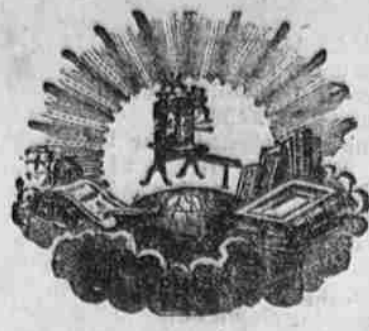


The Daily Bulletin.



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THE DAILY BULLETIN

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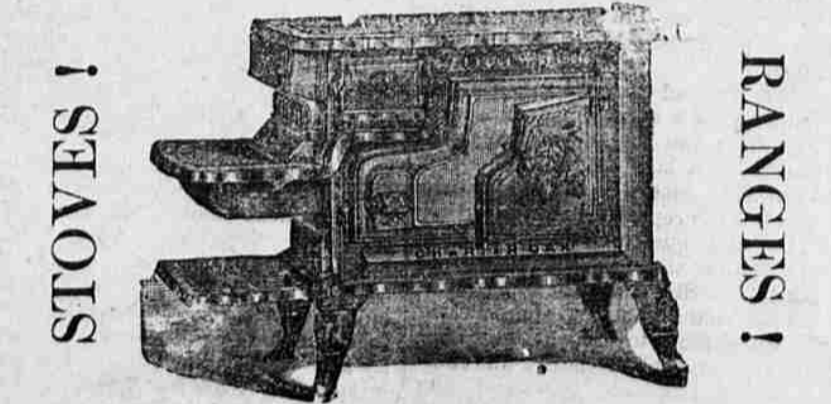
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Mr. J. K. Burkett has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Koloa and Lihue, Island of Kauai, in place of the Rev. J. W. Smith, deceased.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Jan. 3, '88. 30 3t

Mr. Chas. Koehling has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, in place of Rev. J. W. Smith, deceased.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Jan. 3, '88. 30 3t

Daily Bulletin

Pledged to neither Sect nor Party. But established for the benefit of all.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1888.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SUPREME COURT ACT, 1887.

It is to be regretted that the arguments of counsel yesterday, before the Supreme Court in Banco, touching the constitutionality of the Act approved November 26th, 1887, purporting to reduce the number of Supreme Court judges to three, have not been reported in full. The point at issue was one of the most important that could well have arisen, because the Attorney-General, in his opening statement, while disclaiming that the Act was a Government measure, admitted that its policy and intent was to introduce changes in the constitution of the Supreme Court, its organization at that time not being considered satisfactory to a number of members of the bar. In other words, the Bill had been introduced and promoted by certain members of the bar to legislate the Third Associate Justice off the bench, and not for the sake of any contemplated judicial reforms.

If this fact had been honestly avowed while the Bill was under discussion, public opinion might have been heard upon its policy, but the truth was carefully suppressed, and nothing might ever have been known about it, except to those in the secret, if it had not been for the Attorney-General's open and candid admission. If it were not a ministerial measure, it certainly ought to have been one, because no more serious question could be submitted to any Legislature than one affecting the constitution and status of the Court of last resort. As a matter of fact, a very bad effect has already been created at home and abroad among capitalists and the investing classes generally, by the indiscreet tampering with the judiciary at the extra session, apparently for political and personal ends and not for reasons of public necessity or security.

The arguments on the whole were able although somewhat technical. The Attorney-General took the ground that the Chief Justice and first and second associate justices hold office under the Constitution while the third associate justice, to whose presence on the bench exception had been taken, had only a statutory appointment and could therefore be removed by legislative enactment. The action of the United States Congress in 1802, in reducing the judicial districts of the Federal Union from sixteen to seven, was relied upon to show the superior power of a Legislature. Although Judge Story and other commentators condemned this procedure as unconstitutional, the fact remained that no appeal against it was taken by the displaced judges. An explanation of this may probably be found in the unsettled condition of affairs in revolutionary times and the bitterly hostile feelings then prevailing, as well as in the character of the Administration of that day which rendered opposition to its measures extremely dangerous.

It was argued by Messrs. Rosa and Hatch that there was no difference in the status of the judges. The law of 1886, which added two associate justices to the Supreme bench, was constitutional. Commissions in the usual form had been issued under that law, and the justices holding those commissions could only be removed by impeachment. They held under the Constitution during good behavior, and could not be legislated out of office. Numerous cases in point were cited by counsel. Mr. Hatch further con-

tended that the Act of November 26th, 1887, did not limit the number of judges of the Supreme Court. If the law of 1886, were repealed by it the constitutional provision remained, that the Supreme Court should consist of not less than a Chief Justice and two associate justices; it would be, however, quite constitutional to appoint more than two associate judges.

There were other points made in argument on both sides, none of which need special mention, except perhaps one by the Attorney-General, which recognized the principle that where a vested right had been created under statute, in the nature of a contract between the State and an individual, that right could not be cancelled by subsequent legislation. This principle goes much further than the Attorney-General appeared to concede in his argument, and applies to more than one bill passed in the extra session, notably the Governor's and pension repealing acts. It is not our purpose, however, to argue this point.

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and the First and Second Associate Justices, rendered to-day, to the effect that the Act of November 26th, 1887, is unconstitutional and therefore absolutely null and void, restores the supremacy of law over fact.

The process of reasoning in the decision of the Court as delivered by the Chief Justice, and in the concurring opinions of Justices McCully and Preston, was irresistible in its logical precision. The citation of cases showed that there was nothing to be said on the other side, as indeed Judge McCully declared to be the case. And the risk which property interests of the country ran in having the status of the Supreme Court Judges tampered with by the Legislature, was very pointedly put by the same learned Judge.

The Supreme Court is now constituted of five Judges, Justices Bickerton and Dole having taken their seats on the bench after the reading of the decision in question. The Court is to be congratulated upon its personnel, and the country that it has been saved from the mischief that must result from any uncertainty regarding the tenure of office of Supreme Court Judges or the absolute independence of the Court itself.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JANUARY TERM, 1888.

The King vs. Testa. Judd, C. J., McCully, Preston, J. J.

The question before us was reserved by Mr. Justice Bickerton as follows:

"On the 3rd day of January inst. an indictment was presented by the Attorney-General against the defendant and was duly found a true bill by the Chief Justice.

"Subsequently on the same morning I took my seat on the Bench and called upon the Attorney-General to present the indictment and take the defendant's plea.

"The Attorney-General then stated that under the circumstances he must decline to present the indictment on the ground that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature passed at its special session, and approved Nov. 26, 1887 entitled 'An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act relating to the Justices of the Supreme Court, approved October 15th, A. D. 1886, and to re-enact the laws thereby repealed,' my commission had expired and consequently that I had no jurisdiction to take the defendant's plea.

"Mr. Rosa, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the said Act was unconstitutional and void, and I thereupon under the powers conferred upon me by Section 834 of the Civil Code and of all other powers enabling me, do hereby reserve the question raised, that is to say:

"Is the said Act of November 26, 1887, constitutional or not? for the consideration of the Court in Banco."

RICHARD F. BICKERTON, Justice of the Supreme Court. January 3, 1888.

Mr. Justice Bickerton was appointed and commissioned as Third Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the 24th December, 1886. The Act of 26th November, 1887 repeals in terms the Act of 1886, in pursuance of which Justice Bickerton was appointed, and re-enacts certain statutes which by that Act were repealed—the intention of the Act of 1887 being to repeal the existing provisions of law that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, and to provide that it shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates.

The Constitution, Article 65, provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices. It is within the power of the Legislature to increase the number of Associate Justices by statute.

It is likewise within its power by statute to reduce again the number to not less than two Associate Justices, unless some appointment made under the statute authorizing the appointment of more than two Asso-

ciates shall have prevented this. We presume it would be competent for the Legislature in a contingency of there being but a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices in commission, to enact that no further appointments should be made and that they should constitute the Supreme Court. The fact that there was a Third Associate Justice in commission, Mr. Justice Bickerton, when the Act of 1887 was passed, raises the question whether this Act, which purports to destroy his office, is constitutional.

