THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

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THE DAILY

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Payable Invariably in Advance

A STORM IN TEXAS.

One of the Pleasures of a Sheepherder's Life—A Bad Night Out.

It was in April, and the weather was stormy, inky-looking clouds were spreading across the already leaden sky, and a few heavy drops of rain warned me that I must hastily pen my flock of sheep, for it is almost impossible to move them during a heavy rain. I was encamped alone on Juniper creek and; retiring into my 7 by 7 wedge-shaped tent, I closed it tightly, and prepared for a sleep. I was very sleepy from being disturbed the night before by the constant barking of my dog as he alternately chased and was chased by a wolf.

The place where I was encamped was open, with no timber save mesquit trees. Three of these grew at the three corners of my tent, and by the aid of them and other trees I had cut and dragged, I formed a wind break on the east, which was the back of my tent, and on the south side. Having confidence in the wind break thus constructed, I undressed before lying down, that I might rest more than I could if I should, as caution suggested, lie down prepared for the worst. The thunder bellowed, the lightning flashed, and the rain fell in torrents, but about two minutes after my head touched the pillow I was sleeping soundly.

I awoke some time in the night, and finding the water running into the tent, I got up to open the ditch with my shovel, and soon went to sleep again. How long I slept I do not know, but I awoke to find the wind had changed from the east to the south, and the rain, driven with great force against the side of the tent, fell through the strained canvass in such quantities that I reached for my oil coat and spread it over me.

She next instant the tent was blown down, and the storm shrieked with a mad violence that I never before witnessed. The wind blew in gusts, each gust coming more lively than the last, until I felt the mesquit brush of my wind break pressed between the growing trees bearing down upon me; and as the storm increased in violence, it seemed that I must be swept away.

The tent being wet, it lay flat and smooth with the southwest corner peg still holding. Clutching my bedding and oil coat tightly, I braced myself firmly, and notwithstanding the great protection the brush gave me, it was with the greatest difficulty that I could retain my position. The almost continuous lightning enabled me to see. With startling rapidity the wind whipped round to the northwest, and at the same moment I became aware that the water had overflowed my bed, and large hail that would weigh from three to five ounces began to fall, one striking me on the left leg. In great haste I snatched a thin woolen mattress from under the wet tent and spread it over me for protection my oil coat having been torn off me with the first change in the direction of the storm. By this time I had become wet, and the cold north wind chilled me thoroughly.

Fortunately the storm abated, and my clothing being saved to me almost by a miracle, I dressed with wet garments, my teeth chattering. One step brought me to where my large provision box had stood, but it was vacant, the box of provisions had been blown away, and but two pieces of it could be found the next day.—Tom Green County (Tex.) Cor. New York Sun.

The Manufacture of "Stick" Candy.

The "stick" candy which seems to be an indigenous American product, is ordinary "A" sugar boiled down with water and a little cream of tartar to prevent crystallization. The mass is taken in batches of about fifteen pounds to a marble table, where it is kneaded like bread, and the flavoring and coloring worked in. The paste then goes to the "pulling hooks," where for five or six minutes it is pulled and twisted. Thence it returns to the marble table, kept hot, on which is worked the candy into its final shape. Stripes are pressed into the batch, two feet long and a foot thick, and it is then drawn and twisted till the proper size of the penny "stick," the right length of which is clipped off by huge scissors.—Chicago Herald.

Men Who Represented Three States.

The only man who has represented three states in the United States was the late Gen. James Shields, who was senator from Illinois, afterward from Minnesota, and subsequently from Missouri. Matthew Lyon was the only man who has been elected a representative to congress from three states—first in Vermont, second in Kentucky and third in Arkansas. He died August 1, 1882, before taking his seat as representative from the latter state.—Chicago Journal.

Why Farmers Smiled.

A preacher in a neighboring town preached a series of twenty sermons on the "Prodigal Son." He finally reached the place where the fat calf was killed.

"O, my friends," said he, "that was a wonderful calf. If ever a calf was fat and sleek and well cared for, that calf was. Why the dear old father had been fattening it for years."

His audience was composed mostly of farmers who knew that a calf could not be kept many years without outgrowing its calfhood, so they might be excused for smiling—Danville Breeze.

Business Cards.

Claus Spreckels. Wm. G. Irwin.

CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO.,

BANKERS,

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Draw Exchange on the principal parts of the world.

Will receive deposits on open account, make collections and conduct a general banking and exchange business.

Deposits bearing interest received in their Savings Department subject to published rules and regulations. 77oe3tf

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Valuable Property.

IN CONFORMITY WITH A RESOLUTION OF the shareholders of the Waimea Sugar Mill Company, adopted at a meeting held on August 13, 1886, authorizing the President and Secretary of said corporation to dispose of its property, etc., the property of the said

Waimea Sugar Mill Co.,

At Waimea, Kauai, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the salesroom of E. P. Adams & Co., on MONDAY, the

6th Day of September,

A. D. 1886, at the hour of 12 o'clock m., to wit: The entire SUGAR WORKS, known as the

Waimea Sugar Mill,

Erected on fee simple land at Waimea, Kauai, with all its contents and machinery and modern improvements, manufactured by the Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1884.

Leases of lands adjoining the mill site.

Houses for manager, sugar boiler, engineer and laborers.

Blacksmith and carpenter shop.

Fences.

220 working oxen, more or less.

9 horses.

30 oxcarts, yokes and chains.

Brake, harnesses, windmill, blacksmith and carpenter tools, including one large Putnam lathe complete and nearly new.

Implements.

Office and household furniture.

Railroad track, etc., etc.

One second hand engine, 10x24, in order, made by the Honolulu Iron Works Company.

Also, all coal, lumber and sugar bags whatever on hand on day of sale.

For information as to terms of sale and other particulars as to

EXISTING PLANTING CONTRACTS,

Well-boring and other minor contracts advantageous to the mill, persons desiring to become purchasers may apply to

PH. OPFERGELT, President.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents.

Or to

E. P. ADAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

td

M. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Men's Furnishing and Fancy Goods. No. 11 Kaahumanu Street. Honolulu, H. I. 13tf-wtf

CLAUS SPRECKELS. WM. G. IRWIN.

WM. G. IRWIN & Co.,

SUGAR FACTORS and Commission AGENTS. Honolulu H. I. 12-tfwtf

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. 11—tf Queen St., Honolulu, H.I.

F. BANNING. W. MAERTENS. P. OPFERGELT

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Importers & Commission Merchants. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. 14-tf

MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND GENeral Jobbers in WINES and LIQUORS. No. 12 Kaahumanu Street, HONOLULU. 19-tf

WM. McCANDLESS,

No. 6 Queen Street.

Fish Market. Dealer in choicest BEEF, VEAL MUTTON, FISH, etc.

Family and Shipping Orders carefully attended to. Live Stock furnished to vessels at short notice, and vegetables of all kinds supplied to order. 102 tf

Advertisements.

W S. LUCE,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Campbell Block, Merchant St.,

Has just received these celebrated brands of Whiskies in case:

O. & O. S. S. KENTUCKY WHISKY,

C. W. STUART KENTUCKY WHISKY,

McKENNA'S KENTUCKY WHISKY,

MALTED RYE WHISKY.

And in Bulk.

"OLD CROW" WHISKY,

"HERMITAGE" WHISKY,

"NEW HOPE" WHISKY,

"BEL AIR" WHISKY.

Special attention drawn to "NAGLEE' FINEST OLD PURE CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

☞ Full line of the best brands of Champagne, Brandies, Whiskies, etc., always on hand. 183 aug6

UNION

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Of New Zealand.

CAPITAL, : $10,000,000

Having Established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in dwellings, stores warehouses and merchandise, on favorable terms. Marine risks on cargo, freights, bottomry, profits and commissions.

Losses promptly adjusted & payable.

82-dwtf WM. G. IRWIN & CO.

SUN FIRE OFFICE

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES EFFECTED UPON EVERY description of property at the current rates of premium.

Total sum Insured in 1885 - - £327,333,700

Claims arranged by the local agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

The jurisdiction of the Local Tribunals recognized

G. W. Macfarlane & Co.,

10d&wtf Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

ROYAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL - - $10,000,000

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Fire Insurance of all description will be effected at Moderate Rates of Premium, by the undersigned.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO. Managers for Haw. Islands

83-d&wtf

THOMAS LINDSAY

Manufacturing Jeweler,

No. 60 Nuuanu Street,

Honolulu, H. I.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 22tf

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.,

14 and 16 Battery street, San Francisco Cal.

Importers of Foreign and Domestic Drygoods, Hosiery, Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the celebarted PATENT RIVETED CLOTHING. 479 jan26 87

Tahiti Lemonade Works.

Aerated Table Waters.

GINGER ALE. LEMONADE.

GRENADINE. PLAIN SODA.

Absolutely Pure.

As supplied to the principal families in Honolulu, and exclusively to Her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war. 325tf

G. M. Josselyn & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Ship Chandlery,

38 and 40 Market St., San Francisco.

Agents for Taunton Sheathing Metal Manufacturing Company. 528 fe23-1y

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,

Importers of

Wagon Lumber

And CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

16 to 22 Beale Street, San Francisco. 277-jy8'7

Advertisements.

BONE MEAL!!

The undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for this Celebrated Fertilizer from the manufactory of Buck & Ohlandt San Francisco:

The following is a report of the component parts, as obtained by Chemical analysis:

Water	8.10	per cent
Organic Matter	29.18	" "
Silicious Matter	4.65	" "
Lime	31.70	" "
Phosphoric Acid	23.11	" "
Oxide of Iron	.85	" "
Carbonic Acid	1.89	" "
Alka Salts	.52	"
	100.00	

Nitrogen 2.7 per cent.

Orders Received will have Prompt and Careful Attention.

W. G. Irwin & Co.,

Agents or the Hawaiian Islands 85tf

GRAHAM PAPER COMPANY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacture and Supply all kinds of

Book, News, Flat and Label Papers, Binders' Boards, Twines, Etc.

W. G. RICHARDSON.

RESIDENT AGENT.

205 Leidesdorff Street.

Telephone No. 47. SAN FRANCISCO.

