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Hawaiian Gazette

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Office in new Gazette Building, 25 and 27 Merchant Street.

Only a Sprig of Holly.

Only a sprig of holly
That he had sent to me,
With two red shining berries;
No gift could simpler be.

But as my cheeks were blushing
That happy Christmas morn,
My heart revealed the secret;
My love for him was born.

I wore it at my bridal,
And when he kissed me there
I found one holly-berry
Had fallen from my hair.

My heart said, "'tis an omen,
And thus it proved to be
He lies in yonder church-yard
Beneath a holly tree.

And I the gift of holly
Am wearing as my brooch,
With only one red berry—
I need not tell the rest.

—*Emilie Pousseque.*

Miscellaneous.

Never be hasty in your judgments.

Intemperance prevails to an alarming extent in Edinburgh.

The revised version of the Old Testament is nearly finished.

Charles Reade once told Joseph Hatton that he received only £5 for "Peg Woffington."

The noble "I will" has no worse enemy that the cowardly, self deceiving "yes if I choose."

Rhode Island savings banks have $52,460,206 intrusted to their care by 120,482 depositors.

The man who "loses his head" soonest in critical times, is a man who has but little in his head.

The debt of Spain, with her 17,000,000 of people is just about the same as that of the United States.

It is proposed in England to raise £20,000 in America for the restoration of Shakespeare's burial place.

Sixty-one manufactories of playing cards are located in the German Empire, seventeen of which are in Saxony.

Miss Kate Greenaway is to have a house built after her own design on a piece of land she has bought at Hampstead.

Many of the letters written by George Eliot and included in Mr. Cross' forthcoming biography refer to the American Civil War.

Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Japan, Australia, Calcutta and Berlin are heavy buyers of the products of a New York street-car manufactory.

There are only two beet-sugar factories in operation in North America—one in West Farnham, Quebec, Canada, the other at Alvarado, Cal.

The King having dismissed his page, was asked why he did so, and replied: "No man can turn over a new leaf without trying a new page."

Lord Bute has given an order to Miss Edwards, the negro sculptress, to execute a marble statue of the Virgin Mary for one of his churches.

The longest private telephone wire in the world is said to be in Scotland. It extends from Glasgow to Wemyss bay a distance of thirty-two miles.

Last year there was consumed in Paris about 167,000 tons of butchers' meat, and during the same period 26,000 tons of poultry and game were sold.

In the process of restoring the Tower of London, skeletons have been discovered in hidden recesses, concerning which the records of the Tower are silent.

Philippe D'Ennery, author of "The Two Orphans," is said to have amassed a fortune of $2,000,000 from the nearly three hundred plays he was written.

A prize of $2,400 has been awarded by the Turin Academy of Science to Hormuzd Rassam for discoveries in the field of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities.

"Why don't you favor Mr. Archer, my child?" "Oh, for the best of reasons, ma. One can't expect to make much of a hit in society with an oldfashioned cross-bow!"

Preparations are already in progress for the meeting of the International Polar Commission members, which is to assemble at Vienna on an early day next May.

There were 23,810 houses built in London and the suburbs in 1882, forming 508 new streets and one new square, and covering a distance of seventy-eight and one half miles.

The National Library of Spain, at Madrid, contains 600,000 printed books and 30,000 MSS., while the university boasts of nearly 187,000 books and an equal number of MSS.

Agnostic: Is there such a thing as solid pleasure, unalloyed, in this life? There is. You find it on discovering that you stayed out when somebody else held a royal flush.

Too much corn is generally fed to fowls because it is cheap. But they should have other grains also, wheat particularly, or scalded wheat-bran which is a good way to feed wheat.

"Isn't that a beautiful color?" said the fish dealer, as he cut into a large salmon. "Yes," said Flotsam; "I suppose he is blushing at the extravagant price he is getting for himself."

In making or locating a hen's nest always have an eye to the hen's preference for partial secrecy. She is modest, and wants to be a little out of sight when engaged in maternal duties.

A timid young man has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon two hundred pounds. "My dear," he says to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him; "help the fence."

One of the largest orange trees in Florida (if not the biggest) is in a grove near Tampa. The trunk is six feet three inches in circumference, and the tree bears from 10,000 to 12,000 oranges every season.

"What's your occupation, Bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I'm running for Congress, sir," he replied.

"Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife, "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands, as it is for men to trade horses." "Why, my dear?" "Because, if it was, I'd cheat some woman dreadfully before sundown."

Sir Henry Maysey Thompson is the inventor of the new figure for the german, the lottery, in which every lady draws a prize. One of his prizes was a valuable Indian scarf, which fell to the lot of Miss Gertrude Cheever.

The little books of rice paper that cigarette smokers use for the manufacture of homoeopathic smokes are handy things for people who wear spectacles. The paper is said to be the best thing in the world to wipe the lenses with.

There is less blood in cold-blooded than in warm-blooded animals. The larger the animal the greater is the proportion of blood to the body. Man has about a gallon and a half of blood, equal to one-thirteenth of his weight.

At a late meeting of the British Geographical Society, a paper on the ascent of the Himalayas was read by Mr. Graham, a Scotch gentleman, who is said to have reached a height of 27,000 feet above the level of the sea.

And now Mrs. Wendell Phillips comes to the front and settles the dispute about location by saying that a statue of her husband shall not be set up anywhere in Boston. But she is willing that his portrait should hang in Faneuil Hall.

Experiments on an extensive scale have been made by the Dutch Government to ascertain the relative strength of iron and steel girders. The soft steel girders proved to be 22 per cent. and the hard steel girders 26 per cent. stronger than the iron girders.

Miss Marion Langdon, whose beauty has become famous, has dark eyes; her thick and fine black hair is worn on the top of the head, the little curls in the nape of the neck contrasting with a very white skin; and her arms and figure are superb.

The late Mrs. Catherine Dix has proudly filled the place of wife of Senator, Governor and foreign Minister. She was sympathetic, courageous, of a naturally joyous temperament until sorrows overshadowed it, a humorous conversationalist and an earnest Christian.

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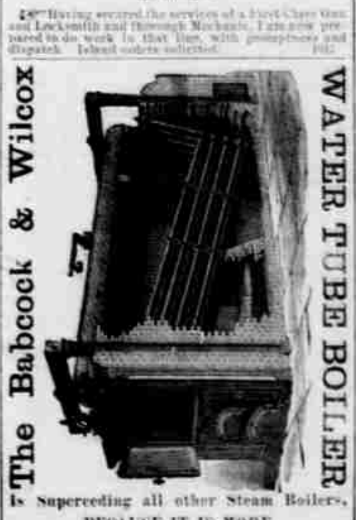

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Mr. L. B. KERR HAS JUST RETURNED From Great Britain And will soon open with a SELECTION of GOODS —SUITABLE FOR— GENTLEMEN'S WEAR! —EMBRACING THE— Latest Styles And Purchased by Himself in Person.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 77 Chambers Street, New York. References—Castle & Cooke, and J. T. Waterhouse.

H. W. SEVERANCE, Hawaiian Consul and COMMISSION MERCHANT 316 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Room No. 4.

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BEAUTIFUL SNOW FOR THE COMPLEXION! THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION is the MOST PERFECT BEAUTIFIER KNOWN. FOR SALE BY HOLLISTER & Co.

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NOTICE.

[illegible]

WATER NOTICE!

[illegible]

Licenses Expiring in February, 1885.

RETAIL (OAHU).

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

A Successful Term.

[illegible]

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885.

THE LATE REV. DR. DAMON.

Again we are called upon to record a bereavement which falls upon our whole community. But a brief week ago, we chronicled the departure of Mrs. Dr. Lowell Smith, one of the few remaining veteran missionaries to these islands, and now again the blow has fallen in the death of one who for the past forty-two years has been identified with the growth and progress of the Hawaiian community.

Rev. S. C. Damon, D. D., died on Saturday, February 7th, at 6:40 p. m., after an illness of three weeks duration, within eight days of seventy years old, and his funeral was attended from the Bethel Union Church on Sunday the 8th, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. Although the notice of his death was not made generally public, the funeral services were attended by a very large assemblage of all classes in our community, for among them all the name of "Father Damon" had become a household word. The crowd of sympathizing friends not only filled every available inch of space in the Church and Vestry, but also the yard in front of the Church to the street. The Trustees of Oahu College, of which the deceased was Vice-President, attended in a body, as did also the officers and members of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, of which he had been an efficient and valued member from the date of its organization. His Majesty the King was present, accompanied by his Chamberlain, Col. C. H. Judd. H. R. H. the Princess Liliuokalani, and Gov. J. O. Dominis were also present. Others in high official station also testified by their presence their esteem for the departed and their sympathy for the bereaved family.

The impressive services were conducted by the Pastor of the Bethel Church, Rev. E. C. Oggel, assisted by Revs. J. A. Cruzan and S. E. Bishop. The venerable Rev. L. Smith D. D., also occupied a seat in the pulpit.

Samuel Chenery Damon was born in Holden, Massachusetts, Feb. 15, 1815, being the third in a family of nine children, and the first son in the family. He graduated at Amherst College, Mass. 1836, at the age of twenty-one years, and after a year spent in teaching, entered upon his theological course at Princeton Seminary, New Jersey, in 1838, and finished the course at Andover Seminary, Mass. in 1841. He was married to Julia Sherman Mills, Oct. 6, 1841, and embarked with his youthful companion for Honolulu, March 20, 1842, arriving here Oct. 19 of the same year. He came out under appointment of the American Seamen's Friend Society as Seamen's Chaplain for Honolulu, the Rev. John Diell, his predecessor, having been obliged to leave from failure of health.

Arriving here, in the prime and vigor of his young manhood, he found society here in a very primitive state. The foreign residents were few in number, and the principal labor was among the seamen of the numerous ships which at that time and for many years after visited this port in their annual quest for whales in the North Pacific.

At that time, the Bethel Chapel was the only edifice in the place for the public worship of English speaking people, so that the Chaplain of the Bethel naturally became the preacher and acting pastor for the foreign community on shore as well as for the seamen. The chapel had been erected in 1833 and there Father Damon began his early ministry in 1842, and has continued it in the same place for the past forty-two years. In 1837, the church had been organized under Rev. Mr. Diell as the "Bethel Church," and in 1850 it was reorganized under Mr. Damon as the Bethel Union Church, under which organization it continues at the present day. From under Father Damon's ministrations in this church, a colony went forth in 1852, which formed the present Fort St. Church, and in 1862 another portion went forth at the establishment of the Anglican Church in these Islands.

In 1843, the year after his arrival upon these shores, Father Damon began the publication of a small newspaper devoted to the welfare of seamen, a paper which he has continued to edit and publish until within the past month, and which has become widely known as "The Friend." During these many years, Dr. Damon has been a voluminous writer, a progressive and earnest worker, and a prominent figure in all that pertains to the social and moral history of Honolulu, and indeed of these islands. To speak of Honolulu abroad was to call up "Father Damon's" name, and the successive volumes of the "Friend" contain a succinct history of the Hawaiian nation from 1843 to the present time. In 1867 Father Damon was honored by his alma mater with the degree of D. D., a title well earned and worthily borne.

It was the privilege of Dr. Damon to travel much abroad during his long period of service. In 1849 he visited Oregon and California, just at the outbreak of the gold fever in the latter State. In 1861, he visited the missions in the groups of Micronesia, in the *Morning Star*, and that visit resulted in the publication, first in the *Friend*, and afterward in pamphlet form, of the *Morning Star Papers*. In 1869-70 his health having become impaired, he made an extended visit to the United States, Europe, Palestine and Egypt, returning with fresh vigor and enthusiasm to his labor of love in Honolulu. In 1876 he visited the United States again and was present at the grand centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1880 he revisited England and the Continent, and early in 1884 [illegible] visited China, returning by way of Japan and San Francisco, and arriving home again last October. [illegible] all those years, his powers of observation were on the alert to trace the progress of Gospel light and civilization among the nations, and his interest in the missionary work and the results was deepened and strengthened.

Besides the many volumes of the *Friend*, his printed discourses on various occasions of public interest, number forty-six. He always took a lively interest in educational matters, and from the period of his arrival here, took a special interest in Oahu College, which owes much to his public spirit and efforts as well as to his own gifts and labors for its advancement.

During the latter years of his life, he took a special interest in work for the benefit of the Chinese and Japanese. He had made arrangements by which his work as Pastor of the Bethel Church and editor of the *Friend* was passed over to other and younger hands, and was anticipating with enthusiasm the devoting of his remaining years to work among the Chinese on these islands, and to the cause of education in connection with Oahu College. But it was not so to be. His life work was finished—complete and well rounded, and he was called away. His genial smile and noble presence will be missed from the streets and homes of Honolulu, but the seed sown by him in his many labors in this community will continue to bear fruit for many years to come.

Our deepest sympathies, in common with those of all who knew him, are tendered to his bereaved widow and family.

... have, if it continues pouring in it will displace the present laborers who have been accustomed to high wages.

We need not think for a moment that so large a body of laborers, as the Chinese aggregate, are going to give up the flesh pots, or rice bowls upon which they have regaled themselves at the expense of the "Fan qui," or foreign devil, without some little struggle. It behooves then our Government to be more than ordinarily vigilant. The slightest symptom of insubordination will have to be put down with a strong hand.

We have great faith in the future of Hawaii, if only its fortunes are properly guided. We have no faith in the men in whose hands the guidance of those fortunes is now placed, but it is our duty as a mouthpiece of the public, to point out to these men that they have a serious problem before them, and that being where they are, there rests an enormous responsibility on them. A crisis is on Hawaii and it depends upon the acumen of those in charge whether things go ill or well. Alas! that we have to say that though the Ministry may have blundered into what was good, they cannot be trusted to guard that good as it should be.

We hear that the Government have at last made a reply to the British Government in reference to the *Modoc* matter. They certainly have taken their time over it, but then as they had a piece of special pleading to get up, and had a very ticklish matter to deal with, we suppose they needed all the time they have taken.

Some remarks have been made as to the attitude of the Gazette upon the *Modoc* matter. We have heard it stated that in such a case it was impolitic to take sides against the action of the Government with regard to the *Modoc*. Such talk is sheer nonsense. We firmly and fully believe that the Hawaiian Government committed a great wrong on the owners of that unfortunate vessel. We feel assured that upon the consciences of the gentlemen who composed the Board of Health at that time lies the death of at least one Chinaman, who in the delirium of small pox threw himself overboard from that ill-fated ship. Believing, as we do, that a great wrong has been committed, we would be false to humanity, false to manhood, false to ourselves had we not taken the stand we did.

The *Modoc* question is old. Many people have forgotten it, many people who now read our columns know little or nothing about it, but it is nevertheless a live question and one which will cause much trouble, not to the present incompetent mismanagers of Hawaiian affairs, but to their hoped for able successors.

The owners of the *Modoc* are represented by able men; the sum in dispute is a large one; it will require more than the honeyed perversions of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs to convince the *Modoc* owners, their advisers, and above all the British Government that white is black.

If a wrong has been done, it ought to be redressed, and we regard it as patriotic to urge that wrong should be redressed. England paid for an error in the *Alabama* case, much more ought Hawaii to pay for wilful blundering in the *Modoc* case. The process is unpleasant, certainly, but then who would not willingly pay when so great a man as the Minister of Foreign Affairs has blundered? This is one of the privileges of having such a Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the 24th January three different infernal machines were exploded in public buildings in London.

The time chosen was a Saturday afternoon, the places, Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and the old White Tower of London. As if to show the objectless ape-like love of mischief for mischief's sake which appears to guide the actions of these dynamite scoundrels, none of these public buildings were, at the time chosen, being used for public purposes, none but some scores of innocent sightseers, and a few policemen or other guardians of the buildings were within reach of injury.

Westminster Hall was first built by William II. (Rufus) in 1099, but having been suffered to fall greatly out of repair was rebuilt nearly in its existing form by Richard II. in 1397. It is 270 feet by 74, and for centuries, indeed until the introduction of iron as a material for constructing roofs of a large span, was the largest hall in Europe unsupported by pillars.

When the new Houses of Parliament were built, 1840 and onward, the Hall served as a grand corridor leading to the Houses of Parliament, and to the various Law Courts of Westminster, and had been recently adorned with a series of statues of the Monarchs of England.

This grand old Hall, "which had resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of more than 'thirty Kings,'" and was itself one of the noblest ornaments of the best periods of mediæval architecture, is chosen as the scene of outrage. One policeman is stated to be injured beyond hope of recovery, some priceless old stained glass was shattered, some innocent men and women injured—Rossa rejoices.

The present Houses of Parliament have little historical interest. They however, constitute a magnificent pile of buildings, with a frontage of 900 feet on the Thames. The "strangers' gallery" was wrecked, and had the Commons been in session, most of the Ministers at one end of the House, and the extreme radicals at the other would have been sacrificed. As it is a policeman and some sight seers only, were injured.

The "White Tower" was built by Rufus, completed in 1098 and has been for many years, more a depot of historical curiosities than anything else. Here were the beheading block and axe which were used at the executions of Anne Boleyn, the Lady Jane Grey and other noted victims of the cruel policy of the Tudors. Here were the instruments of torture found in the wrecks of the Invincible Armada, the room where Raleigh was confined for years and wrote his "History of the World." And here, at the time of the explosion were a few guardians and a hundred or so of pleasure seekers.

Result of the group of explosions—some valuable works of art destroyed, some roofs and windows damaged, a couple of policemen probably killed, some sixty men, women and children injured and *The Cause* progressing!

It is gratifying to note that both the European and American press are unanimous in vehement reprobation of such inhumanity.

The papers brought by the *City of Tokio* contain a great deal of detailed information relative to Corea, of which we have had but a brief notice in the Eastern telegrams.

