

By Authority



Government Land Notice.

Applications will be received at the Interior Office until further notice for the purchase of Fifteen Beretania Lots on Kulaokahua, 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. 117-31

Postponement.

The time for receiving the tenders for furnishing a supply of Water Pipes and Fittings for the Water Works of Honolulu, Hilo, Wailuku and Koloa, has been extended to MONDAY, May 20, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, May 14, 1889. 115-31 15,17,20.

EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

- Church Services—St. Andrew's Cathedral, 7 p. m. Central Union Church, ladies' prayer meeting, 2:30 p. m. Honolulu Rifles—Battalion muster for encampment, 6:30 p. m. I. O. R. M.—Hawaiian Tribe, Oahu Lodge room, 7:30 p. m. I. O. O. F.—Polynesia Encampment, 7:30 p. m. Auction Sales—By L. J. Levey, 10 a. m.

THE DAILY

Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE JURY LAW.

An examination of the provisions of the Statute relative to the constitution of juries, the manner of selecting them, their duties and other closely related matters, suggests several improvements which would facilitate the administration of justice, and at the same time render jury duty less onerous and unpopular to our citizens.

In the first place, the mode of drawing should be more flexible, and at the same time afford less chance for undue partiality. Instead of an arbitrarily limited number, to be drawn at specified dates only, it should be possible for a panel to be drawn at any time when the judgment of the Supreme Court the interests of justice so require, and the number of persons from whom such drawing is made should not be restricted to the present limit.

As things now are, the opportunities for the exercise of favoritism are altogether too great, and in fact, practically unlimited. The law appears to place no restriction upon the discretion of the officials preparing the lists. They may, if they please, impose most unreasonable and unjust burdens in the way of frequent jury duty upon certain individuals, and see to it that any one they may chance to favor is never summoned during his whole natural life. We do not assert that they ever intentionally abuse the powers with which they are vested, to plague their enemies and make things pleasant for their friends, but considering the weakness of human nature, and the absence of any necessity for their being subjected to such a temptation, it seems decidedly better that they should be relieved from it.

It would be in the direction of fairness and an equalization of public burdens, if there were some provision by which any person sitting a certain number of days in any one term, should thereby be exempt from further duty for a specified period, say two years. This would be a material relief to those unfortunate individuals who, from some cause or other, seem to be drawn with unreasonable frequency, and called upon to do far more than their fair share of jury service. We think, however, that a more radical measure of reform in this direction would be much more equitable and satisfactory.

On unnecessary details, our plan is substantially as follows. Let it be made the duty of some competent and presumably impartial tribunal—we care not how constituted—to make up, and from time to time revise, a complete list of all the residents of this district, native and foreign, who are legally qualified, and believed to be mentally and morally fit to act as jurors. From this list, let jurors be drawn by lot as re-

quired, until the list is exhausted, and no one be required to serve during more than one term, until all have been drawn. Such a plan is not only equitable, but perfectly practicable, and we can think of no reason why it would not work well in every way.

Again, persons actually engaged in certain professions and callings should be exempt by statute. It has become a well established practice, a kind of unwritten law, that certain classes of people, doctors for instance, shall not be drawn as jurors. It would be much better in every way that those whose callings in life fairly entitle them to exemption from this form of public service, should have their rights in the matter established and defined by law. Such an arrangement need in no way interfere with the court in exercising its discretion to meet any exceptional case of hardship which the statute did not provide for. The exempt classes should include physicians, apothecaries, clergymen, most government officers, telegraph and telephone operators and superintendents, engineers in charge of locomotives and steam boilers, mariners and probably others which do not now occur to us. These are matters of detail; what we contend for is the principle of the exemptions being fixed and defined by law.

Serious inconvenience to private business should, when clearly shown, be a valid excuse for not serving. Just what constitutes such serious inconvenience as would justify entitle a man to be excused, is something very difficult to define in any law. Much would of necessity be left to the discretion of the court. But the law should make it the duty of the judge to grant the exemption, in all cases where grave inconvenience and probable loss can be fairly shown. There is no good reason why a man of small means, with a business which requires his constant personal supervision, should be compelled to let his own affairs go to rack and ruin for a week or two at a time, while he is engaged in determining, with the help of eleven other jurors and a judge, matters which may be important, but which are quite as likely to be petty and vexatious—for instance: how much damage Smith's cow did to Brown's fence, or whether Jones was justified by the provocation he had received, in blacking Robinson's eye.

