

The failure of man to apprehend the truth of his condition, as he is, is a sad thing; but if we are comfortable, blessed, invincible, his joy is good, as better than them all, his hope is God. Our hope in God is a hope; our belief is a belief; but it is less a power. Understand this, my friends. It does not appear that the certainties of science are mightier or grander than the high and solemn hopes of the soul. These hopes were before the days of knowledge, and will ever be the power of powers over the lives of men, however knowledge be increased. It is not then a feeble voice a weakling's speech, to say I hope in God, I believe in God. It is, besides its purpose to reproach the believer with the fact that he cannot know the God he worships. His belief, his hope, is to him in the nature of the things which he believes in, as natural and as forceful as that knowledge. Indeed we may well be confident that it is knowledge in strictest sense however it may differ in its sort from that which more commonly

# Commercial

VOL. XXVIII--NO. 10.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 1422.

THE PACIFIC  
Commercial Advertiser

PUBLISHED AT Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.					
Rates of Advertising.					
Space measured in Nonpareil type.	1w	1m	2m	3m	6m.
6 Lines, (half inch).....	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$6 00
12 Lines, (one inch).....	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	8 00
24 Lines, (two inches).....	2 00	4 00	6 00	7 50	10 00
48 Lines, (four do.).....	2 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
36 Lines, (three do.).....	3 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	20 00
48 Lines, (four do.).....	4 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter Column.....	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	30 00
Third Column.....	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	36 00
Half Column.....	12 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	45 00
Whole Column.....	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00

**IF Advertisers** residing in the Eastern United States, can pay for their cards by enclosing Greenbacks or United States Postage Stamps for such amount as they wish to pay and their cards will be inserted as per above table, for the time paid for.

**IF Business Cards**, when prepaid for a YEAR, are allowed a discount from these rates, which are for transient advertisements when paid or charged quarterly.

Single copies of the ADVERTISER, Ten Cents; when charged Fifteen Cents; by the dozen, One Dollar.

## OUR PARIS LETTER

**"Comte de Chambord's Mortal Illness."**  
LONDON, July 12, 1832.

Some politicians are irritated at the Comte de Chambord taking such a long time to die. They are anxious for the second act of the drama—that where the Comte de Paris, a thirty-first cousin (the relationship was born about two centuries ago) of the dying king—will have to render an account of the stewardship to the Republic, which, like the Turk, will bear no brother near the throne. There are journals which swear by all the gods of Olympus that the Comte de Chambord is dead since ten days, and that, for political ends, he is still made to do duty, just as the Cid, though a corpse, was placed on horseback, if not on the walls of the Val d'Ay, in order to encourage his troops.

Up to the present, all the consequence resulting from the Comte de Chambord's mortal illness has been to convert Paul de Cassagnac to Orleansism. The first monarchical party that will make a breach in the battlements of the Republic will have de Cassagnac for herchman. The millionaire in presentation will not offend the public; it must be grasped and throttled. That's the perfect cure it seems for the situation.

Now, the last person in the world to risk his skin and his fortune in such an adventure is the Comte de Chambord. A man that blushes like a maiden in her teens when spoken to, will not seek any kind of notoriety or reputation. His Countess is as ambitious to be Queen as was poor Charlotte, wife of Maximilian, to be Empress. And a revolution organized by the Orleansists would be laughed for a month and a good joke forever. They will remain the residuary legates of the empire, the event of the success of the republic, the only possible issue—lavin violent hands on herself.

Your moderate Republican is not a courageous creature; he will invade by speech and writing; but as for putting on war paint and feathers, that is never dreamt of in his philosophy. It was not so when he could obtain a substitute to replace him on the battlefield. Now he has individually to pay the blood tax, and that reduces his roaring to the gentleness of the sucking dove. The same remarks apply to your countrymen, the English. I am sure you can be understood that the French would not defend their country as stoutly as other patriots, were she invaded; but she has lost—happily for herself and the world—the taste of war for the sake of glory's thrill. And it must be borne in mind that France could not now employ whole nations as her soldiery. When she invaded Russia her rank and file included all the dwellers beyond Mesopotamia, with a sprinkling of

Louis XIV. gauged at the age of 77, was three weeks dying, and displayed during that Period a courage that no battle-field could parallel. He regulated all the details as to his wishes and funeral, as if drawing up a list of guests to be invited to Marly or Fontainebleau. And that demi-god, that sun king, whose features regulated those of his courtiers, seemed to walk to eternity, with the tranquil majesty of a monarch presiding the gallery of horrors before the lowered roof of his city. He was buried at St. Denis, to avoid the sight of which royal cemetery he built the palace of Versailles, amid the hardly concealed execration of the populace, who, alluding to his heart and viscera having been removed for embalming needs, remarked that he was buried as the poor, "without heart and without bowels."

His loved Comte de Chambord passed all his life, the foot in stirrup, ready to ride into France, to defend his throne, and to realize his flag ideas; for him France was not worth a tricolor. His ancestor, Henry IV., nevertheless, considered Paris to be worth a mass. If it is rumored, the Comte de Chambord insists on the white flag being adopted by the Comte de Paris, the laugh against the latter and that Parthian arrow will be general.