It will be remembered that in the foreign news of the Gazette, mention was made of an *emeute* at Soul, the Corean capital, which occurred December 4th 1884. The information was meagre.

It now appears that this was a most dramatic occurrence; it reads more like a record of the days of Tiberius or Shah Abbas, of Alexius Comnenus or of Cæsar Borgia, than of the humdrum, practical nineteenth century.

A public dinner was given in the Corean Post Office by the Postmaster General:

"Nearly all the high officials were present, and also the Japanese and other foreign representatives. About 8.30 p. m., while all were at dinner, the cry of fire was raised, and several of the Corean officials rose from the table and went out into the compound to see what had happened; among the number was H. E. Min Yok Yik, a high dignitary beloved by all Coreans, and very highly thought of by all foreigners; no sooner had he made his appearance in the courtyard, which was filled with soldiers and retainers, than he was stabbed in several parts of the body; he came back to the door covered with blood. Nearly every one immediately fled from the room, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued."

Immediately after the attempted assassination, the Japanese Minister took possession of the Palace and of the King's person. The reason for this action does not appear very clear. It is clear enough however that the Chinese took sides against the Japanese, stormed the Palace and forced them to retreat. A number of Japanese residents of Soul were massacred and a very pretty quarrel between the two Eastern powers was started.

There are certainly elements of the picturesque and of the tragic in this story. The brilliant dinner, the light conversation and then the sudden cry and the guests being brought face to face with death. A graphic pen could make a striking picture out of such materials, and it is a pity that there was no one present who could do the subject poetic justice.

But there are other considerations besides the picturesque to which we must turn our eyes. The Pacific Ocean is becoming the theatre of great events. We in Hawaii, rocked as it were in mid ocean, need to look in all directions. Only a few weeks back we had to cast our eyes southward to the action of Germany and England in New Guinea. For months past everybody has been interested in the movements of France in China. Now a new factor has appeared. Japan and China have possibly fallen out, and once more a European power will look to get some of the "fat that is in the fire." Russia has her eyes upon seaports further south than her present naval stations in the Pacific. Should hostilities occur between China and Japan over this Corean affair, it may be pretty surely laid down as almost axiomatic that neither of the Mongolian powers will get any tangible advantage out of their action. The Government of the White Tzar will see its opportunity and swoop down like a hawk upon its prey.

A good deal depends, probably, upon the possibility of China coming to an amicable settlement with France. If she is freed from that incubus, she will be ready and willing to turn all her energies northward.

We in Hawaii belong to the great West and not to the far East: we may regard ourselves as the most distant outpost of that civilization whose heart throbs in New York and London, in Paris and Boston. But events such as are reported as occurring on the distant shores of our vast ocean necessarily have great interest to us. The great drama of the world will one day be played around the shores of the Pacific instead of the coast of the narrow Atlantic; the opening scenes are even now occurring, and we need to watch carefully what is going on, so ordering our national life that small though we may be, we may be able to play manfully and creditably that part in the drama which fate may have assigned to us.

Stock has taken a rise; it is small, but it is hopeful. By last mail it was known that an advance in prices had taken place in Europe; by this mail we hear that the wave has reached the United States. The stocks on hand there are reported light, large dealers are in want of supplies, hence will come a further rise in price. Seeing that hard times are really upon us we must be thankful for small favors.

Honor to whom credit is due; the Japanese immigrants have been obtained by this administration and if more only will come, the labor question which has been brooding over our planters like a very thunder cloud, will not be solved, but will have advanced very far on the path of solution. We are by no means at the end of our trouble, however, we are but on the threshold of new troubles. The seething cauldron of life in this nineteenth century as in every century which has preceded it can give no rest: the power for fighting, hands and resting only comes to the individual, and to him but when the headstone marks his resting place. Nations know not rest.

One trouble which will have to be faced is the reduction of wages. Wages have to come down and come down considerably before sugar can be made to pay remuneratively at the present market rates. We are commencing to import a cheaper labor, and every one interested in the progress of Hawaii trusts that that importation may continue. Such labor is going to do two things; it will in the first place supplement the labor which we at present ...

DYNAMITE.

Attempts on The Tower of London and Westminster Hall.

London, January 24th.—At ten minutes past 2 o'clock to-day a violent explosion occurred in the Houses of Parliament. The report was heard in Downing street and great excitement at once prevailed, and enormous crowds are assembled at the scene of the explosion. While the excitement was at its height, and the crowd was densely packed in the streets leading to the Parliament Houses, a report came that the White Tower had been blown up. This raised the excitement of the people to a fever heat, and immediately the air was filled with the wildest rumors. It was soon ascertained that there were two explosions instead of one, as at first supposed, at the Parliament Houses. The second came about three minutes after the first, one near the House of Commons and the other at Westminster Hall. One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion.

The reports concerning the explosion at London Tower were soon confirmed. The attack of the dynamiters was made upon the White Tower which was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most, if not all, of these were moving about in the Tower at the time of the explosion. A large number of persons were injured and the building badly shattered. All the persons known to have been injured were visitors. The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds, and are now subjecting every person detained to the most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises. Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who are receiving all the attention practicable. The investigation made leads to the conclusion that the explosives used in the attack on the Tower were handled by persons who gained access to the structure as sightseers. The ruins also show that the explosives were operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion or in the esplanade nearest to the Thames Tower. It turns out that the police were unusually prompt and successful in placing their embargo upon all egress from the Tower grounds. But few persons had left when the embargo was ordered. Extra guards were at once posted about the walls, and every person within them subjected to personal examination.

The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows: At the Tower, 6 injured seriously, 14 slightly; at the Parliament building, 4 seriously and 10 slightly. The worst injuries were received by Constables Cox and Cole, and a civil engineer named Edwin Gran, visiting the building. Cox and Cole are still unconscious, and their recovery is hopeless.

A SURVEY OF THE SCENE.

London, January 25th.—An inspection of Parliament Buildings to-day showed that excepting the beautiful window overlooking the staircase at the south end of Westminster Hall, scarce a pane of glass escaped destruction. The foundation of the buildings were badly shaken. The roof of the crypt, in spite of its massive strength, was greatly damaged, rifts being visible here and there. The floor of the House of Commons presents a strange spectacle, being covered with heaps of massive fragments. The elaborately carved oaken wall behind the seats beneath the gallery was completely thrown down, and the floorings of the strangers' and Speaker's galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across; but Peers' gallery suffered the most damage. The side galleries and the reporters' gallery were not injured. The parcel which caused the first explosion was wrapped in brown cloth, and was two feet long by one foot wide. A gentleman complains that the shock of the explosion broke one of his blood vessels.

London, January 25th.—It is believed that one of the conspirators entered the crypt, passing a policeman at the entrance, and deposited the infernal machine at the bottom of the steps. The policeman removed the parcel which exploded, making a hole in the floor three feet in diameter, twisting the iron railings, and smashing the iron and lead work of all the windows in the hall. The policeman's hair was singed and his face burned. His clothing was torn from his body by the force of the explosion. The man and woman who drove from the Parliament building immediately before the explosion, and who were arrested on suspicion, have been liberated, the evidence being insufficient to hold them. The foundation of the hall is uninjured, but the roof is badly damaged. The bases of the statues of William IV. and George IV., which were overturned, were greatly injured.

INCIDENTS OF THE AFFAIR.

London, Jan. 25th.—C. S. Read, a member of the House of Commons, who to-day inspected the locality of the explosion in the locality of the explosion in the Parliament buildings says the damage is immense, and it will take months to repair the injury.

Thousands visited the scene to-day, but were not allowed to enter the buildings.

Temporary repairs have been ordered, to allow the House of Commons to meet February 19th.

Stricter regulations in regard to the admission of visitors will be taken in the future.

Officer Cole had several ribs broken, and officer Cox is suffering from concussion of the brain.

It is estimated that 100 persons were in the Parliament building at the time of the explosion.

The Queen sent a telegram to-day, inquiring as to the condition of the injured policemen, Cox and Cole. A reply was sent, stating that both were progressing favorably. The greatest indignation prevails throughout the provinces. The explosions were referred to and denounced in all the churches to-day.

CUNNINGHAM IN THE POLICE COURT.

London, Jan. 26th.—Cunningham was conveyed to the Bow-street Police Court to-day by a strong guard of police. He was charged on suspicion with complicity in the explosion at the Tower of London. The prisoner is 25 years of age, of medium height, dark hair and eyes, sharp features, sinister expression. He smilingly surveyed the Court and crowd which congregated within to get a glimpse of the alleged dynamiter. Inspector Abberline deposed that he examined the prisoner at the Tower; that he (the prisoner) was confused, and gave contradictory answers to questions propounded. He admitted that the constable was correct in his deposition but refused to say anything further. He was remanded until Tuesday, February 3d.

London, Jan. 26th.—It is reported that Cunningham has made an important revelation, in consequence of which all trains leaving London for seaport towns are accompanied by detectives.

London, Jan. 26th.—The official estimate, made by Government Inspectors, place the amount of pecuniary damages wrought by the explosion in Westminster Hall, House of Commons and the Tower at $700,000.

The letter received by the police yesterday is now believed to be a very important document. In addition to other valuable information it states that St. Paul's Cathedral and the office of the *Daily Telegraph* are among the buildings the dynamiters threaten to blow up. Westminster Hall and the Tower were closed to-day to every one except Government officials engaged inspecting the structures. Many persons carrying parcels on the streets to-day were stopped by the police and the parcels examined. Approaches to all public buildings are being rigidly guarded.

London, January 26th.—An order has been issued from the Home Office forbidding the admission of visitors to Windsor Castle. It has hitherto been an easy matter for any reputable person to gain entrance to the castle, after giving his or her name and address to the officer in charge of the gates. The state apartments have usually been thronged by tourists from all countries during the three days in each week upon which visitors have been admitted.

London, January 27th.—In some respects the panic produced by Saturday's events has really increased. Fears were entertained that the dynamiters meditated an attack upon national arsenals and naval stations, and they were placed under special watch. At Chatham dockyard the police kept afoot during the entire night. To-day instructions were issued to put a stop to all ingress at the Tower, House of Commons and Westminster Hall. Even members and peers are refused admission. The entrance to the palace ground is closed, all publicdoors of the Parliament buildings are locked and a barricade has been thrown across the hall at the top of the staircase. The injured are all reported to be improving.

London, January 27th.—The work of removing the debris from the White Tower was completed this afternoon. The hole made in the floor where the dynamite exploded is ten feet long by five feet wide. The masonry of the buildings was found to be practically uninjured, but much of the solid oak wood work is torn or split.

ASSAULTS UPON IRISHMEN.

London, January 29th.—a. m.—One result of the anti-Irish feeling in the metropolis is shown in the eastern portion of London by attacks on Irishmen, many of whom have been beaten while peaceably walking in the streets at night.

San Francisco Jan. 31. As the new iron barkentine *Irmgard* was fastening a hawser to the brig *J. D. Spreckels*, while outside the bar last Saturday, she struck the brig on the port side, crushing in several planks. As the water was rushing into the vessels at every sea, canvas was nailed over the hole, and the cargo of sugar was prevented from being damaged.

Vienna, Feb. 1. The journalists strike against the Reichsrath continues. The sessions of the last two days have been absolutely ignored, and no reader of to-day's papers of this city would know from them that such a body as the Reichsrath existed. Letters of complaint from indignant members are only printed when accompanied by cash at advertising rates.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The *Temps* this morning says: "England has accepted the French counter-proposals relative to the financial management of Egypt, with a few amendments which France and the other Powers have adopted, and an Egyptian treaty will shortly be arranged. France has secured her required interests, England admitting the principle of international inquiry. It only remains for the two Parliaments to endorse the agreement." The *Temps* adds: "England will withdraw her troops from the Soudan as soon as possible."

LINKS OF A GOLDEN CHAIN.

Louisiana, California, Hawaii.

The exhibition at New Orleans, now being held, is a great event, and it is an event which has far reaching consequences. Hawaii has a keen interest in the result of this, for it is an exhibition which fully brings out into view, the products of which Hawaii has by to make a specialty. A Pacific Coast paper ably paints the relations between California and the great territory that the "Crescent City" represents in the following words:

All eyes are turned to the city on the Mississippi, the mightiest river on earth, while all the commercial world celebrates the glories of the metropolis of the South, and notes with eager eye the strength and intensity of the heart-beats of her commerce. Nature certainly intended that a great city should rise near the mouth of the Father of Waters, and the tens of thousands that now represent her population are but the predecessors of the hundreds of thousands, nay, of the millions that will in days to come throng her streets and squares, and sustain her political and social domination over all the land south of the Ohio.

What San Francisco is to the West and to the Pacific, New Orleans will be to the South, the Gulf countries, and to South America itself. There will be a trinity of great cities in the future, representing the commercial interests of America, and of the United States generally; San Francisco for the Pacific from Behring Straits to Cape Horn and East as far as the Mississippi Valley, the Andes and the chain joining them to the Rocky Mountains, New Orleans the territory from the Ohio to the Mississippi, the Red River, Eastern Mexico, Northern South America and the Empire of Brazil.

As two of these great commercial emporiums, San Francisco and New Orleans are bound to have intimate relations—one founded by Spanish people, the other by French; both of about the same population; each one the commercial metropolis of a territory as yet only partially developed; each with trade facilities in its way unrivalled.

The Crescent City and the City of the Golden Gate, now united by links of steel in the Southern Pacific, will have commercial relations equally pleasant and profitable. We can supply the great Southern mart with all the products of China and Japan, the Pacific Coast States and the Orient. We can send her flour, wine, fruits, metals. She can supply us in return with the raw sugar, the products of Louisiana, with rice, the product of the same State, with the sugars of the West Indies, with the coffees of Jamaica, the tobacco of Cuba, the rubber of South America, and the million other raw materials and varied products of the commercial territory tributary to her peaceful sceptre.

The South has great resources, but it has a country to supply, and here comes in the link in the chain—What the southern planters cannot supply, Hawaii which we may call a kindred nation, can in modest way.

Few people probably understand how great a country California is; we put forward the following to make not only the ignorant but the forgetful thoroughly understand the greatness of the resources of that State.

California is 770 miles long, being bounded its entire length on the west by the Pacific ocean. Its greatest width is 330 miles, and it contains 181,981 square miles, or 120,947,840 square acres of land. Compared to other States of the Union, it is four times the size of New York; it is twenty-four times as large as Massachusetts; it is 781 times as large as Rhode Island.

Compared to European countries, it is four-fifths the size of Austria, and lacks but a fraction of equalling the whole area of France. It is nearly twice the size of Italy, and one and one-half times greater than the whole British Isles constituting Great Britain. California contains 80,000,000 acres of land suited to cultivation and profitable agricultural purposes. The population of California in 1880—the last census—including the Indians but excluding Chinese and Japanese, was 789,617. It now has a much larger population. With one-fourth the territory, New York had a population of 5,000,000 in 1880, or over six times the population of California. With one-twenty-fourth the territory, Massachusetts had a population of 1,800,000, or nearly twice the population of California. With the same territory, France has a population of 36,000,000, or forty times the population of California. This great State has capabilities then of enormous extension and as it extends in population and wealth, so will its needs for tropical products grow. Louisiana will send her quota, and Hawaii will send her all.

Louisiana and her neighbors need have no fear. Hawaii's all is but a drop in the bucket as the wants of the Golden Gate State increase. If ever—and there is no reason why California should not become so, if ever California becomes half as populous as France, her 35,000,000 millions of people will be only too glad to have a large farm out in the Pacific to supply what the farms of their country, never in the Southern States, cannot begin to supply.

Happily the farm in the Pacific is thoroughly American, and when helping the farm the American people can be satisfied that they are helping their own kin. The farm is a good one, will be a very useful one, the people of California will in time feel it so, but they must take care that it does not fall into the hands of any selfish individual who will run it for his own interests instead of for the interests of the whole State. The danger lies there.

It is a pretty chain which links these islands to the distant Crescent City; our products are there, they will be commented on. We shall show that that even an enervated, tropical, community when stocked with Anglo-Saxon breed can be progressive and it will also be made thoroughly clear that between us and that Crescent City, there lies a most sturdy link, a link of Gold cased in Iron, and that link is California!

London, Feb. 1.—The following dispatch has been received from General Wolseley, dated Korti, February 1st: General Earle has advanced his troops to within seven miles of Birti, but will be unable to concentrate them in readiness to attack that place until the 3d, owing to the difficulty of navigating the river. The enemy holds a strong position at Birti. Birti is a village on the river Nile. It is inclosed by horseshoe-shaped rugged hills and the only paths leading to it are narrow passes. The natives say there are 14,300 rebels there, armed with rifles.

Cairo, Feb. 1.—General Buller, General Wolseley's Chief of Staff, has been temporarily appointed to succeed General Stewart as commander of the expedition to Khartoum, via Metemneh. General Sir Evelyn Wood succeeds Buller as Chief of Staff. General Grenfell succeeds Wood as commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. General Clery succeeds Grenfell in command of the Nile transports.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the SAILOR'S HOME SOCIETY and the Board of Trustees of the same, will be held at the Home, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 12th inst., at 10:30 a. m. A full attendance is requested.

Per Order. F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

Honolulu, February 9th, 1885.

Meeting Notice!

MEMBERS OF PACIFIC HOSE CO. No. 1 are ordered to appear at their Hose House, in full uniform at 9 a. m. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY Feb. 12th, to take part in the annual parade of the Honolulu Fire Department.

Members are specially requested to be present in full force this (Wednesday) evening, to arrange preliminaries.

A. B. HASEMANN,
C. K. MILLER, Foreman P. H. Co. No. 1.
Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS READY to take Views to order in best style of the Photo Art and on the most reasonable terms consistent with good work.

