

## Hawaiian Gazette

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24 Lines—3 m	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	50.00
36 Lines—3 m	6.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	42.00	60.00
48 Lines—3 m	7.00	14.00	21.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	49.00	70.00
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## Business Cards.

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1211 Honolulu, H. I. y

FRANCIS M. HATCH,  
Attorney at Law,  
1204 No. 11 Kahuahua Street, y

J. ALFRED MAGOON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
OFFICE—41 Merchant Street,  
Honolulu, H. I. y

CECIL BROWN,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
And Agent for taking Acknowledgments of Instruments for the Island of Oahu,  
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1204 y

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Attorney & Counsellor at Law,  
Special attention paid to the negotiation of Loans, Conveyancing and all matters appertaining to Real Estate.

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds  
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OF DEEDS  
For the State of California and New York  
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu,  
1199 y

WILLIAM C. ACHI,  
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And Agent for taking Acknowledgments of Instruments for the Island of Oahu,  
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Office—No. 15 Kahuahua Street,  
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Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort streets Entrance, Hotel street,  
1175 y

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
36 Fort Street, Honolulu, y

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Notary Public,  
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165-1w 1105-y

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1175 y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW  
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom. y

A. B. LOBENSTEIN,  
SURVEYOR, SURVEYOR  
OFFICE WITH D. H. HITCHCOCK, Hilo.  
Estimates made and Plans drawn up for Earth work, Levelling, Grading, etc., etc. y

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN  
Investment Company,  
(Limited)  
—Money loaned for long or short periods—  
ON APPROVED SECURITY.  
Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager.  
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E. O. HALL & SON,  
[LIMITED]  
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,  
Flour, Paix's, Oil and General Merchandise,  
OFFICE:  
Wm. Hall, President and Manager  
L. C. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer  
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor  
Thos. May and E. O. Hall, Directors  
1199 Corner Fort and King St. y

## FOR SALE.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE  
BUILDING LOT, situated on the main  
side of Judd Street, between the late residence  
of the undersigned and the lane opposite the  
premises of the Rev. H. H. Fisher.  
For terms and particulars apply to  
123-1m 1200-17 JOHN H. PATY.

## Business Cards.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP & COMPANY,  
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.  
—BANKERS—  
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.  
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—  
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.  
AND THEIR AGENTS IN—  
New York, Boston, Paris.

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON.  
—FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE—  
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Sydney,  
The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, and its  
Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.

The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon.  
The Azores and Madeira Islands.  
Stockholm, Sweden.  
The Chartered Bank of London, Australia and China.

HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. And transact a  
General Banking Business. y

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Importers and Commission Merchants.  
1284 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. y

CLATS SPRINKLER. W. G. IRWIN  
WM. G. IRWIN & CO.,  
Sugar Factors and Commission Agents,  
1172 Honolulu, H. I. y

H. HACKFELD & CO.,  
General Commission Agents,  
1204 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Importers & Commission Merchants,  
1182 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. y

J. U. KAWANUI,  
Agent to take Acknowledgments to  
Labor Contracts  
For the District of Kona, Oahu. Office—  
1181 Nuuanu Street y

C. BREWER & COMPANY,  
(Limited)  
General Mercantile and Commission Agents  
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.  
—LIST OF OFFICERS—  
P. C. JONES, JR., President and Manager  
JOSEPH O. CARTER, Treasurer and Secretary  
Col. W. F. ALLEN, Auditor

HON. C. R. BISHOP, HENRY WATERHOUSE  
SAM'L C. ALLEN, y

E. S. CUNHA,  
Retail Wine Dealer.  
—UNION SALOON—  
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building,  
1199 No. 23 Merchant Street. y

C. E. WILLIAMS,  
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER,  
UPHOLSTERER AND DEALER IN  
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
WAREHOUSES AND WORK SHOPS AT  
The old stand on Hotel Street. Orders from  
the other Islands promptly attended to. y

HYMAN BROS.,  
Importers of General Merchandise,  
—FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE  
UNITED STATES.  
No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

HYMAN BROTHERS,  
Commission Merchants,  
206 Front Street, San Francisco.  
Attorney attention paid to filling and shipping  
1196 Island orders. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,  
—Commission Merchants—  
No. 124 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
1224 y

HOLLISTER & CO.,  
DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS,  
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—  
1181 109 Fort Street. y

THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,  
[Late JAMES, GREEN & Co.]  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
—AND AGENTS FOR—  
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters.  
Shanghai Foreign Marine Insurance Company,  
1199 And Northern Assurance Company. y

C. HUSTACE,  
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,  
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.  
Fruit, Plantation and Ship's Stores  
supplied at short notice. New Goods by every  
steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully  
executed. y

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE,  
1187 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,  
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery,  
Corner King and Fort Streets,  
1199 Honolulu, H. I. y

BROWN & CO.,  
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—  
ALES WINES AND SPIRITS  
—AT WHOLESALE—  
14 Merchant Street, Opposite the Post Office  
1196 Honolulu H. I. y

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,  
—AGENTS FOR—  
Mitsui, Watson & Co., Scotland Steam  
Works, Glasgow.  
John Fowler & Co., (Lords) Limited Steam Plow  
1199 and Locomotive Works, Leeds. y

EMPIRE HOUSE,  
Corner Nuuanu Avenue and Hotel Street,  
Choice Ales, Wines and Liquors. y

E. LEWERS & CO.,  
Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON,  
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,  
And all kinds of Building Materials,  
1196 Fort Street, Honolulu. y

## Business Cards.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,  
—IMPORTERS OF—  
General Merchandise and Commission  
1172 Merchants, Honolulu, H. I. y

PIONEER STEAM  
Candy Manufactory and Bakery,  
F. HORN,  
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker,  
1178 71 Hotel St., bet. Nuuanu and Fort y

EXCHANGE ON CHINA.  
The undersigned are prepared to draw on the  
chartered  
Bank of India, Australia and China  
Hongkong.  
BISHOP & CO. y

J. A. DOWER,  
Ship Carpenter and Boat Builder,  
YARD AT THE ENTERPRISE MILL  
—Mutual Telephone 325.—  
Parties on the other islands requiring Mat-  
terials, a Boat or Sloop built or repaired would do  
well to communicate with  
1172 J. A. DOWER, Honolulu. y

MRS. A. M. MELLIS,  
Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker  
1129 No. 17 Emma street, y

WILDER & CO.,  
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building  
Materials of every kind. y

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,  
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,  
Cylinders, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting  
Machinery of Every Description  
—Made to Order—  
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black-  
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest  
notice. y

UNION FEED CO.,  
—DEALERS IN—  
HAY AND GRAIN  
Queen and Edinburgh Sts.  
Telephone 175.  
Island orders solicited.  
[1210 3m]

N. CASTLE, J. B. ATKINSON, G. P. CASTLE  
CASTLE & COOKE,  
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
SUGAR FACTORS,  
LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE AGENTS!  
HONOLULU, H. I.  
[1210 3m]

CHAS. T. CULICK,  
Notary Public, Records Searched. Ab-  
stract of Title Furnished, and  
Conveyances Drawn  
On Short Notice.  
COLLECTION AGENCY—MR. JOHN GOOD, JR.,  
Authorized Collector.  
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—MR. F. MARCOS,  
Special Agent.  
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY—No. 28  
Merchant Street.  
BELL TELEPHONE 346. P. O. BOX 415. y

LANDRETH'S  
AMERICAN  
GARDEN SEEDS  
LANDRETH'S Handsomely Illustrated  
Catalogue and Priced List of  
Garden Seeds for 1888,  
Mailed FREE to all Applicants.  
Trade Priced List for Merchants.  
ADDRESS  
D. LANDRETH & SONS,  
Seed Growers and Merchants,  
1199 3m\* Philadelphia Pa., U. S. A.

Just Arrived.  
With latest improvements and attachments.  
HAND SEWING MACHINES,  
1 WASHING MACHINE, new;  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:  
Aristons, Accordions, Guitars, Violins,  
Ragtime, a new and complete instrument,  
can be played by anyone.  
GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS,  
VELVETEEN  
Carpets & Rugs  
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Just Arrived.  
Flensburg Stock Beer  
In quarts and pints;  
CHAMPAGNES:  
JOSEPH FERRIER FILS & CO.,  
Quarts and pints;  
Carte d'Argent,  
Bouzy Monseigneur,  
Grand Vin Monseigneur,  
Carte d'Argent,  
Carte Rose.  
ACKERMANN LAURENCE  
Carte noir.  
E. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
150-1f 1200-1f

## Hawaiian Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

## THREE HOUSE NOTES.

Rep. Kalauoka regards the bill to permit three peremptory challenges as a blow at the rights of jurors; that no person should, under any circumstances, be objected to unless he wants to go about his business and not attend to the country's business. He regards the right of a juror to sit on any case, as one of the inalienable rights protected by the Constitution, and recited in feeling tones his rejection from jury after jury, where the question to be decided was intricate. Although he could not understand the matter, he regarded his rejection as an outrageous infringement of his rights.

When the House reached the point, in its proceedings, where the double taxation committee's report was withdrawn, the following were found to be out of order: (1) the committee, (2) the report of the committee, (3) the chairman of committee, (4) two Ministers, (5) some bankers, (6) the double paid taxes, (7) the tax law, (8) a resolution offered by Noble Smith on the questions in disorder, (9) a prominent Noble's relations with the tax collector, (10) the tax collector who refused to receive the honorable Noble's taxes when offered to him.

Under the head of Mail Carriers, Rep. Paeahole wished to put a Pukoo and Wailale, Molokai, mail carrier in between the lines. He was informed by the Minister of Interior that since he had raised such a racket about a much needed mail route, a record had been kept in the Postoffice, which showed that the largest mail dispatched thither was one letter and one paper in one week, and nothing in another week, the letter being to the man who wants the high and responsible office of carrier.

## The Queen on Hawaii.

On Tuesday night, June 26th, Queen Kapiolani arrived at Honolulu, when a salute was fired. Her Majesty was escorted by Hon. Sam. Parker, Major Lumaheihai, Mr. J. B. Mills and Mr. B. L. Rickard. An arch was erected bearing the inscription, "E kipa e ka Lani" (Welcome to the Queen), and as the party passed beneath it there was great cheering. At the supper table Mrs. Lumaheihai, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Rickard served. Rockets were fired off after supper.

On the morning of the 27th a grand luau was given by Mrs. Mills, at which the Queen, the two young Princes and the elite of the village were present. Afterward the royal party were driven to church, where Her Majesty addressed the "Houlu Lahui." It was the intention after church to go to Laupahoehoe, but this was changed to await the steamer Iwalani.

The party went by that vessel, their fares being donated by the foreign residents of Honolulu, and from Laupahoehoe they went to Hilo by the same boat. Mr. Parker for providing the horses, and Mr. and Mrs. Rickard for hospitable attentions, have won the grateful regards of the native folk, who consider that they acted as true Hawaiians toward the Queen and her retinue.

Mr. Henry Parker of Honolulu has kindly furnished the report in Hawaiian of which the above is a free translation.

## The Late Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. W. P. Alexander, relict of the late "Father" Alexander, a missionary of 1831 of the American Board, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Maui, on Friday week. The funeral took place at 11 o'clock on Sunday, the steamer Likie, chartered by Hon. H. P. Baldwin, going over on Saturday night with that gentleman and other Honolulu friends to participate in the last tributes of esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were in turn stationed at the Marquesas Islands, staying there only a year; at Wailoi, Kauai; at the Lahaina Seminary, and at Wailuku, Maui. Mr. Alexander died at Oakland, Cal., in 1884. The devoted couple will long be revered in the hearts of the Hawaiian people for their unselfish love for many years. Their children occupying honorable and responsible positions here and in the States are a credit to their training. Mrs. Alexander was born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1810, her maiden name being Mary Ann McKinney, so that she had just passed her 78th year at death.

## H. B. M. S. Hyacinth.

There arrived on Tuesday morning, 32½ days from Coquimbó, Chili, H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, 1,420 tons, third-class cruiser, length 200 feet, 38 feet beam, engines 1,190 horse power, speed 13 knots, 8 breech-loading and 4 machine guns, complement 161 men all told. The Hyacinth will relieve the Cormorant and remain here till October, when the flag-ship Swiftsure is expected. This is the first visit of the Hyacinth to this port, and she is offered as follows:  
Captain—E. G. Bourke.  
Lieutenants—E. P. Ashe, S. H. Carden, R. R. Growse, A. D. Douglas Hamilton, and G. Oliver.  
Paymaster—W. C. S. Hynes.  
Chief Engineer—J. A. Court.  
Staff Surgeon—R. F. Yeo.  
Gunner—W. Salter.  
Boatswains—C. Clear and G. Treve-  
then.  
Carpenter—A. T. H. Carteret.  
Clerk—L. Harris.

## Hawaiian Hotel Arrivals.

July 6-8.—Miss Taber, W. Irving Bishop, New York; W. Goodale, Maui; Capt. Potter, San Francisco; Jas. M. Gibson, Glasgow, Scotland; Mrs. Dr. W. Hillebrand, Harry T. Hillebrand, Thaca, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Mott Smith, U. S. A.; Wm. W. Campbell and wife, New York; R. Halestead, Wailalea, and many of the through passengers per Mariposa during her stay in port.

## BY AUTHORITY.



## AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR AND REGULATE THE INTERNAL POLICE OF THE KINGDOM.

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

SECTION 1. The Attorney-General shall have the care, supervision and control of the entire internal police of the Kingdom, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. There shall be a Marshal of the Kingdom, hereinafter named the Marshal. He shall be the Chief of Police for the Kingdom, and shall be responsible to the Attorney-General. He shall have the supervision and control of the sheriffs and subordinate officers of the internal police. He shall hold office subject to removal by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the Cabinet; and he may be removed for cause by the Supreme Court, or by a majority of the Justices thereof. Any vacancy which shall hereafter occur in the office of Marshal shall be filled by commission from the King, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, upon the nomination of the Attorney-General.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall be hereafter so nominated and commissioned to the office of Marshal shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, execute and deliver to the Attorney-General a bond in a penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), with sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved by any Justice of the Supreme Court, and such approval to be by such Justice endorsed on said bond, conditioned for his faithful execution of all process directed to him by any of the Courts of the Kingdom; for the faithful accounting for and due return of all fines, penalties and moneys collected by him; for the safe-keeping of all prisoners duly committed to his custody; and for the faithful performance of all other duties of his office; and that he will take only the lawful fees of his office.

The Attorney-General, with the approval of any Justice of the Supreme Court, may, as occasion may require, exact additional bonds or increased security from the Marshal, conditioned as above, provided not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in all shall be thus exacted. The bond or bonds given as herein provided shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 4. There shall be a sheriff for the Island of Hawaii, a sheriff for the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe, and a sheriff for the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, who shall have and exercise the care, supervision and control of the police within their respective jurisdictions, subject, however, to the superior control of the Marshal and the Attorney-General.

SECTION 5. The respective sheriffs shall be appointed by the Marshal, by and with the approval of the Attorney-General, to be endorsed on the commission of the sheriff so appointed.

They shall hold their offices subject to removal by the Marshal, with the approval of the Attorney-General.

SECTION 6. The respective sheriffs shall give bonds with sufficient sureties, to the Attorney-General, in a penal sum of not less than three thousand dollars (\$3,000). Such bonds shall be conditioned, and may be increased or new bonds or other sureties exacted, as provided in the case of the Marshal in Section 3 of this Act, provided that not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in the aggregate shall be exacted in bonds from any sheriff. Such bonds shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 7. In case of any breach of the condition of any bond so furnished by the Marshal, or by any Sheriff, any person thereby injured may institute a suit upon such bond in his own name and for his sole use, or for the use of any person or persons whom he therein represents, and thereupon recover such damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit, for which execution may issue in favor of such person. Such bond shall, after any judgment rendered thereon, remain as a security for the benefit of any person injured by the breach of any condition thereof until the whole penalty

shall have been recovered. No suit upon any such bond shall be commenced later than two years after the right of action shall have accrued, provided that infants, femmes coverts and persons non-compos may sue upon or in respect thereof within one year after their disabilities shall cease.

SECTION 8. The Marshal shall, with the approval of the Attorney-General, appoint and commission not more than two Deputies Marshal, for whose acts and defaults the Marshal shall be responsible upon his official bond. Each Deputy Marshal so appointed shall be authorized to do or perform any act or thing required by law to be done or performed by the Marshal. The Marshal shall exact from his deputies bonds of indemnity with sufficient sureties for the due and faithful discharge of their duties, which bonds may be in any amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), that shall be approved by the Attorney-General.

SECTION 9. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, and of the several sheriffs within their respective jurisdictions, to preserve the public peace, to have charge of all jails and prisons, to safely keep all persons committed to their charge, to execute all lawful precepts and mandates directed to them by any Judge, Court, Minister or other person thereunto authorized; to arrest fugitives from justice, as well as all criminals and violators of the laws; and generally to perform all such other duties as may be imposed upon them by law, for any of which purposes they may command all necessary assistance, civil or military.

SECTION 10. The Marshal for and within the Island of Oahu, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, and the several Sheriffs for and within their respective jurisdictions, subject to the approval of the Marshal, may appoint such deputies sheriff and other police officers as occasion may require, and may dismiss them in their discretion; and may in like manner apportion the duties, and adjust the compensation of such officers, except as otherwise provided by law: Provided, however, that the number of regular police officers or constables shall not exceed, for the Island of Oahu, one hundred; for the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, eighty; for the Island of Hawaii, one hundred; for the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, forty; and further provided, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the appointment of any number of special constables to serve without pay, except that for service during any emergency such special officers may be paid, in the discretion of the officer by whom they were appointed to serve during such emergency, if such payment be approved by the Attorney-General.

SECTION 11. The Marshal and the several Sheriffs may exact from the deputies sheriff appointed by them respectively private bonds of indemnity, and shall be severally responsible for the official acts of such deputies.

SECTION 12. The Marshals and Sheriffs shall receive in full payment of their services such annual salaries or compensation as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Legislature; provided, however, that the legally prescribed fees received from the sale and conveyance of property under execution or other writ or order issued from any court, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for any one such sale and conveyance, shall belong to the Marshal or to the sheriff making such sale and conveyance, the excess of such fees over said sum of fifty dollars, if any, to be returned to the Treasury as a Government realization.

SECTION 13. Any police officer or constable appointed to, or holding office under this Act may be removed at any time by any Judge of a Court of Record, or by the Police Justice of Honolulu (if the officer so sought to be removed shall be a member of the police force for the Island of Oahu) for incompetency, corruption or misbehavior in office.

SECTION 14. In all cases in which the Marshal or any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable shall be a party, plaintiff or defendant, to any suit or cause pending in any court of the Kingdom, the officer so interested shall not be competent to execute any process in such suit, and the court, when necessary, may appoint some disinterested person to act as a substitute for such officer, to execute such process, who shall, in all respects, be accountable to the court for his conduct.

SECTION 15. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the Marshal or any Sheriff without having executed, or having executed only in part, any process in his hands, the execution of such process may be effected or completed by the deputy of such Marshal or Sheriff, or by such other police officer as shall be thereunto appointed by the Attorney-General; provided, that if a successor to such Marshal or Sheriff shall be appointed, such successor shall be responsible for the completion of the execution of such process, from the point to which the same had progressed at the time of his assumption of such office. The power hereby conferred shall extend to the execution, acknowledgment and delivery by such deputy or other designated police officer as aforesaid, or by the successor of such Marshal or

Sheriff as aforesaid, of all deeds or other instruments of conveyance.

SECTION 16. The Marshal and the respective Sheriffs shall file all warrants, mittimus, processes and other official papers, or the attested copies of them, by which any prisoner shall have been committed or liberated, and they shall be safely kept in a suitable box or safe, and upon the death, resignation or removal from office of such Marshal or Sheriff, shall be delivered, together with all other official records, papers and journals, to his successor, or to any other officer or person duly appointed to receive them; and in default of such delivery, such Marshal or Sheriff, if living, may be held liable for embezzlement, as provided by Section 2, Chapter XVIII. of the Penal Code, and shall also be civilly liable in damages to any person or persons who shall be injured by such non-delivery. If such Marshal or Sheriff shall be dead, such civil liability shall attach to his personal representatives and the sureties upon his official bond, jointly and severally. In addition to such civil liability as aforesaid, such Marshal or Sheriff or their personal representatives and sureties on their official bonds shall forfeit and pay for each such default in delivery the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the public Treasury.

SECTION 17. All process of any court of record shall be addressed to the Marshal or to any Sheriff or their deputies, except as may be otherwise provided by law, and it shall be the duty of the Marshal or Sheriff and their deputies to execute the same at their peril, according to the tenor thereof; and they shall not be liable for any damages resulting from the execution of such process.

SECTION 18. The Marshal, any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or other police officer may decline to levy upon or sell the alleged property of any person against whose goods and effects an execution or other similar writ may issue, unless the party beneficially interested in such writ shall, upon request, tender to such officer a sufficient bond of indemnity against the claims of third parties.

SECTION 19. The respective Sheriffs shall, quarterly, render in duplicate a true and itemized account of all fees, fines and other money which they shall have received by virtue of their office, one copy of which shall be forwarded to the Attorney-General, and one to the Marshal, by whom respectively such reports shall be filed and preserved.

SECTION 20. The Marshal shall, quarterly, render to the Attorney-General a true and itemized account of the whole amount of money received by him, in which statement the moneys received to his own use and benefit shall be stated separately from those received to the use or on account of the Government or of private parties. He shall, in like manner and at like intervals, as well as at any other time when the Attorney-General shall so request, report to the Attorney-General concerning such other matters appertaining to the administration of the Police Department as the Attorney-General may deem proper.

SECTION 21. Any Court of Record may inquire, by proceedings of quo warranto, into the validity of the appointment or claim by which any person shall hereafter hold, or claim to hold, or exercise the functions, or receive or enjoy the privileges or emoluments of the office of Marshal, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or any other office hereinbefore provided for. The proceedings upon such inquiry shall conform as nearly as may be to the forms prescribed in the case of a writ of quo warranto to a person who claims or usurps an office in a corporation, as provided by Chapter XXXIX of the Session Laws of 1876. Such proceedings may be instituted by either the Attorney-General in his official capacity, or by any private person having any interest in such inquiry.

SECTION 22. The Marshal, Sheriffs, and all police officers, who shall be in office when this Act shall become law shall continue in office, subject to its provisions.

SECTION 23. This Act shall be a law from and after the date of its approval. Sections 257 to 274 inclusive, and Sections 276 and 277 of the Civil Code, an Act entitled "An Act to transfer the supervision of the police and executive officers of the law from the Department of Interior to that of the Attorney-General," approved May 13, 1868, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved this twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1888.

KALAKAUA REX.

By THE KING:

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

General Advertisements.

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1199 17

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Twenty-ninth Day.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent, Ministers Thurston and Ashford, Nobles Wilder, Dowsett, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Townsend, Baldwin, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Makoe, Wilcox, Rep. Hustace, Dowsett and Kaubi. Minutes read and confirmed.

## PETITIONS.

Rep. Daniels presented a petition, with 13 signatures, from Honolulu, praying for an English school to be established in that district. Referred to Committee on Education.

Rep. Paris presented a petition from Kona, praying that the districts of North and South Kona be not united in one. Referred to select committee on Election law.

Rep. Wilcox presented a petition, with 46 signatures, from Kalaupapa, praying (1) that the taking of lepers to Kalaupapa be discontinued; (2) that all lepers be allowed to return to their homes; (3) that the Board of Health be disbanded; (4) that everybody be allowed to doctor the lepers. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Rep. Gay presented a petition, with 40 signatures, from Waialeale, Kauai, praying (1) that no more lepers be sent to Molokai; (2) that the Board of Health be abolished; (3) that any person be allowed to practise medicine for the cure of leprosy. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Rep. Wilcox presented a petition, with 30 signatures, from residents of Kalaupapa, praying (1) that the mail from Honolulu to Kalaupapa be carried by one carrier, instead of two, as at present, and that the carrier be appointed from among the residents of Kalaupapa. Referred to the Minister of Interior.