Excepting sending every available gunboat Tonquin-wards, no results have been obtained from China. The latter is distinctly informed that a single ironclad can close Canton, and the mouths of rivers will be blockaded by gunboats. France has not seized any more scraps of the globe to civilize, by according the most favored nation treaty only to herself.

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION

### Interest which the Enterprise is Exciting Abroad.

The Boston Manufacturer's Gazette says: Visitors to New England during the Summer, and our readers generally, should bear in mind that the grand Foreign Exhibition will be the principal attraction in the United States this coming Fall. All arrangements have been completed for this exhibition, and it bids fair in every respect to be worthy the attention of all who have the time and means to visit Boston. It will be specially foreign in its character, no American manufacturer being included. The following nations have already made arrangements for fine exhibits: England, France, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, Hawaii, Persia, Spain, China, Portugal, East Indies, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Mexico, Siberia and Brazil. There will be presented to the attention of the half-million of visitors an opportunity to learn more of the products, manufactures and customs of other nations than has ever before been offered. In addition to the exhibits themselves, arrangements have been completed by which visitors will be served with the delicacies of the various countries represented. The Japanese teas served by native Japanese in a tea-house located in Japan and erected in the building. Also, a cigar manufactory of the real Havana tobacco from Cuba. Hammock makers from Brazil, America and Canadian Indians making bowie and tomahawk knives. There will also be a French restaurant, a German luncheon and an English chop-house. All the surroundings will be foreign, and a visit to the Foreign Exhibition will be equivalent to a voyage around the world.

### Chinese Immigration in the United States

The first arrest under the new Chinese law was made at Boston on the 17th July by a United States Marshal. On the 19th of June the British bark Erne, Captain J. J. Douglas, brought from Manila as a ship carpenter a Chinaman named Ah Chung, who was discharged and allowed to go ashore. The captain was arrested and was held to answer, the Chinaman being held as a witness.

about the collisions of faith and science, about **A Big Mining Suit**

the increase of infidelity, about the apathy and deadness of Christian people? Evil cannot gain on the good unless the Devil be God. Right faith and true science must be, and will convince themselves to be at once, and indubitably. There was no brighter light in the world, than the Christian religion, than to-day. Apathy and deadness! We cannot deny them. There were those in the church of Christians to-day, whom neither His patience of love nor His intensity of indignation could reach. Their descendants are with us. Yet they give not its character to God's dock. Blessed is the life and sweet the death of the true Christian, who has many ministers of Christians. Ah! Let the desponding withhold their misgivings. God is our hope in quietness and confidence shall be our strength. Let come what will, in the world, in nature, in learning, in distress of mind, in pain of body in bereavement of friends, in the hour and article of death for ourselves. Let us hold fast, let us keep bright, let us be ready, for the day of our trial, and the day of our trial is about us, that God is our hope and strength, and that therefore we need not fear."

The United States Navy.

The San Francisco Chronicle, speaking of the American navy at the present time, says: "The navy of to-day is in a deplorable condition—a standing monument of disgrace to the flag and nation. An era of waste and extravagance has been inaugurated, unparalleled in the history of the country. A few illustrations will serve to give a general idea as to the quality of management that has reigned in that department. Repairs to the USS *Trenton* cost \$1,431,000. Besides which her old engines, worth \$764,000, were taken in part payment. Since then \$306,000 more\* has been spent on her. Her engines, which cost \$450,000, have in three years required repairs amounting to \$126,000, and these engines weigh nearly one-half ton and occupy more space in the ship than the engines and machinery of vessels of a like class in foreign navies. The *Kearsarge* has had \$667,000 expended upon her in repairs—more than double her first cost. The *Pennscola* cost in repairs \$1,238,800, and \$316,000 more has been expended on her. She has cost for repairs \$50,000 more than it cost to build the *Trenton*: has a speed of only nine knots per hour, consumes twice as much coal as she ought, and, compared with similar ships in foreign navies, the *Trenton* is a poor thing. The engines of the vessels of the navy cannot withstand the shock of a common carrier. How would they fare if opposed to the powerful armored fleet of Europe, armed with improved rifled guns, capable of throwing a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds at a velocity of over a mile in four seconds, equal to 27,213 tons of metal falling a distance of a foot on an object. It required, in the late bombardment at Alexandria, 370 pounds of powder to fire the projectile at the velocity named, at an average expense of \$1,000 for every explosion. It requires time and skill to load and fire these guns, and, to say nothing of work, and this great nation is not the possession of one. This great country is waxing fat and prosperous, a tempting morsel for some warlike power; and with the advance of steam navigation, the broad Atlantic and Pacific become daily less formidable as barriers. The fate of Alexandria, with its chaos and desolation, the work of England's floating fortresses of iron, may in time menace New York, Boston, Philadelphia or San Francisco. Neither our navy nor fortifications would prevent capitulation, and the navy would be a mere hindrance. The metal smooth-bore, "altered" rifles and cast-iron missiles comprise the bulk and scope of America's ordnance department. Efforts are being made to recognize as well as to create a navy, and the sooner it is consummated the better for the welfare and honor of the nation. The navy is already overcrowded, yet the academy at Annapolis is turning out officers every year in surplus. Midshipmen must wait years for advancement to the next grade, and under the provisions of the bill lately passed, promotion will be practically killed for years to come. The grade of Commodore has been stricken from the navy. Better have exterminated at once the grade according to which the late Admiral Sampson was endeavored to the service by brilliant deeds and tradition. A well-known publication thus comments on an existing evil, which should claim the undivided attention of the Secretary: "There are hundreds of barnacles on the naval rolls also, but nothing can be done about it. There are several naval officers now on duty—"special duty"—at the Washington Navy Yard—that have not been one hour on a ship, except when they went traveling for pleasure. They are not on duty at Annapolis with their appointments as Lieutenants."

