



VOL. VIII--NO. 39.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Business Cards.

LEWIS & CO.,
FORT STREET,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in

Groceries and Provisions.

Ice House Goods a Specialty
181-1f

D. MCKENZIE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
SHIP CHANDLERY,
Naval Stores and Groceries,
Bricks, Lime and Cement.

Families and Ships supplied on most reasonable terms. Island orders solicited.

Mutual Telephone 292. P. O. Box 479.
No. 26 FORT STREET, opposite Oceanic Steamship wharf. 216-1y

B. LEVY & SON,
Importers, Wholesale Dealers and

Commission Merchants
In Foreign and Domestic
FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

We are prepared to fill orders of all kinds in our line, and make a specialty in packing all kinds of fruit for long distance markets.

Hawaiian Island patronage will receive special attention.
628 and 530 Sansome St., San Francisco.
P. O. Box 1742.
E. L. MARSHALL, Honolulu,
118-6m Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

PIONEER

Steam Candy Factory

BAKERY.
F. HORN,

Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.
Rich and Delicious Ice Cream made by Steam.
71 Hotel Street.
Both Telephones 74.

JUST RECEIVED

Galv. Corrugated Iron,

6, 7 and 9 Feet Long. For Sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Assets.....\$ 40,000,000
Net Income..... 9,079,000
Claims Paid..... 112,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

1188-6m 1-6m BISHOP & CO.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

OF LONDON.

Established 1710.

Insurance effected upon every description of property at current rates of premium.

Total Sum Insured in 1885.....£327,333,700

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality. The jurisdiction of the Local Tribunals recognized.

G. W. Macfarlane & Co.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THOMAS LINDSAY

Has Removed His Manufacturing

Jewelry Establishment

From Nuuanu Street to
Thomas Block, King Street.

Particular attention paid to repairing.
664f

Business Cards.

Walker & Redward,
Contractors & Builders

Brick, Stone and Wooden Building
Estimates Given.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
76 KING STREET.

Bell Telephone No. 2. P. O. Box 423.
211 1f

PACIFIC
Hardware Company, Ltd.
FORT STREET,

Are just opening a fine line of Baskets.

BASKETS!

Picnic, Hand, Butchers', Garden,
Sponge, Flower, Stocking, Biscuit,
Indian Linen Buff Hampers,
White Hampers, Barrel Shape.

Basket Tables, Dress Stands

Work Baskets, Knife Baskets,
Dutch Baskets, Sand Baskets,
Brush and Comb Baskets,
News Stands, Letter Baskets,
Carpenters' Baskets, Etc.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Call early and make selections.
50-121y Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd.

Ex. "DEUTSCHLAND."

WHITE BROS.

Portland Cement.

BLACKSMITH COAL, FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY, COAL TAR.

STOCKHOLM TAR!

STEEL RAILS, F. W. STAPLES,
WIRE NAILS, FILTER PRESSES.

Sugar Coolers.

IRON TANKS,
P. P. CLOTH,
HUBBOCK'S PAINTS,
CORRUGATED IRON, ETC.

For Sale By

H. HACKFELD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

Household Sewing Machines, with latest improvements and attachments.

Hand Sewing Machines.
One Washing Machine, New.

Musical Instruments, Arisons, Accordions, Guitars, Violins.

Bigotphones, a new and comical instrument, can be played by anyone.

Guitar and Violin Strings.
Velveteen Carpets and Rugs.

Ed Hoffschlaeger & Co.

Just Arrived.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, in quarts and pints.

CHAMPAGNES OF—
Joseph Perrier Fils & Co., in quarts and pints.

Carte d'Argent. Bouzy Mousseaux, Grand Vin Mousseaux.

VEUVE AMIOT—
Carte d'Argent. Carte Rose.

ACKERMANN—LAWRENCE—
Carte Noir.

Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.
H. HACKFELD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu
26 1f

Advertisements.

S. N. CASTLE. J. B. AHERTON. G. P. CASTLE.
CASTLE & COOKE,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise.

—ALSO, AGENTS FOR—

Grove Ranch Plantation, Kohala Sugar Co.,
R. Halstead's Plantation, Haiku Sugar Co.,
A. H. Smith & Co., Koloa, Kauai, Paila Plantation,
G. F. Blake's Steam Pumps, Papakou Sugar Co.

Union Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of San Francisco.
Etna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
D. Weston's Patent Centrifugal Machines.
The New York and Honolulu Packet Line
The Merchants' Line, Honolulu and San Francisco.
Dr. Jayne & Sons Celebrated Medicines.

Wileox & Gibbs, Remington and Wheeler & Wilson

SEWING MACHINES.

THIS SPACE

--- IS ---

RESERVED

--- FOR ---

C. J. FISHEL.

FOR SALE!

EX. BARK JAMES S. STONE,

—And Just Landed in Fine Order.—

Galvanized Barb Wire, Barrel Shooks and Heads,
Galvanized Cut Nails, Ax Handles,
Galvanized Cut Spikes, Pick Handles,
Galv. Clinch Boat Nails, Hoe Handles,
Iron Cut Nails (ass't'd) Cana! Barrows,
Horse Shoe Nails. Nests Trunks.

Second-hand Iron Safes.

Oak Lumber, Ash Lumber, White Pine Lumber,
Walnut Lumber, Cases Matches, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar, Cotton Waste, Italian Packing,
Metallic Paint, Fire Clay, Marble Dust.

"Electric" Kerosene Oil.

"Downer's" Oil, "Belmontine" Oil, Lard Oil,
Gasoline, in Drums, (2-5 gallons in each).
Plaster, Rosendale Cement, Portland Cement,
Dairy Salt, Bales Excelsior, Tubular Lanterns.

Cumberland Coal.

Straw Wrapping Paper, 20x30in., Grindstones,
Hair Mattresses, 40x25 lbs., Lamp Black,
Three-quarter Rubber Hose, 3-ply, Ox Bows,
Franklin Stove Coal (in bulk and in casks),
Drain Pipe—3, 4, 6 and 8 inches.

Hand Carts, Baby Carriages, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, and Five Extension Top Carriages—the best ever consigned to us—and a First-class Carriage.

