEFORE MR. JUSTICE M'CALLY. Law Division. Bankruptcy W. P. Akau. Petition for discharge. F. M. Hatch for petitioner. From August 22d. Ordered that the bankrupt be discharged from his debts.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE. Intermediary Division. Allen Herbert vs. Gin Yung. Assumpsit, \$35. W. C. Achi for plaintiff; V. V. Ashford for defendant. Defendant's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Judgment for plaintiff for \$20.

John Prendergast vs. Raymond Santos. Assumpsit, \$200. W. C. Achi for plaintiff; no appearance of or for defendant. Plaintiff's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Motion of both counsel, by written agreement filed, for continuance until moved on, is allowed.

Kam Chun Bow vs. Willams. Assumpsit, \$85 25. W. C. Achi for plaintiff; C. Creighton for defendant. Plaintiff's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Continued by agreement to next term day.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31. BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE. Intermediary Division. Aona (Ch.) vs. J. H. Black. Assumpsit, \$48 50. Plaintiff's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. W. C. Achi for plaintiff; C. Creighton for defendant. Judgment for defendant, affirming judgment of lower Court.

Frank Sylva vs. Manuel Rosa. Replevin, two cows and calves. W. C. Achi for plaintiff; A. Rosa for defendant. Plaintiff's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Appeal dismissed.

The King vs. Daniel McKeague et al. Vagrancy. Deputy Attorney-General Peterson for the Crown; V. V. Ashford for defendant. Defendant's appeal from District Court of Koolapooko. No. pro. entered and allowed.

Joaquin Soares vs. Narcisse Perry. Assumpsit, \$78. W. C. Achi for plaintiff; A. Rosa for defendant. Defendant's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Partly heard and continued till tomorrow.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1. BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE.

Intermediary Division.—Soares vs. Perry, continued from yesterday. Judgment of lower Court for plaintiff affirmed.

The Canadian Pacific to Have a Ten Years' Subsidy. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Canadian Pacific mail subsidy question is finally settled. The Imperial Government last September offered \$45,000 per annum for a proposed mail service between Vancouver, Japan, China and the Dominion.

Panic in Messina in Consequence of Volcanic Eruptions. ROME, August 4.—There is a panic in Messina. The volcano near the city burst into violent eruption and immense quantities of ashes, sand and scoria have fallen and almost buried the neighboring villages. So much dust has blown over and into the city that the sun is almost obscured, and the lava, which is ejected in copious streams, finds its way to farms and orchards and threatens to ignite habitations. Convolutions of the earth are continually occurring, destroying houses and driving the inhabitants from home.

Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES NISSEN, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. A. M. Nissen, widow of Honolulu, alleging that her husband the said Charles Nissen, died intestate, on or about the 19th day of August, 1888, and praying that letters of administration issue to her.

It is ordered that WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive issues in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE weekly newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, August 27, 1888. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1234-31

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, dated 28th day of August, A. D. 1885, made by Emma Aiyet and Louis James Aiyet, her husband to Geo. H. Houghtaling of Honolulu, said Island of Oahu, recorded in Liber 96, folios 273 and 274, and in the original of the mortgage deed, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due, contained that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described will after the time limited by law, and at a time to be hereinafter designated be sold at public auction on account of the breach of the conditions as heretofore mentioned.

For further particulars enquire of S. K. KAO, Esq., Attorney at Law. GEO. S. HOUGHTALING, Honolulu, August 30, 1888.

The property in said mortgage described being situated in Kaliu, said Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows: All the right title and interest of said L. J. Aiyet in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Kaliu, Honolulu, Oahu, and being the land described in Royal Patent 2247, Land Commission Award 1869 granted to Mary Ann Aiyet, &c., &c. said land being described as follows: E. kōkahe ana me ke kīhi hema. makai o ka pili o Kalehua a me Kapena aia e holo ak. 20; hik. 40 pauka ma ko Kalehua, ak. 50. 1.27½ kaul. ma ko Kalehua hem. 11; kōkahe ana ma ko Kapena, hem. 70; hik. 80 pauka ma ko Kapena hem. 57½ hik. 88 pauka ma ko Kalehua aia e holo ma ko Kalehua aia e holo o ka apana he 48½ rōda o iki aka a ma iki ma paha. 1234-31

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of EDWARD WILLIAM PURVIS, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edward William Purvis, deceased, having on the 31st day of August, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, and petitioned for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, the said Probate Court, on that day, it is hereby ordered, that TUESDAY, the 19th day of Sept. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of this Court at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive issues in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, August 31, 1888. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1234-31

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—Third Judicial District. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL L. COAN, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased. At Chambers, before Hon. F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of E. G. Hitchcock, Administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Coan, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$2078 78, and charges himself with \$3674 00, and asks that he be admitted to the hearing, approval, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his co-administrators from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1888, be and hereby is appointed as the time for the hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English and Hawaiian languages, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and Hawaii Pac Aina newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time thereto appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, H. I. this 10th day of August, A. D. 1888. F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge, Third Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. 1232-31

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of EDWARD MITCHELL, late of Waikolu, Maui, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert Mitchell, deceased, having on the 17th day of August, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, and petitioned for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to H. A. Widemann, having been filed by him.

It is ordered that WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court room of said Court, at Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and hereby is appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will and the granting of letters testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive issues in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. Dated Honolulu, August 17, 1888. 1232-31

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. H. HACKFELD & COMPANY vs. WM. ALEX. PFUGGER et al. At Chambers.

To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are hereby commanded by summons William Alex. Pfugger, William Louis Pfugger, Anna Eliza Pfugger, Mollie H. Pfugger and Herman F. Pfugger to appear at the Court House at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., before such Justice of the Supreme Court as shall then be sitting at Chambers in the Government Building, Honolulu, Oahu, to answer the annexed bill of complaint of H. Hackfeld & Company, plaintiffs.

And you are then there with your return thereto. Witnesses: The Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the Kingdom, at Honolulu, this fourth day of June, 1888.

HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. Dated Honolulu, August 17, 1888. 1232-31

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of SARAH and REBECCA RUTH McDUFF, minor children of Alex. McDuff, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Henry Waterhouse, Jr., guardian of the above named minors, wherein they ask to be allowed \$3,056 25, and charges themselves with \$23,275 00, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such guardians.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the Court House at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time thereto appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, this 7th day of August, 1888. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1231-31

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—Third Judicial District. Notice is hereby given that the session of the Circuit Court at Wailuku, Maui, will not open for business until MONDAY, the 19th day of September. All persons required to be present at the term of Court are hereby notified to be in attendance at that time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Seventy-ninth Day. THURSDAY, Aug. 30.

The House met at 10 o'clock, a. m., the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Minutes were read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Noble Smith read a preliminary report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition presented, 18th, from Chinese mechanics and others for the repeal of the Act passed 10th inst. Committee submit a draft of a resolution by which the question of the constitutionality of the Act may be referred to the Supreme Court.

Minister Ashford thought this report a reprint of the matter of the day, and suggested him of the story of the hunter who, after hunting a bear all day, had come home without his game, was asked if he had lost the trail, and answered, "No, but the trail had become too fresh for him. Some bears were hunting the books of accounts business until they have found the trail getting too fresh for them. He denied that the question of constitutionality had really arisen, as that can only be raised in the course of judicial proceedings.

Minister Thurston, who requested the course proposed by the Committee. He thought the best way to test the constitutionality of the law is to let it take its regular course.

Noble Smith said the question had arisen in the Judiciary Committee while considering a petition regularly submitted to them. The wisest course would be to have that question settled before taking any further steps.

Noble Widemann said if there was any justification in the matter of the House, he studied himself in passing the law. He had opposed the bill, in every stage, but now that it has become law, he would vote against repealing it, and he did not think it could be repealed this session.

Noble Young said the law had been passed as a necessary enactment, and for reasons which were considered good. He had no desire to persecute the Chinese. It had been made necessary by many of themselves. If deemed proper, it may be repealed at next session. It is now the law of the land.

Noble Smith moved the report of the Committee be adopted. The motion was lost on the following division:

Ayes—Smith, Luhiau, Hitchcock, Richardson, Kauli, C. Brown, Kamae, Kanai, Kawaiuli, Nakaleka, Paeaho—11.

Noes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Young, Waterhouse, Wright, Nodie, Wall, Bailey, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Deacon, Dowsett, Jr., Kalauioka, Naone, Hoston, Maguire, Kanehane, Paris, Daniels, Helekuhili, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay—29.

Noble Smith read the report of the committee appointed 24th inst., on the rambling and miscellaneous amendments and with them that the bill pass. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Dowsett reported for the committee to whom were referred, 27th inst., the petition for the suppression of the Chinese Theatre, near King street bridge. Committee find that the theatre was built by a company at a cost of \$4,300; the ground rent paid to the government is \$30 per month; licenses and taxes paid amount to \$1,800 per month. The company states that they cannot possibly keep running if they are closed up before 11:30 p. m.; that the gang and other noisy instruments are part and parcel of a Chinese orchestra; that their plays would amount to nothing without these accompaniments; that if the theatre is a nuisance, petitioners have their remedy at law. Committee think that residents in that vicinity have cause of complaint against the noise and the blocking up of the street by Chinese lanterns until late at night. No complaint has been made to the Attorney-General or Marshal and the matter is one for judicial investigation. Recommend therefore that the petition be laid on the table.

This report is signed J. I. Dowsett, Jr., A. S. Wilcox, J. Maguire, Henry Waterhouse, Alex. Young. Adopted.

QUESTIONS TO MINISTER.

Noble Widemann read the following: The Minister of the Interior in his answer yesterday to the questions by Rep. Nakaleka on the 18th inst., stated that Mr. Forsyth had been in the employ of the Government from August 1887 to July 31, 1888, at a salary of \$300 per month. That Mr. Forsyth did not draw, by inadvertence, his salary from February 13th to end of March. That the Government has not given any I. O. U.'s for Mr. Forsyth's salary, but that they had considered a number of times. According to the above statement there was due to Mr. Forsyth salary from August 13, 1887, to March 31, 1888, 7 months and 17 days, \$1,512. Mr. Forsyth did not draw his salary from Feb. 13th to March 31st 1887, 13 months, \$3,900. Total \$5,412, leaving a balance due him of \$800. His Excellency does not state whether these \$800 have been paid to Mr. Forsyth, or whether they are still due him. I would therefore ask His Excellency to inform this House:

1. Has the amount of \$800 been paid to Mr. Forsyth or not?

2. If it has been paid, from what appropriation has it been paid?

3. Did His Excellency when he approved these bills of Mr. Forsyth sign them as Minister of Interior?

4. Are these bills, if so approved, a just claim upon this Government?

5. What difference is there between a bill approved in writing, an acknowledged claim, and an I. O. U.?

6. Has a Minister the right under the law to pay such a claim as Mr. Forsyth has, for which no provision has been made by the Legislature, from any appropriation made for another purpose?