The next time our legislature meets, a revision of the jury law will be one of the matters demanding attention. We would like to see some comprehensive and practicable measure of reform proceeding from the Ministry. But if we get the needed improvements, we do not feel very particular about where they come from. Only, let us have them.

Street Improvement.

The jury drawn to consider the propriety of widening Garden Lane and closing a portion of Union street, or of widening it, has made the following recommendation:

We, the undersigned, a jury drawn to decide upon the propriety of widening Garden Lane, and widening or closing a portion of Union street in the district of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, hereby certify that on the 15th day of May, 1889, we examined the location of such proposed improvement, and after due deliberation, do hereby decide that the improvement to be made is to close Union street from Beretania street to and as far as the line of the makai side of the British Club lot, and to widen Garden Lane on the lines of the dotted lines as shown on the map hereto attached.

P. C. JONES, ROBT. GRIEVE, S. M. DAMON, W. F. SHARRATT, JNO. SASSY, THOS. W. HOBSON.

Homesteads on Kulaokahua.

The sale of Government lots situated on the block bounded by Beretania, Young and Keamoku streets, on the Kulaokahua plains, took place at noon on Thursday in front of the Government building. Mr. John A. Hassinger, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, officiating. Lots A and B fronting on Beretania street and M and N fronting on Young street were bought by Mr. J. McGuire at \$400 each. Lot C fronting on Beretania street was sold to F. Cary for \$400, and lot O fronting Young street to Mrs. Rebekah Akiau for \$410. Lots P and Q with frontage on Young street were bought by Mr. Andrews for \$405 each. A. F. Meiers paid \$400 for lot E facing on Beretania street. Applications are advertised for, by the Minister of the Interior, for fifteen lots remaining unsold.

Beretania Street.

The property owners on both sides of Beretania street between Alapai and Punahoa streets have, with two or three exceptions, signed an agreement to donate ten feet frontage for the proposed widening of that street. This will add twenty feet to the width of the street, which, if carried out, will make one of the finest avenues in the city. The street cars will run the entire length, and the call for applications in the official column for the balance of lots for sale on that street is an excellent chance for those desiring of obtaining a nice home within easy access of the town.

Jesse Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, is making money rapidly by land speculations in California. He lives in San Francisco, and has no political ambitions.

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Annual Report of Mr. R. W. Meyer, Agent of the Board of Health, on the Leper Settlement at Kalawao, Molokai, for the Year Ending March 31, 1889.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF HEALTH:

Gentlemen: Allow me to hand you herewith a brief report on matters relating to the Leper Settlement for the year ending March 31, 1889.

NUMBER OF LEPERS AT THE SETTLEMENT.

On April 1, 1888, there were living, males, 492; females, 257; making a total of 749. To this number have been added from Kakaako, males, 322; females, 205; a total of 527. Kokuas living at the Settlement and declared to be lepers by the medical commission, males, 12; females 6; a total of 18. Whole number entered in the books as lepers, 1,276.

Total 1,294. Deaths, males, 152; females, 80; making a total number of 232. Discharged by medical commission, males, 3; females, 11; a total of 14. Returned to Kakaako, males, 2. Escaped from the Settlement, males, 1; females, 1. 2.

Whole decrease 250. Leaving living on April 1, 1889, a total of 1,044 lepers, which includes 20 boys and 10 girls under 10 years of age.

Provisions consumed by lepers, kokuas in employ of the Board, including the doctor, priests and nurses, etc.:

Table listing provisions consumed: 410 bags of rice (\$1,845 00), 363 cases of bread (\$1,284 47), 50 bags of flour (\$20 62), 9 bags of sugar (\$60 34), 28,819 lbs. of pa-ai (\$14,459 50), 3,250 lbs. of taro flour (\$18 00), 172 bags of sweet potatoes (\$86 00), 600 bags of salt (\$420 00), 871 head of cattle (\$14,336 00), 6,482 lbs. of fresh fish (\$259 68). Sundry provisions bought of Father Damien (\$45 25), 115 cases of kerosene (\$299 25), 160 boxes of soap (\$432 50), 162 gross matches (\$108 00), 20 barrels of salt salmon (\$292 00). Sundry provisions for use of the Bishop Home (\$8 87).