C. BREWER & CO.

H. E. McIntyre & Bro.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed.

EAST CORNER FOR

New Goods received by every packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice Box No. 416 Telephone No. 92

Sugar Plant For Sale.

The Entire Plant of the
STAR MILL CO.

Kohala, is offered for sale. The machinery is in perfect working order, and consists of
One 26x48 Mill with Engine, Trash-carrier, etc., complete.
One pair of boilers, 6x20.
One Double Effect, 6 and 7 ft. Pans.
One Vacuum Pan 6 with Blake Pump.
Three Weston Centrifugals and Engine.

Together with the usual assortment of Clarifiers, Cleaning Pans, Coolers and other Machinery usually found in a well appointed Mill.

Also, a number of
California and Island Mules,
Cane Carts and General Plantation Implements.

Delivery will be given after next crop has been harvested, say about July 1, 1889.

For further particulars apply to
John Hind,
Manager Star Mill.

Kohala, Hawaii.

FOR SALE.

We have again on hand a few of our exceptionally superior
SURF BOATS,
In sizes from 18 to 24 feet.

As these boats speak for themselves, we invite inspection. Price as low as any.
We have also several 70-lb. Clinker, Copper fastened Recreation Boats, with oars and rowlocks complete, capable of holding three persons; just the thing for an impromptu regatta, spin round the harbor, lake or river. Price—rom \$50 to \$60.
Also, a light Baggage Express with two short portable cushioned seats; handy for business or a family out of town; and one strong head cart. Cheap for cash at
J. A. DOWER'S,
Printer's Lane, Punchbowl st.
Mutual Telephone 935. P. O. Box 469.
262-1m

THE
National Brewery!

KALIHI VALLEY,

Is now one of the Permanently Established Industries of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the Company to whose Enterprise its Existence is due have for the first time solved the problem of Brewing in this Country a
Pure, Wholesome, Palatable
BEER.

That it possesses these qualities in a very marked degree, and is a beverage admirably adapted for consumption in a tropical climate, is admitted by all who have tried it. It was predicted at the outset that
THE STEAM BEER
OF THE
National Brewery Co.

Would soon find favor in the community after it had been given a trial.
In the course of a few short months the prediction has been amply realized.]
The Reasons Why it Has Achieved Success Are Not Far to Seek.
Scientific Experience and Practical Skill began the work and have carried it through.
A Cool and Healthy Site was selected for the Works.
An Absolutely Pure Water Supply has been obtained from an artesian source 670 feet deep.
The Ingredients used in the manufacture are the best which the MARKETS OF THE WORLD AFFORD.
THE MACHINERY is of the most modern and improved type.
GILBERT WALLER,
Manager.
Bell Telephone 63. Mutual Telephone 147.
P. O. Box No. 448.

By Authority.



Honolulu Tax Assessor's Office.

From and after July 1, 1888, the undersigned, Tax Assessor for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, will be in his office in the new building called Kapuwai, in the rear of Aliolani Hale, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, during the month of July, from the hours of 9 and 12 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m., for the purpose of receiving the returns of all persons liable to taxation in this district.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO TAXATION are respectfully requested to make their returns as full, explicit and complete as possible, giving number of street and area of land; stating frontage and depth on street, character of structure thereon, cost of same, to whom rented or leased, and length of lease; property sold during the year, to whom and for what sum. State if there is any mortgage on the property; give date of mortgage, name of mortgagee, and for what amount mortgaged. State property on hand in your possession belonging to others; merchandise on hand or consignment July 1, 1888; cash in bank or agents' hands same date, etc., etc.

ALL RETURNS MUST BE MADE TO THE UNDERSIGNED NOT LATER THAN JULY 31, 1888, OR NO APPEALS CAN BY LAW BE GRANTED.

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

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

C. A. BROWN,
Assessor of Taxes for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Approved: W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, June 29, 1888.
29-d-Aug 1, 1225-July 2, 16, 30.

THE DAILY

Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

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

WEDNESDAY, : : JULY 11, 1888.

Mrs. Williams' fourth regular evening lecture will be given to-morrow evening at Harmony Hall, at the usual hour. The subject, Marcus Aurelius, promises to prove an interesting one.

If the Committee of the Whole only had about twenty chairmen instead of one, progress in the House would be lightning-like in its rapidity. Unfortunately, however, the gag can only be applied to one mouth at a time. Mr. Kalauka has had the fortune to be the most frequent recipient of this somewhat equivocal compliment.

The House is really getting along very fast with the Appropriation Bill. They are about half through already, and unless there is to be more quarreling than we apprehend over the items of internal improvement, there is no reason why they should not finish the Bill next week. In spite of everything, however, the prospect of a short session seems melting into thin air, and it looks now as though the Legislature might furnish the newspaper men copy until September.

YESTERDAY in the House was one of the most exciting days of the session. Not much was done beyond the discussion of the Governor's Bill, which brought out some long speeches, and some telling ones. The result was a more decisive victory for the Minister's Bill than any of its advocates had dared to expect. The Bill of the Committee was laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 8, and the Bill abolishing the Governor's office was passed to its third reading by 33 votes against 9. The prospect of a majority sufficient to pass the Bill over a royal veto while not unclouded is still excellent. The Legislature is to be congratulated on a good day's work, and Minister Thurston on a speech which made converts and was an important factor in winning the day.

AS THE session grows further advanced the foolish petitioners seem to increase and multiply. The right of petition has always been a popular favorite. Most of these petitions might be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements without any substantial injustice resulting therefrom, but of course there is an occasional real grievance at the bottom of some of them. The most frequent of all the petitions are those for the removal of the President of the Board of Health, and these are full of significance, for they testify most directly to the efficiency of that officer, and tell all the story of the zeal with which the present Government is attacking the leprosy problem, and enforcing the law of segregation. We never heard of any petitions for the removal of His Excellency W. M. Gibson from that office, and the reason is not far to seek.

The Moscow Gazette, commenting on the recent scare over the condition of England's defences, says: "England, being a ruin, must be content to play the part of a peaceful commercial state.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thirty-fifth Day.