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Anti-Chinese bill.—Second reading of the bill to insert an anti-Chinese amendment in the Constitution, continued from yesterday.

Rep. C. Brown said the proposed Constitutional amendment is not a restriction act. It is meant to enable any future Legislature to enact laws restricting the Chinese already in the country in the exercise of whatever rights and occupations they may have established for themselves while here. There is no such law in any other country.

Rep. Paeaho said he had introduced a number of amendments to the Constitution and was invariably told that it was unwise to meddle in any way with the Constitution. The Constitution has not been fully tested yet, and he was not in favor of this amendment.

Noble Widemann believed in restriction. Chinese are now making the natives poor. They have possession of the taro patches and he was sorry to see the way they have been encroaching upon the industries of the natives. He did not see any solution of the difficulty in this amendment.

Minister Thurston took up and answered the objections raised by Reps. Brown and Paeaho and Noble Widemann. The matter is one of the highest importance. It ought to be considered in an earnest, firm and dispassionate manner. The Chinese have all but crowded the natives out of their industries and societies crowding white men and natives.

Noble Widemann said the Judiciary Committee presented a triangular report on the petition of Chinese merchants, on which they had made a preliminary report at the forenoon session. One side is drawn by Nobles Smith and Richardson and Rep. Paeaho, the other two are respectively drawn by Rep. C. Brown and Alex. Hitchcock. Rep. Brown approves of action being taken on the petition; the others recommend it be laid on the table. The petition was laid on the table.

Minister Thurston reported for the Selection Committee on the item in the Appropriation bill, pay of Government physicians, recommending to insert for that purpose \$42,000. Adopted.

Recess at 4:30 to 7 o'clock.

Evening.

Re-assembled at 7 o'clock, the Vice-President, Hon. J. Kahanahou, in the chair. A quorum was present at 7:14.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Chinese Immigration.—Second reading of the bill, introduced, 25th inst., in connection with majority report of the select committee on the Laborers' License bill; to amend Chapter XXVIII of the laws of 1887, relating to the regulation of Chinese immigration.

Considered, section by section, and amendments inserted.

At 8:25 the bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Saturday.

Kokus.—Second reading of the bill, No. 134, introduced, 24th inst., in connection with the report of the Sanitary Committee, relating to "Kokus," as a substitute for the bill, No. 109, introduced by Rep. Paeaho, July 25th, on the same subject.

Rep. Paeaho said the substitute bill proposed to bring water into the city, and to bring water into any other business. The water has not reached the city to this day and the corporation is doing any business it cares to. The amendment introduced by the honorable member for Koolauloa would have a similar effect on this constitutional amendment. We have honestly tried to deal with the question, but have run against the Constitution every time. He would be ashamed to go out and face his fellow citizens if the session should close without taking any action and even refuse to unte the hands of a future Legislature so that they can deal with the question. He read clauses from the constitution of the State of California of similar character with that urged to be adopted here.

Rep. C. Brown moved that both bills be taken up section by section. Carried.

Rep. Paeaho moved that Section 1, bill No. 134, pass.

Rep. Nakaleka made a similar motion with respect to No. 109.

Rep. Nakaleka's motion was lost on division.

Ayes—Luhiau, Naone, Kanai, Kamae, Maguire, Daniels, Helekuhili, Kawaiuli, Nakaleka, Paeaho—10.

Noes—Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Nodie, Hitchcock, Bailey, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, C. Brown, Deacon, P. Horner, A. S. Wilcox—17.

Bill No. 134 passed, with amendments, to engrossment, to be read a third time on Saturday.

Adjourned at 9:45 to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Seventy-ninth Day. FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Minutes read and confirmed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Rep. Dowsett moved that the Clerk and Interpreter be allowed \$5 extra pay for each night session.

Rep. F. Brown moved an amendment to pay \$1 each to the messenger and janitor for the like services.

Rep. Kamae moved indefinite postponement. Carried, 21 to 7.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Oahu Railroad.—Second reading of the bill to authorize and promote the construction of steam roads on the island of Oahu, with amendments of sections 1, 2, 19, 20, 21, submitted 24th inst., by Committee.

The Committee's amended section authorizes the contract to be made with "B. F. Dillingham, his associates and successors and their assigns," etc., instead of "such corporation or corporations as shall be formed," etc.

Section 2 moved the adoption of the section in the former bill. He objected to inserting names of persons in Acts of this kind. The matter of personal legislation is obnoxious to the world over.

Rep. F. Brown moved to strike out the section in the former bill. Committee's section is preferred, but he did not see that the Committee had done much good. And he could not see why any one should have 18 months to ascertain whether he can go ahead with an enterprise or not. It is a matter of indifference to him whether the road is built with foreign or domestic capital.

Rep. Paeaho moved the previous question. Carried.

Section 1, submitted by the Committee, passed, on the following division:

Ayes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Waterhouse, Luhiau, Wright, Nodie, Wall, Bailey, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Kalauioka, Naone, Hoston, Maguire, Kanehane, Paris, Daniels, Helekuhili, Horner, Kawaiuli, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay, Nakaleka, Paeaho—34.

Noes—Young, Smith, Hitchcock, Richardson, Dowsett, Jr., Deacon—8.

Minister Thurston moved an amendment providing for the putting in operation of the proposed road within three years of the passage of this Act. Carried.

The section, amended, carried.

Noble Smith moved to strike out the section 2 securing the exclusive right for 20 years to maintain and operate, etc.

The motion was lost on division.

Ayes—Young, Smith, Hitchcock, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Deacon, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay—19.

Noes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Jaeger, Luhiau, Wright, Nodie, Wall, Bailey, Richardson, Makee, Kalauioka, Naone, Kanai, C. Brown, F. Brown, Kamae, Maguire, Daniels, Helekuhili, Horner, Kawaiuli, Rice, Nakaleka, Kapaeaho—31.

Minister Thurston moved to substitute "ten" for "twenty" years, the period for which the exclusive right is to be secured. Lost on division.

Ayes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Smith, Young, Wright, Nodie, Wall, Hitchcock, Richardson, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Deacon, Maguire, Helekuhili, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay—19.

Noes—Wilder, Robinson, Jaeger, Luhiau, Bailey, Makee, Kalauioka, Naone, Kanai, C. Brown, F. Brown, Kamae, Kanehane, Kawaiuli, Paris, Daniels, Paeaho—29.

Usual noon recess, one hour.

Afternoon.

Re-assembled at 1 o'clock.

THE VETO QUESTION DEFERRED.

Taro.—Second reading of the bill, introduced, 21st inst., by Rep. Kamae; to encourage the production and sale of taro flour and other products of taro.

Considered section by section. Passed to engrossment to be read a third time on Saturday.

Malt Liquors.—Second reading of the bill to specially license the retailing of malt liquors under the act entitled "An Act to license the brewing of malt liquors in the district of Honolulu," approved October 15, 1888. Introduced July 14th, by Noble Robinson.

Considered section by section, with the report of Committee of Commerce, July 27th, thereon.

Passed, with amendments, to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday.

Taxes.—Second reading of the bill, introduced, 28th inst., by Minister Green; to amend Section 21 of an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to internal taxes, approved on the seventh day of August, A. D., 1882, as amended by Chapter XXXVII of the laws of 1886.

Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday.

Recess at 4:00 to 7 o'clock.

Evening.

Re-assembled, obtained a quorum at 7:30, and went into Committee of the Whole, Noble Waterhouse in the chair.

Election Bill.—Consideration of certain sections of the election bill, with reports of the select committee, appointed thereon, 25th inst., read at the afternoon session.

(Continued on page 8.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Duties of Governments—Prohibition.

MR. EDITOR: The duty of governments and the law's aim, is to protect life, liberty and the property of the people, so it seems to be the first duty of governments to prevent the waste of human life in a broad sense, extending to removing the dangers menacing human life as much or more than taking man out of danger, and as more human life is wasted by the use of strong drink than by pestilence, war or any other one cause, strong drink should be at once removed to the fullest extent of prohibitory law, vigorously enforced, and thus protect the weak-minded man who is shortening and wasting his own life by the use of rum, as well as protect his neighbor's life that is threatened by his drunken crazy freaks. This would seem as much the duty of governments as to prevent crazy persons from destroying themselves and others. Drunken men are more or less senseless, hence crazy and dangerous, and their own families, as well as the community, should be protected, and prohibition would be a short cut to safety, and show a willingness on the part of the government to do what it could to abate the evil and prevent life.

If savage beasts or banditti invaded these islands and committing depredations on persons and property—though not as destructive as rum, but killing Government, the rifle clubs and other volunteers would be aroused to exterminate those dangers that threatened the lives and property of the people. Such acts would be commendable. Why not act as wisely when dealing with the more familiar, at the same time more destructive and dangerous beast—rum? When governments act wisely they do not punish those that get injured by mad-dogs, poisonous serpents or midnight marauders, but go for the dog, the snake or the assassin. But when they act outrageously foolish, they license the sale of rum and punish by fine, imprisonment or death, those that get bit by the snake of the crime committed while under its influence, thus punishing the child that gets bit instead of the dog that bites. We say, act wise, kill the dog that bites, and abolish the rum that ruins. Then none would get bitten by it or injure others while under its influence.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

It is conceded that the fullest liberty should be granted to man to pursue life and happiness, but that liberty means life and happiness, not death and misery. Liberty in this sense is not license, but liberty to do right, not liberty to do wrong. Hence man must not think his lawful liberty invaded because he can't drink and get drunk if he will, and do mischief to himself and others around him. This mischief is not intended by the drinker when drinking, but it is the effect of the drink, and such should be prohibited, not by keeping man away from the drink, but by keeping drink away from the man and prohibition is the best way to do this.

One that pleads "personal liberty" to drink and get drunk if he chooses may be a man of strong mind and can drink or let it alone. Such of course can't realize the position of the man that must and will drink if liquor is within reach. This class as well as their families, friends and employers would be greatly benefited by prohibition. I have known drinkers come to these islands for the express purpose, they said, to get away from their drink associates, believing if they could leave them behind they could stop drinking, but so far I have known only one that accomplished it, as they found these islands even worse drink-holes than their own. There, one had to go for it; here in Hanakua it is thrust under the nose of every drinker, but if prohibition had prevailed here these poor fellows would have escaped the drink curse by coming.

Man's appetite for strong drink when once established is hard to control as well as the man himself when drunk, so it is easier, more effectual and more humane, to remove the temptation than to remove man out of temptation, or punish him for the sin he commits when drunk. Prohibition! prohibition! Prohibition is better than cure. Prevent the mischief and there will be nothing to cure.