Cost of provisions, etc. \$35,272 48. Cash paid in lieu of food and meat as per weekly reports, \$5,310 98.

Total cost of support for food, soap, oil, salt, meat, fish, etc. \$40,583 46.

The average number of lepers supported by the Board has been 923 and 31 kokuas, including the doctor, priests and nurses, etc., making a total of people fed of 954.

Ration bills given out for clothing and other necessities have been as follows: From April 1, 1888, to Oct. 1, 1888, there were issued 1061 bills amounting to \$4,300 88. From Oct. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1889, there have been issued 761 bills, 7,383 40.

Up to October 1, 1888, ration bills of \$5 were given to each leper, young and old, for which, whatever they needed for six months, was given out at the store. From October 1, 1888, this has been changed and instead of receiving semi-annual bills of \$5 each, annual bills of \$10 were issued, which are presented for payment in goods any time between the 1st of October, 1888, to 1st of October, 1889.

Lepers who arrive after the issue of these bills receive proportionally smaller ones, deducting from each month, or part of one, at the rate of 83 1/2 cents, or about 20 cents per week.

Beginning with the last issue of ration bills a change has been made. Adults only were given these bills, and none were issued to minors nor to any inmates of the Homes or Hospitals; the wants of these are supplied by those in charge of these establishments, and those outside are supplied by the matron of the Bishop Home and the Assistant-Superintendent.

The total costs for clothing, utensils, etc., needed for these establishments has been for the year, \$2,096 17.

The expenses of the local management during the year foot up to \$6,433 57.

The total cost for the maintenance of the lepers at the settlement for the year has been as follows: For food, meat, cash in lieu of food, etc. \$40,583 46. Clothing for the Homes, hospitals, utensils, etc. 2,096 17. For ration bills paid 11,684 28. For local management 6,433 57. For material for coffins 200 07. For doctor's salary 3,500 00. For salary of agent and management 2,000 00. Total \$66,498 15.

And as the average number of lepers for the year has been 923, the cost per capita for that period was \$72 04.

IMPROVEMENTS.

After the occurrence of the heavy freshet at Waikolu, which carried away the reservoir, waterpipes and bridges, Mr. A. M. Sproull was sent up, and under his management the pipes were relaid in such a manner, that a similar accident is not likely to happen again. In relaying the pipes, the water has been taken from a never failing mountain spring of the purest water, instead of tapping the stream which contains always more or less decayed organic matters, especially after every little rain. No new waterpipes were required, inasmuch as the source from which the water is now taken is less distant from the shore than the place from where it was previously obtained. Thus it may be justly said, that the repairing and relaying the waterpipes at Waikolu, constituted the greatest improvement during the year.

The cost of these repairs for

material and labor obtained at the Settlement has been as follows:

For material \$549 90. For labor 766 25. Making a total of \$1,316 15.

Other improvements made during the year consist of: A second large hospital for helpless cases in the advanced stages of the disease; a second large dormitory for the Boys' Home at Kalawao with a new eating house, large enough for 100 inmates, and a kitchen built of stone with cement floor and cattle pens attached; additions to the Bishop Home, a cook house for private use of the Sisters of Charity, a cottage for the use of a servant and his wife, for them; also a dwelling house for the chaplain of the Sisters and a new dispensary at Kalanipapa, both nearly finished, a good sized storehouse for kerosene oil and soap at Kalawao and a number of lines of waterpipes have been laid for the use of the boys and Bishop Home, the slaughter house, the hospitals and to various clusters of dwelling houses and watering places for cattle.

Besides these improvements a great many repairs became necessary on houses getting old and which had been damaged from the heavy gales, which occurred during last summer and winter. Watering places for stock running on the land have also been provided with automatic action stop cocks.

The cost of these improvements on buildings, fences, etc., has been as follows:

Table listing costs: For Material \$5,905 92. For Purchase of Houses 70 00. For Coolers, etc., with balls and cocks 104 00. For erection of new Slaughter House 1,000 00. For Wages for Carpenters and Blacksmith 1,615 87. Total \$8,695 79.

Added to this the cost of repairs and relaying of Water-pipes as before mentioned, 1,366 15. Total \$10,061 94.

