



THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser... Every Morning Except Sundays, At No. 46 Merchant St.

Business Cards. LEWERS & COOKE, (Successors to Lewers & Dickson) Importers and Dealers in Lumber...

Business Cards. JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Business Cards. BEAVER SALOON, Fort Street, Opposite Wilder & Co.'s, H. J. NOLTE, PROPRIETOR.

Business Cards. GERMANIA MARKET, GEO. M. RAUFF, PROPRIETOR, Fort Street, Honolulu.

Business Cards. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO., Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Coolers, Brass and Lead Castings.

Business Cards. THE ROYAL SALOON, Cor. Nuuanu and Merchant Streets, Under the Management of E. H. F. Wolter.

Business Cards. HARRY'S LUNCH ROOMS, HOTEL STREET, Meals at all Hours.

Business Cards. Walker & Redward, Contractors & Builders, Brick, Stone and Wooden Building Estimates Given.

Business Cards. Hawaiian Fertilizing Co., Manufacturers of and Dealers in Cane Fertilizers.

Business Cards. BONE MEALS made to order; STABLE MANURE, rotted and mixed, ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Business Cards. A. F. COOKE, Manager, Factory, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards. The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO (ESTABLISHED 1866.) Assets \$40,000,000 Net Income 9,079,000 Claims Paid 112,569,000

Business Cards. SUN FIRE OFFICE, OF LONDON, Established 1710. Insurance effected upon every description of property at current rates of premium.

Business Cards. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands. C. BREWER & COMPANY, (Limited), GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Business Cards. S. FOSTER & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, PURCHASING AGENTS.

Business Cards. Diamond Creamery BUTTER, THIS CELEBRATED BUTTER IS of the finest quality, made upon the Danish and American systems combined.

Business Cards. FILTER PRESSES, PAHAU PLANTATION, Hawaii, March 9, 1888. Eison Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco.

Business Cards. FELIX OLLERT, Artistic Engraver on Wood, (Late of Harper Bros., N. Y.) Contracts Executed on Moderate Terms.

Business Cards. PIONEER Steam Candy Factory, BAKERY, F. HORN, Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.

Business Cards. THEO. P. SEVERIN, Photographer, Has taken the Studio formerly occupied by A. A. Montana, corner of KING and FORT STS.

Business Cards. THEO. P. SEVERIN, Pictures in any Style, Printing done for Amateurs.

Business Cards. PIONEER Steam Candy Factory, BAKERY, F. HORN, Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker.

Business Cards. Australian Mail Service FOR SAN FRANCISCO, The new and fine Al steel steamship "ZEALANDIA"

Business Cards. 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

Business Cards. Wm. G. Irwin & Co., AGENTS, Claus Spreckels Wm. G. Irwin. CLAU SPRECKELS & CO., BANKERS.

Business Cards. H. G. CRABBE, HAY & GRAIN, KING STREET, HONOLULU, Opp. the old Police Station.

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TIME TABLE OF THE THROUGH STEAMERS OF THE OCEANIC S. S. COMPANY. Due at Honolulu from San Francisco, on or about.

TIME TABLE OF INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS Umatilla and Australia. Leave San Francisco for Honolulu at 12 o'clock noon, on

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THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY Devoted to the Encouragement of AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE STOCK RAISING and INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS GENERALLY.

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Advertisements. S. N. CASTLE, J. E. AHERTON, G. P. CASTLE, W. A. BOWEN, EDW. D. TENNEY. CASTLE & COOK, Shipping and Commission Merchants, General Merchandise.

Advertisements. Wileox & Gibbs, Remington and Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINES.

Advertisements. The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES, Stands First Among the Leading Life Assurance Companies of the World.

Advertisements. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, GENERAL AGENT HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Advertisements. GEO. W. LINCOLN, THE WELL-KNOWN BUILDER, IS STILL IN THE FIELD AS A CONTRACTOR.