TUESDAY, July 10.

whom the bill was referred. The bill, which the committee recommend be passed, provides that all books of account shall be kept in the English or Hawaiian language. The Minister of the Interior or his representative is given authority to inspect the books with sufficient thoroughness to ascertain whether the provision is being complied with, and a failure so to do is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and by forfeiture of the license. The bill, while making no mention of the Chinese, is of course aimed directly at them, and we believe no other class will be affected by it. The limitation to English and Hawaiian is inconsistent with our treaty relations with some European powers, and amendments calculated to obviate this difficulty will of course be introduced.

This is a kind of anti-Chinese legislation very different from many measures that are often proposed, and it admits of being judged from a very different point of view. When it is proposed to annul the constitution, so as to make class legislation possible with the particular object of excluding the Chinese from certain branches of useful and honorable employment, we say at once this is a very extreme measure, and we wish to take no such headlong step until we are thoroughly convinced that it is wise and just. It is not thereby implied that we disbelieve in the measure, but we distrust it and deplore its necessity. The step proposed by the bill now under consideration is of another kind. Is there any injustice in compelling emigrants who desire to live in a foreign country, to bring themselves into harmony with its commercial system and its laws. The presence in any country of a large class who are and remain permanently strangers to its customs, its ideas, its government, its religion, is an important evil, and may be a menace. The Chinese constitute such a class, and because they do they are in so far an evil. They are invaders, not the less so because they do not knock at our gates with the thunder of cannon. They come professing "peace, peace, where there is no peace," undermining or threatening to undermine the vigor and life of a country by methods more insidious, but not less fatal than those of open war. Now, this state of facts does not in any way relieve us from the necessity of dealing justly with the Chinese. What it does is to put us to a calm and rational consideration of the whole problem, with a view to discovering what course, without interfering with any vested rights, is going to conduce to the general welfare, and help to perpetuate in this country the civilization and ideas which we desire to see perpetuated. The bill under discussion is a measure of this kind. It may be only a makeshift, but it will at least remedy the evils springing at present from the fact that the books of a large commercial class are kept in a language incomprehensible to the rest of the community. This state of things opens the door to frauds of every description. It embarrasses or prevents altogether the administration of justice in about every case in which the books of a Chinaman are involved. When it comes to the overhauling of accounts in equity, the Court and the counsel are equally at sea. Doubtless, also, it facilitates perjury, and multiplies the inducements to it. The present bill should do away with much of this, and it requires nothing, in our opinion, either unreasonable or unjust.

The Cathedral Entertainment.

A fair-sized audience attended at St. Andrew's Cathedral schoolroom Tuesday evening to the literary and musical entertainment. After a piano and violin duet by Miss Von Holt and Prof. Yardley, and a vocal solo by Miss Dora Dowsett, Rev. Geo. Wallace made brief introductory remarks, concluding with a pleasurable expression of recognition of the part women bore in the literature of the Victorian Era.

Mrs. Williams began her lecture on "The Literature of the Victorian Era" with a commentary on the beneficent influence of the era's literature. The popularization of science and the internationalization of literature she eloquently depicted. History written in the era might be less brilliant but compared favorably with that produced in former periods, yet what it might lack in lustre was perhaps compensated for by the grand history made this century. A notable feature of contemporaneous literature was the inspiration it drew from ancestral dawnings of truth, great stress being laid by the lecturer upon the development of sublime truths out of the Norse literature, born in Icelandic cold, darkness and misery, which she illustrated with a quotation from a poem of Lewis Morris. Swinburne was exalted as a master of stately verse, his "Litaney" being drawn upon in illustration. Several authors were indicated in different departments as brilliant examples of leadership in ennobling thought. Tenyson and Browning were admirably referred to and their inspiring musings illustrated, in a novel but very agreeable way, with select outbursts of song rendered, to piano accompaniment, severally by Misses Von Holt, Dowsett, Mist and Rhodes, with such musical power as to elicit hearty applause. The lecture closed with a reference to the elevation of woman to a higher intellectual plane during the Victorian era, and the reflex influence for good this was destined to have upon the race.

The audience was dispersed with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Green and Thurston; Nobles Wilder, Dowsett, Jaeger, Smith, Bailey, Campbell and Wilcox; Reps. Hustace, Dowsett, Kalauka, Kaubi, Maguire, Gay and Nakaleka. Minutes read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Noble Baldwin read the following:
Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Legislature:

Sir—The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition from Hamakua, Hawaii, praying that the Government appropriate \$250,000 for the purpose of conducting the water from the mountain streams between the Waipio valley and Kohala, into the district of Hamakua for the fluming of cane and other plantation and farming purposes, have had the matter under careful consideration, and beg leave to report as follows:

The petition is accompanied by an agreement signed by four plantation companies of Hamakua, in which they severally agree to pay \$3,750 per annum for water to flume cane, making the total amount of \$15,000, or 6 per cent on \$250,000, the amount they ask the Government to appropriate for this work. Provided, however, that should the outlay necessary to furnish the supply of water needed be less than \$250,000, then the undersigned should not be bound to pay more than a rental which would amount to 6 per cent per annum upon the actual first cost of obtaining such water supply.

Our committee are of the opinion that 6 per cent on the original cost, the Government to keep in repair and maintain the ditch at their own expense, is too low a rate of charge for the water. The Government would be obliged to borrow money for this enterprise at 6 per cent, and under the above terms might not realize, after deducting the expense of maintaining the ditch, more than 4 per cent on the investment.

The streams it is proposed to conduct in a ditch into Hamakua are located on the Waipio valley, above the Waipio valley, into which they flow.

Your committee are satisfied from evidence we have, that an ample supply of water can be obtained for the four plantations who require water for fluming cane; also water for other farming purposes.

For the last three years the Government should construct and own the ditch, and thus retain control of the water, that it might be held for the benefit of small farmers whom it is hoped may be induced to locate in Hamakua, as well as for the benefit of plantations.

It is urged that the Government lands of Hamakua, of which there are several, might be cut up into homestead lots and sold to small farmers, who might need the use of the water, and thus this fertile region be made productive and prosperous.