N B.—Special Attention given to Large Contracts. 58 tf&w

The Risdon

Iron & Locomotive Works,

Corner of Beale and Howard Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA

W. H. TAYLOR.....President

JOS. MOORE.....Superintendent

BUILDERS OF STEAM MACHINERY, IN all its branches: Steamboat, Steamship, Land Engines and Boilers, High Pressure or Compound.

STEAM VESSELS, of all kinds, built complete with Hulls of Wood, Iron or Composite.

ORDINARY ENGINES compounded when advisable.

STEAM LAUNCHES, Barges and Steam Tugs constructed with reference to the trade in which they are to be employed. Speed, tonnage and draft of water guaranteed.

SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY made after the most approved plans. Also, all Boiler Iron Work connected therewith.

WATER PIPE, of Boiler or Sheet Iron, of any size, made in suitable lengths for connecting together; or Sheets Rolled, Punched and Packed for shipment, ready to be riveted on the ground.

HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water Pipe made by this establishment. Riveted by Hydraulic Riveting Machinery, that quality of work being far superior to hand work.

SHIP WORK, Ship and Steam Capstans, Steam Winches, Air and Circulating Pumps, made after the most approved plans.

SOLE AGENTS and manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the Heme Safety Boiler.

PUMPS—Direct Acting Pumps, for Irrigation or City Works' purposes, built with the celebrated Davy Valve Motion, superior to any other pump.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS.....Honolulu

Room No. 3, upstairs, Spreckels Block.

(Agent for Hawaiian Islands.)

226se30-1yd-w

L. G. SRESOVICH & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, green and dried; manufacturers of Desiccated Cocoanut. Bananas, Limes, Pine Apples, Sicily Lemons, Tahiti Oranges and Cocoanuts, Nuts of all kinds, Dates and Smyrna Figs.

Packing Fruit for export a specialty. Long experience in shipping to China, Australia, Mexico, Central America, Eastern States, etc. Tropical Fruits imported direct by every steamer.

Branch House, San Francisco, P. O. box 1388. Honolulu, H. I., P. O. box 120.

413, 415 and 417 Washington street, opposite Post Office; 412, 414 and 416 Merchant street.

479 feb26 87 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE

BEAVER SALOON.

NO 7 FORT STREET.

(Opposite Wilder & Co.'s)

H. J. Nolte, Propr.

OPEN FOM 3 A. M. TILL 10 P. M

FIRST-CLASS LUNCHES, COFFEE,

TEA, SODA WATER, GINGER ALE,

Cigars and Tobaccos

OF BEST BRANDS

Plain and Fancy PIPES personally selected from the Manufacturers, and a Large Variety of BEST QUALITY

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Lovers o BILLIARDS will find an Elegant

BRUNSWICK & CO. BILLIARD TABLE

on the Premises.

The Proprietor would be pleased to receive a call from his Friends and the Public generally who may desire a

LUNCH, A SMOKE, OR A GAME OF BILLIARDS.

H. J. NOLTE.

26-tf

Advertisements.

UNION FEED CO.,

Queen & Edinburgh Streets,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

HAY AND GRAIN,

Telephone No. 175.

Goods delivered promptly.

Island Orders Solicited.

91tf

EUREKA!

We have received a consignment o the most Economical and Valuable Feed for all kinds of Stock, viz.:

COOKED LINSEED MEAL.

It is the greatest Flesh former, Milk and Butter producer in use.

Oil Cake Meal shows about 27 per cent. of nutritive matter; this nearly 39 per cent.

100 lbs. of this meal is equal to 300 lbs. of oats, or 318 lbs. of corn, or to 767 lbs. of wheat bran.

For Sale in Lots to Suit.

Also, our Unrivalled MIXED FEED, as well as our usual supply of the best kinds o

Hay, Oats, Wheat, Corn, Etc., Etc.

LAINE & CO.

18 tf

John F. Colburn,

Importer and Dealer in

Hay and Grain,

Corner King and Maunakea Streets.

☞Goods delivered promptly.

Mutual telephone 387. 118 tf

TELEPHONE 55

ENTERPRISE

PLANING MILL.

Alakea, near Queen St.

21-tf

Eastman's

Royal Perfume ALOHA!

FOR SALE BY

Benson, Smith & Co.

Sample bottle free.

TRY IT. 68 tf

J. LYONS,

Auctioneer

—AND—

General Commission Merchant,

Masonic Block, Queen St., Honolulu

Sales of Furniture, Stock, Real Estate and General Merchandise properly attended to.

Sole Agent for

American & European Merchandise.

191-tf

J. M. Oat, Jr., & Co.,

STATIONERS & NEWS DEALERS,

Hawaiian Gazette Block.

27 Merchant St., Honolulu, H.I.

63—1

JOSHUA HENDY

Machine Works

No. 35 to 51 Fremont Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers of New and dealers in Second-hand

Boilers, Engines and Machinery

Of Every Description.

Have constantly in stock New and Second-hand

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,

MACHINISTS' TOOLS,

IRRIGATING AND PUMPING MACHINERY,

PIPING, PIPE-FITTINGS, ETC.

Catalogues and price lists forwarded upon application. fe23-1y

Advertisements.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

CLARENCE W. ASHFORD. VOLNEY V. ASHFORD.

Ashford & Ashford,

ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS, SOLICITORS, ADVOCATES, ETC.

Office—Honolulu Hale, adjoining the Post Office. 267d&wtf

CECIL BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Notary Public, Campbell's Block, Merchant street 92-1ym20

M. THOMPSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And Solicitor in Chancery Office, Campbell's Block, second story, rooms 8 and 9. Entrance on Merchant street, Honolulu, H. I. 405 tf

J. M. MONSARRAT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate in any part of the Kingdom Bought, Sold and Leased on Commission Loans Negotiated and Legal Documents Drawn

No. 27 MERCHANT STREET,

Gazette Block, Honolulu. 16-tf

WENNER & CO.

92 Fort Street.

Have on hand New Foreign and Homemade Jewelry.

Watches, Bracelets, Necklets, Pins, Lockets, Clocks,

And ornaments of all kinds.

Silver and Gold Plate.

Elegant Solid Silver Tea Sets.

Suitable for Presentation.

ENGRAVING AND NATIVE JEWELRY A Specialty.

Repairing in all its branches.

☞ Sole Agents for King's Eye Preservers. 6-mar9-1y6

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

G. J. WALLER, PROPRIETOR

Choicest Meats from Finest Herds.

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 a 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. 143-tf

JOSEPH TINKER,

Family Shipping Butcher,

CITY MARKET,

NUUANU STREET.

All orders Promptly attended to. Telephone 289, both companies.

JOSEPH TINKER wishes to inform his patrons and the public generally that he will deliver his noted

Cambridge Sausages,

Fresh every afternoon between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. CORNED BEEF and PICKLED TONGUE always on hand. 323tf

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

All accounts for Advertising and Job Printing at the

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Office will from this date be presented for payment monthly.

Honolulu, March 2, 1886.

Business Cards.

S. L. STANLEY, JOHN SPRUANCE.

Spruance, Stanley & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of Fine

WHISKIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

410 Front St., San Francisco.

57 tf & w

ISAAC E. DAVIS. HENRY COWELL

DAVIS & COWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Santa Cruz Lime,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT, PLASTER, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, Etc.

211-213 DRUMM Street, bet. Clay and Washington, P. O. Box 2,292. SAN FRANCISCO.

525-f23-87

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

LEATHER, HARNESS, SADDLERY,

FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS,

12 and 14 Pine street, San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Kirby's Santa Cruz Tanneries. Sole Harness and all other kinds of leather. 159se8 1y

H. H. ELLIS. J. W. MILLER.

ELLIS & MILLER

Wholesale and Commission Dealers in

Hay, Grain and Feed

25 and 27 SPEAR STREET,

Between Market and Mission, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Orders Solicited. 423dec29-1y

Whittier, Fuller & Co.,

Manufacturers of

PIONEER WHITE LEAD,

PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS and ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

21-23 Front St., San Francisco

424-f29-1y

THE WHITE HOUSE,

No. 118 Nuuanu St.,

Honolulu - - H. I.

Private Family Hotel.

TERMS REASONABLE. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.

MRS. J. VIERRA,

tf Proprietress.

W. H. ALDRICH,

General Business Agent,

Has removed to J. I. Dowsett's store, Queen st., where he will attend to any business entrusted to his care.

DEPOT OF UNION DAIRY.

Orders for milk respectfully solicited, and prompt attention given to the delivery of the same.

Kohala Saloon.

Best of Ales, Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fancy drinks of every description a specialty.

H. H. Webb,

d&wly Proprietor.

Employment Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MOVED INTO the office of Mr. J. E. Wiseman, where he will be prepared to furnish household servants, collect bills, do Anglo-Chinese interpreting, and a general business. SOYONG.

Steam Laundry

PRICE LIST.

TRANSIENT RATES.

White Shirts (with collar and cuffs) Laundried and Polished, 10 cents each.

White Pants, plain, Laundried 10 cents; starched 15 cents.

White Coats, plain, 15 cents; starched, 20 cents.

White Vests, plain, 10 cents; starched, 15 cents.

CONTRACT RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per dozen for large pieces.

FIFTY CENTS per dozen for small pieces.

DANCING CLOTHS, $2 each.

MOSQUITO BARS, 50 cents, steamed and bleached.

BLANKETS, washed and steamed, 15 cents each.

SPECIAL Rates

For Shipowners and Agents.

The Laundry Wagons run to all parts of the city and suburbs. Orders by Telephone or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

BELL TELEPHONE, 100. MUTUAL. 436.

GEO. CAVENAGH,

297-tf LESSEE.

SELLING OUT

Desiring to close out our

SHIP CHANDLERY

—And—

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

We will sell at reduced prices our entire stock, good will and lease of premises to a responsible party at a fair valuation.

A. W. PIERCE & CO.

Honolulu, August 9, 1886. *34 s10

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Per month 50c

Subscriptions Payable Always in Advance.

Communications from all parts of the Kingdom will always be very acceptable.

Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription due by Post Office money order.

Matter intended for publication in the editorial columns should be addressed to "EDITOR PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER."

Business communications and advertisements should be addressed simply "P. C. ADVERTISER," And not to individuals.

THE

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Is now for sale DAILY at the Following Places:

J. M. OAT & CO. ..... Merchant street
CRYSTAL SODA WORKS ..... Hotel street
T. G. THRUM ..... Fort street

Five Cents per Copy.

FRIDAY : : : : August 27th.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday passed two bills and advanced some others a stage. Among the bills which passed was one regulating the measurement of vessels on the Hawaiian register. It adopts the rules of measurement in force in the United States and England, and will prove to be a boon to shipowners. Considerable discussion took place on the second reading of a bill amending the Street Railroad Act of 1884, known as the Austin franchise. The amendments introduced were necessary, and of a practical character. While they will not hamper the holders of the franchise granted under it, public interest will be more carefully guarded than would have been the case if the bill had passed as reported from the select committee. Three years are to be given for building and equipping the roads for passenger travel, but should the franchise holders fail to complete all the projected lines, only that part already completed and ready for travel within the period named is to be their property. Forfeiture of franchise after three years is to be enforced regarding all unfinished portions. As the franchise will cover all probable paying lines of travel for many years to come, it is only just and proper that this precaution should be taken, otherwise public convenience and necessity might be held at the caprice of speculators. The period named is a reasonable time to complete the street railroad system embraced in the bill.

The Oceanic Steamship Subsidy bill was under discussion when the Legislature adjourned, Messrs. Dole and Thurston having made speeches in opposition. They did not succeed in making any point of value, and utterly failed to show a plausible reason for not paying a sufficient subsidy for the work done by the Oceanic Company. They ventilated their own views on the subject, and it is hardly necessary for the ADVERTISER to remark that these were warped by prejudice and therefore illogical. We say this out of no feeling of hostility or unfriendliness to these gentlemen, but as impartial observors of their course of action in the Legislature. Mr. Cecil Brown did not venture to give a reason of his own for moving that the subsidy be fixed at $1,000 per round trip, instead of $1,500 as recommended by the Committee on Commerce, who reported back the substitute bill now before the House. He had heard Colonel Spreckels say that he would accept $1,000 and that remark fixed him. But the Oceanic Steamship Company which performs the service is a corporation, and its calculation, we understand, is that $2,000, for each round trip is little enough. Judging from the character of the steamship service and the amount of subsidy paid by other governments for similar work, $2,000 would be a much fairer sum than $1,500. The proposal to reduce the subsidy to $1,000 for each round trip is simply to declare that Mr. Dole's policy of having only one direct steamer to the Coast every month is what this community wants. It does not want a fortnightly service with first-class vessels. A slow-and-sure service once a month, with a descending banana freight tariff to please Mr. Brown and the Ewa petitioners, would be the very thing to meet the requirements of our business people, and could be secured for very little money. Less than $1,000 a month would probably suffice until public patience had been exhausted, when a return to business methods would be insisted upon. This Kingdom has to-day, take it all in all, the very best steamship service afloat; and it should be the pride of the Legislature to build and strengthen it, instead of pulling it down by discouraging motions, unfair and unjust criticism, and cheese-paring economy. This question comes up to-day as unfinished business, and should be determined altogether in the interest of the public, and not to gratify business rivalry or personal dislike.

Mr. Dole managed to occupy the greater part of yesterday's sitting in the discussion of a resolution which some people have regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, but to which we do not attach any special importance. It was in reality a device to kill time, and it was partially successful. Mr. Thurston managed to keep the Legislature away from useful work for two days this week; and Mr. Dole, not to be behind his colleague, tried his hand yesterday as already stated. The policy appears to be to prolong the session unduly, and so wear out and disgust those members who attend at great inconvenience and loss. The leading Opposition members reside at Honolulu and do not feel inconvenienced personally; therefore, with the selfishness and disregard of the feelings and rights of others which have actuated them throughout the session, they rather delight in the mischievous effect of their tactics. If they imagine that this is not observed, and commented upon to their disadvantage in quarters otherwise disposed to be favorable to them, they are greatly mistaken; and so strong has this feeling become that it has been suggested in many quarters that to prevent a repetition of such an abuse of parliamentary forms, to the injury of country members, the election law should be changed, restricting the choice of representatives to the residents of each electoral district. This would limit the choice for members, but we are satisfied that it would improve the quality. At least, members so chosen would understand the wants and feelings of their neighbors, which is not always true of non-resident representatives.

Touching the resolution itself we have this to say, that it was very loosely drawn, and that its indefinite postponement was inevitable from its construction. Its preamble did not recite a fact, and its resolve did not affirm a principle. Doubtless Mr. Dole intended that he should be accurate in recital and precise in the statement of a principle; but he also sought to asperse the character of the Premier for the unauthorized borrowing of the late Finance Minister, to meet the temporary needs of the Treasury, and through Mr. Gibson to cast a slur upon the present Administration. He failed to combine these objects, however, and was thrown out of court, as it were, on his own pleadings, upon a demurrer by Mr. Kaulukou.

It should be noted here that the laws and Constitution of this Kingdom nowhere forbid temporary borrowing, by the Government, for necessary purposes; but the Constitution strictly forbids the unauthorized expenditure of money. Now, Mr. Dole in his preamble declared that the unauthorized borrowing of $80,366 62 during the past biennial period was unlawful. This is not the fact. There is no statute against it, and the Constitution is silent on the subject. The Legislature therefore could not declare that to be unlawful which is clearly permissable by the Constitution, and which is in accord with the established usage of the Government.

The resolve continued the defect of the preamble, and missed the point of the underlying principle in a spiteful attempt to censure the Government. "Be it resolved," it reads, "that such borrowing is inconsistent with the due administration of the Government under the laws." Not so. If it had been unlawful, Ministers would have been liable to impeachment, but no one pretends to say that such liability exists. Mr. Dole is equally unfortunate in the further statement of his resolution, that such borrowing "is injurious to the public interests, and deserving of the censure of this Assembly." Was the introduction of immigrants injurious to the public interest and deserving of censure? Is the new Police Court building a public injury? And so of the various objects upon which the money borrowed in anticipation of revenue was expended.

Our space does not admit of our further pursuing this subject, and exposing the fallacy of Mr. Dole's position and those who supported him. If he had simply affirmed the principle that no money should be borrowed for any purpose without specific enactment, he would have raised a question of policy which is fairly debatable; but that would not have afforded him and his followers an opportunity for declaiming against the Government, and endeavoring to make a point by misrepresenting the law and the facts.

It has been aptly said "What Salvini is to the drama, Campanini is to the opera, Touquin to the ballet, so is Aginton to the art of roller skating."

George Patterson Arrested.

George Patterson, hack driver, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mathew Gartland (Garltone) for an assault and battery committed on the 12th inst., during a row on Emma street, which resulted in the previous arrest of Joseph Ryan on the same charge. Patterson was released on bail in the amount of $200 with Charles McCarthy and L. C. Ables as sureties.

Mr. W. A. Wall, of the Yosemite rink, has exerted his utmost toward making Aginton's performance the most successful event of the season.

Band Concert.

The Royal Hawaiian Military Band gave a concert last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel, complimentary to Mr. H. R. Armstrong of England. The Hotel and grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and a large number of people were present during the evening, among whom were members of the Diplomatic Corps and prominent Government officials.

Martinelli's cider is absolutely pure. *

Hon. J. A. Cummins is having a new steamer of about 100 tons built at the Coast. The new vessel will probably leave for this port in the month of December, and will run between Honolulu and Waimanalo.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Try Martinelli's cider. *

To-night the inimitable Aginton appears. *

Six new members have been elected by the Honolulu Rifles.

The lovers of rolleristics will receive a rare treat to-night at the rink. *

Unlaundried shirts, this week only, at 50 cents each, at Chas. J. Fishel's. *

A few more of those $4 85 shoes left at Fishel's. Call early and save money. *

The book of the season. THE HONOLULU ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885. Price,

Still further reductions this week at the great inventory sale at Chas. J. Fishel's. *

Ask for Val Blatz Milwaukee lager beer. It takes the lead of all others in this market. *

Table linen and housekeeping goods, cheaper than ever, at N. S. Sachs, 104 Fort street. *

Cool and durable, Indigo blue, figured linen lawns, embroidery to match, at N. S. Sachs, 104 Fort street. *

The Royal Hawaiian Military Band will play at the Queen's Hospital this afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock.

Malaria, the curse of large sections, is positively cured and prevented by the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. *

The twelve German laborers who arrived by the steamship Zealandia yesterday were sent to Kilauea sugar plantation, Kauai.

Four sick Chinese were brought to the Queen's Hospital yesterday by the schooner Haleakala from Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

Basket flannel in light blue, pink and cream color, at the Popular Millinery House, 104 Fort street, N. S. Sachs, proprietor. *

During the absence of Mr. George Markham, who is rusticating on the island of Kauai, Mr. Jno. Crowder is acting as Port Surveyor.

Dr. E. Pratt, Bellefontaine, Ohio, writes: "I am well pleased with your Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, and will use it exclusively in my practice." *

Hawaiian Tribe, No. 1, I. O. R. M., will meet this evening at Knights of Pythias Hall at half past seven o'clock to transact business of importance.

Mr. J. Lyons will sell the household furniture, a family horse, buggy and phæton at the residence of Mr. S. J. Levey, at Makiki, this morning at 10 o'clock.

People wishing coal should remember that the Interisland Steam Navigation Company keep constantly on hand the best grades of steam, family and blacksmith coal.

First Spaniards in New Mexico.

It was to certain survivors of the ill-fated expedition of Narvaez to Florida that the world was indebted for its first information as to New Mexico. Narvaez, with a few hundred Spanish followers, landed at Tampa bay, Florida, in 1528. His experience with the country and the natives did not encourage him to make a protracted stay in that region; indeed, it became a question with him soon how to escape from it as best he might with those of his followers who had survived fighting, hunger, and disease. With infinite difficulty the Spaniards constructed rude boats and attempted to coast along the gulf until they should reach the Spanish settlements of Mexico. One of these boats was commanded by a Spanish cavalier of renown, Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, who became the first explorer of New Mexico. His boat was cast ashore with one other on a low island off the coast of Louisiana.