Island Views for Sale at A. L. Smith's, Fort St.

H. L. CHASE.

Corporation Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting held in Honolulu, on the 5th day of February, 1885, of the subscribers to the stock of the People's Ice and Refrigerator Co. (Limited), it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to them and their associates and successors on the 31st day of January, 1885, under the corporate name and style of

The People's Ice and Refrigerator Co (Limited).

And that said Corporation under said Charter, thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers:

John M Sass .... President and Manager
Peter M Sass .... Vice-President
John Ena, Jr .... Treasurer and Secretary

Notice is further given that, pursuant to the terms of said Charter, "No stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the Corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares held by him or them."

J. ENA, Jr., Secretary.

Corporation Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held in Honolulu, at the office of A. J. Cartwright, Esquire, on the 9th day of February, 1885, of the subscribers to the stock of the Hawaiian Ramie Company (Limited), it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation, granted to them, their associates and successors, on the 31st day of January, 1885, under the corporate name and style of the

Hawaiian Ramie Company (Limited),

and that said Corporation under said Charter, thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers:

A J Cartwright .... President
E Lycan .... Manager
W F Allen .... Treasurer and Secretary
W H Aldrich .... Auditor

DIRECTORS:

F A Schaefer, J H Paty, E P Adams, E Lycan.

Notice is further given that, in accordance with the provisions of said Charter, "No stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the Corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares held by him or them."

W. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

A NEW DEPARTURE

MR. HENRY F. HEBBARD would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

Depot at No. 77 King St.,

— FOR THE SALE OF —

HAY AND GRAIN

AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF

Feed for Fowls, Etc.,

In Large and Small Quantities, as required.

Telephone No. 256.

DR. S. ERNEST CRADDOCK,

(Late Scholar and Prizeman Chemical, Surgery and Medicine, King's College, London.)

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

204 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Office Hours—9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m. 7-8 p.m.

And at Hawaiian Hotel.

BROWN & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Ales, Wines and Spirits,

AT WHOLESALE.

16 Merchant Street, opposite the Post Office.

Honolulu, H. I.

Co-partnership Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE this day entered into Copartnership in the Dairy Business, and in that of raising small stock, at Keaau Ranch, in the District of Puna, Hawaii, under the style and firm name of Shipman & Robertson.

(Signed) W. H. SHIPMAN,
H. ROBERTSON.

Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 1, 1885.

New Advertisements.

Honolulu

FIRE DEPARTMENT!

FEBRUARY 12, 1885 — FEBRUARY 12, 1885

ANNUAL PARADE

THE SEVERAL COMPANIES OF the Department are hereby requested to assemble in the Square, opposite the Hall of Mechanic Engine Company No. 2, at 9:30 o'clock, on the morning of

Thursday, Feb. 12, 1885

In Full Uniform, with their several apparatus, for the purpose of taking part in the Annual Parade.

The several Companies shall form into line from the Square on to Hotel and Fort Streets, the procession moving along up Fort to Beretania Street, along Beretania to Nuuanu, down Nuuanu to Queen, along Queen to Fort, up Fort to King, along King to Punchbowl, up Punchbowl to Beretania, along Beretania to Nuuanu (No. 4 Company withdrawing from the line) down Nuuanu to King Street (No. 1 Company withdrawing from line) along King to Fort Street (No. 2 and Pacific Hose Companies withdrawing from line) up Fort to Hotel Street, and back to the point of starting.

A full attendance is desired.

Per Order. HENRY SMITH,
Secretary H. F. D.

Auction Sales.

Notice of Sale of Valuable

Leased Rice Land

— IN —

Waipio Valley, Hamakua, Hawaii.

In accordance with an agreement of parties of date the 28th of November, A. D. 1884, directing the undersigned to sell the following described property at private or public sale, with or without notice, such property being held by virtue of sundry attachments and executions from the Supreme Court of the Kingdom wherein Awana, G. Afio, W. H. Holmes, Ho San and Ah You are Plaintiffs and Ah Hong Defendant, I shall

On Monday, Feb. 23rd

At 12 o'clock noon, in front of Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, sell at Public Auction, the following described property, TO WIT:—

Rice House, Sleeping House, Cook House

[illegible]

ALSO—The Lease of said Land for one year from the first day of January, A. D. 1885, at a yearly rental of $1,300 per annum, the rent payable in advance semi-annually. The land is now in part planted with a crop of rice. The whole area is 45 Acres more or less, and the property with the Lease will be sold entire. The terms are Cash. Upset Price $2,200.

W. C. PARKE,
Ex Marshal.

Mortgagee's

Notice of Sale

BY DIRECTION OF NATHANIEL B. Emerson, the Mortgagee named in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th of November, A. D. 1882, and recorded in liber 76, folios 476-7, made by Kahoomaka (w), of Panoa, Island of Oahu, to Nathaniel B. Emerson of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu, I am directed to sell at Public Auction,

On Saturday, Feby. 14th

1885, at 12 M., at my Salesroom in Honolulu, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain Piece or

PARCEL OF LAND

Situate at Kapiwai, in Panoa Valley, in said Island of Oahu, containing an area of 2 76-100 Acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 4485, Land Commission Award No. 1380 to Kekahiua.

The said premises are leased to Chinese for $100 per annum, the next payment of rent falling due on the 1st of January, 1886.

For further particulars inquire of

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Or of J. M. Monsarrat, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Administrator's Sale

By order of H. F. GLADE, Administrator of the Estate of Hermann Schrier, deceased, I will sell at Public Auction,

On Saturday, Feb. 28th

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesroom,

THAT CERTAIN VALUABLE

PIECE of LAND

In Nuuanu Valley, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

Opposite to Queen Emma's, and well known as the Schrier Homestead, containing an area of 4 80-100 Acres as per Royal Patent 72. The pleasant situation of this property and its healthy location make it valuable for a residence or country home for the warm weather.

ALSO, THAT

Valuable Piece of Land

On King street, adjoining the Bethel and formerly occupied by J. Wolk, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, containing an area of 94 fathoms and 37 feet more or less, as per Royal Patent 278.

Also, the Lease of that Certain

Piece of Kalo Land

At Kaikahoku, Honolulu, Oahu.

For the term of one year with the privilege of renewal.

Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Honolulu, February 7th, 1885.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

BENSON, SMITH & Co.

JOBBING AND

RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

113 and 115 Fort Street,

AGENTS FOR BOERICKE & SCHRECKE'S

Homœopathic Medicines,

RICKSECKER'S

Unrivalled Perfumes,

Proprietors and Manufacturers

OF THE

Maile Cologne

— AND —

LEI ALOHA BOQUET.

Frank Gertz

Begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public that he has survived the late disastrous fire, and HAS OPENED AGAIN in Campbell's Fire-proof Building, on

Hotel St., next door to Tregloan's

Shop, with an Elegant

ASS'MT. OF NEW GOODS

Ex Alameda, embracing

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes

Of the Latest design and best makers.

Also, a full line of Gent's and Youths' Boots & Shoes.

ALL GRADES and PRICES!

Call and see for yourselves.

Shipping.

WILDER'S

Steamship Company

LIMITED.

Route and Time Table.

STEAMER KINAU

KING, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu each Tuesday at 4 P. M., for Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Leave Hilo Thursdays at noon, touching at the same ports on return, arriving back Saturdays at 2 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN from Niulii will leave each Friday, at 1 P. M., to connect with the Kinau at Mahukona.

The Kinau WILL TOUCH at Honokaa and Paauhau on down trips for Passengers, if a signal is made from the shore.

Steamer Kinau will not take heavy freight for Laupahoehoe. Light freight and packages only. All heavy freight for the above port will be taken by the Lehua and Kilauea Hou.

STEAMER 'LIKELIKE,'

LORENZEN, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every Monday at 4 P. M. for Kaunakakai, Kahului, Keanae every other week; Huelo, Hana, Kipahulu and Nuu. Returning will stop at the above ports arriving back Saturday mornings.

For mails and passengers only.

STEAMER "LEHUA,"

WEISBARTH, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu each Monday, at 5 P. M. for Paauhau, Kukaiau, Ookala, Kukaiau, Honohina, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau and Onomea. Returning will arrive back each Saturday.

STMR. KILAUEA HOU,

McDONALD, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu once each week for same ports as the Lehua.

STEAMER "MOKOLII,"

McGREGOR, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu each Wednesday, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Moanui, Halawa, Wailau, Pelekunu and Kalaupapa, returning each Monday evening.

The Company will not be responsible for any freight or packages unless receipted for, nor for personal baggage unless plainly marked. Not responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in charge of the Purser.

All possible care will be taken of Live Stock, but the Company will not assume any risk of accident.

SAM'L G. WILDER, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

OFFICE—Corner Fort and Queen Streets.

Honolulu, Sept. 19, 1884.

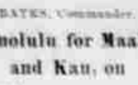
TIME TABLE OF STEAMERS

— OF THE —

INTER-ISLAND

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED.



Steamer "W. G. HALL"

Malulani

BATES, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu for Maalaea, Kona and Kau, on

Tuesday, January 13	at 4 p. m.
Friday, January 23	at 4 p. m.
Monday, February 2	at 4 p. m.
Wednesday, February 11	at 4 p. m.
Monday, February 23	at 4 p. m.
Tuesday, March 3	at 4 p. m.
Friday, March 13	at 4 p. m.
Monday, March 23	at 4 p. m.

Arriving at Honolulu on

Tuesday, January 20	at 5 p. m.
Friday, January 30	at 5 p. m.
Sunday, February 8	at 5 p. m.
Thursday, February 19	at 5 p. m.
Saturday, February 28	at 5 p. m.
Tuesday, March 10	at 5 p. m.
Friday, March 20	at 5 p. m.
Sunday, March 29	at 5 p. m.

Steamer "PLANTER"

Lilinoe

CAMERON, Commander.

Leaves every TUESDAY, at 5 p. m., for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele and Waimea. Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every SATURDAY evening; arriving back every SUNDAY morning.

Steamer "IWALANI"

FREEMAN, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu for Hamoa, Kukaihaele, Honokaa and Paauhau, on

Wednesday, January 7	at 4 p. m.
Friday, January 16	at 4 p. m.
Tuesday, January 27	at 4 p. m.
Friday, February 6	at 4 p. m.
Tuesday, February 17	at 4 p. m.
Friday, February 27	at 4 p. m.
Tuesday, March 10	at 4 p. m.
Friday, March 20	at 4 p. m.

Arriving at Honolulu on

Wednesday, January 14	at 6 a. m.
Saturday, January 24	at 6 a. m.
Wednesday, February 4	at 6 a. m.
Saturday, February 14	at 6 a. m.
Wednesday, February 25	at 6 a. m.
Saturday, March 7	at 6 a. m.
Wednesday, March 18	at 6 a. m.
Saturday, March 28	at 6 a. m.

Stmr. C. R. BISHOP,

MACAULAY, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every SATURDAY noon for Waianae, Hanalei, Kilauea and Hanamaulu. Returning—leaves Hanalei every Wednesday at 5 p. m., touching at Waianae every Thursday morning, arriving back the same day.

Stmr. JAS. MAKEE,

WEIR, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every FRIDAY, at 9 a. m., for Waialua and Kapaa. Returning—leaves Kapaa every Monday at 4 p. m., touching at Waialua every Tuesday morning, arriving back the same day.

OFFICE of the Company, foot of Kilauea Street near the P. M. S. S. Wharf.

Honolulu, January 3, 1885.

Just Landed

— EX —

British Bark "BANCA,"

— FROM GLASGOW, —

Superior Fire Bricks,

— AND —

WHITE BRO'S. CEMENT,

For Sale in quantities to suit by

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Island Bred Bulls For Sale.

A CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG

Island Bred Bulls

OUT OF IMPORTED STOCK.

On both sides Herefords and Durhams, from 18 months to 2 years of age. Same can be seen at KAHUKU RANCH, Kahuku, Oahu.

For further particulars as to prices and pedigrees inquire of W. C. LANE, Kahuku, Oahu, or to CECIL BROWN, Honolulu.

WINES AND ALES

NOW LANDING, EX

British Bark "Banca,"

FROM GLASGOW,

French Claret in Cases

A. Lelande & Co., Bordeaux; do in half casks;

Superior Sherry,

In Casks and Cases;

Champagne in Qts & Pts.

George Goulet; do St. Marceaux & Co.

English Ale and Porter

In Quarts and Pints of known and favorite brands.

Scotch Whiskey and French Cognac.

AERATED WATERS,

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

SELF PLAYING INSTRUMENTS!

Parlor Orchestrone, Mantel Orchestrone, Clarionas, &c. Also Sole Agent for Mathushek and Steinway Pianos for the Hawaiian Islands.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands.—In Probate.—In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM BELL, of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice Austin.

On reading and filing the petition of Walter Bell, Mary Anderson, and Bill Bell, all of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, alleging that William Bell died intestate at said Kohala on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1883, and praying that letters of administration issue to Jonathan Austin.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 5th, A. D. 1885.

BENJ. H. AUSTIN,
Attest: Justice of Supreme Court.
Henry Smith, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands.—At Chambers. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of S. B. STODDARD, before Mr. Justice Austin.

S. B. Stoddard, of Wailuku, Island of Maui, having this day been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition, it is hereby ordered that all creditors of said bankrupt come in and prove their claims before me on THURSDAY, February 19th, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Government Building in Honolulu, and that this notice be published for three times consecutively in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper.

Dated Honolulu, February 2d, 1885.

BENJ. H. AUSTIN,
Attest: Justice Supreme Court.
Henry Smith, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of HUGH McDONNA of Honolulu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Hugh McDonna deceased, having on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1885, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Alexander J. Cartwright, senior, having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliiolani Hale, in said Honolulu be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 30th, 1885.

A. F. JUDD,
Attest: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Henry Smith, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ELIZABETH SHAW of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate. Before Chief Justice Judd.

On reading and filing the petition of Hattie S. Cockett, and husband, both of Wailuku, Island of Maui, alleging that Elizabeth Shaw of Honolulu, died intestate at said Honolulu, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1884, leaving estate in Honolulu and Wailuku, Maui, and praying that letters of administration issue to H. A. Widemann of said Honolulu.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 13th day of Feb., A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Chief Justice, in the Court Room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 21st, A. D. 1885.

A. F. JUDD,
Attest: Chief Justice Supreme Court.
Henry Smith, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands.—In Probate.

Island of Oahu, ss.
of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of HENRY MAY, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Henry May, late of Honolulu, deceased, having on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1884, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Tom May and Peter C. Jones, Jr., having been filed by said Tom May and Peter C. Jones, Jr.

And whereas an order appointing the 13th day of January, A. D. 1885, as the time for the Probate of said Will and directing publication of notice of the same and that citations be issued to the subscribing witnesses of said Will and to the heirs of the testator to their places of residence so far as known to appear and contest the same, was made and published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in said Honolulu, and whereas on the said 13th day January an additional order was made continuing the said hearing to the 26th day of January, A. D. 1885, and directing publication of the same, the petitioners having appeared on said 26th day of January, to prove the said Will, and it now appearing that the said citations have been issued to the heirs of the testator to appear and contest the Probate of said Will:

It is hereby ordered, that MONDAY, the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of letters testamentary; and that the said citations be returned on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1885.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for 3 successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, the Newark Advertiser of Newark, England, the weekly New York Herald and the weekly Sydney Herald.

And it is further ordered, that citations be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said Will, and to the heirs of the testator in their places of residence so far as known, to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the time appointed.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 26th, 1885.

BENJ. H. AUSTIN,
Attest: Justice Supreme Court.
Henry Smith, Deputy Clerk.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Kahoomaka w of Panoa, Island of Oahu, to Nathaniel B. Emerson, dated 10th day of November, 1882, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in liber 76, on folios 476-7. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of interest secured by said mortgage, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E. P. Adams in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, 1885, at 12 M. of said day, the property as described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of J. M. Monsarrat, Attorney at Law. NATHANIEL B. EMERSON, Mortgagee.

Honolulu, January 14th, 1884.

The premises to be sold are situated at Kapiwai in Panoa Valley, in the Island of Oahu, contain an area of 2 76-100 Acres and are more particularly described in Royal Patent 4485, L. C. Award No. 1380 to Kekahiua. The said premises are leased to Chinese for one hundred dollars per annum, the next payment of rent falling due on the 1st of January, 1886.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed dated July 9th, A. D. 1878, made by Walaha (w) and Kaulahiua her husband of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Thomas Brown of the same place, of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 55, on pages 242, 243 and 244; and to the said mortgagee, for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of the principal sum and interest secured by said mortgage deed, the premises described in said mortgage deed contained in said mortgage deed, the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described, will after the time limited by law, be sold at Public Auction, on account of the breach of the conditions hereinbefore mentioned. The property in said mortgage described being situate on Maunakea Street in Honolulu aforesaid, and more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3597, Kuleana Helu 70, Apana 1, and containing an area of 3 chains, 54 fathoms and 31 feet.

THOMAS BROWN.

Cecil Brown, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Administratrix with the Will annexed, of the Estate of F. Sorgenfrei, late of Wahiawa, Waialua, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said F. Sorgenfrei, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to Cecil Brown, at his office on Merchant Street in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to said Cecil Brown.

Dated Honolulu, January 17th, 1885.

KAPEA SORGENFREI,
Administratrix with the Will annexed of F. Sorgenfrei, deceased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s

EXPRESS

Merchandise, Packages, Parcels, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Bonds, Valuable Papers, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FORWARDED BY RAPID CONVEYANCE

— TO —

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD and Promptly Delivered.

FAVORABLE RATES ON FREIGHT AND TREASURE.

Prompt Attention Given to Collections and Commissions of Every Description.