### Cowhided by His Father-in-Law.

Washington, June 25.—South Washington is very much excited over a family difficulty which occurred in that neighborhood. About three months ago the daughter of a wealthy brick-maker married a young man named James Thomas. The father of the bride gave the couple a nice home, newly furnished, and for a month they lived quite happily. At the end of that time the groom became unfaithful to his wife, and declared that he did not love her and was tired of her. In proof of this, he subjected her to a very severe treatment, assailing her with all kinds of indignities, until she left him and went to her father's home. The girl was taken quite ill. Meanwhile her husband remained at the home her father had provided for them, and never inquired after her, although he knew she was very ill.

This could not escape the father, who is a mild-mannered old gentleman, with a long gray beard and hair. Saturday morning, when the young man came out of the house, as usual, without inquiring for his wife, who was in the next house, he stopped him quietly, and, taking him by the hand, drew out a cowhide, plying it vigorously upon his back and shoulders. The young man resisted, but it was useless—the blows fell fast and heavy. The neighborhood was aroused, but so was the old gentleman, and he continued to apply the cowhide until his victim fell at his feet. He then went quietly back into the house, and the chastised bridegroom hobbled off in great pain, and swore out a warrant.

An immense steam sawmill near Hull, Quebec, was burned. Loss \$100,000.

## A Big Mining Suit

A Mexican mining suit of extraordinary magnitude, if high sounding figures may be considered a measure of importance, was lately heard in the Supreme Court Chambers, New York. The suit was one brought by Eliphalet Nott against Las Nueve Mines de Santa Maria Gold and Silver Mining Company to compel the trustees of the company to account to it for \$24,000,000 of its capital stock. Some very well known gentlemen are trustees of the company, among others Henry Clegg, John V. Alley and Frederick D. Grant. Nott who owns 300 shares of the capital stock, charges in his complaint that the mining property in Mexico is not worth more than \$500,000, and he says that it was purchased for less than \$20,000 by the person who afterward sold it to the company. Notwithstanding these facts, Mr. Nott charges that the trustees of the company gave the person from whom they purchased the property more than \$24,000,000 of its capital stock of \$25,000,000. Then the person who sold the land gave back the greater part of its share to the trustees for a nominal consideration. The trustees, he says, after receiving the shares, placed them upon the market as full paid up stock for their own benefit. Mr. Nott claims that the trustees, when they did this, were guilty of fraud, and that they should be compelled to account for the stock. The trustees demurred to this complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, but Judge Donohue overruled this demurrer. The defendants now seek to appeal from Judge Donohue's decision overruling the demurrer, and with this object in view a motion has been made before Judge Cullen for an order to stay all proceedings in the suit pending an appeal. Counsel who opposed the motion claimed that no stay should be granted until the trustees have paid back to the plaintiff \$24,000,000. On the other hand it was asserted that a bond for only enough to cover the plaintiff's \$300 shares of stock, which he purchased for \$2 a share, should be given. Decision reversed.

### The Hanlan-Hosmer-Lee Race.

SYDNEY, N. Y., July 26.—The Hanlan-Hosmer race, run by Fulton to-day was witnessed by 5,000 people. The course was three-quarters of a mile and was rowed over twice. There was very little betting, it being considered that Hanlan was a sure winner, though there were a few even bets on the result between Hosmer and Lee. The start was made at five o'clock and all took water together. Hanlan and Lee pulled thirty-four and Hosmer thirty-six strokes to the minute. The boats kept even the first half-mile; Hanlan then drew ahead, and Hosmer began to gain on Lee. Lee and Hanlan turned the stake in six minutes, Hosmer ten seconds later and Lee five seconds behind. Back to the start, Hanlan drew well to the front of Hosmer and Lee, between whom there was a fine struggle. A quarter of a mile from the start Hanlan slowed up, and the others gained on him. Hanlan turned the starting point four lengths ahead in nine minutes thirty-four seconds, and Hosmer and Lee turned together. Hanlan stopped rowing, took a drink of water, and then started again, and again starting Hanlan was two lengths ahead, and Hosmer and Lee together. The three went in this position to the quarter, when Hanlan crossed into Lee's water and rowed to the turning stake. Lee and Hosmer continued the struggle all the way up. Hanlan turned the stake in fourteen minutes and fifty seconds, Lee ten seconds later, and Hosmer two seconds behind him. Hanlan spurted after all three had turned, gaining a good lead, and settled down to a steady eight strokes a minute. Hosmer, shortly after turning, crossed Lee and was some distance ahead of him. Lee pulled a few lengths alongside of Lee. Both pulled a few lengths all the way back, and a bout a quarter of a mile from the finish, both drew by Hanlan, and the three rowed side by side a short distance, when Hanlan, by a few strong strokes, opened a lead of several lengths from Hosmer, who was still a length ahead of Lee. When a few rods from the finish Hanlan quickened his stroke and crossed the score winner, Hosmer half a length ahead of Lee. Time—Hanlan, 19:49; Hosmer, 20:15; Lee, 20:21. The race is recorded as showing the course is not a full three miles.