No law nor government can give liberty to man to do wrong. That, fortunately, is beyond the rights of governments. Their duties are to restrain the wrong-doer and encourage the right. Give no license to man to do wrong, however much money he is willing to pay for it. The licensing the sale of strong drink is as much a relic of the dark ages as the license-indulgence sold by the church in former ages, and governments have no more right to sell these sin indulgences than the church had to sell others.

Grogshouses are hotbeds of corruption, the best of them. If Greeley says "to sell rum for a livelihood is had enough, but for a whole community to share in the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve or Judas."

Horace is right. There can't be a doubt of the share taken in the traffic by the people whose Government issues licenses to grogshops.

It is conceded also that government's rights and powers extend not only to the protection of life, liberty and property, but to encourage and assist the people to create and accumulate property, to gather about them civilizing comforts, etc., etc. But the effect of rum upon man is the opposite of this, as the property of the drinker is not only wasted by his act of drinking, but drunkenness demoralizes man, numbs his energies and renders him incapable of creating and accumulating property—drunkenness tends to poverty, misery and crime. All this the Government encourages when it allows the importation and manufacture of strong drink, then by license authorizes its sale when its only legitimate fruits are evil, only evil. If the friends of intemperance will take up the defense of the grogshops and show their good fruits it would undoubtedly kill the wind out of the sails of prohibitionists. If they can't show any good fruits it is only a question of time when the grogshop will be a thing of the past among civilized people.

If prohibition is wrong prove it by reasonable arguments; if it is right vote for it. The days will come no doubt when governments will no more think of licensing the sale of rum, than they would to sell a license to murder, and the people would be shocked at the enormity of the crime. Should it be done so much for future civilization?

The world moves and man must step up upon a higher plane of civilization and a more comprehensive view of Christianity. Then they will begin to realize that an act that kills a man with rum is as great a crime as though he were killed with a sword or any other murderous weapon, and selling rum as a beverage will be viewed the same as any other crime that takes away man's life, liberty and property, contrary to law.

The most interesting argument produced by the rum interest when simmered down amounts to this, viz.: "We claim for all citizens the full enjoyment of all personal liberty." Personal liberty in this case means the liberty to drink, get drunk and play hell, waste their property, impoverish their families, make paupers and criminals, entail burdens of taxation grievous to be borne, and make day and night wretchedness with their personal liberty must mean, as this is what prohibitionists say they have no right to do. They can have "personal liberty" to do every good thing and no one will object. But to make sure they keep sober we want rum put out of the reach of drunkards. And to do this it must also be put out of the reach of moderate drinkers, as it is from this class the ranks of the drunkards are filled.

J. M. HONAN.

The Passenger Hospital Tax.

MR. EDITOR: A good deal has been said, pro and con, about the passenger hospital tax, and many, without knowing all the facts, speak of it as an outrageous imposition on strangers visiting the Islands. Now, what are the facts? The Collector-General reports having collected \$6,502 in 1886, and \$7,052 in 1887 from passengers (residents as well as strangers), arriving here from foreign countries, arriving here from foreign countries. The receipts from this tax were formerly voted by the Legislature to the Queen's Hospital, established for the benefit of Hawaiians and foreigners. Of late years the Legislature has directed that the receipts of the hospital be distributed pro rata among the following named benevolent societies—the British, American, German, Portuguese, Chinese and Strangers' Friend Society, the balance going toward the support of the Queen's Hospital. These are all charitable institutions maintained here to assist strangers who may need temporary assistance. But the funds thus obtained by these societies from this source do not meet all the demands on them; and, as is well known, the deficiency is made up by voluntary contributions from our citizens. The doors of our Queen's Hospital are open to all strangers applying through either of the societies named at a reduced charge, borne by the society sending them to the hospital; and many can bear testimony to the relief of hundreds and thousands of sick and destitute strangers in a strange land, from the avails of this much maligned hospital tax.

Abolish the hospital tax, and the entire expense of supporting destitute strangers among us will be thrown on the citizens of Honolulu, amounting to not less than \$10,000 biennially. Is this just? While they are willing to do their share, and while residents returning from abroad pay at least one-third of the whole hospital tax collected, can it be called an injustice to require that the foreigners arriving here shall assist in the expense of supporting their own sick and destitute countrymen among us and who have no lawful claim on us?

In New York City, two free hospitals are maintained entirely from the passenger hospital tax of fifty cents imposed by law on all passengers arriving from foreign ports. In Montreal and Quebec, hospitals are also maintained, where all applicants are treated and cared for without charge. We have not arrived at the point where free hospitals can be maintained by the Government, for the benefit of strangers, as is the case in some of our cities. But we have here such an institution, supported in part by the Government, and in part from this passenger tax and other sources, which is as well kept and officered as any institution of its class in other countries, where sick and disabled strangers can find good accommodations, nurses and skillful medical advice and treatment, at a very moderate charge. While this institution is a credit to Hawaii, it is also a credit to those who share in its support, by payment of the hospital tax or by voluntary contributions.

Under these circumstances, perhaps the best thing to be done to provide for the care of destitute strangers among us is to continue the present system of mutual aid and co-operation. Surely no reasonable traveler will object to contribute his share to the general relief fund, when he learns that the facts are as herein stated, and that the fund is judiciously spent, and that his own countrymen share in the benefits derived from it.

PRO BOBO PUBLICO. Honolulu, August 31, 1888.

introduction of new plants and the adoption of new sources of supply and new methods of manufacture, promised such profits to our farmers as do the domestication of jute and ramie in the Gulf states, and of sugar from cane in Florida, or from sorghum, beets or corn in all parts of our country at this time. The cultivation and manufacture of jute and ramie would increase the price of land throughout the Gulf states, and bring to the people thereof more than \$100,000,000 annually as the market value of an average crop; and that the location in their midst of factories which would rival those of Calcutta and Dundee would more than double this annual income. And I say without reservation to the enterprising men who are shaping the destinies of and assuring prosperity and wealth to the New South that it will meet only the announcement that our fields furnish jute and ramie as well as cotton to bring northern and foreign capital to their midst to share the enormous profits of the manufacture of the newly-domesticated fibers into thread and fabrics.—Paper World.

Advertisements.

Kawaihauo

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TERM WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 10, with full corps of teachers. New buildings having been erected. All simple accommodations are afforded in dormitories, recitation rooms, etc.

Circulars with full information can be obtained by applying at the Seminary, 82-84 ANSON, BLDG 3, 5, 7, 10 126-141

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office.

Honolulu, Aug. 31, 1888.

Armstrong, W. A. Akana, Jno W. Alvarez, Dr L F. Brown, J. W. Barwick, Frank Behncke, H. B. Bishop, W. I. Baxter, Mrs. Brown, W. Jno. Chester, F. C. Carlson, L. E. Campbell, J. A. Cronier, Miss L. Cronin, C. F. Dawson, Jas R. Dierking, Ludwig Demeo, Justin Dierking, Louis Eklund, Julius Emly, Hattie D. Emerson, Irving Everett, Mrs Alice Prof (2)

Fagerstrom, Jno. Fox, Dr W R. Fredenberg, Mrs M Fisher, C. B. Fitzsimmons, Geo. Fortner, Theo H. Gees, Jno. Graham, Mrs C. Hill, R. W. Horsfield, Miss A. Harrison, C. Harrigan, Geo. Hanley, Dave (2) Harith, Jas

Int. Track Society Jones, Miss L B. Jackson, Wm. Keiser, Miss M. Keen, Mrs A A. Kennedy, Jas A. King, Edwin King, Chas E. Kemling, W. Lewes, W. H. Lyons, Jos Little, Miss A. Lyman, Henry Littlewood, Thos. Markels, J. Murty, John. Martin, Miss Ellen Morris, Frank. McGee, F. L. M. McGrady, Ed. M. Mauerstein, Felix von McGee, W. H. McGrady, E. M. Mutch, W. (2)

Norton, J. Nux, A C de la. Noi, Frank V. Oaths, Mrs M A. Peterson, Ed. Peterson, W. Petersen, Mr. P. Peater, Master Potter, Capt and Mrs Pyburn, Newton Reimann, E. D. Rogers, Harry Rowland, Mrs W G. Roach, D. W. Rautenberg, R. C. Riemsch, C. H. Renwick, Miss J. Reuter, Chas. Roberts, W. H.

Smith, Mrs H E. Sharratt, W F (7). Snow, Randolph Schlesinger, F. Sogekie, J. B. Smyth, Mrs J H. Schlemmer, N. Sumner, Master Jno

Tors, Henry Tyrol, Geo. Templeton, W M Thompson, Alex. Thompson, Walter Tjernan, Chas H. Tiernan, Chas H. Unna, Capt R. Vieve, Mrs J.

Wiebe, Emma Weyhe, C. H. Wright, Henry Wilhelmsson, A. Wright, Jr., Jno T.

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list, will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

F. WUNDENBURG, Postmaster-General.

84-11234-11

Opportunity for an Investment!

MR. GEORGE W. C. JONES

offers For Sale the well-known Kahuku Ranch Property, situated in the District of KAU, HAWAII.

The Abutments of Kahuku, being Royal Patent No. 2791, issued to Chas. C. Harris, containing an area of 184,628 Acres, by actual survey, boundaries having been settled, forms the major part of this ranch.

The land has over six miles of sea coast with good scenery and boat landing, and extends from the sea to the crater of Mokuawewe, summit of Mauna Loa.

The upland country is suitable for the raising of sheep, goats or cattle, there being open lands to three miles in width by miles in length.

The Ranch Buildings are situated on the Government road from Kahuku to Kona and are about seven miles from the Kahuku landing, to which there is a good cart road.

The Stock now on the Ranch consists of a herd of remarkably gentle

CATTLE.

most of it being from milking stock, numbering 2000 head, more or less, of the following breeds: DURHAM, from "Cherry Prince," imported by Theo. H. Davis; "Martin Bolton," imported by Theo. Cummins; "Ohio," imported by Hon. L. McDuffy, and "Homes," imported by Bowley Bros. Ayrshire, from Duke of York. POLL ANGUS, from the importations of Chas. O. Hopkins, and Hon. Jas. L. Dowsett. PUREBRED imports from importations of Hon. L. McDuffy, and

HOBBSES,

among which are 30 well broken saddle horses, 20 brood mares and 40 colts from the following well-known Stallions: "El Capitain," imported by W. H. Bailey, Esq.; "Consolidator," and "Jupiter."

All the buildings and implements for a complete ranch will be found on the estate.