G. W. MACFARLANE & Co.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Heads of Families!

— WILL —

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND

That we keep on hand a full stock of

FIRE WOOD, CHARCOAL

— AND —

STOVE COAL

Of the best quality, which we offer for sale at

Wholesale and Retail

Orders respectfully solicited.

S. F. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 85 King Street.

Telephone No. 187.

NOTICE.

WAIKAPU SUGAR CO.'S DRAFT on W. G. Irwin & Co., No. 374, for $[illegible] been lost, all parties are notified that payment on same has been stopped.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT Samuel J. Levey and William H. Aldrich both residing in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, have this day formed a partnership for carrying on and transacting a general Grocery and Provision business at said Honolulu, under the firm name and style of S. J. LEVEY & CO.

Dated at said Honolulu, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1885.

(Signed) S. J. LEVEY,
W. H. ALDRICH.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 11, 1885.

But little activity has been noticed in local lines of trade since last writing, nothing occurring to change the existing lack of confidence amongst the community with regard to commercial prospects. As a consequence economy is the present watchword and as a result trade is dull.

Herewith we present the latest commercial trade circular of Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co.:

San Francisco, February 2d, 1885.

[illegible]

SUGAR—The improved condition of the Eastern market noted in our last advices, has been followed by a corresponding advance in New York. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Hawaiian. Eastern and local demand [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible] Extra Family $4.90; El Dorado $4.75.

BRAN—$21.50 per ton [illegible]

BARLEY—No. 1 feed [illegible]

GROUND BARLEY—$30.00 [illegible]

OATS—Fair $1.30; [illegible]

HAY—Large bales $10 to $17 [illegible]

LIME—$1.50 per bbl.

CHARTERS—Owing to unfavorable advices from consuming markets few transactions have taken place at low rates, and at this writing the inquiry is quite limited. We anticipated a demand later on. [illegible]

EXCHANGE—London 60 days sight [illegible] New York sight ½ per cent.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 4—Am schr Norway, Paul, from San Francisco.

5—Am bktne Rosalind, Robertson, from Eureka.

7—Am bk Forest Queen, Nelson, from S. Fran.

8—OSS Co's City of Tokio, Maury, from Hongkong.

9—Am bk Mauna, Ginnell, from Bremen.

9—OSS Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.

9—Haw schr Alert, Cromwell, from San Fran.

Sailed.

Feb. 4—Am bgtn Consuelo, Cousins, for San Fran.

4—Haw schr Jennie Walker, Hollins, for Fanning's Island.

9—OSS City of Tokio, Maury, for San Fran.

10—Prussian Kuggeska, Frazer, for Yokohama.

Vessels in Port.

Brig Tamora

Am bk Eliza Carter, Frailsford

Br bk Bates, Bancroft

Br bk Bates, Perry

Am bk Hooper, Ryder

Am schr Norway, Paul

OSS Mariposa, Hayward

Am bktne Rosalind, Robertson

Am bk Forest Queen, Nelson

Haw bk Alert, Cromwell

MEMORANDA.

Report of Steamship City of Tokio, Maury, Com'r.—Sailed from Hongkong, Jan. 17th, at 2:30 p.m. had strong Monsoons, and arrived at Yokohama, Jan. 26th, at [illegible] sailed from Yokohama, Jan 27th, at 2:30 p.m. [illegible] to February 7th had strong westerly gales, and thence to Honolulu fresh NE trades and fine weather. Arrived Feb 8th, at 3 a.m. 12 days, 12 hours and 20 minutes.

Report of O S S Mariposa, Hayward, Com'dr.—Sailed from San Francisco Feb 2nd, at 2 p.m. Had light southerly and westerly winds the entire passage. Feb 9th, at [illegible] passed brig Claus Spreckels. Time 7 days.

Report of Haw'n coasting Alert, Cromwell, Com'dr.—Sailed from San Francisco Jan 28th, at 10 a.m. First 21 hours had fair weather, next three days had strong southerly winds with very heavy sea, the ship being almost under water, making no headway; thence the three days [illegible] 360 miles each day; thence to 10.45 [illegible] trades and fine weather to port.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per Norway, Feb 4—Cargo of merchandise, hardware, hay and grain, provisions, etc.

From San Francisco, per Mariposa, Feb 9—Cargo of merchandise, provisions, produce, etc.

From Eureka, per Rosalind, Feb 5—[illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] shingles, 200 rail wood posts.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Feb 4—[illegible] pkgs sugar, [illegible] bags rice, [illegible] cigars, [illegible] bananas; domestic value $[illegible].

PASSENGERS.

From Molokai, per Mokolii, Feb 4—Dr Mouritz.

From Kauai, via Waianae, per C R Bishop, Feb 4—J L Richardson, Dr J Garland.

From Kauai, via Waianae, per James Makee, Feb 5—Mrs [illegible], Miss Mott, C Smith.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Feb 4—Mrs J S [illegible], Mrs Geo Strahmeyer and 3 children, J T Baker and wife, Mr Kohlmann.

From Molokai, per Lehua, Feb 6—O Shields.

From Kahului, per Likelike, Feb 7—Hon H Kahn and [illegible], Prof Martin, W J A Brewer, J H Smith, J K Kiyana, C M Cooke, F M Lewis.

From Hawaii and Maui, per Kinau, Feb 7—Hon J H Paty and wife, P N Makee, Rt Rev Bishop of Honolulu, Miss Hall, C F Hart, Dr J Wight, F P Wood, J E Barnes, Dr G Herbert, C B Wells, H G Flood, F M Swanzy, [illegible] Geo Nakapuahi, S L Kawaha, J Kaanana, H Zerbe, [illegible] and 65 deck; [illegible].

From Kauai, per Planter, Feb 7—Justice L McCully, M A Whiting, Rev W B Smith, wife and 2 children, S Sessions, H B Wilson, J Hyman, Misses Dimond, C C Brynford, E Harper, Capt C L'Orange, Capt E L Holmes, 7 [illegible].

From Yokohama, per City of Tokio, Feb 8—R W Irwin, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, M Nakamura, wife and child, N Osaka, J A Cummins, R Kuakini, M Inai, Geo J B Van Buren, K Nakayama, Wong Kwai, [illegible] Kato, and 988 Japanese immigrants; 10 passengers in transit.

From Honolulu, per Waialeale, Feb 9—Miss E Porter.

From Hawaii and Maui, per W G Hall, Feb 9—W R Lowell, [illegible] Mrs J Lawley, H Center, Miss C W Turner, Mrs [illegible] Smith, Judge J S Bright, Mr [illegible] and 60 deck.

From San Francisco, per Mariposa, Feb 9—H R [illegible], F B Johnson, H [illegible] Weedon and wife, Father [illegible], Father Matthias, F Wundenberg, A F White, [illegible] [illegible] and wife, Mr A M Mellis, K M Fulton, [illegible] Mrs Morgan and child, M L Marsh, A Lidgate and wife, J B Hillwell, H Jones, W H Anthony and wife, H J Ralph, J T Speight and wife, A Davis, Geo Bonnie, Mrs E Farr and child, Miss L Turner, F Smith, Mrs Smith, Mrs E S [illegible], Mrs A E Spalding, Mrs J M Lidgate, P M Forsyth, G B Mason, S Lewis, W A Halderman, L Lutton, J M Plummer, [illegible], Mr Miller, A Ecenly, C E Moore, J Wilson, Geo Wright, L Weise, P Crow, Mrs Swanton and son, L Campbell, S Edwards, F Rouse, A B Daggett, and 72 Chinese.

For Maui, per Likelike, Feb 9—Hon J Cummins and wife, Miss S Bowers, P C Jones, Jr and wife, Mrs Hill, [illegible] Dewhurst, L A Thurston, J F Baker, S Myers, S W Rapes and daughter, W P A Brewer, C E Gilliand, Mrs McGregor and 2 daughters, F S Wilcox, Prof Martin.

BORN.

[illegible]—In this city, Jan 29th, 1885, to the wife of J D Tucker, Esq., a daughter.

[illegible]—In this city, on the 9th inst. to the wife of [illegible], a son.

DIED.

SMITH—In this city, January 29th, 1885, Annie Wilson, beloved wife of Rev Lowell Smith, aged 73 years, 1 month and 2 days.

VON SCHMIDT—In San Francisco, at the Grand Hotel, January 22nd, 1885, of pneumonia, Georgiana [illegible], beloved wife of Capt. Edward [illegible] Von Schmidt, a native of Honolulu, H. I., aged [illegible] years.

WODEHOUSE—At South Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, January 29th, 1885, the Lady Jane Wodehouse.

A Decision of Special Interest.

Chief Justice Judd rendered his decision, on the 4th inst. in a very important case, viz.: C. Brewer & Co. vs. G. H. Luce, Tax Collector of Honolulu, on application by plaintiffs for the refunding of certain moneys paid, under protest, for taxes. Following is the decision:

OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The plaintiff in this case claims to be refunded taxes paid under protest as follows: $172.50 taxes on $25,000 assessed July 1st, 1884, as "Reserve Fund" of plaintiffs.

Mr. P. C. Jones, President of the plaintiff corporation, testified that the amount appeared on its books as a credit derived from accumulated commissions, interest, dividends and other profits. That it was not segregated as cash, and was not in the safes of the corporation or in the bank, but was invested in other accounts, and to realize upon it a collection would have to be made from some one who owed the corporation on this account. This explanation makes it plain that the "Reserve Fund" was simply credits or debts due the corporation. It has no concrete existence, and is not, by the law in force, taxable property, and comes within the principles of McBryde vs. J. Kala, decided by me in September last.

On this count judgment must be for plaintiff.

The second count in the indictment is for $235.[illegible] taxes on $23,[illegible] worth of sugar shipped on board the American steamship Alameda.

It is in evidence that there had been shipped by plaintiff corporation on board the Alameda some [illegible] bags of sugar. The bill was dated the 29th of June, 1884, and I think the proofs make it certain that it was all laden on board the vessel before the 1st of July.

The vessel sailed about noon of the 1st of July. The sugar was proved to be the property of some eight different corporations and individuals of whom the plaintiff corporation was the agent and was consigned to Welch & Co. of San Francisco to whom the bill of lading was mailed.

It is contended by the plaintiffs that the sugar was not taxable—

1st. Because it was not the property of the plaintiffs, but was the property of corporations, [illegible] corporate existence within this Kingdom, and by individuals within this Kingdom.

2nd. Because the sugar being laden on board of a foreign vessel is not, in contemplation of law, within this Kingdom.

3rd. Because the sugar was not in the possession, custody or control of the plaintiffs.

In my opinion Sec. 27 of the Act of 1882, as well as other sections, make property assessable to the persons in whose possession or custody it may be on the first of July of each year. The duty of ascertaining who the true owner may be is not cast upon the assessor. The law imposes taxes in [illegible] and the [illegible] is taxable in the hands of the persons holding it, and the Collector need not look further.

To require that each assessor should try and pass upon titles to personal property and decide correctly at the peril of losing to the State the tax upon it, would operate to encourage evasions, and consequently to place heavier burdens upon the honest.

I think that sugars in the hands of a corporation acting as a commission merchant or plantation agent are properly taxable to it.

The sugar was within this Kingdom, although laden in the hold of an American steamship. Any other construction would admit of articles of great value being placed on board of a foreign vessel in the harbor on the 30th of June, and returned on shore on the 2d of July, and thus escape taxation. The case cited, Crapo vs. Kelly, 16 Wallace, 610, does not apply. This was a question whether the transfer of all the property of a debtor resident in Mass. by a judge of the insolvent Court passed the title to the assignee in insolvency of a ship then on the high seas. The Court held that for the purposes of this suit, the ship, though on the high seas, was a portion of the territory of the State of Massachusetts and the title to her passed with the like effect as if she were physically within the limits of the State, and as a subsequent attachment on her arrival in New York was invalid. The sugars, though the bills of lading were mailed to a consignee in a foreign port, were, for the purposes of taxation, still in the possession of, and control of the shipper. On this count judgment must be for defendant.

A. F. JUDD, C. J.

W. R. Austin for plaintiffs; Attorney-General Neumann for defendant.

Pheasants, quail, plover and ducks are plentiful on Molokai and good sport can be obtained by those who have permission to shoot.

Remember Hop Bitters never does harm to the smallest child but good, always and continually. See and read advertisement.

ISLAND LOCALS.

ABOUT TOWN.

Eat pie and grow fat. Every grocer keeps Taro Flour.

Thanks are due to the post office officials for news favors ex City of Tokio.

Mr. Adams sells furniture to-day at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Cooke, King street.

Governor Dominis is on Maui. Hon. A. S. Cleghorn is acting governor of Oahu.

Cattle on Molokai are doing well. The grass is in a fine condition, green and nourishing.

Deputy Dayton's carriage numbers on the licenses are becoming more and more obscure.

Madame Cora the soprano is billed to give a performance at the Chinese theatre to-night.

Miss Moss has been appointed a teacher in the Royal School, vice Mrs. W. H. Aldrich, resigned.

To-morrow, Feb. 12th, being the anniversary of the King's accession will be observed as a holiday.

Chinese New Year commences on the 14th inst., and the better class of Chinese will keep open house for three days.

Captain Mist has retired from the editorship of Hawaiian. The former manager of the paper now controls the tripod and uses the shears.

Mr. S. Nott, has sold out his stock of hardware, and his business interests to the Pacific Hardware Company. Mr. Nott, will retire from active business.

On to-morrow evening, the 12th inst. commencing at 7.30 o'clock, there will be a Grand Coronation Concert at Kalihi church, under the auspices of His Majesty.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Paty have been spending a week at Ulupalakua and returned to Honolulu by the Kinau on Saturday. Mr. Paty has been much benefitted by the change.

The Sailor's Home Society will hold a meeting at the Home to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

The "Fire laddies" will hold their Annual Parade to-morrow. There will be a brilliant turn out during the day and in the evening the engine houses will be illuminated.

Thanks are tendered to Purser Hanson of the Tokio, Purser Guard of the Mariposa, D. Manaku of the Post Office department and J. M. Oat & Co. for special favors in the news line.

The steamer Kinau will arrive here from windward ports early on Saturday morning, February 14th, in ample time to connect with the steamer Mariposa for San Francisco, sailing at 12 m.

Professor Alexander left last Tuesday to assume the command of the Molokai surveying expedition. On his arrival the base line will be measured and the primary triangulation will be gone through.

As we go to press this morning a large 4-masted steamer is outside. Col. G. W. Macfarlane, from his Waikiki residence, makes her out to be the Arabic, supposed to be from Hongkong. The pilot has gone off to her.

Mr. Fred. Wundenberg arrived per steamer Mariposa from his tour in the environs of San Francisco. He has completed arrangements with Turner the well-known ship builder there to build a steamer intended for island trade.

Chinese New Year is close at hand, and Honolulu will be rock-less for a number of days. By the way the length of the holiday is gradually, but surely, being extended and the employers should make a stand against the encroachment.

Captain Molchens was on the alert on the evening of the arrival of the tug Alert, and in the name of his duly discovered sailors engaged in the smuggling of opium. One was captured having eight tins in his possession and was shortly locked up.

The French Government has granted an act of incorporation or constitution to the Evangelical Church of Tahiti, so that that organization has now the free management of its affairs and immunity from annoying surveillance by local officials.

The American schooner Emma Claudina, which left San Francisco, January 12th, was reported six miles of Hilo, as the Kinau was leaving Laupahoehoe. Thanks are due to Mr. Jno. A. Beckwith, for the above information which he received by telephone.

According to the Japan Herald Mr. Nakamura, the newly appointed consul to this city, meditated a little of the "carrying coals to Newcastle" business for it is said that he was "going to take a quantity of gold-fish to the Sandwich Islands for breeding purposes."

Mr. Meyer's sugar mill on Molokai is going to start grinding this month. The plantation is on a small scale and the crop not a large one, but being carried on in a very economical manner, it will probably "pay" on the original outlay better than more pretentious ventures.

Strawberries are wonderfully plentiful and cheap just now. Housewives will find it worth while to purchase in quantities and stew them, they make excellent fresh jam, far superior to the compounds which come here in tins labelled strawberry jam, but having little flavor of the fruit.

A wonderful haul of fish last Friday. The Market was overstocked, and the "finny tribe" were going at the rate of twelve for a quarter. The particular kind hauled in was not mullet however, and those who heard the rumor of cheap fish and made a dash for mullet were rather sold.

Edward Hopkins has received the appointment of Station-keeper at the Police Station and has already entered on the discharge of his duties. The new appointee promises to be quite a useful addition to the police force possessing already three qualifications, foreign born, young and civil.

The new tug for the Government, the Alert arrived in port here on the 9th inst., 15 days from San Francisco via Lahaina, Maui, at which latter place the same very near making an extended stay. She will take the place of the Pele as an early date and is a much needed addition to the harbor.

By the Mariposa was received the news of the death of Lady Jane Wodehouse, mother of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Hawaiian Kingdom. The deceased lady was the daughter of James Hay, fifteenth earl of Erroll; she was born in 1793, and was married in 1821 to the Rev. Chas. Wodehouse.

The rumor ship of the Press in Japan is going to keep the native papers frequently appear with blanks in them. Would not the Hawaiian Government perfectly revel in such a censor-ship here. There are two or three papers in this city that would appear with a column or so blank every issue.

General T. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General at Yokohama arrived in this city by the P. M. S. S. Tokio and is at present stopping at the Hotel. We hear that the gentleman intends to introduce himself to public notice from the rostrum at an early date in a lecture in aid of the fund of the Library Association.

The view from the pali overlooking the Molokai Settlement, a correspondent says, is very fine. The great stretch of flat land, the rugged cliffs close to the eye, the magnificent blue sparkling sea beyond, the grass grown, tree flecked, foreground at one's feet, make a lovely picture. But Oh! to think of the misery in that fair scene!

