THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Is now for sale DAILY at the Following Places:

J. M. OAT & CO.....Merchant street
CRYSTAL SODA WORKS.....Hotel street
N. F. BURGESS.....King street
WOLF & EDWARDS...Cor King and Nuuanu sts
C. J. McCARTHY.....Hotel street

Five Cents per Copy.

MONDAY : : : : February 8th.

GRAND NATIONAL VICTORY.

Our space to-day does not admit of comment upon the splendid victory won by the National party at the late general election. Conceding to the Opposition one declared independent and all doubtful members, the Administration counts eighteen votes in the next House of Representatives to ten for the Opposition. Of course the latter cannot possibly calculate upon holding ten votes together during the coming session, and it would not surprise us in the least to find its effective strength dwindle down to six impracticables. Never was a party triumph more complete and thorough. Not only has the Opposition been routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," but its four representative men—Carter, Waterhouse, Pilipo and Nawahi—have been rejected. The country is to be congratulated upon the result. The triumph of the National party is a great moral as well as political victory, every element of fraud, coercion and bribery that an unscrupulous money power could bring into play being used by the Opposition to influence the voting.

"Anglican Church Chronicle."

The "Anglican Church Chronicle" for February is out. It contains a temperate and sensible article on the division in the Anglican Church of Honolulu. There is also an article on the Advent Mission in New York, conducted in Old Trinity by outside clergymen, as neither the rector nor his assistants would have anything to do with it. The mid-day meetings in question were got up by one of the younger Vanderbilts, whose mind has turned upon religion and philanthropy. The meetings were well attended by Wall-street men, who found in them the novelty and emotional excitement "the market" did not then afford. This is a peculiarity of New York stock gamblers. When speculation is active they rush on heedless of all consequences; but let a "bad break" in stocks occur; let sovereigns of the speculative ring go down under a turn of the "wheel of fortune," as frequently happens, and the frightened gamblers rush frantically to the sanctuary, smite their breasts as it were, and exclaim, "God be merciful to us miserable sinners!" This thing has happened time and again, but it is not a religious revival. It is simply an emo- [illegible] and passes away when the "bulls" begin to push speculative stocks upwards. We find the same effort to serve Mammon and God in a small way—the blending of money-getting with religious profession—in this community also; but it is not the genuine article. Hence the "stagnation" in religious endeavor spoken of by the "Anglican Church Chronicle," and indorsed in a variety of ways by other denominational and quasi religious organs. Even the Young Men's Christian Association is like a man-of-war without guns, a useless demonstration of moral force, where it should be an active and aggressive power.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh continues his interesting paper on "Travels in Old England." Another paper on "The Church of England," by the Rev. C. E. Grosser, is published. It is queer that he should cites free-thinking Freeman and the narrow-minded bigot Lord Eldon, in support of the temporalities of the English Church. Mr. Grosser has got badly mixed on the question of tithes, taxes and church rates; but the topic is wholly irrelevant to the condition of the Anglican Church in the Hawaiian Islands, and the issue of disestablishment may be safely left to the common sense and fairness of the British Parliament and people. The other sections of the publication are well edited and instructive.

The Last Rites.

The remains of the late Dr. F. H. Enders, which had been disinterred at Wailuku, Maui, arrived by the Likelike yesterday morning and were at once taken to the hall of Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie, King street. The funeral took place from there in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, the service being conducted according to Masonic rites. There was quite a large attendance. The remains were finally interred in the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery.

Street Lighting Tenders.

In our "By Authority" column the Minister of the Interior advertises for sealed tenders for lighting the streets during a term of three years. The right is reserved for increasing the number of lamps from time to time, and there can be no doubt whatever that within the duration of the contract it will become necessary to do so. The growth of the city is now assured, and improvements on a comprehensive scale may be anticipated. This is the first time that public tenders have been invited for this work. The Minister of the Interior is to be congratulated upon adopting the plan of open competition wherever practicable.

Accidentally Shot.

On Wednesday last, at Halawa, Molokai, during the election, one of Thurston and Paehaole's lunas shot himself accidentally in the leg with a pistol he had in his possession. Mr. Thurston sent for a doctor and had the wound (which is not a severe one) dressed and the man is doing well.

VICTORIOUS!

The Nationalists Win all Along the Electoral Line.

The Opposition Hopelessly Beaten and Discouraged.

The Independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom Guaranteed.

An Era of Industrial Development Assured.

By the arrival of the Island mails on Saturday and yesterday, almost complete election returns have been received, which justify the use of this congratulatory heading. The Nationalist party has come out of the hottest election battle ever fought in this Kingdom with flying colors, and a large majority in the next Legislature. Following are complete returns, as far as they have come to hand. The figures are official. The official count for Puna, Hawaii, has not been received, but it is known that E. Kekoa, National candidate, has been elected. Returns from Kau, Hawaii, have not been received, but it is stated that the Hon. J. Kauhane, Opposition candidate, is elected. The returns for the Waimea electoral district, Kauai, are incomplete. Niihau had not been heard from when the mail left, but the number of qualified voters on that Island cannot change the result.

Island of Oahu.

HONOLULU ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Fred. H. Hayselden, National (elected)	1,431
Hon. J. Keau, National (elected)	1,430
Hon. E. K. Lilikalani, National (elected)	1,416
Hon. J. T. Baker, National (elected)	1,065
Henry Waterhouse, Opposition	792
J. O. Carter, Opposition	788
W. C. Achi, Workingmen	331
J. M. Poepoe, Workingmen	316
H. S. Switzton, Opposition	291
J. Kanui, Workingmen	200
Kapolena, Opposition	120
Z. Y. Squires, Workingmen	53
Scattering, 22 candidates	118
Total votes cast	2,157

EWA AND WAIANAE DISTRICT.

A. Kauhi, Opposition (elected)	219
J. P. Kama, National	447

KOOLAULOA DISTRICT.

Hon. Cecil Brown, Opposition (elected)	147
J. M. Kauahikaua, National	140

KOOLAUPOKO DISTRICT.

Hon. Asa Kaulia, National (elected)	205
Frank Brown, Opposition	158

WAIALUA DISTRICT.

Hon. Jesse Amara, National (elected)	193
W. E. Rowell, Opposition	86
S. K. Mahoe	31

Island of Hawaii.

HILO ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Hon. J. E. Kaulukou, National (elected)	370
Frank Pahia, National (elected)	363
J. Nawahi, Opposition	351
D. H. Hitchcock, Opposition	345
Scattering	2

HAMAKUA DISTRICT.

Hon. J. K. Kaunamano, National (elected)	232
W. A. Kinney, Opposition	206

KOHALA DISTRICT.

Dr. James Wight, Independent (elected)	414
Z. Kalai, National	342

NORTH KONA DISTRICT.

J. K. Nahale, National (elected)	200
G. W. Pilipo, Opposition	181

SOUTH KONA DISTRICT.

Hon. D. H. Nahinu, National (elected)	199
A. P. Kahukoa, Opposition	154

PUNA DISTRICT.

E. Kekoa, National (elected)	
J. M. Kauwila, Opposition	

KAU DISTRICT.

Hon. J. Kauhane, Opposition (elected)	
Wm. Kaneamokii, National	

Island of Maui, Etc.

LAHAINA ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Hon. John W. Kalua, Opposition (elected	190
Hon. L. Aholo, National (elected)	177
James Campbell, Opposition	168
Kia Nahinolelua, National	150

KAANAPALI DISTRICT.

J. A. Kaukau, National (elected)	71
John Richardson, Opposition	68

WAILUKU DISTRICT.

George E. Richardson, National (elected)	471
W. R. Castle, Opposition (elected)	321
L. W. P. Kaneaili, Opposition	314
W. K. Makakoa	212
W. B. Keanu	163
S. K. Kane, National	15
J. Kanahele	1

MAKAWAO DISTRICT.

C. H. Dickoy, Opposition (elected)	326
J. Kamakele, National	192

HANA DISTRICT.

S. W. Kaai, National (elected)	218
W. H. Halstead, Opposition	200
J. Gardner	22
P. Kauai	6
P. Puhalahua	1

MOLOKAI AND LANAI DISTRICT.

L. A. Thurston, Opposition (elected)	280
A. P. Paehaole, Opposition (elected)	277
S. K. Kupihea, National	213
J. Nazereta, National	201

Island of Kauai.

HANALEI AND KAWAIHAU DISTRICT.

Hon. G. B. Palohau, National (elected)	118
D. W. H. Kaupena, Opposition	116

LIHUE AND KOLOA DISTRICT.

