

By Authority.



Department of Finance. The Minister of Finance has approved of the appointment of the following persons, made by the Assessors General as their Deputies:

- 1st DIVISION—ISLAND OF OAHU. District of Honolulu..... T. A. Lloyd " Ewa and Waianae. Sam'l Hoo- kano. " Wailua..... W. C. Lane " Koolauloa..... W. C. Lane " Koolau..... Asa Kaulia and E. P. Aikue.

- 2d DIVISION—ISLAND OF MAUI. District of Lahaina..... David Taylor " Wailuku..... John H. Stelling " Makawao..... Wm. P. Fennell " Hana..... Jos. P. Sylva " Molokai..... D. Kalauokalani " Lanai..... D. Kalauokalani

- 3d DIVISION—ISLAND OF HAWAII. District of Hilo..... Jona. Tucker " N. Hilo..... Jona. Tucker " Puna..... O. T. Shipman " Kau..... O. T. Shipman " N. Kona..... J. Kaelamakule " S. Kona..... J. Kaelamakule " N. Kohala..... Wm. J. Wright " S. Kohala..... Jas. Bright " Hamakua..... Chas. Williams

- 4th DIVISION—ISLAND OF KAUAI. District of Koloa..... A. K. Mika " Lihue..... J. B. Hanaike " Kawaihau..... S. Kaini " Hanalei..... J. C. Long " Waimea..... L. H. Stolz " Niihau..... L. H. Stolz

Approved: W. L. GREEN, Minister of Finance. 9-1w 1279-2t

Notice to Mariners.

The following changes have been made in the Lights at the entrance of Honolulu Harbor, owing to the City now being illuminated by Electric Lights, the glare of which interferes with the lights heretofore in use.

The outer light has been changed from white to RED. And when the Electric Lights are burning an Electric GREEN Light in the same range as the Oil Green Light heretofore used, will be shown at an Elevation of 12.7 feet above and in line with the Oil Green Light.

When the Electric Lights are not burning the lower or Oil Green Light will be in use.

The outer or RED Light is at an elevation of 26 feet above the sea level, and the elevation of the inner or GREEN Lights is as follows: Lower or Oil Light, 47 feet; Upper or Electric Light 59.7 feet above the sea level.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 9, 1889. 1279 9-3t

Applications for Sale or Lease of Government Lands in North Kohala, Hawaii.

Applications will be received at the Interior Office for the purchase or lease of the whole or a part of the following Cana and Grazing Lands in North Kohala, Hawaii.

Hualua Mauka. Lying about 3/4 mile west from R. R. Hind's Mill, crosses the Mahukona and Honouliuli roads. Containing an area of 164.6 acres.

Hualua Makai. This land runs from the seashore mauka about 1 1/4 miles, the upper end is about 1 1/4 miles N. W. of R. R. Hind's mill, containing an area of 137.6 acres.

Applicants must state in their applications whether it is for purchase or lease, and if for the whole or a portion, with an upset price for purchase or an annual rental if for lease, also state for what term of years the lease is desired.

LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, July 9, 1889. 1279-3t 9-3t

Honolulu Tax Assessor's Office.

From and after July 1, 1889, the undersigned, Deputy Assessor and Collector of Taxes for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, will be in his office in the Kapuwai Building on each day of the week (Sundays excepted), from 9 o'clock until 4 o'clock (excepting Saturdays, when the office will be closed at 12 o'clock noon), for the purpose of receiving the returns of all persons liable to taxation in this district.

All returns must be made to the undersigned not later than July 31, 1889, or no appeals can be by law be granted.

Special attention is herewith drawn by the undersigned to the fact that no return is valid in law unless sworn to before the Assessor, Deputy Assessor, Notary Public, or some other person authorized to administer oaths.

Blank forms on which to make returns can be had daily during the month of July on application at the office of the undersigned.

T. A. LLOYD, Deputy Assessor and Collector of Taxes for District of Kona, Island of Oahu. W. L. GREEN, Minister of Finance. 6-3w

Consul Reimer at Santiago de Cuba estimates the sugar crop of that country at over one hundred and fifty million pounds, of which about one-half is already shipped to the United States. This, in view of the fluctuating sugar market here, is considered important. A scarcity of labor is complained of and prices have advanced nearly 100 per cent. Deputy Consul-General Wood at Cairo, Egypt, says at Batavia, Java, there are reports of great damage to the sugar crops by a new disease known as "serah," which spreads rapidly in the sugar-cane, reducing the quantity and injuring the quality. Planters have subscribed \$90,000 to secure a European specialist to investigate and report a cure.

EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

- HONOLULU RIFLES—Company D, drill, 7:30 p. m. CHURCH SERVICES—St. Andrew's Cathedral, 7 p. m.; Central Union Church Ladies' Prayer Meeting, 2:30 p. m. KAMEHAMEHA GUARD—King's Own, drill, 7:30 p. m. 1. O. F.—Rebekah degree, 7:30 p. m. AUCTION—California produce at Leyer's salesroom, 12 noon. MEETING—W. B. F. M., Central Union Church, 2:30 p. m. ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND—Concert, Thomas Square, 7:30 p. m.

THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

A HAWAIIAN GAZETTEER.

A very necessary work, that could more easily and cheaply be undertaken by the Government than by private persons, would be a gazetteer of the Hawaiian Islands. As a book of reference it would be invaluable, and as a means of information regarding the several towns, hamlets and districts of the group, it would at all times be very interesting reading, and could not fail in being beneficial as an advertising medium. The total area of the Hawaiian Islands does not amount to much; but there are many old residents of Honolulu whose knowledge of the several districts and towns on the other islands of the group, is very limited or nothing at all. Under present circumstances it is absolutely necessary for one to personally visit the localities in order to know much about them, and the ignorance that prevails among our residents regarding most parts of the several islands, is surprising and often ludicrous to the better informed among us.

Gazetteers, descriptive of the locations and chief features of all places where there are populations, have been published from time to time in all civilized countries; and in none is the work less difficult than it would be on these islands, nor is there a country where the inhabitants know less of its several localities than in the Hawaiian Kingdom. It may be added that most of the local geographical knowledge in other countries is received from gazetteers that are easily accessible to the public.

In the matter of expense in compiling a work of this nature by government, it is reduced to a minimum by the following method: A printed schedule of the different kinds of information needed is sent to the government official most likely to be informed in each district; and, from the filling in of the schedule by him, the work is compiled in Honolulu. Of course, when private persons undertake works of this nature the expense of procuring the information is very considerable; and the sales of the work, when completed and published, would be too limited for any expectation of reimbursement.

It is to be hoped that some means may be devised for the production of an official gazetteer of these islands, as the benefit to be conferred upon the public by such a work would very largely exceed the expense of compilation and printing.

NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN UTAH.

How They are Treated by the Mormons—The Desire of Many to Return to Their Homes.

A young native, named John Kahanaui, who was one of the Hawaiian emigrants to Salt Lake, returned by the "Zealandia," having been assisted by our townsman Mr. W. A. Kinney to get to San Francisco, whence he was sent home by the Hawaiian Consul General. He states that there are about seventy natives there. A letter from Mr. Kinney at Salt Lake to the Consul-General says:

"As far as I can learn the natives are very well treated by the class of Mormons who still have enough zeal to proselytize, i. e. the rank religious Mormon, but there is a large class of the descendants of the Missionaries at the Islands, are very busy laying up treasure where the moth and rust doth corrupt, and don't look on our kanaka brethren at all, or, if at all, only as next door to the darkey, and to be treated accordingly. Some of the natives get steady work, others do not, and all have to work for their money as they never did at home. It is not a case of destitution but of homesickness. The Supreme Court of Utah has just held that native Hawaiians are not eligible to American citizenship, and this will greatly depreciate their importing value to the Mormons."

We are informed that quite a number of these emigrants desire to return, but have not the means to pay their way. Application has been made to the Consul-General at San Francisco, but it appears that there is not enough of the appropriation for this purpose, and furthermore that the appropriation is generally understood, to be for the return of shipwrecked seamen who are left abroad without means. It is not thought to be a proper use of public money to aid homesick people who have voluntarily deserted their country to live abroad. This should serve as a warning to natives not to leave their homes without full knowledge of what they are going to, and full understanding that they cannot rely upon the Government to send for them when they are homesick.

SUPREME COURT.

JULY TERM. THURSDAY, July 11.

BEFORE HIS HONOR JUSTICE McCULLY.

The King vs. J. R. Robertson. When this case was reached on the calling of the calendar the first day of the term His Excellency Attorney-General Ashford said that he asked leave to enter a nolle prosequi or that he desired to or moved to enter a nolle prosequi or to that effect, the precise words used not being then noted, giving as a reason therefor the absence from the kingdom of one Louis Magoney whom he styled the prosecuting witness.

The Court responded that it would take the matter of granting leave to enter the nolle prosequi under advisement and upon the following day announced that it did not deem the absence of this witness a sufficient reason for not bringing the case to trial if he were not the sole witness on which the case depended, which was not alleged, and therefore declined leave of Court for the entry of a nolle prosequi.

Thereafter, Alfred S. Hartwell Esquire, requested the Court that he be allowed to appear in this matter. On the 8th of July Mr. Hartwell presented argument to the Court as "Counsel for the Attorney-General, on the right of the Attorney-General to decline to prosecute."