Before this Act went into effect a Fourth Associate Justice, Mr. S. B. Dole, was appointed.

The Articles of the Constitution relating to the Supreme Court are from 64 to 72 inclusive. Article 65 of the Constitution prescribes that the Justices shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment and by the Legislature, for cause, as fully set forth in the said Article. This Article defines the tenure of office of a Justice of the Supreme Court. It is not limited to those who happen to be in office when the Constitution was promulgated. The fundamental law creates the tenure, and prescribes that whoever shall be appointed to this office thereafter shall hold during good behavior.

To claim that the Chief Justice and two of the Associate Justices shall hold office by this tenure, and that additional Justices hold subject to the will of the Legislature, would be in effect to admit that they were not Justices of the Supreme Court.

The office of a Justice of the Supreme Court is created by the Constitution, which vests the Judicial Power of the Kingdom in this one Supreme Court. The Constitution has placed this Court beyond the control of the Legislature, but adds that this Judicial Power is also vested in inferior courts over which the Legislature has power for it can create them and prescribe the tenure of office of the judges of these courts. By the 66th Article the Judicial Power can be distributed by the Legislature among the Supreme Court and the inferior courts, but this does not create the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court, or define the tenure by which it is to be held, nor does any article of the Constitution grant such power to the Legislature.

A Justice of the Supreme Court when appointed, holds his office in accordance with Article 65 of the Constitution, that is, during good behavior. A statute, which in terms or by implication, prescribes any other tenure of office would be contrary to the Constitution. Suppose, for example, the Act of 1886 had read that the additional Justices should hold office only so long as the Act remained unrepealed. It would be apparent that this would make the tenure of their office at the will of the Legislature, whereas, the Constitution says, they shall hold office during good behavior.

But a statute of this nature would be in effect what is claimed for the Act of 1887, under consideration, for it undertakes by repealing the law which authorizes his appointment to remove a Justice of the Supreme Court. This cannot be done, for it is not one of the methods of removal prescribed by the Constitution.

It is claimed that one Legislature cannot bind a succeeding one, and that since the Legislature of 1886 enacted the law providing for two additional Justices, the Legislature of 1887 can repeal this law.

On this question Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States says: The principle asserted is that one Legislature is competent to repeal any Act which a former Legislature was competent to pass, and that one Legislature cannot abridge the powers of a succeeding Legislature. The correctness of this principle, so far as respects general legislation, can never be controverted. But if an Act be done under a law, a succeeding Legislature cannot undo it. The past cannot be recalled by the most absolute power. * * * When, then, a law is in its nature a contract, when absolute rights have vested under that contract, a repeal of the law cannot divest these rights."

Fletcher v. Peck 6 Cranch 87-148. But without deciding whether the acceptance of an office with a definite term amounts to a contract, it is sufficient to say that the organic law of this Kingdom does not confer upon the Legislature the power to legislate upon the tenure of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is not a subject within its jurisdiction, and the Legislature is not competent to pass any law abridging it. The exercise of such a power would be ultra vires.

At this late day no one can seriously question the wisdom of thus placing the Superior Judiciary in a position of complete independence of the Executive or Legislative branches of the Government.

"The independence of the judicial department of the Government is at once the anchor of our stability, the prop of our strength, and the shield of our defence."

The State v. Jumel 30 La.

In The People ex rel. Ballou v. Duhois, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that as the office of Circuit Judge is created by the Constitution, which also fixes the term, though the Legislature may increase the number of circuits it cannot deprive a Judge of his office and compensation by creating new Circuits and such additional Justices have

been commissioned they become Justices of the Supreme Court. How then can it be considered that the Constitution does not apply to them? By Art. 65 Justices hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal by impeachment or upon resolution of two-thirds of the Legislature for good cause shown, after a trial before the Legislature. These terms exclude a power of removal by any other method.

The Constitution controls the Legislative power, and when this has limited and prescribed the methods by which a Justice of the Supreme Court may be removed from office, it is not within the power of the Legislature to remove him by another method. But the Act of 1887 directly removes from office any third or fourth Associate Justice holding a commission on the 31st day of December. It therefore conflicts with the Constitution. The Act of 1887 was within the Legislative power to enact provided there had been no existing appointments under the Act of 1886. The Constitution requiring but three Justices of the Supreme Court, no more need be required by the statutes which carry out the requirements of the Constitution. When the statutes enact that there shall be more than three, it is necessary for the legal constitution of the Court that the required number shall be commissioned. It is not essential that the whole number shall sit in every case or in any case. The decisions of a majority of the Justices are final and conclusive, Art. 69.

By Art. 10 no person shall sit as a judge in any case in which he or his relative may have any pecuniary interest. Sickness or temporary absence from the kingdom, may likewise prevent the sitting of all the Justices. If a majority sit and a majority agree in the decision of the case, there is a valid decision of a legal court. Yet the court requires for its legal status the whole number of Justices to be in commission. Being in commission the doctrine of vested rights applies. Absolute rights have vested in the holder of the appointment for life or good behavior, subject to removal only by prescribed methods, for impeachable cause or for other cause which a two-thirds of the Legislature shall find sufficient and the king satisfactory—Art. 65.

Insanity or physical disability to perform duty may be instances as grounds for the latter procedure. It is not conceivable that the office can be abolished without a violation of the vested rights of the Justice so ousted.

The supposed continuance of his salary does not satisfy his rights. He has a right to the powers and honor of the office for the term for which he was elected or appointed. We are brought by every course of reasoning to the same result, namely that the appointments under the Act of 1886 are brought under the provisions of the Constitution—that they cannot be distinguished from the appointments which the Constitution prescribes shall as a minimum be made.

A conclusion to the contrary would be in conflict with all the authorities and unsupported by valid reasoning. PRESTON, JUSTICE.

I concur in the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice and, in the declaration that the Act in question is unconstitutional and therefore void, and have but little to add. It was argued by the Attorney-General that as the offices of third and fourth Associate Justices were created by an Act of the Legislature therefore the offices might be abolished by another Legislature repealing such law, and he also contended that if the offices were held by virtue of the law and under the constitution, the law in question would be unconstitutional.

Article 65 of the Constitution of Kamehameha V. provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices, and that the Justices shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal by impeachment, etc.

Article 66 provides that the tenure of office in the inferior courts shall be such as shall be defined by the law creating them. The Legislature by the law of 1886, having full authority to do so, enacted that the Supreme Court should consist of a Chief Justice and Four Associate Justices.

Mr. Justice Bickerton was appointed Third Associate Justice under this Act on the 28th December, 1886, and thereupon became a Justice of the Supreme Court, the only court established by the Constitution, and consequently held his office under the Section, 65, and subject only to removal in terms of such section.

This Kingdom had obtained by the Constitution of Kamehameha the 3rd and by that of Kamehameha the 5th, a tenure of office for the Justices of the Supreme Court free and independent from the control of the Crown and the Legislature, a position which had only been obtained in some other countries after years of agitation and struggling with the Crown, and it would be in my opinion, a blow to the independence and integrity of the Justices of this Court, if it could be considered an open question as to the power of the Legislature to interfere with or in any way alter the tenure of their offices.

The new Constitution in Article 65 adopts the then existing law, and

elects. Once elected, he holds his office under the Constitution, unless removed by address or impeachment. 23 Ill. 498.

The same Court in The People ex rel. Ballou vs. Raugs, 24 Ill. 184, reiterated this principle and said of a Circuit Judge whose appointment was under the Constitution: "But there is a Judge still remaining in office, upon whom the burden of performing circuit duties in the twenty-third circuit still devolves, and whom the Legislature have not, and could not, deprive of his office by the passage of any law."

Judge Story in Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee (1 Wheaton 304), in commenting upon Section 1, Article 3 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as does the Hawaiian Constitution, "The Judges shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office," says, "Could Congress create or limit any other tenure of the judicial office? Could they refuse to pay, at stated times, the stipulated salary, or diminish it during their continuance in office? But one answer can be given to these questions; it must be in the negative."