Which is the total cost of all improvements incurred at the Leper Settlement.

Other improvements have been made the cost of which were directly paid by the Board. These improvements consist in the building of a fine commodious dwelling house for a resident superintendent with a cottage for an office; a new jail with four cells, and three large dormitories have been added to the Bishop Home for the accommodation of girls and unprotected females.

Medical attention has been all that could be desired. The present incumbent fully realizing the wants of the unfortunate inmates, has certainly endeavored to do them all the good which lay in his power to do. The hospital under his care with the surrounding yard are kept very clean, in agreeable contrast to former times. But in spite of the better attention and care bestowed on the inmates of the hospitals, it does not appear that any of the people are anxious to avail themselves of the greater comforts, and the number of inmates compared to the total number of lepers at the Settlement is really very small; there were only 16 males and 4 females on the 31st March of this year.

The death rate at the settlement during the year has been 232 out of 1294 people, or nearly 18 per cent.

The Bishop Home, named after its founder, the Hon. Ch. K. Bishop, which was built and established during the year, is for the care of little girls and unprotected females. This Home is placed under the care and able management of the Franciscan Sisters of Charity, presided over by Sister Marianne.

Of all the objects at the Leper Settlement, this establishment presents the most pleasing feature; it is a model of neatness and cleanliness and tends to compensate for the painful reflections which present themselves at the sight of so many innocent children, whose object of existence is blighted, and who can only live to die a premature death. It is fortunate, however, that these children do not appear to realize their misfortune to any extent. They are well cared for and appear to be happy and contented.

The Home for boys at Kalawao, in charge of Father Damien, has not the same neat and cheerful appearance as the one just mentioned, although the poor boys and other inmates of the Home are well provided for.

THE PEACE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

With the exception of one stabbing affray, between a Spaniard and a Chinaman, which had no serious consequences; an attempt at smuggling opium, an attempt of illicit distilling of oleohao, and one case of burglary, the peace of the settlement has been unbroken and the greatest order and harmony has prevailed.

LIVE STOCK.

There are running on the pastures of the Leper Settlement 150 cows, 150 heifers, 70 steers, 88 calves, 46 working oxen and 4 bulls—making a total of 538 head of cattle, belonging to the Board of Health.

For some reason or other, and in spite of the apparently good food, the stock does not present the same good appearance as formerly. Whether caused from change of water, food or some disorder, I am not yet prepared to say, but hope it may be of a transient nature.

A few animals have died, commencing with an imported bull, which was sent up about 12 or 18 months ago. Besides these cattle, there are 24 jackasses and a small number of horses owned by the Board and about 750 horses owned by the lepers and some by Kokuas. Everything has been done to keep down the increase of horses and there are therefore but very few head more than stated in my last report. Although horses have been forbid-

den to be taken to the Settlement, some have been taken there nevertheless, and it seems to be very difficult to prevent it altogether. Believing that I have stated what has transpired of some interest I beg to close my report herewith.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, R. W. MEYER, Agent Board of Health.

Advertisements.

What is Worth Advertising Is Worth Advertising Well. Therefore, Advertise in the DAILY ADVERTISER.

Pound Notice

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT the Government Pound, near the Oahu Jail, on SATURDAY, May 25th, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described animals: One Stallion, branded F Z on left hind leg. A. B. KAUKU, Pound Master.

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.

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

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Bread and Crackers,

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Soda Crackers

—AND—

Saloon Bread

Always on Hand.

MILK BREAD

—A SPECIALTY.—

Stand Orders Promptly Attended to 172-3m

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NUUANU STREET.

Have Just Received by Late Arrivals

A large and well assorted Stock of

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 Star, Umattila. 155-1y

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Builders of Steam Machinery

In all its branches.

Steamboils, 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 constructed therewith.