Of the Spaniards thus shipwrecked a few only survived the exposure and hunger which ensued, among them Vaca, who, with three or four others, gained the mainland, and, after varied experiences with the Indian tribes, wandered into New Mexico, became acquainted with the natives of this territory (who seem to have been of a much superior order to those of the gulf and Texan region) and finally emerged into Mexico and reached the town of Culiacan in 1537, about eight years after his shipwreck. Vaca lived familiarly with more than one of the native tribes of New Mexico, and his account of them and the climate and productions of the country leaves no doubt as to his having been within the present boundaries of the territory for several years, and there are those in the territory now who bear his name and claim to be his descendants.—Las Vegas Great Southwest.

Henry Clay's Appearance in 1848.

"I vividly recall," continued the speaker, "Mr. Clay's appearance on the occasion of my calling on him at the Astor house, which I now think must have been in the early spring of 1848. When seated he did not look to be the tall man he was, and appeared less dignified. But when he arose to his feet his full stature was revealed and the courtliness of his bearing was apparent. He carried no superfluous flesh on his frame, and his step was firm and elastic. He had an unusually high forehead, a prominent nose, a large and flexible mouth and a moderate sized chin. He was clean shaven, and wore his hair, which was parted in the and almost covered his ears, long. His eyes were expressive of gentleness and kindness of heart, united with courage and firmness. His voice was round and full and capable of wonderful modulation.

His dress was plain and simple—a black coat and trousers, and a waistcoat of black silk or satin. Around his throat was wound a black silk neckerchief, tied in a large bow knot in front, and partly supporting the famous shirt collar which rose nearly to the tips of his ears. The 'Henry Clay collar' had a national reputation, and all earnest followers of 'Henry of the West' adopted it. It was part and parcel of the shirt itself, was of most liberal dimensions, and, like the bosom of the shirt, which was unpleated, was only slightly starched, and as a rule generally drooped over the neckerchief. Boots and a silk hat completed his attire.—New York Tribune Interview.

A sharp-sighted observer is firm in the belief that a woman works harder and gets madder in putting up a clothes line on a windy day than a man would do in building a telegraph nine miles long.—Chicago Rambler.

Landlady (to new servant)—I hope in cleaning the rooms, Martha, you always take care to sweep under the bed. Martha—Yaas indeed, ma'am, I allus do, 'cause, yo' see, it's much easier den c'lectin' de dirt wid a dust pan.—Harper's Bazar.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

THURSDAY, August 26.

Stmr Waimanalo, from Waimanalo
Am bark California, 26 days from Port Townsend, W T
Am bktne Claus Spreckels, E P Drew, 15 days from San Francisco
Schr Haleakala, from Pepeekeo, Hilo, Hawaii
Schr Mary E Foster, from Kauai
Schr Mile Morris, from Lanai

DEPARTURES.

THURSDAY, August 26.

Stmr James Makee, Weir, for Kapaa, Hanalei, via Waianae, at 10 a m
Am bktne W H Dimond, E D Swift, for San Francisco
Schr Moi Wahine, Staples, for Hamakua, Hawaii
Schr Kaulkeaouli, for Kohala, Hawaii
Schr Sarah and Eliza, for Koolau, Oahu

Vessels Leaving To-Day.

Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo, Oahu
Schr Haleakala, for Pepeekeo, Hawaii
Schr Waiehu, for Kauai

Vessels in Port from Foreign Ports.

French schr Hammonia, C Arnand, from Peryn Island
Haw schr General Seigel, Nelson, from Jaluit, Marshall Islands
Ger schr Mary C Bohm, P Bohm, from Yokohama, via Kauai
Am bktne Discovery, H Meyer, from San Francisco

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From San Francisco, per brigantine Claus Spreckels, August 26th: J Ross, J Carty, H Peterson and J Oliver.

DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco, per barkentine W H Dimond, August 26th; Miss M C Knight.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Hawaiian brig Allie Rowe was docked at Brewer's wharf August 26th, and will commence discharging her cargo this morning.

The American barkentine W. H. Dimond, Captain E. D. Swift, sailed August 26th for San Francisco, wish 1,688 bags sugar, 866 bags rice and 347 barrels molasses, valued at $12,909.

The British iron clipper bark Amana is 125 days out from Madeira, with Portuguese immigrants for this place.

The British iron bark Isle of Erin is about 132 days out from Liverpool, with a cargo of general merchandise for this port.

The American bark Edward May is 128 days out from Boston, Mass., with a cargo consigned to Messrs. C. Brewer & Co.

The American bark California, Captain Charles Davis, arrived in port August 26th, 26 days from Port Townsend, W. T., with 688,826 feet lumber, 30,000 laths and 72,250 shingles for Messrs. Lewers & Cooke. Reports very light winds the entire passage. The bark California used to be the steamship California ten years ago. Captain Davis is accompanied by his wife.

The American barkentine Malay, Captain Morehouse, and the Nicaraguan bark Don Nicolas, sailed from Port Townsend, W. T., August 1st, with lumber for this port, in company with the bark California.

The Oceanic Company's American brigantine Claus Spreckels, Captain E. P. Drew, anchored in the stream August 26th, 15 days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of general merchandise. Sailed from San Francisco August 11th. Experienced fresh trades the first part of the passage, and very light winds the last four days. She brings 54,000 bricks, 500 barrels lime and cement, etc.; also 15 horses, 8 bulls and 2 cows for Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co.

The schooner Mile Morris brought 203 sheep and 31 turkeys from Lanai August 26th.

The steamer Waimanalo brought 500 bags sugar from the Hon. J. A. Cummins' sugar plantation at Waimanalo, Oahu, August 26th.

The schooner Haleakala arrived from Pepeekeo, Hawaii, August 26th, with 23 hides. She leaves again to-day.

The steamer Lehua will be ready for service about the latter end of next week.

Advertisements.

I. O. R. M.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE NO. 1—MEMBERS ARE requested to attend the meeting of the above order at Knights of Pythias Hall on FRIDAY, August 27th, at 7:30 p m. Business of importance.
1t J. H. HARE, C. of R.

THE INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
(Limited).
Keep constantly on hand, for sale, STEAM, FAMILY and BLACKSMITH COAL, and a general assortment of BAR IRON. 326 1y

DUFFY'S
Pure Malt Whisky
—FOR—
Medicinal Use.
NO FUSEL OIL.
Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated
—IN USE IN—
Hospitals,
Curative Institutions,
Infirmaries,
—AND—
Prescribed by Physicians Everywhere.
—THE ONLY—
Pure Stimulant
For the Sick, Invalids, Convalescing Patients Aged People,
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.
Awarded FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1885,
For Excellence and Purity.
Macfarlane & Co.,
Sole Agents
For Sale by All Druggists.
d-wtf

Advertisements.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st, N. Y.
9d.wtf

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF THE bankrupt estate of J. F. McLaughlin, is prepared to receive bids for the purchase of the Honolulu Steam Laundry, with its appurtenances, up to MONDAY, the 13th of September, A. D. 1886. The said bids are subject to the approval of the Supreme Court. The laundry is in good running order, and full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned. The cost of the laundry was $7,000. W. C. PARKE, Assignee.
Honolulu, August 25, 1886.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Fine Household Furniture.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 27th,
At 10 o'clock a. m., I am instructed to sell at public auction, at the residence of Mr. Sam'l J. Levey, Makiki, facing the Base-ball Grounds, his entire
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting in part of
Black walnut marble top bedroom sets, fine parlor set, B. W. extension dining table, fine B. W. sideboard, glass front China cupboards, dining-room chairs, mirrors, glassware, B. W. wardrobe, crockery, silver plated ware,
LARGE COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS,
Pictures, carpets, piano, lamps, veranda chairs, and many other articles usually found in a well regulated household. Everything being in fine order, is well worthy the attention of all in want af good furniture. Also,
One Fine Family Carriage Horse, Phæton and Buggy.
J. LYONS,
361 3t Auctioneer.

Martinelli's Cider.

This absolutely pure CIDER is manufactured in the orchard one year before placing it on the market, and generates its own gas by natural fermentation.
A small invoice just received and for sale by
MACFARLANE & CO.

Australian Mail Service.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
The new and fine A1 steel steamship
"MARAROA,"
Of the Union Steamship Company, will be due at Honolulu from Sydney on or about
AUGUST 28th,
and will leave for the above port with mails and passengers on or about that date.
For freight or passage, having SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to
Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
AGENTS.
For Sydney and Auckland.
The new and fine A1 steel steamship
"MARIPOSA,"
Of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will be due at Honolulu from San Francisco or or about
September 4th,
And will have prompt dispatch with mails and passengers for the above ports.
For freight or passage, having SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to
Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
AGENTS

Advertisements.

W. S. LUCE,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Merchant Street - - - Campbell Block.
Has just been appointed SOLE AGENT for the Hawaiian Islands for the following celebrated goods, viz.:
"L. DELMONICO'S" CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE "CLICQUOT" CHAMPAGNE,
"CENTURY" WHISKY,
"DEWDROP" WHISKY,
And has just received parcels of these goods, together with
APOLLINARIS WATER,
JERSEY CIDER (in pints),
"SCHLITZ'S" CELEBRATED MILWAUKEE BEER,
Etc., Etc., Etc. 354 s7

THE MECHANICS' BAZAR,
NOW OPEN.
With the most select, fashionable and cheapest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Clothing,
Youths' Furnishing Goods and Clothing,
Boys' Furnishing Goods and Clothing,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes
Trunks and Valises, etc., etc., etc.
With UPRIGHT and FAIR DEALINGS, with a FULL GUARANTEE that every article we sell will be as REPRESENTED by us, and with an HONEST DESIRE to make permanent friends with our customers, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public of Honolulu.
EAGAN & CO.