Advertisements. WYETH'S LIQUID MALT EXTRACT, Contains all the nutritive virtues of the best Malt Liquors while it is FREE from all stimulating effects.

Advertisements. WYETH'S LIQUID MALT EXTRACT, NOT A BEVERAGE. The following analysis the proportion of alcohol in the Malt Extract as compared with Malt Liquors:

Table with 3 columns: Malt Extract, Alcohol, Extractive Matter, Water. Rows include English small beer, Lager beer (Brooklyn), Malt extract (Wyeth's).

Advertisements. BENSON, SMITH & COMPANY, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Advertisements. JOHN NOTT, Stoves, Ranges and Housekeeping Goods.



Advertisements. JOHN NOTT, Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

LET IT PASS. Let not swift to take offense; Let it pass! Anger is a foe to sense; Let it pass! 'Tis not darkly over a wrong Which will disappear ere long; Let it pass! 'Tis the noble who forgives; Let it pass!

LET IT PASS. Let it pass! Let it pass! Let it pass! Let it pass! Let it pass! Let it pass!

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By Authority



Government Land Notice.

Applications will be received at the Interior Office until further notice for the purchase of Fifteen Building Lots on Koloakaha, between Beretania, Keamoku and Young streets. Full particulars can be had on application to the Land Office.

LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior, Interior Office, May 16, 1889. 117-13

Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, May 30, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hall, will be sold at Public Auction, Lots 54, 55, 61 and 65 Esplanade.

TERMS—Lease for five years. UPSET PRICE—\$300 each lot per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, April 26, 1889. 10-111

EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

BLUE RIBBON LEAGUE—Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 7:30 p. m.

BASEBALL—Kailani—Hawaii, Makiki, 3:30 p. m.

THE DAILY

Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

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

SATURDAY, : : MAY 18, 1889.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

The propriety of any property qualification for voters is an old and much debated question, which can hardly be regarded as having reached a definite and final settlement, even in the most advanced communities. It is certainly true that the general tendency, at least in all English-speaking countries, has been, for a long time past, in the direction of enlarging the basis of the franchise, and of sweeping away all arbitrary and artificial restrictions. With this tendency, we are in hearty sympathy and accord.

At the same time it is to be borne in mind that this, like all questions affecting the right of voting, is to be settled upon practical and experimental, rather than upon merely theoretical grounds. Constitutions, laws, political systems and arrangements of various kinds are all but means to an end; that end being good government. Because a system has been found best for one community is no positive proof of its being the best for every other. The composition of the population, the degree of their intelligence, the amount and kind of political training they have received, their dominant ideas of politics and government, and the particular stage of political and social development which has been reached, are all factors in the problem, and have to be taken into consideration before it is possible to decide wisely and certainly whether any restrictions upon the right of voting, and if so what, are for the greatest good of the greatest number. *Salus populi suprema lex*—the welfare of the people is the supreme law.

The mere theorist, the man who regards his ideas as fixed and immutable principles, and who, when the facts of human experience fail to confirm or conform to his preconceived notions, simply shrugs his shoulders and says, in substance, "so much the worse for the facts," is a dangerous guide in any walk of life, and especially in politics.

We suppose no one at the present day will dispute the claim of George Washington to be regarded as an eminent statesman, or that his administration of the public affairs of the newly organized government was conspicuously wise and successful. But even a moderately careful study of his civil career will disclose the fact that he had scarcely any political theories or doctrines whatsoever.

So long as a reconciliation with the mother country seemed possible, he was warmly in favor of it, and therefore might be fairly classed as a monarchist. But his monarchial training and his unquestionable loyalty to the British crown did not stand in the way of his accepting the leadership in an armed resistance to that crown, in behalf of what he believed to be the rights and interests of the colonies. Nor may his honesty, or even his essential consistency, be successfully called in question.