For the complete understanding of the position taken by the learned counsel for the Attorney-General, his brief is given in full on the second page of Tuesday's issue of the ADVERTISER (9th inst.)

BY THE COURT.

The proposition of the counsel for the Attorney-General that at the common law the Attorney-General of England and of States which have adopted this part of the common law has the right upon his sole responsibility to enter a nolle prosequi is not doubtful and has not been questioned by the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts have been frequently expressed by the Supreme Court. This part of the common law has not been enacted nor adopted here, nor could a duty and power of the Attorney-General be imposed or assumed or withdrawn upon consideration of what was the law of other countries.

The uniform practice of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts has been that the Attorney-General by himself or his deputy, when desiring to nolle prosequi a case after indictment found, asks leave of the Court that it may be so entered, giving the Court or the presiding justice some satisfactory reasons therefor. These reasons are not always given publicly in the Court. They are frequently performed in private by the Attorney-General, and upon the motion being made in Court, the Court in response sometimes states the reason given, and sometimes merely says that for satisfactory reasons given the nolle prosequi may be entered. I state this to be the custom of the Court upon my own knowledge as a Justice for twelve years and as a Deputy of the Attorney-General for four years, and upon inquiry of my brethren on the Bench, two of whom have held the office of Attorney-General, and who say that the practice has been uniformly as I have stated it.

Our statute of Criminal Procedure (Act of '76 C. L. p. 338) provides for the discharge without prosecution of persons imprisoned under a criminal trial for any offense, by the Attorney-General's granting a certificate to the Justice or a Justice of the Supreme Court that he declines to present an indictment in the specified case, whereupon the Justice or Justices shall thereupon issue to the Marshal a warrant of discharge of such person from custody. This statute was enacted in 1876, and as it provides only this method of discharge upon the sole responsibility and authority of the Attorney-General, I think it may be inferred that the existing practice was not intended by the Legislature to be varied in other respects.

The Court has control over a continuance of a case by Section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1876, "If the Court before which any person is indicted shall, upon the application of such person or otherwise, be of opinion that he ought to be allowed further time to plead, etc." The Court may grant further time or continue to another term, certainly without the control of the Attorney-General.

Section 13 of the same Act gives the power to the Court to change the venue of any criminal proceedings to any other Court of Record, for such reasons as the justice of the case may require, and subject to such conditions as the Court may in its discretion impose. In regard to all which the Attorney-General has heard but the decision and control would be of the Court.

The Act of 1866, now in force, defining the duties of the Attorney-General (C. L. p. 815) require him to be vigilant and active in detecting offenders against the laws and to prosecute them with diligence. The law (Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1876) requires the Attorney-General to present the indictment before the next ensuing term after the commitment to the Judge who shall after examination certify upon each bill of indictment whether he finds the same a true bill or not.

What is the examination which the Judge is required to make? There is no grand jury here and to some extent the Judge performs its functions. The evidence taken before the committing magistrate is submitted to him, and he hears statements from and makes inquiry of the Attorney-General to the extent of ascertaining if it is a case which ought to be tried. In the supposable case of its appearing that the evidence was frivolous and entirely un- supporting the charge, he would not find it a true bill, and the accused could not be put on trial. Or in the supposable case that the evidence being examined showed a case, say, of embezzlement when the indictment charged forgery, he would not approve the indictment for forgery.

Again if the form of the indictment was obviously defective, though not charging a different offense from that presented in the evidence he would probably not find it a true bill. The Court's approval of the indictment as to form in no wise precludes or prejudices any showing by defendant's counsel

that the indictment is faulty, and motions to quash or demur.

The Court's approval of the bill as being founded on evidence in no wise identifies the Court with the prosecution. I say this without hesitation on the part of every one living and dead who has occupied this Bench.

Examining the statutes previous to those now in existence—above referred to—the first is the statute of 1846 which organizes the executive departments, and by which the office of Attorney-General was first constituted, and his duties prescribed (pages 264 et seq., Section VIII.), prescribes that every prisoner committed for trial shall be arraigned upon an indictment allowed by the Judge. . . . And (Section IX.) after plea the said Attorney-General shall, unless a postponement be granted for cause by the Court, proceed to make good by proof all or any of the contents in said indictment. So it appears that the Attorney-General had not the sole and exclusive control, now claimed, of the prosecutions, for he could not continue a case unless by leave of the Court granted for cause shown. An absolute power to continue a case, without being shown and without leave, is equivalent to a power to continue and not prosecute at all. This he had not, but was commanded by the law to prosecute.