For further particulars apply to J. O. CARTER, Honolulu, August 7, 1888. 84-8 1123-11

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Whooping cough is prevalent in town. See list of letters remaining uncalled for at the end of August.

Extensive rowing practice these evenings betokens some exciting races in due time.

Notice postponement sale of lease of tract of land in Hakakua, from Sept. 6th till further notice.

A new buoy was being put down in place of the old one next to the spar buoy in the harbor passage on Tuesday.

The death of Mr. E. W. Purvis at Colorado Springs will be sad intelligence to many people on these islands.

The Government did not leave the town in darkness on Wednesday night, but lighted up with gas in default of the electric light.

"Boo'n Ben" says everything wrong that is done these times is charged to his account. If the bank was robbed it was Boo'n Ben did it.

Her Majesty's gold watch when recovered after being stolen had the outer case, containing inscription of presentation by His Majesty, missing.

A dividend of one dollar per share on the stock of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company is payable at the office of Messrs. C. Brewer & Co.

H. B. M. S. Espigie, on getting out of port for British Columbia last week, spent some time in gun practice before bearing away from the coast.

Re-opening of Kawahalo Female Seminary is announced for the 10th inst. With the recent extension of the buildings, accommodations have been much increased.

Mr. E. H. Woodworth has leased his soda and aerated water works to Mr. D. T. Bally, and given the latter his power of attorney to collect all accounts and pay all bills.

The Auckland Star says that "Mr. Booth, the well-known temperance lecturer, has decided to leave the temperance platform, and settle in business in Melbourne.

Seventeen Chinese immigrants detained on board the German bark Printzenberg, owing to irregularity in passports held by them, escaped from that vessel on Saturday night week.

The Ed. Westermayer (Berlin) piano may be seen at Messrs. E. Hoffschlager & Co.'s store. It is full and sweet-toned, and with a mirror polish in ebony is a handsome article.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh were passengers last week for the Garden Island by the steamer Mikahala, and they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Glade.

Mr. A. M. Hewett has made a horizontal cut of 20 cent. in prices of books, stationery, etc., until the end of this month. His stock in all lines is of the first quality and first-class printing.

Mr. Aloha of Maui, a half-caste Chinese was married on Tuesday to Miss Morris, a recent graduate from the Catholic seminary, and the young couple left by the steamer Likiekie for their new home on Maui.

On Saturday next there will be clay pigeon shooting for a silver cup, presented by Lieut. Hamilton of H. B. M. S. Hyacinth. Each marksman will have twenty birds, and ties will be shot off with three pairs of doubles.

A favorable testimonial to the filter presses of the Biscuit Iron Works—kept in stock in Honolulu—is published elsewhere. Their presses are strong, heavy and well adapted to their work, while the price has been materially reduced.

Mrs. McNair, wife of the Commander of the U. S. S. Omaha, and child took passage on the S. S. Arabic for Yokohama. Capt. Wilde of the U. S. S. Dolphin and His Excellency Geo. W. Merrill, American Minister Resident, accompanied them on board in the Captain's handsome gig from the Dolphin.

Mr. Mutch, of this city, was married to Miss Sarah E. McDuff, one of Mauaola's, East Maui Seminary, highly accomplished daughters, and who graduated this year, on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Hon. H. Waterhouse. The affair passed off very quietly, only immediate relatives and friends being present.

Hon. Dr. J. Mott Smith and lady were met on the occasion of the farewell concert in their honor, by a large number of ladies and gentlemen in evening attire. The Hawaiian Hotel and grounds were coarsely illuminated for the event, and the Royal Band played one of its most superb programmes.

Hon. W. C. Parke left for the East by the Australia, intending to bring Mrs. Parke home with him in November. The estimable lady was left in Boston in rather poor health when her husband returned from their trip last year, but it is pleasing to learn that she has greatly improved during the past few months.

A correspondent of the Bulletin has made the "thrilling discovery" that Massachusetts is generally known as the wooden-rammer State. "What has become of the appellation, 'Old Bay State,' in which the people of Massachusetts have hitherto rejoiced? Massachusetts has never been known as the 'Wooden Rammer State.'"

A British tar was doing the best he could in navigating his own defense against a minor charge in the Police Court. As he was in danger of missing stays in cross-examining, Judge Dayton kindly suggested that Mr. Neumann might come to his relief. That gentleman cordially assented and piloting the almost derelict through the legal straits got him off with a reprimand.

The Anglican Church Chronicle for September contains a strong article against making divorce easy. It says, "There is nothing in the world more likely to raise anarchy and confusion than for people to allow their representatives to hold in a light and easy manner the marriage tie." Another article urges more systematic measures of relief for the increasing number of the unemployed. The usual departments are well filled, and "Our Pilgrimage" by the late Captain Luce is still running.

The Chinese question—Wantee any given beans?

Ladies who were on the Kinai's trip report that the volcano is quite active.

Mr. Fuminari Tanno is officially recognized as an attaché to the Japanese Consulate-General.

Hon. John A. Cummins and family arrived from Waimanalo by the steamer Cummins on Thursday evening.

The Bulletin reports reorganization of the Amateur Minstrels with prospects of an early appearance on the boards.

A quiet lull was held at the house of the bride's sister, Palama, Saturday evening in celebration of the Boyd-Williams nuptials.

Greenhalgh's bookstore, with its usual liberality, has favored us with files of several leading daily papers of San Francisco.

A young lady of this city, while the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Turner of Kohala, Kauai, was bitten on the face last week by a centipede.

A number of leases of Government land will be sold at auction on Thursday, Oct. 4, particulars of which are advertised by authority.

Mr. Hewett's reduction of prices has effect until October 21st. His stock is worth inspection and will be shown with pleasure.

Chung Dong, a Chinese bigamist, left Thursday for Hongkong by the bark H. Printzenberg with his two wives and children.

The Blue Ribbon League opened the campaign, after vacation, Saturday evening, with a good audience and an excellent programme.

One of the Owl's lies of the month may be that the Boanerges of the Debating Society has to go on the Marine Railway to have his jaws copper-fastened.

The "Attorney-General" of the Debating Society—Mr. Alex. Robertson—has returned from the Coast in splendid form, his face as brown as a berry.

There was a tremendous mass meeting of Chinamen at the Chinese Theatre on Thursday evening for the consideration of measures passed and projected in the Legislature.

Mr. Bowers, second mate of the steamer Mikahala, was badly gored by a bull on board during the passage from Kauai. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital on arrival in port.

The late Andrew McWayne, who was buried on Sunday, was a native of Pembroke, New York, and a resident of these islands about ten years. Dr. McWayne is one of his sons.

A shark eight feet long was hooked from on board the steamer Arabic while lying off the harbor entrance, and was exhibited hanging over the rail during the remainder of the afternoon.

A party of sports dived the perils of the surf at Waikiki in a native canoe paddled by natives on Sunday. The canoe upset and two or three of the pleasure-seekers had a narrow escape from drowning.

San Francisco papers state that a great many counterfeit American dollars are in circulation in that city, and that parties are engaged in making and passing them. It is well to be on guard against them.

Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Inspector-General, is spending his vacation off the road in conducting the Education Office during the absence of Mr. W. J. Smith, Secretary of the Board, now on a trip to the Coast.

The Kamehameha School for Boys will re-open after vacation to-day. The Hon. H. S. Townsend, lately Assistant Principal of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, has been added to the Kamehameha faculty.

The King's veto of the coffee bill was considered in the Legislature at noon on Monday. Thirty-one voted for the passage of the act and eleven against. Thirty-two being necessary for passing the bill into law, the veto is therefore sustained.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, engineer, contractor, and agent of the Biscuit Iron Works, has taken the remaining store on Ford street in the McInerney block. The window bears one of the most artistic signs to be seen, painted by Mr. Stratemeyer.

The funeral of the late Andrew McWayne, on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended. Deceased was buried with the honors of Masonry by Hawaiian Lodge, assisted by members of Lodge Le Progres, and visiting brethren. The interment took place in Nuanani Cemetery.

Amongst letters held for further direction, stuck up outside the Postoffice, are three without any address and a fourth bearing only the title "Mr." This is even more indefinite than the direction of a letter dropped in an O'ia Country office, "To my brother in America."

Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh, who left for the coast by Tuesday's steamer, took with him samples of Hawaiian tobacco (a bale of leaf and cigars and cigarettes), also samples of castor bean, vanilla bean and coffee. The tobacco will be placed in the exhibition of that product to open in New York in September. There are 200 tons of castor beans ready for export, pending report upon the sample going forward as above.

The total exports from San Francisco during June to ports bordering on the Pacific Ocean amounted in value to \$1,250,000. Of this amount the exports to the Hawaiian Islands were of the value of \$245,233, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. This result shows all the stronger for Hawaiian trade when it is known that the exports from San Francisco to Australia, China and Japan all showed a heavy increase over the previous months.

Commodore Jere. Simonson handled Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.'s steam barge skilfully in transporting the nearly 200 Chinese and 100 Japanese emigrants, with their inconspicuous mass of effects, from the Wilder wharf to the S. S. Arabic. The Chinese made a fearful noise in getting themselves and their baggage into the barge, but they got there all ditto in a very brief space. The examination of the Asiatic papers at the steamer gangway was expeditiously performed by Purser Boussey, assisted by Customs Officer Good.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. "Alameda," San Francisco, August 23, 1888.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Though only a few days have elapsed since the departure of the S. S. Arabic, there has been ample time for the occurrence of many events of importance.

A Chapter of Disasters.

The first, and that which is nearest home, was the fatal collision between the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's Oceanic and the Pacific Coast Company's City of Chester. This occurred about 9:30 a. m. on August 22d.

The Oceanic was entering port after a rapid run from China and Japan, while the City of Chester was outward bound for Eureka and other coast ports. The accident occurred inside the Golden Gate, and off the Presidio, during one of those very dense fogs that are peculiar to San Francisco. No investigation has been held and it is impossible to say who, if anybody, was to blame. The Oceanic was in charge of Pilot Meyer; Captain Metcalfe is her commanding officer, Captain Wallace holding the same position on the City of Chester. Each steamer was aware of the approach of the other, their whistles being plainly heard, yet the Oceanic crashed half-way through the City of Chester which sunk in fifty fathoms of water within five minutes. There was a very strong flood tide at the time, and it is claimed that this swung the City of Chester round so that she could not answer her helm. The Oceanic had on board about a thousand Chinese passengers besides forty in the cabin, and the City of Chester carried about eighty passengers. Fortunately the Oceanic hung in the gap she had made in the City of Chester, thus enabling many of the latter's passengers and crew to climb up on the Oceanic. Those who were not so fortunate were sucked down with the sinking steamer, whose boilers exploded as the water reached them, or jumped overboard and were picked up by the boats and tugs that were quick on the spot. There were many acts of heroism and a few of cowardice, and it is marvellous that the number of deaths did not exceed fifteen. Coming so soon after the similar accident on the Atlantic, between the Geiser and Thingvalla, it has created a universal feeling of horror.