Hon. S. B. Dole, Opposition (elected)	285
T. T. Kalaeoire, National	179

WAIMEA DISTRICT.

E. L. Kauai, National (elected)	194
C. W. Ashford, Opposition	99
E. Kahale	2

Analysis of Votin..

	Nat.	Opp.	Ind.
Island of Oahu	6	2	0
Island of Hawaii	6	1	1
Island of Maui, etc	4	5	0
Islands of Kauai and Niihau	2	1	0
	18	9	1

The uprising of the people all over these Islands has been a grand rebuke to the oligarchy which formerly controlled the affairs of the Kingdom, dictating its public policy and directing the drift of its business and industrial affairs. Its power is broken, and henceforth there will be a chance for any man of energy and probity to win his way to fortune—a chance which was denied every man heretofore who did not belong to the governing clique.

A comparison of the city vote at the general election of 1884 with the vote cast February 3, 1886, is very instructive. It demonstrates, that although a much heavier vote was cast in 1886 than in 1884, the Opposition party has steadily lost ground. This is shown by the following exhibits:

Votes Cast.		Increase.
General Election, 1886	2,157	
General Election, 1884	1,942	215
General Election, 1882	1,451	706

The Opposition polled its full strength in the last two elections, and on each occasion led with its strongest men.

OPPOSITION VOTES.

1884.		1886.	
J. O. Carter	829	J. O. Carter	788
A. K. Kunuiakea	804	H. Waterhouse	792
J. U. Kaiwalnui	800	H. S. Swinton	291
A. P. Kalaukoa	793	Kapolena	120

NATIONAL VOTES.

1884.		1886.	
J. L. Kaulukou	1,129	F. H. Hayselden	1,431
James Keau	1,123	J. Keau	1,430
J. T. Baker	1,118	J. T. Baker	1,065
E. K. Lilikalani	1,112	E. K. Lilikalani	1,316

We do not cite the general election of 1882, when Mr. Gibson was returned upon a tidal wave of popularity by the largest plurality and majority vote ever polled in these Islands, although the numbers polled that year relatively by the successful Nationalists over the Opposition were in about the same ratio as in 1884. Conceding Dr. Wight to the Opposition the House of Representatives will stand:

For the Administration	18
For the Opposition	10
Majority for Government	8

This gives the Administration a strong working majority, and the country a guarantee of useful and effective legislation.

No book ever published contains so much reliable and valuable information regarding the Hawaiian Islands in such small compass as the HONOLULU ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY, 1886. Price, 50 cents.

SUPREME COURT.

The McCarthy Extradition Case Argued Before the Court in Banco.

On Friday Mr. W. Austin Whiting, counsel for J. W. McCarthy, filed the following points in the Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus:

1. That the State of California is not a sovereign Power, and therefore this Government cannot recognize its demand for petitioner's extradition.

2. Our treaty and intercourse is all with the United States, and no person can or should be delivered up to the officers of any of its component parts unless the demand therefore be made by the Government of the United States at Washington.

3. The papers upon which the demand is made are in themselves insufficient to warrant a delivery upon a demand from Washington and a fortiori from California, in this that the paper purported to be a bench warrant is not issued under the seal of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, and is therefore void there and everywhere.

4. That the crime of embezzlement is not one mentioned in the treaty, and even if the demand were made by the Government of the United States this Government should not give up petitioner because the maxim "enumeratio unuis est exclusio alterius" applies to a treaty.

5. That there is no evidence to warrant his arrest and delivery under our law.

6. That there is no evidence that he is a fugitive from justice, and therefore he should not be delivered up, as only fugitives from justice can be so delivered.

7. That this Government can only deliver up petitioner to the properly authorized agent of the United States of America, and Joseph Bee, who is named in the warrant, has no authority whatever from that Government.

8. The Court may, on habeas corpus, inquire into the exercise of Executive discretion when the right of personal liberty is involved.

9. This Government is not observing a due respect to the United States when it treats one of the States in all respects as though it were a sovereign Power.

10. From the warrant of arrest and the affidavit of the Attorney General, it appears that the crime alleged to have been committed by John W. McCarthy, for which he is sought to be extradited, is that of "embezzlement." That embezzlement committed in foreign country, viz.: the United States, is not an offense or crime for which John W. McCarthy can be extradited.