Rep. Rice presented a petition from Koloa, with 50 signatures, praying that when married couples are separated by one of them becoming a leper, the other may marry again without requiring the formality of a divorce. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Paris presented a petition (1) that \$5,000 be appropriated to secure the services of Dr. Koch to treat leprosy; (2) that no lepers under treatment be taken to Kalaupapa by the Board of Health. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Rep. Maguire presented a petition from S. C. Bell, for a refund of \$10 taxes, paid twice in 1886. Referred to the select committee on double taxation.

Rep. Kamehameha presented a petition from S. Kure, Hilo, praying for an appropriation of \$5,000 indemnity for land damages, the Road Board having made a road through his lands. Referred to the Minister of Interior.

Rep. Nakaleka presented a petition from Likaepa, seeking that she have no leprosy, and praying that she be not taken in charge as a leper, by the Board of Health. Referred to the Minister of Interior.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Rep. Paehole moved that \$1,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for the building of a bridge across the Halawa stream. Laid on the table until the appropriations under the head of "Molokai" are before the House.

## NEW BILL.

Rep. Kamehameha read a first time, a bill to amend section 3, chapter LXXI of the Penal Code and section 280 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

Military—Third reading of the military bill. Rep. Kinney moved an amendment to section 7, relating to the election of officers. Adopted.

The bill, as amended, passed. Appropriation Bill—second reading of the Appropriation Bill, by title. Referred to Committee on the Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Rep. C. Brown in the chair. Minister Thurston said the bill was drawn up on a different plan of arrangement from all former appropriation bills. He explained the nature and objects of those parts that differed from previous bills of the same kind.

The consideration of the bill was taken up item by item. His Majesty's Privy Purse, \$40,000. Rep. Nakaleka moved the item be \$30,000. Lost.

Passed as in the bill. Noble Waterhouse moved an amendment to the civil list, to insert an item, Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani, \$5,000.

Minister Thurston said he felt bound to oppose the amendment. In dealing with the people's money, it is proper that it be applied only to necessary purposes. Her Majesty has ample resources in her own property for her maintenance.

## Afternoon.

The amendment to the civil list, proposed by Noble Waterhouse, was put and lost. H. R. H. The Hair Presumptive, \$10,000. Rep. Kamehameha moved the item be \$8,000.

Rep. F. Brown moved it be \$15,000. Passed as in the bill. H. R. H. Kanihiki, \$4,800.

Rep. Nakaleka moved \$4,000. Noble Young asked the Ministers if the Princess is intended to be sent abroad. Minister Austin said there had been consultations with her father on the question, but no decision has yet been reached.

Passed as in the bill. H. M. Chamberlain, \$5,000, passed. H. M. W. Henshield, \$2,000. Rep. Nakaleka asked what this is for. Noble Castle moved to strike the item out. A report covering names of paper had been laid on the table, in 1886, supposed to give all the details, but it does not appear to be satisfactorily explained yet. He does not see why it is necessary to appropriate so much more for the support of royalty now than in the times preceding the present reign.

Noble Smith said the "household expenses" first appeared in the appropriations of 1886, when the sum of \$15,000 was voted. In 1887, it was raised to \$20,000. In 1888, it passed at \$20,000, and in 1889, at \$25,000. He would like to have some explanation from Ministers of why they deemed this vote necessary.

Minister Thurston said it is a matter well-known to the public that the crown land receipts are not available to His Majesty for present expenses. He moved the item be referred to a special committee to investigate and report.

Noble Castle withdrew his motion to strike out. Referred to a special committee consisting of Nobles Smith, Young, and Waterhouse. Reps. Kamehameha and Kinney. Permanent Settlements: H. Kanihiki, \$1,500; Mrs. Emma Barnard, \$600; Mrs. F. Nakaleka, \$500, passed as in the bill. His Majesty's Household, \$3,000, deferred for future consideration.

Expenses of Legislature, \$25,000. Rep. Kamehameha moved the item be deferred. Rep. Paehole moved it pass as in the bill. Minister of Foreign Affairs, salary, \$20,000.

Rep. Nakaleka moved the item be \$18,000. Lost. Passed as in the bill. Secretary of Dept. of Foreign Affairs, salary, \$5,000.

Noble Castle asked why this salary is

lower than that of chief Clerks in other departments. Minister Austin stated that the labor and the responsibilities are not so great. Passed as in the bill.

Clerks in Foreign Office, salaries, \$4,800. Rep. Kamehameha asked how many clerks there are.

Minister Austin said there are two. This item in last appropriation bill was \$2,400, but some \$3,000 more was inserted under other headings, but all for the same purpose. He put this in for just what it is for. The item is also salary of messenger, \$1,200; salary of Envoy to Washington, \$12,000; clerical aid and expenses of Legation, \$3,000, passed as in the bill.

Salary of Consul-General at San Francisco, \$5,000. Minister Austin said the Consul has hitherto been allowed half the receipts of the consulate. The intention now is to pay him a fixed salary, the receipts to be paid into the treasury.

Rep. Kinney—What are the receipts? Minister Austin—Nearly \$35,000 for the year. The new arrangement will probably not take effect until the 1st of August. He moved the item be changed, for this reason, to \$9,000. Carried.

Clerical aid and expenses at San Francisco, \$5,000. Minister Austin moved this item be changed to \$4,100. Passed.

Diplomatic and consular services, \$8,000; expenses of foreign agents, \$4,000; incidental foreign office, \$4,000, passed as in the bill. Education of Hawaiian Youths Abroad, \$10,000.

Noble Hittchcock asked how many of these wards are there and what are they studying. Minister Austin said this information is given in the biennial report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The "youths" are Mr. Henry Grube Marchant, studying engraving in Boston; Mr. Matthew E. Makalea, studying medicine in London, England; Mr. Hering, studying sculpture, and Miss Mali Nowien, studying art and music in Italy. The last named two have been re-called. Excellent accounts have been received from Makalea and Marchant. The amount here asked for is to pay the expenses of these two in completing their respective courses and to pay the expenses of the other two.

Noble Townsend asked if it is intended to send any more youths abroad to be educated. Minister Austin said it is not so contemplated under the present appropriation. If the House determines on sending any more, provision will have to be made for them.

Rep. Kamehameha asked if Makalea is going to be married. Minister Austin had received a letter from the gentleman asking his consent as Minister of Foreign Affairs to his marriage, assuming him that the marriage would involve no additional expense to this government. If a young Hawaiian has acquired sufficient education and polish to go and pick up a nice wife in England, it is something we need not quarrel about here.

Rep. Kamehameha was opposed to this, as he is educating young men for the benefit of England. They ought, when educated, to be sent home. He asked of what use is Hering's sculpture or Grube's engraving going to be to the Government here?

Rep. Kinney asked for information regarding Hering. Minister Austin said Hering's father had applied to the Government for his son's passage money home with permission for him to remain in Italy at his father's expense. This request had been complied with. As the advantages to be derived from Grube learning engraving, he thought it would be a great advantage to the business of this country. It is engraving in the commercial sense, rather than in the artistic, that the young man is learning.

Minister Thurston said the Government drew a line between sculpture and engraving, the one being a luxury and the other a commercial necessity. Some of the native papers are tearing their hair about the Government abandoning the education of Hawaiians. Referring to the Kamehameha schools, he wished he had the advantages offered by them when he was a youth. Six scholarships are provided at Punahele. Eighteen or twenty boys could be sent to the Kamehameha schools for what it has cost to send two or three abroad.

Noble Smith said the appropriations for this purpose were in 1880, \$10,000; in 1882, \$20,000; in 1884, \$25,000; in 1886, \$30,000. Total \$100,000. What have we shown for it? He did not know how many thousands of this were expended by Mr. Wilcox. What was worth to us when he came back? A boy sent to the Kamehameha schools 8 months ago was employed a few days ago by one of the master builders of the city. Were it not for obligations to youths abroad now, he would not vote another cent for this object.

Rep. Kamehameha agreed with previous speakers that money had been thrown away but probably the reason was that it was not properly managed. He is not in favor of any more expenditures unless a system of examination is adopted to determine upon the qualifications of candidates.

Minister Austin said it had been arranged that Miss Nowien was to accompany the Consul from Turin to London and there to be placed in charge of Bishop and Mrs. Williams who would bring her home.

Noble Young favored the item as in the bill, but he would say to Hawaiians to keep their young men and young women at home. Hawaiians are as able to learn trades as other people. One of the government wards, an engineer, had returned from Glasgow, and came into the Honolulu Iron works. He knew more of the establishment than all the rest of the men in the establishment. One Hawaiian that had come in as an apprentice is now one of the best paid and best behaved men in the shop. Some people say the kanaka cannot learn, but it is a fact that they can learn and they do learn. He hoped the next appropriation bill would have an item providing for an establishment to teach Hawaiians various branches of industry.

Noble Townsend endorsed what had been said by Noble Young about industrial education. Industrial occupation can be learned here better than abroad. One of the boys of the Hilo boarding school, after attending there two years, was a little late in returning for the next term. It was learned that he was engaged, as a carpenter, in building a house for his father and that he had built it well. The time is coming when something more must be done in this line at the public expense.

The item passed as in the bill. Relief and return of indigent Hawaiians, \$1,000. Rep. Kamehameha asked how many indigent Hawaiians are there to be returned. Minister Austin had no census of the number. Some outlay might be necessary in case of shipwrecks. If the money is not needed, it will not be expended.

King's Guards, \$50,000. Minister Austin, after having figured very carefully on this item, moved it be changed to \$60,000. Carried.

Bands, flags and salaries, \$37,000. Minister Austin said the appropriation of last session for the band was one of which the government had as strict and honest an accounting as of any expenditure of the period.

Rep. F. Brown asked if bandmen's wages are to be reduced, as the appropriation is much less than for last period. Minister Austin said no reduction of wages is contemplated. A number of articles, clothing and instruments had been provided during the last two years, which will not be called for during the next period.

The item passed. Aid to Volunteer Military Companies, \$15,000. Rep. Kamehameha moved for a division of the amount, one-half to the Honolulu Rifles and half to the other companies.

Rep. F. Brown asked if any military companies are in debt now. Minister Austin had no information of

any indebtedness at present. With regard to the division of the amount proposed, he would say that the amount required by the Honolulu Rifles would be much less than \$7,500. An object of the appropriation is to bring the native companies up to a similar state of efficiency to the Rifles. Rep. Kamehameha moved the item be \$25,000. Passed as in the bill.

Chief Justice and Chancellor, \$12,000; First Associate Justice, \$10,000; Second Associate Justice, \$10,000; Third Associate Justice, \$10,000 and back salary, \$1,200; total, \$11,200; Fourth Associate Justice, including back salary, \$11,200; Clerk of Supreme Court, \$6,000; Deputy Clerk, \$4,000; Second Deputy Clerk, \$3,000; Sheriff and Reporter, \$4,000; Interpreter of Supreme and Police Courts, \$4,800—passed as in the bill.

Consideration of salaries and traveling expenses of Circuit Judges was postponed until after the report of the Judiciary Commission is received.

Police Justice, Honolulu, \$8,000; Police Justice, Hilo, \$3,000—passed as in the bill. Minister Thurston moved to insert, Deputy Police Justice, Hilo, \$300. The Police Justice is a valuable citizen and an excellent Judge. He is in ill health and needs a rest. It is proposed to give him a vacation of two or three months, and during that time to employ a deputy to attend to the duties of the office.

The item was inserted. Police Justices: Lahaina, \$2,000; Wailuku, \$1,000; North Kohala, \$2,400; Lihue, \$2,000, passed.

District Judges: North Hilo, \$1,000; Puna, \$800, passed. Consideration of salaries of District Judges of Kau, \$1,200, and East Kau, \$900, was postponed pending amendments contemplating the combination of the two offices into one.

Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress. The report was adopted. BILLS AWAITING APPROVAL.

Minister Austin reported six bills presented to the King for approval. ACT SIGNED BY THE KING.

Minister Austin announced the electric telegraph cables bill signed by His Majesty. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The President stated that Nobles Bailey and Richardson had desired him to ask temporary leave of absence for them. Noble Makoe asked leave of absence until Saturday. All three requests were granted. Adjourned at 4 o'clock to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

## Special Notices.

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OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets Jan. 1st, 1884.....\$1,598,550 34

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER

1192-ly Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas

—AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1192-ly Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Insurance Notice

The Agents for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to reduce the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight for steamers.

THEO. H. DAVIES,

1191-ly Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

—OF NEW YORK—

ASSETS DEC. 31st, 1886.....\$90,574,178 51

Policies issued on the Life, Term Life and Endowment Plan.

1187-ly S. C. WILDER, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company

—OF—

LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS DEC. 31, 1886:

1—Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000

2—Subscribed.....2,000,000

3—Paid up.....625,000

4—Fire Fund and Reserve as at 31st December, 1886.....1,788,112

5—Life and Annuity Funds.....1,425,015

6—Revenue Fire Branch.....1,272,344

7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches.....623,996

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

1181-ly Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS.....\$31,161,000

NET INCOME.....\$1,000,000

CLAIMS PAID.....\$58,714,000

Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against

FIRE ON BUILDINGS,

MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

On favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Specialty. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of years, for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

1190-2m BISHOP & CO.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve,

## By Authority.



S. KUNEWANUI and Wm. HUDDY of Hanaelei, have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Hanaelei, Island of Kauai.

The Board now consists of:  
Sam'l U. Kaneohe,  
S. Kunewanu,  
Wm. Huddy,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 5th, 1888.  
1225-31.

## Notice to Corporations.

In conformity with Section 144 of the Civil Code all Corporations are hereby requested to make full and accurate exhibits of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July inst., the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1888.

Blank forms for this purpose will be furnished upon application at the Interior Office.  
LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 6th, 1888.  
1225-31.

## Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, July 19, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public auction at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, the Lease of Land known as "Kawainui," Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 608 acres, a little more or less.

Terms—Lease for 15 years.  
Upset price, \$300 per annum, payable annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 13, 1888.  
1225-31.

Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER of Honolulu, Oahu, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 27, 1888. 1225-31

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Road Board for the Island of Niihau.

G. S. GAY, Chairman,  
M. W. Keale,  
J. B. Kaomea,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 26, 1888. 1225-31

## Sale of Government Land.

On THURSDAY, July 19, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, two certain pieces of Government Land in Kapoho, Puna, Hawaii, called Kauhahuku:

- 1—Containing an area of 17,92-109 acres; upset price, \$30.
- 2—Containing an area of 1 42-100 acres; upset price, \$20.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 16, 1888.  
1225-31

## Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1888, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale will be sold at Public Auction, the lease of the storehouse, lower story of the Government Light House at Lahaina Landing, Maui.

Term of Lease 5 years.  
Upset price \$80 per annum, payable annually in advance.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 21, 1888. 1224-31

M. KANE and J. K. KAUPU have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Molokai.

The Board now consists of:  
D. Kalua,  
M. Kane,  
J. K. Kaupu,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 29, 1888. 1225-31

W. MARSHALL, Esq. of Spreckelsville, has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of Animals for the Island of Maui, vice Dr. A. H. Bailey resigned.

The Board now consists of:  
W. Marshall, Executive Inspector,  
S. F. Chillingworth,  
W. P. A. Brewer,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 29, 1888. 1225-31

The following persons have been duly appointed as Assessors of Taxes in the Kingdom for the year 1888:

OAHU.  
Honolulu.....C. A. Brown  
Ewa and Waiwae.....S. J. Maikai  
Waiolu.....S. Hoekano  
Koolauloa.....J. P. Kauwala  
Koolapoiki.....Wm. Henry

MAUI.  
Lahaina.....T. E. Evans  
Waikulu.....W. F. Mossman  
Kauai.....L. A. Andrews  
Hana.....J. K. Hanana  
Molokai and Lanai.....M. Kane

HAWAII.  
Hilo.....A. B. Loebenstein  
North Hilo.....Frank P. Kane  
Hamakua.....Kaneakui  
North Kohala.....W. J. Wright  
South Kohala.....J. Kuai  
North Kona.....J. H. Waipulani  
South Kona.....Molale  
Kau.....Ed. Smith  
Puna.....O. T. Shipman

KAUAI.  
Lihoe.....S. Kaiu  
Kauai.....C. H. Willis

Koloa.....A. K. Mika  
Waiwae.....L. H. Stolz  
Hanalei.....Jas. Hatfield  
Niihau.....M. W. Keale  
W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.  
Treasury Dept., June 25, 1888.  
27-101 1225-31

## BY AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## Public School Examinations.

The regular annual examinations of the Government day schools in Honolulu, will be held as follows:

## NATIVE SCHOOLS.

On MONDAY, July 23rd, at the Government School House at Kawaiahae, the common schools of Manoa, Kamaoili, Waikiki, and Kawaiahae.

On TUESDAY, July 24th, at Kaumakapili Church, the common schools of Moanalua, Kalihi, Puna, Kaumakapili, and Roma W.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

On WEDNESDAY, July 25th, at the Pohnu-kaina Girls' School.

On THURSDAY, July 26th, at the Fort Street School.

On FRIDAY, July 27th, at the Royal School, Kahehuna.

And at Ewa, Waiwae, and Koolapoiki, on this Island, as follows:

At POKAI, Waiwae, on Thursday, July 26th.

At WAIWAE, Ewa, on Friday, July 27th.

At KANEOHE, Koolapoiki, on Thursday, July 26th.

At WAIHOLE, Koolapoiki, on Friday, July 27th.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.  
At Kailua, Koolapoiki, on Wednesday, July 25th.

At HAKIPU, Koolapoiki, on Thursday, July 26th.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. on each of the days named.

The Summer Vacation of all Government Schools, will extend from Friday, July 27th, to Monday, the 17th of September next, at which time a new term will begin.

W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Education Office, June 28, 1888.  
29 1225-31.

Notice to School Agents.  
School Agents are hereby reminded that it is required by the Board of Education, that they shall cause public examinations of all Government schools in their districts, to be held during the last week of the second school session of each year.

The second school session this year, will end on Friday, July 27th.

W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Education Office, June 28, 1888.  
29 1225-31

## Hawaiian Gazette

## EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, : : : JULY 10, 1888.

EVERYONE who is interested in seeing charming portrayals of Hawaiian scenery, and who feels as well a pride in knowing what local skill can do, will probably be pleased to call at G. West & Co.'s, where a number of pictures by a talented countryman of ours, Mr. Howard Hitchcock, are now on exhibition.

The majority and minority Reports of the Special Committee on the pay of Representatives, were submitted to the House Friday. Both contain very plausible arguments of a legal question which is by no means free from difficulty. The majority represent the view which has already been advocated in our columns, and contend that the Representatives are entitled to be paid. Whatever view may be taken of the legal points involved, there is no ground whatever for the idea advanced by some injudicious or thoughtless persons, that this is a salary grab, or presents the remotest analogy to anything of the sort. The Representatives are the only persons who have the smallest interest in the result, and they do not vote on the question at all.

THERE is a great deal of spasmodic complaint arising from time to time, in the Legislature, the papers and conversation, about centralization. A good deal of this, we imagine, springs entirely from the prejudice and jealousy with which towns are often regarded from the country districts. On the other hand, some of it points to a grievance not without foundation. Of course, such a thing as centralization proper is impossible in a country so small as this one. But there is such a thing as spending too much of the public money in Honolulu, and too little in the outlying districts where so much of it is raised. This has previously been apt to be the case, not so much, we think, because Honolulu, as the capital of the country, has got more than her share of useful improvements, but because most of the money which has been wasted has been wasted in Honolulu, to the damage and neglect of the rest of the country. The headquarters of the army and navy have always been here, for instance, and the country districts have rarely been gladdened by the glitter of an epaulet.

There is no objection to the country districts having as complete a control over their own affairs as is consistent with the general duties of the Government, and we should advocate heartily any measures calculated to bring about that result. We do not believe in the election of Magistrates anywhere, but perhaps there would be no objection, for instance, to the Postmaster, Tax As-

essor and Tax Collector being elected in the respective districts where they serve. It is eminently desirable that every district should govern itself in all matters which concern itself only, and any measure tending to bring about this result would be a step in the right direction.

ABOUT the only arguments advanced so far against the new election law, are that it is cumbersome and will interfere with the freedom of voters; and that voters will be removed from the influence of those who would induce the election of the best men.

A careful reading of the bill will show that the minute directions of the law are for officers, not for electors. If the officers are so dull that they cannot understand them such persons ought not to be appointed. The voter under this act is relieved of all which under our present laws is bewildering. At present he must see to it that his name is on the list, every year, that when he goes to the polls he has his tax receipt and when he gets there he must fight to keep his receipt and pick out of a great number of tickets the ballot he wants; then he must fight his way to the polls. He is not free from surveillance even then, and in nine cases out of ten the ticket he votes is known. Very frequently his tax receipt is handed him with a ballot and then he is shoved into the voting enclosure and votes that ticket or none. By the new bill, the voter's name is on the great register, he goes to the polls on election day, no one interferes with him because it is dangerous; he enters the enclosure, goes to the inspectors, tells his name, gets a ballot containing the names of all candidates, goes into a quiet room alone, makes his own selection, returns to the inspectors and deposits his ballot. If any one can show why this is more complex or cumbersome than now, we would like to know the reason. If the voter is ignorant or blind the inspectors mark his ballot under his instructions and under the eyes of the agents of the candidate. Such a voter cannot vote to-day without somebody's knowing how he votes.

The other objection has perhaps been discussed and answered in the recent correspondence in this paper. It cannot be argued that the voter is more liable to influence in favor of a bad ticket than a good one, for the only influence to be used by the advocates of either is argument and discussion. There will be no chance for bribery, because the briber will have no chance to see whether the bribe taker keeps his agreement.

THE motion to increase the appropriation for the Law Libraries of the Kingdom to \$4,000, provoked a very sharp discussion in the House on Friday, in which a great many good things were said. Nothing worthy of note was advanced against the proposition, the arguments against it being the doubly stale ones—"We have got along very well without it so far" (the argument of a mood of mind which we cannot consent to dignify by the name of conservatism), or "The Legislature never used to appropriate more than \$500 for this, and these books are a luxury." We have got along well enough so far, is the usual anesthetic with which needed reforms are stifled—and it does not deserve to be commented on. The next argument amounts to this: Because we have been stingy and shortsighted before, let us continue to be so. Let us not reform all at once. As if our former ill-advised penuriousness were not the very reason for our being compelled to be liberal now! As for the last argument, if argument it may be called—how a legislator who is himself a lawyer and ostensibly at least in the full possession of his faculties, can call a decent law library a luxury merely, is something which we can only understand when we reflect that as even the godlike Homer sometimes roams, so the most astute statesman will fall into an occasional absurdity.

That the need, not merely of expensive additions to the library here, but also of purchasing books for the respective Judicial Circuits, is an imperative one which cannot reasonably be postponed, was abundantly made out in the discussion yesterday, and not answered in any way, unless the statements, that we have got along so far without them, and that the books will be stolen, are regarded as answers. That the respective Judicial Circuits, where very important cases are tried, should be entirely destitute of library facilities, is a circumstance calculated seriously to embarrass the administration of justice, and discreditable to the country. We might as well be a tribe of Choctaws and Hottentots at once. If the establishment of small libraries to meet this want is a luxury, it is difficult to say what is not such. Certainly courts of law must be considered so, and almost everything probably, beyond a grass house and a bowl of poi.

The discussion resulted in a partial victory for the library, the item for the purpose being raised from \$1000 to \$2000. The motion for \$3000 had a great many supporters, and if it had been put, might well have been carried, so that Mr. Kinney's refusal to withdraw his motion for \$2000, very likely cost the library a cool thousand dollars.