The ever present and grafting celestial has started a new vegetable garden at the foot of the Pauoa valley road. John has gone to work upon the ground with a will, and the Lantana bushes and bulbous grass are being rapidly cleared away, and in a short time the sleepy lettuce, and the fragrant radish will take their place.

The "numbering of the people" will amount to about 80,000, a very large advance upon the last census which totted up but 57,985. The increase will doubtless be found in Chinese and Portuguese. It will be interesting to note if the decrease in the Hawaiian population has been thoroughly stayed and that the time for increase has arrived.

The O. S. S. Mariposa arrived exactly at noon on the 9th inst., from San Francisco, with mail and news, dates to the 2nd inst. Besides a lot of tourist passengers who will stay here until the 22nd inst., several kamaainas returned noticeable amongst whom were Mrs. A. M. Mellis, Mrs. A. E. Spalding, Mr. & Mrs. Lidgate, H. R. Hollister and Fred Wundenburg.

News comes from Micronesia that the island of Apemama, whose King, or head chief rather was so anxious to have his Hawaiian brother send him a ship of war and men to fight his battles, has been visited by an English naval vessel. As a penalty for his attack on the neighboring island of Nanoeti, he was compelled to send back to their homes all whom he had taken prisoners. He was also fined 200,000 cocoanuts; and his guns were taken from him and thrown into the sea. On Kauai, too the Queen, or titular sovereign of that island tribe, only about 300 in all, has been misbehaving so badly, that she will probably be deposed by the people, if she does not mend her ways.

HAWAII.

The Hilo Foreign school closed its winter term of study on Friday, January 30th for a vacation of two weeks.

The friends of Manager Chapin, will be glad to know that he is fast regaining his health, after his recent severe illness.

The arrival of the Kinau at Hilo in the night and the uncertainty of the time of her departure causes all Hilo to be astir at a very early hour every Thursday morning.

A slight shock of earthquake visited Hilo on Thursday morning February 5th at a quarter of six o'clock, rousing all who had not already risen for their early meal.

The Hilo Boarding school for boys commenced a new term of study on Thursday Jan. 29th. Mr. Oleson is assisted in his labors by Mr. Howard Hitchcock, Miss Hillebrand and Miss Clark.

The general health of the Kohala community is good and the crop prospects fair—with plenty of rain for the last two weeks, though trade winds have lately maintained their supremacy.

The mills in the Kohala district are all turning out sugar. Particularly prominent among them may be mentioned the big Kohala mill—which seems to be having a splendid run, as far this season. The lands of this plantation are yielding prolifically—and promise a very large crop this year.

In the absence of a regular pastor at the Union Church Kohala at present, the pulpit is very creditably filled by Mr. E. S. Dyer, thus keeping alive the interest of the attendants, in thoughts of matters pertaining to subjects of a higher and more necessary nature in the future, than those connected with sugar rates, or treaty topics.

KAUAI.

Mountain fires are destroying vegetation at Hanalei.

The schooner Caterina, which was at one time regarded as lost arrived safely in Hanalei harbor on the 5th inst.

Heavy rain and wind at Hanalei during the past week especially on the 2nd. and 3rd. inst., on which dates the rain fell in torrents.

The steamer C. R. Bishop had a rough time last trip at Hanalei, not being able to get out till quite late in the afternoon of her sailing day for Kilauea. Quite a crowd of people watched the steamer during the afternoon rolling and pitching in the heavy seas.

A Pilgrimage Ended.

On Sunday last, just a week before he had completed his three score years and ten, all that was earthly of Dr. Damon was borne to the tomb, Borne by loving hands, followed with respect by members of many nationalities, professors of many creeds, for all united to show how the sterling worth and the upright character of the departed were regarded in the community.

The funeral services were conducted in the Bethel Church, the Church which Dr. Damon had presided over for forty years. The pulpit was hung with black cloth; upon this dark background were placed floral cushions, two crowns of white roses interspersed with mournful purple; in the very center of the pulpit was a large floral anchor, emblem of hope.

The Church was crowded with the many mourners and with those who came to show respect to the deceased. Conspicuous among those were His Majesty, attended by Colonel Judd; H. R. H. the Princess Liliuokalani, His Excellency Governor Dominis, His Honor the Chief Justice, the Hon. C. R. Bishop; those veteran missionaries by whose side the deceased had often fought in the cause of Christianity, Drs. Lowell Smith and Baldwin. There too, were a number of Chinese, in whose behalf Dr. Damon had so often spoken, and for whom one of his sons is earnestly laboring. The Bishop, Clergy and a large portion of the congregation of the Anglican Church were also present, part at the Church and part at the grave. Indeed representatives of every section of society, of every nationality, were there to do the dead pastor honor.

Precisely at 3.30 the funeral procession arrived at the gate which the courtly Doctor had so often entered when living, and the coffin was borne in on the shoulders of Messrs. Davies, J. O. Carter, Geo Kim, Dillingham, Loos and Dunscombe. The body was laid before the pulpit from which the deceased had so often preached, and the services commenced.

On the platform were pastors E. C. Oggel, J. A. Cruzan, Rev. S. E. Bishop and Dr. Lowell Smith. The services were opened with a short invocation by the Rev. E. C. Oggel, after which the hymn "Servant of God, well done," was sung by the choir, the tune being that impressive one of Athole with its slow and solemn cadences, its mournful bass, its wailing air.

Then followed a reading from the fifteenth Chapter of Corinthians and then pastor Cruzan delivered a most affecting prayer.

The address was given by the Rev. E. C. Oggel. This was an able commentary upon the life work of the deceased pastor. It was not exhaustive, for it is impossible to exhaust forty years of work in forty minutes, but in a few words it showed what good Dr. Damon had done, what an example his life had set and what hope such a life gave to mankind. There was a tender reverence to the bereaved wife, and to the sons. It was shown that the last hours of the worthy pastor were soothed by the knowledge that every son was a Christian man. There was a hope expressed that some of the many grand-children, clustered around the knees of their mourning parents, whose prattle broke in upon the solemn words spoken—what incident could be more touching than the childish words and mindful of the solemnity of scene, the bud bursting with life in strong contrast with the withered leaf—the hope was expressed that some of these lives would be devoted to the work which the grandfather had made his life task.

Then came the closing rites. A prayer by Rev. S. E. Bishop, a solemn singing of "Rock of Ages," a last word from pastor Oggel and the coffin was borne out of the Church.

At the King street entrance is rested; the lid which closed the remains was raised, and once more those who had known him in life gazed upon him who was so lovingly called "Father Damon."

Now the solemn winding up the valley, the last rites at the grave, the heavy sounding sod and all that was material of Samuel Chenery Damon was committed to the earth, all that was loveable was enshrined in the hearts of those who knew what his worth had been.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a special meeting held February 9th, in the office of W. R. Castle, the Trustees of Oahu College adopted the following minute and resolution presented by Rev. Dr. Hyde, and voted to send them to the Gazette and the Friend for publication.

On Saturday, Feb. 7th, 1885, lacking only eight days to complete the full three score years and ten, departed this life, Rev. S. C. Damon, D. D., vice-President of the Trustees of Oahu College.

The Board of Trustees desire to put upon record some fitting expression of their sorrow at this death of one, associated with them for so many years. By those who knew him as father, as friend, as citizen, as pastor, Dr. Damon's death will be deeply felt and sincerely mourned. Coming in 1842 to this island port, away out in the mid Pacific, to act as Seamen's Chaplain, when Honolulu was the winter rendezvous for the American whaling fleet, his official position and special work brought him into friendly relations with visitors to these islands from all parts of globe. Few men have had a wider range of friends and acquaintances. These will all feel that the Honolulu they have known will not be Honolulu to them, without Dr. Damon's genial cordiality to give warmth and brightness to their enjoyment of its sunshine and their memories of its courteous friendliness.

It was his privilege, too, himself to enjoy the advantages of foreign travel, twice visiting Europe, going as far as the Holy Land at one time, and having within only a few months returned from travels he had long desired to make in China and Japan. To few men is it permitted to fill out to such rounded completeness their plans for a busy life of such varied usefulness.

From the very beginning of his residence in Honolulu, he identified himself with the progress of these islands in all that concerns the social life, the moral tone, the religious activities, the higher education of the community. Not interesting himself especially in the Hawaiian people as such, he has always kept on intimate friendly terms with those who have successively held the highest official positions since the adoption of a constitutional form of government. Affectionate and impulsive in natural disposition, yet farsighted in planning and mild in methods of action, he was well fitted for the position as filled in this community with its citizens and residents of such various nationalities, and its constant clashing of conflicting interests at this meeting point of Asiatic and Anglo-Saxon civilizations. As a minister of the gospel and as an almoner of christian benevolence many are the individuals indebted to his friendly counsels and guidance for their knowledge and enjoyment of christian life, and to his kindly sympathy for needed help in their times of destitution and sickness.

From the very first, a staunch advocate of the temperance reform, he has ever been among the foremost to support the various measures designed to check the evils of alcoholic stimulants. Warmly interested in the great object of christian mission, his voice, his pen, his purse were always ready for the advocacy and maintenance of the missionary spirit in furthering plans for the development of missionary enterprises with unhesitating conviction of the resultant blessedness from missionary labors in these islands and elsewhere. Latterly the immigration of Chinese laborers to these islands had engaged his personal enthusiasm in their behalf in view of the magnitude of the work to be done among the myriads of that race. It was a frequent expression of his that the two things which he wished to work for and live for, were the christianization of Chinese and the full equipment of Oahu College for the work of christian education.

Dr. Damon was one of the original Board of Trustees, named in the Charter of Oahu College, granted May 20th, 1853. At the time of his death he was the only one therein named still connected with the College, though Messrs. Castle, Baldwin, Smith and Lyons yet survive, enfeebled by their advanced age.

Dr. Damon's health was apparently vigorous, and all of us anticipated still many years of pleasant association with him in our joint deliberations and decisions in regard to the welfare of Oahu College. He was elected Vice-President of the Board in 1854, and held that office at the time of his death. Until 1882, he was Chairman of the sub-Committee on teachers and instruction. Our records show the constancy of his devotion to the duties of his position, and his high appreciation of the responsibilities involved in this trust. Generous gifts from time to time have given solid and enduring attestation to his personal interest in the various departments of the College finances.

Resolved—That this minute be engrossed in full on the records of this Board; and that the secretary send a copy of it to the family in assurance of our deepest sympathy with them in the personal bereavement, yet also in the full assurance of Christian hope that Dr. Damon's departure from us is his abundant entrance into the joy of his Lord whose service he loved, and whose redeeming grace he trusted as his justifying righteousness.

The Korean Treaty.

The following treaty has been signed by the Corean Government. A resume of the Corean difficulty will be found in the editorial columns.

[illegible] January 1885.

Whereas, the disturbance in Corea being of no slight nature, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being greatly grieved, appointed Count Inouye Kaoru as his Ambassador to proceed to that country to negotiate and

His Royal Majesty the King of Corea being actuated by amicable motives conferred upon Kin Ko-Shiu powers to negotiate, ordering him that precautions must be taken for the future and punishment inflicted for the past.

The ministers of both countries after mutual consideration, concluded the following agreement: making the amicable nature of the intercourse between the two countries plain, and also to obviate future troubles, and to which both [illegible] hands and seals.

AGREEMENT.

1.—The Corean Government must apologize to Japan.

2.—The Corean Government must pay to Japan the sum of one hundred and ten thousand yen, to be given to the relatives of the Japanese subjects killed and wounded, and also to the Japanese whose merchandise and personal effects were plundered.

3.—The Corean Government must arrest and punish with the utmost severity the assassins of Captain Isobayashi.

4.—The Japanese Legation and Consulate are to be rebuilt at the expense of the Corean Government, money to the extent of yen 20,000 to be expended thereon. A site is also to be provided.

5.—Barracks are to be erected for the Japanese troops on ground adjoining the Legation, to be in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the treaty of 1882.

Signed INOUYE KAORU, Count, Ambassador Extraordinary.

Signed KIN KO SHIU, Vice Minister of State.

9th, 1st month, 18th year of Meiji (Japanese era).

24th, 11th month, 493rd of Korean era.

ARTICLES.

1.—The amounts mentioned in in Articles 2 and 4 are to be paid at Jensen in Japanese specie, within three months from date.

2.—The punishment of rioters mentioned in Article 3, to be inflicted within twenty days of signing the treaty.

Signed INOUYE KAORU, Count, Ambassador Extraordinary.

Signed KIN KO SHIU, Vice Minister of State.

9th, 1st month, 18th year Meiji (Japanese era).

24th, 11th month, 493rd of Corean era.

Something to Note.

The following is quoted from the Japan Gazette: If small pox is so prevalent in the villages around Yokohama, it is to be hoped that the Government here should take every precaution to see that every Japanese immigrant is free from the disease.

"Owing to the apathy of some responsible party the settlement of Yokohama is so placed that every approach to it, and to the bluff, is through Japanese villages of the most squalid and unhealthy description. In Ishikawa especially, in the collection of hovels between the bluff and race course, and in the village by the rifle range, small-pox prevails to an alarming extent, and parents and guardians of children will do well to resolutely interdict nurses from taking their charges to any of these places, or through Honmura and any other part of the so-called native town."

A perusal of the Foreign News presented in this issue of the Gazette is well worthy the time spent, even by those who take the foreign papers, the clippings presenting many items of interest.

Signs of the Times.

A French artillery captain, named Delauney, who published a paper predicting a series of great seismic activity, is likely to have his fortune made as an earthquake prognosticator. His prediction was that earthquake activity was to go on increasing until its culmination in 1886, when we would get one of the grandest shakes that the world ever felt. His theory is based on the alleged fact that in the past the greatest seismic disturbances have taken place when the planets Jupiter and Saturn reached the longitudes of 265 degrees and 135 degrees. In La Nature for October 23rd, 1880, he wrote: "The next seismic tempest will be due at the meeting of Jupiter and the August meteoric stream; the date of 1885-3 (July) will be that of the commencement of the phenomenon." Captain Delauney's philosophy of earthquakes is fantastical and will gain no recognition among scientific authorities. But he has been lucky in his predictions so far, and if the disturbances should continue during the next three years he would gain much fame of a certain kind. And yet he would be only a more lucky Vennor, for it is certain that the planets Jupiter and Saturn are as innocent of responsibility for terrestrial shakes as is the new comet.

The changes of the earth's surface that are going on to-day gradually and quietly tend to establish the belief among more modern geologists that the greater parts of the alterations and displacements are the result of slow processes going on through long ages. True, it is known that earthquakes of the past and present time have done something towards changing the appearance of the regions visited; but greater changes are going on without this aid. It is known that ninety-six different parts of our earth are either rising or sinking. That the Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod, has been steadily sinking for hundreds of years, is well known; and that before another two thousand years have passed away, the cities of New York and Brooklyn may be submerged. Two hundred years ago, when the Dutch settled on Manhattan Island, the Indians told them that when their great-grandfathers lived they could cross Hellgate dry shod from bank to bank.

According to Prof. Hauget, the lowering of the Atlantic was twenty-three and a half inches per century. And yet it is a fact, that the larger part of the American continent is rising while the great island continent of Australia is as surely sinking.

Thus, it takes centuries to do what a volcanic outburst like that of Krakatoa, on August 27th, 1883, may accomplish in a few hours. But ever these changes are going on. Oceans become continents, and continents the beds of vast seas.

That Currency Again.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Your correspondent, Mr. J. M. Horner, in his letter, in your paper of the 28th, ult., begs the question when he goes off at a tangent in regard to some one saying, there is too much money in the country. No one assumes there is too much money in the country. Again, his statement that the greater, the amount of money in the country the better, requires the qualification that it be a money exchangeable for what we do not produce. The point at issue was that there is more silver coin in the country than is required for change. We needed more formerly than now since silver is now but legal tender for $10 and we know exactly the quantity that was in the country in that, by law, the Government called in all the silver floating and yet instead of the proper quantity we have a $1,000,000. The next point made by me, was that the Government, the people, did not obtain the 25 per cent. difference between the cost of the bullion plus seigniorage and gold as is customary with all governments who do their own coinage or have it done for them. Mr. Horner, speaks in glowing terms of the liberality with which Mr. Spreckels, has spent his thousands. That is a fact, we will admit but must assert that if he had brought in a million of United States silver or its equivalent in Kalakaua dollars, we would not have it to say that he allowed his cupidity to take advantage of his naturally generous nature. Although a United States dollar is not worth 100 cents in terms of gold, the great United States Government has promised to pay those tokens with gold on presentation which promise keeps them up in purchasing value.

A nation's paying power varies at times and by the changes in prices of its tokens, we can note the expressions of the opinions of the people in respect to their confidence, or lack of it, in the Governments promise to fulfill its agreements. Mr. Horner's theory that fiat money is the best is exploded and was exploded long before the war of States. That it answered well in the United States was owing to the magnificent resources of that country.

The fact of there being such good times in California in the first days of the discovery of gold was not owing to all having such vast quantities of "dust" but to the difficulty in obtaining supplies, in that freights in those days were scarce, California being comparatively isolated from the marts of the world.

Let a man argue as he will, he cannot convince himself that there is an urgent necessity for but one standard of value and to-day the enlightened nations of the globe have accepted gold as that money, for reasons too numerous to mention. We must pay for what we consume in gold coin, let any reader notice the heading of San Francisco invoices and he will see "payable in United States Gold." It is cruel that the mistakes of our government should place us in a position that we are continually exposed to be compelled to pay a premium for the wherewithal to meet our obligations abroad.

GEO. B.