In People vs. Burbank, 12 California 378, the Supreme Court of that State say that "If the people declare and ordain in their Constitution that an office shall be held by a particular tenure, it would be as much an usurpation in the Legislature to alter that tenure as it would be in the Governor to commission for a longer period than directed by the Legislature."

In an opinion rendered by the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to the Governor in B. Cushing 585, they say, "If therefore the Legislature should, though inadvertently, constitute a judicial office, and prescribe any other tenure than that prescribed by the Constitution, such provision in the statute must yield to the paramount authority of the Constitution."

In the State vs. Jumel, 30 Louisiana An. Par. 11, 861, it was held, "When a Judge has acquired his office in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, he has a vested right in its emoluments during the term fixed by the Constitution for its duration, and his right cannot be impaired by an act of the Legislature, passed during said term, abolishing the office."

But it may be contended that though the Act of 1887 under consideration is inoperative to remove Mr. Bickerton from his office as a Justice of the Supreme Court, it has shorn him of his functions as a Judge and his judicial power is gone. But power, judicial authority and jurisdiction constitute the office of a Judge, and are of the essence of it and inseparable from it, and the office cannot remain and the functions be severed from it. If a Judge at all he has all the powers of a Judge.

Commonwealth vs. Gamble 62 Pa. 343, reported in American Reports 423, is a strong authority on this point. Here the Legislature established the 29th judicial District by Act of 28 Feb., 1868, under which Judge Gamble was elected and commissioned President Judge of the district. By an Act passed March 16, 1869, the former Act was repealed and the district abolished; Held that the Act of 1869 was invalid, as being an attempt, substantially, to abolish the office of the President Judge of the 29th district. Says the Court, the term of the judicial office is fixed by the Constitution and it is beyond the power of the Legislature to diminish it. The power, authority and jurisdiction of an office are inseparable from it. The Legislature may diminish the aggregate amount of duties of a Judge by a division of his district, or otherwise, but must leave his authority and jurisdiction pertaining to the office intact."

The office of a Justice of the Supreme Court is created by the Constitution as is also its tenure and its amenability, and this excludes all other modes, and it must follow that any legislation which infringes upon these is unconstitutional and invalid, and we therefore hold that the Act in question is unconstitutional and void, and Mr. Justice Bickerton had that jurisdiction to take the plea of the defendant.

A. F. JUMP, Chief Justice Supreme Court. Attorney General Ashford for the crown; Rosa and Hatch for the defendant. Honolulu, Jan. 4, 1888.

MCCULLY, JUSTICE.

In stating my concurrence with the opinion of the Court as delivered by the Chief Justice, it is not necessary to go over the whole ground as it has been discussed, or to re-state the authorities quoted, or quote further authorities in support of the result we have arrived at. This is not a case in which there is any conflict of authorities.

The Act of 1886 required that to constitute the Supreme Court there should be a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. Art. 65 of the Constitution in prescribing that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices plainly provides for the creation of more than two Associate Justices by statute. But when a statute is enacted requiring more than two Associate Justices and such additional Justices have

been commissioned they become Justices of the Supreme Court. How then can it be considered that the Constitution does not apply to them? By Art. 65 Justices hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal by impeachment or upon resolution of two-thirds of the Legislature for good cause shown, after a trial before the Legislature. These terms exclude a power of removal by any other method.

The Constitution controls the Legislative power, and when this has limited and prescribed the methods by which a Justice of the Supreme Court may be removed from office, it is not within the power of the Legislature to remove him by another method. But the Act of 1887 directly removes from office any third or fourth Associate Justice holding a commission on the 31st day of December. It therefore conflicts with the Constitution. The Act of 1887 was within the Legislative power to enact provided there had been no existing appointments under the Act of 1886. The Constitution requiring but three Justices of the Supreme Court, no more need be required by the statutes which carry out the requirements of the Constitution. When the statutes enact that there shall be more than three, it is necessary for the legal constitution of the Court that the required number shall be commissioned. It is not essential that the whole number shall sit in every case or in any case. The decisions of a majority of the Justices are final and conclusive, Art. 69.

By Art. 10 no person shall sit as a judge in any case in which he or his relative may have any pecuniary interest. Sickness or temporary absence from the kingdom, may likewise prevent the sitting of all the Justices. If a majority sit and a majority agree in the decision of the case, there is a valid decision of a legal court. Yet the court requires for its legal status the whole number of Justices to be in commission. Being in commission the doctrine of vested rights applies. Absolute rights have vested in the holder of the appointment for life or good behavior, subject to removal only by prescribed methods, for impeachable cause or for other cause which a two-thirds of the Legislature shall find sufficient and the king satisfactory—Art. 65.

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The supposed continuance of his salary does not satisfy his rights. He has a right to the powers and honor of the office for the term for which he was elected or appointed. We are brought by every course of reasoning to the same result, namely that the appointments under the Act of 1886 are brought under the provisions of the Constitution—that they cannot be distinguished from the appointments which the Constitution prescribes shall as a minimum be made.

A conclusion to the contrary would be in conflict with all the authorities and unsupported by valid reasoning. PRESTON, JUSTICE.

I concur in the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice and, in the declaration that the Act in question is unconstitutional and therefore void, and have but little to add. It was argued by the Attorney-General that as the offices of third and fourth Associate Justices were created by an Act of the Legislature therefore the offices might be abolished by another Legislature repealing such law, and he also contended that if the offices were held by virtue of the law and under the constitution, the law in question would be unconstitutional.

Article 65 of the Constitution of Kamehameha V. provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices, and that the Justices shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal by impeachment, etc.

Article 66 provides that the tenure of office in the inferior courts shall be such as shall be defined by the law creating them. The Legislature by the law of 1886, having full authority to do so, enacted that the Supreme Court should consist of a Chief Justice and Four Associate Justices.

Mr. Justice Bickerton was appointed Third Associate Justice under this Act on the 28th December, 1886, and thereupon became a Justice of the Supreme Court, the only court established by the Constitution, and consequently held his office under the Section, 65, and subject only to removal in terms of such section.

This Kingdom had obtained by the Constitution of Kamehameha the 3rd and by that of Kamehameha the 5th, a tenure of office for the Justices of the Supreme Court free and independent from the control of the Crown and the Legislature, a position which had only been obtained in some other countries after years of agitation and struggling with the Crown, and it would be in my opinion, a blow to the independence and integrity of the Justices of this Court, if it could be considered an open question as to the power of the Legislature to interfere with or in any way alter the tenure of their offices.

The new Constitution in Article 65 adopts the then existing law, and

by Article 81 declares that "All officers of this kingdom at the time this Constitution shall take effect shall have, hold and exercise all the power to them granted," they being required to take an oath to support the Constitution within sixty days from its promulgation.

It therefore seems to me that the position of Mr. Justice Bickerton was recognized by the Constitution. I cannot in conclusion say more than that great and learned Judge, Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Marbury v. Madison, "The Constitution is either a superior, paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and like other acts, is alterable when the Legislature shall please to alter it. "If the former part of the alternative be true then a legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not law; if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own nature illimitable."

The Act in question is in my opinion absolutely void.

New Freight Boats FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in recommending our boats, as their construction is the result of years of study and labor in building, and handling boats around our various island landings. We claim these boats to be superior for all uses to others (either built here or imported) in every essential point, and we are supported in this opinion by those who have used them, as well as by others who are qualified to judge. They are built for use and durability, and not with the view of having the benefit of future repairs. We use no cross grained and useless Monkey Pod knees, timbers, or floors, nor straight wood stems. Our frames are all Oak bent across without a joint on the keel, and of a size larger than usual in other boats, they are also closer together, and double riveted to the keel, with additional floors between. We have applied both strain and blows to these steam bent timbers and find that they are equivalent to the so called solid floors of twice the size, and are consequently less liable to be severely bilged, and are easier repaired when it occurs. The gunwales are of Oak, and with the outside planking are invariably in one plank, which never splits. The timbers are not cut away for water runs, our timbers are in the keel. We have also a solid wide iron plate on the keel and stems of the boat which have secured for these boats their well deserved reputation for superior build. The model also compares favorably with our best imported boat, carrying their width on the thwart, and not on the gunwale as crank boats do, taking all the chafe and pounding against vessel and what, when discharging. Our bent Oak knees also carry out the requirements of the oldest and most experienced association known who for 70 years have spared neither time nor money to procure the best surf and life boats, whenever found. During the test of 1881, flexibility in boats, was found to be most essential. The relation these knees bear to the jointless section timbers and to the boat herself when severely struck, to prevent a damaging concussion or any damage, can be readily seen. This quality cannot be found in boats still held in one place, and loose in another. Several naval Captains and Officers who have inspected this system pronounce it a great improvement over the old, as a preventive from being stove in or bilged alongside when being lowered at sea, as many have been known to do the short floors and timber ends being from the keel.