Following close upon this disaster came another, the explosion of the Giant Powder Works at Berkeley. Such accidents are becoming of almost annual occurrence, the last one at the same place happening on August 11, 1887. Upon this occasion, though the destruction of property was not so great, there were five lives lost, some of the bodies being burned and mutilated beyond recognition. The accident occurred in the drying house, where there was fortunately but a comparatively small quantity of powder.

The next disaster to be recorded is a fearful rainstorm, extending through the Southern and Eastern States. In Louisiana there has been great damage done to the sugar and rice crops, which were blown down while the buildings were demolished. The loss to the sugar crop is estimated at 20 per cent., and from 20 to 50 per cent. loss to the rice crop. Fifty coal vessels were sunk and several small steamers damaged at New Orleans. At Wilmington, Del., there was a terrific cyclone or waterspout, which swept everything before it, including a large rolling mill and its machinery, of which nothing was left but the fly wheel. The storm was also experienced at Wheeling, Pittsburg, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. There was an enormous rainfall, accompanied by terrific wind. Buildings and bridges were swept away, shipping wrecked, property flooded and lives lost. Off Chester a tug-boat was caught in a water-spout and wrenched almost out of shape. At Boston almost every boat in the harbor was stranded or sunk, and the Colossus yacht squadron was annihilated.

A different kind of disaster is reported from Neeah, Wis., where a large paper mill was burned. The boilers exploded, throwing the roof and walls outward, killing eighteen persons. Seven more were seriously injured that they cannot recover, while a number of others were more or less hurt.

Sugar and Commerce.

In sugar matters there is but little to report. The New York refineries are said to be storing their sugar, in preference to selling, as they intend to force prices up in September when the fruit will be canned. The Call quotes raw sugar at 6 1/4 cents in New York, though this is not confirmed elsewhere. The market is very firm both in Europe and the East.

Sales of Hawaiian Commercial stock have been effected at 2 1/2 1/2.

Oceanic S. S. Company's stock is now listed and quotations in the Stock Exchange give 82 1/2 bid and 85 asked. The company is now regularly paying monthly dividends of one dollar per share, the amount paid up being 72 1/2 per share.

There has been a sharp advance in the wheat markets of the world. Cargo lots are selling in San Francisco for \$1.60 and \$1.65.

Donald M. Geilge, agent for M. Gonvalves & Co., and formerly a resident of Honolulu, has been granted a trade mark for flour.

United States Politics.

The Fisheries Treaty has been rejected by the Senate on a strict party vote of 27 to 20, the Republicans being in the majority. Cleveland then sent a message to Congress asking to be given the power to suspend the right granted Canadian vessels to land goods at Portland, Boston and New York to be transported in bond free of duty across the United States to Canada. If this privilege be withdrawn then goods amounting in value to \$270,000,000 annually will have to pay duty or be landed on the Canadian coast. This would not violate any treaty stipulation, but would be a severe retaliatory measure upon Canada. It is a strong political move on Cleveland's part and must do away with all charges made against him of being pro-English. The message has created intense excitement throughout the country.

It is now reported that the Senate will not introduce any tariff reform bill. Appropriations already voted by Congress have made a very large hole in the surplus.

American Notes.

Dr. E. J. Gating, inventor of the Gating gun, has obtained patents for making heavy ordnance, his method being to cast in solid steel around a central core. The cost is estimated at 50 per cent less than the present method.

The Typographical Union has agreed to the use of type-setting machines in

daily newspaper offices, provided that Union printers are alone the operators. The machines will probably be introduced in the Government printing office at Washington.

Commencing on September 1st, there will be but one daily overland train, leaving San Francisco for New York at 3 p. m.

A coal company, covering 49,000 acres of coal land, has been formed in Louisville. The capital involved is \$3,000,000.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the suppression of yellow fever in Florida. The disease, though of a mild type, seems to be increasing, and quarantine has been instituted at New York against vessels arriving from ports in the infected district.

The second trial of Powell, for the murder of Ralph Smith, resulted in the jury being discharged after being out twenty hours. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

Following upon the Chicago Post Office robberies comes a report of a missing registered package containing \$20,000. It was mailed at Portland, Oregon, for the Chemical National Bank of New York.

Three of the most respectable citizens of Buffalo have been charged with stealing 770 pounds of prepared opium from the Custom House at Ogdensburg. The opium was being sold in Chicago by Gardner who was arrested a year ago with \$25,000 worth of the drug in his possession.

Miscellaneous.

Two new breaches have been made in the Yellow River. Great heat has prevailed in China, the thermometer reaching 145 degrees. A fire at Omaha destroyed 700 houses. Heavy rains have caused damage in Japan. Twenty-six damsels of noble family have been selected for the harem of the young Emperor of China.

A thousand houses have been burned at Orenburg, Russia, and 10,000 factory operatives are homeless.

Foreign advices report that King Otto of Bavaria is rapidly becoming mentally weaker, and his insane fits are increasing. A strike has occurred in the Belfast shipyards, 5,000 men being thrown out of employment. The British steamer Alicia from Baltimore went ashore at Cork in a dangerous position. Eight French ironclads have been suddenly equipped and sent to re-enforce the French squadron in the Mediterranean. Two bomb explosions have occurred in Paris, one in front of the Registry Office. An armed force was landed from a German gunboat at Bagamery, Zanibar, removing the Sultan's flag and hoisting that of Germany. At Acera, on the Gulf Coast, a party headed by German officers built a fort and named the place Bismarckburg.

Marine Intelligence.

The Guion steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, has passed Fire Island, disabled.

The steamer Umbria is just reported as having arrived at Queenstown in 6 days 4 hours. Weather clear and no sign of the City of New York.

Two steam vessels for the South Polar expedition of Henry Villard are to be built at Philadelphia. It is expected that the expedition will sail early in the spring, and hundreds of persons have already applied to join it.

While the steamship Great Eastern was being towed from the Clyde to Liverpool, on August 34th, an enormous sea was encountered, and the hawser parted in the dark in the direction of the ocean, and she was laboring heavily.

San Francisco—Arrivals: August 24th brig Consuelo, 28 days from Honolulu. Departures: August 21st bark Sonoma and S. S. Arabic for Honolulu.

Projected Departures—For Honolulu: S. S. Australia on September 11th; barkentine Discovery, brig Consuelo, bark Lady Lampson.

The bark W. B. Gouffrey is being repaired after her collision with the Ivanhoe. Her rudder has been condemned and ordered removed.

The bark Ferris S. Thompson has undergone a thorough overhauling and survey. She was opened and found perfectly sound, well salted and in every respect in first-class condition. She has had a new mainmast put in, and been reclassified in Bureau Veritas 33 A 2 for six years.

LIVERPOOL—August 22d British ship Dunscroft for Honolulu.

The Baseball Match.

The Honolulu nine defeated the Vandallia nine at baseball on Saturday by 10 to 8 runs with an inning to spare. All of the victors' advantage was gained in the third inning, for the losers scored in as many innings as the former. The Vandallias did a large amount of superb fielding, individual brilliant plays being too numerous to mention. They were rather weak on the average at the bat, failing in one case on a splendid position for scoring, just where in a similar position their opponents fumbled ahead. Although looking a poor match in results, it was on the whole a well contested one. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game. The score by innings is as follows:

Honolulu—1st, 1; 2d, 0; 3d, 5; 4th, 1; 5th, 0; 6th, 2; 7th, 0; 8th, 0; 9th, not played; total 10.

Vandallia—1st, 2; 2nd, 0; 3d, 0; 4th, 0; 5th, 2; 6th, 1; 7th, 3; 8th, 0; 9th, 0; total 8.

Another Fire.

Mr. Mannel E. Silva's house, near the old ice works, Nuuanu Valley, took fire at 2:30 a. m. Monday week and by a few minutes past 3 o'clock was burned to the ground. According to the Bulletin it was insured for \$1,000. A member of our staff with two neighbors, including Capt. Larsen of the police, saw the fire from Palama. Recourse to the telephone failed to elicit information as to the property being destroyed until after the flames had done their work. No alarm was sounded, and, owing to the distance from any engine house, it would have been useless to awake the town. The fire lit up the clouds above and the mountains on either side very strikingly.

The Army and Navy.

While the European Powers are increasing their vast armies and powerful navies to unprecedented proportions, the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands has passed a military bill over the King's veto, by which the naval establishment is abolished and the army reduced to sixty-five exclusive of the military band. The Army went out sailing in the Navy (sloop-yacht), the other day, and came near being totally annihilated by a capsize.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Portuguese Independence Day.

Some of the Portuguese demur to the opposition raised by the Lus Hawaiianians against the project of celebrating Portugal's independence day on Dec. 1st. According to their version that paper opposes the celebration on the ground that other foreigners and natives do not realize the importance of the anniversary and would not sympathize with a movement of its observance. This the advocates of "a time" hold is a poor reason, asking what other nationalities realize fully, for instance, the significance to Americans of the Fourth of July. They say further that the Portuguese paper's real objection is to the supporters of a celebration on a personal or factional basis. This statement is the substance of a verbal communication made to our reporter with a request for ventilation. This manner of conveying outside views is as legitimate, it may be necessary to say, as a written communication. When any person with a grievance is disinclined to write a letter for publication, it is fair for a public journal to give him a hearing by interview, without committing the paper itself to any side of the question at issue.

The Debating Society.

The Debating Society had an unusually large attendance at its meeting on Thursday night, most of the seats being occupied. An interesting and in many respects instructive debate took place upon the Chinese question. Summed up, the prevailing tenor of the sentiments uttered was that the question was undoubtedly one of difficulty, yet was really one of supreme importance to the country, as involving a contest between Eastern and Western civilization for ultimate possession of the Islands; that the question must be rationally approached, and not rushed to hasty solution of a heroic sort, but the immigration of the Chinese be checked and their absorption of mercantile and mechanical pursuits be restricted for the sake of self-preservation by those races that are trying to solve the problem of sustaining a civilized government in this country.

Judicial Decision and Dissent.

The decision of the Supreme Court by Associate Justice McCully, with concurrence of Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justices Preston and Bickerton, was filed August 10th, in the case of "The Ung Wo Sang Co. vs. T. Alo et al. It is on a motion by counsel for the plaintiff, that the Court hear a re-argument on the bill. As stated previously in this paper, the motion is denied in this opinion.

Associate Justice Dolé on August 23rd filed a dissenting opinion, in which he holds that the Court did overlook an essential averment in the second bill, and quotes authorities to support the claim that a certain water course was appurtenant to a lease in question, and considers that the motion for re-argument should be granted. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiffs; Paul Neumann for defendants.