On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that he ever became, upon merely theoretical grounds, a republican. In this he

differed markedly from Jefferson and Samuel Adams, and other revolutionary leaders who could be named, and who were what might be called republicans on principle. The successful termination of the war and the acknowledgment of the entire independence of the colonies necessitated the formation of an entirely new government. In view of the development of advanced liberal opinions during the seven years struggle, and indeed of all the conditions then existing, the establishment of a government republican in form and substance had become simply a necessity. There was absolutely no other solution to the problem. Washington accepted the inevitable logic of events readily and heartily, and no theoretical considerations of the divine right of kings, or of his former honest professions of loyalty to King George, disturbed, for one moment, the balance of his serene and eminently practical intellect. Washington was a wise, practical statesman, not a mere theorist.

It would be well that something of the same spirit and mental temper shown by Washington in dealing with the various important matters requiring attention and settlement during the eight years of his presidential life, should be taken as our model and guide in considering the question of a property qualification for voters. Appeals to abstract propositions concerning natural rights will not afford any sure basis for a solution. This whole subject of what is called natural rights, their foundation, nature, scope, limitations, and practical application, involve questions about which there seems to be, among even the wisest and best of men, considerable differences of opinion.

The wise man and intelligent patriot, the one who regards public questions in the same way that was habitual with the great American, will look carefully over the field, he will study the composition as well as the general tendencies and dominant ideas of the voting population, he will consider the evils which have afflicted the body politic in the past and the source from which they sprang, he will ask himself, not what is the ideal form of government, but what are the best results which seem attainable at the time and place, and under all the conditions then and there existing, and he will then seek to arrange, balance and limit the operation of the various political forces in such a way as seems best suited to the end proposed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We occasionally meet some one who is supposed to be an earnest friend of good government, but who professes to deprecate the general drift of legislation during the last two sessions, as tending to concentrate all executive power in the hands of the Cabinet. To all such, we would simply say, that the executive and administrative power has got to be vested somewhere and in somebody. So long as we have the thoroughly centralized kind of government which has always existed in this country, such powers can only be vested in two places, namely, with the Cabinet who are directly responsible to the representatives of the people, or with the King, who, both theoretically and practically, is responsible to nobody. Those who in the light of the experience of the four or five years preceding the revolution, think it would be safer and better that the King should have more power, and the Cabinet less, are welcome to that opinion, and have a perfect right to advocate it, either in public or in private. For our own part, we cannot see that the interests of good government lie in that direction.

loosely related to the question of new changes in our jury law, is another matter connected with the administration of justice, which seems to call for some reform, and which can only be dealt with by the Legislature. We refer to the large amount of time which is consumed, and to a great extent, as it seems to us, wasted, in the Supreme Court, in trying twopenny cases which are appealed from the decisions of the Peace Justice. In some of the country districts, the minor judiciary comprises some pretty poor material, both in the way of legal knowledge and natural sense. But in Honolulu, where the Police Judge is a good lawyer and a gentleman of character and intelligence, it seems to us that some kind of limit might well be put to the present unlimited power of appeal. Some of these cases are of the most petty description, and are appealed, first to the Intermediary Court and then to the Supreme Court trial term, on the most trivial grounds, or on no grounds at all, except the desire of some limb of the law to earn, or rather to obtain, an extra fee.

BEET SUGAR.

Claus Spreckels' Fight Against the Trust.

The Watsonville Factory—Others to be Built—The Possibilities of the Pacific Coast.

Claus Spreckels left for the East in April to direct in person the fitting up of his new refinery buildings at Philadelphia. This sugar refining plant, which, it is expected, will make lively times for the sugar trust, will cost Mr. Spreckels about \$3,000,000.

"I'll then have the biggest refinery in the United States," said the great sugar-maker yesterday, in speaking of the matter to a reporter, "and I can do what I please with the trust. Me join the trust? Not much—there is not money enough in this country to make me do it; I'm my own trust. I have worked my way up. I know what I want and I can do it if I am alone, but I must be able to do just what I want to. I never yet have gone into anything unless I could have it all my own way.