Sympathy with J. V.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Our sympathies are with the Retail Trader Jacobus Verus who gave us his experience on the currency question in the GAZETTE of last week. But in his business under the circumstances it is "Hobson's Choice" that or nothing. The passage of our present currency law was a mistake as it has a tendency to depress, instead of assisting business as was expected. The retail merchant can proceed with his sales for Legal Tender "Money" up to ten dollars, but should he be so unfortunate as to get one dollar more, the white eleven dollars is by law transformed from a Legal Tender Money to bullion, worth to pay his debts only 85 or 90 per cent. of its face value, that is an unsatisfactory business. It is still a worse business, for a Government to make and circulate a Legal Tender Money, and then demonetize it, and thereby create trouble and loss rendering business feverish, uncertain and hazardous. Such actions are like a cow that spilleth her own milk. The retail merchant like the importer wants U. S. Gold Coin, but should he demand it, and refuse to receive silver coin, he would get but little trade, as consumers have mostly silver coin, and if they purchase the merchant must accept what is offered or no trade. The wholesale merchant or importer, as we understand it, are the only ones now that prevents a free circulation of our native silver coin, it passes the rounds of productive industry,—the retail merchant and the Government, but comes to a full stop as it approaches the wholesale merchant who we are fully convinced could receive it without a loss by marking up his goods. The consumers would find no fault, as the extra 10 per cent. so spread over the merchandise would be felt by them no more than an import duty of that amount being to each individual hardly perceptible.

J. M. H.

Serious Fire at the Halawa Mill.

On Saturday last about 1.30 p.m. the trash houses, belonging to the Halawa Mill, were discovered to be on fire. Owing to a brisk trade wind which was blowing at the time, and the highly inflamable nature of their contents, but a short time elapsed, before the houses and that valuable stock of fuel stored in them, were, to use a metaphorical expression, "incinerated."

The origin of the "blaze" remains thus far a mystery, and though the mill was grinding at the time, and carts were hauling trash from the houses to the furnaces, yet no one seems to have discovered the "enemy" until the middle house, in which it began, was fully on fire.

Fortunately the course of the wind prevented any damage to the mill, or adjacent property. The loss can only be estimated, by the cost of new buildings, and the number of tons of coal equivalent to the amount of fuel destroyed.

To those who are unacquainted with the burning properties of dry trash, the heat generated by it seems almost incredible, as was exemplified by the fact that a large spar wheel, a spare one, with a number of other castings, leaning against the windward side of one of the houses, were warped and badly twisted out of original shape.

This disaster falls heavily upon the company, particularly at this season of the year, and will doubtless command the earnest sympathy of sugar cultivators generally, some of whom have suffered from a "baptism by fire," even in brighter times than these.

An Apology.

MR. EDITOR:—In a letter written by me and published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of the 3d inst., I stated that the report of the Police Court proceedings published in the Daily Bulletin of the 2nd inst. was incorrect. I further stated "That the said reporter is utterly incompetent to attend to any of the duties pertaining to his office, daily facts as per issue plainly show; but that such errors should be permitted reflects alike on the editor, manager and reporter, and unless an apology be tendered I will take legal measures for redress."

I now wish to state that the records of the Police Court do show that H. Laning forfeited bail of $10 on the 2nd inst., on a charge of "disturbing the quiet of the night," and that the report of Police Court proceedings published in the Daily Bulletin of the 2d inst. was correct.

I wish further to state that the statement made by me concerning the reporter of the Bulletin is untrue and unwarranted by any facts known to me at the time when I wrote said communication, or known to me now; that it is calculated to do unmerited injury to the reputation of said reporter; that I had no cause for using such defamatory language or threatening legal proceedings, and I therefore retract such statement and threat, and hereby tender an humble apology to the editor, manager and reporter of the Daily Bulletin.

J. W. LUNING.

Hawaii at New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat of recent date it is learned that "The articles gathered together for the Hawaiian exhibits at the Exposition embrace quite a variety of products. Mr. C. C. Coleman sends his rose plaster and samples of ramie fibre. Mr. James Williams contributes a number of photographs of scenery. The Honolulu Planing Mill Co. sends turned calabashes and cups, mouldings and other specimens of the fine island woods used for ornamental purposes. From Waimanalo samples of sugar, the only ones exhibited here.

Mr. Carl Isenberg sends some handsome samples of sugar cane, and Mr. J. A. Palmer contributes a case of Aiden Fruit and Taro Company's taro flour.

Mr. H. Berger sends samples of Hawaiian music as does H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, those pieces composed by herself. Mr. J. I. Dowsett sends salt and awa-roots, and Messrs. Benson, Smith & Co. their make, cologne and other domestic preparations. The government send samples of Kona coffee, and of the fibre of the Waoki, Olona and Hau; in various stages of preparation; also kapas made from Wauke, and a selection of the finest class of native made hats, fans, necklaces and other ornaments. A large collection of seeds and beans of medicinal plants has been prepared and forwarded. Educational works, a map of the islands, portraits of the King and Queen and members of the royal family complete the list. The exhibition of medicinal roots and herbs is quite large, and will undoubtedly attract the attention of many, and may lead to the development of new articles for export.

NEW YORK, Feb 1. At a late hour last night Garry Brothers' dry goods store, at Grand and Allen streets, was injured to the extent of $1200 by an explosion of dynamite, which was placed underneath the framework of a window. The shock was felt for several hundred feet. The police are satisfied that the explosion was the outcome of the strike of Garry Brothers' employes.

COLUMBUS (O.,) February. 1.—The State Miners Union has issued an address for a reduction of 10 per cent all over Ohio in coal mining. This practically ends the Hocking valley strike, as it brings the rate to 60 cents in that district and 50 cents in road districts of the State.

Burning of a British Ship.

The bark Forest Queen, Captain Nelson arrived in port here on the 7th inst., 21 days from San Francisco. Capt. Nelson, reports encountering on January 19th at 3.30 a. m. in latitude 24° 14' N. longitude 126° W. a ship on fire. Investigation proved that the vessel was the iron ship Cumbrae Law from Newcastle, England for San Francisco, laden with coal and chemicals. The vessel was deserted and the side lights being still burning showed that the abandonment had probably taken place the night before. A hasty visit was made to vessel and among other things found on board was a portion of the ship's log showing that heavy weather had been encountered off Cape Horn.

When the Forest Queen lost sight of her the wind was N. W. moderate, vessel hove to, flames burning fiercely from forward and main holds.

From the S. F. Chronicle of the 30th, ult., it is learned that an official inquiry had been held in that city, at the office of the British Consul, and the following findings will be transmitted to the London Board of Trade:

The Cumbrae Law was a sailing vessel, ship rigged, belonging at the port of Glasgow, bound for San Francisco with a cargo of coal and having general merchandise in the fore hold, with a crew of twenty-eight hands all told. She had bad weather when rounding Cape Horn, which caused her to jettison some cargo, during which one sea was shipped and entered the hold through the main hatch; that on the 26th of December, when about 400 miles south of San Francisco, the coal was discovered to be on fire, that measures were taken to extinguish the fire by pumping and to discover the locality by jettisoning a part of the cargo; that on the 20th of January, it was determined to abandon the ship and to take refuge on the French bark Leopold et Marie, which had been in their company from the time the fire was discovered; that the vessel was fitted with surface ventilators and that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of the coal. The master took all means in his power to extinguish the fire, to save the ship and to bring her to San Francisco, and the court finds that the abandonment was justifiable and only had recourse to when, from the flames appearing above the coamings of the hatchways, it was absolutely dangerous to the lives of all to have remained longer aboard; that the master, officers and crew did their duty throughout and were entirely free from blame. The court therefore has pleasure in returning the certificates to W. Pattie, master; W. McIntyre, first mate, and D. Kelso, second mate. The court recommends that, in addition to surface ventilators, ships carrying coal on long voyages be supplied with tubes by which the temperature of the coals can be ascertained.

Maceration Process.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The report from Waiakea Mill per Kinau is as follows:

During the 14½ days previous to the 4th inst. 435½ 300 gallons clarifiers of juice, standing 9½ B., were extracted by both mills, of which 167,712 gallons, standing 10.36 B., at a temperature of 72 F., were from the three roller mill, and 50,037 gallons, standing 5.68 B., at a temperature, of 72 F., were from the two roller or maceration mill. And as the juice from the second mill polarizes much higher per degree of density than the first mill juice, there is a clear showing of over 16 per cent. additional sugar by this process, as carried out at Waiakea.

The trash furnishes an abundance of fuel and plenty to spare; it also burns right from the mill in common old fashioned furnaces as well as ordinary trash, from a three roller mill, that has been dried in the house for four or five days.

I am now certain that, as the grinding is usually done at present on seven-eighths of all the plantations in the kingdom, where a three roller mill only is used, a saving of over 20 per cent. additional sugar may be accomplished by the introduction of similar appliances, and that, too, without increasing the running expenses in any way.

Any one wishing to see the proof of what is here stated may visit Waiakea Mill per steamer Kinau, and be absent from town only three and a half days.

Honolulu, Feb. 10th, 1885. ALEX. YOUNG.

Arrival of Japanese Immigrants.

The P. M. S. S. City of Tokio, Commodore Maury, arrived off port here at 9 a. m. on the 8th inst., 13 days from Yokohama, and anchored off the harbor. The vessel brought the first instalment of the Japanese immigrants which have been so long expected and with but little delay the entire lot, a total of 988 persons, were landed with their baggage at the Immigration Depot. The immigrants classified, consist of 686 men, 165 women, 69 boys, 48 girls. Of the men 610 are farm laborers, 56 servants; women 138 farm hands and 27 servants; children 95 farm hands and 27 servants.

Mr R. Irwin, Hawaiian Consul-General of Japan has given his personal care and attention to the selection of the arrived lot of immigrants, and their appearance, and healthy condition throughout the voyage, speaks well for his selection and management. This gentleman accompanied the immigrants and will probably remain here a month.

The immigrants will be apportioned to employers immediately; news of their adaptability to plantation life will be awaited with interest.

Mortuary Report for January, 1885.

Ages.	Male	Female	Hawaiian	Chinese	Portuguese	Am.	Br.	Ger.	Other Nationalities	Total	Cause of Death.	
Under 1	[illegible]									[illegible]	Accident	1
1 to 5	[illegible]									[illegible]	Asthma	1
5 to 10	[illegible]									[illegible]	Beriberi	[illegible]
10 to 20	[illegible]									[illegible]	Bronchitis	[illegible]
20 to 30	[illegible]									[illegible]	Croup	[illegible]
30 to 40	[illegible]									[illegible]	Consumpt'n	[illegible]
40 to 50	[illegible]									[illegible]	Convulsions	[illegible]
50 to 60	[illegible]									[illegible]	Dis'se Heart	[illegible]
60 to 70	[illegible]									[illegible]	Dysentery	[illegible]
Over 70	[illegible]									[illegible]	Dropsy	[illegible]
	[illegible]									[illegible]	Debility	[illegible]
											Fever	[illegible]
											Hemorrhage	[illegible]
											Leprosy	[illegible]
											Old Age	[illegible]
											Teething	[illegible]
											Unknown	[illegible]

Comparative Monthly Mortality.

Jan 1881, deaths	[illegible]
Jan 1882, deaths	[illegible]
Jan 1883, deaths	[illegible]
Jan 1884, deaths	[illegible]
Jan 1885, deaths	[illegible]

Death by Wards for Month.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Unattended
Deaths	[illegible]												

NOTE.—Of those above 5 were residents. Annual death rate per 1000 for Month, 24.29.

JOHN H. BROWN, Agent Board of Health.

SICKNESS IN THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1885:

Schools.	Scholars	Sick	Per Centage of Sickness.
Fort Street School	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal School	[illegible]		
Punahou School	[illegible]		
St. Alban's College	[illegible]		
St. Louis College	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preparatory School	[illegible]		

Scholars absent three or more consecutive days on account of sickness or alleged sickness are reported sick.

A Tidal Wave at Kohala Point.

A correspondent sends us the following: One must be prepared for singular and startling occurrences in these days of nature's rapid development.

About noon on January 31st, a number of observers were very much surprised at the sudden and unheralded rising of a tremendous wave from the surface of the ocean near Kohala Point, its height was estimated by many, to be between twenty and thirty feet, and as its crest culminated in a scroll of unusual length, fringed with a continuous and uniform line of foam, reflecting back the brilliant sunlight for a moment, the effect rendered was grand and appalling beyond description, causing even the natives to break out into exclamations of wonder at the effort of Neptune to get up a sensation. The spray from the semi-circular wave, as it reached the shore, far up and down the coast, was fearfully violent and high; the water was greatly agitated for some minutes, and then relapsed into its normal state again. Query, was it a "Tidal?" Look out for an earthquake somewhere.

A Popular Consul.

A gentleman in the position in which Consul McKinley is placed is apt to make a considerable number of foes. There are lots of ways in which an official, such as he is, has to tread on peoples' toes if he does his duty; there are lots of people whom he might wrong by not doing his duty. This can be said of the American Consul in Honolulu, that he has been diplomatic enough to do his duty to his government and increase the fees which were returned to it, without causing the slightest friction here. It was the straight forward manner, the bluff but honest which carried the thing through. Another cause for the popularity of Mr. McKinley is his readiness to do anything connected with the business of his office at any time. He does not tie himself down to business hours merely, but has time and again, devoted his leisure hours, legitimately his leisure hours, to the business which he has charge of. In this way he has conferred favors and saved considerable time and trouble to those doing business at the consulate.

"The Woman in the Case."

The Virginia City Enterprise says: "When Kate Castleton, the actress, carried San Francisco by storm, Spreckels and De Young were both devoted to her, and the race for a time seemed to be [illegible] to be about even, although Spreckels [illegible] had the advantage. After the battle for the [illegible] had progressed for some, it stated that Spreckels partially gave up the fight and then publicly declared on the street that it cost De Young $1000 worth of diamonds for the smiles of the charming Kate, which were lavished upon him for nothing. This coming to the ears of De Young, he set to work to secure a number of love letters that Spreckels had written, and he sent word to the young sugar king that he proposed to publish them. At that time the Chronicle began its bitter war on the sugar monopoly, and Spreckels, thinking the letters would soon be published, shot at and attempted to kill De Young, in order to put an end to the entire war."

The Youngest on Record.

Deputy Dayton, who generally has the supervision of the serving of warrants issued by the Police Justice, has covered himself with glory and established a reputation for perspicacity which must be gratifying, in bringing into court, on the 31st ult. the youngest person ever arrested on a criminal warrant, viz. a child six months old, charged by a private father, with "disobedience to parents." The age of the child, establishes a record for the official which it is safe to say will be rarely equaled. Only lately New York papers were gloating over the fact that that city possessed a brilliant officer who brought a four years old child into court, but Deputy Dayton's capture of a six months babe "takes the cake." Needless to say, upon appearance the case against the suckling was nolle prosequied.

The Anglican Church Chronicle.

The first Saturday of February saw this Magazine come forward promptly. It contains a commendable amount of matter well put together. The editors do not take the same view of the efficacy of revival works that the Friend does, but the few remarks made on it are in a thoroughly Christian spirit and are well calculated not to wound those who have different views from them. There is a good article on the Church not being "a club" and also another on "one sidedness." An appeal is made for funds to found a cot in the London Hospital. The object is a most laudable one but our people should remember that charity begins at home, and that we have the leper children here who need a home. The miscellaneous matter and Island Church notes are interesting and there are some pertinent remarks upon moral education.

Funeral of Mrs. George Hardy.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mahoe Hardy, wife of Mr. George Hardy, took place at Honokaa on Sunday last. It was attended by a large number of friends. Mrs. Hardy had been a faithful wife for thirty-three and a half years. She leaves many friends to lament their loss. "May she rest in peace."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

HAVING SOLD MY STOCK IN trade, and the good will of my business to the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. (Limited), I desire to express my thanks to the community generally for their patronage in the past, and to respectfully solicit for the future their custom for the new concern in which I am personally and financially interested, orders addressed to me or the new firm for specialties in my line, will for the present have my personal supervision. SAMUEL NOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO notify their customers and the public in general that they have bought out the entire stock in trade of Mr. Samuel Nott, which added to their fine assortment of House Furnishing Goods, etc., makes a very full and complete line of Goods.

All goods will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices.

1098 2t PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN to shoot or otherwise trespass upon the Lands constituting the Ranch of C. H. Alexander at Haleakala, Maui.

Persons desiring to Lease or temporarily occupy the furnished cottage at Haleakala, or the mountain house at Olinda, can ascertain terms by application to L. A. Thurston in Honolulu, or H. H. Wilcox at Makawao.

MR. H. H. WILCOX is hereby authorized to collect and receipt for all monies due said Estate, and to transact all business in connection therewith.

J. M. ALEXANDER,
L. A. THURSTON,
Guardians Est. C. H. Alexander.

Honolulu, Feb. 9th, 1885. 1098 3t

Patent Iron Filter Presses

Such as have proved a Grand Success at

Lahaina and Kekaha Mills

—ARE NOW—

Expected per "Meteor,"

—And offered for Sale by—

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(1098 1m)

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1859.)

Estimate for a 20-Year Semi-Tontine Policy, at 20-Year Endowment Rate, for $10,000 00.

Age of insured, 35 years; annual Premium, $[illegible]. In case of previous death, the representatives of the assured receive $10,000 00 in cash. After the third premium payment (virtually at the end of the second year), the policy becomes "non forfeitable," and a paid-up policy will be issued when applied for. In case the assured keeps policy in force until the end of the period, he will be entitled to any one of the following six options:

1—Cash Dividend.
2—Cash Surrender Value.
3—Paid Up Policy.
4—Reversionary Addition for Cash Dividend.
5—Annuity & Insurance.
6—Annuity for Life

For full and complete particulars of this Splendid Company, apply to ALEXANDER J. CARTWRIGHT, Gen'l. Agt. for Haw'n. Islands.