ONE of the most important questions of the session is that of the pay of representatives. It is important, not for the amount involved which is only \$6,000, but because every one feels the uncertainty connected with it and the danger

of a decision based only on self interest. The estimates of the Minister of Finance for the extraordinary session of 1887, as well as those for the present, regular session, both included \$6,000 for pay of representatives at each session. The Constitution provides in article 55 that the pay of representatives shall be fixed by law, but that it shall in no case exceed \$250 for each biennial term. In accordance with this, chapter 19 of the laws of 1887 was enacted which provides that "the compensation of the representatives of the people is hereby established at two hundred and fifty dollars each, for each biennial term." The biennial fiscal period begins with the 1st of April every other year; the biennial term of a representative begins with the election the first Wednesday of February and ends with the next regular election two years later. This is the law of 1874 and it not only is not rescinded by the Constitution, but the Constitution in terms says that the general election shall take place in February. Provision is also made for the term of service of the Legislature elected within ninety days of the promulgation of the Constitution. It constitutes a special term, and it might as well be argued that no pay can be had at all for that special term, as to argue that members cannot be paid for the present session, which is clearly within a biennial term, because they were paid for the special and extraordinary session, which clearly was not in this term. The Constitution makes no provision for pay for the whole or any part of this special term. It will hardly be argued therefore that the members ought not to receive pay for any portion of the term. It cannot be said that the Constitution or laws of the land intend that public work is to be done without pay, except in case of the nobles where that express provision is made, which makes it all the more clear that work is to be paid for where there is no prohibition. Ordinarily there is but one session in a biennial term, but an extraordinary session is liable to be called at any time. Such sessions were held in 1867 and in 1887, besides the sessions called in 1874 when the present King was elected, and that of 1873 when Lunalilo was made King. None of these sessions were of any duration except that of 1887. No doubt ordinarily, if a member has drawn his full pay at a regular session he can get no more for an extra session during his term. But this does not apply to the present case, for we have a special term, and no amount of reasoning can induce any one to believe that the session of 1887 came within a biennial term beginning in February, 1888. Upon the whole case it appears that this is a special term; that there is no constitutional provision for pay; that unless prohibited the Constitution does intend that public work shall be paid for; that it is only just and proper that representatives should be paid for their work, and that the law of 1887 furnishes a very safe and proper guide as to the amount to be paid.

THE election law proposes a new plan, hitherto untried here. The objection that it is dangerous because we cannot know how it will work is answered in part, by referring to the records in other countries. In England the result of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883 is a marvellous success. Where hitherto was bribery, corruption, bitterness and contests of election, there has succeeded purity, order, good feeling and certainty of result. The great election of 1886, one of the most earnestly contested of recent years, with a large body of new voters, new districts and new laws, passed off quietly and not a seat was contested! There could not be a more splendid tribute to the success of the law, which is the right law. Let us see what is said in the United States. In Wisconsin a new ballot law insuring secrecy and freedom from corruption was first used the past spring. The politicians succeeded in confining the bill to cities of over 100,000 inhabitants which put the law in operation in Milwaukee only. The Milwaukee Sentinel speaks thus: "The system of voting in Milwaukee has proved a decided advantage over that which formerly prevailed. Under the old system, with such an issue as divided parties on Tuesday, there would inevitably have been more or less trouble at the polls. Voters would have been kept from the polls by intimidation, there would have been knock-downs and broken heads. All this was avoided by the arrangement that allowed each voter to select his ballot without interference, to enter alone the room where the ballot-box was kept, and which provided for his passing out immediately by another door than that at which he entered. It broke up the business of ticket-peddling, of browbeating ignorant voters, and secured a perfectly orderly and quiet election."

This election is spoken of elsewhere as an unusually exciting one. In view of the success of such laws wherever tried, and the universal favor with which they are regarded by the really great journals of the United States, the following extract will be of interest. It will also show that Governor Hill of New York was true to his nature as a low politician in disregarding the desires of all parties to purify the ballot in New York when he vetoed the ballot law: "The Observer, noting that Gov. Hill appointed Friday last, May 28th, for a hearing on the Ballot Reform Bill, thus remarks: 'We fail to see why any hearing should be necessary on this bill. As we have said before, we cannot conceive of any valid objection to this measure being offered by any one who is in any degree friendly to decent and honest government. Surely no one can honestly contend that our present methods of conducting elections are all that they should be. The shameful and disgraceful facts in regard to bribery and corruption at the polls are known

and acknowledged by all. The question now up for consideration is simply this, whether bribery and corruption shall continue or whether an attempt shall be made at a correction of these evils. The Ballot Reform bill, now in the hands of Gov. Hill, is a measure in the interests of just and fair elections, nothing more and nothing less. It had its inception in a non-partisan organization; its framers and chief promoters have been entirely free, as we have good reasons for believing, from any desire to make party capital out of the bill. It has been supported outside of the Legislature by leading men of all parties, and has had the almost unanimous approval of the press. The attempt on the part of certain politicians to make it appear that the bill would abridge the rights of poor and ignorant voters, is a piece of cheap and silly demagoguery not worthy of notice. No class of voters will be as much benefited by the proposed law as the poor and ignorant. It will give this class an opportunity for the free and unembarrassed exercise of their franchise rights which they never had enjoyed before. We say in conclusion, and we want these words remembered, that no man nor body of men can work for the defeat of the Ballot Reform Bill and not brand themselves thereby as the enemies of pure and honest government."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## Shall Hawaii be Represented Abroad?

MR. EDITOR.—The Grand Army of the Republic will hold their annual encampment at Columbus, Ohio, during the second week in September. The Department of California (to which the Geo. W. DeLong Post, of Honolulu, belongs) has invited our Post to forward specimens of products, curios, or anything purely Hawaiian, to add to the collection which is to be sent to Columbus for exhibition in connection with the State of California Board of Trade exhibit. In fact the whole Pacific slope is moving in the matter, as you will see by the correspondence inclosed.

The question arises: Is it best to send anything? If so, what?—and the answer depends upon the expense, and the ways and means of meeting it. A few hundred dollars might provide a full line of photographic views of the finest Hawaiian scenery, which, attractively mounted in frames of native woods, would inspire more real interest in this country, dollar for dollar, than any other species of exhibit. Added to this, there should be a full cabinet of volcano specimens, and probably a painting of the volcano. This would follow the line of what proved the most interesting and attractive feature of the Australian exhibition at the Centennial, in 1876—a plan since adopted by other countries and municipalities, on similar occasions, with a very great degree of success.

But our Post is weak in numbers and cannot afford anything involving much cash outlay. It has been suggested that Parliament might appropriate a few hundred dollars to assist the matter along. This seems the more reasonable from the fact that although an exhibit from this Post would probably receive special attention, from the fact of its being the only "outpost" of the Grand Army; yet any benefit derived from such exhibit would accrue to the country at large. And if you, Mr. Editor, attach any value to this suggestion, would you kindly publish this communication. It should be added that the Pacific Coast exhibit, after the break-up of the Centennial Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati, where it will come under the direct notice of hundreds of thousands of the best classes of people in America.

P. C. Geo. W. De Long Post.

## That Kohala Cake.

MR. EDITOR: In your notice in today's ADVERTISER about the skill in decorative work on a wedding cake executed by Mr. Sabo (Japanese), I beg to state that Mr. Sabo has been in my employ for a term of six years, during which time he has received a rigid training in the different branches of my business. To his credit, I must say that he was the most quickly perceiving and easily taught man of any nationality I have ever had under my training in my lifelong experience, and deserving of all credit you give him, myself wishing that he may meet with all the success he deserves.

F. HORN.

Honolulu, July 6th.

## Desertion of Husband.

MR. EDITOR: A Noble Legislator said Hawaiian women liked to have their husbands send the police after them. Happy, deluded women! But what is sport to you is death to us.

## FOREIGN WOMAN.

## A Specialist in Leprosy.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of this paper, dated "4 Union street, South Melbourne, Victoria, 1888." It is signed in Japanese, the name being given in the writer's address below, however, as Dr. Vincent Mohabber:

"I have addressed a petition to His Royal Highness King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, stating that I had a remedy for the cure of leprosy, and asking him to let me try the said remedy on the patients that are on the island of Molokai. As I know the interest and sympathy that you tender to suffering humanity, I am sure you will give publicity to the present letter and uphold my cause."

## St. Louis College.

The examinations will begin (with the primary department) at 8:30 a. m., Monday, the 23d inst., and continue till Thursday noon. The daily exercises of the days following Monday commence at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. The brass band of the college will give an open-air concert on the premises at 2 p. m. Thursday. The closing exercises take place at 3 p. m. Friday. The parents of the pupils, the friends of the college, and the public generally are cordially invited to assist at all these exercises.

## Lecture on Tolstoi.

Mrs. Williams' lecture on Tolstoi, given Friday evening at Harmony Hall, was in our opinion the best of the evening series thus far. She indicated the sources of the author's power, the relation in which he stands to other leading authors of modern times, and then took up his two great romances, "War

and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," analyzing them with some detail, and pointing out the leading ideas which run through them. The lecture was very full of striking thoughts, and was characterized by Mrs. Williams' usual brilliant and fascinating treatment.

## Legal Advertisements

## IN THE SUPREME COURT

of the Hawaiian Islands.  
In the matter of Y. ANIN, bankrupt. In Chambers. Order or petition of bankruptcy discharge from debts.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Y. Anin of Honolulu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt and praying for a discharge from all of his debts.

It is ordered that TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1888, at 10 a. m. of that day, at the Court Room in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing of said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt, may appear and be heard, if any they have why the prayer of such bankrupt should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that notice be given by advertisement in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE weekly newspaper, in the English language for three successive issues, of the time and place of such hearing, and notice of this order of the Supreme Court, mail notices of the time and place of such hearing to all creditors who have proved their debts.

Witness my hand this 5th day of July, 1888.  
EDWARD PRESTON,  
Justice Supreme Court.  
Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1225-31.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of K. L. LEE, (deceased). Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

On reading and filing the petition of Lau Chong of said Honolulu, alleging that K. L. Lee died intestate at Honolulu, on the 23d day of June, 1888, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Lau Chong.

It is ordered that TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of said Honolulu, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and notice of this order of the Supreme Court, in the English and Chinese languages for three successive issues in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a Chinese newspaper published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 30, 1888.  
By the Court:  
HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1225-31.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of PAUL PETROVITS, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Paul Petrovits deceased, having on the 31st day of July, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to H. R. Hermann Kockmann Bishop of Oahu, having been filed by the said Bishop of Oahu.

It is hereby ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., on that day, at the Court Room of said Court, in Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to H. R. Hermann Kockmann Bishop of Oahu, and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

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

Dated Honolulu, July 3d, 1888.  
By the Court:  
HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1225-31.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Kalakanaka: By the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.

To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy in the Third Judicial Circuit.—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon WILLIAM EDWARDS, defendant in case No. 1, to appear before me, or my Deputy, at the Court Room of the Court House at Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 9 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the said summons should not be served, and to answer the said summons, and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Witness, HON. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1887.

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk of Circuit Court.

A diligent search having been made on the within mentioned William Edwards, he could not be found as he left this Kingdom some three years ago.

And I certify that this summons and petition not served, this 3d day of January A. D. 1888.

JOHN LOTA KAULAKOU, Marshal.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in said case, and the return of the Marshal therein, and that said Court at the May Term, 1888. Ordered that the case stand until the 3d day of January next, (Term, Waimea, Hawaii). And that an attested copy of said summons be published as required by law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at Hilo this 1st day of June, A. D. 1888.

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT

of the Hawaiian Islands.

H. BACKFELD & COMPANY vs. WM. ALEX. PFUGGER et al. At Chambers.

To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon William Alex. Pfugger, William Isidor Pfugger, Anna Eliza Pfugger, Mollie H. Pfugger and Herman F. Pfugger to appear at the Court House at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, on the 19th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., before such Justice of the Supreme Court as shall then be sitting at Chambers in the Government Building, at Honolulu, to answer the said case, and to show cause why the said case should not be dismissed, and to answer the said case, and to show cause why the said case should not be dismissed, and to answer the said case, and to show cause why the said case should not be dismissed, and to answer the said case, and to show cause why the said case







## By Authority.



S. KUNEWANUI and Wm. HUDDY of Honolulu, have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Island of Kauai.

The Board now consists of:  
Sam'l U. Kaneohe,  
S. Kunewanui,  
Wm. Huddy,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 5th, 1888.  
1225-31.

## Notice to Corporations.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code all Corporations are hereby requested to make full and accurate exhibits of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July inst., the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1888.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application at the Interior Office.  
LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 6th, 1888.  
1225-31.

## Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, July 19, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public auction at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, the Lease of Land known as "Kawainui," Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 608 acres, a little more or less.

Terms—Lease for 15 years.  
Upset price, \$300 per annum, payable annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 15, 1888.  
1225-31.

Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER of Honolulu, Oahu, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 27, 1888. 1225-31

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Road Board for the Island of Niihau.

G. S. GAY, Chairman,  
M. W. Keale,  
J. B. KROENES,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 28, 1888. 1225-31

## Sale of Government Land.

On THURSDAY, July 19, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, two certain pieces of Government Land in Kapohe, Puna, Hawaii, called Kaulahau:

- 1—Containing an area of 17-12-100 acres; upset price, \$30.
- 2—Containing an area of 1-42-100 acres; upset price, \$20.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 16, 1888.  
1225-31

## Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, the 26th day of July, 1888, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale will be sold at Public Auction, the lease of the storehouse, lower story of the Government Light House at Lahaina Landing, Maui.

Term of Lease 5 years.  
Upset price \$80 per annum, payable annually in advance.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 27, 1888. 1225-31

M. KANE and J. K. KAUPU have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Molokai.

The Board now consists of:  
D. Kalia,  
M. Kane,  
J. K. Kaupu,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 29, 1888. 1225-31

W. MARSHALL, Esq. of Spreckelsville, has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of Animals for the Island of Maui, vice Dr. A. H. Bailey resigned.

The Board now consists of:  
W. Marshall, Executive Inspector,  
S. F. Chillingworth,  
W. P. A. Brewer,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, June 30, 1888. 1225-31

The following persons have been daily appointed as Assessors of Taxes in the Kingdom for the year 1888:

OAHU.  
Honolulu.....C. A. Brown  
Ewa and Waiwae.....S. J. Maikai  
Waiwae.....S. Hoekano  
Koolauloa.....J. P. Kauwahu  
Koolau.....Wm. Henry  
MAUI.  
Lahaina.....T. E. Evans  
Waikuku.....W. F. Mossman  
Makawao.....L. A. Andrews  
Hana.....J. K. Hanuna  
Molokai and Lanai.....M. Kane  
HAWAII.  
Hilo.....A. B. Loebenstein  
North Hilo.....Frank Pahia  
Hamakua.....Kasekani  
North Kohala.....W. J. Wright  
South Kohala.....J. K. Kani  
North Kona.....J. H. Waipulani  
South Kona.....Molale  
Kau.....Ed. Smith  
Puna.....O. T. Shipman  
KAUAI.  
Lihue.....S. Kaku  
Kawailua.....C. H. Willis

Koloa.....A. K. Mika  
Waimae.....L. H. Stolz  
Hanalei.....Jas. Hatfield  
Niihau.....M. W. Keale  
W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.  
Treasury Dept., June 25, 1888.  
27-101 1225-31

## BY AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Public School Examinations.  
The regular annual examinations of the Government day schools in Honolulu, will be held as follows:

NATIVE SCHOOLS.  
On MONDAY, July 23rd, at the Government School House at Kawaiahae, the common schools of Manoa, Kaimolili, Waikiki, Kakaia, and Kawaiahae.  
On TUESDAY, July 24th, at Kaumakapili Church, the common schools of Moanalua, Kailiaka, Pauoa, Kaumakapili, and Roma W.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.  
On WEDNESDAY, July 25th, at the Poho-Kaina Girls' School.  
On THURSDAY, July 26th, at the Fort Street School.  
On FRIDAY, July 27th, at the Royal School, Kahehuna.

And at Ewa, Waianae, and Koolauapoko, on this Island, as follows:

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.  
At Pokai, Waianae, on Thursday, July 26th.  
At Waiwae, Ewa, on Friday, July 27th.  
At Kaneohe, Koolauapoko, on Thursday, July 26th.  
At Waialeale, Koolauapoko, on Friday, July 27th.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.  
At Kailua, Koolauapoko, on Wednesday, July 25th.  
At Hakipuu, Koolauapoko, on Thursday, July 26th.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. on each of the days named.  
The Summer Vacation of all Government Schools, will extend from Friday, July 27th, to Monday, the 17th of September next, at which time a new term will begin.

W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Education Office, June 28, '88.  
29 1225-31.

## Notice to School Agents.

School Agents are hereby reminded that it is required by the Board of Education, that they shall cause public examinations of all Government schools in their districts, to be held during the last week of the second school session of each year. The second school session this year, will end on Friday, July 27th.

W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Education Office, June 28, 1888.  
29 1225-31

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

EVERYONE who is interested in seeing charming portrayals of Hawaiian scenery, and who feels as well a pride in knowing what local skill can do, will probably be pleased to call on G. West & Co.'s, where a number of pictures by a talented countryman of ours, Mr. Howard Hitchcock, are now on exhibition.

The majority and minority Reports of the Special Committee on the pay of Representatives, were submitted to the House Friday. Both contain very plausible arguments of a legal question which is by no means free from difficulty. The majority represent the view which has already been advocated in our columns, and contend that the Representatives are entitled to be paid. Whatever view may be taken of the legal points involved, there is no ground whatever for the idea advanced by some injudicious or thoughtless persons, that this is a salary grab, or presents the remotest analogy to anything of the sort. The Representatives are the only persons who have the smallest interest in the result, and they do not vote on the question at all.

THERE is a great deal of spasmodic complaint arising from time to time, in the Legislature, the papers and conversation, about centralization. A good deal of this, we imagine, springs entirely from the prejudice and jealousy with which towns are often regarded from the country districts. On the other hand, some of it points to a grievance not without foundation. Of course, such a thing as centralization proper is impossible in a country so small as this one. But there is such a thing as spending too much of the public money in Honolulu, and too little in the outlying districts where so much of it is raised. This has previously been apt to be the case, not so much, we think, because Honolulu, as the capital of the country, has got more than her share of useful improvements, but because most of the money which has been wasted has been wasted in Honolulu, to the damage and neglect of the rest of the country. The headquarters of the army and navy have always been here, for instance, and the country districts have rarely been gladdened by the glitter of an epaulet.

There is no objection to the country districts having as complete a control over their own affairs as is consistent with the general duties of the Government, and we should advocate heartily any measures calculated to bring about that result. We do not believe in the election of Magistrates anywhere, but perhaps there would be no objection, for instance, to the Postmaster, Tax As-

essor and Tax Collector being elected in the respective districts where they serve. It is eminently desirable that every district should govern itself in all matters which concern itself only, and any measure tending to bring about this result would be a step in the right direction.

About the only arguments advanced so far against the new election law, are that it is cumbersome and will interfere with the freedom of voters; and that voters will be removed from the influence of those who would induce the election of the best men.

A careful reading of the bill will show that the minute directions of the law are for officers, not for electors. If the officers are so dull that they cannot understand them such persons ought not to be appointed. The voter under this act is relieved of all which under our present laws is bewildering. At present he must see to it that his name is on the list, every year, that when he goes to the polls he has his tax receipt and when he gets there he must fight to keep his receipt and pick out of a great number of tickets the ballot he wants; then he must fight his way to the polls. He is not free from surveillance even then, and in nine cases out of ten the ticket he votes is known. Very frequently his tax receipt is handed him with a ballot and then he is shoved into the voting enclosure and votes that ticket or none. By the new bill, the voter's name is on the great register, he goes to the polls on election day, no one interferes with him because it is dangerous; he enters the enclosure, goes to the inspectors, tells his name, gets a ballot containing the names of all candidates, goes into a quiet room alone, makes his own selection, returns to the inspectors and deposits his ballot. If any one can show why this is more complex or cumbersome than now, we would like to know the reason. If the voter is ignorant or blind the inspectors mark his ballot under his instructions and under the eyes of the agents of the candidate. Such a voter cannot vote to-day without somebody's knowing how he votes.

The other objection has perhaps been discussed and answered in the recent correspondence in this paper. It can not be argued that the voter is more liable to influence in favor of a bad ticket than a good one, for the only influence to be used by the advocates of either is argument and discussion. There will be no chance for bribery, because the briber will have no chance to see whether the bribe taker keeps his agreement.

The motion to increase the appropriation for the Law Libraries of the Kingdom to \$4,000, provoked a very sharp discussion in the House on Friday, in which a great many good things were said. Nothing worthy of note was advanced against the proposition, the arguments against it being the doubly stale ones—"We have got along very well without it so far" (the argument of a mood of mind which we cannot consent to dignify by the name of conservatism), or "the Legislature never used to appropriate more than \$500 for this, and these books are a luxury." We have got along well enough so far, is the usual anaesthetic with which needed reforms are stifled—and it does not deserve to be commented on. The next argument amounts to this: Because we have been stingy and short-sighted before, let us continue to be so. Let us not reform all at once. As if our former ill-considered penuriousness were not the very reason for our being compelled to be liberal now! As for the last argument, if argument it may be called—how a legislator who is himself a lawyer and ostensibly at least in the full possession of his faculties, can call a decent law library a luxury merely, is something which we can only understand when we reflect that as even the godlike Homer sometimes nods, so the most astute statesman will fall into an occasional absurdity.

That the need, not merely of expensive additions to the library here, but also of purchasing books for the respective Judicial Circuits, is an imperative one which cannot reasonably be postponed, was abundantly made out in the discussion yesterday, and not answered in any way, unless the statements, that we have got along so far without them, and that the books will be stolen, are regarded as answers. That the respective Judicial Circuits, where very important cases are tried, should be entirely destitute of library facilities, is a circumstance calculated seriously to embarrass the administration of justice, and discreditable to the country. We might as well be a tribe of Choctaws and Hottentots at once. If the establishment of small libraries to meet this want is a luxury, it is difficult to say what is not such. Certainly courts of law must be considered so, and almost everything probably, beyond a grass house and a bowl of poi.

The discussion resulted in a partial victory for the library, the item for the purpose being raised from \$1000 to \$2000. The motion for \$3000 had a great many supporters, and if it had been put, might well have been carried, so that Mr. Kinney's refusal to withdraw his motion for \$2000, very likely cost the library a cool thousand dollars.

One of the most important questions of the session is that of the pay of representatives. It is important, not for the amount involved which is only \$6,000, but because every one feels the uncertainty connected with it and the danger

of a decision based only on self interest. The estimates of the Minister of Finance for the extraordinary session of 1887, as well as those for the present, regular session, both included \$6,000 for pay of representatives at each session. The Constitution provides in article 55 that the pay of representatives shall be fixed by law, but that it shall in no case exceed \$250 for each biennial term. In accordance with this, chapter 19 of the laws of 1887 was enacted which provides that "the compensation of the representatives of the people is hereby established at two hundred and fifty dollars each, for each biennial term." The biennial fiscal period begins with the 1st of April every other year; the biennial term of a representative begins with the election the first Wednesday of February and ends with the next regular election two years later. This is the law of 1874 and it not only is not rescinded by the Constitution, but the Constitution in terms says that the general election shall take place in February. Provision is also made for the term of service of the Legislature elected within ninety days of the promulgation of the Constitution. It constitutes a special term, and it might as well be argued that no pay can be had at all for that special term, as to argue that members cannot be paid for the present session, which is clearly within a biennial term, because they were paid for the special and extraordinary session, which clearly was not in this term. The Constitution makes no provision for pay for the whole or any part of this special term. It will hardly be argued therefore that the members ought not to receive pay for any portion of the term. It cannot be said that the Constitution or laws of the land intend that public work is to be done without pay, except in case of the nobles where that express provision is made, which makes it all the more clear that work is to be paid for where there is no prohibition. Ordinarily there is but one session in a biennial term, but an extraordinary session is liable to be called at any time. Such sessions were held in 1867 and in 1887, besides the sessions called in 1874 when the present King was elected, and that of 1875 when Lunalilo was made King. None of these sessions were of any duration except that of 1887. No doubt ordinarily, if a member has drawn his full pay at a regular session he can get no more for an extra session during his term. But this does not apply to the present case, for we have a special term, and no amount of reasoning can induce any one to believe that the session of 1887 came within a biennial term beginning in February, 1888. Upon the whole case it appears that this is a special term; that there is no constitutional provision for pay; that unless prohibited the Constitution does intend that public work shall be paid for; that it is only just and proper that representatives should be paid for their work, and that the law of 1887 furnishes a very safe and proper guide as to the amount to be paid.