Departure of the Cockermouth.

The British ship Cockermouth, Captain Raven Little, sailed on Thursday afternoon, in ballast, for Guyamas, Mexico. Precisely at 3:30 p. m., when the men had just finished heaving up the anchors and most of the sails were set, two of the large hawsers on the stern parted; but Captain Little was at the time standing by the helm, so he immediately grasped it and navigated his ship for a moment to avoid any mishap that might occur, until the vessel was fairly free from danger, when he let his men handle the helm. Pilot McIntyre took out the vessel. Mr. Gribble and several ladies and gentlemen went out in boats to bid farewell to the Captain. While passing the lighthouse the Cockermouth dipped her ensign and was responded to by the U. S. F. S. Vandalia and H. B. M. S. Hyacinth. The schooner Lavinia accompanied the Cockermouth till off the spar buoy, when she headed for Ewa.

Purser Rooney.

Our reporter going on board the Arabic had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Rooney as Purser, he having held the same position on the San Pablo when wrecked in the China seas. Mr. Rooney was asked as to the truth of the reports published regarding a fierce piratical descent upon the ill-fated steamer. He replied that the story was partially correct, in that a swarm of wreckers were only kept at bay with the hot water hose. These wreckers seldom attempt to loot a vessel until she is deserted, yet the Purser doubted if on that occasion they would have peacefully allowed the removal of the treasure boxes, had they been aware of their precious contents. Mr. Rooney seems to be a model Purser in both ability and agreeable manners.

House Notes.

During the debate on the Chinese question, an honorable member sent an amateur sketch to Noble Young in which the latter gentleman was pictured out—wearing a queue, and signed "Ah Young." The Noble turned the paper over, dashed off the following lines, and sent it back:

"I'd rather be a Chinaman
And wear a shien queue,
Than I'd belong to such a clan
As that to which you do."

The Attorney-General said 123 words with one breath and in one sentence. He was not quoting Cooley either. Noble Smith counted the words but offered no amendment.

Notice to Mariners.

Columbia River—A white stake-light has been established at the upper end of the wharf at Cathlamet, W. T. The buoys at Walker's Island Bar and Martin's Island Bar have been replaced to suit the channel. The back light of the Columbia City Range Lights has been moved south forty feet, and the range of the lights now just clears red buoy No. 6.

Willamette River—The white light on the Pile, known as "Lower Post Office Bar Light," was to be changed to a red light on August 20th.

Important Question.

A hackman drove a passenger to the Station Sunday evening to have the question settled as to whether fare should be charged for the circuitous route made necessary to reach Palama while King street is blocked by the road department. Capt. Larsen rendered an inter-

locutory decision—pending a test case in chancery—to the effect that the hackman should have told the passenger in advance that the rate would be according to the route.

Col. M. Thompson, has, conjointly with his general law practice, inaugurated a branch of the legal profession in vogue in England and the United States, which will be valuable to those who choose to avail themselves of it, namely, the giving of written opinions, upon facts stated to him in his office corner of Fort and Merchan streets, Honolulu, or by letter. The opinions will set forth the facts as stated to him, and give the laws and the authorities, applicable to the facts, and his opinion as to the course proper to be pursued, and also the probable result of an action at law, or equity, as the case may be, and after the client receives, reads, and understands the opinion, he may decide whether to go to law or not, and he is of course, at liberty to employ any person he may choose to prosecute his suit in court, if he should decide to go to law, after reading and understanding the opinion. Col. Thompson is the author of law books which are read approvingly in the United States Supreme Court, and other courts, and especially the records of the district of Columbia, where he resided and practiced law. 1234-2

European Politics.

It is stated from St. Petersburg, Aug. 20, that Italy's note in relation to the seizure of Massow will not affect the Russian attitude on the question. Russia will conform to the views of Turkey, whose interests have been prejudiced by the seizure, and who alone is competent to declare the incident closed.

The Cologne Gazette asserts that Prince Bismarck will shortly resign the Prussian Ministry of Commerce.

Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, arrived at Frankfurt on the 20th, en route to Friedrichshulde, to visit Prince Bismarck.

Advertisements.

Regular Cash Sale!

On Friday, September 7, 1888.

At 10 a. m., at Salesroom, corner of Fort and Queen Streets, will be sold at public auction, DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, Sacks, Potatoes, Onions and Corn, Cases Sardines and Candles, Groceries, etc., etc.

Household Furniture!

LEWIS J. LEVEY, Auctioneer.

Election of Officers!

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., held Aug. 8, 1888 the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. McCauley	President.
P. C. Jones	Secretary and Treasurer.
G. Carter	Auditor.
W. A. Kinney, G. H. Robertson	Directors.
P. C. Jones	Secretary.

1231-41

WESTERMA YERS & CO.
Pianos!
Pianos!
Pianos!

Ed. Hoffschlager & Co.,
King and Bethel Sts.,
AGENTS FOR THE HAWAII ISLANDS.
310 1203-7

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—in Banco July Term 1888.

THE KING vs. J. H. REEVES.

Motion for New Trial.

BEFORE JOHN C. McULLY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Opinion of the Court by Preston, J. The defendant was convicted at the term of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit, held at Hilo in May last, on a charge of cattle stealing.

This motion was refused on the ground that the Circuit Court could not grant a new trial in a criminal case.

Exceptions to this ruling were duly taken and argued before us at this present term when the same were overruled.

Mr. Hartwell now, on behalf of the defendant, moves for a new trial on the grounds before mentioned, and also on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Mr. Peterson, Deputy Attorney-General, took a preliminary objection to the motion, that it was too late.

By the Court: This Court has granted new trials in criminal cases upon sufficient grounds being shown, but according to the precedents and practice such applications for new trials of cases tried by Circuit Courts have only been entertained upon bills of exceptions alleged at the time, and certified by the Justice presiding at that Court.

In cases of applications for new trials for causes not occurring during the progress of the trial, the application should be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court within ten days of the trial, and the Court, under its general right of supervision over other Courts, would entertain the application, and, in special cases upon sufficient cause shown, might hear the application, although the affidavits in support were filed after the expiration of the ten days.

In this case no such exceptions were taken, and no motion filed within ten days, and we therefore hold that the application is too late, and the motion on behalf of the Crown must therefore prevail, and the motion on behalf of the defendant dismissed.

A. P. Peterson, Deputy Attorney-General, for prosecution; A. S. Hartwell, for defendant.

Honolulu, July 28, 1888.

Dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Dale. There is no statute or rule of court that limits the Supreme Court in Banco to the ten day rule in motions for new trials from the Circuit Courts in criminal cases, nor do any of the decisions lay down such a rule.

In Malani vs. Puhii, 5 Haw. 505-6, the Court says: "The rule of Court VIII, which provides that 'motions for a new trial, on account of misconduct of the jury, for newly-discovered evidence... must be made in writing and filed with the Clerk within ten days after the verdict,' is a rule made by the Court with a view to the interpretation of the practice of the Courts, and is subject to the control and discretion of the Court, and therefore the Court in its discretion and on proper cause shown, and to prevent an injustice being done, will interfere and let the parties in, but each case must stand on its own merits." This was a civil case, and under both the statute and the rule of Court, the case at bar being under neither, the argument for the exercise of a liberal discretion by the Court is much stronger in the case quoted.

It is clear to me that the Court is at liberty to consider the motion and affidavits for a new trial in this case.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—in Banco July Term 1888.

ALAN vs. WIDEMAN, is error.

BEFORE JOHN C. McULLY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Opinion of the Court by Preston, J. This action was commenced in June, 1887, and was brought to recover certain moneys paid by the defendant in error, for the use of the plaintiff in error, with interest thereon.

A jury was waived at the October (1887) term, and, by consent of parties and the Court, the case was heard before Mr. Justice Bickerton in December, and judgment was rendered and entered for the defendant in error.

On the 18th April, 1888, application was made to Mr. Justice McCully in Chambers, on behalf of the plaintiff in error, for a writ of error for certain causes assigned. On the 21st June the said Justice ordered the writ to issue, and the Clerk certified up the record and proceedings.

The case was placed on the calendar of the July term, and was argued.

The first point to be considered is, whether a writ of error can issue in this or any similar case.

Section 1157 of the Civil Code provides that "Any party deeming himself aggrieved by the decision of a justice, or of a circuit judge at chambers, or of a circuit court in Banco, or of any Justice of the Supreme Court, or by the verdict of a jury in any civil suit, may at any time before the execution thereon is fully satisfied, within six months after the rendition of judgment, file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court his reasons for deeming himself aggrieved, assigning the causes of error, in such decision or verdict." Section 1158 provides the mode of obtaining the writ, which is by an application to a Justice of the Supreme Court, who may order the writ to issue commanding the Court or Clerk of the Supreme Court, as the case may be, to certify up the record and proceedings.

It will be observed that the statute provides for the issuing of a writ of error to certain courts and justices only, among which the Circuit Courts (except in Banco) and the Supreme Court are not mentioned; indeed, we cannot conceive a writ of error issuing from the Supreme Court to itself. A writ of error from its very nature can only be issued to a subordinate court or authority.

A trial of a case, the parties having waived a jury, is a trial by the Court, and the decision is the decision of the court and not the decision of a justice. Sections 1187 and 1188, Civil Code.

It is contended that the decision or finding of the justice on the facts is similar to the verdict of a jury, and in this connection we have to consider for what matters a writ of error to review the verdict of a jury can issue. Clearly not to review its finding on the evidence, for the evidence forms no part of the record, it can only be for matters of law in the findings apparent on the record.

For instance, where it is clear the verdict is not responsive to the issue raised, or where the verdict gives more damages than claimed, and the defendant has taken no other steps to set aside the verdict, or where in an action of ejectment the jury should award damages only, and not find that the plaintiff is entitled to the land, and similar cases.

See Kekana vs. Kawai et al., 3 Haw. 718. For the reasons above set forth, we are of opinion that a writ of error does not lie in the case at bar.

On looking at the record, we cannot find that any writ of error was issued in this case. From the proceedings it appears that the justice ordered a writ to issue, but the attorney for the plaintiff in error took no further step. He did not see that the writ was issued. It is not the duty of the Clerks of the Court to prepare and issue such writs. The attorney of the party should prepare it, and see that it is issued.

The Clerk certified up the record without a proper order, and improperly entered the cause on the calendar. The case was never properly before the Court; and had the Court's attention been drawn to this circumstance it would not have heard the argument, but we have thought it advisable that parties should know the opinion of the Court as to the right to the writ, so that they may be able in the future to avoid unnecessary expense; we have, therefore, considered the case as if the writ had been issued.