Another improvement is that we sell these boats for \$80 less than was formerly paid for this size boat here, and it pays the builder and buyer better. We have on hand two 24 feet freight boats, price \$200 to \$250. On stocks two 18 feet freight boats, \$130 to \$150. A correct model of the 26 feet Kinnaboot, \$230 to \$250. Two 15 feet pleasure, fine copper fastened chine, weight 80 lbs., oars, etc., \$55 to \$60. Three various sized skiffs all kinds, \$15 to \$30. Also our model yacht center board also "Reform" all complete for pleasure or fishing, with hooks, lines, water kegs, oars and rowlocks, anchor and chains, extra sails, an oil stove, and a little flat boat, that can be carried on deck. This is a speedy little craft, and works second to none in our waters. She was built for pleasure with safety, to sail on her bottom, without packing around tons of ballast. Can be rigged and sail made in 15 minutes, and unrigged in five. Price \$275.

We are also prepared to give plans and estimates of all kinds of scows, rowing surf or sail boats, steam launches, or schooners, in solid, bent frame, or diagonal building. Our experience in the latter mode dates from 1854, when the celebrated yacht "Ilex" and others were built in that way, this vessel was severely tried in the Arctic for 3 years under Sir J. McClintock, when in search of Sir John Franklin. This mode of building is highly recommended where inside finish and capacity is an object. We invite inspection of our boats at the Enterprise Planing Mill, where samples may be found.

J. A. DOWER, Mutual Telephone, No. 325. 24

Castle Hall, Mystic Lodge, N. 2 K. of P.

MEMBER of the above Lodge a 1st degree, 1st 1/2 degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree, 4th degree, 5th degree, 6th degree, 7th degree, 8th degree, 9th degree, 10th degree, 11th degree, 12th degree, 13th degree, 14th degree, 15th degree, 16th degree, 17th degree, 18th degree, 19th degree, 20th degree, 21st degree, 22nd degree, 23rd degree, 24th degree, 25th degree, 26th degree, 27th degree, 28th degree, 29th degree, 30th degree, 31st degree, 32nd degree, 33rd degree, 34th degree, 35th degree, 36th degree, 37th degree, 38th degree, 39th degree, 40th degree, 41st degree, 42nd degree, 43rd degree, 44th degree, 45th degree, 46th degree, 47th degree, 48th degree, 49th degree, 50th degree, 51st degree, 52nd degree, 53rd degree, 54th degree, 55th degree, 56th degree, 57th degree, 58th degree, 59th degree, 60th degree, 61st degree, 62nd degree, 63rd degree, 64th degree, 65th degree, 66th degree, 67th degree, 68th degree, 69th degree, 70th degree, 71st degree, 72nd degree, 73rd degree, 74th degree, 75th degree, 76th degree, 77th degree, 78th degree, 79th degree, 80th degree, 81st degree, 82nd degree, 83rd degree, 84th degree, 85th degree, 86th degree, 87th degree, 88th degree, 89th degree, 90th degree, 91st degree, 92nd degree, 93rd degree, 94th degree, 95th degree, 96th degree, 97th degree, 98th degree, 99th degree, 100th degree.

Partnership Notice. THE undersigned, each of Honolulu, Oahu, have formed a partnership to do a Cattle Raising business on the Island of Oahu, under the firm name of the "Nanauka Raza Company" S. M. DAMON, G. O. J. CAMPBELL, Hon. Jan. 31, 1887. 30 2t

Cottage To Let. A LARGE and convenient Cottage, No. 18 School St., next door to the residence of Rev. S. E. El-hop. Enquire on the premises, or of Bell Telephone No. 71. 30 1w

JUST LANDED

Ex W. S. Bowler

AN INVOICE OF FRESH

California Medium Bread! For sale at Lowest Rates, in lots to suit, at

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co's. 29 w

Yosemite Skating

Skating! Skating! Skating!

Commencing January 6th,

Every Friday Evening!

For Ladies and their Escorts.

Ever! Friday Evening will be kept perfect, select for ladies & gentlemen.

Band in Attendance.

THOMAS E. WALL, 1601 Proprietor. 17r

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co.

Will be held at the office of the Company,

On Saturday, January 7th, 1888,

at 12 o'clock noon.

J. F. BROWN, Secretary. Honolulu, Jan. 4, 88. 10 1t

WANTED,

By a Japanese and wife a situation. Man understands horses, &c, and wife a good housekeeper. Apply at this office. 29 1w

Bell Tel. 172 Mutual Tel. 360. P. O. Box 469.

J. E. BROWN & CO.,

Fire Proof Store Building, 42 Merchant Street.

ACCOUNTANTS

AND

General Commission Merchants

The Arcade—EGAN & CO.
Have Opened
To their New Store, McInerney Block
Fort Street.

THE
Daily Bulletin

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1888.

ARRIVALS.
Jan 4—
Bkine & G Wilder from Puget Sound
Schr Mei Wahine from Hawaii

DEPARTURES.
Jan 4—
Schr Lithoilo for Kakaia at 2 p m
Schr Kaalokai for Lahaina
Schr Kaalilua for Koolau

VESSELS LEAVING TO-MORROW.
Schr Haleakala for Popekeo
Schr Mei Wahine for Kohalaile

PASSENGERS.
For Koolau, per steamer C R Bishop,
Jan 3—L Britto, H Lopez, Miss Howard
and about 15 deck.
For Kakaia, per steamer Mikahala,
Jan 3—Hon W H Rice, N Tanaka, Miss
Knoake, J W Hahn, Mr Lovell, Miss M
Fredenberg, J H Ehlers and about 30
deck.
For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer
Likilike, Jan 3—Hon E Helekunibi and
family, S G Wilder, Jr, T W Everett, J
A Byron, Mrs W G Ashley, J G Roth-
well, J Sanders, W Berlowitz, H F
Glade and about 40 deck.

CARGOES FROM ISLAND PORTS.
Schr Mei Wahine—2,050 bags sugar.

SHIPPING NOTES.
The brig Hazard is on the Marine
Railway being cleared, preparatory to
sailing for the South Seas on the 15
instant.

The schooner Kaalokai for Lahaina,
the Kaalilua for Kakaia, and the Litho-
ilo for Kakaia, were towed to sea by
the tug Eleu to-day.
Captain Crain, formerly master of the
schooner Nettie Merrill, has taken
charge of the schooner Kaalokai for the
present.

VESSELS IN PORT.
U S S Vandalia, Rear Admiral Kimberly
U S S Mohican, Day
U S S Junata, Davis
Bk Frederick, Kroff
Bk Forest Queen, Winding
Bk C D Bryant, Jack Lee
Bk Caylon, Calhoun
Bk Hazard, Goodman
Bk Catharin, Perkins
Bk Lillian, Holland
Bkine W H Diamond, Swift
Bkine Ella, Hansen
Schr W S Downe, Bluhm

LOCAL & GENERAL NEWS.
THERE was a dead calm in the
harbor this morning.

The steamer W. G. Hall will arrive
here to-morrow afternoon.

The Y. M. C. A. boys will meet to-
morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The steamer Waialeale is expected
here to-morrow with sugar from
Kauai.

ENGINE CO.'s numbers 1 and 2 will
hold their regular monthly meetings
this evening.

A LARGE cottage, very convenient
for a family, situate on School street,
is advertised to let.