"I have the finest location in the world," he continued with an enthusiasm which mention of the Trust served only to increase. "There, on the Delaware, I have a site that I paid half a million for, but I could get a million and a half for it to-day. Ships can come right up to my wharves with raw sugar from Cuba and other ports, and on the other side are railroad tracks on which I can ship all over the country. I'll have my refinery running next June, and then I can take care of the Trust. The Trust now makes me think of a chicken-raiser who has lots of chickens, but most of them are roosters, while another dealer has nothing but hens which yield him a supply of eggs all the time. The Trust has to take care of twenty-one refineries, but only seven are running and paying. I am the one who is getting all the eggs. The Trust worked the market a while ago, so that raw sugar went way down. I bought then all the raw sugar I could get. Now I've got more raw sugar than the Trust.

WHY HE WENT TO PHILADELPHIA. "I'll tell you why I went to Philadelphia to build my refinery. It was to get where I could do as I pleased with these other refineries. Freight rates were against me here, and I was like a rat in a hole against them when all my business was here. Now I will use my California refinery to supply all local trade and points this side of the Missouri River. From Philadelphia I can send sugar to Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans and cut under all the Trust prices. I could have all the capital I want there to help me, but I do not want it. People know now that Spreckels will do what he says. Just before leaving Philadelphia last I dined with Wamanager. He wanted me to let him in on the refinery, and said he knew I could have all the millions I wanted to help if I asked for them.

"I feel confident that the tariff will not be taken off sugar—not for some time, at least. If it is taken off they will give a bounty of a cent a pound on all domestic sugar produced. In time they can take the duty off entirely and we won't care, but for a while an industry like our young beet-sugar project needs to be protected and taken care of like a young baby.

"If we give you free sugar won't that break up the Trust?" Mr. Breckinridge asked me when before the Congressional Committee. "As clean as a whistle," was my response, but I explained to them that not only would the Trust be broken up, but all the young refineries—young industries—as well. If we can keep \$80,000,000 that would be paid to foreign countries for sugar in this country, we ought to do it. I told them that I, in California, paying men \$2 a day, could not well compete with free sugar from the Hongkong refinery made by Chinese at 10 cents a day. I told them that I could not pay laborers \$1.90 a day more than the Chinese laborers were paid and then afford to sell my sugar against the Hongkong product coming here with cheap freight and duty free. I think it will now be many years before sugar is made free and then we will have a bounty. "I do not believe in low wages. We do not want our workmen reduced so they have to live as do some of the laborers of Europe. I want my beet-sugar industry protected and nursed until, like a growing child, in time it will be able to stand alone. I believe that California alone can in a few years produce enough sugar to supply half the demand of the United States, and California, Oregon and Washington together can produce enough to supply the entire country. Then we will be independent in this as in many other things. We do not need to ask anything of any country. We can raise and manufacture everything we need, and then we keep all our money right in our country."

BEET-SUGAR MAKING. Of all his projects Mr. Spreckels takes most pride in the plan for beet-sugar making on this coast. "This is not for the money that is in it for me, but it is to develop a new industry and show the growers what they can just as well do as not. Some of the land around Watsonville last year paid the farmers who raised sugar beets as high as \$55 an acre. I've got the money now to put this through, and will see that it goes. Beet sugar making has been tried

here before, but the people didn't know how to manage it. In the Sacramento scheme several years ago some \$600,000 was lost. Away back in 1866 I studied up this plan, but I did not have the money then to put in and take any chances—I did not care to risk about \$350,000. Now I know sugar can be made here from beets. I was sure of it before. I spent \$50,000 in getting the machinery for the Watsonville factory. We made 1,600 tons of new sugar there last season, and could have made 4,000 if we had had the beets.