## Island Notes.

HONOLULU, August 23, 1893.

On last Saturday night Mr. Sam'l. Parker entertained a large number of friends at his residence at Mana, the guests being invited both from Hamakua and Kohala, as well as a number of ladies and gentlemen from Honolulu. The occasion was the celebration of the twelfth anniversary of his marriage.

On Wednesday evening the whole party met at Captain Wilfong's in Honolulu, where dancing was kept up into the small hours of the morning, and not withstanding the inclemency of the weather, (which was very wet during the afternoon and night,) it was one of the best entertainments that has been given in Hamakua for years. Before leaving the district the entire party had their photographs taken by artist Silva.

Mr. Chasie the photographer was here last week soliciting orders for views, but the last that was seen of him was a "back view," as he went off in disgust at finding that all the business had been done by Sylvia.

The weather still continues very wet in this district. J. R. M.

The Bartholdie Statute Committee has adopted the design for the pedestal offered by Richard M. Hunt. The description is not to be made copyrighted.

The steamer City of Rome, which arrived in New York Thursday from Liverpool, made an unprecedented passage, steaming 439 miles in one day and 462 the next.

Dr. Robert Moffatt, father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveler, and who was blind for many years a missionary in South Africa, is dead.

## Obituary

"GENERAL TOM THUMB."

Charles Heywood Str., better known to the public as "General Tom Thumb," died at his residence at Middleboro, Mass., at half-past eight o'clock on Sunday, the 15th July, of apoplexy. He had been slightly indisposed for a few days but nothing serious was anticipated. The deceased was born in Bridgeport, Conn., on January 12, 1838. In 1852 he received the privilege of travelling in England, at that time he was not two feet high and weighed less than sixteen pounds. He was, however, a well formed little fellow, with light hair and rosy cheeks and the great showman engaged him at a salary of \$3 a week and travelling expenses. - He made his first appearance in New York on Thanksgiving Day, in the same year, at Barnum's Museum, and provided a great attraction. Before he had been a year with Barnum his salary was increased to \$25 a week. In 1857 Barnum took the infant prodigy to England and had the most successful season with him at the Princess Theater, London. He exhibited him afterwards at the Egyptian Hall and had the pleasure to present him to Queen Victoria. Mr. Barnum thus described the great event:—"We were conducted through a long corridor to a broadlight of marble steps which led to the Queen's magnificent picture gallery, where Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent and twenty or thirty of the nobility were awaiting our arrival. The General walked in, looking very nervous. He greeted the royal party with a bow and the surprise and pleasure were depicted on the countenances of the royal circle at beholding this remarkable specimen of humanity so much smaller than they had evidently expected to find him. The General advanced with a firm step, and as he came within walking distance made a very graceful bow and exclaimed, 'Good evening, ladies and gentlemen!'" A burst of laughter followed his salutation. The Queen then took him by the hand, led him about the gallery and then, after a few minutes' conversation, which kept the party in an unintermitted train of merriment. The General familiarly informed the Queen that her gallery was 'first-rate,' and told her he should like to see the Prince of Wales. The Queen replied that the Prince had retired to rest, but that he should see him on some future occasion. The General gave them his songs, dances, and imitations, and after a conversation of some length for some time to elapse, with Prince Albert and all present, were permitted to depart."

After this Barnum took him to Paris and presented him to King Louis Philippe and King Leopold, of Belgium, and reaped quite a golden harvest. In 1862 a dwarf girl, named Lavinia Warren, of considerable personal attractions, was engaged by Mr. Barnum. Commodore Nutt and General Grant were so much attracted by her beauty for several months of deadly rivalry, which almost led to bloodshed, she became the life of the General and the Commodore was almost broken hearted.