Mr. Lewis J. Levey's regular cash
sale will be held in his sales room, at
10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CAPTAIN F. W. Rugg, formerly
master of the lost bark T. R. Foster,
arrived here to-day as master of the
barkentine S. G. Wilder.

COMPANY C of the Honolulu Rifles
will meet at the Armory to-night, at
7:30 o'clock. Election of Company
officers will be the business of the
meeting.

A SQUAD of marines from the U. S.
S. Vandalia, with guns and cartridges
marched through the town this
morning to the suburbs, for target
practice.

MESSRS. King Bros. have leased
the late Tahitian Lemonade Depot,
Hotel street, and are about to enlarge
their store by taking down the separ-
ating partition.

MR. J. K. Burkett has been ap-
pointed School Agent for the districts
of Koloa and Lihue, Kauai, and Mr.
C. Koelling for the district of Hanalei,
on the same island.

A HONOLULU gentleman is trying
to organize a local minstrel company,
for the purpose of giving monthly
entertainments followed by dancing,
in some of the town halls.

A Miss of about 18 summers rapped
a Chinaman on the arm, while riding
in a bus this morning, and said with
the sternness of a mother
reprimanding her child, "throw that
cigarette away, sir." The poor and
frightened Celestial threw away his
cigarette and was thinking of jump-
ing out of the window, when a fellow-
passenger consoled him with, "don't
be alarmed, John." John replied
with a glance, that he would pity the
fellow that captured her.

GO. B HONOLULU RIFLES.
At a meeting of Co. B, Honolulu
Rifles, held last evening, the follow-
ing officers were elected:

Captain, Wm. Unger; first lieu-
tenant, E. F. Bishop; second lieu-
tenant, Alex. Robertson; sergeants,
A. M. Brown, E. W. Langley, C.
Crozier, F. B. Oat and S. G. Wilder,
Jr.; quartermaster, N. Pybrn;
corporals, T. E. Wall, G. A. Neth,
C. Boucher, John Good, C. Turner,
John H. Reist, Wm. McInerney, W.
Needham.

The Arcade—EGAN & CO.
The Display of Fancy Goods
For Ladies & Gents.
Comprise all the most popular styles

CHINA ENGINE CO. NO. 5.

At the annual meeting of China
Engine Company No. 5, the follow-
ing officers were elected for the en-
suing year:
Foreman, Hang Sam; First Assis-
tant, Ho Man; Second Assistant,
Kock Jim; Capt. Hose, B. Ai;
Treasurer, Wong Chow; Secretary,
Yee Chin.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Special ser-
vices of prayer and conference at
the Central Union Church this even-
ing at 7:30 o'clock, and to-morrow
at 11 A. M. Theme for this evening:
"The Children brought to Christ."
Ecol. 12:1. Prayer for to-morrow
morning: "Prayer for the Church
of Christ."

MORE CRUISEEN.

Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, of the
Gospel a preacher,
But who like us all was a sinner;
Took a little drop near—before he would
eat
As a sort of a grace before dinner.

Merchant St. Wit: "I say, Sea-
born, how much is Cruiskeen Lawn
a yard?"
Seaborn: "I don't cut it. I
only sell it in lengths of an Irish
Lard League."

I. O. O. F.

At a meeting of Excelsior Lodge
I. O. O. F. held last evening, the
following officers were installed by
W. E. Foster, D. D. G. S.:

Mr. Chapman, N. G.
Rev. A. Mackintosh, V. G.
L. Lapierre, Secretary.
A. Weir, Treasurer.

Following are the appointed offi-
cers:

J. Lecker, R. S. N. G.
Edwin Hughes, L. S. N. G.
S. Savidge, R. S. V. G.
J. Tinker, L. S. V. G.
J. Johnson, I. G.
W. C. Parke, Chaplain.
J. Ouderirk, W.
F. Waldron, Con.

AN EXPLANATION.

The following letter appeared in
this morning's "Gazette." We re-
produce it unasked, not wishing to
do any man an injustice.

In the Bulletin of this evening
appears a paragraph which grossly
violates the truth and thereby does
a serious injustice to the physician
evidently aimed at, which is myself.

On Monday evening while at dinner
there came a knock at the door
which I answered in person. I was
requested to go and see, as I under-
stood it, a sick child. To which I
answered that I did not wish to go
and had rather not go if I could
avoid it, as I was not doctoring.

But as soon as I was informed that
the patient was suffering from hav-
ing a bone stuck in its throat, I said
I would certainly go. I then learned
that the mother of the child was at
that very moment entering my
gate with the suffering child in her
arms. She entered my office with
the child, which I examined enough
to assure me that it was not suffer-
ing. The mother informed me that
while she was entering my gate the
child had vomited up what was ap-
parently the offending substance,
viz.: a portion of fish with a bone
in it, after which it was instantly
relieved.

I took the opportunity to explain
to the mother that in accordance
with a resolution passed by the
Legislature I had given up the prac-
tice of medicine, and, therefore, if
the child needed any further atten-
tion, I would be obliged to her if
she would call in some other physi-
cian.

I take this opportunity to say that
while I have withdrawn from the
practice of medicine during my in-
cumbency as President of the Board
of Health, I hold myself ready at
all hours, by night and day, to the
extent of my strength, to perform
such acts of humanity as I am called
upon or able to perform.

N. B. EMERSON,
Honolulu, Jan. 3, 1888.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

CORNER of Kinau and Pensala
streets. Enquire of W. O. AT-
WATER. Gov't Building. 10 1w

NOTICE.

TAI WO WING KEE, have bought
out the Tai Wo Co., Boot and Shoe
manufactory, No. 36 Nuuanu street,
and will carry on said business; Tai Wo Co
paying all debts up to date. 30 1t
Jan. 4th, 1888.

TO LET.

HOUSE and LOT, terms reasonable
Inquire of T. W. Rawlins, Ha-a-
lala Soap Works. 30 1f

Steam Works, Sunny South
Tele, Bell 172, Mutual 245.
Depot, Merchant Street.
Tele, Bell 172, Mutual 360.

Tahiti Lemonade Works.

The undersigned having purchased
the business of the Tahiti Lemonade
Works, the depot has been removed to
No. 23 Merchant Street.

All orders for Aerated Waters mar u-
factured at the above establishment will
receive prompt attention.
J. E. BROWN & Co.
P. O. Box 469. 1889

The Arcade—EGAN & CO.
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Finest Custom Made Clothing,
Ladies' & Gents' Fine Shoes.

CRUISEEN LAWN.

When Mars the God of War on high
Of battles first did think
He girt his sword upon his thigh
And—mixed a drop of drink.

King David was a mighty man
Of course he drank no water
He always had a cocktail first—
And took his dinner after.

Jack and Gill went up the hill
They say to get some water
They knew enough to drink "such stuff"
And that wasn't what they were after.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cup-
board
But not to get a bone
She went to try—if the jug was dry
For she came from the town of Albone.

(She was a half sister to the Widow
Malone, and excepting her "dawg" lived
alone.)
Boucaiant is a "fine" man
And wrote the Colleen Bawn
But they all did show their wisdom
When they drank the Cruiskeen Lawn.

Antiquity of the Whiskey Demonstrated.
When Noah sailed off in his ark
With his sisters—his aunts and his
cousins,
He loaded her down to Pimssoll's mark
With Cruiskeen by the dozens.

MORAL.
This I do declare
Happy is the lady,
Who a jug can share
Of this famous "toddy."