The Government has already divided up 700 acres of Government land into four or five miles from the sea, for homestead purposes, which have not yet been taken up.

The portions of Government land available for homesteads are mostly on the slope of Mauna, above the sugar cane belt, and are at present forest and grazing lands. The lower lands are mostly owned or leased by the plantations, although there are portions of Government land in the sugar cane region that might be available for homesteads.

Now, just how much of the Government land of Hamakua can be brought below a line of ditch that it will be feasible and practicable to conduct through Hamakua is entirely uncertain.

Until a thorough survey of the line of ditch is made, showing how much of the land available for homesteads lies below it, it will be impossible to determine how advantageous or advisable the proposed Government to undertake this enterprise, and retain the control of the ditch, rather than to let the plantations benefit by the ditch have the franchise of the water.

Moreover, it will be impossible to estimate the cost of such a ditch till a proper survey is made.

If it can be shown that such a ditch controlled by the Government can be made a profitable investment, and a matter of public benefit, we would recommend that the Government undertake the enterprise, but as nothing in regard to this can be determined till a proper survey is made, your committee recommend that a Commission be appointed to investigate the matter fully, with instructions to have a survey made of the nature and feasible route of the ditch, to estimate the probable cost of the same.

To estimate the cost of constructing certain natural basins on the slope between Waimea and Hamakua into storage reservoirs, and the amount of water that may thus be stored.

To make an estimate from time to time of the amount of water in the streams that may be obtained for said ditch.

To estimate the amount of Government land that will lie below said line of ditch; the nature of these lands, and how much will make good homestead lots; also, ascertain the number of farmers and other classes of people now residing in Hamakua that will be benefited by such a ditch.

Said Commission to report at the next regular session of the Legislature.

It will be necessary for the Legislature to appropriate, say \$3,000, to enable the Commission to make the necessary surveys. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. P. BALDWIN,
J. O. KAWAUNI,
J. D. PARIS, JR.,
A. S. WILCOX,
H. A. WIDEMANN.

The report was adopted.
Rep. Paris read his minority report of the Finance Committee on the bill to amend Chapter XLIII, session laws of 1882, obliging teachers, clergymen and paid soldiers to pay personal taxes. In answer to the main argument of the majority of committee, the minority thinks that teachers, clergymen and soldiers are better able to pay personal taxes than a large portion of the laboring classes of our population. Nor is it just that these men with regular salaries to depend on should be exempt, while the poor laborer, who is out of work or whose crop has failed, is compelled to pay his taxes or work them out at the rate of 25 cents per day.
(Signed) J. D. PARIS, JR.
Laid on the table, to be considered with the majority report, and the bill.

NOTICES OF NEW BILLS.

Minister Green gave notice of a bill: to amend and regulate the law relating to the appointment and tenure of office of Tax Assessors and Tax Collectors, and the assessment and collection of taxes.

Noble Hitchcock gave notice of bills: To amend Chapter LVI of the Penal Code, enacted an act to prevent married persons from deserting one another. Relating to the passport system.

To abolish the Act making foreigners entering the Kingdom pay two dollars for hospital tax.

MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS.
Minister Green reported on the resolution of Noble Widemann, adopted on Monday, relative to Ministerial instructions to tax assessors, bankers and others:
I beg to state that I have given no special instructions to the above named

parties, either directly or through the tax assessor, relative to the assessment of taxes, except in the cases of bankers in Honolulu (the only two), when the question came up as to whether the law called upon them to return the list of their depositors, and to charge the same to the depositors. Both these bankers, Messrs. Bishop & Co. and Claus Spreckels & Co., disputed the proposition that the law obliged them to do so. The question was brought before the Cabinet, and it was the Hon. S. G. Wilder that got the Governor on each island is an invaluable aid to the Ministry. Mr. Wilder, too, has had large experience in Government matters. The tendency now seems to be to the centralization of government in Honolulu, letting the island officials take care of themselves, if any one in the outer districts is assessed too high, we soon hear of it. But we never hear from those assessed too low or not assessed at all. In this department alone, money would be saved in having a good Governor on each island. He does not blame the Ministry for the inefficiency on the part of Tax Collectors and Assessors, or for irregularities in the doings of Road Boards and other officials. Road Boards require supervision. These bodies are invested with large powers, and corruption is alleged to exist among them. Another important reason why the office of Governor should be retained is that many of the minor offices of Government are held by Hawaiians, and it is well known that they require guidance and supervision; otherwise they fall into lax habits and even into dishonesty. They need the eye of the right kind of man over them. It would be about as wise for a planter to company to charge the manager as for the Government to abolish the office of Governor. The Clerk of the Supreme Court was unable to compile reliable statistics of the work performed in inferior Courts, owing to the want of proper supervision over the Judges. Government should have some supervision. Persons having grievances against them are afraid to report the same, as they might suffer from the consequence of incurring their displeasure.

Noon recess, one hour.

Afternoon.
Noble Smith continued his remarks on the Governor bills.
It is impossible for the Minister of Finance to know whether taxes are collected or not without some one acquainted with each district having personal oversight of the matter. A large and important class of duties put in the committee's bill, if the office is abolished, will simply be left to occasional flying visits of some official from Honolulu. It is proposed by the Attorney-General to place certain duties, heretofore performed by Governors, in charge of Sheriffs, who already are invested with large powers, almost arbitrary. It would be unwise to confer additional powers on the Sheriffs. Anyone who attempts to construe this argument into an attack upon the Ministry will be very much mistaken. The Finance Committee have taken exception to a proposition of the Minister of Finance to abolish the office of Auditor, but that was not an attack upon the Ministry. If the Ministers decide upon standing or falling by this bill, they will place themselves in a false position.