DAVIS & WILDER,
Importers and Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Produce, Provisions and Feed.
No. 52 Fort street.
Particular attention is called to the fact that all goods in our line are WARRANTED FRESH and of choice quality. All importations are so regulated as to avoid accumulations of old stock.
FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES,
—AND—
Ice House Delicacies
Received by every steamer from San Francisco, embracing all varieties the market affords.
WOODLAWN DAIRY BUTTER, in 1-lb bricks, and other choice Island Butter, always on hand. Daily deliveries to all parts of the city, Waikiki and the valley.
Both Telephones. No. 130. 302tf

AUGUST NOTES.
DO YOU WANT a fine family turnout, horse, phaeton, harness, etc.?
DO YOU WANT a nice home for your family?
DO YOU WANT a good safe, cheap?
DO YOU WANT a good road break?
DO YOU WANT a neat side-bar buggy?
DO YOU WANT to rent a cottage?
DO YOU WANT an agent to look after your business interests?
IF YOU DO, call on or address
J. E. WISEMAN,
General Business Agent, Merchant street.
Bell Telephone 172. P. O. Box 315. Mutual Telephone 372.

Just received, ex Lapwing, a large consignment of
Genuine German Cologne
Prepared by Johann Maria Farina,
Gegenuber dem Julichs-Platz Cologne, Germany.
HOLLISTER & CO.,
109 Fort Street.

SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS
—AT—
The Popular Millinery House,
104 Fort Street - - - - Honolulu.
N. S. SACHS, Proprietor.
We are now ready to show a fine assortment of BROCADED, PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at astonishing low figures. A new assortment of SATINS and SILK VELVETS in all shades and colors.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.
All wool, and extra fine quality. BLACK ALL-WOOL NUNS' VEILING, only a few more pieces left, at $1 per piece. A large assortment of
Wool Mixed Dress Materials,
In solid colors, Japanese Stripes and Fancy Plaids, at 25c and 35c per yard. Trimmings and ornaments to correspond. Headquarters for
Embroideries and Laces.
MRS. MELLIS' dressmaking establishment on the premises.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS,
—AND AT—
VERY LOW PRICES,
—AT—
B. F. EHLERS & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

Supplies for the Leper Settlement—Tenders Wanted.

No. 1. To supply monthly 2,500 bundles palai, each bundle to contain 21 pounds palai, to be delivered regularly every week, at the rate of five or six hundred bundles, at the Leper Settlement.

No. 2. To supply monthly from 30 to 40 head of fat cattle, to dress not less than 550 pounds each, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement.

No. 3. To supply monthly 100 fat sheep, to dress not less than 35 pounds each, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement.

No. 4. To supply monthly 4,000 pounds rice, No. 1 or No. 2, at per pound.

No. 5. To supply monthly 700 pounds flour, at per pound.

No. 6. To supply monthly 1,500 pounds medium bread, at per pound.

No. 7. To supply monthly 800 pounds No. 1 Island sugar, at per pound.

No. 8. To supply monthly 5 barrels salmon, at per barrel.

No. 9. To supply monthly 50 bags, each 100 pounds, Island salt, at per bag.

No. 10. To supply monthly 100 gallons kerosene oil, at per gallon.

No. 11. To supply monthly 800 pounds soap, at per pound.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, to be delivered in Honolulu, samples of same to be furnished when tenders are sent in.

Tenders for the above, marked "Tenders for supplies for the Leper Settlement," must be sent in to the office of the Board of Health not later than August 31, 1886, contract to commence on October 1, 1886, and to last twelve months.

WALTER MURRAY GIBSON,
President Board of Health.

Honolulu, July 15, 1886. d&wtf

Hawaiian Parliament.

Legislative Assembly — Eighty-sixth Day.

THURSDAY, August 26th.

The House met at 10 a. m. Prayer by the Chaplain. The roll was called, the following members answering to their names: Their Excellencies Gibson, Kanoa and Dare; Hons. Wilder, Bush, Kaae, Walker, Martin, S. Parker, Lilikalani, Baker, Kauhi, Amara, Brown, Kaulia, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahale, Nahinu, Kauhane, Kalua, Aholo, Kaukau, Richardson, Castle, Dickey, Kaai, Thurston, Paehaole, Dole and Palohau. The minutes were read in Hawaiian and English and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. Lilikalani presented a report from the Committee on Commerce, on a petition from Hanalei, introduced by Mr. Palohau, praying that a separate mail bag be made up for the districts of Lamahai, Wainiha and Kahalau. The committee recommend that the petition be referred to the Postmaster General, for him to give some attention to the matter.

Mr. Aholo said that an appropriation should be made for this object, as the mail bag could not be hung upon a tree or left upon the beach.

Mr. Dole said the mail would be left by the steamer, the same as at other places.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kaunamano, from the Sanitary Committee, presented a report on a petition from Lahaina, praying that Dr. Kuehn, the Government physician, be removed. The committee, after careful consideration, cannot find that the allegations in the petition are true. The power of appointing physicians is left entirely with the Board of Health, and therefore they recommend the petition be laid upon the table.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brown, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the following report:

Hon. J. S. Walker, President Legislative Assembly—Sir: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by the Hon. J. W. Kalua, relating to the claim of the Wilder Steamship Company to the subsidy passed at the session of the Legislature of 1884, being "subsidy to steamer to run between Pukoo, Molokai, Lahaina and Lanai, $5,200," and claimed by the said steamship company as having been earned by the steamer Mokolii, she having fulfilled the subsidy, was granted; and also the petition of F. Wundenberg, claimed on the terms and condition upon which a portion of that subsidy for thirty-six trips performed by the steamer J. I. Dowsett, beg leave to submit that they have had said resolution and petition under consideration, and report as follows:

They find that the steamer James I. Dowsett, owned or controlled by F. Wundenberg, made thirty-six trips in conformity with the terms of the subsidy as appear by a certificate of 100 persons, residents of Molokai and Oahu; and that the steamer Mokolii, owned or controlled by the Wilder Steamship Company, made eighty-three trips in conformity with the terms of the subsidy. We are therefore of opinion that the subsidy for thirty-six trips made by both the steamers J. I. Dowsett and Mokolii should be divided equally between said steamers or owners, and that forty-seven other trips made by the Mokolii should be paid to the owners of that steamer; and we therefore recommend that the sum of $900 be inserted in the Appropriation bill to be paid to F. Wundenberg, and also that the sum of $2,500 be inserted in the Appropriation bill to be paid to the Wilder Steamship Company, being at the rate of $25 for each steamer for the thirty-six trips, and at the rate of $50 for forty-seven trips made by the Mokolii.

G. B. PALOHAU,
CECIL BROWN,
J. H. S. MARTIN.

Mr. Aholo moved the report be received and laid upon the table to be considered with the minority report if one was brought in. Agreed to.

BILLS ENGROSSED.

Mr. Richardson from the Engrossing Committee reported as engrossed an Act relating to the seizure of spirituous liquors; an Act to provide for the measurement of vessels upon registry at the Custom House.

Mr. Castle asked if the Measurement of Vessels bill had been prepared by experts.

His Excellency Mr. Dare said it was a verbatim copy of the law in force in the United States and England.

UNAUTHORIZED BORROWING.

Mr. Dole, on suspension of the rules, presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the late Ministry, of which His Excellency Walter M. Gibson, the Minister of the Interior, was Premier, authorized the borrowing of large amounts of money, to-wit: $80,366 62, during the late biennial period, by the Minister of Finance on account of the Hawaiian Government, and the payment of interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum, without the authority of law; be it

RESOLVED, That such borrowing is inconsistent with the due administration of the Government under the laws, and is injudicious to the public interests, and is deserving of the censure of this Assembly.

Mr. Brown moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. Dole, in support of the resolution, said it was a matter of bad bookkeeping with the last Administration and also with the present one, and could not be overlooked. The House was to consider on Friday a loan bill, which fixed the rate of interest at six per cent. What was the use of authorizing a loan at six per cent when the Government went outside the law and borrowed money at nine per cent. The power of borrowing money was with the Legislature alone. Not even the Privy Council could give such authority. No one would dispute that. In every constitutional Government it was the same, the Legislature having the exclusive power of borrowing money. If it was right to give the Ministers that discretion, let the House put itself on record as saying so, and not make fools of themselves by considering loan Acts. If the Government had the right to borrow $80,000 it also had the right to borrow $10,000,000. If they passed the resolution the House would say they did not approve of unauthorized borrowing by the Government. It was a glaring breach of public trust.

His Excellency Mr. Gibson said there was a rule of this House with regard to questions being put to Ministers. This resolution was something of the same character, but it was forced on the House so as to secure immediate action. Although it was a matter that might require some preparation, yet he would not complain of that. He could say enough now to satisfy himself, and he hoped also the House. The late Government in this matter had been following a precedent in what seemed to be purely a public requirement. A former Ministry, on an occasion of exigency, or danger of public distress, had not borrowed, but loaned the sum of $250,000 out of the Treasury to a bank at 7 per cent, who reissued it to another party at 12 per cent. It was on record that a former Minister of Finance, Mr. Gregg, had in a public emergency effected a temporary loan. This had been done over and over again. There would be no question as to Mr. Dole's position, that the power of borrowing money was not vested in the Ministers alone. Whether it was according to law or not, it was necessary in some cases for the Government to secure temporary loans. During a temporary deficiency in the Treasury, to carry on immigration, etc., Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., the Government's financial agents, had advanced money to meet the requirements. While the rate for permanent loans was fixed at five or six per cent, these amounts were neither important nor permanent loans. The rate of interest for an important loan was nine per cent. He could show from time to time where there had been a temporary shortage, and a temporary accommodation. The Government had made temporary loans from time to time according to its needs, and had repaid them, sometimes with cash and sometimes by the transfer of lands. Speaking for the Ministry, the Minister of Finance had not usurped any authority. The business of the Government in the matters of immigration and public buildings may have been a little overdone. There had been a shortage, but it had been met at a fixed rate of interest. Whatever irregularity had existed there had been ample precedent. There was no occasion for any special censure either of this Ministry or his late colleagues.