ROBY O'TOOLE.
29 1w

O. S. S. CO.'S TIME TABLE.

Arrive at Honolulu from San Francisco.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Australia | January 10 |
| Mariposa | January 19 |
| Australia | February 7 |
| Zealandia | February 16 |
| Australia | March 6 |
| Alameda | March 15 |
| Australia | April 3 |
| Mariposa | April 12 |
| Australia | May 10 |
| Zealandia | May 29 |
| Alameda | June 7 |
| Australia | June 26 |
| Mariposa | July 5 |
| Australia | July 24 |
| Zealandia | August 2 |
| Alameda | August 21 |
| Australia | August 30 |
| Mariposa | September 18 |
| Australia | September 27 |
| Zealandia | October 16 |
| Alameda | October 25 |
| Australia | November 13 |
| Alameda | November 22 |
| Australia | December 11 |

Leave Honolulu for San Francisco.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Zealandia | January 15 |
| Australia | January 17 |
| Alameda | February 12 |
| Australia | February 14 |
| Mariposa | March 11 |
| Australia | March 13 |
| Zealandia | April 8 |
| Australia | April 10 |
| Alameda | May 6 |
| Australia | May 8 |
| Mariposa | June 3 |
| Australia | June 5 |
| Zealandia | July 1 |
| Alameda | July 3 |
| Australia | July 29 |
| Mariposa | July 31 |
| Australia | August 28 |
| Zealandia | August 28 |
| Alameda | September 25 |
| Australia | September 25 |
| Mariposa | October 23 |
| Australia | October 23 |
| Zealandia | November 18 |
| Alameda | November 16 |
| Australia | December 18 |
| Alameda | (1889) January 13 |

BUSINESS ITEMS.

CLEAN RAGS and second hand
clothing will be gratefully received
for the use of the inmates of the
Berk Hospital for Lepers at Kakaia,
or at the Leper Settlement on Molekai.
I left with J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., at the
Queen Street Store. 1&f 1f

RYAN'S BOAT BUILDING
SHOP, Rear of Lucas' Mill.
68

NICE LARGE FURNISHED
rooms, No. 4 Garden Lane, the
second door from Union street. Apply
on the premises. 10 1f

THE PEOPLES' PAPER—The
Daily Bulletin—5¢ per month.

IF YOU WANT A SERVANT,
advertise in the DAILY BULLETIN.

REMOVAL.

Ed. HOFFSCHLAGER & Co
Have R-moved their
Office and their well Assorted Stock
of Goods to their New Store
On King Street

Opposite Messrs Castle & Cooke's
and Bethel street,
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.
29 2w

NOTICE.

ANYONE having claims against J. P.
Bowen & Co., or J. P. Bowen, are
requested to present them at the Key
Stone Saloon on or before the 1st day of
January, 1888, and they will be paid.
The Zealandia leaves on Jan. 13.
25 1w J. P. BOWEN.

IF YOU LOSE ANYTHING,
advertise in the DAILY BULLETIN.

The Arcade—EGAN & CO.
Dry Goods
New Stock, Latest Styles to suit the
Most Fastidious.

Choice Stock



JUST RECEIVED

Per Mariposa, from New Zealand,
AND NOW ON EXHIBITION!

A Choice Collection of
PURE BRED

SHORTHORN & HEREFORD
Bulls and Heifers.

These animals can be seen at any
time in a paddock near the Catholic
Cemetery, and are offered at reason-
able rates by

W. G. IRWIN & CO.
21 2w

NOTICE.

Mrs. A. M. Mellis

Having removed her Dressmaking
Establishment to

No. 17 Emma St.,
Will be pleased to see her friends and
patrons there from and after January
3rd, 1888.

Mutual Telephone 484; Bell 410.
28 1m

Notice to Subscribers

On and after Dec. 31, '87

MR. J. F. NOBLE

WILL CEASE TO DELIVER

"The Daily Bulletin."

All complaints, &c., in future,
must be made direct to the Manager
of the Daily Bulletin; and

All Subscriptions

Due up to this day, Dec. 31st, 1887
will be collected by J. E. Brown &
Co., whose receipt for the same will
be recognized only.

Bulletin Office,
Honolulu, Dec. 31, 1887.

WING WO TAI & CO.

24 Nuuanu Street,
Have just received ex "Alameda,"
a choice lot of

Embroidered Silk Table Covers,
" " Pillow Cases,
" " Shawls,
" " Handkerchiefs,
Silk Sashes, Sandal Wood Fans, &c., &c.

Also a large line of
Cina Matting, China & Japan Tea,
Camphor Trunks, Rattan Chairs,
Japanese Screens, Provisions, &c.
25 1m

The Cosmopolitan Restaurant

New House, Bethel Street
(Next Castle & Cooke's)

Board, \$5.70 per week, 35 ct. per meal,
\$4.50 " 25 ct.

The tables are supplied with every
delicacy obtainable in the market.
21 Patronage solicited. 1m

WANTED.

TWO or THREE GIRLS, for dress-
making. Only good hands need
apply to MRS. GARDYNE, King St.
27 2t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are partners in the
business of buying, killing and
selling beef, under the firm name of
Stone & Co., in Welikua, Maui.
CHARLES WILCOX,
SAMUEL STONE.

Notice.

MESRS J. E. BROWN & Co. are
authorized to collect accounts due
to me, and their receipt will be a suffi-
cient discharge. A. M. HEWETT.
Honolulu, Jan. 3, 1888. 29 1m

TO RENT.

FURNISHED cottage of 5 rooms,
also 3 large rooms suitable for
house-keeping. Apply to MRS. HEB-
BARD, 124 Beretania street. 28 2w

The Arcade—EGAN & CO.
Have Opened
With the Finest Display of Goods
ever shown in this Kingdom.

MISS P. THIELF'S
Kindergarten School
—18 AT—
122½ Beretania Street,
Above Alapai St., left hand side. 30 1m

FOR SALE,
300 CORDS Algaroba or
Kiaue Firwood, in quanti-
ties to suit purchasers.
Apply to
J. F. COLBURN

TEMPLE OF FASHION

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

FOR 30 DAYS

Goods Reduced in every department.

I beg to state that it is impossible to announce a price list of every article in my store,
but my entire stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Boy's Clothing, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes,
House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Has been reduced, and the greatest inducements are offered.

Remember, it will pay you to visit the Temple of Fashion during this Great Sale.

Children's Cashmere Vests, short sleeves, extra quality, reduced from 75c to 25c.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests, in Balbrigan, Merino, Gauze, and all wool full lines,
immense reductions.

Children's Sun Bonnets, from 50c to 15c.; better qualities reduced 25 per cent.
Children's Lace Caps, reduced from 50c to 15c.
A splendid and large assortment of children's lace caps, sold at cost.
Ladies' white wrappers, reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75.
Ladies' calico wrappers, only 75c.

Special attention is called to my stock of Infant's and Children's White wear, every article
in that line sold at cost price.

Misses' and Children's white dresses, only 50c.

Immense Bargains in Ladies' White Underwear.

Great Reduction in Embroideries, from 5c a yard up.
" " in every description of Laces.
" " in Linen, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs.
" " in Window Curtains, prices reduced one half.
" " in Undressed and Dressed Kid Gloves.
" " in Lisle thread, Silk and Jersey Gloves and Mitts.

Eerne Window curtains, reduced to c pair.

Corsets Reduced one half of former price.

Great Reduction in Hosiery, Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and children's.
" " in Ladies' Jerseys, reduced one half.
" " in Ladies' Parasols.
" " in Blankets, Misses' and Children's Straw Hats.
" " in Flowers, Feathers and Tips.
" " in Dress Goods, Hand Satchels, &c.

Linen Figured Lawn to close out at reduced prices, 6 yards for \$1.

DO NOT BUY YOUR DRESS GOODS UNTIL YOU LEARN OUR PRICES.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes will be sold at cost to close out.

During my Clearing Sale goods will be sold for Cash Only.

29 1m S. EHRlich, 63 & 65 Fort St.

"Bulletin" Summary

Dec. 23.—No. 28.

60 Columns of Original Matter.

Is now issued and will be found to
be an interesting and comprehensive
number, containing 60 columns of
reading matter on local topics, and
a complete resume of Honolulu and
island news. There is no better paper
published in the Kingdom to send to
friends abroad. Subscription \$2.50
per annum, including postage to
foreign countries. To be had from
J. H. Soper, Merchant street,
A. M. Hewett, Merchant street,
and BULLETIN Office.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have, by Deed of
Trust, dated Nov. 21st, 1887, been
appointed Trustees of His Majesty's
Estate.