11. That the demand for extradition is made through the Governor of the State of California. That there is no authority in law for said Governor to make this demand.

On Saturday last, at 11 o'clock a. m., this case was argued at chambers before Judd, C. J., McCully, J., and Preston, J. H. B. M.'s Commissioner Major Wodehouse and Judge Stoney of San Francisco were present to hear the proceedings, which lasted over three hours.

Mr. Whiting, counsel for McCarthy, argued the case at length, citing numerous authorities in support of his position. His client was not a fugitive from justice. He was entitled under the laws of California to be absent from the State for sixty days, without leave of absence, after which period his office would be declared vacant unless he returned. Proceedings had been instituted against him after he had left the State, but he had no knowledge of the fact until his arrest under this request from the Governor of the State of California. He could not, therefore, be a refugee from justice. If he had fled after an indictment had been found against him, the case would have been different. There was nothing to show that he did not contemplate returning within the sixty days of absence authorized by the law of California. Furthermore, the request for his extradition was defective. It came from the Governor of California. But the State of California was not known among sovereign Powers. It was an integral part of the United States, a commonwealth of the federation of States known among nations as the United States of America, and as such was expressly prohibited by the Federal Constitution from making any compact, or having any direct official intercourse with any foreign Power. The National Government at Washington guarded this right most jealously in its intercourse with foreign Powers. Not only did the request for extradition come from an incompetent authority, but the officer who was delegated to receive McCarthy from the authorities of this Kingdom had no authority from the Government of the United States. He was a police officer of the city and county of San Francisco, and even in his own State he had no police authority in a neighboring county. Then, again, the offense for which McCarthy was sought to be extradited was not enumerated in the Treaty of 1850 between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States. He argued that where a treaty existed between two sovereign Powers, stipulating for the mutual surrender of criminals, they could not go outside the treaty, and cited numerous authorities in point. The comity of nations did not operate where a specific treaty agreement existed, although the contrary had been argued by the Attorney General. But if the Court held that his client might be extradited under their own code, independently of the treaty, then it could only be done according to law. Our code provides that a person can only be surrendered upon the presentation of such evidence as would satisfy the Court that a crime had been committed, and it must be such evidence as would be required were the crime committed in this country. But no such evidence had been adduced. There was an indictment by the Grand Jury of San Francisco, unaccompanied by depositions, and the attested copy of a bench warrant, without seal, which made it void in San Francisco and anywhere else. This was not evidence which could satisfy the Court that a crime had been committed. The indictment was simply evidence that a charge had been made against McCarthy; it was not evidence that a crime had been committed by him, or that he was a refugee from justice. Mr. Whiting argued at length upon the other points in his brief, and submitted that his client could not be lawfully extradited.

During his argument Justice Preston asked Mr. Whiting what the rule was in cases where the Governor of New Zealand, or of any Australian Colony, was asked to extradite a fugitive from justice?

Mr. Whiting quoted from the Imperial Extradition Act of 1870, which empowers Governors of British Colonies to extradite offenders when requested by countries having extradition treaties with the United Kingdom. In the Preller case, mentioned in the argument, the accused was detained at Auckland under a cable message from St. Louis to the United States Consul there, until officers of the United States arrived with proper extradition papers from the Secretary of State at Washington. The accused was then arraigned, and satisfactory evidence of the commission of the crime of murder was given in open Court by witnesses sent from St. Louis, upon which testimony he was surrendered to the United States officers. That process, which was the proper one, had not been observed in this case.

The Attorney General made a very able argument in reply, in which he contended that it was not material whether the requisition for extradition came from the Governor of the State of California or from the Secretary of State at Washington; the request addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Kingdom, under which these proceedings originated, had come from the United States Minister Resident, who was the authorized diplomatic representative of the United States Government in this country. He contended that the Code gave the right to surrender any fugitive from justice accused of crime in a foreign country, whether there was or was not a treaty. It was within the discretion of this country as a sovereign Power to do this without reference to any treaty, and they were not bound by the laws or precedents of any other country in such matter. Now, McCarthy was accused of the crime of embezzlement of public funds. Under the laws of California where the crime was committed, this was a felony. The Penal Code of this Kingdom defines "crime" and "felony" as synonymous, wherefore by the Hawaiian Code it was entirely competent to surrender the accused. He was entitled to the protection of our laws and no more. If it could be held that it was not competent to extradite a fugitive from criminal justice from any part of the world, upon requisition from any country, even Samoa or other South Sea Islands, upon good and satisfactory evidence that a crime had been committed, then it would be a very bad state of things for this Kingdom, which would soon be crowded with a most undesirable class of residents. And he maintained that the indictment by the Grand Jury of San Francisco, attested by the Superior Court of that city and county, accompanied by a bench warrant of that Court, was as good and sufficient evidence of the commission of a crime as could be produced. He argued also that California was known to be, and was a sovereign State, and that it was quite competent for its Governor to make the request he had done in this case. The moral effect of the surrender of McCarthy would be good. The Kingdom of Hawaii could not afford to be accessory to the embezzlement of public funds by a State officer of California or elsewhere.