Rep. Kinney said the measure to abolish the office of Governor is in the line of policy of local self government as against centralization of power. This policy has been adopted by Great Britain and the United States. To abolish the office of Governor will carry local self government into every district. The real issue is between local self government by officials in local self government by official by one man on each island. On that issue the Ministry would be recreant if they did not come forward and throw their offices in the balance. Their is no insincerity in their present course. They would exhibit insincerity if they delayed an issue which forced upon them. The Bill of the majority of Committee leaves all classes of officials under the Government. It makes no distinction between matters purely local and those that are not. The empire of Great Britain is spread over the world. Self government by officials is not a new thing. But there are matters reserved by the Imperial authorities that the local governments cannot touch. It was held by Noble Smith that Government physicians need the supervision of Governors. He could not agree with him there. The central government should exercise control over the Government physicians. In dealing with leprosy, for example, there is not a man here who would not pray to be delivered from local sentiment. The petitions read here from time to time indicate what the results would be if in dealing with leprosy the Government were to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law. The Government of Hawaii is not a single man to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law. The Government of Hawaii is not a single man to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law.

Minister Thurston said this is not a question that originated with the Cabinet. It arose out of a question to the Minister of Finance. The course taken by the Minister is that the Cabinet is on the right one, if the House thinks differently, it is for them to say so.

Noble Richardson moved that the Minister's answer be translated and printed. Carried, and the matter made a special order for Tuesday next.

NEW BILL.
Minister Thurston read a first time, a bill relating to the Postal Savings Bank.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Governor Bills. Second reading of the Bill introduced by the Attorney General to abolish the office of Governor. Considered with the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee thereon, the substitute bill of said majority relating to the office of Governor and the duties appertaining thereon, and also sundry petitions for and against abolishing the office.

(The majority report appeared, slightly abbreviated, in the ADVERTISER'S account of proceedings of June 23d, and an abstract of the minority report, in the proceedings of June 25th.)

After providing for the appointment, qualifications and tenure of office of Governors, the Bill submitted by the majority lays down the duties of the office, in addition to those now devolving upon them by law, in the following section:

The Governor shall personally visit each election district of his island at least twice in each year and inspect and report from time to time to the Minister of the Interior the condition of all school houses, court houses, jails, pounds, roads, bridges, wharves and landings, public hospitals and all other public property of like nature, and make such suggestions thereupon as shall seem necessary. He shall also report from time to time to the heads of the several departments any instance of improper conduct or neglect of duty of any of the officials of this Government coming to his knowledge, and the provisions of the Act to Provide for the Sanitary Condition of Dwelling Houses," so far as respects contract laborers, are observed, and in case of breach to direct prosecution.

An exception was made in the preceding section that the Governor of Oahu should not exercise the powers given in section seven.

Minister Ashford gave a brief account of the history of the measure to abolish the office of Governor from its introduction in the session of 1887 to the present time. Considerable time was taken to see whether or not a compromise could be reached, but the Cabinet have been unable to come to the conclusion that they could abandon the bill. Several of the functions of the gubernatorial office have already been assigned by Acts passed last session and this, to other officers, particularly those relating to the appointment of the District Judges. Now there is a bill before the Board to provide for looking after pounds and estrays. When this last bill passes three of the leading duties for which Governors were supposed to exist will be taken out of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Kinney said that provision is made for an intermediate office between the Tax Collectors and the Treasury, there will really be nothing left for Governors to do. The majority of the Judiciary Committee have made a scramble to find duties for Governors. With the exception, perhaps, of an insubstantial supervision of school-houses and of other officials, the committee have conceded that the Governor has nothing to do. If the duties are superfluous, the office is unnecessary. The Government would have been glad if an honorable compromise could have been made. But they felt that they were bound to stand by the platform of the Reform party, one plank of which was that useless offices should be abolished.

Noble Smith had given the Ministers credit for sincerity at last session, although he doubted their wisdom. Now, however, he sees reasons for questioning their sincerity. At that time they found obstacles in the Governors to the administration of the Government. They complained of incompetent, corrupt Governors; hence the bill to abolish the office. The bill submitted by the Committee removes the obstacles in the way of the administration then existing. The Bill gives the Cabinet power to remove the incumbents of the office. He disclaimed any desire on the part of the Committee to force the Ministers so that they should have to resign, nor was it understood by them that the passage of their Bill should necessitate the resignation of the Ministry. This result need not follow unless the Ministers choose to force that issue themselves. He is as anxious as anyone to do away with unnecessary offices. There are very few in the House or out of it who contend that the present incumbents are other than useless. With respect to the usefulness of the office, there are 100 Government officials of different classes on Kauai, 300 on Oahu, 200 on Maui, and 250 on Hawaii, not including the clerks, tax collectors, agents, and agents to issue marriage licenses. The Bill does not propose to give the same powers to the Governor of Oahu as to those of the other islands, because the seat of Government is here, and gubernatorial supervision is needed as in the other islands. A closer supervision of Government officers has been needed on the other islands than has heretofore existed. He had interviewed Mr. J. O. Carter and Mr. Pratt as to the possibility of assessing and collecting taxes efficiently otherwise than through Governors, and

his opinions are that it cannot be done. Both these gentlemen have had ample experience in this department of Government service, and their opinions were worthy of consideration. The Minister of Finance cannot, although he were the Angel Gabriel, attend to these duties. In 1878, he had brought a bill into the Legislature to compel Ministers to make a tour twice in each year through the country to ascertain its wants and to see how things were going on. He had also the opinion of himself, if any one in the outer districts is assessed too high, we soon hear of it. But we never hear from those assessed too low or not assessed at all. In this department alone, money would be saved in having a good Governor on each island. He does not blame the Ministry for the inefficiency on the part of Tax Collectors and Assessors, or for irregularities in the doings of Road Boards and other officials. Road Boards require supervision. These bodies are invested with large powers, and corruption is alleged to exist among them. Another important reason why the office of Governor should be retained is that many of the minor offices of Government are held by Hawaiians, and it is well known that they require guidance and supervision; otherwise they fall into lax habits and even into dishonesty. They need the eye of the right kind of man over them. It would be about as wise for a planter to company to charge the manager as for the Government to abolish the office of Governor. The Clerk of the Supreme Court was unable to compile reliable statistics of the work performed in inferior Courts, owing to the want of proper supervision over the Judges. Government should have some supervision. Persons having grievances against them are afraid to report the same, as they might suffer from the consequence of incurring their displeasure.