1098 [illegible]

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Kaanana and Pelekini his wife, to Samuel Savidge, dated the 31st day of MARCH, 1884, recorded in liber 86, page 462. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sales rooms of E P Adams in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, 1885, at 12 M of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle, Attorney at Law. SAMUEL SAVIDGE, Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situated in Kalihi and Kaumakapili, and consist of good KALO and KULA LAND. 1st—Situated at Mokauea, Kalihi, Oahu, more particularly set forth in R P 2819 L C A 1911 to said Kaanana, containing an area of 8-45-100 acres. 2nd—All the interest of the Mortgagors in those premises described in R P 1119 L C A 2041 to Kiha, 45-100 of an acre, situated at the south corner of Smith Lane, and Hotel Street. 3rd—All that certain house lot, situated at Kaumakapili near Smith Lane, and conveyed to said Pelekini by deed of Kaumakia, lib 41, page 413; and also conveyed to said Kaanana by deed of J. Wahineaea, recorded in liber 71, page 31. 1098 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by W W Wood and wife to Charles T Gulick, dated the 1st day of June, 1880, recorded in liber 65, page 191; notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at Public Auction at the Sales rooms of E P Adams in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1885, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle, Attorney at Law. CHARLES T. GULICK, Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situated in Lahaina, on the Island of Maui, and consist of a fine house lot of 45-100 of an acre with a substantial house thereon and all the appurtenances necessary to a comfortable home. This lot is the same set forth in Royal Patent 1276, L. C. A. 487 to Kaiaiku. 1098 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by S Kaawa to C S Bartow for the I O O F, assigned to C T Gulick, dated the 8th day of September, 1877, recorded in liber 51, page 252; notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at Public Auction at the salesroom of E P Adams in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1885, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle, Attorney at Law. CHARLES T. GULICK, Assignee of the Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situated in Punaluu, Koolauloa, Oahu, and consist of one and one-half acre of fine Kalo and rice land with a small house lot, being the premises set forth in Royal Patent 1294 in L. C. A. 4363 to Kukaoamalu. 1098 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by S W Kaawa to C S Bartow for the I O O F, assigned to C T Gulick, dated the 26th day of August, 1877, recorded in liber 50, page 181; notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at Public Auction at the salesroom of E P Adams in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1885, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle, Attorney at Law. CHARLES T. GULICK, Assignee of the Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situated in Kapaka, Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, and consist of

1st—3 Kalo or rice patches and a house lot containing 75-100 acre as set forth in Royal Patent 1141 to L. C. A. 10603 to Nakaina, and

2nd—3 Kalo patches and a house lot containing 1½ acre as set forth in Royal Patent 6564, in L. C. A. 10[illegible] to Pana. 1098 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Moepono Iaea to C S Bartow for the I O O F, assigned to C T Gulick, dated the 3d day of March, 1879, recorded in liber 58, page 362; notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at Public Auction at the Salesroom of E P Adams in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1885, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle, Attorney at Law. CHARLES T. GULICK, Assignee of the Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situate in Waiaua, Hilo, Hawaii, in the Waiakea Plantation and consist of 1 72-100 acre of fine sugar or kalo land, being the same premises set forth in Grant 993 to Iaea. 1098 4t

PATENT Iron Filter Presses

—AND NOW IN USE AT—

Lahaina & Kekaha Mills.

FOR SALE BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(1098 1m)

KEN LUNG CHONG & Co

61 Nuuanu Street,

Beg to notify their customers and the public generally, that they have moved to the above commodious fire proof premises, (lately occupied by Hee Kim), where they have now for Sale, some of the

Finest Goods to be Found in Honolulu

Embracing all grades of

Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Etc

—ALSO—A FULL LINE OF—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

TWEEDS, ETC., Suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Carried on, under the supervision of a

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND FITTER

A Good Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. 1098 1y

N. S. SACHS,

104 FORT ST., HONOLULU,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

IN TOWN.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER!

(1098)

Auction Sales.

By LYONS & LEVEY.

THIS DAY!

Regular Cash Sale

On Wednesday, Feb. 11th

At 10 a. m. at Salesrooms, will be sold at Auction

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Crockery and Glassware,

SACKS NO. 1 AND 2 SUGAR

Barrels Fresh Salmon, and

A LINE OF GROCERIES

At 12 o'clock noon—A quantity of Superior

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Removed to our Salesrooms for convenience of sale, and

100 Sacks Cala. Potatoes

Just landed in prime order ex S S Mariposa.

ALSO,

100 Bags Charcoal.

LYONS & LEVEY, Auctioneers.

New Advertisements.

BUHACH!

The Great California

INSECTICIDE!

Positive Death

—TO—

Flies, Fleas, Cockroaches, Chicken Lice, Etc.

HARMLESS

To Human Beings and Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

In the House, Garden, Conservatory or Warerooms.

The Buhach Insufflator.

For Distributing the Buhach.

SOLE AGENTS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

113 and 115 Fort Street, Honolulu.

1098

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

—OF—

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, PRES. | JOS. M. GIBBENS, SEC'Y. GEO. W. THOMPSON, ASS'T. SECRETARY.

Assets	$16,901,943 97
Liabilities	14,327,928 93
Total Surplus	$ 2,574,015 04

The attention of the public is called to a **New Feature in Life Insurance** adopted by this Company: the issuing of Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies. These policies participate in the annual distribution of surplus, and are subject to the Massachusetts non-forfeiture Law.

Cash surrender and paid up insurance values endorsed on every policy.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at Company's Office.

POSTOFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON.

POLICIES ISSUED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

And absolutely Non-Forfeitable after Two Payments.

Example for Non-Forfeiture Plan:

Insured age 35 years—20 years Endowment Plan for $5,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM $242.50.

At the end of the	Year	Cash Surr. Val.	Paid-up Ins.
2d	—	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
3d	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
5th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
7th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
10th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
11th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
12th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
13th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
14th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
15th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
16th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
17th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
18th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
19th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
20th	—	[illegible]	[illegible]

The second and subsequent premiums are likely to be reduced by increasing annual distributions of surplus.

Applications can be had of, and full information will be given by the Agents

1098 **CASTLE & COOKE.**

HAY AND GRAIN!

Messrs. S. F. Graham & Co.

Take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and Patrons that they have

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH LOT OF

Choice Hay and Grain

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

Hay and Feed delivered to any part of the city.

S. F. GRAHAM & CO.,

Telephone No. 187. No. 92 King Street. 1093

TO LET!

A NEW COTTAGE ON QUEEN STREET, containing six rooms. Possession given immediately. For further particulars enquire of J. EXA, JR. At the office of Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., on the Esplanade. 1098

SHEEP RANCH!

THE OWNER OF A SHEEP RANCH on Hawaii wishes to meet with a capable man as a working partner. Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 1098 6t

Auction Sales.

By E. P. ADAMS.

This Day.

Furniture Sale!

At the Residence of MRS J P COOKE, King Street, on account of departure,

On Wednesday, Feb. 11th

At 10 a. m. will be sold, the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

1 Parlor Set, 5 Pieces;

Odd Fancy Chairs, Steel Engravings, Chandelier,

ONE UPRIGHT PIANO!

Black Walnut Book Case, B W Writing Desk, B W Library Table and Chairs, Bed Lounge, Automatic Machine, B W Dining Table, B W Sideboard, Rugs, Hat Rack and Mirrors, Three

B. W. Bedroom Sets

[illegible]

Stove & Kitchen Furniture

[illegible] and Tea Set, Glass and Crockery Ware,

1 Large Family Carriage,

One Phaeton, Harness, Etc. [illegible]

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

Furniture Sale!

At the Residence of the late MRS W [illegible], Emma Street, on

Wednesday, Feb. 18th

At 10 o'clock a.m., will be sold:

One Hair Cloth Sofa

Oval Table, Cedar Bedstead, Mattresses, [illegible] Trunks, Cedar Wardrobe, Chairs, B W Wardrobe, Washstand, Dressing Table, One

Double Bedstead!

[illegible]

CREPE SHAWL, WOOLEN SHAWLS

[illegible] and a variety of other kinds.

Crockeryware, Glassware

Lamps, Curios, Shells, Ohai, Etc.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

LANDLORD'S Notice of Sale

Of Goods Taken Upon a Distress Rent.

By Direction of JAMES CAMPBELL, I am directed to sell at Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 20th,

1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Store of

A. W. RICHARDSON & CO.

Honolulu, all the following described

Goods, Wares and Mdse:

[illegible]

Being the same Distrained from the premises of A. W. RICHARDSON & CO.

On Wednesday, January 14th, A. D. 1885, for nonpayment of rent, by said James Campbell. Dated Honolulu, Jan. 22nd, 1885.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEADS!

By order of HENRY R. MACFARLANE, Esq., I will offer at Public Auction, on

Saturday, March 28th

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesroom,

Unless Previously Disposed of at Private Sale,

Those Splendid Lots on the Corner of Beretania and Pikoi Streets.

Subdivided as follows into House Lots, and to the following Upset Prices, from which there will be no variation:

Lot 1—[illegible]

Lot 2—[illegible]

Lot 3—[illegible]

Lot 4—[illegible]

Lot 5—[illegible]

Lot 6—[illegible]

Lot 7—[illegible]

Lot 8—[illegible]

Lot 9—[illegible]

Lot 10—[illegible]

Lot 11—[illegible]

[illegible]

One-Fourth Cash, and Balance in equal Payments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with Interest at Seven per Cent., Secured by Mortgage.

[illegible]

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

FOR SALE.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

'VENTURE,'

NOW AT HONOULIULI RANCH

[illegible] CHAS. H. BROWN.

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, &c., Expeditiously Executed at the Gazette Office.

General Advertisements.

DILLINGHAM & Co.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Have Just Received an Invoice of

MOTT'S ENAMELED

Slabs & Bowls

— AND —

CAST-IRON SINKS

New Goods by Late Arrivals!

Breaking, Furrow and Light Steel Plows,

OF THE LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS.

Agents for California Wind Mills and Pumps

SUITABLE FOR STOCK RANCHES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Cutlery, Lamps, Chandeliers, Lanterns,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, KEROSENE OIL,

Detroit Cylinder Cups, Albany Cylinder Oil, and Compound Lubricating Oils of all Kinds.

Correspondence from the country will receive careful attention.

J. W. HINGLEY. GEO. WOOD.

J. W. HINGLEY & CO.,

— Manufacturers of —

FINE HAVANA CIGARS!

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco

And Smokers' Articles.

Extra Quality Havana, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Manila, Sumatra, and Dutch Leaf Tobacco For Sale.

Cigars made to order from any Desired Leaf Tobacco.

INDIA RICE MILLS

Established 1862

Established 1862

107, 109 & 111 FREMONT STREET

San Francisco.

THE INDIA RICE MILLS, AFTER 22 YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,

is enabled to Largely Reduce the Rates for the Hulling & Cleaning of Paddy.

AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF SHIPPING PADDY TO SAN FRANCISCO AND HAVING IT CLEANED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MILLS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE NAMED:

CONSIGNMENTS OF PADDY SOLICITED.

Wm. M. GREENWOOD.

General Commission Merchant and Proprietor of the INDIA RICE MILLS, San Francisco, Cal.

New Goods by Late Arrivals

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

NEW YORK & ENGLAND.

Received by Castle & Cooke

ALSO, TO ARRIVE BY VESSELS DUE FROM ABOVE PORTS, AND

To be Sold at Lowest Rates

GOODS

Suitable for Plantations, Country Stores

Or FAMILIES. Orders Filled at Shortest Notice and with Satisfaction to Purchasers. Attention is Called to Our

Improved Paris PLOW

DISSTON'S CELEBRATED SAWS AND FILES, ALL SIZES:

Latest Improvements in Shelf Hardware

STAPLE DRY GOODS

STAPLE GROCERIES, Golden Gate, Star & Superfine Flour

For Kerosene Oil We Offer THE PALACE, and Guarantee it cannot be beat for quality or price: also, THE VULCAN, a good oil and above test:

WOODWARD & BROWN'S CELEBRATED PIANOS

The Cheapest Good Piano: New Haven Organ Co.'s Parlor Organs

G. J. WALLER,

BUTCHER

TO THE FRONT!

To the Honolulu Public

Beef, Veal,

MUTTON, PORK, & FISH

BY BELL-COLEMAN'S PATENT DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR.

Metropolitan Market,

City Market,

Hotel Street Market,

Eureka Market,

Hawaiian Market,

Chinese Market.

C. J. WALLER.

J. T. Waterhouse,

INVITES INSPECTION OF THE

Following Goods Just Received

EX LATE ARRIVALS:

Black French Merinos,

Ladies' & Gent's Underwear,

Woolen & Cotton Shirts,

White Linen Shirts and Collars,

LATEST STYLES.

Edgings and Insertions,

A FINE LOT OF

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

New Designed Prints,

English and American Goods

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

DIARIES, 1885!

— AT —

J. M. OAT, JR., & Co.'s.

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1885

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Equity.

GEORGE N. WILCOX vs. ALBERT S. EVANS.

Before Chancellor Judd. Opinion of the Chancellor.

The defendant in this case in an action at law against this plaintiff recovered $4,200, the purchase money of sixty shares in the Honolulu Ice Co. The defence set up was the statute of frauds.

The plaintiff now brings his bill in equity, and alleges that he was induced by the fraud, misrepresentation and deceit of the defendant to make an offer to buy the said shares, and that he could not, at the former trial, without affirming the alleged sale, make the defence of fraud, deceit and misrepresentation, as his defence to that action was a denial that the certificates of shares in the Ice Co. had been actually received or accepted by him. The bill prays that the sale be declared to be fraudulent and void and the defendant be enjoined from taking out execution on the judgment.

The defendant demurs.

The question raised is whether a party, having a defence of fraud, based upon facts known to him at the time of the trial at law, and of which he did not avail himself, he having made a defence of no sale, is precluded from attacking in equity the judgment on the ground of fraud.

Says "Freeman on Judgments," Sec. 485, "In respect to the general grounds upon which the interposition of courts of equity may be successfully invoked to obtain relief from judgments or decrees, there seems to be a perfect unanimity of opinion. The actual adjudication of any question is in fact final, under all circumstances, unless corrected by some appellate tribunal, and is never subject to re-examination in any other than an appellate Court, upon any issue of law, or of fact, nor upon the sole ground that the former decision is contrary to equity or good conscience. It is always a condition precedent to the proper action of a court of equity, in interfering with a judgment or decree not before it upon appeal, that the matter now in the form of an adjudication, is, in truth, without any fault of the party seeking to avoid its effect, a determination in which he could not present his cause of action, or his grounds of defence, as the case may be, to the consideration of the court."

"The rule allowing parties to appeal to Chancery against a judgment in any court is of great strictness and inflexibility; and it is necessary that it should be so, as otherwise the jurisdiction of that court would soon supplant all other tribunals. A court of equity, therefore will not lend its aid unless the party claiming its assistance can impeach the judgment by facts, or on grounds of which he could not have availed himself at law, or was prevented from doing it by fraud, accident, or the opposite party unmixed with negligence or fault on his own part."

The general rule is that relief will not be granted against a judgment at law, on the ground of its being contrary to equity, unless defendant was ignorant of the fact in question pending the suit, or it could not have been received as a defence, or unless he was prevented from availing himself of it by fraud or accident or laches of the party."

In Sec. 1573 of Story (written by Judge Redfield) the text is "But where the fact existed before the trial at law, upon which the relief in equity is claimed, and was also known to the party suing in equity, or might have been discovered by the exercise of diligence, and was as much a defense at law as in equity, no redress can ordinarily be obtained in equity." In note 3 reference is made to Pann vs. Reynolds 23 Grat. 518, where it is held, that "If a defendant elects his remedy in a suit against him, equity will not relieve him from the effect of his choice."

In Miller vs. Morse 23 Mich. 300 Judge Cooley says "Equity will never interfere where a party under no disability neglected to make his defence at law."

In Morris vs. Hadley 9 Mich. 283, the Court per Manning J. say "And in applying for a new trial, a defendant who has not been fraudulently misled by his adversary in making his defense (of which there is no pretense in the present case) will not be permitted to change that defense. In other words, having set up one defense and failed in it, a new trial will not be awarded to enable him to make a wholly different defense, and one which might have been, but was not, made at the trial."

This leads me to the discussion of the point urged by plaintiff's counsel that a defense of fraud could not safely be made at the same time with the defense of no sale, for the reason that the defense that the plaintiff was induced by fraud of the defendant to make the offer to buy the stock would be a confession that the contract of sale had been accomplished. Would the defendant be allowed to make these inconsistent defenses? I think that he would be.

Our Statute, Sec. 1167 of the Code, allows under a plea of general denial, the defendant to give in evidence as a defense to any civil action any matter of law or fact whatever.

But it is clear to my mind that it would prejudice the plaintiff's case for him to say in one breath to the jury that he had not accepted and received the stock and also that he was induced by the deceit and fraud of the defendant to make an offer to buy the stock. The jury would be likely to believe neither defense and it would be decidedly against his interest to hazard both defenses.

But whether he is obliged to make the defense of fraud if known, is another question.

Bigelow on Torts p. 177 says "Recovery of judgment upon a contract, if fraud be not pleaded, is no bar to an action for the deceit practised to induce the plaintiff to make it." The case in support is Wanner vs. De Baun 1 E. D. Smith 261. And on p. 420—"But the criterion of the right to call upon the Court of Equity for relief does not, it seems depend in all cases upon the complaining party's knowledge or legal notice of the fraud before judgment. We have elsewhere seen that there may exist frauds in connection with claims prosecuted against a party which, not being necessarily connected with the validity of the claim, he may prefer to avail himself of in a proceeding instituted by himself instead of by his adversary; and, in cases of this kind, we have seen that the law allows the party his own election in the matter, and does not impute to him laches for not doing that which might not have been for his interest." "In such cases the injured party has a right of cross action against the wrong-doer, notwithstanding the judgment which he has obtained; and we apprehend that if the facts were of such a nature as to require the aid of equity, the cross action could be brought in a Court of Chancery. Thus if a suit were brought upon a contract obtained by the defendant through fraud, he would be permitted to treat the contract as binding, allow it to pass into judgment accordingly, and then bring a cross-action for the fraud by which it was obtained," citing Wanner vs. De Baun supra.