Hon. Mr. Bishop said there was an old saying that two wrongs did not make one right. He was rather surprised that His Excellency should establish a precedent in a matter of a different nature, which he had taken great pains to condemn. The action referred to was not of public interest. His Excellency had often made use of that transaction in political discussion, but only to hold it up to condemnation. At one time there was a great financial stringency, and the Government had—what he would like to see now—a large surplus in the Treasury. But it did not seem likely while His Excellency was connected with the Government. Such a stringency had not occurred before and had not happened since. Good care was taken to obtain superabundant security, and most of the money was returned to the Treasury a long time before it was due.

Mr. Kaulukou asked if the assistance rendered by the Government was legal.

Hon. Mr. Bishop—No, it was not.

Mr. Kaulukou—Then how does the Hon. Noble account for his action in assenting to anything that was not law.

Hon. Mr. Bishop—Because it was a matter of great public exigency.

His Excellency Mr. Gibson said it was hardly fair to accuse him of having censured that transaction. He approved of the action. Circumstances required it, and it was a necessity at the time.

Hon. Mr. Bishop said that amount was loaned before the taxes came in; while, in the case of this Ministry's borrowing, the process went on long after the taxes were collected. Since His Excellency had admitted it was all right, he (the speaker) had nothing to say. The loan obtained by Mr. Gregg was a moderate one.

His Excellency Mr. Gibson said Mr. Gregg had borrowed $100,000 at nine per cent.

Mr. Thurston said this was one of the most serious questions that had arisen during the session, and involved an important principle. If the Houses wishes to preserve its integrity, it should absolutely control the expenditure of money and the source whence it comes. It was expressly stated that money should not be expended or borrowed only by the Legislature. The unauthorized borrowing of money had been carried on not only by this Cabinet, but by former ones, until they had heard the Premier say to-day that the Government had appointed financial agents, from whom it was borrowing right along. He was not standing up to defend any prior Legislature; whether they had violated the law or not had nothing to do with it. The question was, "What are you going to do in this matter; here it is?" Had the House got the right to limit the borrowing, or had the Ministers? They, each one, were responsible, and could not evade it by referring to former Ministers. If there had been a precedent for twenty years, it was time the House made a stand and say that it shall not be done any more. When they commenced to borrow at nine per cent there was a Loan Act for six per cent, which only expired a short time ago. It had become a regular thing in the quarterly account to see special loan, so much; interest, so much. Was that practice right or wrong? That was all the resolution asked for. It does not censure His Excellency Mr. Gibson; it censures the practice. The Ministry might change during the next two years, and they had no guarantee that His Excellency might not lose his seat to-morrow. They were legislating, not for this Cabinet, or past ones, but for those of the future. He appealed to the members to place themselves on record as opposed to this unauthorized borrowing.

His Excellency Mr. Dare said that he was very much pleased with the tone with which the discussion had been carried on. There had been an absence of personal allusions, and the question discussed with regard specially to the principle involved. It was the kind of discussion he had been used to. He argued that the laws of this Kingdom did not prohibit the borrowing of money, without legislative authority, by the Ministry, in certain emergencies. Article 15 of the Constitution placed it in the power of the Legislature to regulate the disbursement of public funds, and prohibited the Ministry from taking money out of the Treasury except in case of emergency. But in section 41 of the Compiled Laws the Minister of Interior, with the approval of the King in Cabinet Council, was authorized to borrow money to the amount of $25,000 for public works. It was further ordered that none of the money so borrowed should come out of funds appropriated for other purposes. As the appropriations were always equal to the revenue, it followed that this was an authorization to the Cabinet for borrowing. There appeared to be no transgression of the law in this matter.

Mr. Castle said the Attorney General's proposition was hardly correct. The amendment to the Constitution of 1864 expressly repealed all laws inconsistent therewith, and provided that no moneys should be drawn from the Treasury without authority of the Legislature. This, he held, carried with it by implication that no money could be put into the Treasury without similar authorization.

His Excellency Mr. Dare quoted the law, where the Minister of the Interior was charged with certain functions, such as the disposal of Government land, which implied the Cabinet had the power to raise and disburse revenue outside of Legislative authority.

Mr. Castle said it did not appear that any portion of this loan was used for any public improvements whatever. On the contrary, from the report of the Auditor General, from the report of the Minister of Finance, and from the Ministerial returns of indebtedness, it simply appeared as a Government income of $80,000. The Attorney General by his own mouth convicted the Ministry of exceeding it powers, when he showed that its power to borrow for public improvements was limited to $25,000. The principle involved was of the greatest importance, and one which the House should carefully watch and guard.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

At 12 o'clock the House took a recess to 1:30.

Afternoon Session.

The House reassembled at 1:35.

Mr. Dickey said he was astonished at the doctrine promulgated by His Excellency the Attorney General, who held that as there was no clause in the Constitution or law prohibiting the Cabinet from borrowing money, therefore they had a right to do it. This doctrine was preposterous; it was dangerous; it was worse—it was revolutionary. If this doctrine was sanctioned by the Legislature, it would put into the power of any Cabinet to pledge the credit of the Government to any extent, and to mortgage the country to a foreign Power. Why, then, was there no clause in the Constitution prohibiting His Majesty from ceding this country to Germany? Was it supposed for a moment that if he should do so without the consent of the people it would not precipitate a revolution? No; there was unwritten law as strong as the written Constitution itself. Now, for the matter of precedent. Why was article 44 of the Civil Code (cited by His Excellency) made the law? Why was it necessary to give him the power under certain restrictions to borrow $25,000? Because he did not have that right already. Why were the Loan bills of 1872, 1874, 1876 ($300,000), and 1882 ($2,000,000) passed? Because the Government did not already have such power. It would be childish to pass such laws if the Cabinet already had the power. He would say again that the doctrine promulgated by the Attorney General was dangerous and revolutionary. The Minister of Interior did not go so far; he only claimed that the great emergency excused the act, which was not in itself strictly lawful. This, however, was not borne out by the facts. There was no great emergency which could not have been prevented by any ordinary economy. The Government in the past two years had wasted unnecessarily much more than the amount of this special loan. They had spent $61,842 93, not allowed by the Appropriation bill, and without action of the Privy Council. They had wasted large sums in the Department of Foreign Affairs in unnecessary expeditions to foreign countries, and in the Interior Department by going to unnecessary expenditures for expensive buildings, far in excess of the amounts. If the Government had used ordinary economy no necessity for a special loan would have arisen. If the Ministry are authorized to borrow without law (as the present Minister of the Interior and the Attorney General say they have), why did they introduce a Loan Act this session?

Mr. Kaulukou renewed his motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution. He believed in having the laws properly executed and carried out. Sometimes circumstances arise where a law, if carried out, causes oppression. A former Government loaned a bank an amount at seven per cent, and the bank loaned it out to other parties at nine per cent, and thus a disaster was averted. Hon. Mr. Bishop says it was against the law, but the circumstances justified them doing so. In that case it was some individuals who were in straightened circumstances, and so it might be with the Government. Would it be a wise thing, if the Government was temporarily short of money, to go to the expense of summoning the Legislature? He thought the Government would be justified in relieving the pressure without doing that. He was satisfied the loan was negotiated for carrying on the Government, and not for the private wants of the Ministers. Mr. Dole could not say the money had been appropriated or embezzled by the Ministers. He did not make that charge. No one in the House thought that the Ministers had borrowed the money and put it in their own pockets. Therefore they could not find fault with the Ministers. Many resolutions had been brought in against the Minister of the Interior, but his skin was thick and it would take more than this resolution to have any effect upon him. He would keep his promise with Dr. Wight and not move the previous question.

Mr. Kauhane spoke in favor of the resolution. He contended that now was the time for the Legislature to fix this matter, or else there would be trouble ahead.

Mr. Dole said the argument of the Attorney General reminded him of a boomerang—it recoiled on those making use of it. The law quoted by him only authorized borrowing within a limit. That limit had been far exceeded by the Ministry in this case. That there was no law forbidding the Ministry from borrowing without authority was no justification of the course pursued. Nothing had been said against the resolution to amount to anything. There was nothing personal in it, and nothing to say against it. He appealed to the sense of fairness of every member to support it. If it was indefinitely postponed, it would tell the Government they had free license to borrow as they please. If they do that they might as well give all the laws to the Government and then shut up shop.

Mr. Kalua moved the ayes and noes be called. Agreed to.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed by the following vote:

Ayes—Gibson, Creighton, Kanoa, Dare, Kuihelani, Macfarlane, Hayselden, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahale, Nahinu, Aholo, Kaukau, Kaai, Paiohau—21.

Noes—Bishop, Wilder, Bush, Kaae, Martin, S. Parker, Brown, Wright, Kauhane, Kalua, Richardson, Castle, Dickey, Thurston, Paehaole, Dole—16.

Mr. Dickey objected to the votes of the four Ministers, as the resolution concerned them.

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Mr. Thurston propounded the following question to His Excellency the Minister of the Interior:

WHEREAS, It was stated by yourself this morning that certain temporary loans made by the Government had been repaid with cash, and certain of such loans had been cancelled by the transfer of lands, please state, 1st, the date of each transfer of land for such purpose; 2d, the name of person, or persons, or company, to whom each of such transfers were made; 3d, the name and locality of each land or piece of land so transferred; 4th, the amount of indebtedness cancelled by each of said transfers.

NATIONAL LOAN BILL.

Mr. Thurston presented the following report from the Special Committee on the Loan bill:

Hon. J. S. Walker, President Legislative Assembly—Sir: Your special committee, to whom was referred a bill introduced by His Excellency W. M. Gibson, entitled "An Act to authorize a national loan, and to define the uses to which the money borrowed shall be applied," report that they have considered the same. In view of the fact that the introducer of said bill has, on behalf of the Government, and since the introduction of such bill, stated to the Assembly that the Government no longer considered a loan necessary, and that no change of such policy has since been announced by the Government, your committee do not deem it incumbent upon them, or advisable, to make any recommendation concerning said bill, and therefore return the same to the Assembly without recommendation.

L. A. THURSTON, Chairman.
CHAS. R. BISHOP,
A. S. CLEGHORN.

His Excellency Mr. Dare, a member of the committee, gave his reasons for not signing the report.