"This coming season we expect to turn out fully 4,000 tons at the Watsonville factory. That was not really an experiment, as some think, for I was sure before I went in of its success. People were doubtful and hesitated about going in with me. Now the stock of that factory—the Western Beet Sugar Company, we call it—is all taken, and to-day we pay a dividend of 5 per cent. When that started to work I was in Philadelphia. I knew my reputation was at stake, and I came back here and went down to the factory. I stayed there two months, working right in with the men and showing them how to do it. I broke them all in, and the result is now we have a number of men we can call on to direct others when we start other factories. "I studied up the process carefully, and when I was in factories abroad I stole the ideas and methods. I stole with my eyes, and when I came back here I knew how. I told them when I was going into a factory. "If you don't want me to steal anything, you'll have to blindfold me!" I can see in a minute just how a process is done. I never have to make a drawing or a sketch of anything like that—the drawing is in my head."

THE NEW FACTORIES. "We are going to put up ten factories in California like that in Watsonville, only double the capacity, as soon as we can. We have formed a company—the Occidental Beet-sugar Company—with \$5,000,000 capital stock. My son John and I have taken half the stock. Last season I gave out seed all over California and farmers sent me samples of their beets. I had these all tested, and the results are that I have now a map which shows me exactly where the beets that yield the most saccharine matter grow the best. To pay, beets should average about 14 per cent. saccharine matter. Some of those about Watsonville last year ran as high as 24 per cent. We expect to get offers of land from different points on which to build our factories. We have not yet decided on any locations, but will take the matter up when I get back from the East. We will try and have one more factory equipped and ready for work next year. These factories will cost about \$600,000 each. A portion of the machinery that cannot be had here we will get from Germany, but most of the machinery will be made here. Each factory will be able to turn out 800,000 lbs of raw sugar in twenty-four hours, and in time will make fully 10,000 tons for the season. We will have to employ about 150 men at each factory. Large factories are better than small ones for about the same labor is required to turn out fifty tons as 800. The factories will be kept running about five months of the year.

Last season's experiments with seed showed that much less seed is required here than in Germany. The rule there is eighteen pounds of seed to the acre. We find that three and one-half pounds here is plenty. The reason for this difference is that in Germany much of the seed sown, owing to cold or drought or other causes, does not take root. Here it all grows readily, and this makes a great saving in seed and labor."

An ingenious beet-seed sowing machine has been contrived by C. A. Spreckels, and will be used largely, saving much labor and insuring a proper depth for the seed.

Spreckels spoke of his beet-sugar enterprise on the Pacific Coast, and said that the company had just paid a 5 per cent. dividend. The question, "What is the future of the sugar beet in America?" elicited the following response: "My own idea is that in a few years we will import no sugar. Not only do we not grow the best perfection in California, but it can as easily be grown almost everywhere. On Saturday last the few remaining shares of a \$5,000,000 stock company, of which I own the majority, were subscribed in San Francisco. The new company's facilities will be amply able to supply all America with beet sugar. After this first year's trial we shall go at the largest scale on a larger scale. I can now factories, at a cost of \$500,000 each, on the same general plan of the one already in Watsonville, will be built in different parts of California. They will turn out only raw sugar. The product will be sold to refiners. The Philadelphia refinery will not handle this beet sugar. It will be wholly devoted to refining the raw imported article. A whole lot of these companies in operation I think I can work against any trust."—San Jose Mercury, April 26.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE power of attorney held by Man Chip is this day revoked. WING ON WO & CO., Honolulu, May 18, 1889. 118-61

Meeting Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. will be held on MONDAY, May 20, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., at their Office on Queen street. Per Order. J. ENA, Secretary. Honolulu, May 20, 1889. 116-41

Advertisements.

BOATS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE ON HAND one 22-foot Whaleboat, with iron center-board, mast, sail, oars, etc., complete; suitable for fishing. Also, one 75-lb. clinker pleasure Skiff, copper fastened, with oars and rowlocks; will be sold cheap for cash. Both new. Apply at DOWER & SONS, 115-116 Shop near the Fish Market.