In a single instance under this statute was the power given to the Attorney-General to enter a nolle prosequi. (Section III.) "When a writ of habeas corpus shall have been issued by any Court of Justice, to inquire by examination of witnesses into the cause of the legality of the imprisonment of any alleged delinquent or criminal awaiting his trial the Attorney-General . . . shall attend to see that the alleged delinquent or criminal be not enlarged without just cause. He shall represent the prosecution in all such cases and he may, when the public interests require it, file a nolle prosequi against a suspected person." This statute is nearly equivalent to the statute of 1876 above cited. The rule of expressio unius est exclusio alterius well applies here. The authority is given expressly in a defined instance, viz.: of preliminary inquiry for commitment and in general other cases. The instance allowed is of a case not yet under indictment found. The general mandate of the law is that the Attorney-General shall prosecute.

By a joint resolution of the Legislature in 1846 subsequent to the passage of the organic acts in the same year, authority is given the Cabinet to appoint other public prosecutors, and to the Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint district attorneys, pending the appointment of a new Attorney-General—the then Attorney-General, Mr. Ricord, it appears was about to leave the kingdom and his office was not filled.

In 1859 (Civil Code, Sections 1080-1085) the law provided only for district attorneys, an Attorney-General not being constituted by the Constitution of 1852. These district attorneys were appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court for each judicial circuit of the Kingdom. They gave bond to the Chief Justice, they were commissioned for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. They were required to prosecute offenses with diligence. No mention is made of a right to nolle prosequi.

By statute in 1862 the system of having an Attorney-General was restored. He was appointed by the King for a term of two years unless sooner removed by the King. His duties were prescribed by the King, and his status, rights, privileges and powers in the courts were unchanged from those of the officer who was created by statute only.

From this review of all the statutes touching the rights and duties of the Attorney-General, I am of the opinion that the procedure which I have stated to be the custom of the Court and of the Attorney-General, is in accordance with our law, and accords with the interpretation hitherto given by the Court and the Attorney-General.

It is a well established precedent of practice based on the law. I cannot set it aside. If it does not now and further comment itself the Legislature can enact a statute authorizing a nolle prosequi. The counsel for the Attorney-General says in argument: "If the judicial power can be extended to requiring the Attorney-General . . . to prosecute any specified case on penalty of fine or imprisonment this would not permit the exercise of executive and judicial powers to be preserved distinct—it would be the discretionary and voluntary exercise of executive power, so far as the Attorney-General is concerned." This in my view is a misapprehension of the matter in discussion.

The Court has not ordered the prosecution of this case. It cannot and it will not do so. It has simply refused to approve and allow a motion for nolle prosequi upon the reasons stated.

It has not and will not "fine or imprison an Attorney-General" for contempt by reason of not prosecuting a case. It will be observed that I do not agree in terms with the statement in the opening of the argument of counsel—"The Attorney-General having not pros'd the case . . . the Court set aside the case . . . was required which it refused to give."

The Court said it would take time to consider (the reason offered) and it could not treat the motion as made otherwise than in accordance with the established precedent of practice and procedure. This difference in statement is however only the difference in language, and constitutes this controversy on the part of the Attorney-General and his counsel. It is not a question of veracity as to facts.

Having thus given the opinion of the Court upon the abstract question argued by counsel, and holding against his contention, and he having made no argument addressed to the discretion of the Court upon the merits of the case of Robertson, I should find a true bill of indictment. I express no opinion upon the proper or probable result of a trial. It is only an opinion that it is a case to be put on trial.

But this the Court cannot order. If, when it is called for trial, the Attorney-General, being present in person or by deputy, does not prosecute, it will stand nolle prosequi in fact, but without the entry of nolle prosequi. The Attorney-General will take his own course.

If it shall proceed to trial, I will ask one of my brethren on the Bench to hold the trial, not because I deem myself to have, or to have indicated, any bias in the defendant's case, by withholding my concurrence to dismissing him without trial, but because by the collision which has arisen from this case, between the Court and the Attorney-General, a sensitive condition of public feeling has been induced, under which it might be held that my rulings were over strict against the defendant, urging his conviction, or were too favorable from fear of the other imputation. L. McCULLY, Justice Supreme Court.

July 11, 1889.

When the foregoing had been read the Court said: Ten minutes before my coming into Court Mr. Hartwell saw me in my chambers, and being without information of what the decision was desired me to make a statement. I think he can make it more accurately and I ask him to do so.

Mr. Hartwell—I desire to state that the Attorney-General had seen me before and desired me to inform the Court that the prosecution would go on with the case. Mr. Ashford's deputy informed me that Mr. Ashford desired the case to go on and defendant's counsel argued in Court. In regard to the suggestion that the Court desired one of its brethren to preside at the trial I desire that the Court itself shall sit at the trial. I think the interest of justice will be the better observed.

Mr. Neumann for the defendant—I shall ask that the Court sit, as we think it is entirely free from bias.