His Excellency Mr. Gibson, also a member of the committee, while concurring in the report, did not sign. As the Loan bill was the order of the day for Friday, he should reserve his remarks until then.

Mr. Brown moved the report be adopted and the committee discharged. When the Loan bill was first introduced he favored it, but since then he had heard the Government did not want a loan, so had changed his mind.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the report be accepted and laid upon the table, and considered with the bill on Friday.

The latter motion prevailed.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR BILL.

Third reading of an Act to amend section 32, of chapter 44, of the Laws of 1882, relating to the seizure of spirituous liquors.

On motion of Mr. Paehaole the bill passed.

MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS BILL.

Third reading of an Act providing for the measurement of vessels upon registry at the Custom House.

Mr. Castle said that as the bill was very long he moved the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time by title. Agreed to.

His Excellency Mr. Creighton moved the bill pass. Agreed to.

STREET RAILROAD BILL.

Second reading of an Act to amend sections 1 and 6, of chapter 34, of the Session Laws of 1884, relating to street railroads.

Section 1, which gives the streets on which the tracks are to be laid down, was passed without amendment.

Several amendments were made to section 2, one by the Attorney General and Mr. Castle "that the said railway must be completed and equipped and ready for transportation within three years, and if not finished within the said three years, then all rights hereby granted shall terminate, and the franchise hereby granted become void and of no effect; provided, that for such portions of said road as shall at that time be completed and equipped as above required, the right hereby granted shall be of full force and effect."

Mr. Kaulukou did not favor the amendment. The money was all ready to go on with the work as soon as the law was passed. If it passed, before six months were over they would see the Attorney General riding into business on a street railroad car.

The amendment was passed.

Mr. Thurston offered the following amendment, which was carried: "The rails used in making such track shall be flat rails only; and in no case shall the use of T rails be allowed."

The Hon. Mr. Cleghorn and Mr. Dole offered amendments, but they were not passed.

After the insertion of a new section, relating to the effect of the bill, the latter was passed, as amended, to engrossment, and will be read a third time on Tuesday.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY SUBSIDY.

Second reading of an Act to continue the subsidy heretofore granted for mail communication between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States of America.

The majority and minority reports, and the banana petition, were read.

Section 1. A subsidy of fifteen hundred dollars for each round trip shall be paid to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails between the ports of Honolulu and San Francisco, respectively; said subsidy to commence on the 31st day of March, 1886; and to expire on the 31st day of March, 1888.

Mr. Brown moved that the subsidy be placed at $1,000. His reason was that Mr. Spreckels had told him that was all he wanted. He was not the only one it was told to. Here was a chance to save $1,000 a month, which could be taken and expended on the roads in the outer districts.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the section pass as in the bill. A man says a thing one day, and changes his mind the next. Changes often take place. Once Mr. Brown was a little babe, but he is now changed into a handsome looking man.

Mr. Brown thought $1,000 was enough; the company had a great many privileges.

Mr. Thurston said they should get the service as cheap as possible. If they could get it done for $1,000 there was no necessity to pass $1,500. He did not admire the methods of the present Administration or its connection with Mr. Spreckels. The last subsidy bill was violated. From the month of December, 1885, to March, 1886, practically there was only one mail a month, and yet the full subsidy was paid. Therefore the company was paid money they were not entitled to. The Minister of Finance was liable out of his own pocket. As a matter of fact, the late Minister has no money, and is asking the House for a pension for giving other people's money away. The whole thing was queer, and left a bad taste in his (the speaker's) mouth. At the same time the service was wanted, but it should be carried out according to law. As evidence it can be done for $1,000 they had Mr. Spreckels' own word for it. He could not understand why a steamer running the year round, full of passengers and freight each trip, should want such a large subsidy.

Hon. Mr. Macfarlane said Mr. Spreckels also spoke to him about $1,000 being sufficient. But he qualified it on the condition that if retrenchment was carried out he would make a present of the $500.

Mr. Thurston—If that ain't check I don't know what is.

Hon. Mr. Macfarlane said that later on Mr. Spreckels informed him he had received a letter from the Oceanic Company stating the service could not be done for less than $1,500. He was not there with any intention of lobbying the bill through the House. Certain irregularities had been referred to, but those were matters for the Minister to regulate. The Australian mail service, which was gratuitous to this country, would cost this Government $200,000 if they took it. There was no country in the world that had such a service as performed by the Oceanic Company for so small a cost.

Mr. Dole asked what the House had to do with Mr. Spreckels changing his mind? If Mr. Spreckels had stated he would make a contribution of $500, it was unparalleled cold cheek. If they voted $1,000 they would not lose the service. The freight was never so large as at the present time. For the last two years the business was so good that Mr. Spreckels paid a subsidy to another steamship line not to carry freight. They would be doing a reasonable thing from a business standpoint if they passed the subsidy at $1,000.

Mr. Keau was in favor of $1,500, on the condition that the freight on bananas be reduced from 75 to 50 cents per bunch, as prayed for in a petition.

Mr. Kaunamano said he had a good deal to say on the matter, but as it was getting late he moved the House adjourn to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

The motion prevailed and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Read advertisement of Martinelli's cider.

Prof. R. J. Aginton.

This evening Prof. R. J. Aginton, the monarch roller skater, will give an exhibition at the Yosemite skating rink, Queen street. This gentleman, who has a world-wide reputation as a roller skater, is able to give one hundred and eighty different movements. The Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph, of December 6, 1885, says: "Prof. Aginton is a modest gentleman of a reserved disposition, and the friends he made during his engagement which ended last evening at the State Capital rink, are counted by hundreds, and it is no exaggeration to say Mr. Aginton richly deserves all the enconiums the public lavish upon him. No skater has ever visited this city who leaves with more admirers. The peculiar features about Prof. Aginton's skating are his wonderful ease and grace, and the astonishing command he has over the skates. No movement seems too difficult for him to execute and his performances are marvels of grace and beauty, unexcelled by the greatest of his profession."

Canvas cloth, a few pieces left, at 15 cents per yard. Arasene and chenille, a small stock left, at 25 cents per ounce, at Fishel's.

No book ever published contains so much reliable and valuable information regarding the Hawaiian Islands in such small compass as the HONOLULU ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY, 1886. Price, 50 cents.

Advertisements.

30 DAYS. 30 DAYS

Ninth Great Inventory Sale at the Leading Millinery House of Chas. J. Fishel.

Items of special interest to buyers of seasonable

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

We have just received 30 days later than contract calls for, a large invoice of the very best make of Ladies' French Kid Shoes. By reason of their late arrival we have notified the manufacturer that we shall sell them on his account at just ONE-HALF of the invoice prices.
This Sale will continue until the entire Stock has been disposed of.
Our $7 Shoes will be sold for only $4 85.

During the next 30 days we will sell our
$7 50 Favorite Jersey for only $4 75.
Our $5 Jersey for only $3.
Our $3 75 Jersey for only $2.

50c on the $1.

Our entire line of all-wool Dress Goods in plaids, stripes—the newest patterns—will be sold at 50c on the $1.
A special feature in our Dress Goods Department this week will be the offering of
40 Pieces of Silk Brocades at 50c a Yard, former price $1.
This is the Greatest Bargain presented by us this season in Colored Dress Goods.
50c on the $1.

Embroideries and Laces.

Over 200 new patterns have been added to our already immense stock.

Extraordinary Inducements
—IN—
FINE STRAWS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, RIBBONS,
—And a full line of—
Stylish Millinery.
—TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED—
Hats.

Parasols
Our $8 Parasols for $4 15.
Our $6 Parasols for $3 35.
Our $5 Parasols for $2 85.
Our $3 Parasols for $2.
We have a few Children's Parasols, which we will offer for 50 cents each.

CARTWRIGHT & WAREN'S
Summer Underwear
For Ladies, Gents and Children at 50 cents on the $1.
Our 65c Balbriggan Vest is extra good value.
No such opportunity to purchase these world-renowned goods at half price can possibly occur again this season.

168 GENTS' $12 SUITS.
Coat, Vest and Pants for only $6 90.
The Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Honolulu.
123 BOYS' SUITS for $4 57½, former Price, $7 50.
These are all trimmed nicely and well finished.

16 yards of Choice Prints for $1.
10 yarps of 4/4 wide Cotton for $1.
14 yards of Unbleached Cotton for $1.
412 doz of Gents' fine Neckwear at 50c on the $1.
118 doz of Gents' Summer Undershirts at 25c each, worth 50c.

GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS.
We claim to have the largest and most complete stock in the city; the very best make, and the very lowest prices.
Every shirt warranted linen bosom, linen cuffs and good fit.
Our $2 50 Shirt we will sell for 30 days only at $1 45 each, whenever bought by single one or 10 dozen at the time.

300 doz. of Mackinaw Hats, at 90c each.
Our $2 50 Hats we will sell at $1 65.
☞ Come and look at these Hats, and you cannot resist from buying.
Our entire line of Hosiery will be sold at 50c on the $1.
Infants' Short Dresses, Cambric-Nansook, stylishly made and trimmed, from 50c up.
THE LADIES WILL APPRECIATE THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:
Arasene, at 25c a dozen; former price, 50c.
Chenille, at 25c a dozen; former price, 50c.
Our $5, $4 and $3 Pompoms will be sold during the next 30 days for $1 50 per dozen.

Remember, this Sale is Only for 30 Days!
CALL EARLY AND SECURE YOUR BARGAINS.
Chas. J. Fishel
aug3 THE LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE, Corner Fort and Hotel Streets.

MUST BE SOLD BELOW COST
WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
—AT—
THE LADIES' BAZAAR,
No. 88 Fort Street.
Having determined to give up business, I have concluded to sell off my ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. Now is your chance to secure bargains in
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
FEATHERS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, VELVETS, RIBBONS,
PLUSH ORNAMENTS AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, a choice selection of Corsets, Ladies', Misses and Children's Hosiery, Underwear of all kinds, and many other goods too numerous to mention.
I mean what I say---Come and See for Yourselves.
☞ MRS. E. T. SKIDMORE, Manager of the Millinery Department, will be leaving for San Francisco in a short time, therefore ladies wishing her to do any millinery work would do well to call early.
MRS. J. LYONS, Proprietor.