The election law proposes a new plan, hitherto untried here. The objection that it is dangerous because we cannot know how it will work is answered in part, by referring to the records in other countries. In England the result of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883 is a marvellous success. Where hitherto was bribery, corruption, bitterness and contests of election, there has succeeded purity, order, good feeling and certainty of result. The great election of 1886, one of the most earnestly contested of recent years, with a large body of new voters, new districts and new laws, passed off quietly and not a seat was contested! There could not be a more splendid tribute to the success of the law, which is the right law. Let us see what is said in the United States. In Wisconsin a new ballot law insuring secrecy and freedom from corruption was first used the past spring. The politicians succeeded in confining the bill to cities of over 100,000 inhabitants which put the law in operation in Milwaukee only. The Milwaukee Sentinel speaks thus: "The system of voting in Milwaukee has proved a decided advantage over that which formerly prevailed. Under the old system, with such an issue as divided parties on Tuesday, there would inevitably have been more or less trouble at the polls. Voters would have been kept from the polls by intimidation, there would have been knock-downs and broken heads. All this was avoided by the arrangement that allowed each voter to select his ballot without interference, to enter alone the room where the ballot-box was kept, and which provided for his passing out immediately by another door than that at which he entered. It broke up the business of ticket-peddling, of browbeating ignorant voters, and secured a perfectly orderly and quiet election."

This election is spoken of elsewhere as an unusually exciting one. In view of the success of such laws wherever tried, and the universal favor with which they are regarded by the really great journals of the United States, the following extract will be of interest. It will also show that Governor Hill of New York was true to his nature as a low politician in disregarding the desires of all parties to purify the ballot in New York when he vetoed the ballot law.

The Observer, noting that Gov. Hill appointed Friday last, May 28th, for a hearing on the Ballot Reform Bill, thus remarks: "We fail to see why any hearing should be necessary on this bill. As we have said before, we cannot conceive of any valid objection to this measure being offered by any one who is in any degree friendly to decent and honest government. Surely no one can honestly contend that our present method of conducting elections is all that they should be. The shameful and disgraceful facts in regard to bribery and corruption at the polls are known

and acknowledged by all. The question now up for consideration is simply this, whether bribery and corruption shall continue or whether an attempt shall be made at a correction of these evils. The Ballot Reform bill, now in the hands of Gov. Hill, is a measure in the interests of just and fair elections, nothing more and nothing less. It had its inception in a non-partisan organization; its framers and chief promoters have been entirely free, as we have good reasons for believing, from any desire to make party capital out of the bill. It has been supported outside of the Legislature by leading men of all parties, and has had the almost unanimous approval of the press. The attempt on the part of certain politicians to make it appear that the bill would abridge the rights of poor and ignorant voters, is a piece of cheap and silly demagogism not worthy of notice. No class of voters will be as much benefited by the proposed law as the poor and ignorant. It will give this class an opportunity for the free and unembarrassed exercise of their franchise rights which they never had enjoyed before. We say in conclusion, and we want these words remembered, that no man nor body of men can work for the defeat of this Ballot Reform Bill and not brand themselves thereby as the enemies of pure and honest government."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## Shall Hawaii be Represented Abroad?

MR. EDITOR:—The Grand Army of the Republic will hold their annual encampment at Columbus, Ohio, during the second week in September. The Department of California (to which the Geo. W. DeLong Post, of Honolulu, belongs) has invited our Post to forward specimens of products, curios, or anything purely Hawaiian, to be sent to the G. A. R. collection which is to be sent to Columbus for exhibition in connection with the State of California Board of Trade exhibit. In fact the whole Pacific slope is moving in the matter, as you will see by the correspondence inclosed. The question arises: Is it best to send anything? If so, what?—and the answer depends upon the expense, and the ways and means of meeting it. A few hundred dollars might provide a full line of photographic views of the finest Hawaiian scenery, which, attractively mounted in frames of native woods, would inspire more real interest in this country, dollar for dollar, than any other species of exhibit. Added to this, there should be a full cabinet of volcano specimens, and probably a painting of the volcano. This would follow the line of what proved the most interesting and attractive feature of the Australian exhibition at the Centennial, in 1876—a plan since adopted by other countries and municipalities, on similar occasions, with a very great degree of success.

But our Post is weak in numbers and cannot afford anything involving much cash outlay. It has been suggested that Parliament might appropriate a few hundred dollars to assist the matter along. This seems the more reasonable from the fact that although an exhibit from this Post would probably receive special attention, from the fact of its being the only "outpost" of the Grand Army; yet any benefit derived from such exhibit would accrue to the country at large. And if you, Mr. Editor, attach any value to this suggestion, would you kindly publish this communication. It should be added that the Pacific Coast exhibit, after the break-up of the Columbus encampment, will be placed in the Centennial Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati, where it will come under the direct notice of hundreds of thousands of the best classes of people in America.

VOLNEY V. ASHFORD,  
P. C. Geo. W. De Long Post.

## That Kohala Cake.

MR. EDITOR: In your notice in today's ADVERTISER about the skill in decorative work on a wedding cake executed by Mr. Sabo (Japanese), I beg to state that Mr. Sabo has been in my employ for a term of six years, during which time he has received a rigid training in the different branches of my business. To his credit, I must say that he was the most quickly perceiving and easily taught man of any nationality I have ever had under my training in my lifelong experience, and deserving of all credit you give him, myself wishing that he may meet with all the success he deserves.

Honolulu, July 6th.

## Desertion of Husband.

MR. EDITOR: A Noble Legislator said Hawaiian women liked to have their husbands send the police after them. Happy, deluded women! But what is sport to you is death to us.

## FOREIGN WOMAN.

A Specialist in Leprosy.  
The following letter has been addressed to the editor of this paper, dated "4 Union street, South Melbourne, Victoria, 1888." It is signed in Japanese, the name being given in the writer's address below, however, as Dr. Vincent Mohabee: "I have addressed a petition to His Royal Highness King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, stating that I had a remedy for the cure of leprosy, and asking him to let me try the said remedy on the patients that are on the island of Molokai. As I know the interest and sympathy that you tender to suffering humanity, I am sure you will give publicity to the present letter and uphold my cause."

## St. Louis College.

The examinations will begin (with the primary department) at 8:30 a. m., Monday, the 23d inst., and continue till Thursday noon. The daily exercises of the days following Monday commence at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. The brass band of the college will give an open-air concert on the premises at 2 p. m. Thursday. The closing exercises take place at 3 p. m. Friday. The parents of the pupils, the friends of the college, and the public generally are cordially invited to assist at all these exercises.

## Lecture on Tolstoi.

Mrs. Williams' lecture on Tolstoi, given Friday evening at Harmony Hall, was in our opinion the best of the evening series thus far. She indicated the sources of the author's power, the relation in which he stands to other leading authors of modern times, and then took up his two great romances, "War

and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," analyzing them with some detail, and pointing out the leading ideas which run through them. The lecture was very full of striking thoughts, and was characterized by Mrs. Williams' usual brilliant and fascinating treatment.

## Legal Advertisements

## IN THE SUPREME COURT

of the Hawaiian Islands.  
In the matter of Y. ANIN, bankrupt. In Chambers. Order of petition of bankrupt for discharge from debts.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Y. Anin, of Honolulu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudged a bankrupt and praying for a discharge from all of his debts.

It is ordered that TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1888, at 10 a. m. of that day, at the Court Room in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing of said petition, and that all persons who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of such bankrupt should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that notice be given by advertisement in the Hawaiian Gazette for three successive issues, of the time and place of such hearing, and that the clerk of the Supreme Court, mail notices of the time and place of such hearing to all creditors who have proved their debts.

Witness my hand this 5th day of July, 1888.

EDWARD PRESTON,  
Justice Supreme Court.

Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1225-31.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of KONG LEEN, (CH.) of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Lau Chong, of said Honolulu, alleging that Kong Leen died intestate, and that he, the petitioner, is the only person claiming to be the lawful heir of said deceased, and praying that Letters of Administration be issued to him.

It is ordered that TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, Oahu, and that all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English and Chinese languages for three successive issues in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and Hawaiian Chinese News newspaper published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 29, 1888.

By the Court:  
HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of PAUL PETROVITS, (CH.) of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Paul Petrovits deceased, having on the 31 day of July, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to his Rev. Herman Rokenman, Bishop of Oahu, having been filed by the said Bishop of Oahu.

It is hereby ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of this Court, at Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, Oahu, and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary, and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

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

Dated Honolulu, July 3d, 1888.

By the Court:  
HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Kingdom.  
Salakaua: By the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.

To the Honorable the Governor, or his Deputy in the Third Judicial Circuit—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon WILLIAM EDWARD EDWARDS, a petitioner, to appear before me within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court, at Honolulu, Oahu, and to show cause why the claim of Mary Ann Edmonds, plaintiff, should not be granted, and to return to the court of the annexed petition, and have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceeding thereon.

Witness, HON. A. FRANCIS JUDD,  
Chief Justice of our Supreme Court.  
Dated at Honolulu, Oahu, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1887.

DANIEL PORTER,  
Clerk of Circuit Court.  
A diligent search having been made on the within mentioned William Edwards but he could not be found as he left this Kingdom some three years ago.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Summons in said cause and the return of the Marshal thereon, and that said Court at the City of Honolulu, Oahu, has ordered that the case stand continued until the next Term, Term, Waimea, Hawaii, and that an attested copy of said Summons be published as required by law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at Hilo this 31st day of June, A. D. 1888.

DANIEL PORTER,  
Clerk.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT

of the Hawaiian Islands.  
H. HACKFELD & COMPANY vs. WM. ALEX. PELLUGER et al. At Chambers.

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

And have you then there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness, The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the Kingdom, at Honolulu, this fourth day of June, 1888.

HENRY SMITH,  
Deputy Clerk.

Upon the above bill of complaint, the affidavit on file, it is ordered that process issue returnable on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Aliolani Hale, in Honolulu, before the Justice of the Supreme Court presiding at Chambers on that day; and that service be made upon said defendants by the publication of the summons in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE weekly, consecutively, from June 12th instant until September 18, 1888, and that a copy of said petition and summons be forthwith deposited in the Post Office addressed to each of said defendants at their places of residence Jan. 4, 1888.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the summons and order in said case.

Honolulu, June 4, 1888.

## SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF

the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Partition of the Hui Lands of Mahanina, Kahuana and Kahuana Nui.

On reading and filing the petition of Antonio Francisco Jose Espinosa, in the matter of the Partition of the Hui Lands of Mahanina, Kahuana and Kahuana Nui, situated in the district of Lahaina, Maui, and praying that Commissioners be appointed to partition their interest and also the interest of other parties in said lands.

Notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1888,



# Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

We desire to call attention to the project, referred to by a correspondent in another column, of sending an exhibit from the Grand Army Post of these Islands, to the Exhibition which is soon to be held at Columbus. The scheme is calculated to advertise these Islands in a manner out of all proportion to the cost. It is proposed to meet the expenses, which will be very trifling, by the insertion of a small item in the Appropriation bill. The way of exhibiting which has been suggested is by sending a series of Island views. Such a series of views of various sizes and character, appropriately framed and tastefully arranged, would be calculated to attract a general interest and admiration which might result to our advantage in more ways than one, and thus far more than repay the insignificant outlay required. We cannot afford to lose any opportunity which offers of increasing the general knowledge of and interest in these Islands. Every cent expended in that way is sure to come back to us in the end. The Paradise of the Pacific, insufficiently supported as it is, is doing a work in this line the importance of which can hardly be overestimated, and it is more strongly backed, it might accomplish vastly more. (It should be remembered that by seizing the opportunity now offered we shall kill two birds with one stone, because the exhibit will be before the public twice, once at Columbus and once at Cincinnati.)

The Election bill will soon be back from Committee, and of course will come up immediately for discussion in the House. As its supporters anticipated, the measure has encountered a great deal of opposition, and its fate is entirely uncertain. It is to be feared that if it passes it will pass stripped of one of its most salient characteristics—fact, deprived of all pith and substance. The point upon which the strongest opposition has been concentrated is the provision for secret voting. course this was altogether to be expected. This is one of those radical measures against which men of all kinds unite. Corrupt politicians, because it takes the very ground from under their feet; candidates who will not bribe themselves, perhaps, but who do not care to inquire into the methods of their political enemies; the large body of men of medium political morality, who do not believe in bribery, but who connive at other modes of "influence" of varying degrees of respectability; finally, the conservatives (ultra conservatives as we regard them), who never know how a thing will work. We may throw out of account all these classes, except the last.

Now, what is the real, valid objection to secret voting? There can be no doubt that it will cut off a great many sources of influence, besides out and out bribery. But, as we look at the matter, most of these sources of influence are illegitimate, and we shall be the gainers by ridding ourselves from them forever. Voters will lose most of their bad, venal, or insufficient reasons for voting for a candidate, and will be compelled to seek good ones. The Reform party will lose votes by this law, as a matter of course. Men will not vote to please friends, to curry favor with the powerful, to secure any real or imaginary advantage which they conceive the knowledge of their vote may secure them from any person. Plantation laborers will not vote for the planter's candidate, through fear of losing their places, or because they think it is going to be of some material advantage to do so. Planters, in fact, are going to be deprived of all influence on the voting of their hands, beyond what they may gain by argument and persuasion, coupled with the respect for authority which superior station naturally inspires. But is there any other mode of influence to which they are legitimately entitled, and is not the country to be the gainer by reducing every mode of influence to its proper scope? No doubt this will lose the planter some votes, how many we cannot say, but surely the Reform party is not going to be the chief loser by a system which, so far as any system can, blots out every dishonest or half dishonest vote? It is better to do right, and run the risk of the heavens falling. (We do not believe the insurance companies will raise their rates.) If the Legislature really represents the party of sound reform; if it further represents, as it claims, the majority of the country, let it have the courage of its convictions and earnestly advocate every measure which will tend to the purity of elections. It will be strange, indeed, if such a step can lose it the next general election. But if it does, there is at least the consolation that it is better to lose honestly than to win by unworthy or doubtful means.

Mr. W. H. Graenhalg is evidently a believer in the virtues of printer's ink as a blister to draw trade. As successor to Mr. Thurman he announces in a large display advertisement his intention of branching out fully into the news and periodical business, and offers "the largest stock and lowest prices in the kingdom" with respect to the whole business.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

### How the Day was Celebrated in Honolulu.

#### Patriotic Exercises—Athletic Sports—Rifle Practice—Diplomatic Hospitality—and a Grand Ball.

Wednesday, July 4th, 1888, will go down to long remembrance as one of the grandest anniversaries of United States Independence, as to the varied and successful manner of its celebration, ever observed by citizens of the Great Republic, with the whole community invited by them, in this foreign realm. There was excellent weather—a grateful share of breezes, slight showers to cool the air and lay the dust, but nothing to hurt. Flags fluttered to the zephyrs in all directions, exterior house decorations were frequent; the American flag ship Vandalia and cruiser Mohican, and the British cruisers Cormorant and Hyacinth were gorgeously dressed, the latter flying the Stars and Stripes at their mainmasts.

#### The Regatta.

Dr. Trousseau, Capt. J. A. King and Mr. C. B. Wilson were selected as judges of the regatta. The six-o'clock race was started punctually at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Myrtle Boat Club, in Alice M.: A. W. Carter, stroke, Chas. Spinney, E. Wodehouse, Chas. Purdy, A. Lyle, A. M. Brown, bow, Chas. Herriek, coxswain. Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club, in Smith boat: O. Branch, stroke, Thos. Smith, C. Crozier, H. Wodehouse, Patsy Hughes, A. Branch, bow, W. Bruns, coxswain.

The Myrtles got a lead from the start, but were lapped by the Honolulu at the light-house. This advantage of the former was increased to the Bell Buoy, but all but lost there in the turn. With a nearly even chance on the home stretch, the Honolulu were left about a score of lengths in the rear at the finish. There was fine rowing all over and several exciting spurts. Time of the winning crew, 23:56. The Honolulu claimed they had been fouled at the light-house, and the judges have to adjudicate on their protest. One hundred dollars a side was the stakes.

The yacht race was prettily started at 9 o'clock, the entered boats going out the passage in the following order: Baird and Whitney's cutter Nellie, Myrtle Boat Club's sloop Belle of the Bay, Hatch and Dole's sloop Lorna Doone, U. S. F. S. Vandalia's cutter, W. F. Williams' sloop Pokii, Wilcox's sloop Pauline, Magoon's sloop. Just outside the reef the Myrtle's yacht turned round to pick up something, destroying its chance of winning. The result of the race was as follows:

1. Pokii, started 9:55, finished 10:50:45. Time, 1:41:54.  
2. Lorna Doone, started 9:57:30, finished 10:54:50. Time, 1:47:42.

The Nellie comes third. Started 9:57:30, finished 10:53:22. Time, 1:46:22. The time allowance of one minute to the boat that puts her after the second above. Belle of the Bay beat the Vandalia's cutter coming home, and Magoon's yacht brought up the rear.

The judges have since ordered the race sailed over again, on a protest by the Nellie, that the Pokii did not over the whole course.

#### The Literary Exercises.

The park known as Little Britain on King street was teeming with old and young at the appointed hour for opening the literary exercises. A large pavilion enclosing an elevated stand for speaking from a commodious seating capacity crowded with a most representative cosmopolitan audience, the foreign community excepting Chinatown generally turning out to enjoy a thorough American celebration of the American Republic's natal day.

The Royal Hawaiian Band having played a series of airs by way of overture, Dr. J. S. McGrew called the assembly to order, when Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., offered a fervent and patriotic prayer, remembering in thanks-giving for and invocation of heavenly blessings both the fatherland and these tropic isles of sojourn to many American citizens.

W. B. Olsson reading "Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg," which he remarked was to have been read that day by President Cleveland upon the spot where it was originally uttered.

Hon. H. S. Townsend, as orator of the day, after a rally from the band, delivered the following address:

Mr. Minister Resident, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here to-day to celebrate one of the greatest events in the history of the world. The Fourth of July does not commemorate merely the triumph of a handful of Americans over a handful of Englishmen a hundred years ago; else it were well to let the day fall into oblivion. Many triumphs have been achieved since that time by the side of which the American Revolution sinks into insignificance, considered from a military point of view. Nor are we here to call to mind simply the sublime fortitude of our Revolutionary Fathers, though this is worthy of our highest encomia. Their sturdy determination, their lofty self-sacrifice, their buoyant hope in the time of disaster, their implicit faith in the living God and the triumph of the living right, and their unwavering loyalty to one another and to the common cause, have made them admired of all whose hearts respond to heroism. But we are here to-day to celebrate something rarer than heroic virtue, and rarer than the birth of a great nation. These are themes worthy of the highest oratorical powers; but I wish to call your attention to the signal triumph of a great principle, for which the United States stands guardian to-day before the world. It is the principle for which the heroes of 1776 fought. Its triumph crowned their lives and deaths with immortal glory. It is this which makes the Fourth of July a day to be celebrated in all lands.

Ask almost any American schoolboy about the cause of the Revolution, and he will tell you that the difficulty arose on a question of taxation. Britain had been to great expense to preserve her American colonies and to protect them from their French and Indian enemies. Ought not the colonists to do something to reimburse the mother country for her outlays? Parliament thought so. Accordingly a tax was laid upon various articles. It was the tax on tea which precipitated the contest, and it consequently demands our attention to-day. No one could claim that the tax was oppressive. Look at Valley Forge and see the soldiers leaving their tracks in blood upon the frozen ground and snow for want of shoes; look at the perilsous retreat from Long Island; look at that dreadful night crossing the Delaware, ye who say that men can only be reached and roused by touching their pockets, and tell me if you think those grand old heroes endured all these hardships and dangers, and many times more, for the sake of a saving of six cents a pound on tea? If you think so, what must you think of men who submit to the present tariff laws of the United States? Yet this is the tax which was the occasion of a war lasting eight years. But it must be remembered that it was not merely a question of taxation. It was taxation without representation which they declared to be tyranny and resisted so manfully. The only theory on which the demand that representation should accompany taxation can be justified, is that the people have a right to govern themselves, and that all rulers, be the kings, cabinets, parliaments or what not, exercise only delegated powers. This was understood by the leaders to be the principle for which they fought. Claiming that the people possess all original and natural political rights, they demanded the power of the public purse. With it they could direct the course of their rulers. They exercised the power of the public purse through their representatives. Hence they demanded representation in the body which assessed taxes upon them, and declared that taxation without representation is tyranny. You have just listened to their statement of the doctrine in the words of Jefferson. He declared that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. This is the key note of the Declaration of Independence. It is this doctrine which caused the document to take such deep hold upon the hearts of liberty-loving men of all nations. And it is the triumph of this principle which we are here to celebrate.

Precedent counts for much with Englishmen; and we must remember that our Fathers were English subjects, descended from Englishmen, with all an Englishman's instincts. Did they demand the recognition of any new principle? No. It was an article of the English Constitution almost for ever beyond question when Henry VIII. levied and disposed of by the people's own representatives. The bill of Rights was a matter of more recent date. It was less than a century and a half since the people of England asserted their rights so powerfully against Charles I. Henry VIII. conqueror though he was, himself chose to reign as the chosen of parliament. More than one of the Plantagenets felt their power. King John writhed under the demands of the people for their ancient rights. Magna Charta is the oldest written acknowledgment of the English people's rights, yet those rights were not considered new even when they were first formally acknowledged in a permanent way. Back in the forests and glades of Schleswick the English people were freer than the colonists of 1776 dared ask to be. There the people were supreme. They were at once law-givers and judges. They chose their own leaders, afterwards called kings. When and where, then, did these political rights have their origin. Not in America, not in England, not in history. They were there from the beginning of time. They were the basis of English polity when the Muse of history first found the English people. They are old as creation and wide as humanity.

But prerogative had long been at war with liberty. At first the king, chosen as a temporary leader, did not fail to recognize the people as the source of his power. Then those who claimed to be descendants of Woden demanded that the king be chosen from among their number. Thus the principle of hereditary began to take form. The doctrine of the divine right of kings soon followed. Just as this doctrine was getting established, influences from the South came, tending to encourage tyranny. These Englishmen and their near neighbors, of the same race, became rulers of conquered peoples. Slavery nearly always affects the master unfavorably as well as the slave. This was not an exceptional case. Then came the mighty influence of the Church

teaching. "Submit to the powers that be; for the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." The Christianity thus lent their influence to tyranny, by applying the words of holy writ to the cases of those of whom it was not spoken. Yet all of these powers combined failed to crush out the spirit of freedom among the English people.

One of the colonists facetiously claimed that there was a constitutional way to deal with tyrants. Considering the fact that the English Constitution is only a series of precedents, it is difficult to prove his position false. King John met British arms at Runnymede, and yielded an unwilling recognition of the people's rights, because he could do no other. The Plantagenets felt the people's might and learned to respect the people's rights. "During the hundred and sixty years which preceded the union of the Roses," history tells us, "nine kings reigned in England. Six of the nine were deposed. Five lost their lives as well as their crowns." Charles I. learned to his cost how Englishmen deal with tyrants. James II. furnished another example. Will Englishmen glory in Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, and turn their backs upon the Declaration of Independence, that grand statement of the principles which lie at the foundation of English polity? No, the Fourth of July is a day to be celebrated throughout the world, wherever freedom is known.