A large audience was present during the proceedings, including the British Commissioner; but the Attorney-General was too ill to attend in person. All the parties notified by the Court to be present were there, excepting the Attorney-General.

Advertisements.

Hawaiian Tramways Co., (LIMITED.) Extra Trips on Saturday and Sunday.

Liliha street to Rifle Range—1:15 p. m. and every 1/2 hour until 6:46 p. m. Rifle Range to Liliha street—12:42 p. m. and every 1/2 hour until 6:12 p. m.

On and after MONDAY next the 15th inst. a Car will leave Waikiki every morning except Sunday, at 6:07. 10-2t

THE RISDON

Iron and Locomotive Works, Corner of Beal and Howard Streets, San Francisco, California. W. H. TAYLOR, President. R. S. MOORE, Superintendent.

Builders of Steam Machinery

In all its branches. Steamboat, Steamship, Land Engines & 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 Pipes made by this establishment, riveted by hydraulic riveting machinery, that quality of work heretofore superior to hand work.

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

SOLE Agents and manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the Heine Safety Boiler. PUMPS—Direct Acting Pumps for Irrigation or city works purposes, built with the celebrated Davy Valve Motion, superior to any other pump.

JOHN DYER, Honolulu 41-3m Room No. 3, upstairs, Spreckels' Block.

Up-town Bookstore!

We were to the front for the Glorious Fourth and everybody appreciated our efforts.

About 2 dozen only of those pretty SILK FLAGS at 50c., 85c. and \$2.50 are left.

By late steamers, NEW NOVELS and LATE MAIL MATTER.

FULL LINES STAPLE STATIONERY. Inkstands, etc.; Full Bound Ledgers, Daybooks and Journals, at Lowest Rates!

The grandest present to send to your friends or keep for your own drawing room or library is

MRS. SINCLAIR'S INDIGENOUS FLOWERS OF HA WAIL. Contains 40 large full page colored plates; price only \$12; can be mailed abroad.

THOS. G. THURM, Honolulu.

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE that she has been appointed executrix of the will of her late husband, William Cooper Parke. All persons having any claims against his estate, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at the office of W. F. Allen, Esq., in Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said W. F. Allen.

ANNE S. PARKE, Honolulu, June 24, 1889. 150-1m 1277-4t

HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY, GENERAL AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS AND COLLECTORS.

REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, HOUSE, LOAN AND EXCHANGE BROKERS. Departments of Business: BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS accurately kept and properly adjusted. COLLECTIONS will receive special attention and returns promptly made. CONVEYANCING A SPECIALTY. Records searched and correct Abstracts of Titles prepared. LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS of every description carefully drawn and prepared.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AT MODERATE CHARGES. Having had an extensive business experience for over twenty years in New York City and elsewhere, we feel competent to attend to all business of intricate and complicated nature, or requiring tact and discretion, and will solicit a trial. HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY, Bell Telephone No. 274.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON REPAIRING. Solicited at very low prices.

OUR PATENT BRAKES

Originated in Honolulu by us, reduced 25 per cent. in price. Just Received a large invoice of Second Growth of White Oak Spokes.

HUBS, FELLOES, RIMS, PLANK, ETC.; HEAVY HICKORY WOOD SINGLE AND DOUBLE TREES, ETC., ALL AT A GREATLY REDUCED RATE.

Large Assortment of Bar Iron

148 1276-1m

WOLFE & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

New Goods Received by Late Arrivals. Buffalo Hams and Bacon, Smoked Herring, Mild Cala. Cheese, Smoked Sausage, Sauer Kraut, Green Corn, Sugar Peas, Table and Pie Fruits, Raisins, Prunes, Oat-Meal, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal, Germea, Etc., Etc.

FRESH GRAPES picked every day. Grapes for shipment to the other islands picked right from the vines. Orders solicited. (112-2m) WOLFE & CO.

The Daily P. C. Advertiser and Weekly Gazette

Are the Leading Newspapers in the Kingdom.

Manhattan Life INSURANCE CO.

Of New York. Established 1850. This old Company now offers to the Insuring Public its new

Survivorship Dividend Plan

Which affords all the advantages of Life Insurance during the earlier years of life, and at the same time makes a provision for old age, as the Policy-holder can surrender his Policy at the end of the Survivorship Dividend Period and receive its FULL VALUE IN CASH—thus combining INVESTMENT and PROTECTION.

Any information cheerfully furnished. JOHN H. PATY, Agent. 26 1256

WANTED.