Noon recess, one hour.

Afternoon.
Noble Smith continued his remarks on the Governor bills.

It is impossible for the Minister of Finance to know whether taxes are collected or not without some one acquainted with each district having personal oversight of the matter. A large and important class of duties put in the committee's bill, if the office is abolished, will simply be left to occasional flying visits of some official from Honolulu. It is proposed by the Attorney-General to place certain duties, heretofore performed by Governors, in charge of Sheriffs, who already are invested with large powers, almost arbitrary. It would be unwise to confer additional powers on the Sheriffs. Anyone who attempts to construe this argument into an attack upon the Ministry will be very much mistaken. The Finance Committee have taken exception to a proposition of the Minister of Finance to abolish the office of Auditor, but that was not an attack upon the Ministry. If the Ministers decide upon standing or falling by this bill, they will place themselves in a false position.

Rep. Kinney said the measure to abolish the office of Governor is in the line of policy of local self government as against centralization of power. This policy has been adopted by Great Britain and the United States. To abolish the office of Governor will carry local self government into every district. The real issue is between local self government by officials in local self government by official by one man on each island. On that issue the Ministry would be recreant if they did not come forward and throw their offices in the balance. Their is no insincerity in their present course. They would exhibit insincerity if they delayed an issue which forced upon them. The Bill of the majority of Committee leaves all classes of officials under the Government. It makes no distinction between matters purely local and those that are not. The empire of Great Britain is spread over the world. Self government by officials is not a new thing. But there are matters reserved by the Imperial authorities that the local governments cannot touch. It was held by Noble Smith that Government physicians need the supervision of Governors. He could not agree with him there. The central government should exercise control over the Government physicians. In dealing with leprosy, for example, there is not a man here who would not pray to be delivered from local sentiment. The petitions read here from time to time indicate what the results would be if in dealing with leprosy the Government were to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law. The Government of Hawaii is not a single man to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law.

Minister Thurston said this is not a question that originated with the Cabinet. It arose out of a question to the Minister of Finance. The course taken by the Minister is that the Cabinet is on the right one, if the House thinks differently, it is for them to say so.

Noble Richardson moved that the Minister's answer be translated and printed. Carried, and the matter made a special order for Tuesday next.

NEW BILL.
Minister Thurston read a first time, a bill relating to the Postal Savings Bank.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Governor Bills. Second reading of the Bill introduced by the Attorney General to abolish the office of Governor. Considered with the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee thereon, the substitute bill of said majority relating to the office of Governor and the duties appertaining thereon, and also sundry petitions for and against abolishing the office.

(The majority report appeared, slightly abbreviated, in the ADVERTISER'S account of proceedings of June 23d, and an abstract of the minority report, in the proceedings of June 25th.)

After providing for the appointment, qualifications and tenure of office of Governors, the Bill submitted by the majority lays down the duties of the office, in addition to those now devolving upon them by law, in the following section:

The Governor shall personally visit each election district of his island at least twice in each year and inspect and report from time to time to the Minister of the Interior the condition of all school houses, court houses, jails, pounds, roads, bridges, wharves and landings, public hospitals and all other public property of like nature, and make such suggestions thereupon as shall seem necessary. He shall also report from time to time to the heads of the several departments any instance of improper conduct or neglect of duty of any of the officials of this Government coming to his knowledge, and the provisions of the Act to Provide for the Sanitary Condition of Dwelling Houses," so far as respects contract laborers, are observed, and in case of breach to direct prosecution.

An exception was made in the preceding section that the Governor of Oahu should not exercise the powers given in section seven.

Minister Ashford gave a brief account of the history of the measure to abolish the office of Governor from its introduction in the session of 1887 to the present time. Considerable time was taken to see whether or not a compromise could be reached, but the Cabinet have been unable to come to the conclusion that they could abandon the bill. Several of the functions of the gubernatorial office have already been assigned by Acts passed last session and this, to other officers, particularly those relating to the appointment of the District Judges. Now there is a bill before the Board to provide for looking after pounds and estrays. When this last bill passes three of the leading duties for which Governors were supposed to exist will be taken out of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Kinney said that provision is made for an intermediate office between the Tax Collectors and the Treasury, there will really be nothing left for Governors to do. The majority of the Judiciary Committee have made a scramble to find duties for Governors. With the exception, perhaps, of an insubstantial supervision of school-houses and of other officials, the committee have conceded that the Governor has nothing to do. If the duties are superfluous, the office is unnecessary. The Government would have been glad if an honorable compromise could have been made. But they felt that they were bound to stand by the platform of the Reform party, one plank of which was that useless offices should be abolished.

Noble Smith had given the Ministers credit for sincerity at last session, although he doubted their wisdom. Now, however, he sees reasons for questioning their sincerity. At that time they found obstacles in the Governors to the administration of the Government. They complained of incompetent, corrupt Governors; hence the bill to abolish the office. The bill submitted by the Committee removes the obstacles in the way of the administration then existing. The Bill gives the Cabinet power to remove the incumbents of the office. He disclaimed any desire on the part of the Committee to force the Ministers so that they should have to resign, nor was it understood by them that the passage of their Bill should necessitate the resignation of the Ministry. This result need not follow unless the Ministers choose to force that issue themselves. He is as anxious as anyone to do away with unnecessary offices. There are very few in the House or out of it who contend that the present incumbents are other than useless. With respect to the usefulness of the office, there are 100 Government officials of different classes on Kauai, 300 on Oahu, 200 on Maui, and 250 on Hawaii, not including the clerks, tax collectors, agents, and agents to issue marriage licenses. The Bill does not propose to give the same powers to the Governor of Oahu as to those of the other islands, because the seat of Government is here, and gubernatorial supervision is needed as in the other islands. A closer supervision of Government officers has been needed on the other islands than has heretofore existed. He had interviewed Mr. J. O. Carter and Mr. Pratt as to the possibility of assessing and collecting taxes efficiently otherwise than through Governors, and