EAGLE HOUSE NUUANU STREET.

This First-class Family Hotel, having just changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated, together with the KAPENA FIREMENS' now attached, and is prepared to receive guests.

By the Day, Week or Month At Reasonable Rates.

TABLE UNRESERVED. Transient guests will find every accommodation, a place where all the comforts of a home can be obtained.

THOS. KROUSE, Prop. Honolulu, H. I. 151

Selling Off! Selling Off!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

On account of CLOSING OUT my Business!

MRS. GOOD, Fashionable Milliner

Fort Street, Honolulu, Has Received per Steamer Umattila, 50 Dozen Latest Style

Straw Hats and Bonnets

LADIES' SAILOR HATS—Black and White Straw.

TIPS, PLUMES

Also, a large variety of FLOWERS AND FEATHERS: A LOT OF CHEAP RIBBONS.

Latest Novelties in Gauzes and TRIMMINGS.

Personally selected by me for Honolulu and the other islands. 85 Im

LOVE'S BAKERY.

No. 73 Nuuanu Street.

MRS. ROFT LOVE, Proprietress.

Every Description of Plain and Fancy

Bread and Crackers,

FRESH—

Soda Crackers

—AND—

Saloon Bread

Always on Hand.

MILK BREAD

—A SPECIALTY.—

Island Orders Promptly Attended to 172-30

WING WO CHAN & CO.

NUUANU STREET,

Have Just Received by Late Arrivals

IVORY WARE,

Comprising Card Boxes, Paper Cutters and Jewelry Boxes. Also a Complete Stock of

Dress Silks and Crepes

All colors and patterns. A New Lot of Elegant

PORCELAIN and BRONZE VASES.

Also, all varieties and qualities of Silk Handkerchiefs.

Silk & Cotton Bathing Robe

This Stock is well worth an inspection, the Goods having just been received per Steamer Umattila. 155-171

THE RISON

Iron and Locomotive Works,

Corner of Beal and Howard Streets, San Francisco.

W. H. TAYLOR, President

U. S. MOORE, Superintendent

Builders of Steam Machinery

In all its branches.

Steamboats, Steamship, Land Engines & Boilers, High Pressure or Compound.

STEAM VESSELS of all kinds built complete, with hulls of wood, iron or composite.

ORDINARY ENGINES compounded when advisable.

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

SUGAR MILLS and Sugar Making Machinery made after the most approved plans. Also, all Boiler Iron Work connected therewith.

WATER PIPE, of Boiler or sheet iron, of any size, made in suitable lengths for connecting together, or Sheets rolled, punched and packed for shipment, ready to be riveted on the spot.

HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water Pipes made by this establishment, riveted by hydraulic riveting machinery, that quality of work being far superior to hand work.

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

SOLE Agents and manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the Herne Safety Boiler.

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

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

Advertisements.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

86 and 88 Hotel Street.

\$ 50,000! \$ 50,000!

WORTH OF WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Wholesale and Retail.

Canvas, Sporting and Vacation Shoes

SPORTING BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS FOR YACHTING, BICYCLE, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, SEASIDE, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL, RIDING—

In fact, a complete assortment of Footwear for all outdoor and athletic purposes can be found at this store and at the LOWEST POPULAR PRICES!

All kinds of reliable foot covering for man, woman or child for less money than same grade of Goods can be bought for elsewhere.

Orders by mail from the other Islands will receive prompt and careful attention.