TO PURCHASE ON ONE OF THE Hawaiian Islands, a tract of land, 10,000 acres, more or less. Address offers with statement of price "A. S. 93" at the Advertiser's Office. 153 1277-1m

Planters' Monthly

For June 1889. TABLE OF CONTENTS: Notes With Our Readers, Successful Insecticide, Fine Mangoes, Beet versus Cane Sugar, The Prospect for Sugar, The New Honoum Sugar Mill, About the Distance Between Rows, Best Manures for Sugar Cane, Bulnah and Its Cultivation, Seeding Sugar Cane Cultivation, Jaranees Oranges, The Sugar Cane Borer, The Banana Trade with California, Tonnage of Sugar Cane, Sugar Beets, Cost of Raising the Manufacture of Beet Sugar, many.

How to Preserve the Forests, Senator Stewart on Irrigation, Diversified Farming—Col. Dyer's Experience. TERMS: Yearly subscription, Foreign Bound Volumes, Back Volumes bound to order.

Address: GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO., 46 Merchant St., Honolulu. READ THE DAILY ADVERTISER, If you want the latest news.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. ARRIVALS. THURSDAY, July 11. The Hawaiian Mail, from Koo...

LOCAL AND GENERAL. The steamer Kinanu sails to-day at 2 p. m. on her volcanic trip. The native who was shot at Waialua recently, is reported to be dead.

AN OCEAN CABLE. Mr. Waterhouse Says the Hawaiian Cable will be Laid—The Money Therefore will Surely be Forthcoming when Needed, and the Line will be Completed Within Eighteen Months.

SPECIAL BUSINESS ITEMS. The California Fruit Market has received by the Zealandia refrigerator from San Francisco a large supply of Riverside oranges, lemons, Mexican limes, oysters, cherries, green gages, plums, Bartlett pears and other fruits.

Advertisements. J. C. MARCHANT, Book-binder & Paper Ruler. Bethel St., Press Pub. Co. Building. 2-1f

Advertisements. JAS. DODD, CRITERION SALOON, FORT ST. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, SOLE LOCAL AGENT For the Sale of JOHN WIELAND'S CELEBRATED BEERS

Expected from Foreign Ports. Where from. Due. Bremen, July 25. Liverpool, Aug 18.

Supreme Court. JULY TERM. THURSDAY, July 11. LAW DIVISION.—BEFORE HIS HONOR JUSTICE BICKERTON.

Stockholders Meeting. THE QUARTERLY BUSINESS MEETING of the Press Publishing Co. (Ld.) will be held on SATURDAY, July 13, 1889.

FOR SALE. THREE COTTAGES AND premises on Emma street at a reasonable figure. Apply to J. M. MONSARRAT.

Rooms to Let. AT NO. 4 GARDEN STREET, Honolulu. 94 1296-6m

Firewood For Sale! \$8 per Cord, AT CHR. GERTZ'S 23-1m 80 FORT STREET.

Police Court. THURSDAY, July 11. Persons, charged under the act, have their trials further postponed until the 16th inst.

Public Moonlight Concert. The Band will play this evening at Thomas Square, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

NOTICE. J. W. McDONALD, CITY SHOENING Shop, Fort street, respectfully notifies those indebted to him that he would be obliged were they to make an early settlement of their accounts.

Union Mill Co. AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Union Mill Co., held at Kohala on May 23d, 1889, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

ARE YOU ILL? Dr. Pierce's Pills is the only perfect Electric Body-Purifier. It will positively cure various Diseases, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Impotency, Kidney Complaint, etc.

BARGAINS CAN BE OBTAINED IN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS! Popular Millinery House 104 Fort Street. : N. S. SACHS, Prop.

The Forests of Alaska. The most common tree in Alaska is the spruce; the most valuable the yellow pine. Both these trees grow to a height of 200 feet.

CRIMINAL DIVISION.—BEFORE THE SAME JUSTICE. The King vs. Kainihomano. Cruelty to animals. After hearing motion for mitigation of sentence, the Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$20.

CHICKEN FEED FOR SALE. BROOM-CORN SEED. IN ANY quantity will be delivered free in Honolulu by the undersigned at 2 cents per lb. HUGH GALBRAITH.

GREAT BARGAINS. In Hats and Bunnets, Trimmed and untrimmed. For 30 Days On account of CLOSING OUT my Business!

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME. Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER, Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

The Latest Style Neckwear and Collars. A full assortment of Gent's Cotton, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; A new assortment of Gent's Straw Hats.

THE FORESTS OF ALASKA. The most common tree in Alaska is the spruce; the most valuable the yellow pine. Both these trees grow to a height of 200 feet.

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BURDETTE.

"Father," said young Mr. Hardpat, showing his father around the university, "this is Dr. Stoneage, our professor of archæology."

"I am in favor of teaching trades in the public schools," said Taxpayer. "No, too," assented Constant Reader; "I want carpentering or wood working of some sort taught. My boy's got a head that isn't good for anything else."