After hearing argument, the Court reserved its decision, which will probably be given to-morrow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A bamboo hat is advertised as lost.

The Y. M. C. A. bookkeeping class meets this evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Lewis J. Levey will hold his regular cash sale at 10 o'clock this morning.

A bull terrier pup, answering to the name of "Grip," is advertised as lost.

Subject at the tent to-night: "Examination of the Different Laws of the Bible."

His Excellency Governor Kanoa arrived from Kauai yesterday by the steamer Iwalani.

The book of the season. THE HONOLULU ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885. Price, 50 cents.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt early last Tuesday morning at Honuaula, East Maui.

The congregations at the services at St. Andrew's Cathedral were not large, probably owing to the heat.

The Oceanic Company's steamship St. Paul is due to-morrow from San Francisco with three days later news.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Interisland Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office on the Esplanade at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Iwalani arrived from Kauai yesterday morning, but did not bring any further news of the wrecked steamer Planter, as she did not touch at Niihau.

Mrs. J. D. Arnold, wife of J. D. Arnold, the well-borer, at present in Australia, died last evening at the residence of Mr. Angus, Punchbowl street, of consumption.

Seven passengers arrived by the Kinau yesterday after visiting the Volcano. They report having a splendid trip and a grand view of our world-renowned active crater.

On Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m., Messrs. E. P. Adams & Co. will sell a large quantity of calabashes, native kapas, leis, mats and small kahilis, by order of Mr. A. J. Cartwright, executor of the estate of Queen Emma. The sale will take place at the residence, corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets.

Advertisements.

SALE OF

Calabashes and Mats.

By order of A. J. Cartwright, Esq., Executor of the Estate of Her Majesty Queen Emma, we will sell, at the residence, corner Nuuanu and Beretania Sts., on

Wednesday, February 10th,

At 10 o'clock a. m., a large lot of

Calabashes, Native Kapas,

Leis, Mats and Small Kahilis.

There are over two hundred Calabashes, made of a variety of Island woods, such as Kou, Cocoanut and Koa, and in different styles and sizes. The Cocoanut Calabashes upon silver stands, presented to Her late Majesty by members of the Royal Family of Pomare, Queen of the Society Islands, are very interesting as curiosities and also as mementoes of two Queens.

☞An opportunity for examination of the above will be afforded the day before the sale from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m.

E. P. ADAMS & CO.,
3t Auctioneers.

STRAYED.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A FIVE-months old bull-terrier pup, white, with grindle points about head and root of tail; ears cut. Answers to the name of "Grip." Last seen in the neighborhood of Fort and Merchant streets. Whoever returns same to Dr. Arning, Richard street, will receive $5 reward.

Written Tenders.

Will be received by the undersigned (for the purpose of closing out an estate) till 3 p. m. on Monday, February 8th, current, for the right, title and interest of KWONG MAN YUEN CO., lately doing business in Honolulu, of, in, and to the following choses-in-action:

(1.) A judgment in the Police Court of Honolulu, against Chong Hop Ken, et als., (lately the Kwong Fan Chong Co.), for the sum of $91.25.

(2.) A judgment, by way of Decree of Equity, for the sum of $983.11 (original amount) and interest, against the estate of You Hop (otherwise known as Alau); which said estate is in the hands of W. C. Parke, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy, from whom any information in re may be obtained

TERMS.—Cash—bankable funds. Tenders may be made for either item separately; for each severally, or for both en bloc.

VOLNEY V. ASHFORD,
Receiver Kwong Man Yuen Co.