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

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

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

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

JOHN DYER, Honolulu

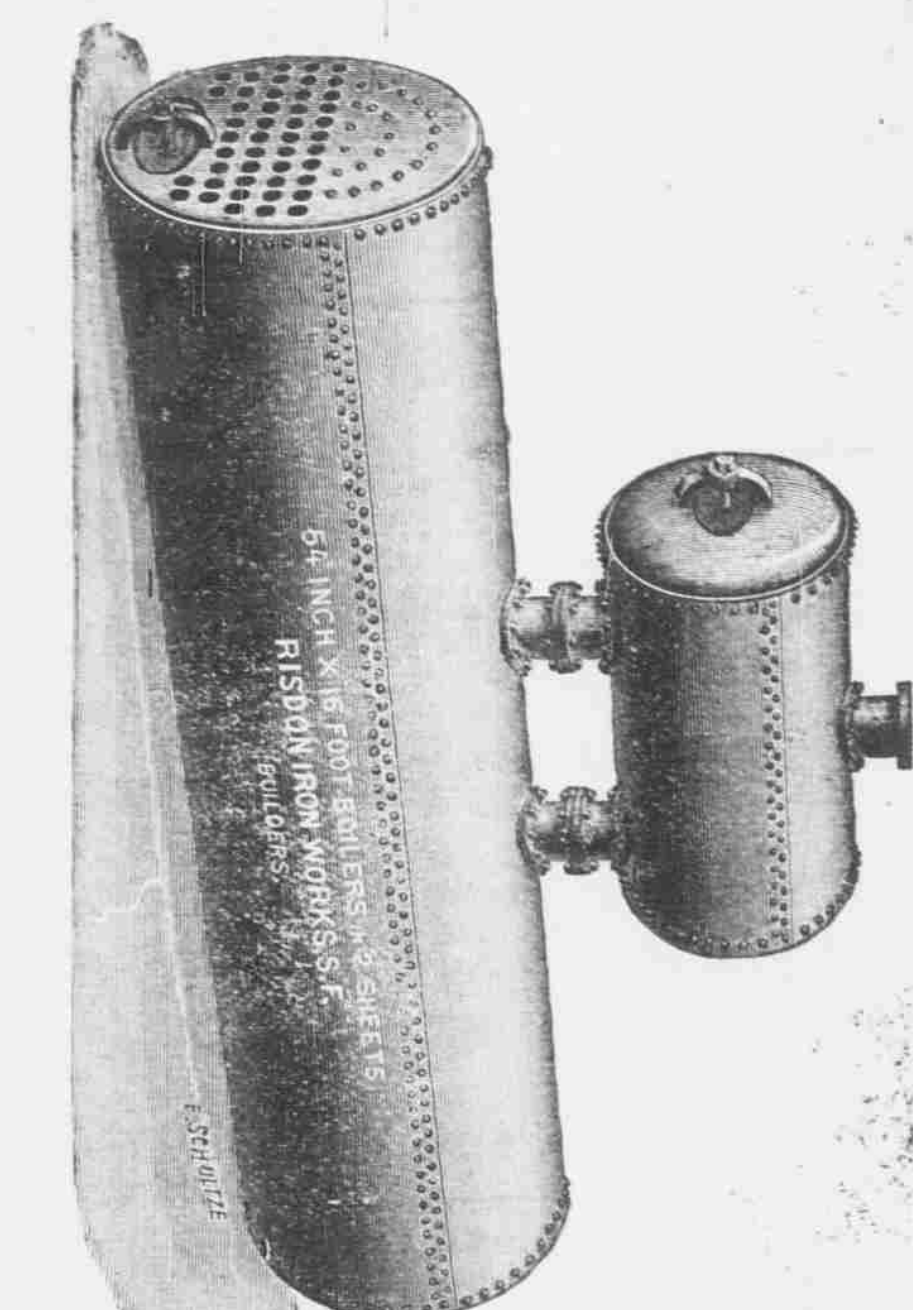
Room No. 3, upstairs, Spreckels' Block.

Advertisements.

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16 Feet Steel Boilers in 2 Sheets.



There are no Seams in the fire to leak.

THERE ARE NO LOOSE RIVETS caused by the continual expansion and contractions of the plate, the bottom presenting a SMOOTH, EVEN surface which can be easily cleaned.

The following sizes kept constantly in stock:

60 inches diameter by 16 feet length. 54 inches diameter by 16 feet length. 48 inches diameter by 16 feet length. 42 inches diameter by 14 feet length.

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THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

86 and 88 Hotel Street.

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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.

WOLFE & CO., NO. 66 KING STREET, Honolulu, Hawn. Islands.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

New Goods Received by Late Arrivals.