In "Freeman on Judgments" Sec. 501 we find—"If a party sued at law, has a defense of an equitable character, but of which a Court of law can take cognizance, he need not in general, present his equitable defense, but may allow judgment by default to be taken against him, and may afterwards assert his equitable defense for the purpose of obtaining relief against the judgment. Clay vs. Fry 6 Am. Dec. 684.

The English cases go to the same extent. I quote from Kerr on Injunctions p. 26, as the cases cited are not accessible. "A party to an action at law, who may have an equitable defence, is not bound to plead it at law, but may come into equity for relief. He is not precluded from coming to the Court, unless he has already set up his equitable defence at law. If he has not plead his equitable defense at law, he may after judgment come into equity for relief. But if he has exercised his option and has attempted the equitable defence in a court of law, and there is no reason why the court of law should not deal with the equitable plea as well as a court of equity and give the same relief as a court of equity, he cannot come to the court and ask for an injunction to restrain the action on the very ground that he has made the subject of his equitable plea."

If this were the common law action of deceit or an action of tort it would seem that the judgment in the former action could not be pleaded in bar. "When the purchaser of a chattel, in an action brought against him by the vendor upon the note given him for the price, set up as a defense the fraud of the vendor upon the sale, but afterwards and before any adjudication thereon withdrew the defense, it was held that the suit brought upon the note was not a bar to a subsequent action by the purchaser, against the vendor, to recover fraud on the sale."

McDonald vs. Christie, 42 Barb. 37.

"A verdict and judgment for the defendant, in action of contract upon a promise of the defendant to accept an order drawn upon the defendant in favor of the plaintiff brought by one who had assigned to the plaintiff an unfinished contract of work for the defendant, are not a bar to an action of tort by the plaintiff against the defendant, for inducing the plaintiff to take such assignment by false and fraudulent representations as to the amount remaining due from the defendant to the former contractor."

Norton vs. Huxley 13 Gray 285.

Judge Merrick says in this case "That (the former action) was an action of contract in which a promise and a breach of the promise were averred. This is an action of tort, in which the plaintiff alleges that he sustained damage by the willfully fraudulent representations of the defendant. Proof which would fully support the one would have no tendency to maintain the other for the reason that the questions involved in the respective issues were essentially unlike."

To the same general effect are
Lea vs. Lea 99 Mass. 496
Littlefield vs. Hendlee 106 Mass. 129
Cook vs. Cooke 2 Cush 277
Minerva, Walter 17 Mass 237
Merrick Sheldon 29 N. N. Y.

In Pomeroys' "Remedies and Remedial Rights" Sec. 804 as counter claims, the author says, "The defendant has an election. He may set up his cause of action and have both opposing demands adjudicated, or he may withhold it and prosecute it in a separate action for that purpose" citing Gillespie vs. Torrance 25 N. Y. 306 Bellinger vs Craigue 31 Barb. 534.

In this Kingdom the practice has been unchallenged where a defendant in a suit in ejectment seeks to attack the deed under which the plaintiff holds on the ground of fraud, to allow him to do so in equity. See Mann vs. Campbell, 4 Haws 196 and id 439. The best conclusion I can come to is that the plaintiff was not compelled to put in the defense of fraud and deceit in the former action and so overrule the demurrer.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant.

Honolulu, December 30th, 1884.

Supreme Court—January Term 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF J. W. KELIIKOA AND J. K. BARENABA.

Judd C. J., McCully and Austin J. J. Opinion of the Court by McCully J.

The above named persons are licensed as attorneys under the provisions of the statute for licensing to practice in the police and district courts only, and for the limit of two years. Compiled Laws, p. 514. The Attorney-General cites them to respond to a complaint for conduct contrary to their duties as licensed attorneys.

Upon the evidence it appears that one Kaalahea who may be termed the complainant in the case, had been arrested upon the charge of his wife for deserting her, and was confined at the station house pending trial. Kaalahea testifies that he is eighteen years of age. There is nothing in his appearance to indicate that he is not nearly correct in this statement. He says that while in a station house cell Keliikoa presented himself at the bars and solicited him to employ him as a lawyer for his defense, but that he declined to do so. Keliikoa testifies that he accepted or requested him, on a promise to pay him $25 "if he got clear." Frank Metcalf who was present corroborates the testimony of the latter.

Kaalahea was brought before the police court on Monday, December 8th, and by remand Wednesday, December 10th, meanwhile being detained in the station house. The Police Justice testifies that his record does not show that any person appeared as attorney, and his recollection is that no one did so appear, and he recollects that Keliikoa and Barenaba were sitting in court, as is in a measure customary with them, but did not hold themselves out as counsel in this case. Barenaba testifies that he became concerned in the case by request of Keliikoa, who wished him to assist and promised or gave him the expectation of some fee. He says he had had no interview with Kaalahea before the trial. Barenaba testifies that in the police court he "saw that Kaalahea was stupid, (hupo) so I got up and stated to the court what I knew about Kaalahea's stupidity. There were no witnesses for or against Kaalahea. Keliikoa did nothing in court but start to get up and sat down again, having no one asking me to speak." It does not appear by the testimony and record of the Police Justice that Barenaba was witness or spokesman in any capacity.

What was the case in which Kaalahea was confined and brought before the court? The somewhat peculiar statute of June 17th, 1882, with its amendments, now constituting Chap. 61 of the Penal Code, provides that a husband or a wife may upon sworn complaint procure a warrant for the arrest of the other having deserted—that the justice shall examine the difficulty, secure a reconciliation and promise to return, if practicable, in that case imposing no penalty. The Police Justice proceeded upon this law. No witnesses were called. He discovered that the difficulty on the part of the wife and her father was that the husband was not in receipt of income and did not supply money. It also appeared to the Police Justice that the wife had a particular friend in a Chinaman who accompanied her. The husband either had not deserted his wife, or if he had, he consented before the magistrate to return to her. Under the law then, he should be discharged (for a first offence) and he was discharged, the magistrate, who by the Act is made an adviser, recommending that he seek and obtain employment.

Thus it appears that this was not a case needing the assistance of counsel, and that these attorneys gave no assistance either in court or out, for Barenaba's statement, if he did make one, was not the act of an attorney but of an acquaintance, and the Police Justice did not need to be told that the defendant was stupid, for he says that he showed that before him, and we cannot take much account of the the testimony of Keliikoa that it was in consequence of his advice to the defendant that he consented to return to his wife, as Keliikoa did not appear as his counsel and it is not shown that he assisted in any manner in the matter for which he was charged.

When Kaalahea was discharged he seems to have been taken in hand by Keliikoa and Barenaba. He had an interview in a private room with Keliikoa. He testifies that Keliikoa said to him, "You had better ship," that is engage as a contract laborer: that if he did not ship he would have him arrested as a vagrant, and he might be imprisoned for five years. Keliikoa denies this, and the story lies between the two. Then Barenaba took him, as he says by direction of Keliikoa, to a native runner by the name of J. K. Spalding, and the party, which Keliikoa and another had joined went to the office of ——— agents for the ——— plantation at Kauai, where Kaalahea "shipped" upon a contract for two years service, receiving a cash advance of sixty dollars. (By Act of 1882, Chap. 33, found in the Compiled Laws, p. 444, no contract for labor over one year can be penally enforced if more than $25 advance is paid.)

Without more detail it may be said that this not very bright young man continued beset by these friends and advisers till he had paid Keliikoa $25 and Barenaba $14, (though he admits only $5,) for legal assistance, "depositing" $14 with the runner Spalding for security that he should be on hand to go by steamer to Kauai, and $5 to him as "a gift," leaving himself $14 with which to meet his own requirements, and alleviate the difficulty with his wife by which he had got into this trouble, and as his wages were at $15 per month he thus anticipated four months income for this net result, so that the assistance of his legal friends out of court placed him in a position of far greater difficulty than he was in when confined in the station house. If in court they gave him no professional help, doing nothing, out of court they effectively and actively injured him.

Keliikoa further informs us that of his fee of $20 he paid $5 to Kaahane, an officer in charge at the station house who had stated to him that Kaalahea wanted counsel, and had admitted him to the door of his cell. This circumstance we have remitted to the attention of the Marshal. It cannot be permitted that police officers shall be brokers or partners in attorneys' business.

Keliikoa and Barenaba have, by their own testimony placed themselves in a most discreditable position. Taking the testimony of Kaalahea, of which we have quoted a part only, their conduct is still worse. They have used their licenses to injure the complainant. The whole course of their proceedings has been not to assist him in any manner but to extort money from him for themselves.

It is not the intention of the law for licensing attorneys that they should have a special opportunity to plunder the ignorant and the timid. An attorney's license is granted on the theory that the licensee is competent to give assistance to clients and to the courts and that he is of honest and honorable character. No precise lines can be laid down for the conduct of attorneys. Every case must be dealt with according to its own circumstances. The respondents herein have been guilty of conduct which violates their obligations as attorneys. We make some distinction between them deeming Keliikoa to be guilty of gross misconduct, and the principal actor and offender in this affair. We adjudge that his license be cancelled and that he pay into court the $25 received by him, to be held for Kaalahea, subject to the claim of the party who shipped him, if it shall appear that his contract is rescinded as being a minor or for the excessive advance.

Barenaba we suspend from practice for three months and order that he pay into court five dollars subject to the same disposition with the above.

Antone Rosa for the prosecution; Bickerton and Preston for the defence.

Honolulu, January 20th, 1885.

Not in the Statutes.

Judge Callaway, of Vermont, was fond of a joke when it could be "done" without special injury to public or individual rights. On one occasion, as he was travelling toward the southern part of the State to hold a term of Court in the County of W—, he came to a public house where a Justice's Court was in session. As it was late, and the weather cold and wet, he concluded to put up for the night. Sending his horse to the stable he entered the bar-room, which he found crowded with people, who seemed greatly excited about the case on trial. He had thrown off his outer garments, and was composing himself before a good, old-fashioned blazing fire, when a young man came up to him, and, bowing respectfully, asked his assistance in the case. "The evidence," said he, "is all agin me; but they say yer Honor is death on cases, and mine ain't so bad as it might be, after all."

Upon inquiry, the judge learned that his applicant had been arrested for wantonly upsetting a churn of sap in his neighbor's sugar lot. The youngster had been caught in the very act by two respectable witnesses.

After hearing all the facts, the Judge informed him that it was really a desperate case; but he added, "I will watch the progress of the trial, and if an opportunity presents itself I will help you."

The counsel for the State put in his testimony, and proved the charge conclusively. Thereupon the magistrate turned toward the respondent, and with a stern voice, asked him if he had "got anything to say to all this ere evidential testimony?" The prisoner was dumb, but looked imploringly toward the Judge, who at once arose, and approached the table at which the Justice was sitting.

"Ye needn't think ye do any kinder good here; for the mind of this court is eternally made up about this consarn, that I can tell ye, mister."

"May it please your Honor," said the Judge bowing very gracefully, "it is no doubt true that the charge made against the respondent is fully sustained by the testimony. I do not deny it; but for all that, he has a defense."

"A defense? What on earth is it?" growled the Court.

"And, your Honor, it is this: I profess to know a little about law, having practiced in that profession for more than thirty years past, especially the statute law of Vermont. Now, your Honor, I am confident there is nothing in the statutes of Vermont against upsetting either an empty churn or a churn full of sap. I beg the Court not to rely upon my word; but if your Honor is not satisfied upon this point I would recommend an examination of the statutes."

The counsel for the State arose to reply.

"Stop! stop!" vociferated the Court; "this pint must be settled before we move another inch." And thereupon, seizing the statute-book and turning to the index, he began searching under the letter C for *Churn*. Not finding it, he next looked under S for *Sap*. Not finding "Sap," he continued his search under the letter U for *Upsetting*. Still unsuccessful, he looked under the title "Crimes and Misdemeanors." Finally, he rummaged the book from beginning to end, and finding it silent upon the subject of "upsetting churns," he arose, and addressing the prisoner, said:

"Young man, this ere Court is satisfied there ain't nothin' in the laws of Vermont agin tippin' over a churn full of sap. There ain't nothin' about churns any way—nor sap neither. But I want ye should remember one thing—that this ere Court has made up its mind that it's a very naughty trick, and it's a shame that there's so many maple trees in the State, and no law agin tippin' over sap." Whereupon the prisoner was released.—*Exchange.*

PRINTERS' ERRORS.—The unlucky poet who wrote,

See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire!

Must have been completely crushed when the line appeared as

See the pale martyr in his shirt of fire!

We can sympathize also with the poet who, writing of his love, asserted that he had "kissed her under the silent stars," and found the compositor made him state that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs." True, it has been doubted if these two poet's ever existed; but others, of less mythologic fame, have suffered as badly at the hands of the printer. Burns, in a cheap edition of his works, is made to say

Oh, gin my love were yon red nose.

A well-known temperance lecturer was indignant at finding the sentiment ascribed to him that "drunkenness was jolly," whereas he had declared that is was "folly."—*Chambers' Journal.*

ENGLISH ROYAL PENSIONS.—The members of the royal family of England are pensioned as follows: Her Majesty the Queen $3,096,895; the Prince of Wales, $600,915; Prince Alfred, $182,980; Prince Arthur, $182,500; Prince Leopold, $127,750; Princess Royal, $40,000; Princess Helena, $30,000; Princess Louisa, $30,000; Duchess of Cambridge, $30,000; Duchess Augusta, $15,040; Duke of Cambridge, $111,015; Princess Mary, $25,000; Prince Edward (of Saxe-Wimar), $16,785; Princess Leiningen, $7,300.

How much is "quite a number?" We glance over our exchanges and read of "quite a number of people," "quite a number of hogs" (though possibly we here indulge in unnecessary repetition,) "quite a number of years," and one fabulous writer with unctuous enthusiasm refers to "quite a number of glasses of beer." As nearly as we can judge from the context in each of these cases, "quite a number" means—well, in short, quite a number.

George Alfred Townsend has written a play the hero of which is Oliver Cromwell.

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150° WATER WHITE, PATENT Nozzle Cans.

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Fairbank's Platform Scales,

ASSORTED SIZES:

ASH OARS, 16, 17, 18 ft

Axe Handles,
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Cotton Waste,
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A Choice Selection of CHAIRS!

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New Styles of Carriages,

— A FEW —

Express Wagons!

Ladies' Phætons,

CIDER VINEGAR,

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FOR SALE,

Fowler's Patent Tramway,

WithPatent Steel Sleepers

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FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arrivl of the Iron Ships "Ophelia," "Bordeaux," and "Clan Grant."

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Have Received by these Vessels And other Late Arrivals, the Following:

An Asst. of Dry Goods

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Horrock's Long Cloths and other brands of White Cottons, Unbleached Cottons, Prints, new styles, fast colors; Bleached and Brown Cottons, 8 to 10 quarter; Brown Linen Drills, White Linen Duck, Crown Canvas, Blk & Cld French Merinos, all Grades; Water-proof Tweeds, Grey, Blue and

Mixed Flannel

A LARGE ASST. OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, Satins, Silk Ribbons, Velvet, Union and Cotton Listados, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, White and Colored Shirts, Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies Underwear, Linen and Cotton Towels, All qualities and styles; Victoria Lawns, White Moleskin, Check Moleskin, Inst. Lace Edgings and Insertions, Brooks' 200 yds. Spool Cotton, Coates' 400 yds. Spool Cotton, Ticking, Blue Denims, Mosquito Netting, 90 inch;

Rubber Coats & Leggings

Horse Blankets,

Bed Blankets,

All Sizes, Weights, Qualities and Colors;

Velvet & Tapestry, Rugs and Mats,

A FEW OF THE NEW STYLE

CENTRE RUGS

— NAVY AND —

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BAGS,

Filter Press Bags 22 x 36

We make this one of our Specialties and have a Full Stock of

Sugar, Rice & Coal Bags

Which we are selling at Bottom Prices.

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ENGLISH, HAWAIIAN, AND

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Extra Heavy, Assorted Widths;

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Iron Bedsteads,
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WHITE LEAD, various qualities;
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24 Gauge, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ft. Lengths; Galv. Screws and Washers, Galv. Ridging.

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TEEL RAILS,

With Fish Plates, Bolts and Spikes,

Portland Cement,
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Both Square and arch;
Lump Rock Salt,
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3 to 12 inch widths;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GROCERIES

— SUCH AS —

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A LARGE FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

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Crockery and Glassware, Oos, Picks, Shovels,

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Tested Chain.

Gossage's Soap, two qualities, in boxes of 24 Bars and 60 Bars;

Best Welsh Steam Coal

COKE, FLOORING TILES,

&c. &c. &c.

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Choicest Pure Candies

And will always have on hand his Delicious FRESH MADE

Vanilla Chocolate Creams,
Cocoanut Candies,
Rich Nugat, in bars;
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CREAM CANDIES, great variety;

Soft Marsh-Mallows,
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RICH WEDDING CAKE OF THE FINEST FLAVOR

In all sizes always on hand, and ornamented in the most artistic style.

MINCE PIES always fresh

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Home-Made Mince Meat

For Sale at 20 Cents per Pound.

Thanking the public for previous liberal patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same. Very Respectfully

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PLUMBING, in all its branches;

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Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, and laid on at Lowest Rates: Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe.

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