S. ROTH,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS REMOVED

To the premises formerly occupied by HOLLISTER & CO., corner

Fort and Merchant Streets.

490 feb6

N. CURRY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHOT guns, Rifles and Pistols, Colt Winchester, Kennedy and Martin Magazine Rifles. Remington, Sharps and Ballard Sporting Rifles. Agents for W. W. Greener, Colt, Parker and Remington Breech-loading Double Guns, Colt and Smith & Wesson Pistols. N. CURRY & BRO., 113 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. 386-1y

ANOTHER TEST.

Messrs. W. B. Wilshire & Co., Agents MACNEALE & URBAN SAFES, 206 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen—In reply to your inquiry concerning the opening of the Burglar-Proof Chest in the safe of the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court—now so well known as

The McCarthy Safe,

I will say that I took charge of the office on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

For some days previous, unsuccessful attempts had been made by various experts to pick the lock. On Thursday, further similar efforts were made with the same result by Mr. Ensign and other noted experts, ALL OF WHOM FINALLY DECLARED THAT THE LOCK COULD NOT BE PICKED, and that the safe must be opened by force.

On Friday I employed the expert of one of your competitors, who did faithful and honest work, for that purpose.

On Saturday morning work was begun, and this morning (Wednesday), FOUR DAYS AFTER, the expert succeeded in drilling through the door and opening the safe.

I consider it was an extraordinary severe test, much beyond what a burglar could possibly employ under any circumstances, and can assure it has inspired me with the highest confidence in the security of your Burglar-Proof Safes, AND THAT YOUR LOCKS ARE PICK-PROOF AGAINST THE BEST EXPERTS.

After working for some hours on the lock, one expert said that he had found that V was one letter, and another that C was one. On examination, neither of these letters appeared in the combination. Yours, truly,

J. D. SPENCER,
Clerk of Supreme Court.

San Francisco, January 13, 1886.

The above was a Macneale & Urban No. 8 Fire & Burglar Safe.

C. O. BERGER,
1m General Agent, Hawaiian Islands.

E. E. MAYHEW,

Contractor and Builder,

86 Hotel Street, Honolulu, H I.,

(Opposite Fashion Stables).

P. O. BOX 315. BELL TELEPHONE 53.

All work in my line faithfully done. Plans and specifications made. Jobbing in all details done at short notice. Good work and low charges is my motto. 354-dec5-85

L. G. SRESOVICH & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, green and dried; manufacturers of Desiccated Cocoanut. Bananas, Limes, Pine Apples, Sicily Lemons, Tahiti Oranges and Cocoanuts, Nuts of all kinds, Dates and Smyrna Figs.

Packing Fruit for export a specialty. Long experience in shipping to China, Australia, Mexico, Central America, Eastern States, etc. Tropical Fruits imported direct by every steamer.

Branch House, San Francisco, P. O. box 1388. Honolulu, H. I., P. O. box 120.

413, 415 and 417 Washington street, opposite Post Office; 412, 414 and 416 Merchant street.

479 feb26 87 SAN FRANCISCO.

Advertisements.

NOTICE!

To the Ladies & Gentlemen of Honolulu!

THE FIRM OF

S. COHN & CO.,

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Are retiring from the Clothing, Gents Furnishing and Hat Business, in order to make room for their large importation of

DRY GOODS.

And offer for Sale at GENUINE BARGAINS their entire stock of

MENS' SUITS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.

YOUTHS' SUITS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.

BOYS' SUITS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC

Unsurpassed in Elegance and Variety in this Kingdom.

We also take occasion to announce the arrival of our Mr. S. Cohn from San Francisco, who will personally superintend and conduct this Grand Clearance Sale.

Now is your chance for a new suit. Come and be convinced.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

—AT THE—

Popular Millinery House,

104 Fort Street - - - - Honolulu.

N. S. SACHS, Proprietor.

—:o:—

Just received, a choice assortment of SOLID COLORS AND FANCY PLAID

DRESS GOODS.

Which we will offer at the low figures of 25c and 35c per yard. Also, a large assortment of ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY, from $1 50 per yard and upwards. ALL-OVER PUFFING and INSERTING at 50 cents per yard. ORIENTAL NET and LACES to match.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

—WE TAKE THE LEAD IN—

MILLINERY GOODS.