Oceanic Steamship Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
The A1 steamship
"AUSTRALIA,"
Will leave Honolulu for the above port on
WEDNESDAY,
September 1st,
At Noon.
For freight or passage apply to
Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
AGENTS

Store for Rent and Fixtures for Sale.
THAT DESIRABLE STORE NOW OCCUPIED by the LADIES' BAZAAR, 88 Fort street, and all the Fixtures, Glass Cases, etc., for sale. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

NOTICE.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Olowalu Company, held on August 10th, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year, viz.:
W. G. Irwin.....President
H. R. Macfarlane.....Vice President
W. M. Giffard.....Treasurer
C. O. Berger.....Secretary
C. O. Berger.....Auditor
C. O. BERGER,
aug24 6t Secretary Olowalu Co.

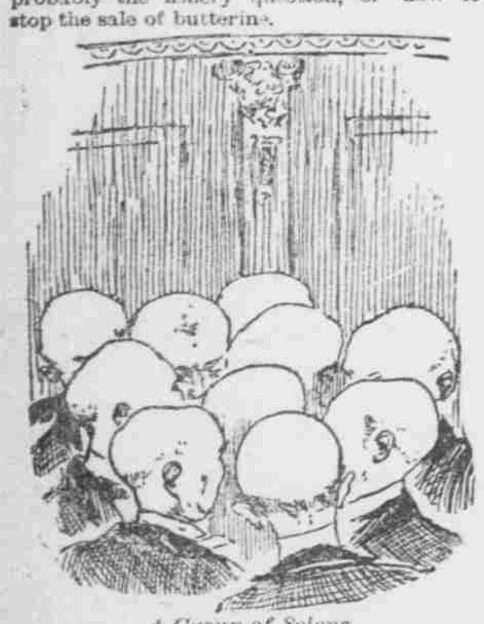
OSTRICH EGGS IN CONGRESS.

A Visitor Takes a Bird's Eye View of Our National Legislators.

Looking down from the gallery of the house of representatives into the orchestra, I was amazed at the vast array of bald heads which were not confined to the front row, but which were distributed in reckless profusion all over the floor. It reminded me of a bird's eye view of a watermelon patch, or the collection of ostrich eggs which I subsequently saw at the Smithsonian institute.

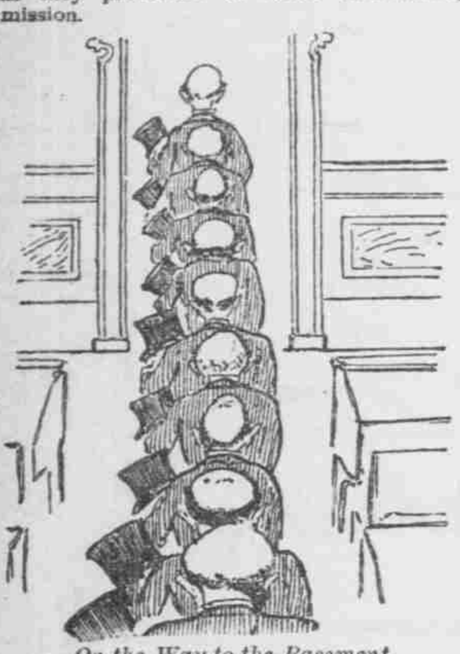
When I viewed this vast array of hairless intellect, I no longer doubted the prediction of Dr. Dio Lewis that in less than 1,000 years the American people would be as bald as the national bird of Freedom. No less than forty-seven representatives did I count who were addicted to premeditated scarcity of hair.

Immediately below me was a group of Solons standing together and discussing some question of great national importance, probably the fishery question, or how to stop the sale of butterine.



A Group of Solons.

The largest ostrich egg, which indicated an intellect of Websterian proportions, took the lead and was followed by the rest in Indian file. I suppose that they were going to the library to consult some authorities on the subject under discussion. As the procession filed out from the gallery I perceived it steer straight for the basement, where, I presume, the miasmatic vapors of the Potomac flats were duly neutralized. At any rate, the Solons were wiping off their eloquent mouths with the backs of their thumbs when they returned with radiant faces. Below is a bird's eye view of the ostrich egg statesmen, as they proceeded on their neutralizing mission.



On the Way to the Basement.

The congressmen of former times were not addicted to baldheadedness. Jefferson had hair on his head and yet he was not destitute of legislative ability. John C. Calhoun, in his portrait, at least, seems to have had hair almost as long as a Mexican lasso. Clay, Webster, Benton and the rest of them had hair on their heads, and yet they performed their duties almost as well as the members of the present congress. There is no baldheaded member of the present congress that can play poker better than Henry Clay could. Webster could neutralize ... in a single night. More miasmatic ... than any member of the present senate.—Alex. E. Sweet in Texas Siftings.

The Man with a Bundle.

The man who has to carry a bundle can never have quite as high an opinion of himself as he might otherwise. It unsexes any man who is compelled to keep it up. There are few things which makes a man appear so confoundedly awkward as to go pushing through the street or into a vehicle with a bundle under his arm and his pockets bulging out with others. It is like trying to find the pocket in one of the modern and fearfully made dresses for a man to handle a bundle with ease and grace. A woman may be so heavily loaded with packages and bundles that no one would recognize her, and yet she would carry them in a graceful if not an easy manner. A man can't carry one bundle with any sort of grace or ease. He puts it under one arm, and it works its way out and slips down. He tries to catch it on the calf of his leg and totters over. Two to one he loses his hat, or perhaps falls flat on his face. Picking up the bundle he puts it under the other arm. It either works its way out or the string gets untied and the contents fall out. If he gets into a car with it he is sure to drop it. Stooping in a crowded car to pick up anything is not a pleasant job, and is seldom accomplished without some calamity following. Then a man can never find a place to put a bundle, no matter how many receptacles there may be in sight. He will hold on to a bundle if he has to drop a baby. Any wife who will insist upon having her husband load himself with bundles every time he goes to the city might as well put the petticoats on him first as last. That's what he'll come to if he has to keep up the custom.—Husband in Chicago Herald.

Ruined.

Jake Packard, of Echo Hollow, an old fellow who has been a squatter all his life, called on Col. Jickerson, the well known lawyer. Old Jake had a short time before employed the lawyer as counsel in a divorce case.

"Good morning, Uncle Jake, good morning, sir."

"Hy'r!" said the old man, as he sat down. "Col'n, yer tole me that you'd have that 'vorce by yistidy."

"Yes, I know that, Uncle Jake, but I have not been able to obtain it."

"What!" the old man exclaimed, springing to his feet.

"Yes, haven't been able to get it."

"Wall, I'll ber durned! I thought you had got it, an' I staked my all on your promise, an' now I'm ruined."

"How so, Uncle Jake?"

"W'y, bein' sartin that yer had the documents, I got married yistidy."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Clay as a Candy Adulterant.

The adulteration of candy is chiefly by the use of terra alba, or white clay. This harmful stuff can be detected by dissolving the suspected candy in water, when the clay falls to the bottom undissolved. An ounce roll of cheap lozenges will sometimes contain three-quarters of an ounce of this injurious stuff.—Harper's Magazine.

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JAPAN,
OOLONG,
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FAMILY LAUNDRY.

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CASES 1-lb TINS.
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BARRELS.

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25 "A" TENTS, (suitable for camping and surveying parties.)
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Passengers by this route will have two days and two nights at the VOLCANO HOUSE.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO THE VOLCANO, FIFTY DOLLARS, WHICH PAYS ALL CHARGES.

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PASSENGER TRAINS will connect with the Kinau at Mahukona

The Kinau WILL TOUCH at Honokaia and Paauhau on down trips from Hilo for Passengers if a signal is made from the shore.

STEAMER LIKELIKE,

(Lorenzen, Commander),

Leaves Honolulu every Monday at 5 P. M. for *Kaunakakai, Kahului, Huelo, Hana and Kipahulu, every week; Keanae, Mokulau and Nuu every other week. Returning, will stop at the above ports, arriving back Saturday mornings.

* For mails and passengers only.

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Commencing August 2—To Lanai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Lahaina, Olowalu. Returning to Lahaina, Pukoo, Kamalo, Lanai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday morning.

Commencing August 9—To Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Halawa, Wailau, Pelekunu, Kalaupapa. Returning to Pukoo, Lahaina, Olowalu, Lahaina, Pukoo, Kamalo, Kaunakakai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday morning.

☞ The Company will not be responsible for any freight or packages unless receipted for, nor for personal baggage unless plainly marked. Not responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in charge of the Purser.

All possible care will be taken of Live Stock, but the Company will not assume any risk of accident.

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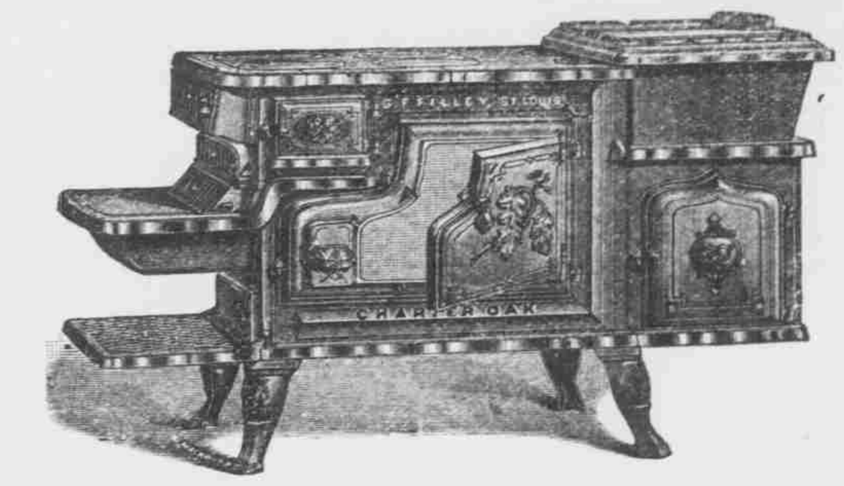

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