his opinions are that it cannot be done. Both these gentlemen have had ample experience in this department of Government service, and their opinions were worthy of consideration. The Minister of Finance cannot, although he were the Angel Gabriel, attend to these duties. In 1878, he had brought a bill into the Legislature to compel Ministers to make a tour twice in each year through the country to ascertain its wants and to see how things were going on. He had also the opinion of himself, if any one in the outer districts is assessed too high, we soon hear of it. But we never hear from those assessed too low or not assessed at all. In this department alone, money would be saved in having a good Governor on each island. He does not blame the Ministry for the inefficiency on the part of Tax Collectors and Assessors, or for irregularities in the doings of Road Boards and other officials. Road Boards require supervision. These bodies are invested with large powers, and corruption is alleged to exist among them. Another important reason why the office of Governor should be retained is that many of the minor offices of Government are held by Hawaiians, and it is well known that they require guidance and supervision; otherwise they fall into lax habits and even into dishonesty. They need the eye of the right kind of man over them. It would be about as wise for a planter to company to charge the manager as for the Government to abolish the office of Governor. The Clerk of the Supreme Court was unable to compile reliable statistics of the work performed in inferior Courts, owing to the want of proper supervision over the Judges. Government should have some supervision. Persons having grievances against them are afraid to report the same, as they might suffer from the consequence of incurring their displeasure.

Noon recess, one hour.

Afternoon.
Noble Smith continued his remarks on the Governor bills.

It is impossible for the Minister of Finance to know whether taxes are collected or not without some one acquainted with each district having personal oversight of the matter. A large and important class of duties put in the committee's bill, if the office is abolished, will simply be left to occasional flying visits of some official from Honolulu. It is proposed by the Attorney-General to place certain duties, heretofore performed by Governors, in charge of Sheriffs, who already are invested with large powers, almost arbitrary. It would be unwise to confer additional powers on the Sheriffs. Anyone who attempts to construe this argument into an attack upon the Ministry will be very much mistaken. The Finance Committee have taken exception to a proposition of the Minister of Finance to abolish the office of Auditor, but that was not an attack upon the Ministry. If the Ministers decide upon standing or falling by this bill, they will place themselves in a false position.

Rep. Kinney said the measure to abolish the office of Governor is in the line of policy of local self government as against centralization of power. This policy has been adopted by Great Britain and the United States. To abolish the office of Governor will carry local self government into every district. The real issue is between local self government by officials in local self government by official by one man on each island. On that issue the Ministry would be recreant if they did not come forward and throw their offices in the balance. Their is no insincerity in their present course. They would exhibit insincerity if they delayed an issue which forced upon them. The Bill of the majority of Committee leaves all classes of officials under the Government. It makes no distinction between matters purely local and those that are not. The empire of Great Britain is spread over the world. Self government by officials is not a new thing. But there are matters reserved by the Imperial authorities that the local governments cannot touch. It was held by Noble Smith that Government physicians need the supervision of Governors. He could not agree with him there. The central government should exercise control over the Government physicians. In dealing with leprosy, for example, there is not a man here who would not pray to be delivered from local sentiment. The petitions read here from time to time indicate what the results would be if in dealing with leprosy the Government were to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law. The Government of Hawaii is not a single man to be a rule. The Governors would naturally be expected to be influenced by that sentiment. They could not resist the appeals against the officers of the central government executing unbending law.

ability without power is nothing but a fiction. He would be a nomination manager who could do nothing, but could only report on what might turn up. The assessor is not a nomination manager who could do nothing, but could only report on what might turn up. The assessor is not a nomination manager who could do nothing, but could only report on what might turn up. The assessor is not a nomination manager who could do nothing, but could only report on what might turn up.

Minister Thurston said this is not a question that originated with the Cabinet. It arose out of a question to the Minister of Finance. The course taken by the Minister is that the Cabinet is on the right one, if the House thinks differently, it is for them to say so.

Noble Richardson moved that the Minister's answer be translated and printed. Carried, and the matter made a special order for Tuesday next.

Advertisements.

S. FOSTER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries & Provisions

PURCHASING AGENTS, and 28 California St., SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION Paid to Selecting and Packing Goods on Foreign Orders.

LOVE'S BAKERY, No. 73 Nuuanu Street.

Bread and Crackers, FRESH

Soda Crackers, Saloon Bread Always on Hand.

MILK BREAD A SPECIALTY. Island Orders Promptly Attended to.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY! NEW GOODS AND DESIGNS.

WATCHES,

Gold Chains, Locketts, Pins, Diamonds, Plated Ware.

Kukui and Shell Jewelry.

WENNER & CO., 92 Fort Street.

C. BREWER & COMPANY, (Limited), GENERAL MERCANTILE COMMISSION AGENTS.

LIST OF OFFICERS: F. C. Jones, Jr., President and Manager

BONE MEAL!!

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

W. G. Irwin & Co., Agents of the Hawaiian Islands.

To the Public.

The Pacific Transfer Co., Office with Jas. I. Dowsett, Sr., Queen Street.

BOTH TELEPHONES NO 15 I am fully prepared to do all kinds of drayage, hauling or moving work, all of which I will guarantee to execute faithfully.

L. R. VIDA, Manager.

Advertisements.

Australian Mail Service.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The new and fine Al steel steamship "ALAMEDA"

July 29th, 1888, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., AGENTS.

For Sydney and Auckland. And will leave for the above port with mails and passengers on or about that date.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., AGENTS. For Sydney and Auckland.

"MARIPOSA" Of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will be due at Honolulu from San Francisco or about

July 5th, 1888. Wm. G. Irwin & Co., AGENTS

FOOK LUN & CO., 113 Nuuanu Street, opposite Emma Hall

Chinese & Japanese Goods. Fire Crackers, New Designs in Cups and Saucers, Tea, Cigars, and all kinds of Fancy Goods

At Greatly Reduced Prices. Regular shipments by every steamer.

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 255. BUHACH!

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA INSECTICIDE. Beware of Imitations, Which are being put upon the market.

THE GENUINE BUHACH sold only by Benson, Smith & Co.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR THE Buhach Producing and Mfg. Co.

STOCKTON, CAL. 78 aug 21st

CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO., BANKERS. HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Draw Exchange on the principal parts of the world. Will receive deposits on open account, make collections and conduct a general banking and exchange business.