Would the American colonists act upon precedents or would they be the first Englishmen for centuries to acknowledge themselves the chattels of king, cabinet or parliament, by tamely submitting to a tax to which they had never in any way given their consent? They were the sons of a hardy stock. Many of their ancestors had fled from tyranny to establish a clear conscience in the wilderness, choosing a life of poverty to liberty wealth. Their sons learned liberty and learned to love it from mountain, forest, and the great free country around them. They learned it from generations of free men born and reared out of the way of tyrants. They learned it from the history of the mother country. They learned self-reliance from their isolation from the rest of the world. They learned self-control in the church and in the school. They learned self-government in the town-meeting, while their insignificance was their protection, as well as in the church. Was anything wanting to fit them to be the world's champions of liberty? If they failed where were the down-trodden of the earth to look for examples? Not to England; for were not these Englishmen with the best possible preparation for the championship? Not to France; for had not the collapse of feudalism left the masses of Frenchmen a prey to nobility and royalty alike, while liberty was only to be learned by its absence, while self-reliance, self-control and self-government were not developed by experience, and while aspirations were not encouraged by his-

tory? No; the world was looking to America for an example and for champions. The English people were looking on with sympathy. Parliament by no means represented the people. Franklin felt very strongly that it was not the choice of the people of the mother country to oppress the people of America. When General Gage was sent to Boston with an army, the Duke of Richmond said in parliament that he hoped the Americans would resist and be victorious. When the representations of the first Continental Congress were laid before parliament, the Earl of Chatham declared that four-fifths of the people of England were in sympathy with the colonists. And when a motion was made in the House of Lords, the King's own brother voted to withdraw the army from Boston. Even Lord North, whose sense of duty only required him to carry out the wishes of his Sovereign, had to be goaded on by the King with threats at various times that he would abdicate and return to Hanover if his measures were not carried out, and again that he would resort to the sword if parliament would not carry out his will, and again that he would veto an obnoxious measure if parliament insisted upon passing it. What would Englishmen have done if he had carried out his dire threat to abdicate and abandon them? Their condition would have been as bad as that of sheep deserted by the wolf! His threat to resort to the sword recalls a story of Geo. Stevenson. Once when he was talking about the possibilities of the railway and intimating that trains would yet run at a speed of twelve miles an hour, some one interrupted him by asking, "What if a bull were to plant himself upon the track and refuse to pass the train?" "What would you do?" "Yes," replied Stevenson, "it would be bad for the bull." So, if King George had taken up arms against the English people it would have been bad—very bad—for the Elector of Hanover. So much for a digression. But all this is to call to mind that America's quarrel was not with the people of England. In fact their sympathy was with the colonists. And the colonists, in turn, felt this sympathy and regarded themselves as the champions of the liberties of England and of the world. "What would Englishmen have done if the liberties of England if we yield?" was a question frequently propounded in their discussions. And the lovers of liberty in less favored lands, notably in France, were looking on in sympathy. The people of France were not prepared by antecedent events for such a leadership, else the Twelfth of July were as glorious as the Fourth. But they were looking to America for an example. And were they to look in vain?

Reluctantly the hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty was abandoned. Having made up their minds that they must conquer their liberties in arms, they were to fight against their acknowledged king? No, independence was not desired for itself, but it was a political necessity. Independence was incidental to liberty; and liberty the people of America must and would have. The time had come for decisive action. Looking back to their own history and that of England, could they abandon their birthright? The people of America said no; what would their representatives in Congress say?

I shall not try to describe to you the scene around that hall while all were striving to hear the news. Nor is it possible to improve upon descriptions already familiar of the anxiety of the crowd which waited for the old historic bell to "proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." But surely it did ring as no bell ever rang before. And as the cords of certain musical instruments vibrate in response to their own tones when played upon by similar instruments, and thus join in to strengthen and perpetuate those tones, so that peal of Liberty Bell found an

echo in every free man's soul. It rang throughout the City of Brotherly Love; and it rang over the hills and valleys, hallowed by the blood of New England's brave sons, shed in the holy cause of liberty. The pine trees of the North caught up the peal and sent it back to the palm-trees. It rang from the Atlantic to the Alleghenies—up the Potomac and down the Holston. It rang till it called all the heroes of the land from north to south and from east to west to do battle for liberty. It rang across the sea and found an echo in the hearts of La Fayette, of DeGrasse and of Rochambeau in France. It foisted its echo in many a German heart. Heroes there heeded the call and left their homes to go into a strange land and among a strange people to fight for the holy cause. And when it rang for joy at the final victory of the right in America, it re-echoed throughout the pleasant land of France, calling the sons of freedom to awake to glory, and to throw off the yoke of oppression under which they had groaned for ages; until the mighty response came, and tyranny was compelled to seek refuge in flight. It re-echoed in Germany and in re-echoing there still. Free hearts in tyrant-ridden Russia have taken up the peal and are sending it back and forth throughout that land, making the despots tremble. The sound was caught in our own times by Castellar and sent by him re-echoing throughout Spain. Portugal now celebrates a victory for liberty and a permanent recognition of the rights of the people. That peal of Liberty Bell has rung and re-echoed throughout Europe, has crossed the American continent, has been caught up in the Island Empire of the Rising Sun, and has even penetrated the dark places of the Flowery Kingdom. When the Chinese students were recalled from America in 1881 they left the wharf at San Francisco, with sad hearts, singing of America the "sweet land of liberty."

The peal of that bell has re-echoed—how it has re-echoed!—in the islands of the broad Pacific. And as the blast of Roland's horn is said to have echoed and re-echoed from crag to crag and from peak to peak through the pass of Roncesvalles, calling Frenchmen to arms against the victorious invaders, till the mighty response turned victory into defeat and drove the proud Saracens across the Pyrenees; so the sound of that peal of Liberty Bell has rung on and will ring on, and on, and on, and on in the hearts of free men, shed God, till the political rights of man are everywhere acknowledged, and till it has proclaimed liberty throughout all lands to all the inhabitants thereof.

"Rally Round the Flag" was sung after the hearty applause that greeted the orator subsided, and Dr. Beckwith dismissed the discourse to refreshments with the benediction.

#### Athletic Field Sports.

At nine o'clock a game of baseball was played on the Makiki grounds, a few rods from Little Britain, between the Honolulu and the Stars, resulting in a victory for the latter by one run in a large score of runs. J. H. Wodehouse, jr., catcher for the Honolulu Club, was struck on the head with the ball, stopping his play for that occasion.

At 2 o'clock the sports at Little Britain began, ending with the following results:

Fifty yards dash—1, Young, \$5; 2, Berger, \$2.50.  
Three standing jumps—1, Vincent Fernandez (29 ft. 2 in.), \$5; 2, W. Honjili, \$2.50.  
One hundred yards dash—1, William Kain, \$10; 2, Geo. Rosa, \$5.  
Putting the Shot—1, Capt. J. Alapai (28 ft. 2 in.), \$5; 2, Pilipo, 2.50.  
Seventy-five yards dash—1, Thomas Price, \$5; 2, Rose, \$2.50.  
Sack Race—1, W. Lucas, \$5; Dan, \$2.50.  
Hurdle Race—1, Wm. Kain, \$10; 2, Geo. Rosa, \$5.  
Standing Long Jump—1, Geo. Rosa (9 ft. 1 in.), \$5; 2, J. M. Kea, \$2.50.  
Three-legged Race—1, Dower and Weed, \$10; 2, Greig and Wright, \$5.  
Running High Jump—1, John M. Kea (5 ft. 1 in.), \$10; 2, Fredenberg, \$5.  
One Hundred and Fifty yards dash—1, Wm. Kain, \$10; 2, Geo. Rosa, \$5.  
Throwing Baseball—1, Philip Davis, \$5; 2, Kaana, \$2.50.  
Grazed Pole—A young half-white, \$5.

#### Hawaiian Rifle Association Practice.

A crowd, with comparatively few mere spectators, pressed round the Hawaiian Rifle Association's ranges all day, while many groups from the adjoining grounds of Little Britain picked up on the grass in the rear. It is impossible to give the scores in this issue for want of space, notwithstanding the kindness of Mr. C. H. Nicoll, Secretary of the Association, in writing them up for publication in good time. For the present the list of prize-winners is given. The shooting done in the Citizens' Match, open to everybody, was remarkably high considering the number of raw marksmen entered. Out of a possible 25, the minimum score taking any of the 40 and odd prizes is 18, several reaching that figure being left out owing to lateness in scoring.

The Brodie Medal, 200 yards (to be won three times), was won by J. H. Fisher a first time, J. Rothwell 24, F. Huestace 3d.

The Alden Fruit and Taro Co. Medal, 400 and 500 yards (to be won three times), was won by F. Huestace a first time, J. W. Pratt 24, J. Rothwell 3d.

The Association Trophy, 200 and 500 yards (to be won three times), was won by F. Huestace a second time, J. Rothwell 24, J. W. Pratt 3d.

The Ashford Medal, for Honolulu Rifles, 200, 400 and 500 yards (to be won three times), became the property of J. Rothwell by winning it a third time, J. W. Pratt 24, Nicoll 3d.

The Association Second-Class Medal, 200 yards, was won by W. E. Wall, D. H. Hitchcock, jr., 24, J. Good, jr., 3d.

The Gold Purse, \$75, given by Lieut. Carlin of U. S. F. S. Vandalia, 200, 400 and 500 yards. Won by J. Rothwell, C. B. Wilson 24, F. Huestace 3d.

Mit-range Championship Match for Association badge, 500 and 600 yards. Won by J. Rothwell, F. Huestace 24, C. H. Nicoll 3d.

Citizens' Match, five rounds at 200 yards, for miscellaneous prizes. Out of about 250 entries, the following are prize winners, in their order with total scored by each:

J. W. McDonald, 23; W. E. Wall, 22; F. Gertz, D. H. Hitchcock, jr., Mrs. F. Nicoll and D. Douglass, 21 each; C. Livingston, McCubbin, Everett, E. J. Spalding, A. J. Campbell, O. Gilbert, C. J. Wall, J. H. Soper, H. Focke, A. R.

Rowat, J. Good, R. J. Lillis, J. Wilson, 20 each; J. W. Carlin, Dan Lyons, G. A. Neth, F. Tarrill, E. O. White, F. Godfrey, J. Gracer, B. H. Norton, A. C. Wall, L. Bushnell, V. V. Ashford, 19 each; C. Zeigler, J. Lucas, E. Lyan, Capt. Lee, C. Huestace, Geo. McLeod, L. A. Thurston, T. Wall, E. G. Schumann, C. E. Wall, J. Langrad, 18 each. There are forty-one names above to forty advertised prizes.

#### Reception at the American Legation.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Merrill's informal levee at the Legation have always been popular, but all previous ones were outdone by that on this occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill were assisted with accomplished tact in their urbane, amiable, cordial and hospitable mode of reception by Consul-General Putnam and Miss Putnam and Vice-Consul Hastings. The Royal Hawaiian Band executed a programme on the grounds. His Majesty the King, attended by Hon. C. P. Laukae the Chamberlain, Princesses Liliuokalani and Kaiulani, Governor Dominis, many distinguished citizens, representatives of foreign nations, and officers of visiting warships, attended. As a matter of social record a complete alphabetical list of callers is appended:

A.—His Ex. Jona. Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mrs. Austin and the Misses Austin; Hon. W. F. Allen, Hon. Taro Ando, Japanese Consul-General; Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Inspector-General of Schools; Mr. and Mrs. C. Along, Miss Maria Along, Paymaster F. H. Arnes, U. S. F. S. Vandalia.

B.—Rev. Dr. Beckwith and Miss Beckwith; Judge and Mrs. Bickerton; Capt. E. A. Bourke, H. B. M. S. Hyacinth; Chief Engineer Burnett, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Baines, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Engineer Bates, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Mr. Beliquet, Chancery French Legation; Bro. Bertram, Mrs. Bender, Mr. C. A. Brown, Mr. E. F. Bishop, Mr. H. Byng.

C.—Mr. Laurent Cochelet, French Consul and Commissioner; Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Hon. W. R. Canfield, Mr. J. W. Carlin, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Lieut. Crespi, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Miss S. Carter, Miss Mary Carter, Mrs. Amy Crocker, Miss Crouch, Mr. C. Creighton, Mr. C. E. Coville, Mr. H. N. Castle.

D.—His Ex. Gov. Dominis, Mrs. J. L. Dowsett, Mrs. J. Dudot, Mrs. Adrienne Dudot, Capt. V. A. Day, U. S. S. Mexican.

E.—Lieut. Elliot, U. S. M. C.; Mr. S. C. Evans and son, Mr. S. P. Edmunds, Mr. C. H. Eldridge.

F.—Lieut. C. E. Fox, U. S. N.; Capt. A. Fuller, Miss Belle Fuller, Miss Clara Fuller, Mr. Forbes.

G.—Hon. Francis Gay, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gunn, Mr. H. W. Glade, Mr. T. G. Gribble.

H.—Mr. J. P. Hackfeld, Belgian Consul, and Mrs. Hackfeld; F. P. Hastings, U. S. Vice-Consul-General; Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.; Chief Engineer Harris, U. S. N.; Esigun John Hood, U. S. N.; Mr. W. W. Hall, Mr. F. M. Hatcher, Mr. H. H. Johnson, Mrs. Robt. Halstead, U. S. N.; Mr. S. Hartwell, Miss Von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Heydtmann, Mr. Walter Hill.

I.—J.—Hon. C. P. Laukae, H. M. S. Chamberlain, attending His Majesty, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Miss Nellie Judd, Mr. C. Jones.

K.—His Majesty Kalakaua, H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani, Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; P. A. Engineer W. R. King, U. S. N.; Rev. H. W. Kiteat, Mr. Goo Kim, Commercial Agent for China.

L.—H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, Mr. R. W. Laine, Consul for Mexico; Rev. Father Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Louisson; Mr. Harry Lewis, Mr. J. C. Lane, Mr. Daniel Logan.

M.—Rev. and Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Lieut. Merriam, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. J. Moseley, U. S. M. C.; Mr. J. S. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, Mr. J. M. Monsarrat, Mr. E. Moali, jr.

N.—Capt. Nichols, H. B. M. S. Cormorant; Hon. Paul Neumann.

O.—His Lordship the Bishop of Oha.

P.—Mr. J. H. Putnam, U. S. Consul-General, and Miss Putnam; Hon. W. C. Parke and Miss Parke, Mr. J. H. Paty, Consul for the Netherlands; Hon. W. C. Parke, H. B. M. S. Cormorant; Asst. Engineer Pickrell, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Mrs. Petcock, U. S. F. S. Pratt.

R.—Lieut. Rittenhouse, U. S. N.; Paymaster Rand, U. S. N.; Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Mr. A. Richardson, Mr. Rose.

S.—Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Consul for Norway, and Mrs. Schmidt; Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy, and Mrs. Schaefer; Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Lieut. Symonds, U. S. N.; Dr. and Mrs. Stangenwald, Dr. J. Mott Smith, Bro. Sylvester, Miss Snow, Mr. J. G. Spencer, Mr. T. E. Smith, Mr. Sutherland.

T.—Col. M. Thompson, Mrs. A. H. Turton, Capt. A. N. Tripp.

U.—Major J. Hay Wodehouse, H. B. M. Commissioner and Consul-General; Rev. George Wallace, Lieut. Weizel, U. S. F. S. Vandalia; Dr. Wilson, H. B. M. S. Cormorant; P. A. Smith, H. B. M. S. Vandalia; U. S. N.; Mr. T. R. Walker, Acting Vice-Consul; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Woods, Miss J. L. Woods, Miss Mary L. Woods, Mr. C. H. White.

Y.—Mr. Yerrington.

#### The Grand Ball.

The spacious Armory of the Honolulu Rifles was decorated lavishly with tropical foliage and flowers, flags and ornamental banners for the grand ball that constituted the finale of the crowded day's celebration. It was fitting that the element of the assembly place should have been so gorgeous, for a more brilliant society event has seldom been seen in Honolulu. What with the gay apparel of the ladies, glittering uniform of naval officers, and the thoroughly representative character of the civilian element present, viewed against a fairy-land background of artistic conception, the scene at the height of the ball none who enjoyed its contemplation will ever forget. Royalty was represented by Princess Liliuokalani, and with manhood, youth and beauty whirling in the giddy mazes or moving in the more stately promenade, the assembly presented a picture of kaleidoscopic and entrancing splendor.

#### Fire Alarms.

A fire alarm rang Wednesday night for a fire at Central Union Church. A rocket on the roof was the cause. Mr. Terry and Mr. Fuller climbed out on the roof and extinguished the incipient blaze before the arrival of the hose cart of No. 4 Company, the first on hand.

A second fire alarm at 9:30, "at the Chinese Theatre." A massing of Chinamen, Hawaiians, Americans, Europeans, fire engines, hose reels, cabs, galloping equestrians, small boys, clouds of smoke, dust, sparks, yelling, shouting on King street, between Maunakea street and the bridge—then they all went back again—that's all.

A still alarm was also sent in to the Bell Tower for burning rubbish in a vacant lot not far from the Queen's Hospital, which was easily subdued.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Australia took 190 passengers hence. The July Friend is well filled with its characteristic matter.

See if there are any letters for you in the advertised list elsewhere.

Stocks of bananas in San Francisco June 21st were large and prices lower.

Native serenaders did a thriving business in the early hours of the Fourth.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe has opened a hay and grain store on King street opposite old Police Station.

There was an unusually fine display of fireworks in the city and harbor the night of the Fourth.

Two splendid pomegranates from the garden of Judge Dole are exhibited in Mr. Hewitt's window.

The protest of the Honolulu Boat Club for foul has been disallowed, the race being awarded to the Myrtle Boat Club.

Captain Freeman being still indisposed, Captain W. F. Bates again took command of the steamer Mikahala last week.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. H. Macfarlane has retired from the firm of G. W. Macfarlane & Co.

Mr. N. F. Burgess, who has left on a visit to the Coast, has given his son G. W. full power of attorney to transact business for him.

The steamer Kaala brought last week the first shipment of hay (300 bales) from Wailua, Oahu, raised by Messrs. Rowell and Robertson.

An Atlantic cablegram says: "Leptosis is spreading at a dreadful rate in Russia. Thirty cases have been officially reported in Danil alone."

News of the wreck of the Henry James was received in England before the rescued crew were landed in Honolulu by the steamer Mariposa.

Mrs. Jordan has removed her dress-making and native fancy goods work from Nicol's block, Fort street, to Mrs. Ailau's premises, Alakea street.

Mr. James F. Morgan will sell the vessels of the Pacific Navigation Company for the assignees on Saturday, July 14th. For list and description see advertisement.

Harry Byng returned from the ball to find his shop broken open and plundered of all his razors. He will give a reward of \$25 for convincing information of the robbers.

The friend says that Rev. A. O. Forbes was met in California by news of the death from heart disease, at Jacksonville, Florida, of his brother, Col. Wm. J. Forbes, born at Kona, Hawaii.

The children at the Kakaako Hospital were benefited on the Fourth by \$10 from Mr. C. B. Reynolds, 80 loaves of bread from Mr. Horn, and eight dozen American flags from Mr. G. West.

Among the last sentences which Matthew Arnold penned was a reminder to his readers that the word "Esquire"—which he held in repugnance—came out of the "great frippery shop of the Middle Ages."

Work on the railroad at the crossing of King and Fort streets was pushed forward under the electric light during Thursday night. A brick crossing for pedestrians was inserted in the track, and the permanent ballast between the rails laid for some distance.

Monday week Prof. Lyser, Mr. Leroy D. Brown and Miss Morrill, excursionists from the American National Teachers' Association, under conduct of Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Inspector-General of Schools, visited Fort-street, Royal, and Puhukaina schools.

The point was raised in argument before the full bench on Thursday, whether the constitutional provision was complied with, which says an accused person must have his accusers brought face to face with him, in the case of a defendant represented by counsel but not having all the evidence interpreted into his language.

The Planter's Monthly for June contains several really valuable articles relating to sugar, labor and tropical products. It is one of the best numbers of this characteristically local publication ever issued—any number, as a rule, being the best means of acquainting people abroad with the main industry of the Kingdom.

Mr. Wray Taylor, organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral and Kaunakapili Church, has recently had the diploma of Associate of the Guild of Organists, London, conferred upon him by the council of thirty-three of that institute. This honor entitles Mr. Taylor to append the title A. O. G. to his name in a musical capacity.

An Eastern exchange gives that island dispute between England and France correctly. It is Maitre Ile, one of the Miniquers group, which England is reported to have claimed, as being one of the Channel Islands. The San Francisco paper previously quoted used "Marquesas" in mistake for "Miniquers." So this is not a Pacific question at all.

Judge Dole on June 30, ordered the discharge of two Chinamen detained on board the steamer Australia, on a writ of habeas corpus applied for by their attorney, Mr. Neumann. The ground of this decision was in effect that the Collector-General had not the authority to detain Chinese immigrants from landing for an indefinite period under the provisions of the restriction law of 1887.

While the monthly dancing party of the Honolulu Social Club was at its height last week, the popular President, Mr. J. Coghlin, was surprised with the presentation of a gold watch, in recognition of his services as one of the organizers and most diligent promoters of the society, the occasion being the eve of his departure for the Coast by the steamer Australia.

**Furnishings.**

**ALL KINDS.**

**ALL SIZES AND GRADES;**

Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and B.

**Stoves, Lamps and I**

Hon. S. G. Wilder was reported on Sunday to be improving.

Let somebody fire a rocket from Punch-bowl for the rise in sugar.

The baseball match between the Stars and Hawaiis was declared off by notice posted in town.

Our island letters show that the Fourth was celebrated in fine style at various centers in the country.

The city was in darkness Friday night, owing to some little breakdown in the electric light station.

The passengers held a very pleasant entertainment in the social hall of the Mariposa en route to this port.

Six cars for the street railroad came by the Mariposa, also a new whaleboat for the missionary steamer Morning Star.

The revenue officers captured a Chinaman coming off the Mariposa with a few smokes of opium in his possession.

Charles C. Marsh of San Francisco will lend a helping hand to Mr. J. C. Lane with the new Hawaiian Directory.

Purser Thomas Smith of the Mariposa has again incurred this paper's obligations for reports, files and other news favors.

A lieutenant of the Cormorant was overheard telling his best girl Sunday night that the ship would probably sail on Tuesday.

British blue jackets were severely punishing spirituous liquors from the bottle under the electric light on Saturday night.

Lieut. Pears of the Cormorant is the author of the gem, "The Misogynists," but was so modest that he could not be induced to come before the curtain.

Rev. W. C. Harris, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, who is designated to labor among the Japanese on these islands, arrived by the Mariposa.

The Bulletin reports the Queen's Own Company reorganized with Hon. Antonio Rosa as Captain, A. S. Mahaulu First Lieutenant and Morris K. Keohokalele Second Lieutenant.

Coal freights at Newcastle, N. S. W., were quoted by Dalgety & Co. at 2s. on June 1st. The Woolahra, Delphine Melanie, Rhea, Oneco, S. F. Hersey, and Royal Tar were loading for this port.

A large and pleasant party was given by Hon. and Mrs. J. L. Dowsett at their home in Palama on Monday night last. There was a complete reunion of the popular couple's large family on the occasion.

Keili Hananui, a native woman, Tuesday afternoon, had a fall backwards on the stairway of a house on Maunakea street. A bad gash on the top of the head was the result. The cut was stitched up by Dr. Wood.

The island mails have brought more correspondence than can be handled for some time. An interesting letter from Rev. E. P. Baker on the Hilo Boarding School examination, received by a former mail, has got out of date waiting for insertion.

Billy Boyd, the notorious passport crook of San Francisco, was on board the Mariposa in flight for the Colonies under an assumed name. The bookkeeper of the Hawaiian Gazette had a long talk with the fugitive, whom he knew in San Francisco.

Besides the Commissioner mentioned in our San Francisco letter, bound for the Melbourne Exhibition, R. L. Miller, Lewis Ginter and other exhibitors were on board the steamer. There were also Hon. Fielding Clarke and wife for Fiji and Geo. C. Milne and wife, Shakespearean readers, booked for Sydney.

A pile of coal on the foundry premises off King street was discovered to be burning Sunday afternoon. Survey Engineer White with a hose reel and detachment of firemen thoroughly drenched the heap. It will need to be watched now after such a wetting, as the tendency to spontaneous combustion will be increased.