Buffalo Hams and Bacon, Smoked Herring, Mild Cala. Cheese, Smoked Beef and Sausage, Sauer Kraut, Green Corn, Sugar Peas, Table and Pie Fruits, Dried Apples, Prunes, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal, German, Etc., Etc.

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

B. F. EHLERS & CO.'s

Grand Opening of European & American Dry and Fancy Goods

N. B.—On and after May 15th, MISS CLARK will have charge of our Dressmaking Rooms.

New Advertisements.

"THE ARCADE,"

75 and 77 FORT STREET. EGAN & CO., 75 and 77 FORT STREET.

Clothing:--\$24,000:--Clothing

\$24,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING FOR

GENTS', YOUTHS' and BOYS'

MUST be Sold Within the NEXT

30 Days! -- 30 Days!

REGARDLESS OF COST!

Fine Dress and Fancy Goods!

Laces, Embroidery, Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Trimmings, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., etc.

On account of the death of Mr. Simon Cohn, the Entire new and Magnificent

STOCK WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH!

At and Below Cost!

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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. Postoffice Box No. 412 Telephone No. 42

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White Shirts, Over Shirts and Night Gowns.

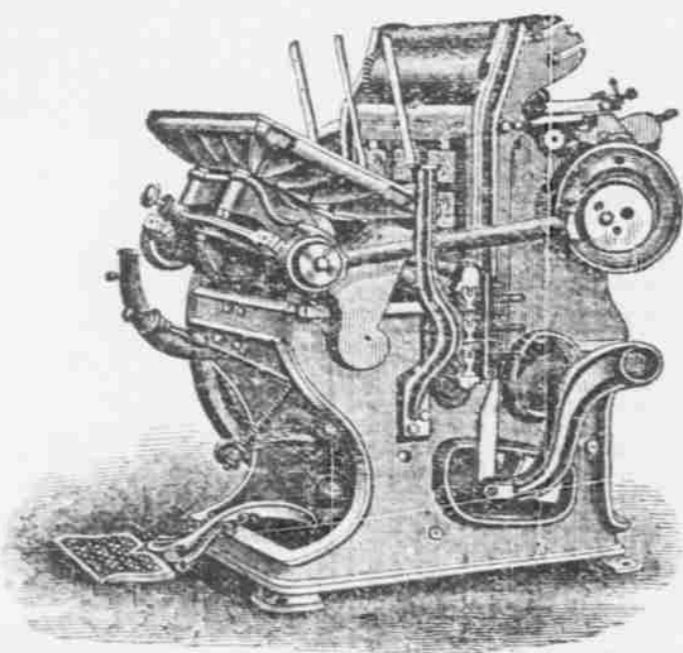
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HAWAIIAN FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

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

Foreign Legations and Consulates in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, NAME, RANK, DATE OF EXPIRATION OF COMMISSION.

List of Foreign Consuls Resident in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, NAME, RANK, DATE OF EXPIRATION.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii.

Table with columns: COUNTRY, NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION.

General Advertisements.

HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY,

Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

GENERAL AGENTS, EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS AND COLLECTORS,

REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, CUSTOM HOUSE, LOAN AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

Departments of Business:

Books and Accounts accurately kept and properly adjusted. Collections will receive special attention and returns promptly made. CONVEYANCING A SPECIALTY. Records searched and correct Abstracts of Titles furnished. LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS of every description carefully drawn and handsomely engrossed. COPYING AND TRANSLATING in all languages in general use in this Kingdom. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Taxes paid and Property safely insured. HOUSES, Cottages, Rooms, Offices and Land leased and rented, and rents collected. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE effected in first-class Insurance Companies. CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS transacted with accuracy and dispatch. LOANS NEGOTIATED AT FAVORABLE RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for Publishers. SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR FURNISHED. ANY ARTICLE PURCHASED or sold on commission. INTER-ISLAND ORDERS will receive particular attention.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AT MODERATE CHARGES.

Having had an extensive business experience for over twenty-five years in New York City and elsewhere, we feel competent to attend to all business of an intricate and complicated nature, or requiring tact and discretion, and respectfully solicit a trial. HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY. Bell Telephone No. 274. 29 1256-ft

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FRANK GERTZ, 103 Fort Street, SHOES. HAS JUST RECEIVED PER STMR. UMATILLA, A Large Stock of Ladies, Misses, Gents' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES. Latest Style and Best Quality. OF THE. EVER IMPORTED INTO THE KINGDOM. 1m

WHAT A DEED CONVEYS.