HONOLULU MARKET. (Successor to Wm. McCandless.) No. 6 Queen Street, Fish Market, Honolulu, H. I.

Choicest Beef, Mutton, Pork, Fish VEGETABLES, ETC., Always Kept on Hand.

Family and Shipping orders Carefully Attended to. Live Stock Furnished to Vessels at short notice.

Telephones No. 212

Advertisements.

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF

New Summer Dress Materials! AND OTHER LATEST NOVELTIES AT THE Popular Millinery House,

104 Fort St., Honolulu. N. S. SACHS, PROPRIETOR.

New Goods and New Bargains! TO THE LADIES—Before making your purchases, take a look at the immense assortment of new Dress Materials, and combination Suits, that we are now displaying and offering at Extremely Low Prices. A full line of

New Fancy Figured and Dotted Muslins. Summer Silks and Combination Suits. A new line of Embroidery Flouncings.

SKIRT AND HOLUKU LENGTHS In White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue and Mixed Colors. New Lace Flouncings, in Black, Cream, and Ecru. Embroidered Scarf Shawls, in Cream, Light Blue, Pink, and Tan Shades.

CREAM JERSEYS, And New Kid Gloves, in all the new Tan Shades. Children's Fancy Parasols, A complete asmt. of Silk Mitts and Silk Gloves, in all colors, and all the new evening tints in Jerseys and open work.

NEW CHOICE MILLINERY! AND THE LATEST SHAPES IN— STRAW HATS AND BONNETS FOR LADIES and CHILDREN.

Sanders' Baggage Express Co. (Successors to Sanders' Express and Burgess' Express).

M. N. SANDERS, Prop. OFFICE: 84 KING STREET. F. I. CUTLER, } By the consolidation of the above-mentioned business, improved facilities are obtained to satisfy the wants of the public in the conducting of a

General Draying & Express Business. Wagons are present at arrival of each foreign and island steamer. Full charge taken of all baggage and parcels of travelers and the same checked through, when necessary, to all points.

Telephone No. 86. Give us a call. N. B.—The collecting of rubbish, formerly carried on by Mr. N. F. Burgess, will be carried on as usual and orders may be left as above.

DEL MONTE MILLING COMP'NY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Best Roller Flour MADE IN AMERICA.

Meals Superior to all Others Gonsalves & Co., Sole Agents Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER

Bark Deutschland, From Europe, an assorted cargo of NEW GOODS, Which they offer to the trade

At Lowest Market Rates. FINE JEWELRY!

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am located in MY NEW STORE DAMON'S BLOCK, BETHEL STREET,

Jewelry Work In the most satisfactory manner. I have also secured the services of a First-class Watchmaker, and will guarantee all work entrusted to me. I have also just received a splendid line of GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

Suitable for the coming holidays, which I offer at extremely low prices, and request you to inspect the same before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking you for many years' past favors and asking for a continuance of the same, Respectfully, MAX ECKART.

Don't forget Damon's Block, Bethel Street, Honolulu, H. I.

METROPOLITAN

Meat Company, 81 KING STREET,

G. J. WALLER, MANAGER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS

AND Navy Contractors.

CHU ON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Chinese & Japanese Goods 42 NUUANU STREET.

Have constantly on hand Silk, Satin, Crape, Grass Cloth, Embroidered and Hemstitched Silk and Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs, Silk and Crape Shawls and Scarfs.

A great variety of Chinese and Japanese Tea Sets, Vases, Bronze and Lacquered Wares. Ivory, Sandalwood and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Paper Cutters, Fans and Jewelry Cases.

Gold and Silver Jewelry, setting with Tiger Claws, Cats' Eyes and Amber, such as Scarf Pins, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Etc.

An assortment of Chinese and Japanese Nick-Nacks and Curiosities too numerous to specify. Chinese Matting a specialty. Ebony and Marble Furniture in sets—Tables, Chairs and Settees.

A full assortment of Flower Pots, Artificial Flower Baskets, Lacquered and Bamboo Goods, Etc. New Goods received by every steamer. The public are respectfully invited to inspect our goods.

WONG SAI, TAILOR, No. 46 1-2 Merchant Street. White and Flannel Pants, White and Calico Shirts, and Underclothes, made cheap.

Advertisements.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

A Large Variety. For Sale by Castle & Cooke

Price Lists Furnished on Application. WOLFE & CO., KING STEEET, Have Just Received an Assortment of

Groceries, Provisions and Feeds SUCH AS

Dupee Hams and Bacon, Kits Pig Pork, Kits Salmon Bellies, Kegs Holland Herring, Kegs Sauerkraut, Limberger Cheese, Mettatures, Smoked Sausages, Green Cheese, Pork and Beans, Boston Brown Bread, French and American Peas, Sugar Corn, Barrels Sprouts, Salmon, Oxford Sausage, Curried Fowl, Table and Pie Fruits, Olive Oil, Pickled Olives, Orsters, Germea, Rolled Oats, Pearled Wheat, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Cracked Wheat, Oats, Bran, Corn, Wheat, Barley, Etc.

Fresh Grapes, picked every day and sold for 25 cts per bushel. Leave Your Orders, or Ring up 194 or 319.

CASH SALE! AT B. F. EHLERS & CO.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, TO CLOSE OUT A CONSIGNMENT OF French Silks and Laces, Blk. Rhadames reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75

Black Gros Grain reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25. Black Spanish Flouncing reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00. Other Black Silks and Laces Reduced Proportion.

Great Bargains!

Commencing on the 1st Day of July For the next SIXTY DAYS, Goo Kim will sell

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Embroideries, Laces, Etc., Etc

AND ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

At GREATLY REDUCED RATES, on account of removal to Nuuanu Street, Paiko Block.

The Store and Fixtures for Lease or Rent CORNER OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS. GOO KIM.

JOHN NOTT,

Stoves, Ranges and Housekeeping Goods.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work

1876. GEO W. LINCOLN. 1888

BUILDER.

75 and 77 King Street, Honolulu

Bell Telephone No. 275. Mutual Telephone No. 64