Rev. George Wallace on Sunday evening preached a historical discourse proving the antiquity of the English Church. Among other interesting facts he stated that recently a lease of land for 999 years to the British Crown expired in England, and the property reverted without question to the English Church as the original lessor.

In the yacht race on Saturday, the Lorna Doone crossed the finish line first, the Pokoi second, the Nellie third, the Vandalia's cutter fourth and the Pauline fifth. The Pokoi made the best time, computing tonnage allowance, by about 15 seconds, but she was protested against for running foul of the Vandalia boat. As masters appear, Hatch and Dole's Lorna Doone gets first prize and Baird and Whitney's Nellie second.

Welcome and designation services were held in C. Union Church Sunday evening in connection with the arrival of Rev. Mr. Spelling, who is on his way to Ruk to take the place of the late Rev. R. W. Logan in the Micronesian mission, and the contemplated early departure of Mr. Spelling and Miss Little, the latter of whom goes to teach in one of the mission schools. Dr. Beckwith, Dr. Hyde, Prof. Merritt, Rev. S. E. Bishop and Rev. W. C. Harris took part in the services.

**I. O. O. F.**

Harmony Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., had the following officers installed on Monday week by Bro. W. E. Foster, D. D. G. Sire, assisted by Past Grand M. D. Mousarrat, J. J. Lecker and Robert Graham: W. C. King, N. G.; F. Wilhelm, V. G.; G. W. Ashley, Secretary; Chas. J. Flael, Treasurer; W. E. Herrick, Warden; M. D. Mousarrat, R. S. N. G.; R. F. Graham, R. S. V. G.

At a meeting of Excessior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., held Tuesday evening, W. E. Foster, D. D. G. Sire, assisted by Past Grand M. D. Mousarrat, J. J. Lecker, R. S. N. G.; C. R. Rowe, and J. J. Lecker, installed the following officers: Alex. Mackintosh, N. G.; F. Waldron, V. G.; L. L. La Pierre, (re-elected), Secretary; A. K. Weir, Treasurer; J. Ouderik, Warden; Jos. Tinker, Conductor; E. C. Rowe (P. G.); R. S. N. G.; J. W. Pratt (P. G.); L. S. N. G.; J. D. Tregloan, R. S. V. G.; J. J. Greene, L. S. V. G.; C. Kaiser, R. S. S.; A. M. Mellis, L. S. S.; Geo. Johnson, I. G.; W. C. Parie (P. G.), Chaplain.

## OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. "Mariposa," San Francisco, July 1, 1888.

(From our special Correspondent.)

The Republican Convention continued sitting all of last week without nominating a Presidential candidate, Sherman being still in the lead. On the morning of Monday, June 25th, three ballots were taken, resulting in the nomination of Senator Benjamin Harrison of Indiana for President, while Levi P. Morton of New York received the nomination for Vice-President on the first ballot. Blaine positively declined the nomination, and the Californian delegates, who had been working hard for Blaine, were very much disappointed. Harrison meets with considerable opposition on the Pacific Coast because of his pro-Chinese record. McKinley was a very popular dark horse, and would doubtless have received the nomination had he not withdrawn and adhered faithfully to Sherman, whom he had promised to support.

The Mariposa has been delayed for a day, owing to the late arrival of the mails at New York. She takes a large passenger list, over eighty for Auckland and Sydney, and about thirty for Honolulu. Among the Colonial passengers are: Frank McCoppin, U. S. Commissioner to the Melbourne Exhibition; Assistant Commissioner Campbell, and A. Spencer, Commissioner for British Columbia.

Since her arrival in port the Mariposa has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. She has been painted inside and out, has new carpets, and her lamps and metal fittings have been electro-plated. From Sydney comes news, by cable, that the labor unions there object to the employment of Chinese firemen on the Alameda, and have refused to discharge or load her, or to give her any coal.

The tariff bill is still under discussion, no very material alterations having yet been made in committee. Mills expects that it will pass the House by a majority of fifteen.

Emperor William will start for St. Petersburg, to visit the Czar, on July 14th, in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, in command of Prince Henry. He will be accompanied by eight of the best German ironclads, by Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck. The latest European war scare is that several Austrian regiments have been ordered to leave Vienna instantly for the Galician frontier, to checkmate a move on the part of Russia.

The eleventh annual eight-oared race between Yale and Harvard was rowed on the 29th of June over the Thames river course, four miles straight. It was won by Yale by 24 lengths; time, 20 minutes 10 seconds, the fastest time ever made on the river. Harvard's time was 21 minutes 14 seconds.

A large number of Chinese coolies are going to Yokohama and driving out the Japanese as domestic servants. Many deaths are reported from cholera in Cambodia and Cebu-China. U. S. Consul Haidel of Batavia is on trial for forgery and fraud on the firm of J. Daendels & Co. Much damage has been done by wet and cold weather to the tea crop at Hankow.

From Peru comes news of hard times, with emigration setting away from the coast. The office of Vice-President of Colombia has been declared vacant, and the retired Vice-President pensioned for life. Quarantine against Chile, on account of cholera, has been raised.

Fighting still continues at Riatas between the French and natives. In the latest engagement the French lost thirteen men and two officers, and had a large number wounded. The natives carried their killed and wounded off the field. There are several French men-of-war there, and the natives are sure to be suppressed. The Government of Tahiti is going in for protection, and now levies duties of about 50 per cent. on all imports.

Mrs. Lillian Warren Hammett was married by the Mayor of New York, on June 29th, to the Duke of Marlborough. His Highness Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, Duke of Saxe, arrived in San Francisco from Japan, and here learned of the death of his cousin, the Emperor Frederick of Germany.

General Washington L. Elliott, Vice-President of the San Francisco Safe Deposit and Trust Company, died suddenly on June 29th.

Goldenson, the murderer of the school girl Annie Kelly, has a good chance of being hanged at the State Prison. He has denied a rehearing and Governor Waterman has declined to interfere.

The new cruiser Charleston will be launched from the Union Iron Works about the middle of this month, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea by the end of the year, at which time the larger cruiser, the San Francisco, will be launched. The Union Iron Works have almost completed a powerful tug for the Spreckels Bros. and the Pomona, a steamer of 1,100 tons, to be launched by Spruce Knowles & Griffith. This steamer, it is said, is for the Hawaiian trade.

John D. Spreckels sailed this morning for San Diego in the yacht Lurline, having a race down with the yacht Aggie.

At the instance of the United States have closed down, owing to a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in wages, which the laborers refused to accept. The strike closes eighty mills and throws 100,000 men out of employment.

The Assistant Secretary Maynard, of the Treasury Department, has notified Collector Hager of San Francisco that cattle imported from the Hawaiian Islands need not be quarantined if they are sold for immediate slaughter. The animals, immediately upon arrival, must be taken from the importing vessel to the abattoir and not disposed of for any other purpose. This opinion has been given in response to an application for information from the Hawaiian Government.

The affairs of Wm. T. Coleman & Co. grow worse and worse. The statement of the assignees shows a reduction of \$50,000 in liabilities, which now stand at about \$2,900,000, and a shrinkage of over \$1,000,000 in assets, which now amount to about \$2,000,000. It is doubtful, however, whether they will realize anything like that amount.

The imports of rice up to the end of May amounted to 21,816,937 pounds, being 1,344,000 pounds less than in the same period of 1887. The market is fairly active, but there are prospects for a very large crop in the States.

The middle-weight championship of California has been settled in favor of Young Mitchell, who defeated Tom Cleary at the Athletic Club rooms, after fighting for thirty rounds. Cleary had once before been defeated by Mitchell, but had improved in condition, though not sufficiently to vanquish Mitchell. Cleary was clean knocked out and Mitchell helped to carry him away.

The competition for the China trade continues to be very keen, and the Canadian Pacific line interferes considerably with the older lines. Two Canadian steamers have sailed within the past ten days, and two more are now on the way from Yokohama.

The case of Minnie Scholz, the little leper girl, was very suddenly settled by her departure for the East in company with her father. The question of her disposal was before the courts, but she was well out of the State before her fight had been discovered. The important officials were thus left with nothing to fight about, and only had to vow vengeance against

any lepers that may come here in the future.

As predicted in my last letter, the price of raw sugar has advanced. Cuban 93 deg. being now quoted at 5.9-16 cents. The London and New York markets are firm, and there has been an advance of 1/4 cent in refined sugar in San Francisco, cube being now quoted at 14 cents and granulated at 15 cents. The grocers of New York are endeavoring to make an arrangement with the Sugar Trust so that they can make some money in handling sugar. The Trust has also boycotted a large number of brokers who have been selling sugar belonging to outside refineries.

Fires in Sweden have destroyed property valued at 45,000,000 kroner, and rendered 12,000 persons homeless. King Oscar is relieving the wants of the sufferers.

General Sheridan has so much recovered from his removal yesterday to the Swatara, which sailed down the Potomac on her way to Nonquitt.

Some fearful floods have occurred on the line of the Mexican Central railroad, inundating many cities and towns, and destroying Leon and Saltillo. As many as 1,500 lives were lost and 1,000 bodies have been recovered, and at Leon alone 2,250 houses were destroyed. The victims are without money, food or clothes, and the total loss will count up in the millions of dollars.

Brooks, or Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, is to be hanged on Monday, July 9th. His mother and sister have arrived from England and will visit him at St. Louis.

The following is the latest shipping news: San Francisco—trials: June 21, bark Saranac, 20 days; June 21, bark Thomas Bell, 20 days; June 28, bark Forest Queen, 22 days; all from Honolulu. Brig W. G. Irwin, 19 days, and June 29, brig J. D. Spreckels, 16 days from Kahului; June 30, bktn. Wrestler, 16 days from Honolulu.

Departures: June 19, S. S. Australia, for Honolulu; June 20, bktn. Mary Winkelman, and June 21, bark C. D. Bryant, for Honolulu. June 30, brig Lurline, for Hilo.

Projected Departures: For Honolulu, brig Consuelo, to sail July 3; S. S. Australia, to sail July 17; bktn. Planter, brig W. G. Irwin and bark W. W. Bowne.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Para, that went ashore between New York and Panama, started on her way back to the former city with two engines pumps at work and a wrecking steamer giving her assistance. She reached New York in safety.

The bktn. Planter has been on the Merchants' dry dock for an overhauling. The bark Saranac loads lumber at Puget Sound for Valparaiso.

Arrivals: June 23, S. S. Alameda, from Honolulu. SYDNEY—June 27, S. S. Alameda, from Honolulu.

NEW YORK—June 27, bark Ivy Green, from Halifax, to load for Honolulu.

HONOLULU—May 27, bark H. Pritzenberger, for Honolulu.

BREMEN—June 21, bark J. C. Pfeiffer, for Honolulu.

## 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 CAN. L. OYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 1221-Jy.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the estate of MAINE (w), late of Honolulu, deceased, to present the same, fully authenticated, within six months from date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
Administrator of estate of MAINE (w), deceased.  
Honolulu, June 8, 1888. 1222-41

## Tax Assessors Notice!

THE TAX ASSESSOR OF THE Koolapoko District, will be at the following places to assess property, on the days herein specified, viz:

July 16, in Kaula, " 18, " Waikane, at Kamehameha, " 20, " Kaula, at Alana (Chinaman), " 22, " Heia, " the Heia Plantation, " 24, " Waimanalo, at J. Cummins, " 26, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 28, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 30, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 31, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 1, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 2, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 3, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 4, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 5, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 6, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 7, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 8, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 9, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 10, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 11, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 12, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 13, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 14, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 15, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 16, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 17, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 18, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 19, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 20, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 21, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 22, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 23, " Kaula, at J. Cummins, " 24, " Kaula, at J. 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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## Reply to Mr. Hartwell's Letter.

MR. A. S. HARTWELL.—The question—whether all of the provisions of the Election Bill are the best for us—is a very grave and important one. If the bill should be passed retaining its main provisions, the elections in the future will be as nearly as possible secret, and absolutely free from control. Candidates and others attempting to influence the vote otherwise than by argument and purely moral force, will be severely punished. May I ask in what other "honorable and proper ways" influence can be exerted? The strength of a corrupt and evil government consists in its power to corrupt the vote. If this bill passes, no such corrupt influence can be exerted. A promise of reward, even, will defeat the election of the person promising. It seems to me that it is assuming a good deal to say that an ignorant voter will surely vote wrong, if his vote is secret. This system is as yet untried here. We cannot tell how it will work, but if we may judge from the working of similar laws in Great Britain and some parts of the United States, it will be eminently satisfactory. The problem is: How will it work with an ignorant, and easily influenced electorate? The majority of our voters are Hawaiians and Portuguese. I am informed that the latter do not read much. This is not so with the Hawaiians. Hardly a house in the land does not have the Kuokoa, Paucina and other native papers; and they are read with understanding and appreciation. I am fain to believe that—possibly outside of Honolulu—honest government, honest political principles, honest candidates, the reform party in its best sense, will gain as much as they can lose by a secret and absolutely free ballot. In 1880, in Honolulu, with all of the unscrupulous power of the government, with all of its patronage and powers of intimidation, it got 1400 votes and we got 700. What will the vote be when the ballot is free? The Governor of New York has just vetoed a similar bill which had passed the Legislature of the State. He belongs to a low class of politicians, who were all opposed to it. They opposed it bitterly, and got the bill vetoed because there happened to be no provision for the death of a candidate! The politicians shouted for the oppressed people. The oppressed people, particularly the working men, spoke through Henry George and others like him, and earnestly favored the passage of the bill. It seems to me that it is time for us to try what is right instead of saying that we will do right by and when it becomes safe to do right. If this bill becomes law no man can sell his vote, and no man will be so foolish as to try and buy a vote for the goods purchased. This is the right and best law, and I believe that true political wisdom will make it the law of the land.

WM. R. CASTLE.  
Honolulu, June 30, 1888.

## Resolutions of Visiting Teachers.

MR. EDITOR.—Enclosed, please find minutes of meeting held at Volcano House, June 29th. I hope the enclosure may find place in columns of your paper.

Very respectfully,  
LEROY D. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Honolulu, July 1st.

## Volcano House,

Kilauea Crater, Hawaii.

June 29, 1888.

At a meeting of the delegation of the National Educational Association of the United States that came down from San Francisco on the late trip of the Australia, held at the Volcano House, Professor Albert Lyser of California was chosen President and LeRoy D. Brown of Nevada, Secretary. The latter stated that the object of the meeting was to take the necessary steps to express in an appropriate manner the sentiments of the delegation with reference to their excursion to the Sandwich Islands and the liberal treatment received from the Oceanic and the Wilder Steamship Companies. On motion, Senator Cornelius F. Cronin of Massachusetts, and Miss Alice Morrill of California, were appointed a committee on resolutions. This committee submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas: We, a delegation of the members of the National Educational Association of the United States of America, assembled at the Volcano House on the brink of the famous crater of Kilauea in the Island of Hawaii, in appreciation of the facilities of travel which have made it possible for us to enjoy the beauty and grandeur of our surroundings and of the hospitality which has relieved us from the hardships too often the lot of tourists, and

Whereas: We, the said delegation, who believe that we are but the vanguard of hosts of our associates and friends yet to follow, feel that we should in some way express our appreciation to those who suggested this delightful excursion, and made it possible, as well as to those who added to the fulfillment of mere legal obligation the generosity of hosts and friends.

Resolved, That we, the delegates now assembled, speaking for ourselves and as representatives of our associates, express our gratitude to the Oceanic S. S. Company, the Wilder S. S. Company, and Co. J. H. Mabry, the genial and kindly manager of the Volcano House, for all the courtesies which have been extended, and our complete satisfaction in the carrying out of every arrangement which their obligations would require or honor suggest.

On motion adjourned.

ALAN LYSEY, Pres.  
LEROY D. BROWN, Sec.

## Hilo Notes.

Arrived June 22, at Hilo, the barkentine Geo. C. Perkins, Capt. Charles Moore, 18 days from San Francisco. Will sail on 30th inst. with a full cargo sugar from Waialea and Wainaku. Arrived 27th inst., 23 days from San Francisco, schr. Golden Fleecy, Capt. Goodman.

Hon. J. B. Atherton addressed the large audience of the Blue Ribbon League at the Court House Hall, Hilo, on 23rd inst. He also addressed the people at Hail Church on the 24th inst., under the auspices of the W. O. T. U.

There was also an address by Rev. E. P. Baker.

A joshouse of two-stories was opened for the first time in Hilo. It is located on Front street and is facing the bay. Joss is not an idol carved, but is painted on canvas. The room is lighted with two beautiful lamps and a large chandelier. There was a great destruction of fireworks, and great variety of refreshments, and the music of five instruments made a tremendous noise.

Hilo taxpayers are wondering who will be their next Assessor. Probably the most competent man for that position is A. B. Loebenstein, being a practical surveyor, who surveyed much of the district, is thoroughly posted, and will, it is thought, be acceptable to those interested, on account of his knowledge of the land of the district. J. A. M.  
Hilo, June 28th.

## Later Foreign News.

The Republican Convention has not chosen a ticket. Depew has consented to run and his boom is growing. Chairman Thurston shocked the Blaine party by declaring the planned knight irrevocably out of the race. An estimate of probable result of the first ballot makes Sherman lead with 250, then Gresham 100, Depew 100, Alger 80, Harrison 120, Allison 50, Phelps 18, Rusk 22, Stanford 16, Fittler 15, Ingalls 14, doubtful 35. Estee of California is unanimously nominated by committee as permanent chairman, and this has made the Blaine men enthusiastic.

Minnie Scholz was taken off the steamer Australia under habeas corpus just before that vessel sailed, the Immigration Commissioner taking her before the Supreme Court. This case was continued till 10 o'clock next day. Mr. Scholz was anxious to have the trouble over, so that he could leave with his daughter for Germany. It is said that Dr. Arning has experimented successfully on many leper patients since returning to that country.

Captain Dyreborg of the barkentine Mary Winkelman and Pilot Babcock are cordially thanked for San Francisco papers of June 20th, a day later than the steamer brought. It is not often that a sailing vessel gets in so close on the heels of a swift steamer.

The Examiner has an article, powerful in its facts and figures, showing the value of the Hawaiian trade to the commerce and industry of San Francisco, saying it is worth more than the entire wool clip of the State.

The uneasy feeling in Berlin is increasing. War rumors are plentiful. Work is pushing on frontier forts. In Berlin the war party is in the ascendant, and at Paris Boulanger is on the top wave.

Savage, Son & Co., proprietors of the Empire Foundry, San Francisco, assigned on the 19th with liabilities of \$125,000, throwing 200 men out of employment.

The British Government was defeated on the 19th, upon the question of control of the police, Hartington and all the Liberal Unionists voting with the Opposition.

The reporters of the Gaulois and Matin have been expelled from Berlin for libeling the Emperor in their journals.

The King of Belgium denies the report of the death of Stanley.

## Another Day's Later Foreign News.

The defeat of the British Ministry on the 19th was on a question of "centralization," the Ministry wanting the appointment of chief constables placed in the hands of the central Government, while the Liberal amendment which prevailed placed the appointments under control of new county councils.

Benjamin Spandauer, upon whose evidence to the case of President Lincoln's assassination Mrs. Surratt was convicted and hanged, has been convicted at Baltimore of conspiracy to defraud and of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The Canadian authorities have reason to believe that large quantities of crude opium are imported into British Columbia for refining, and that a large surplus of the refined product is smuggled across the line to the States.

An electrical storm, accompanied by a wind amounting to a cyclone, has done much damage in Minnesota and Dakota. At Rutland, Dak., the new Opera House was demolished and many business fronts wrecked.

President Carnot has received a telegram from Emperor William, thanking him for his message of condolence, and expressing the hope that the good relations between France and Germany will continue.

An alarming rebellion has broken out in China among the people made destitute by floods. In Honan and Hontung it is reported that troops joined the rebels and murdered the Government officials.

Dr. Mackenzie left Berlin on June 20th suddenly. He asked an audience of the Emperor and was refused. This is regarded as significant, and the dislike to the English is increased.

There was to be a race about the 30th June, from San Francisco to San Diego, between McFarland's yacht Aggie and J. D. Spreckels' yacht Lurline.

Bismarck has notified the Powers, including Russia and France, that it is Emperor William's sincere desire to maintain friendly relations.

J. H. Zoukertort, the famous Russian chess player, is dead, aged 46. He often played eight or ten games simultaneously and blindfolded.

The late Emperor, by will, bequeathed the Castle of Charlottenberg and the palaces in Berlin and Hamburg to Empress Victoria.

Dillon's appeal against sentence of six months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act has been decided against him.

Dillon's friends fear he will not survive his six months' imprisonment.

## A Bluebono Hero.

A forest fire driven by a gale destroyed the gold-mining village of East Rawdon, Nova Scotia. Over ten persons perished and 500 are homeless. A lad named Carpenter wrapped his coat about his invalid and half-smothered mother and carried her on his back and a little brother under his arm to a place of safety some mile distant. The mother's head was badly burned, and the hero's hat burned as he escaped with his living treasure. Mrs. Manning and two children were burned to death in their efforts to escape the fire. John Driscoll saved part of his furniture, but was burned to death in his efforts to save an old trunk.

## New Advertisements.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,

AGENT FOR

Sangerhauser Achen-Maschinenfabrik, Sangerhauser, Germany.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Sugar Machinery;

RISDON IRON WORKS, SAN FRAN.

General Engineers;

FRIED. KRUPP, ESSEN, GERMANY,

Railroad Material;

Krauss & Co., Munich, Germany

Locomotives;

Schmidt & Haentsh, Berlin, Germany

Polariscopes and Analytical Apparatus.

Feltner & Guillaume, Cologne, Germany,

Wire Ropes, Etc.

Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues on application. P. O. Box 380, 163-8t 1205-tf Honolulu.

S. FOSTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions

— AND —

Purchasing Agents.

26 & 28 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

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

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL COMMISSIONS AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BOTH IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

[188-ly 1206-ly]

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

— HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. —

(INCORPORATED 1810.)

Total Asst Jan. 1, 1888, \$5,288,643.97.

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

C. O. BERGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

New Goods!

JUST TO HAND FOR

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D

Comprising

Hardware of all kinds

A FULL LINE OF HALL'S

STEEL PLOWS

and BREAKERS,

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

Used on the Islands.

Oil Stoves, Kitchen Utensils,

OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Churns,

Hay & Fodder Cutters, Lawn Mowers,

BROOMS and BRUSHES, of all kinds,

Nails and Spikes, all sizes and kinds,

Carriage and Machine Bolts and Lag Screws, Nuts and Washers,

all sizes, Iron and Brass Wood Screws all sizes, Locks, Butts,

Hinges, Hasps and Stables and

BUILDERS HARDWARE

OF ALL KINDS.

Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Blacksmiths' Tools of all kinds,

Engineers' Tools of all kinds,

Shoemakers' Tools of all kinds,

Masons' Tools of all kinds.

Paints and Oils!

Turpentine, Varnishes,

Lubricating Oils, for Steamers

and Sugar Mills, Rubber,

Asbestos, Soap Stone,

Hemp Packing all sizes.

LEATHER BELTING FROM 2 TO 10,

Rubber Gaskets, Hose 1/4 to 3 in. and Carriage

Springs, Chambray Skins, Cotton Waste,

Oakum, Tar, Rosin, Pitch, Alum, Horax

Salt Soda, Wood, Ox Bow, Ox Yokes,

Garden and Canal Barrows, HALL'S

CAN KNIVES, the Best of the

Grass Hooks, Black and Galvanized

Wire Fencing all sizes, Galv'd Barbed

Fence Wire, Fence Staples,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated Ware!

From Reed & Barton. SOLID SILVER WARE

From Reed & Barton. Fire Proof Store, Cor. King & Fort Sts.

[1212-3m]

## General Advertisements.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER

Bark Vikar and per

Bk. C. R. Bishop



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

Dry Goods

SUCH AS

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

Dress Goods in the Latest Styles

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

Tailors' Goods!