"I say, Shaughnessy, what is it all this is they do talkin' about the fait' cure?" "Uz id the fait' cure, thin?" "It is the fait' cure." "Well, thin, see, yez hav' nothing the matter wid yez?" "That I have not." "An' yez have no faith in anything that yez haven't?" "Sorra the wan of me." "Well, thin, yez are cured uv it." "Uv phwat yez haven't got?" "Ah, divil the wan uv it! Uv yon's faith, man, uv yon's faith."

A young man, a student in Belouin college, writes to ask "if a special course of study is necessary to perfect a young man in political argument?" Oh, no; one easy lesson is all you want. For instance, to say "Grove Cleveland" is a knock down Republican argument, and to say "Jim Blaine" is an unanswerable Democratic argument. "Old Bill Everts" is a "chain of invulnerable logic," and "Old Tom Bayard" is a "scathing arraignment of the administration." To say "G. O. P." is "a resistless torrent of matchless eloquence," and to say "naïve service reform" is "a pitiless thrust of brilliant and merciless sarcasm." Just attend a few meetings and then read the reports in the papers, son, and you'll soon perfect yourself in political argument. — Brooklyn Eagle.

The Orchid War.

Still the orchid war continues. A lady in New York who raises orchids has already 2,000 specimens, and is constantly on the lookout for more varieties. Among them is a plant which she estimates to be worth \$100,000. The rage for orchids is now at its height, and the rivalry among fashionable growers wastes hot. No more certain way of emptying one's purse could be devised than by investing in orchid plants.

A Green Dealer.

Several days ago a dealer in oysters in this city received a call from an individual who announced that he had been appointed a delegate to come in from a village about fifteen miles away and see about getting oysters for a church festival. "How many cans would you want?" asked the dealer.

"Well, you may give me figures on twenty cans."

The lowest price was given him and he took his leave, but in about fifteen minutes he came back and said:

"I've been thinking it all over. We shall have at least 200 people to feed, and you'd better give me figures on forty cans."

A price was made, and after doing some figuring on his own account he observed:

"Come to figure upon the crowd I think we can count upon at least 300. Nobody out our way has had any oysters yet, and everybody will expect to fill right up to the brim. Let's figure on sixty cans."

A price was made on this number, and he started for home, promising to send in an order within three or four days. The order was received yesterday. It read:

"I never had nothing to do with a church festival before, and so, of course, I was liable to make a mistake. Inclosed find money to pay for two cans, which are to be sent by the stage driver. One of the cans is for me, and the other for the festival. No more at present—good-bye."

A Sandwich Islands Superstition.

We have a periodical visit of a small flat fish called uini. It makes its appearance at intervals of from ten, fifteen to twenty years. When these fish appear in the bay immense numbers of men, women and children arm themselves with baskets, rods and lines, and repair to any water front to get each one his or her share of the bounteous feast swimming before them. Those who have plenty of idle time on their hands pass days and nights along the wharfs and beach in their quest for the fish of the gods.

The superstition still prevails—whenever it appears it is taken by fishermen and people generally as a sure precursor of the death of a very high chief. Since my residence here I have noticed such to be the case, and within the past twelve months in fact, foreigners of long residence here accept this fish omen as a foregone conclusion, and why not? We all of older and more civilized countries have our myths and superstitions, so let us be charitable towards the gentile and hospitable natives we sojourn among.

Planting Trees in Bed-Rock.

Some sixteen years ago Mr. Rutter began the planting of trees over holes bored in the so-called "bed-rock," or hardpan, and the success of his experiments has led to a more or less general adoption in that district of the plan of breaking up the bed-rock for orchard planting. Boring and blasting are often employed together, to secure not only drainage, but also the access of the tree roots to the rich store of nutriment in the once despised hardpan.

But the expense of planting in this manner is not so great as is generally supposed, and boring and blasting added to that of trees, prevents many poor men from availing themselves of the advantages of "bed-rock holes." So planting still goes on over the unbroken bed-rock. While there are numerous thirty or forty acre plantations, the benefits of perforating and breaking up the lower strata are so great that any method which will bring these advantages within the reach of men of limited means must prove an invaluable boon.

As Wise as Solomon.

A judge was called on in China recently to decide between two mothers as to whom belonged an infant. He drew a chalk ring on the ground, placed the baby in the center and told the mothers who ever dragged it out must be the owner. One, from affection, declined to pull at the child, and was awarded it.

They Understand the Intricacies.

In a pack of cards with which two Chinamen had been playing poker at Stockton, recently, were found five aces, eight kings, six sixes, and so on, showing that the Mongolians understand the intricacies of the game.

Entering a Cold Cycle.