## A BIG BLAZE

**The Winter Garden and a Number of Other Buildings Destroyed.**

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning, August 4th, a fire started in Verein Eintracht Hall, No. 316 Post street, and spread rapidly to the rear of the Winter Garden Theatre, which was in a few minutes wrapped in sheet of flame. The adjoining buildings of Sutter and Post streets, all low frame buildings, soon shared the same fate. The Fire Department was promptly at the scene, but in vain, for the flames had made such headway that little could be done, and the attention of the firemen was turned to the surrounding property and a vigorous effort made to save as much of it as possible. But the fierce heat was a powerful factor against them, and, in spite of all the water that could be used, the three-story frame next door to the Winter Garden, occupied as a lodging house, commenced to blaze, and a few moments after was one mass of flames. The house belongs to W. Friedlander the hatter. His wife ran from the building in wild with fear in her chemise, bearing in her arms her young baby. A fireman rushed to her assistance, threw his coat over her form, and bore her in safety from the burning. The first company of the engine, the rear of Druid Hall, 413 Sutter, and soon the building also was doomed to destruction. The progress of the flames was very rapid, and at the time of going to press the prospect is not good for any of the buildings in the block between Red Men's Hall and the Druid Hall on Post and Sutter streets, respectively and Stockton street. From the former building the flames made a clear sweep to the corner of Post and Stockton streets. A constant and heavy shower of sparks fell on the buildings and in the streets as they were carried by the breeze, which was fortunately very light, yet some of the larger firebrands traveled as far as the corner of California and Kearny streets, where they were caught by the firemen. The householders were on the alert, throwing buckets of water upon the roofs of their houses and spreading wet blankets to prevent igniting. At the present time the buildings known to be destroyed are ten on Post street, four on Stockton and one on Sutter. The flames are still raging.

This fire is now under control and its further spread is not to be feared. While the flames were raging in Red Men's Hall a man, whose name could not be learned, found his exit from the building cut off and jumped from a second-story building. He was, of course severely injured and was taken away to the hospital. So far as known this was the only casualty.—Daily All.

### Condensed Telegrams

Hartman, the well-known Nihilist, has arrived in London, to make arrangements for a social congress.

A detective has been in Montreal looking for Major Nickerson, the missing army officer of two wives notoriety.

The Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company has voted to consolidate with the other companies in New England.

L. P. Taylor, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, died in Omaha from a spider bite received in the lip.

Slado, the Maori pugilist, arrived in Chicago from New York, en route to Kansas City, to train for his fight with Mitchell.

The committee of the House of Lords, who have been considering the Manchester ship canal bill, have decided to drop the measure for this session.

A Vienna dispatch says: Employees at the Ostro mines have revolted and have been rioting. The companies of troops have been dispatched to quell the riot.

Amasa Lucas, of Stoughton, Mass., agent for a Boston flour firm, is reported to have disappeared under circumstances indicative of financial embarrassment.

A. Ross, editor of the Boston Advertiser, one of Rufus Hatch's Yellowstone excursionists, was severely injured while attempting to board a

A Romantic Story.

The *Otago Daily Times*, publishes the following: "From Wellington a story comes about an interesting case likely to come on shortly in an English Court, in which a late resident of Wellington will bear a part. The story is that an individual (fictionally named Johnston) when at home was convicted of embezzlement, and served a sentence of seven years. During this period his wife cohabited with a circus performer, and because of this acquaintance, excited the admiration, while in his line of business, of the son of a noble house, and married him. 'Johnston,' after serving his sentence, came to Australia, and thence to Wellington, where at one time he was a member of the civil service. The relatives of the aristocratic husband, having made inquiries, discovered the circus rider's previous history. Mr. 'Johnston' was then obliged to give evidence against his wife as a bigamist, by which means it is hoped her marriage with the son of a nobleman will be annulled."

**Come Around Next Year**

Two boys met in New street, New York, recently. Said one: "I have one cent, and if I had four more I could buy an elegant cigar."  
Said the other: "I have four more. Here they are. Buy the cigar and we'll have a good smoke."  
The money was pooled, and the first speaker bought the cigar, and, lighting it, whiffed away with great enjoyment until about half of the weed had been reduced to smoke and ashes.  
"Hold on," said the second. "I put in four cents and you only one. You have smoked two thirds of the cigar. That ain't fair. Give me the rest."

## New Masonic Temple

A grand Masonic Temple is about to be erected in Trenton, U. S. It will be about 100 by 200 feet in dimensions, five stories high and will be built of brick and terra cotta work.

THE PACIFIC  
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

"The continuance of this vacancy (The Attorney General's) must be due to one of two causes. Either it is no one in the Kingdom fit for the place, which is nonsense, or there is no one of those who are fit for the place, who will accept it under existing circumstances. It might seem hard to suggest a third consideration, viz: That the place is purposely kept unoccupied in order to strengthen the hands and increase the power and patronage of the Fugate-factum of this realm, at any cost to the finances, and executive efficiency of the country."

We quote the above from our Wednesday contemporary and we must express a strong feeling of surprise at such remarks, which are based on the fact that Mr. Gibson, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has held the office of Attorney General for a little over three months. Mr. H. A. P. Carter, whilst Minister of the Interior, was appointed Jan. 17th, 1881 the Attorney General of the Kingdom. He styled himself Attorney General *ad interim*, but according to his commission he was Attorney General *in fact*, inasmuch as his predecessor in office, Mr. Armstrong, had resigned the portfolio, and Mr. Carter held the same until Nov. 5th, 1881, thus holding the office nine months and eighteen days.