All the proceedings in connection with this application must be set aside, and the order for the writ be vacated, the plaintiff in error (the defendant in the original suit) must pay all costs of the abortive proceeding.

H. N. Castle, for plaintiff in error; W. A. Whiting and J. M. Monserat, for defendant in error. Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1888.

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Upon the return of the writ with the record sent up, the Supreme Court may order the adverse party to join in error.

It will be observed that the statute provides for the issuing of a writ of error to certain courts and justices only, among which the Circuit Courts (except in Banco) and the Supreme Court are not mentioned; indeed, we cannot conceive a writ of error issuing from the Supreme Court to itself. A writ of error from its very nature can only be issued to a subordinate court or authority.

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H. N. Castle, for plaintiff in error; W. A. Whiting and J. M. Monserat, for defendant in error. Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1888.

New Advertisements.

S. FOSTER & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries & Provisions

Purchasing Agents.

26 & 28 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

Special Attention Paid to Selecting and Packing Goods on Foreign Orders.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL COMMISSIONS AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BOTH IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. (INCORPORATED 1810.)

Total Ass't Jan. 1, 1888, \$5,288,643 97.

Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is prepared to receive orders against fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Machinery, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here. C. BERGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Kwong Hang Chan & Co. Cor. Hotel and Smith Sts., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Chinese and Japanese GOODS.

By late arrivals have received fresh stock in ALL KINDS OF TEA,

White and Colored Mattings, Silk, Satins, Seta Handkerchiefs, Pompadour, Camphor Trunks, Japanese Flower Pots, and MANILA CIGARS, best quality, ETC. ETC. ETC. 1783 1/2

Old Dates of Planters' Monthly Wanted for Binding. ONE COPY EACH OF JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1888. One copy of APRIL, 1889. Five copies of JANUARY, 1888. 25 cents per copy will be paid for each of the above dates at the

GAZETTE OFFICE. HONOLULU. 1783-1/2

New Goods!

JUST TO HAND FOR E. O. HALL & SON, L'D

Comprising Hardware of all Kinds A FULL LINE OF HALL'S STEEL PLOWS and BREAKERS.

ALSO ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS! Used on the Islands.

Oil Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, OF ALL KINDS. Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Churns, Hay & Fodder Cutters, Lawn Mowers, BROOMS and BRUSHES, of all kinds, Nails and Spikes, all sizes and kinds, Carriage and Machine Bolts and Lag Screws, Nuts and Washers, all sizes, Iron and Brass Wood Screws all sizes, Locks, Butts, Hinges, Hops and Stables and

BUILDERS HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS. Carpenters' Tools of all kinds. Blacksmiths' Tools of all kinds. Engineers' Tools of all kinds. Shoemakers' Tools of all kinds. Masons' Tools of all kinds.

Paints and Oils! Turpentine, Varnishes, Lubricating Oils, for Steamers and Sugar Mills, Rubber, Asbestos, Soap Stone, Hemp Packing all sizes.

LEATHER BELTING FROM 2 TO 10, Rubber Garden Hose to 2 in. Bath and Carriage Sponges, Canvas Sails, Cotton Waste, Calum, Far, Bolls, Pitch, Alum, Borax, Salt Soda, Potash, a Fine Line of

Table and Pocket Cuttery! Beautiful Assortment of DOGS' COLLARS SCISSORS and SHEARS of all kinds. Leather for Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings and all other uses. Buckles and Carriage Hardware of all kinds. Manila and Steel Rope all sizes. Sails, Sails, and Fish Lines all sizes. Sord, Mathias, Chemical Irons, Kerosene Oil, two Qualities. Corrugated Binding Iron 6 to 9 in. Galvanized Sheet Iron No. 10 to 16. Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Brass, Yellow Metal for Ships, Insulating Felt, 2 to 2 1/2 in. and Wood Oz Bows, Oz Bolts, Garden and Canal Barrow, HALL'S CASE KNIVES, the Best, Satchels, Green Boxes, Black and painted Wire, Fencing all kinds. Galvanized, Buckled, Fence Wire, Fence Staples.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Silver Plated Ware! From Reed & Barton. SOLID SILVER WARE From Gerhard's Factory.

And a thousand other articles that can be seen and will be sold cheaper than ever. at the Fire Proof Store, Cor. King & Fort Sts. 1783 1/2

General Advertisements.

H. Hackfeld & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER

Bark Vikar and per Bk. O. R. Bishop

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

Dry Goods SUCH AS

Prints, Cottons, bleached and unbleached; Sheetings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, &c. A fine selection of

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. Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Hats, Umbrellas, Carpets, &c. Sealskin Traveling and Carriage Rugs, &c. Fancy Goods, Notions,

Os. of Best English and Australian HOGSKIN SADDLES! BOOTS AND SHOES,

BAGS AND BAGGING For every purpose; Sail Twine and Filter Press Cloth, Cutlery, Stationery, Jewelry, Perfumery, Pipes, &c.

VIENNA FURNITURE! Looking Glasses, &c. Pianos, Herophones, Aristons, Accordions, Harmonicas, &c. WRAPPING AND PRINTING PAPERS,

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

2 Baxter Engines, Steam Pumps, Autograph Presses, 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 Janco, &c.

CROCKERY: Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plates, Bowls, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots, Assorted Crates, &c.

GLASSWARE: Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Sample Bottles, &c.

LIQUORS: Champagne, Port Wine, Sherry, Bitters, Rheinwine, Clarets, Cognac Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Doornak, Porter, Ale, St. Pauli Beer, Pilsener, Malzer Lagerbier, &c. Harzer Sauerbrunnen, (Mineral Water), Alcohol in bottles, and demijohns, &c.

HAVANA CIGARS, American Smoking Tobacco, &c. ALSO,

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE! Golden Gate and Crown Flour, Bread, Salmon, Cal. Produce, &c.

For Sale on the most Liberal Terms and at Lowest Prices by H. HACKFELD & CO. 1783 1/2

Notice to Creditors! THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE notice that they have been appointed Assignees of BROWN & CO., Merchants of Honolulu. All persons having any claims against the said firm, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same to the assignees within three months from April 25th inst. All persons indebted to Messrs. Brown & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to Brown & Co. or the assignees. J. J. CARTWRIGHT, W. F. ALLEN, Assignees of Brown & Co. Honolulu, April 25, 1888. 1783-1/2

E. G. HITCHCOCK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office at Hilo, HAWAII. 1783 1/2

New Advertisements.

HAWAIIAN Electrical Works

To the Citizens of the Hawaiian Islands:

The Undersigned has established an Electrical Supply Store and Repair Shop in the NICHOLS BLOCK East Street, above Hotel, Honolulu, where will be kept in stock, a full line of ELECTRICAL GOODS, such as Medical Batteries, Telegraph and Telephone Instruments, Call Bells, Annunciators, Burglar Alarm Supplies, Dynamo Electric Machines and Lamps, for both Arc and Incandescent Plants; also, Dynamos and Motors, for the transmission of either steam or water power to any distance not exceeding 20 miles from the prime motor. Contracts taken for Complete Pumping Plants, Call Bell Systems, etc., etc.

Repairing Promptly Executed. Sole Agent for the San Francisco Tool Company's Single Acting Engines. The Best and Cheapest Engines extant, for general purposes. Anyone can run them. Can also furnish, at manufacturer's prices, Lathes, Planers, Shapers, Drill Presses, Lathe and Pelton Water Wheels—in fact, any Machine made in the United States, at very short notice.

FOR SALE! One 12-Horse Power Economizer Boiler and One 7-Horse Power Tool Co.'s Single Acting Engine, with Connections and Fittings.

Arc Lighting and the Transmission of Power a Specialty. ELECTRO-PLATING In Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper!

Electro-Brassing and Electrotyping. EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER.

Persons wishing to experiment with Electricity will do well to give me a call. For further information, address or call on A. B. FISHER, Hawaiian Electrical Works, 1203 1/2 FORT ST., HONOLULU. 7m

Metropolitan Market King Street.

Choicest Meats FROM Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop. FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT THE Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of the Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

J. D. LANE'S MARBLE WORKS. 130 Fort St., near Hotel St.

Manufacturer of Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Tablets, Marble Mantels, Washstand Tops, and Tiling in Black and White Marble.

Marble Work OF Every Description made to order at the lowest possible rates. Monuments and Headstones cleaned and reset. Orders from the other islands promptly attended to 1790 1/2

BEAVER SALOON H. J. MCLETE, Proprietor.

Beet to announce to his friends and the public in general That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m. under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF TOBACCOS, Cigars, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first class manufactures, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

Celebrated Billiard Tables is connected with the establishment, where all of the one can participate. 1783 1/2

Foreign Advertisements.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Shipping & Commission Merchants, 318 California Street, San Francisco, 1900

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 77 and 79 Broad Street, New York.

Reference—Castle & Cooke, and J. T. Waterhouse. 1900 1/2

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Commission Merchants, 12 & 13 The Albany. LIVERPOOL. 1199 1/2

WM. H. FULLER, ED. A. WILLIAMS, Fuller & Williams, INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS, 1140 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED AND Enlarged to any size, and Finished in Oil Water Colors, Ink or Crayon, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. Particular attention given to Island Photographs. We are always pleased to see our Island Friends, whether they wish to sit for Pictures or not. 1191 1/2

Only "Pebble" Establishment. 1886. 1900 1/2

Muller's Optical Depot, 135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal. Specialty 35 Years.

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Compound A-tigmetic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1199 1/2

HIRSCH, KAHN & CO. 333 KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Field & Opera Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Encoders, Thermometers, Compasses, Electric Batteries, Drawing, Mining, Surveying and other Scientific Instruments. Sent by illustrated Catalogue and Eye Tests, Sec. 1185-1/2

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anxiety, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, to invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourselves with that marvelous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), and which is named by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLOROXYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, CHLOROXYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLOROXYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palfitation, and Spasm.

CHLOROXYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menstrual Pain, &c.

From Simes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 121, Devonport, Eng., 21, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, who can furnish you with this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to bear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The friends who are so sorry to see, are now resigned to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their opinion will be not unwarranted. We could multiply instances of instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne in Diarrhea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years, in Cholera, Diarrhea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate betrayal of our duty to our fellow sufferers. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Simes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloroxyne; that the story of the Government, that Dr. Collis Browne was a deliberate swindler, which he represented to have been sworn to—See "The Times," July 15, 1890.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the Government stamp overprinting medical testimony accompanying each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1199 1/2

FRANK GERTZ, Importer Dealer in Ladies', Misses', Gents' AND YOUTH'S FINE BOOTS AND SHOES OF THE BEST AND LATEST MAKE.