Clothing, O. & U. Shirts, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c. Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Hats, Umbrellas, Carpets, &c. Sealskin Traveling and Carriage Rugs, &c. Fancy Goods, Notions, &c. of Best English and Australian

HOGSKIN SADDLES!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BAGS AND BAGGING

For every purpose;

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

VIENNA FURNITURE!

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

WRAPPING AND PRINTING PAPERS,

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

2 Baxter Engines, Steam Pumps, Autograph Presses,

Iron Filter Presses!

Sugar Coolers, Iron Bedsteads,

Galvanized Tubs and Buckets,

Lanterns, Axes, Hammers,

Tin Plates, Sheet Lead,

Sheet Zinc, Galv. Iron Sheets,

Galvanized Corrugated Iron & Ridging

Screws and Washers;

GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE,

Barbed Fence Wire,

Yellow Metal, Comp. Nails, Iron Tanks,

STEEL RAILS,

Fishplates, Bolts, Spikes,

Switches, Portable Rails,

Steel Sleepers, Portland Cement

Fire Bricks, Roof Slates, Batts,

Baskets, Demijohns, Corks, &c.

GROCERIES!

Pie Fruits, Sausages, Cond. Milk,

Blue Mottled Soap, Windsor Soap

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Carb. Soda, Vinegar, Biscuits,

Stearin Candles, Rock Salt,

Campbor, Safety Matches,

Castor Oil, Epsom Salts,

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CROCKERY:

Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plates,

Bowls, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots,

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GLASSWARE: Tumblers, Wine

Glasses, Sample Bottles, &c.

LIQUORS:

Champagne, Port Wine, Sherry,

Bitters, Rheinwine, Claret,

Cognac Brandy, Whiskey, Rum,

Gin, Doornack, Porter, Ale,

St. Pauli Beer, Pilsener,

Muller's Lagerbeer, &c.

Harzer Sauerbrunnen, (Mineral

Water),

Alcohol in bbls. and demijohns, &c.

HAVANA CIGARS.

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ALSO,

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE!

Golden Gate and Crown Flour,

Bread, Salmon, Cal. Produce, &c.

For Sale on the most Liberal

Terms and at Lowest Prices by

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[1212-3m]

## Notice to Creditors!

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE notice that they have been appointed Assignees of BROWN & CO., Merchants of Honolulu.

All persons having any claims against the said firm, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same to the assignees within three months from April 23d inst.

All persons indebted to Messrs. Brown & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to Brown & Co., or the assignees.

A. J. CARTWRIGHT, W. F. ALLEN, Assignees of Brown & Co.

Honolulu, April 23, 1888. 225-2w 1215-3m

E. G. HITCHCOCK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office at HILLO, HAWAII.

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Repairing Promptly Executed. Sole Agent for the San Francisco

New Advertisements.

## OUR STYLES AND PRICES LEAD WE DEFY COMPETITION.

NEW STOCK AND NEW BARGAINS

—AT THE—

## Popular Millinery House.

104 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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NO BLOWING. BUT PLAIN FACTS.

We have just opened the finest line of SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS that have ever been exhibited in Honolulu, and which we will offer at extremely low prices.

**New Fancy Figured**  
And Dotted Muslins in the latest combination of colors. New Summer Silks and combinations. A full line of colors of plain and figured NEW VELLINGS.

**New Kid Gloves,**  
New Silk Gloves and Mitts  
In all colors and evening tints.

OUR LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT cannot be excelled. We have a full line at exceptionally low prices.

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## CASTLE & COOKE,

Would respectfully call renewed attention to their

LARGE STOCK OF STANDARD GOODS

Especially selected to meet the demands of

## Planters, Sugar Mills and Mechanics!

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

### ASBESTOS FELT MIXTURE

The STANDARD pipe and boiler covering; and Hair Felt.

### Pearl, Palace and Vulcan Kerosene Oils!

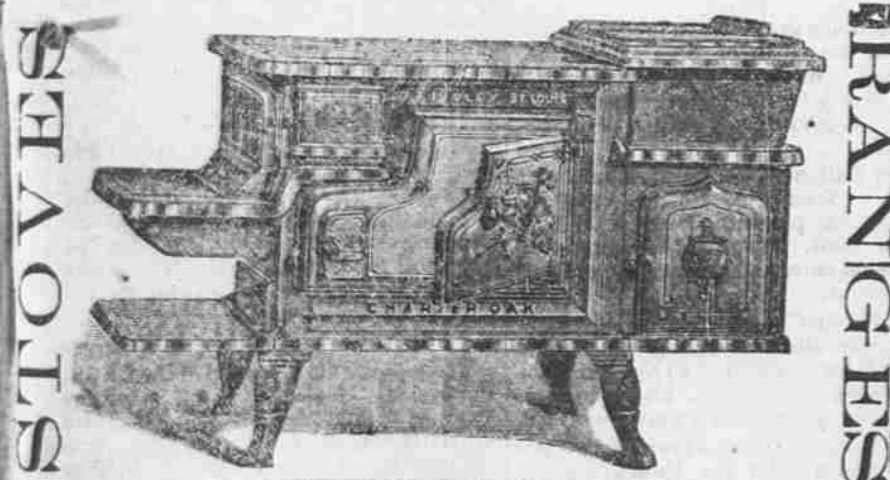
A large stock at bottom prices.

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

### Files, Saws, Planes, Etc.

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

For the rest call and see for yourself! 1212 3m



## JOHN NOTT,

At the old Stand. No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

## TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;

## STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medalion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charta, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood, and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes.

—AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES—

Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,

## House Furnishing Goods,

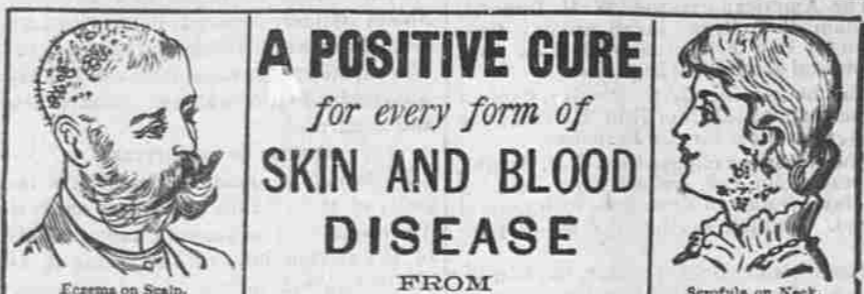
—ALL KINDS.—

WATER ROSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;  
Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bools, Enamelled Wash Stands

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns Etc.

General Advertisements.

# Cuticura



## PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin, Scrofula, Lymphatic Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimples, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence little Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Itching and Burning Skin Diseases, Bakers', Barbers', Grocers', Washerwoman's Itch, Itching Piles, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means absolutely fail.

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

HAWAIIAN CONSULEES,  
Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu.  
PREPARED BY THE  
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U.S.A.

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

Is the place to go for all kinds of

### FURNITURE,

Toys, Baseball Goods Crockerware Etc. Etc.

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

Is the place to buy PIANOS, ORGANS, and,

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

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

Is where everybody goes to buy

BABY CARRIAGES, DOLLS, TOY DISHES, Etc.

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

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

## HOLLISTER & CO.

## NEW GOODS!

Just to hand direct from Europe per

### BARK SARACA.

Gosnell's Sherry Tooth Paste, Gosnell's Tooth Brushes, Gosnell's Violet

Toilet Powder, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Perfume.

Jewsbury &amp; Brown's Tooth Paste,

Pinaud's Huile Antieque,

Pinaud's Hongroise,

Floraline,

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Saunders' Face Powder,

DeHaut's Pills

Liebig's Extract of Meat,

Blancard's Pills.

Hall's Pills,

Eastman's Powders.

Espie Cigarettes, Apollinaris Water, Friedrichall Water, Vichy Water.

Constantly on hand a full line of Pure Chemicals

from the largest manufacturers of

United States and Europe.

AGENTS FOR

## P. Lorillard's Tobaccos!

Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes.

STRAITON &amp; STORM CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
GINGER ALE, SODA WATER  
LEMONADE, CREAM SODA  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS A SPECIALTY.

GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

## HOLLISTER & CO.,

1212 3m.

New Advertisements.

## C. BREWER & CO.,



OFFERS FOR SALE!

—TO ARRIVE PER—

MARTHA DAVIS

NOW NEARLY DUE!

White Oak, Yellow Oak

Eastern Ash,  
Western Ash,  
Hubs, Spokes,  
Felloes, Bar Iron,

KEROSENE OIL, 150°

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

HORSE SHOES!

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

## GROCERIES

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

## LIGHT HAND CARTS!

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

## C. BREWER & CO.

QUEEN STREET.

[1212 3m]

## PACIFIC

Fort Street,

ARE JUST OPENING A FINE LINE OF BASKETS!

## BASKETS!

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

Basket Tables, Dress Stands,

Work Baskets, Knife Baskets, Dutch Bas-  
kets, Sand Baskets, News Stands,  
Brush and Comb Baskets, Let-  
ter Baskets, Carpenter's  
Baskets.

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

Call early and make selections.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'D.

50 1212

## IMPORTANT TO STAMP COLLECTORS!

I HAVE TO THANK THE PHILATELISTS of Hawaii for the liberal appreciation which my late advertisement has received. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of Hawaiian Stamps have been sent away without receiving more than half their value in return, and what is far worse, every collector gets a quantity of useless duplicates. By the plan which I have so successfully worked up, everyone gets only such stamps as he needs; and besides, he gets full value for each and every kind of Hawaiian Stamp. The prices which I allow are better than those of ANY EUROPEAN DEALER, and are higher than most American Stamp Dealers pay.

I receive fresh sheets of stamps by every steamer, and will send them on request to any address. The prices for these stamps are as low as those of the largest dealers. Hawaiian Stamps are good for exchange, and it should be to the mutual interest of all our Philatelic friends to assist me in my efforts to make every hundred stamps bring out what will add to collections, and not a host of worthless duplicates. In less than nine months I have an album of nearly Four Thousand specimens by confining myself to the above plan.

W. P. REYNOLDS.

No. 8, Union Street.

Wanted, a few Numerals at fair rates.

1208-1f

GAZETTE OFFICE, HONOLULU.

1208-1f

W. A. KINNEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Merchant street, Honolulu.

1204-1y 158-3m

General Advertisements.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'s

—LINE OF—

## BOSTON PACKETS

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

THE FINE BARK

EDWARD MAY!

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

For further particulars, apply to

C. BREWER &amp; CO.

232-1w 1215-2m Queen Street.

## Wing Wo Tai & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Chinese, Japanese, American and European Goods.

By late arrivals have received fresh stocks in

All kinds of Tea, White and Colored Mat-  
ting, Japanese Screens, Flower Pots,  
Camphor Trunks, White Silks,  
Pongee Silk, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mantle  
Cloaks, best quality, etc. 1212-1f

## WILDER'S

## Steamship Company

(LIMITED.)



STMR. KINAU

LORENZEN...Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every week for Lahaina, Ma-  
loa, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupaho-  
hoe, and Hilo.

STMR. LIKELIKE

DAVIES...Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every week for \*Kannakakal, Ka-  
hulu, Hualo, Hana, Kipahulu, Keanae, Moku-  
lau and Niihau.

\*For mails and passengers only.

STMR. KILAUEAHOU

CAMERON...Commander.

Will leave regular for Paauhau, Kohala, Kilauea, Hualo, Oukala, and onomes.

STMR. LEHUA

CLARK...Commander.

Leaves for the following ports every alternate Monday, at 5 p. m.:

Commencing May 16th—To Kannakakal, Lanai, Kamao, Pukoo, Lahaina and Olowalu. Return-  
ing to Lahaina, Pukoo, Kamao, and Kaunakakai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday a. m.

Commencing May 23rd—To Kannakakal, Lanai, Kamao, Pukoo, Hualo, Wailua, Pelekuni, and Kalaupapa. Returning to Pukoo, Lahaina, Olowalu, Lahaina, Pukoo, Kamao, and Kaunakakai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday a. m.

SAM'L G. WILDER, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

OFFICE—Corner Fort and Queen Streets, 1212-3m

## HENRY MAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

LONDON, BOSTON AND SAN FRANCISCO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Groceries and Provisions

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Hucklin's Parker House Soups,

Boston Fish and Clam Chowder,

Boston Sausage Meat and Baked Beans,

Boston Peas and Tomatoes, 1 and 2-lb. tins.

Zante Currants, Sultan Raisins, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, all put up in 4-lb. tins.

Ground Rice, Semolina, Medall Chocolate, Epps' Cocoa, Table Vinegar,

Extra Fine Dried Oil, Assorted Jams and Jellies, 1 and 2-lb. tins;

Copeland English Peas, French Peas and Mushrooms,

Extra Sardines, 1/2 and 1-lb. tins, Metwast and Truffled Liver Sausages,

Sardines and Russian Sardines, Epicure and Blue Point Oysters, 1 and 3-lb. tins,

Runes Salmon, 1 and 2-lb. tins.

## CHOICE SALMON

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS.

Ritz Salt Mackerel and Salmon Bellies,

Kops, 1/2 and 1-lb. tins, Family Pork, Choice Hams and Bacon,

New York and California Cheese, Adam and Limburg Cheese,

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, 1 and 2-lb. tins; Vienna Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins;

Ham Sausage, 2-lb. tins; Corned Beef, Pig's Feet, English Brawn,

Lunch Tongues, Ox Tongues, Deviled Ham, Potted Meats, Boned Chicken and Turkey,

Curried Fowl, Succotash, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, String Beans Asparagus,

Barataria Shrimps and Codfish Balls.

## KEGS GILT-EDGE BUTTER

AND IN ROLLS.

Tapocan and Whitney's Butter, 2 and 3-lb. tins;

Bonnie's Codfish and in Rolls, French Prunes, in Glass and Boxes;

California Raisins, 1/2 boxes, new crop; Breakfast Germ, Oat Flakes, White Oats,

German, Cream Oats, and Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye Flour and Meal, in 10-lb. bags;

Graham Flour, Small Hominy, Buckwheat Flour, in 10-lb. bags;

Arena, Golden Gate, Crown, and Eldorado Flour, in 10-lb. bags.

## CONDIMENTS in Great Variety

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

## REFINED SUGARS:

CUBE, in 25 and 100-lb. Boxes;

GRANULATED, in 100-lb. Bags;

GRANULATED, in half and whole Barrels and 30-lb. Boxes.

New Zealand and California Oats

Bran, Corn, Wheat, Cracked Corn, Ground and Whole Barley, etc.

Blue Peas, White and Red Beans, Lima and Horse Beans, etc.

Tea and Coffee

A SPECIALTY. 1212-1y

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## Reply to Mr. Hartwell's Letter.

MR. A. S. HARTWELL.—The question—whether all of the provisions of the Election Bill are the best for us—is a very grave and important one. If the bill should be passed retaining its main provisions, the elections in the future will be as nearly as possible secret, and absolutely free from control. Candidates and others attempting to influence the vote otherwise than by argument and purely moral force, will be severely punished. May I ask in what other "honorable and proper ways" influence can be exerted? The strength of a corrupt and evil government consists in its power to corrupt the vote. If this bill passes, no such corrupt influence can be exerted. A promise of reward, even, will defeat the election of the person promising. It seems to me that it is assuming a good deal to say that an ignorant voter will surely vote wrong, if his vote is secret. This system is as yet untried here. We cannot tell how it will work, but if we may judge from the working of similar laws in Great Britain and some parts of the United States, it will be eminently satisfactory. The problem is: How will it work with an ignorant, and easily influenced electorate? The majority of our voters are Hawaiians and Portuguese. I am informed that the latter do not read much. This is not so with the Hawaiians. Hardly a house in the land does not have the *Kuokoa*, *Pacifica*, and other native papers; and they are read with understanding and appreciation. I am sure to believe that—possibly outside of Honolulu—honest government, honest political principles, honest candidates, the reform party in its best sense, will gain as much as they can lose by a secret and absolutely free ballot. In 1886, in Honolulu, with all of the unscrupulous power of the government, with all its patronage and powers of intimidation, it got 1400 votes and we got 700. What will the vote be when the ballot is free? The Governor of New York has just vetoed a similar bill which had passed the Legislature of the State. He belongs to a low class of politicians, who were all opposed to it. They opposed it bitterly, and got the bill vetoed because there happened to be no provision for the death of a candidate! The politicians shouted for the oppressed people. The oppressed people, particularly the working men, spoke through Henry George and others like him, and earnestly favored the passage of the bill. It seems to me that it is time for us to try what is right instead of saying that we will do right by and when it becomes safe to do right. If this bill becomes law no man can sell his vote, and no man will be so foolish as to try and buy a vote, for he can never know whether he gets the goods purchased. This is the right and best law, and I believe that true political wisdom will make it the law of the land.

WM. R. CASTLE.  
Honolulu, June 30, 1888.

## Resolutions of Visiting Teachers.

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed, please find minutes of meeting held at Volcano House, June 29th. I hope the enclosure may find place in columns of your paper.

Very respectfully,

LEROY D. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Honolulu, July 1st.

## VOLCANO HOUSE,

Kilauea Crater, Hawaii,  
June 29, 1888.

At a meeting of the delegation of the National Educational Association of the United States that came down from San Francisco on the late trip of the Australia, held at the Volcano House, Professor Albert Lyser of California was chosen President and LeRoy D. Brown of Nevada, Secretary. The latter stated that the object of the meeting was to take the necessary steps to express in an appropriate manner the sentiments of the delegation with reference to their excursion to the Sandwich Islands and the liberal treatment received from the Hawaiian people and the Wilder S. S. Company. On motion, Senator Cornelius F. Cronin of Massachusetts, and Miss Alice Morrill of California, were appointed a committee on resolutions. This committee submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas: We, a delegation of the members of the National Educational Association of the United States of America, assembled at the Volcano House on the brink of the famous crater of Kilauea in the Island of Hawaii, in appreciation of the facilities of travel which have made it possible for us to enjoy the beauty and grandeur of our surroundings and of the hospitality which has relieved us from the hardships too often the lot of tourists, and

Whereas: we, the said delegation, who believe that we are but the vanguard of hosts of our associates and friends yet to follow, feel that we should in some way express our appreciation to those who suggested this delightful excursion, and made it possible, as well as to those who added to the fulfillment of mere legal obligation the generosity of hosts and friends.

Resolved, That we, the delegates now assembled, speaking for ourselves and as representatives of our associates, express our gratitude to the Oceanic S. S. Company, the Wilder S. S. Company, and Col. J. H. Maby, the genial and kindly manager of the Volcano House, for all the courtesies which have been extended, and our complete satisfaction in the carrying out of every arrangement which their obligations would require or honor suggest.

On motion adjourned.

ALBERT LYSER, Pres.  
LEROY D. BROWN, Sec.

## Hilo Notes.

Arrived June 22, at Hilo, the barkentine Geo. C. Perkins, Capt. Charles Moore, 18 days from San Francisco. Will sail on 30th inst. with a full cargo sugar from Waialea and Wainaku. Arrived 27th inst., 23 days from San Francisco, schr. Golden Fleece, Capt. Goodman. Hon. J. B. Atherton addressed the large audience of the Blue Ribbon League at the Court House Hall, Hilo, on 23rd inst. He also addressed the people at Hilo Church on the 24th inst., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

There was also an address by Rev. E. P. Baker.

A joshhouse of two-stories was opened for the first time in Hilo. It is located on Front street and is facing the bay. Joss is not an idol carved, but is painted on canvas. The room is lighted with two beautiful lamps and a large chandelier. There was a great destruction of fireworks, and great variety of refreshments, and the music of five instruments made a tremendous noise.

Hilo taxpayers are wondering who will be their next Assessor. Probably the most competent man for that position is A. B. Loebenstein, being a practical surveyor, who surveyed much of the district, is thoroughly posted, and will, it is thought, be acceptable to those interested, on account of his knowledge of the land of the district. J. A. M.  
Hilo, June 28th.

## Later Foreign News.

The Republican Convention has not chosen a ticket. Depew has consented to run and his boom is growing. Chairman Thurston shocked the Blaine party by declaring the plumed knight irrevocably out of the race. An estimate of probable result of the first ballot makes Sherman lead with 250, then Gresham 100, Depew 100, Alger 80, Harrison 120, Allison 50, Phelps 18, Kinkaid 22, Stanford 16, Filer 15, Ingalls 14, doubtful 35. Estee of California is unanimously nominated by committee as permanent chairman, and this has made the Blaine men enthusiastic.

Minnie Scholz was taken off the steamer Australia under habeas corpus just before that vessel sailed, the Immigration Commissioner taking her before the Supreme Court. The case was continued till 10 o'clock next day. Mr. Scholz was anxious to leave the trouble over, so that he could leave with his daughter for Germany. It is said that Dr. Arning has experimented successfully on many leper patients since returning to that country.

Captain Dyrberg of the barkentine Mary Winkelman and Pilot Babcock are cordially thanked for San Francisco papers of June 20th, a day later than the steamer brought. It is not often that a sailing vessel gets in so close on the heels of a swift steamer.

The Examiner has an article, powerful in its facts and figures, showing the value of the Hawaiian trade to the commerce and industry of San Francisco, saying it is worth more than the entire wool clip of the State.

The uneasy feeling in Berlin is increasing. War rumors are plentiful. Work is pushing on frontier forts. In Berlin the war party is in the ascendant, and at Paris Boulanger is on the top wave.

Savage, Son & Co., proprietors of the Empire Foundry, San Francisco, assigned on the 19th with liabilities of \$125,000, throwing 200 men out of employment.

The British Government was defeated on the 19th, upon the question of control of the police, Hartington and all the Liberal Unionists voting with the Opposition.

The reporters of the Gaulois and Matin have been expelled from Berlin for libeling the Emperor in their journals.

The King of Belgium denies the report of the death of Stanley.

## Another Day's Later Foreign News.

The defeat of the British Ministry on the 19th was on a question of "centralization," the Ministry wanting the appointment of chief constables placed in the hands of the central Government, while the Liberal amendment which prevailed places the appointments under control of new county councils.

Benjamin Spandauer, upon whose evidence in the case of President Lincoln's assassination Mrs. Surratt was convicted and hanged, has been convicted at Baltimore of conspiracy to defraud and of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The Canadian authorities have reason to believe that large quantities of crude oil are imported into British Columbia for refining, and that a large surplus of the refined product is smuggled across the line to the States.

An electrical storm, accompanied by a wind amounting to a cyclone, has done much damage in Minnesota and Dakota. At Rutland, Dak., the new Opera House was demolished and many business fronts wrecked.

President Carnot has received a telegram from Emperor William, thanking him for his message of condolence, and expressing the hope that the good relations between France and Germany will continue.

An alarming rebellion has broken out in China among the people made destitute by floods. In Honan and Hontung it is reported that troops joined the rebels and murdered the Government officials.

Dr. Mackenzie left Berlin on June 20th suddenly. He asked an audience of the Emperor and was refused. This is regarded as significant, and the dislike to the English is increased.

There was to be a race about the 30th June, from San Francisco to San Diego, between McFarland's yacht Aggie and J. D. Spreckels' yacht Lurline.

Bismarck has notified the Powers, including Russia and France, that it is Emperor William's sincere desire to maintain friendly relations.

J. H. Zoukertort, the famous Russian chess player, is dead, aged 46. He often played eight or ten games simultaneously and was blindfolded.

The late Emperor, by will, bequeathed the Castle of Charlottenberg and the palaces in Berlin and Hamburg to Empress Victoria.

Dillon's appeal against sentence of six months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act has been decided against him.

Dillon's friends fear he will not survive his six months' imprisonment.

## A Bluenose Hero.

A forest fire driven by a gale destroyed the gold-mining village of East Rawdon, Nova Scotia. Over ten persons perished and 500 are homeless. A lad named Carpenter wrapped his coat about his invalid and half-smothered mother and carried her on his back and a little brother under his arm to a place of safety some mile distant. The mother's head was badly burned, and the hero's hat burned as he escaped with his living treasure. Mrs. Manning and two children were burned to death in their efforts to escape the fire. John Driscoll saved part of his furniture, but was burned to death in his efforts to save an old trunk.