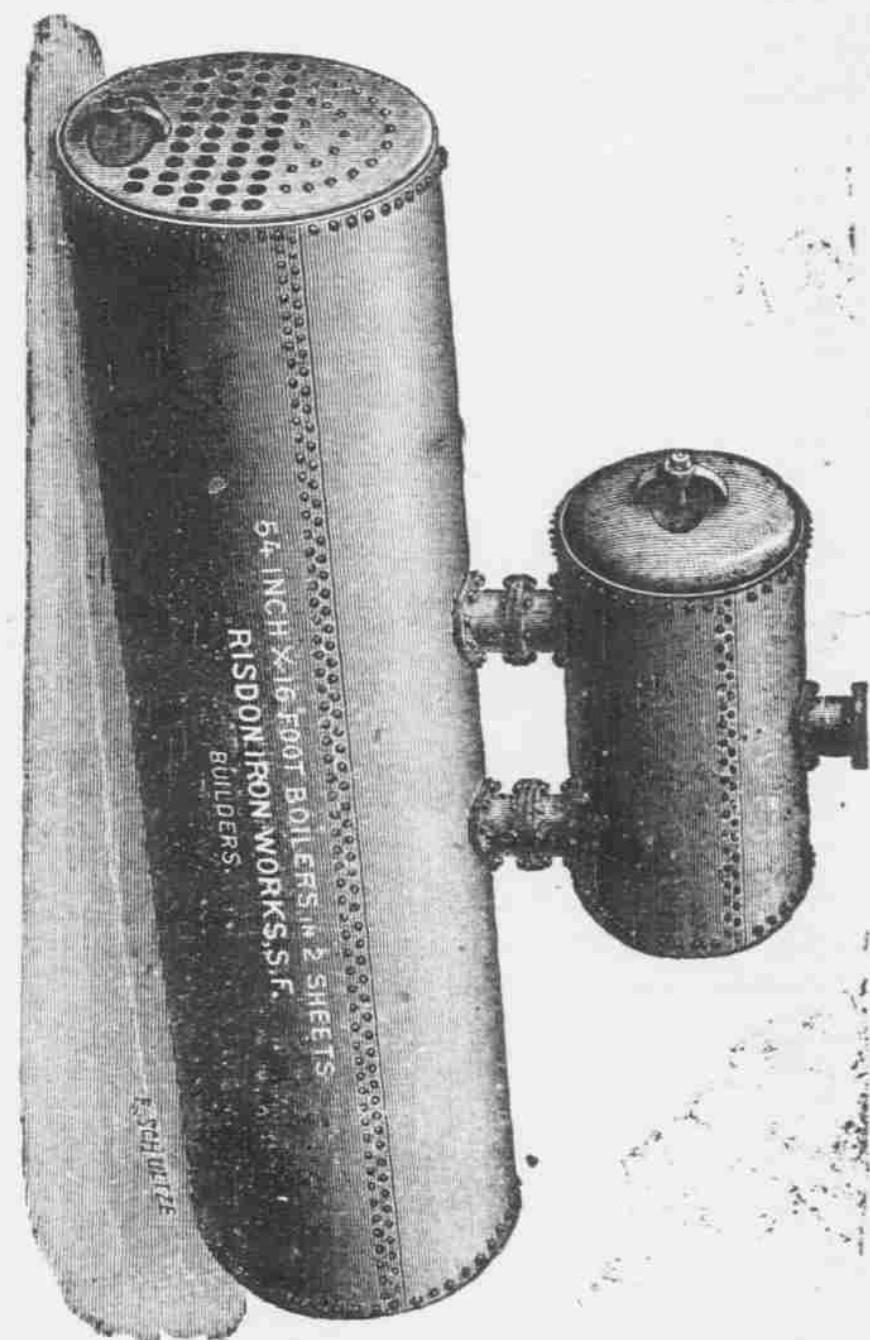
D. B. SMITH, Agent.

113 1270-17

STEAM USERS, ATTENTION!

THE ABOVE ENGINEERING REPRESENTS OUR STANDARD 54x16 FEET BOILER. These Boilers are made of Steel the shell as shown being in TWO PIECES. The advantage of this will be readily appreciated by steam users.

16 Feet Steel Boilers in 2 Sheets.



There are no Seams in the fire to leak.

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