S. M. DAMON,
J. O. CARTER,
C. P. IAUKEA.

Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1887. 02 1m

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against
His Majesty's Estate are requested
to have their accounts made out in de-
tail, sworn to as to correctness, and pre-
sent them to Col. G. P. Iaukea, at the
office of H. M. Chamberlain, Honolulu,
within three months from date of this
notice.

S. M. DAMON,
J. O. CARTER,
C. P. IAUKEA.

Trustees of His Majesty's Estate.
Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1887. 02 3m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore exist-
ing between the undersigned un-
der the firm name and style of M. Phil-
lips & Co. has been this day dissolved by
mutual consent, A. Loewenberg retiring
therefrom.

The business will be continued as
heretofore under the same firm name
by M. Phillips & M. Green who assume
all liabilities and collect all outstanding
accounts of said firm.

M. PHILLIPS,
M. GREEN,
A. LOEWENBERG.
Dec 31st 1887. 28 4t

FOR SALE!

ONE LARGE LOT, corner Pensacola
and Lanilo sts., which can be
divided into two or more building lots.
Enquire of
G. WEST,
1554 Of West, Dow & Co

TEMPLE OF FASHION

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

FOR 30 DAYS

Goods Reduced in every department.

I beg to state that it is impossible to announce a price list of every article in my store,
but my entire stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Boy's Clothing, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes,
House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Washington, Dec. 19.—In reply to a Senate resolution, Secretary Fairchild to-day sent that body the correspondence in the Treasury Department relative to the recent bonding of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. On August 21, 1886, Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co. informed Collector Hager that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company had made a traffic agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise between San Francisco and Canadian points, and San Francisco and points in the United States, passing through Canada in bond. The Collector was notified that the steamship company proposed to do business in the same manner as the Sarnia transportation line of steamers, operating between Duluth and points in New England. This company discharges freight east-bound from Duluth at Fort Sarnia. The cargo is put on the Grand Trunk Line cars, which are loaded and sealed under the supervision of the Canada customs authorities, transported through Canada to the frontier of New York and Vermont, accompanied by a transit manifest, and properly delivered to the United States customs officers. Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co. ask Collector Hager to get orders from the Treasury Department here to allow them to carry out the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company was ratified. Charles Goodall, George Perkins and John Rosenfeld each qualified on the bond in sums of \$100,000.—[S. F. Bulletin.]

Husband—Yes, it is a very pretty dress pattern indeed. How much did you pay for it?
Wife—Fifteen dollars.
H.—But I gave you fifty dollars.
W.—Oh! that's all right. The remainder of the money is for making. It is the making that costs.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Doncaster Reporter* of July 6th, 1887, publishes the following in its editorial columns—

Our readers may recall the circumstance of a young clerk, named Arthur Richold, falling insensible on the Weatley Lane in this town some time ago, and being picked up, as he continued perfectly helpless, and taken in a cab by two gentlemen to the office of F. W. Fisher, Esq.; the solicitor who employed him. On restoring him to consciousness it was ascertained that he was afflicted with what seemed to be an incurable disease. When he was able to speak he said he had been to his dinner and was on his way back to his work, when suddenly his head was in a whirl and he fell in the street like a man who is knocked down. On coming to his senses in the solicitor's office he thought what this might mean, and feared he was going to have a fit of illness, which we all know is a very dreadful thing for a poor man with a family to care for.

With this in his mind he at once sought the best medical advice, telling the doctors how he had been attacked. They questioned him and found that his present malady was exhaustion of the nervous system resulting from general debility, indigestion, and dyspepsia of a chronic nature. This in turn had been caused by confinement to his desk and grief at the loss of dear friends by death. The coming on of this strange disease, as described by Mr. Richold, must be of interest both to sick and well. He had noticed for several years previously, in fact, that his eyes and face began to have a yellow look; there was a sticky and unpleasant slime on the gums and teeth in the morning; the tongue coated; and the bowels so bound and costive that it induced that most painful and troublesome ailment—the piles. He says there was some pain in the sides and back and a sense of fulness on the right side, as though the liver were enlarging, which proved to be the terrible fact. The secretions from the kidneys would be scanty and high-colored, with a kind of gritty or sandy deposit after standing.

These things had troubled Mr. Richold a long time, and after his fall in the street he clearly perceived that the fit of giddiness was nothing more than a sign of the steadily

and deadly advance of the complaint, which began in digestion and dyspepsia. His story of how he went from one physician to another in search of a cure that his wife and little ones might not come to want is very pathetic and touching. Finally he became too ill to keep his situation and had to give it up. This was a sad calamity. He was appalled to think how he should be able to live. But God raised up friends who helped to keep the wolf from the door. He then went to the seaside at Walton-on-the-Naze, but neither the change, nor the physicians who treated him there, did any good. All being without avail he visited London, with a sort of vague hope that some advantage might happen to him in the metropolis. This was in October, 1885.

How wonderful, indeed, are the ways of Providence, which dashes down our highest hopes and then helps us when we least expect it. While in London he stated his condition to a friend, who strongly advised him to try a medicine which he called *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup*, saying it was genuine and honest, and often cured when everything else had failed. He bought a bottle of a chemist in Pimlico, and began using it according to the directions. He did this without faith or hope, and the public, may therefore judge of his surprise and pleasure when after taking a few doses he felt great relief. He could eat better; his food distressed him less; the symptoms we have named abated; the dark spots which had floated before his eyes like smuts of soot, gradually disappeared, and his strength increased. Before this time his knees would knock together whenever he tried to walk. So encouraged was he now that he kept on using *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup* until it ended in completely curing him.

In speaking of his wonderful recovery Mr. Richold says it made him think of poor Robinson Crusoe, and his deliverance from captivity on his island in the sea; and added, "But for *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup* the grass would now be growing over my grave."

Our readers can rest assured of the strict truth of all the statements in this most remarkable case, as Mr. Richold (now residing at Swiss Cottage, Walton-on-the-Naze) belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the beautiful village of Long Melford, Suffolk, and his personal character is attested by so high an authority as the Rev. C. J. Martyn, rector of that parish, besides other excellent names. We have deemed the case of such importance to the public as to justify us in giving this short account of it in our columns. 1613-3

HOLIDAY PICTURES

Samoa Views!

At J. J. Williams'. 95 tf

FOR SALE.

3 WHALE BOATS: 1 Decked Whale Boat, 30 feet long, 3 feet deep, 8 feet wide; 22 feet Surf Boats; 1 1/2 feet Surf Boat; 2 Decked Flangers, 16 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep, with mast and sails all complete; 1 22 feet Sailing Scow, with mast and sails all complete. Apply to E. R. RYAN, Boat Builder and General Jobber. 51 tf

LONG BRANCH BATHS.

THE LONG BRANCH BATH House, at Waikiki, is a favorite resort and should be visited by all, especially by those who have not yet seen the place. The route is picturesque all the way. A Japanese and wife are now in attendance at the Bath House. The woman will attend to Ladies who may favor us with a call. Buses leave the Pantheon Stables for the Baths four times daily. H. BARBER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been in business at Kalihiwai for many years, and I have had no doubts until now. Too many persons come to my place, and I do not know which of them are bad and which are good. Some come to my house to sleep and steal. Now after 8 o'clock at night I will let no person come in my yard. If some one wants business with me, let him call from without my premises. If he is all right I will let him come in, but if I do not know him I will have him arrested. LAI SANG, November 21, 1887. 87

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from entering my premises at Kalihiwai, except on business, after 8 o'clock in the evening. Any one having business with me after that hour, must first call me by name before entering the premises. Any one found trespassing on my premises or about them after that hour, who have no business there, will be dealt with according to law. A. AKANA, Kalihiwai, Kauai. 06

RUPTURE
Electric Truss. For relief of hernia, rupture, and all other ailments of the abdomen. Original and only genuine. 204 NORTH BUCKINGHAM ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Feb. 28, 1887. 1871 ly

Bell Tel. 348. Mutual Tel. 139
P. O. Box 415.

GULICK'S
General Business Agency.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Conveyancing a Specialty—Records searched and abstracts of title furnished on short notice.
Copying, Translating, and engrossing in all languages in general use in the Kingdom.
Custom House brokerage—Fire and Life Insurance receive prompt attention.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND COLLECTED.
MR. JOHN GOOD JR.—Authorized Collector

Skilled and Unskilled Labor Furnished.