Now, was the continuance of the vacancy in the Attorney Generalship at that time due to the fact that there was no one in the Kingdom fit for the place? Or that there was no one of those who were fit for the place, who would accept it in the then existing circumstances? This can hardly be. At that time, according to the opinions of our contemporary "good government" prevailed. The representatives of our contemporary's respectability were then in power. One or two political reverends, who are now occasionally engaged in sly political diatribes, were then content and silent. The country then stood that sort of thing nearly whole year without a murmur. There might have been a whisper of unconstitutionality on the part of an eminent Judge since departed, because the then Attorney General *ad interim* had taken him to task in the form of an official and public protest, because he had acquired in the evasion of a party convicted of bribery; but other judicial authorities, and the various newspaper clerical and official opinions prevailing at that time, had not said a word to say about the propriety of an *ad interim* arrangement. It will be said that it was understood that Mr. Carter held the office till his friend Mr. Armstrong returned from his tour around the world, and that Mr. Armstrong, when re-appointed Attorney General, intended to return the compliment to Mr. Carter, by holding for him the position of Minister of the Interior until his friend's return from a diplomatic tour in Europe, but, as it turned out, he could not hold either place, either for himself or for his friend.

Now, what is curious and calculated to awaken a considerable feeling of surprise throughout the community is that the same parties and the same influences that could acquiesce so quietly into a little over a year in a couple of gentlemen, holding reciprocally and for mutual accommodation and for a very long period, each one a dual incumbency of two offices, the one of Attorney General, the other of Minister of the Interior, and yet he and they and the present opposition party had not a word to say respecting the matter about which they now howl. As our contemporary remarks, it is nonsense to suppose or to say that there were not several persons well qualified to fill the position of an Attorney General, as it would have been nonsense to suppose or to say at the time, that Attorney General Armstrong held the position of Minister of the Interior, that there were not a number of well qualified and well disposed gentlemen at that time to undertake the duties of the latter office. There was Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Mist, both ready to have undertaken the burthens and duties of the position; but it was not done and the public have not been favored with the reasons why a gentleman at that time held more than one office, when there were plenty of his friends ready to relieve him of his extra burden. And so it may be that we cannot get at all the reasons of State, why a gentleman may at this time hold more than one office; but no one will doubt that the present incumbent of two ministerial offices, is as well qualified for the double duty, as either of the two preceding dual office holders.

## Servant's Characters.

The discussion of the labor question on Kauai, or more especially the regulation of the conditions of employment and discharge of plantation laborers, directs attention to the subject of domestic service, especially in this city. Fidelity and permanence of service are desiderata in domestic affairs anywhere, but especially in this community owing to the fact of our having a variety of people for service, of different habits and tongues, and among whom it is a rare thing to secure anything like fidelity or permanence of service. But the lack of these essential qualities in the domestic is largely owing to the consequences of indifference on the part of the employer in respect to the character of an employee. If a Chinaman, Portuguese, or individual of any other nationality makes an application to perform duty, as cook, yard boy or hostler, no questions are asked, but a glance is taken at the evidence of strength of arm and probable expression of good nature. Then the applicant is engaged on the spot, whereas if a little precaution was exercised, and some kind of reference was required the domestic tramp would not be so ready to come and go. Your servant hears that a neighbor of yours will give half a dollar more, and he leaves without half an hour's warning; or he takes certain trivial matters, gets up a certain "hubb" and leaves you in the midst of an unfinished job. Almost every housekeeper in this community has been provoked and seriously annoyed by experiences of this kind.

Now a little consideration of action might correct this matter. We have recently been getting up a "Humane Society" and have many other societies for excellent purposes, and now we think there is a good time for the organization of something like a domestic service protection society—one that aims to protect equally the interests of the employer and the employee; so that an unscrupulous employer cannot dismiss, without some proper warning, a reasonably fair working domestic; nor an unscrupulous domestic be able to break an engagement and leave a reasonably fair employer in the lurch without incurring serious damage to his character, or the loss of that character without which he could not readily get another employment.

## "The Survival of the Fittest."

Now that every method of procuring a livelihood by business, commerce and agriculture has become a sort of science, and culture has become so many competitors in every field there is some kind of men and what sort of action win prosperity and success. The world is progressive, and those who fail to advance with the general development of things will certainly fall behind in the great race after fortune. A man, who would now undertake to ignore or ridicule the improved processes, new inventions and liberal tone of thought, which have been brought before the public and very generally adopted among the most enlightened people during the last quarter of a century, would in turn be ignored or laughed at by the ever-progressing world. Of all classes of men engaged in industrial enterprise there are none more important than agriculturalists. And it is among those engaged in that industry that we may everywhere find striking illustrations of the different results, which progressive and non-progressive individuals attain. In Hawaii, as in the colonies, the planter who succeeds, the planter who fails, or entirely fails, are in reality only giving us results, which show the degree of their progressiveness. The enterprising and thrifty planter, who wins in the race always, is devoted entirely to his business and all that most immediately concerns it. He masters all the details of cane culture; he carefully examines many works and studies over and over every question of agriculture, so that he may keep pace with the whole world in the business he has undertaken. He wastes no time "wool gathering in the clouds." He does not let any caprices of petty hatred, vanity or milk-and-water sentimentality occupy him for a moment. On the other hand the planter that falls behind in the race is satisfied to let everything about his premises run about as he first found them. When he hears of a new improvement, when he is advised to modify his methods of cultivation or plant a new variety of cane he listens to no reasons, but declares that what he has is good enough, denouncing those who propose an improvement as selfish innovators. This kind of a planter, like a similar man engaged in any other employment, is usually careless and more or less inattentive to business. He is not striving sufficiently hard to increase his income, in the path he has chosen. He does not concentrate his efforts, but is dabbling in various ventures, with which he is only slightly acquainted. Now, perhaps he is endeavoring to fly a big kite in the political arena, which is a *terra incognita* to him; and again he is gratifying a personal whim of like or dislike to the prejudice of his proper interests, and wasting time in intrigue which he should devote to his industry. Thus the law of the survival of the fittest, clearly demonstrated in all business matters. It is worth while for all to study how to be fit to survive; for in the business world those alone survive who attain success.