The latest styles of Ladies' and Children's HATS, trimmed and untrimmed always on hand. Native straws sewed into any shape.

213

THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.

THE VICTORY OF ELECTRICITY.

Since Electricity has been applied for lighting purposes, all efforts of inventors have been directed to construct a lamp for general domestic use. The reason why this problem has till now not been solved, is that none of the inventors could rid themselves of the idea of gas lighting, and that all have adhered to the system of producing the electricity in some central place, or by large machinery, instead of first laying down the principle that a lamp which should ever become generally useful and popular, must be portable like an oil lamp, and contain the generator of electricity in itself, i. e., in the foot of the lamp.

The Norman Electric Light Company has at last succeeded in completely realizing this ideal of electric lighting, and there is no doubt that this most important invention will bring about a complete revolution in all branches of lighting.

Our Electric Lamp needs neither machinery, conductors, nor any expensive outlay, and is neither complicated or disagreeable in manipulation; all that is necessary is to refill it every four of five days with acid. The cost of lighting will be as cheap as gas (¾ cents per hour), and it has before the latter the immense advantage of neither producing heat, smoke nor carbonic acid, owing to which the air is not impured, and remains at the same degree of temperature. It is further, absolutely inodorous, and does not need to be kindled by match or otherwise, but simply by turning the key, thus avoiding all danger of fire, explosion or suffocation, as in the case of gas, if the key is left open; and it must be conceded that this advantage alone is invaluable. It is further preferable to any known kind of lighting for the following reasons:

1. Its manipulation is so simple that any child can keep it in order.
2. That the lamp is portable, and can be removed like any oil lamp, from one place to another.
3. That it neither requires the disagreeable fixing of the wick, or the cleaning of the cylinder, as in the case of oil lamps.
4. That the light produced is a soft and most steady one; that it never flickers, and the flame, though being equal in power of lighting to gas, can be regulated to any degree.
5. That every danger of fire is absolutely excluded, as the light will extinguish immediately, if by any accident the glass surrounding the burner should be broken.
6. That it will burn, even in the strongest wind, completely unaffected, thus being invaluable for illuminations, lighting of gardens, corridors, etc.

This lamp is constructed for the present in three different sizes:

A, small size. Height of complete lamp, 14 inches; weight, about 5 pounds; for lighting rooms, cellars, storage houses, powder magazines (or similar places where explosives are kept), coaches, illuminations, gardens, mines or any other industrial purpose. Price, £1. — —

Per lamp delivered free to any part of the world.

B, medium size. Serves all domestic purposes for lighting rooms, houses, etc. This lamp is elegantly decorated, and has removable white ground glass globe.

Price per lamp (inclusive of bronze foot and globe, richly and elegantly constructed), 2. — — delivered free to any part of the world.

C, grand size for parlor, hall, saloon, public building, etc. The lamp gives a most brilliant and steady light, has large removable white globe, decorated most tastefully, and the workmanship is both first-class and elegant. Price, £4.10. —.

Foot of lamp in either bronze, Japanese, faience or silver oxide.

Any special size or design made to order. Estimates furnished.

All lamps are ready for immediate use, and will be sent, securely packed in strong wooden box, with printed directions for use, a quantity of chemicals sufficient for several months' lighting, and one extra burner for size A, and two for sizes B and C. The necessary chemicals can be purchased in any drug store, even in the smallest village.

Every lamp is accompanied by a written guarantee for one year, and will be exchanged, or money refunded if the same should not give complete satisfaction.

On all orders for six lamps and above, a discount of six per cent will be allowed. No orders from abroad filled, unless accompanied by a remittance to cover the amount, or first-class references on a New York or Philadelphia house.

The best method of sending money is by draft on New York, which can be procured of any banker, and everywhere, or enclose the amount in bank notes, gold coins or postage stamps of any country of the world.

All orders, the smallest as well as the most important, will receive the same particular attention, and will be forwarded without delay.

☞Our Electric Lamps are protected by law, and all imitations and infringements will be prosecuted.

☞Agents, salesmen on commission, and consignees for our lamps wanted every where. No special knowledge or capital required.

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY bought from C. Akine, Kukuihaele, Hawaii, two houses and lease of land. The lease is from R. A. Lyman, as guardian of Kawailepolepo Kukahi, dated May 19, 1885.

NG CHAN.

Honolulu, January 15, 1886. feb16