REAL ESTATE,

bought, sold and rented.
Several valuable properties in and around the city now for sale on easy terms.

Convenient Cottages in desirable healthy locations in and near the city to let or lease at reasonable rates.

Employment Wanted—by several men and boys, who will make themselves useful in performing the various offices and chores required by private families.

Full particulars given on application at the agency.
Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

A. M. HEWETT,

Stationer & Newsdealer,
Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
Mutual Tel. 371. - Bell Tel. 302.

Law Books & Lawyers' Stationery a Specialty.
Orders taken for Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Music, etc., from any part of the world, having made all arrangements therefor whilst in San Francisco.

Red Rubber Stamps to Order.
71

For Sale! To Let! For Lease!

FOR SALE—1 Lot of Land, 175x108 ft. Healthy Location Good view, \$960.
1 Lot of Land, 155x108 ft. Healthy Location, etc., \$850.

TO LET—1 Dwelling House, 4 rooms, \$15 per month.
1 House with Store, \$40 per month.
Rooms, en suite or single, from \$2 to \$5 per week.

FOR LEASE—4 Lots, each 50x70 feet, for building. Good Location; water laid on; terms easy and the right parties assisted in building.
APPLY TO

FRANK GODFREY,
Copyist and General Business Agent
No. 84 King Street.
P. O. Box 345. Burgess' Express Office. 69

FOR RENT OR LEASE.
The premises now occupied by S. K. Mahoe, at Kapalama, Entrance through Austin Lane. The house consists of parlor, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry and dining room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to J. F. COLBURN. 61

O LUSO HAWAIIANO.

ALL persons who want to communicate with the Portuguese, either for business, or for procuring workmen, servants or any other helps, will find it the most profitable way to advertise in the *Luso Hawaiiano*, the new organ of the Portuguese colony, which is published on Merchant Street, Gazette Building, Post Office Letter Box 25, and only charges reasonable rates for advertisement.

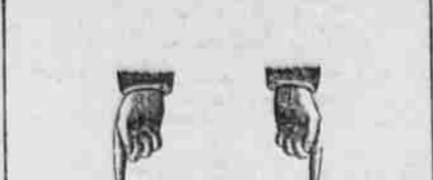
Engelbrecht's

Sampler
CIGAR
LEADS THEM ALL!
Your wives and children will rejoice, Having found the Sampler Cigar your choice.

ENGELBRECHT, SON & CO.

21 First Street, S. F. 89

For sale Everywhere. 95



Grass Seeds

Grass Seeds
Grass Seeds

Now is the Time to Plant

YOUR
FIELDS AND PADDOCKS

WITH FINE GRASSES.

The undersigned have just received, fresh, from the Colonies,

Pasture Grass Seeds

In great variety, and which they offer

In Lots to Suit.

As the rainy season is now coming on, Planters and Graziers are particularly called on to

Give these Grasses a trial

WM. G. IRWIN & Co.
07 1m25

Australian Mail Service

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
The new and fine A1 steel steamship "Zealandia,"

Of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will be due at Honolulu from Sydney and Auckland on or about

January 13th, 1888,

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

For freight or passage, having SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to **WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.**

For Sydney and Auckland,

The new and fine A1 steel steamship "Mariposa,"

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

January 19, 1888,

And will leave for the above ports with mails and passengers for the above ports. For freight or passage, having SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to **WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.**

D. MCKENZIE & Co.
Commission Merchants

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Naval Stores & Groceries
Bricks, Lime & Cement.

Families and Ships supplied on most reasonable terms.
ISLAND ORDERS SOLICITED.
Mutual Tel. 2-2. P. O. Box, 479.
No. 26 Fort St., op. O. S. Co's Wharf. 1800 tf

LOVEJOY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Fine WHISKIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
No. 15 Nuuanu St., Honolulu.
65 TELEPHONE 108. [3m-was

THE DAILY BULLETIN—The most popular paper published.

E. O. HALL & SON

Have just received and placed on sale Probably the

HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—
SILVER PLATED

WARE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

These goods were selected specially for this market at the Manufactory of

Messrs. Reed & Barton,
Taunton, Mass.,

And comprise a great variety of articles.

Entirely New in Design!

Both Ornamental and Useful.

These beautiful presents have come in good time

For Christmas

Many of the articles are particularly appropriate for

Wedding Presents!

and can be had at prices varying from

\$1.00 to \$50.00.
Come and see them for yourself. 01 1m

ALVIN H. RASEMANN,
Book-Binder

PAPER-RULER and BLANK-BOOK Manufacturer.
Book Binding of all description neatly and promptly executed.

Campbell Block, Rooms 10 and 11, Merchant Street. [1y

HAY

HAY — AND — GRAIN

GRAIN.

Largest Stocks,
Choicest Quality,
Lowest Prices.

UNION FEED CO.,

Telephones 175. Corner Edinburgh & Queen Streets.

New Goods per late Arrivals

Apples, Honey, Baked Chicken & Turkey, Breakfast Gem, Bran, Oats, Citron, Lemon & Orange Peel, Calia Prunes, Dates, Cape Cod Cranberries, Eastern Codfish, French Peas, Rolled Oats, Germa, Crackers, Jersey Blue Potatoes, Kegs Family Beef, Lunch Tongue

And a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by **Chas. Hustace, - - King Street.**

Telephone—Both Companies—340. P. O. Box 297.

LEWIS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

A complete line of **STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,**
Fresh Goods on Ice by each arrival of the O. S. S. Co's Steamers. Goods delivered to all parts of Honolulu.
Island order solicited and packed with care, and shipped to any part of the Kingdom 1612

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions and Feed,
EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

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. Post Office Box 145. Telephone No. 92. 168 1y

A. MORGAN,

Blacksmith Work: Carriage Building, Painting and Trimming.
79 & 81 King Street, - - **Old Rose Premises**
Entrances from King and Merchant Sts.

Every description of work in the above lines performed in a first-class manner.
Also, Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Bell Telephone, 107. (327 1y) Bell Telephone, 107.

Beaver Saloon

The Best Lunch in Town,
Tea and Coffee at All Hours

The finest Brand of
Cigars & Tobacco
always on hand.

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

THE
Club House Dining Rooms

Lincoln Block, King Street,
Will reopen for business on SATURDAY, August 27th.

The upstairs portion of the House will be conducted as a PRIVATE DINING ROOM, where a most attractive bill of fare will be served up.
Rate per week, \$8.00
Single Meals, 35 Cents

Down Stairs will be provided with the best value in town.
Rate per week, \$4.50
Single Meals, 25 Cents
TERMS CASH.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
G. A. HEEN, Manager. 221f

Richard Cayford,

Late Farrier to H. R. H. Prince of Wales' 12th Royal Lancers.
VETERINARY,
Shoering Forge,
FORT STREET, OPPOSITE HOPPERS.

Horses and Cattle Treated for all Diseases.

Residence: 31 Alakea Street,
P. O. BOX 408. 201f
Bell Telephone (Shop, 381; Residence, 388).

Horse Clipping!

NEATLY DONE and with despatch at the HAWAIIAN HOTEL STABLES. Hand Clippers. 821f

JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at the DAILY BULLETIN Office

FOR RENT, LEASE,
OR SALE.

The Waikiki residence of Mr. Fred H. Hayselden situated at Kapiolani Park between the residences of Hon. W. G. Irwin, and Mr. Frank Brown, is offered for rent, lease, or sale. For terms apply to the undersigned.
92 tf **FRED H. HAYSELDEN.**

Desirable Building Lots!

Situate on Fort Street, below School **FOR LEASE.**

Either on short or long leases at option of the lessee.

TERMS REASONABLE.
Enquire of **HENRY SMITH,**
40 1m & m on the Premises.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000, 000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As every body takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The gripping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name *Mother Seigel's Pills*, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, *Mother Seigel's Pills* are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of *Seigel's Pills* will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects. 1619-2