## The Labor Question.

In another column we publish an account of a meeting held on Kauai to consult together on the labor question. This is a question which, in the interests of the country, can never be too fully ventilated or discussed, and no persons are more competent to give an opinion on the subject than the planters themselves, whose practical experience enables them to understand clearly and fully what existing deficiencies there may be in the present system of introducing labor and in the engagement or discharge of the laborers.

The Kauai planters intend to recommend the Planters' Labor and Supply Company to give an opinion on the subject, whether discharge can be given to every discharged laborer. This will, if carried out, and we see no reason why it should not be successfully carried out, remove all risks of runaway men being shipped on other plantations, and receiving an advance to which they are not entitled, to the great loss and annoyance of all the parties concerned. Each laborer's certificate will also include a statement of his character as a laborer so that the planters will know whether they are shipping a good or an inferior workman. Probably the chief difficulty with which the Kauai Association will have to battle at its outset will be the regulation of the rate of wages for day laborers, but if they remain firm in their intentions and are supported as they should be by every planter in the Kingdom, they will eventually be victorious. At the present time the rates of wages vary on the different plantations, and we have even known it to be the case among planters who are growing cane for the same mill, where, if a man finds himself to be short of labor, he will offer a higher wage than his neighbor and without his knowledge. It would be a bad thing for the country if the laborer became his master and by unanimity of action, and unanimity alone, can a state of the labor market, satisfactory to everybody, be brought about. The planters on Hawaii and Maui would do well to follow in the footsteps of their brethren on Kauai in laying aside any personal feelings they may have and working in this common cause for their common good; and the Planters Labor and Supply Association in Honolulu would do well to listen to and support the opinions of the smaller associations whose practical experience enables them to speak on the labor question with certain accuracy as to their requirements.

## Frequent Foreign Mail.

Next to a cable the greatest possible servant of our news loving public is the lines of steamers between foreign ports and Honolulu, which have already been, or are about to be established. When the sister vessel of the Mariposa—the Alameda—is finished, and assumes her place in the O. S. S. Co.'s line, we will have on the average of two or three arrivals of a steamship every week. This will connect our islands more closely with the world abroad. Foreign news arriving frequently and regularly and in a "fresh condition," as fruit shippers say, will be more acceptable to our readers. Our list of exchanges is so complete that we shall be able to publish all important news from every quarter of the globe, and special pains will hereafter be taken to afford our readers a carefully compiled account of all important foreign events, upon the arrival of each steamship from abroad.

About the first of January next still another new steamship line, touching at Honolulu and running between San Francisco and Tahiti, is to be established. This will still further facilitate the frequent arrival of foreign mails and promote newspaper enterprise in this city.

## Polynesian Annexations.

There is at present a very animated discussion in the colonial newspapers just received, concerning the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides islands by France. There seems to be a rivalry between England, or English interests as represented in her colonial subjects, and the French power in the Pacific. The annexation of New Guinea some time ago by the daring action of Queen Victoria seems to have aroused popular enthusiasm on the subject, and it is said, that the sentiment of the public in Victoria, New South Wales and elsewhere, is in favor of extending the empire over the hitherto unoccupied islands of the Pacific, or annexing them, is so strong and universal that it will go far towards overcoming the disinclination of the Gladstone Government to the "farther extension of Empire." But while a movement favoring annexation is on foot among the British colonial subjects in Australia, the authorities and people of New Caledonia under French dominion, have instituted a vigorous practical movement in favor of the extension of the New Hebrides to France. For some time past this project has been a matter of favorable consideration by that settlement, but lately a commission has been appointed, which has submitted a report, earnestly and forcibly urging the annexation of the group. The commission bases their recommendations upon the somewhat selfish assumption that it is necessary for the colony to possess the New Hebrides as an unfailing source of labor supply, and assumes that in case of annexation all foreign countries would be excluded from recruiting their labor supplies from these islands. But the accomplishment of this result is very strenuously opposed by the British colonists, who declare that not only their interests, but those of all countries that may have any need for future supplies of labor, are injured by the French scheme of annexation. It is alleged that if the islands in question fall under the yoke of France other foreign influence both social and commercial will be entirely banished, penal settlements established there and the natives themselves reduced to an injurious subjection. Whether or not this would be the case, it certainly seems strange and wrong to us for any foreign power to seize and appropriate the New Hebrides without the consent of the inhabitants thereof. Many have from time to time been brought to the Hawaiian Kingdom from the New Hebrides to work on our plantations and more may be needed here in the future; so that our interests, as well as the inalienable right of the islanders to choose their own masters, alike oppose all arbitrary annexation movements on the part of any foreign government whatsoever.