It is known that the climate of ancient Greece was much more salubrious 2,500 years ago than it is now, and the same thing seems to be true of many other countries. Is the planet slowly entering upon another of its cold cycles.

Church Growth in Germany.

Of late years the census in Germany has demonstrated a rapid growth of the Protestant and a slow increase in the Catholic church, with some exceptions as regards Prussia and a few of the smaller states.

Toronto Globe: It is only when a man is absolutely alone and in a wilderness that he may do as he pleases.

Advertisements.

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for the Handkerchief CASHMERE BOUQUET is composed of the most fragrant and costly extracts from flowers Each bottle bears the name and trademark of COLGATE & CO. Soap Makers and Perfumers. NEW YORK.

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The Water used in preparing their Goods being purified by the

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In operation in the Hawaiian Islands in their Establishment only

GEO. W. LINCOLN,

THE WELL-KNOWN BUILDER, IS STILL IN THE FIELD AS A CONTRACTOR, and is now better prepared to do any and all kinds of work appertaining to contracting or any other class of work belonging to his trade, in the same good and workmanlike manner as heretofore; having curtailed my shop expenses and still retain plenty of room to do any and all kinds of work appertaining to the building trade that may be entrusted to my care. I am enabled to do the same at very low rates, to suit the extremely dull times, and at the same time bearing in mind that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Thanking the public for past favors, I remain respectfully yours, GEO. W. LINCOLN.

H. E. McIntyre & Bro.

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The undersigned begs to inform the public of these islands that he is making Shirts by measurement. Directions for self-measurement will be given on application.

White Shirts, Over Shirts and Night Gowns.

A fit guaranteed by making a sample Shirt to every order. Island orders solicited.

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HAWAIIAN FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

M. K., Minister Resident; C. d'A., Chargé d'Affaires; D. A., Diplomatic Agent; Com., Commissioner; C. G., Consul General; C. A., Commercial Agent; C., Consul; A. C., Acting Consul; V. C., Vice Consul.

Foreign Legations and Consulates in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, NAME, RANK, DATE OF EXEQUATUR. Includes entries for United States, Great Britain, Portugal, Japan, France.

List of Foreign Consuls Resident in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, NAME, RANK, DATE OF EXEQUATUR. Includes entries for United States, Hawaii, Italy, Peru, Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Chile, Sweden & Norway, Mexico, Denmark, Belgium, German Empire, Spain, Russia, Great Britain.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION. Includes entries for United States, Washington, D.C., New York, San Francisco, Boston, Portland, O., Port Townsend, Philadelphia, Mexico, Matzenhillo, Central & South America, Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, Cuzco, Guatemala, Monte Video, Assumption, Great Britain & Ireland, London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle on Tyne, Falmouth, Dover and the Cinque Ports, Cardiff & Swansea, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, Dublin, Queenstown, Cork, Belfast, Canada, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Rockville, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Rimonski, Q., St. John's, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Yarmouth, N. S., Victoria, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., Australasia, Sydney, N. S. W., Newcastle, Melbourne, Vict., Brisbane, Q., Hobart, Tas., Launceston, Tas., Auckland, N. Z., Dunedin, N. Z., Hongkong, Shanghai, Gibraltar, France & Colonies, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, Society Group, Papeete, Tahiti, GERMANY & Colonies, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Dresden, Karlsruhe, Spain & Colonies, Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Valencia, Malaga, Cartagena, CANARY ISLANDS, Las Palmas, Santa Cruz de la Palma, PORTUGAL & Colonies, Lisbon, Oporto, Madeira, St. Michaels, St. Vincent, ITALY, Rome, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, NETHERLANDS, Amsterdam, Dordrecht, BELGIUM, Antwerp, Ghent, Liège, Bruges, SWEDEN & NORWAY, Stockholm, Christiania, Lyckil, Gothenburg, AUSTRIA, Vienna, DENMARK, Copenhagen, JAPAN, Tokio, Hiogo & Osaka, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, Pretoria.

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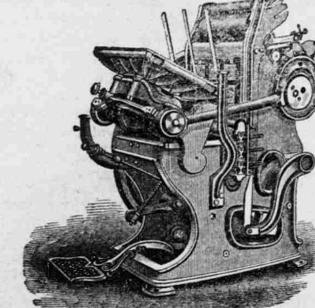
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There are no Seams in the fire to expansion and contractions of the plate, the bottom presenting a SMOOTH EVEN surface which can be easily cleaned.

The following sizes kept constantly in stock: 60 inches diameter by 16 feet length. 54 inches diameter by 16 feet length. 48 inches diameter by 16 feet length. 42 inches diameter by 16 feet length. RISDON IRON & LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. For particulars, apply to JOHN DYER, Room 3, Spreckels Block, Honolulu, HAWAII.

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