Memoranda of Interest to Buyers and Sellers of Land. (Exchange.)

Judge Bennett, of Massachusetts, before the state board of agriculture, said, in substance, that a deed conveys the fence standing on the farm, the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fence material, just bought and never attached to the soil, will not pass. Standing trees pass as part of the land, so do trees blown or cut down and stils left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale, the wood has then become personal property. Manure in the barn-yard, or in a corn-heap ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party and had collected it in a heap by itself. Growing crops pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is intended to reserve those crops, they should be stated in the deed itself, a mere oral agreement would not be valid in law.

Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be conveyed until a certain day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time. As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in a deed, this rule includes the lumber and timber of any one building which has been taken or blown down and been packed away for future use on the farm. But if there be any buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these, since the buildings are personal property and do not belong to the landowner to convey. The real owners thereof might move them off although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such a case would be against the party selling the premises.

As a part of the buildings conveyed, the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to the painter's shop to be painted. It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning rods go with the house. A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house, but an ordinary stove, with a loose pipe running into the chimney, is not, while a range set in brick work is. Mantel pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plastering go with the house, but if merely resting on brackets they may be taken away. Pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the building are a part of it in law, and so are the water-pipes connected there with bringing water from a distant spring. If the farmer had iron kettle set in brickwork near his hearth for cooking food for his stock, or similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them, as likewise the bell attached to his barn to call his men to dinner. If he indulges in any ornamental statues, vases, etc., on the ground by their own weight, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land.

Queer People on the "Elevated."

"I am sorry, madam, but you will have to go to the company's office at 71 Broad way to get your quarter back." The above remark was made at the One Hundred and Sixth street elevated rail road station to a lady who had deposited a quarter in the glass receptacle, while at the same time she held her ticket tightly clasped in the other hand. "We have no key here to unlock the box," continued the employee. "Do such mistakes occur often?" asked a reporter. "Oh, yes, every day. Passengers in a hurry to catch a train will rush from a window with their ticket in one hand and change in the other, and in their haste will drop almost anything. A woman the other day tried to deposit her baby instead of a ticket."

Life in Winnipeg.

"The Northwestern Canadian is not a visiting man. He spends all his time in winter between his house and his out-offices, if he has any. He looks forward to splendid fields of wheat and oats to compensate him for the hardships he endures. But he must be careful. These large yields per acre will become less every year unless the farmers manure their lands. In Minnesota and Iowa were not uncommon when the lands in those states were first broken, and now I suppose that they do not average more than sixteen. The American farmer neglected to farm scientifically, and worked the land for all it was worth. It is just the same with us. The summers are short and hot.

It is hotter in Winnipeg than it is in New York. But here, too, we are ahead of you people in some things. As we dress for the winter in furs, we dress for the summer in a becoming way. Down here a man is supposed to shiver in a tall, black hat and kid gloves in winter, with a pair of carpias minking him hideous. While in summer he is expected to change the color of the hat only, while he roasts under an overcoat which he calls a duster. It is very different with us. In summer we wear thick helmets with good ventilation, and we keep the sun off our heads while we have plenty of air. We all wear light clothes suited to the season, and diamond shirts with harem-colored collars are general even among the wealthy. When these are white they are becoming, and nothing else is so cool. Then we wear white canvas shoes, and if we dress for comfort we also dress with taste. But we are worried with flies. They come in millions. There are black flies, musquitos, bull-dogs, and sand-flies, or "bins and can't see em," as the Indians call them.

Street Scene in Havana.

A man passes with a bunch of lottery tickets and scissors, cutting out the numbers; a singing tone, then a horse or donkey is led by a load of fruit or merchandise in panniers on either side of his back; or a cow is being milked in front of a customer's house; a man passes with a bunch of live chickens under his arm, or a negro with a huge cigar in his mouth, and then what from a distance looks like a row of elephants decked in green, but which on closer inspection proves to be a line of seven or eight horses, led head to tail, so loaded with fresh fodder to a height of eight or ten feet that one can just distinguish the little animal's nose and tail under the undulating mass of stalks. Burdette: How tenderly you feel toward the dead you have never known as you stand among them.