## New Advertisements.

**J. N. S. WILLIAMS,**  
AGENT FOR  
Sangerhauser Achen-Maschinenfabrik,  
Sangerhauser, Germany,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of Sugar Machinery;  
**RISDON IRON WORKS, SAN FRAN.**  
General Engineers;  
**FRIED. KRUPP, ESSEN, GERMANY,**  
Railroad Material;  
**Krauss & Co., Munich, Germany**  
Locomotives;  
**Schmidt & Haentsh, Berlin, Germany**  
Polariscopes and Analytical Apparatus.  
**Feltner & Guilleaume, Cologne, Germany,**  
Wire Ropes, Etc.

Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues on application.  
P. O. Box 380,  
Honolulu.

**S. FOSTER & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Groceries & Provisions**  
— AND —  
**Purchasing Agents.**

26 & 28 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO CAL.  
Special Attention Paid to Selecting and Packing Goods on Foreign Orders.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL COMMISSIONS AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
BOTH IN PRICE AND QUALITY.  
(188-ly 1886-ly)

**The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.**  
— HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. —  
(INCORPORATED 1816.)

Total Asst Jan. 1, 1888, \$5,288,643.97.  
Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Machinery, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.  
C. B. BROWN,  
1204 6th Agent for the Hawaiian Islands

**New Goods!**  
JUST TO HAND FOR  
**E. O. HALL & SON, L'D**  
Comprising  
Hardware of all Kinds  
A FULL LINE OF HALL'S  
STEEL PLOWS  
and BREAKERS.

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

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

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

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

**LEATHER BELTING FROM 2 TO 10,**  
Rubber Garden Hose 1/2 to 2 in. Bath and Carriage Sponges, Charcoal Shins, Cotton Waste, Gakum, Tar, Rosin, Pitch, Alum, Borax, Sal Soda, Potash, a Fine Line of

**Table and Pocket Cutlery!**  
Beautiful Assortment of DOGS COLLARS, SCISSORS and SHEARS of all kinds,  
**Leather for Shoes, Harness, Saddles,**  
Carriage Trimmings and all other needs.  
Buckles and Carriage Hardware of all kinds,  
Manila and Sisal Rope all sizes,  
Bale Rope and Fish Lines all sizes,  
Card Matches, Charcoal Irons,  
Kerosene Oil, two Qualities,  
Corrugated Roofing Iron 6 to 9 in.  
Galvanized Sheet Iron No. 18 to 26g.  
Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Brass, Yellow Metals for Ships, Galvanized Piping 1/2 to 2 in.  
Iron and Wood Ox Bows, Ox Yokes,  
Gambies and Canal Barrows, HALL'S  
CANE KNIVES, the Best Synthetic  
Grass Hooks, Black and Galvanized Wire Fencing all sizes, Galv'd Barbed  
Fence Wire, Fence Staples.

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

And a thousand other Articles that can be seen and will be sold cheaper than ever, at the  
**Fire Proof Store, Cor. King & Fort Sts.**  
(1812 3m)

## General Advertisements.

**H. Hackfeld & Co.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER  
Bark Vikar and per  
**Bk. C. R. Bishop**

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

**Dry Goods**  
SUCH AS  
Prints, Cottons, bleached and unbleached;  
Sheetings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, &c.  
A fine selection of

**Dress Goods in the Latest Styles**  
Also, Curtains, Mosquito Netting  
Lawn, &c.;  
Woolen Goods of every description;  
A complete line

**Tailors' Goods!**  
Clothing, O. & U. Shirts, Shawls,  
Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c.  
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons,  
Hats, Umbrellas, Carpets, &c.  
Sealskin Traveling and Carriage  
Rugs, &c. Fancy Goods, Notions,  
Cs. of Best English and Australian

**HOGSKIN SADDLES!**  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
**BAGS AND BAGGING**  
For every purpose;  
Sail Twine and Filter-Press Cloth,  
Cutlery, Stationery, Jewelry,  
Perfumery, Pipes, &c.

**VIENNA FURNITURE!**  
Looking Glasses, &c.  
Pianos, Herophones, Aristons,  
Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c.  
WRAPPING AND PRINTING  
PAPERS,  
Paints and Oils, &c.  
Asphalt Roofing, Asbestos,  
Barrels and Kegs, Keg Shooks and  
Rivets,  
2 Baxter Engines, Steam Pumps,  
Autograph Presses,

**Iron Filter Presses!**  
Sugar Coolers, Iron Bedsteads,  
Galvanized Tubs and Buckets,  
Lanterns, Axes, Hammers,  
Tin Plates, Sheet Lead,  
Sheet Zinc, Galv. Iron Sheets,  
Galvanized Corrugated Iron & Ridging

Screws and Washers;  
**GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE,**  
Barbed Fence Wire,  
Yellow Metal. Comp. Nails, Iron  
Tanks,  
**STEEL RAILS,**  
Fishplates, Bolts, Spikes,  
Switches, Portable Rails,  
Steel Sleepers, Portland Cement  
Fire Bricks, Roof Slates, Boats,  
Baskets, Demijohns, Corks, &c.

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

**CROCKERY:**  
Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plates,  
Bowls, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots,  
Assorted Crates, &c.  
**GLASSWARE:** Tumblers, Wine  
Glasses, Sample Bottles, &c.

**LIQUORS:**  
Champagne, Port Wine, Sherry,  
Bitters, Rheinwine, Clarets,  
Cognac Brand, Whiskey, Rum,  
Gin, Doornkat, Porter, Ale,  
St. Pauli Beer, Pilsener,  
Muller's Lagerbeer, &c.  
Harzer Sauerbrunnen, (Mineral  
Water),  
Alcohol in bbls. and demijohns, &c.

**HAVANA CIGARS,**  
American Smoking Tobacco, &c.  
ALSO,  
**HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE!**  
Golden Gate and Crown Flour,  
Bread, Salmon, Cal. Produce, &c.

For Sale on the most Liberal  
Terms and at Lowest Prices by  
**H. HACKFELD & CO.**  
(1812 3m)

**Notice to Creditors!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE  
notice that they have been appointed Assignees of BROWN & CO., Merchants of Honolulu.

All persons having any claims against the said firm, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same to the assignees within three months from April 23d inst. All persons indebted to Messrs. Brown & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to Brown & Co. or the assignees.

A. J. GARTWRIGHT,  
W. F. ALLEN,  
Assignees of Brown & Co.  
Honolulu, April 23, 1888 225-2w 1215-3m

**E. G. HITCHCOCK,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Office at HILO, HAWAII.  
225 N. B.—BILLS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. 225 (1812 1y)

## New Advertisements.

**HAWAIIAN**  
**Electrical Works**

To the Citizens of the Hawaiian Islands:  
The Undersigned has Established an **Electrical Supply Store and Repair Shop** in the NICHOLS BLOCK Fort Street, above Hotel, Honolulu, where will be kept in stock, a full line of **ELECTRICAL GOODS,**

such as Medical Batteries, Telegraph and Telephone Instruments, Call Bells, Annunciators, Burglar Alarm Supplies, Dynamo Electric Machines and Lamps, for both Arc and Incandescent Plants; also, Dynamos and Motors, for the transmission of either steam or water power to any distance not exceeding 30 miles from the prime motor. Contracts taken for Complete Pumping Plants, Call Bell Systems, etc., etc.

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

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

Are Lighting and the Transmission of Power a Specialty.  
**ELECTRO-PLATING**  
In Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper!  
— ALSO —  
Electro-Brassing and Electrotyping.  
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER.

Persons wishing to experiment with Electricity will do well to give me a call.  
For further information, address or call on  
**A. B. FISHER,**  
Hawaiian Electrical Works,  
1205 125 FORT ST., HONOLULU. 2m

**Metropolitan Market**  
King Street.

**G. J. WALLER, Prop.**  
**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. Meats so treated retain all its juiciness and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.  
1812 3m

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

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

**Marble Work**  
Of Every Description made to order at the lowest possible rates. Monuments and Headstones cleaned and reset.  
Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.  
1199 3m

**BEAVER SALOON**  
**H. J. NOOTE, Proprietor.**  
Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above **Saloon** where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

— THE FINEST GRADES OF —  
**Tobaccos,**  
Cigars, Pipes and  
**Smoker's Sundries**

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, have been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.  
— Use of Brunswick & Balke's —  
**Celebrated Billiard Tables**  
connected with the establishment, where ye of the case can participate. 1812 3m

**Foreign Advertisements.**  
**WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.,**  
Shipping & Commission Merchants,  
218 California Street, San Francisco, 1900 ly

**W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
77 and 79 Broad Street, New York.  
Reference—Castle & Cooke, and J. T. Waterhouse.  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,  
Commission Merchants,  
12 & 13 THE ALBANY.  
LIVERPOOL. 1199 1y

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

**PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED AND**  
Enlarged to any size, and Finished in Oil, Water Colors, Ink or Gray. AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. Particular attention given to Island Patronage. We are always pleased to see our Island friends, whether they wish to sit for Pictures or not. 1191 6m

**Only "Pebble" Establishment.**  
1885-1893  
**Muller's Optical Depot,**  
135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal.  
33 Specialty 35 Years. 22

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.  
Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1199 1y

**SPECTACLES, OPTICAL GOODS**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS ETC.  
**HIRSCH, KAHN & CO.**  
333 KEARNY STREET.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Field & Opera Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Electric Batteries, Drawing, Mining, Surveying and other Scientific Instruments, &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Eye Test, free of charge. 1185-1y

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

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and soothe the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvelous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Sykes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 3, 1880. J. T. Davenport, Esq., 23, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir:—We embrace this opportunity of constantly and gratefully acknowledging the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaar, and judging from their use, we fancy their salojn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Nausea, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprising curative power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and furnish ALIKE. We are Sir, faithfully yours, Sykes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman was, deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Note is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1199 6m

**FRANK GERTZ,**  
Importer Dealer in  
— AND —  
— ALL —  
Descriptions of  
**Ladies', Misses', Gents'**  
AND YOUTHS' FINE  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
Theatre. A massing of Chinese, Hawaiians, Americans, Euro-  
pean engines, horse reels, cab-  
ing equestrians, small boys, clouds  
lake, dust, sparks, yelling, shout-  
ing King street, between Manna-  
net and the bridge—then they all  
back again—that's all.  
All alarm was also sent in to the  
lower for burning rubbish in a va-  
not far from the Queen's Hospi-  
tich was easily subdued.

New Advertisements.

General Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

General Advertisements.

## OUR STYLES AND PRICES LEAD WE DEFY COMPETITION.

NEW STOCK AND NEW BARGAINS

Popular Millinery House.

104 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

N. S. SACHS, - PROPRIETOR.

NO BLOWING, BUT PLAIN FACTS.

We have just opened the finest line of  
SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS  
That have ever been exhibited in Honolulu, and  
which we will offer at extremely low prices.

New Fancy Figures  
And Dotted Muslins in the latest combination  
of colors. New Summer Silks and Combination  
Suits. A full line of colors of plain and figured  
NUN'S VEILINGS.

New Kid Gloves,  
New Silk Gloves and Mitts  
in all colors and evening tints.

OUR LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT  
cannot be excelled. We have a full line at ex-  
ceptionally low prices.

THE LADIES' HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—A  
fine selected stock, in Cotton, Lisle Thread and  
Silk, all colors and fancy stripes, including  
The Diamond Dye Black Hose,  
Warranted to keep the color and wear well.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is complete.  
We have a fine choice assortment of all goods  
needed in this line. We have just opened new  
shapes and latest style STRAW HATS and BON-  
NETS, in all colors, for ladies and children.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

In this department we always offer big bar-  
gains. We are selling our 40c undershirt for 35c.  
Fine India Gauze Undershirt for 50c. Fine Bal-  
briggan Undershirt for 75c. Unbleached shirts  
for 75c. Laundry White Shirt for \$1. Un-  
bleached Socks, regular made, \$2.25 per dozen.  
Working Shirts from 50c upward.

TO OUR ISLAND CUSTOMERS.

We will with pleasure send samples or goods on approbation. If you  
have no account with us please give us reference and your orders will receive  
prompt attention. 1212-4f

## CASTLE & COOKE,

Would respectfully call renewed attention to their

LARGE STOCK OF STANDARD GOODS

Especially selected to meet the demands of

Planters, Sugar Mills and Mechanics!

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

ASBESTOS FELT MIXTURE

The STANDARD pipe and boiler covering;  
and Hair Felt.

Pearl, Palace and Vulcan Kerosene Oils!

A large stock at bottom prices.

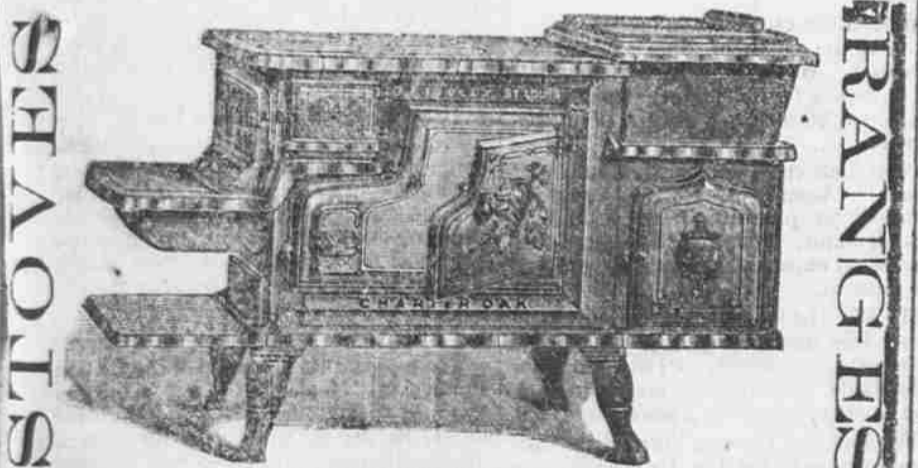
FRANKLYN STOVE COAL in quantities to suit.

Increased stocks and lines of Shelf Goods and Mechanics Tools.

Files, Saws, Planes, Etc.

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

For the rest call and see for yourself! 1212-8m



JOHN NOTT,

At the old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;

STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize  
New Royal, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Char-  
ter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood  
and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware  
Sinks, Plated and Plain.

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes,

AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES

Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,

House Furnishing Goods,

ALL KINDS.

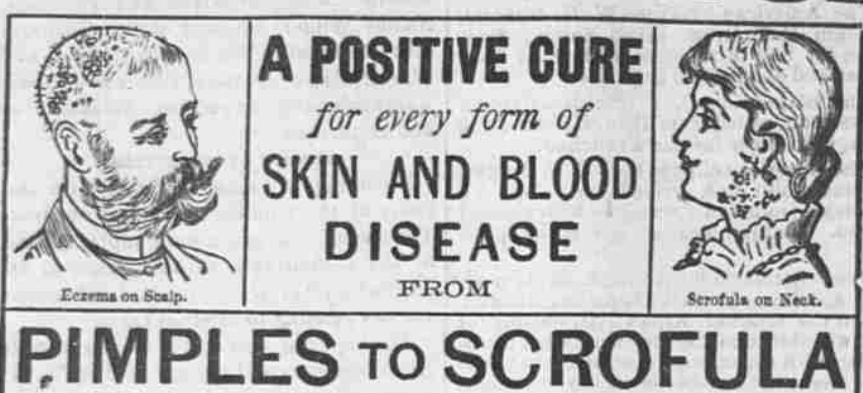
RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead,

Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.

# Cuticura



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

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin, Tortures, Loosening of the Skin, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimples, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Itching and Burning Skin Diseases, Bakers', Barbers', Grocers', Washerwomen's Itch, Itching Piles, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means absolutely fail.

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

G. WEST &amp; CO.'s, 105 FORT St.

Is the place to go for all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Toys, Baseball Goods Crockerware, Etc. Etc.

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

Is the place to buy PIANOS, ORGANS, and

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

G. WEST &amp; CO.'s, 105 FORT St.

Is where everybody goes to buy

BABY CARRIAGES, DOLLS, TOY DISHES, Etc.

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

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

HOLLISTER &amp; CO.

NEW GOODS!

Just to hand direct from Europe per

BARK SARACA.

Gosnell's Sherry Tooth Paste, Gosnell's Tooth Brushes, Gosnell's Violet

Toilet Powder, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Perfume.

Jewsbury &amp; Brown's Tooth Paste,

Pinaud's Huile Antieque,

Pinaud's Hongroise,

Pinaud's Philicome,

Floraline,

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Saunders' Face Powder,

DeHaut's Pills

Liebig's Extract of Meat,

Blancard's Pills.

Hall's Pills,

Eastman's Powders.

Espie Cigarettes, Apollinaris Water, Friedrichall Water, Vichy Water.

Constantly on hand a full line of Pure Chemicals

from the largest manufacturers of

United States and Europe.

AGENTS FOR

P. Lorillard's Tobaccos!

Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes.

STRAITON &amp; STORM CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
GINGER ALE, SODA WATER  
LEMONADE, CREAM SODA  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS A SPECIALTY.

GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

HOLLISTER &amp; CO.,

1212-3m

C. BREWER &amp; CO.,



OFFERS FOR SALE!

TO ARRIVE PER

MARTHA DAVIS

NOW NEARLY DUE!

White Oak, Yellow Oak

Eastern Ash,  
Western Ash,  
Hubs, Spokes,  
Felloes, Bar Iron,

KEROSENE OIL, 150°

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

HORSE SHOES!

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

GROCERIES

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

LIGHT HAND CARTS!

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

C. BREWER &amp; CO.

QUEEN STREET.

(1212-8m)

PACIFIC

Fort Street,

ARE JUST OPENING A FINE

LINE OF BASKETS!

BASKETS!

Picnic, Hand, Butcher's, Garden, Sponge  
Flower, Sticking, Biscuit, Indian  
Linen Buff Hampers, White  
Hampers, Barricade,  
Shape;

Basket Tables, Dress Stands,

Work Baskets, Knife Baskets, Dutch Bas-  
kets, Sand Baskets, News Stands,  
Brush and Comb Baskets, Let-  
ter Baskets, Carpenter's  
Baskets.

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

Call early and make selections.  
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'D.  
50 1212

IMPORTANT TO

STAMP COLLECTORS!

I HAVE TO THANK THE PHILATELISTS of Hawaii for the liberal ap-  
preciation which my late advertisement has  
received. It is safe to say that hundreds of  
thousands of Hawaiian Stamps have been sent  
away without receiving more than half their  
value in return, and what is far worse, every col-  
lector gets a quantity of useless duplicates. By  
the plan which I have so successfully worked  
up, everyone gets only such stamps as he needs;  
and besides, he gets full value for each and every  
kind of Hawaiian Stamp. The prices which I  
allow are better than those of ANY EUROPEAN  
DEALER, and are higher than most American  
Stamp Dealers pay.

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

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

W. F. REYNOLDS,  
No. 8, Union Street.  
Wanted, a few Numerals at fair rates.

Old Dates of Planters' Monthly

Wanted for Binding.

ONE COPY EACH OF JUNE  
AND DECEMBER, 1883. One copy of  
APRIL, 1884. Five copies of JANUARY, 1885.  
25 cents per copy will be paid for each of the  
above dates at the

GAZETTE OFFICE,

HONOLULU.

W. A. KINNEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Merchant street Honolulu.

1204-1y 1212-3m

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'s

LINE OF

BOSTON PACKETS

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

EDWARD MAY!

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

For further particulars, apply to

C. BREWER &amp; CO.

Queen Street.

Wing Wo Tai &amp; Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Chinese, Japanese, American

and European Goods.

By late arrivals have received fresh stocks in

All kinds of Tea, White and Colored Mat-

ting, Japanese Screens, Flower Pots,

Camphor Trunks, White Silks,

Ponsee Silk Handkerchiefs, Mantles

Cigars, best quality, etc. 1212-4f

WILDER'S

Steamship Company

(LIMITED.)

STMR. KINAU

LORENZEN, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every week for Lahaina, Ma-

loa, Makona, Mahukoua, Kawaihae, Laupaho-

ke, and Hilo.

STMR. LIKELIKE

DAVIES, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every week for Kaunakakai,

Kahului, Haele, Hana, Kipahulu, Keanae, Noku-

lai and Niihau.

\*For mails and passengers only.

STMR. KILAUEA HOU

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave regular for Paunahua, Kohalaie, Ka-

kaiua, Hakalan, Oukala, and Oonema.

STMR. LEHUA

CLARK, Commander.

Leaves for the following ports every alternate

Monday, at 3 p.m.:

Commencing May 16th—To Kaunakakai, Lanai,

Kamalo, Pukou, Lahaina and Olowalu. Return-

ing to Lahaina, Pukou, Kamalo, and Kaunaka-

kai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday a.m.

Commencing May 24th—To Kaunakakai, Lanai,

Kamalo, Pukou, Haele, Wailan, Pelekunu, and

Kalaupapa. Returning to Pukou, Lahaina, Olo-

walo, Lahaina, Pukou, Kamalo, and Kaunakakai,

arriving at Honolulu Saturday a.m.

SAM'L G. WILDER, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

OFFICE—Corner Fort and Queen Streets.

1212-3m

HENRY MAY &amp; CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

LONDON, BOSTON AND

SAN FRANCISCO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries and

Provisions

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Huckin's Parker House Soups,

Boston Fish and Clam Chowder,

Boston Sausage Meat and Baked Beans,

Boston Fried Tomatoes &amp; Fine Dairy Salt.

Crosse &amp; Blackwell's

MORTON'S GOODS!

Zante Currants, Sultan's Raisins, Pearl Barley,

Pearl Sago, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli,

all put up in 4-lb. tins.

Ground Rice, Semolina, Medici Chocolate,

Epps' Cocoa, Table Vinegar,

Extra Fine Dried Oil,

Assorted Jams and Jellies.

1 and 2-lb. tins;

Copeland English Peas,

French Peas and Mushrooms,

Extra Sardines, 1/2 and 3/4 tins.

Metwurst and Truffled Liver Sausages,

Sardines and Russian Sardines,

Episcure and Blue Point Oysters, 1 and 3-lb. tins,

Hume's Salmon, 1 and 2-lb. tins.

CHOICE SALMON

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS.

Kits Salt Mackerel and Salmon Bellies,

Kops, 1/2 and 3/4 Barrels Family Pork,

Choice Ham and Bacon,

New York and California Cheese,

Adam and Limburg Cheese,

Oxford and Cambridge Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins;

Vienna Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins;

Ham Sausage, 2-lb. tins;

Corned Beef, 1/2 and 3/4 tins, English Brawn,

Lunch Tongues, Ox Tongues, Dried Ham,

Potted Meats, Baked Chicken and Turkey,

Carried Poultry,

Succotash, Green Corn, Green Peas,

Lima Beans, String Beans, Asparagus,

Barataria Shrimps and Codfish Balls.

KEGS GILT-EDGE BUTTER

AND IN ROLLS.

Tapioca and Whitney's Butter, 2 and 3-lb. tins;

Bonnie's Codfish and in Blocks,

French Prunes, in Glass and Boxes;

California Raisins, 1/2 boxes, new crop;

Breakfast Germ, Oat Flakes, White Oats,

Germes, Cream Oats, and Cracked Wheat,

Oatmeal, Rye Flour and Meal, in 10-lb. bags;

Graham Flour, Small Hominy,

Rhubarb Flour, in 10-lb. bags;

Arona, Golden Gate, Crown, and Eldorado Flour,

in 50-lb. bags.

CONDIMENTS in Great Variety

California Table Fruits,

California Jams and Jellies,

(this Season's Packing.)

REFINED SUGARS:

CUBE, in 25 and 100-lb. Boxes;

GRANULATED, in 100-lb. Bags;

GRANULATED, in half and whole

Barrels and 50-lb. Boxes.

New Zealand and California Oats

Bran, Corn, Wheat, Cracked Corn,