Has removed to the above centrally located premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Williams, where he has just received an invoice of New Goods in his line, as G. S. MARFOT, making his Stock one of the most complete and varied to be found in Honolulu.

These Fine Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times. All those desiring first-class and reasonable articles in the Boot and Shoe line will do well to give him a call. 1783 1/2

No trouble to show Goods. 1189 1/2

New Advertisements.

GRAND ANNUAL MAMMOTH CLEARANCE SALE!

Popular Millinery House.

104 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I. N. S. SACHS, - PROPRIETOR. TO COMMENCE MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

Take Notice! Take Notice! POSITIVELY FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY The ENTIRE STOCK, including New Goods just received per Steamer Australia, will be offered at Cost and Less than Cost.

BONA FIDE SALE, GENUINE BARGAINS All Goods will be Marked in Plain Figures and SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

WE MENTION BUT A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS OFFERED, Our \$1.00 Corsets, reduced to... 50 cents Ladies Balbriggan Hose, Silk Glocked, reduced to... 25c a pair

These Reductions we Guarantee during our Sale, which will be FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

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.

ASBESTOS FELT MIXTURE

The STANDARD pipe and boiler covering; and Hair Felt.

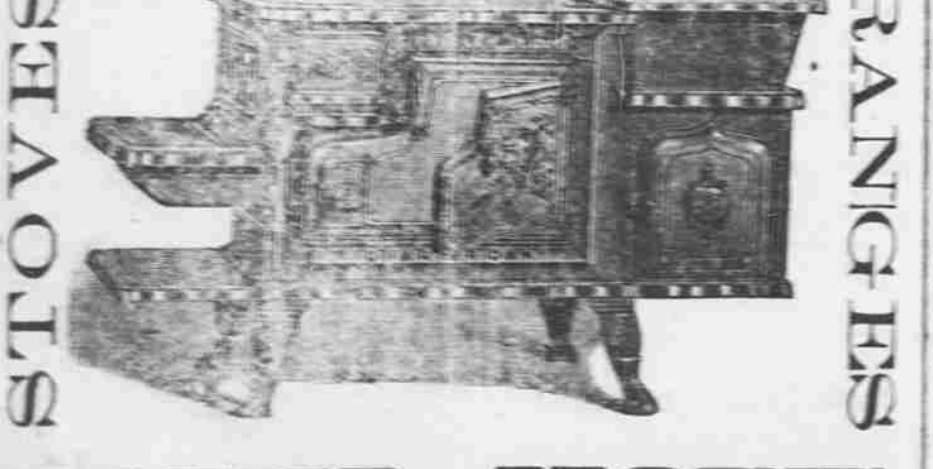
Pearl, Palace and Vulcan Kerosene Oils!

A large stock at bottom prices. FRANKLYN STOVE COAL in quantities to suit.

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,

Charlie San, Madillon, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flores, May, Contest, Grand Prince, New Royal, Oper, Derby, Wm. Dells, Grey Queen, Fantasy, & Army Ranges, Magna Charta, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Onondaga, Almada, Utique, Chateau Oak, Nimble, Ironwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers, or Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES

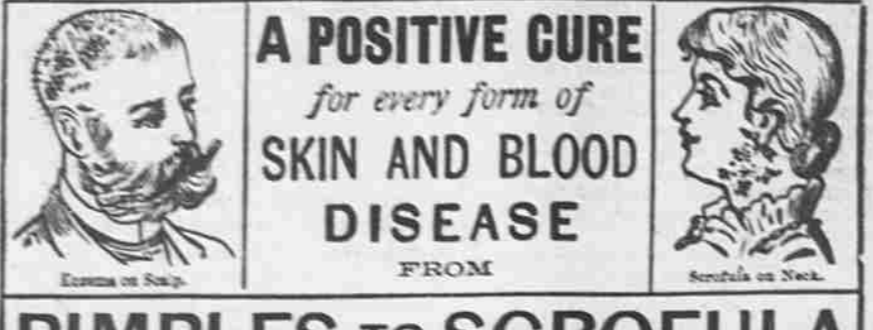
Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe, House Furnishing Goods, ALL KINDS,

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 Sinks and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Basins

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns Etc.

General Advertisements.

Cuticura



PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humbling Irritations, Itching and Burning Skin, Tetter, Loushame Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, which in cases speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, cleans the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Itchings, Destroys Head Skin and Fleas, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharge Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Eruptions, Prickly Heat, Babbies, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all retail chemists and wholesale druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the world. CUTICURA, 50 cents per box, large boxes, \$1.00; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 12 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, per bottle.

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, Crockerware Etc. Etc.

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

Is the place to buy PIANOS, ORGANS, and EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

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Is where everybody goes to buy BABY CARRIAGES, DOLLS, TOY DISHES, Etc.

When you want a PICTURE FRAME or a CORNICIE POLE call at

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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 Antioue, Pinaud's Philicome,

Pinaud's Hongroise, Floralin e, Rowland's Macassar Oil.

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

Espic 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.

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HOLLISTER & CO.,

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TO ARRIVE PER MARATHA DAVIS

NOW NEARLY DUE!

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Kerosene Oil, 130°, Spirits of Turpentine, Matches, R. R. Barrows, Charcoal Irons, Ox Bows, Grindstones

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Horse Shoe Nails, Farmers' Bolters, Oakum, Cut Nails, Store Trucks,

GROCERIES

Cases 1/2-Gal. Gherkins, Cases Clam Chowder, Cases Fish Chowder, Cases Tomato Ketchup, Cases Clams, Ca. Mackerel, Tar, Pitch,

LIGHT HAND CARTS!

Cotton Duck, Common Wood Seat Chairs, Gunny Bags, Rubber Hose, Flax Packing, Canned Lobsters

C. BREWER & CO.

QUEEN STREET. (1212 St.)

IMPORTANT TO STAMP COLLECTORS!

I HAVE TO THANK THE PHILATELISTS of Hawaii for the liberal appreciation which my late advertisement has received. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of Hawaiian Stamps have been sent away without receiving more than half their value in return, and what is far worse, every collector gets a quantity of useless duplicates.

By the plan which I have so successfully worked up, everyone gets only such stamps as he needs; and besides, he gets full value for each and every kind of Hawaiian stamp. The prices which I allow are better than those of ANY EUROPEAN DEALER, and are higher than most American Stamp Dealers pay.

I receive fresh sheets of stamps by every steamer and will send them on request to any address. The prices for these stamps are as low as those of the largest dealers. Hawaiian Stamps are good for exchange, and it should be to the mutual interest of all our Philatelic friends to assist me in my efforts to make every hundred stamps bring only what will add to collections, and not a host of worthless duplicates.

In less than nine months I have an album of nearly Four Thousand specimens by consolidating myself to the above plan.

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GEO. LUCAS, Contractor and Builder

Honolulu Steam Planing Mills, Esplanade, Honolulu, H. I.

Manufactures all kinds of Mouldings, Brackets, Window Frames, Blinds, Sashes, Doors, and all kinds of Woodwork Finish.

Turns, Scroll and Band Sawing. All kinds of Planing and Sawing, Mortising and Tenoning.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO and Work Guaranteed.

Orders from the other Islands solicited. Honolulu, May 2, 1884. 11 1/2

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MANUFACTURING CO. OF S. F. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BILIARD MATERIALS, SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

C. J. MCCARTHY, 85 FORT ST., HONOLULU. Sole Agent for Hawaiian Islands. 1212 St.

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Parties desiring Goods from Eastern Ports of the United States will please take notice that

THE FINE BARK EDWARD MAY!

Will Leave Boston for this Port on a About August 15th Next.

For further particulars, apply to C. BREWER & CO. Queen Street.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Chinese, Japanese, American and European Goods.

By late arrival have received fresh stocks in All kinds of Tea, White and Colored Mattings, Japanese Screens, Flower Pots, Camphor Trunks, White Silks,

Poussie Silk, Silk Handkerchiefs, Manila Cigars best quality, etc. 1212 St.

HENRY MAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, BOSTON AND SAN FRANCISCO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Groceries and Provisions

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Huckin's Parker House Soups, Boston Fish and Clam Chowder, Boston Sausage Meat and Baked Beans, Boston Peas and Fine Dairy Salt.

Crosse & Blackwell's MORTON'S GOODS!

Zante Currants, Sultana Raisins, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, all put up in 4-lb. tins, Ground Rice, Semolina, Medel's Chocolate, Epps' Cocoa, Table Vinegar, Extra Fine Dried Oil, Assorted Jams and Jellies, 1 and 2-lb. tins; Copeland English Peas, French Peas and Mushrooms, Extra Sardines, 1/2 and 3/4 tins, Metwurst and Truffled Liver Sausages, Sausages and Russian Sausages, Pickled and Blue Point Oysters, 1 and 2-lb. tins, Hames Salmon, 1 and 2-lb. tins.

CHOICE SALMON

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS. Kits Salt Mackerel and Salmon Bellies, Kags, 1/2 and 3/4 Barrels Family Pork, Choice Ham and Bacon, New York and California Cheese, Adam and Limburg Cheese, Oxford and Cambridge Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins; Vienna Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins, Ham Sausage, 2-lb. tins; Corned Beef, Pig's Feet, English Brawn, Lamb Tongues, Ox Tongues, Deviled Ham, Putted Meat, Baked Chicken and Turkey, Carried Fowl, Succotash, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, String Beans, Asparagus, Barataria Shrimps and Coddish Balls.

KEGS GILT-EDGE BUTTER

AND IN ROLLS. Topocan and Whitney's Butter, 2 and 3-lb. tins; Bonanza Coddish and in Blocks, French Prunes, in Glass and Boxes; California Raisins, 1/2 boxes, new crop; Breakfast Germ, Oat Flakes, White Oats, German, Cream Oats, and Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Eye Flour and Meal, in 10-lb. bags; Graham Flour, Small Hominy, Buckwheat Flour, in 10-lb. bags; Arena, Golden Gate, Crown, and Eldorado Flour, in 50-lb. bags.

CONDIMENTS in Great Variety

California Table Fruits, California Jams and Jellies, (this Season's Packing.)

REFINED SUGARS:

CUBE, in 25 and 100-lb. Boxes; GRANULATED, in 100-lb. Bags; GRANULATED, in half and whole Barrels and 50-lb. Boxes.

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Best Corn, Wheat, Cracked Corn, Ground and Whole Barley, etc. Blue Peas, White and Red Beans, Lima and Horse Beans, etc.

Tea and Coffee

ASPECIALTY. 1212 St. THE BABCOCK & WILCOX

Water Tube Boiler,



Is succeeding all other Steam Boilers — BECAUSE IT IS MORE — Economical of Fuel, Less Liable to Explode, Easier of Transportation AND COSTS NO MORE!

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