The position press are doing, we think, considerable dis-service to Mr. Preston, late Attorney-General, by frequent mention of his name in connection with incorrect statements in relation to the Government. The following are some of these misstatements:

1. An alleged interview with Mr. Preston is published, in which he is reported to have said, that he was not consulted by the Board of Health about the Madras affair until subsequent to his resignation. Now we have interviewed the late Secretary of the Board, who states positively that he pointed out to Mr. Preston all the regulations of the Board, (including the one of 1868), and that he did on more than one occasion during early proceedings in the Madras case, and long before Mr. Preston's resignation; and furthermore we are authoritatively informed that the President of the Board of Health frequently consulted Mr. Preston in respect to the matter, during the latter's incumbency of the office of Attorney-General; and we think that his advice was proper and judicious at the time.

2. Reference is made to the "armed force" or "military police" business as an illustration of Ministerial blundering and mismanagement since the resignation of Mr. Preston. This "armed force and contingent fund" originated with Mr. Preston, and the appropriation for it was placed in his department of Attorney-General. And during the period that he held office he had drawn on this account the sum of \$12,333.93, which was expended in Honolulu in direct opposition to the regulations of the Board, "according to the opinion of the opposition journals now friendly to Mr. Preston. Furthermore, much criticism is made in reference to a form of contract, and oath in connection with the service of the mounted police. The form of oath is almost verbatim that used in the engagement of a mounted constabulary of the British Empire. And as regards the contract, some kind of form was deemed necessary rather than to have men engaged without any contract whatever, as was the case during the late Attorney-General's incumbency of office.

3. Fault is found from an economic point of view, that the present Attorney-General is drawing more money for the pay of deputies than the whole emoluments of the office. Now this is not true, as the books and vouchers of the office will show; whereas during the period that Mr. Preston held office he drew the whole amount of salary for Attorney-General, which was nearly his due, and at the same time drew from the incidentals of the office \$533 more to pay for the employment of deputies to do the Attorney-General's work.

These are a portion of the misstatements on this subject presented by the opposition press, and not all. But we will stop here for the present.

We regret such a discussion, and we are satisfied that there is not a member of His Majesty's Government, who wishes to say, or authorize to be said in any official capacity, anything in relation to any one colleague. They wish to respect former associations and be silent; but when journals, claiming to be organs of public opinion, will thrust before the public the names of gentlemen lately connected with the Government, in a way that is disparaging and even insulting to gentlemen in office, we deem it our duty as journalists and chroniclers of correct public information to place the facts before our readers, and if any gentleman desiring peace and to be let alone in his business is not annoyed by the discussion, he will know who are the originators of it, and can silence the mischievous misstatements in respect to himself, which provoke controversy.

Our Wednesday contemporary in his last issue has seven editorial articles, in every one of which there is a misstatement or an untruth. This is one: He says that the Auditor-General accepted a position on the Board of Health. This is not true; but he has accepted a position on the Board of Education, the accounts of which Board do not come before him as Auditor-General and therefore he may very properly sit on that Board.

HIKAIA.  
A Hawaiian Legend by a Hawaiian Native.  
A Legend of the Goddess Pele,  
Her Lover Hilo and her Sister Hiakapaliole.

(Continued from last week.)

Hikaia when starting from the volcano chants another Kau.  
I am standing up to go  
Turning the face towards Kalahiki  
Etc., etc.  
They went by way of Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala. On the way down to Oloa they met a woman called Wahineoama, at Punaenua, below the Koa forest. This woman was leading a hog which she was taking to the volcano for Pele, being one of the latter's Kahus or devotees. After the usual exchange of greetings between them, Wahineoama asked Hikaia and her companion Paupalae, whether they were going on a long journey, she exclaimed, "why that is just what I have always wanted to do, but I have heretofore never met anyone who was going on a journey. If it wasn't for this hog belonging to my goddess, I would go with you." Hikaia asked her what her name was, and she said, "I am Wahineoama, I am the daughter of the goddess Pele, and I am going to the volcano to be with her." Hikaia and his companion were bound and on their telling her they were going on a long journey, she exclaimed, "why that is just what I have always wanted to do, but I have heretofore never met anyone who was going on a journey. If it wasn't for this hog belonging to my goddess, I would go with you." Hikaia asked her what her name was, and she said, "I am Wahineoama, I am the daughter of the goddess Pele, and I am going to the volcano to be with her."

When they had sufficiently rested, they continued on their way accompanied by Paupalae, but when they came near Waialeale, they were met by a crazy man called Paikaka, who attempted to bar the way to them by running back and forward across a narrow stream, making them angry by his antics. This so frightened Paupalae that she ran back to Oloa, her home, where she no longer arrived to see Hikaia and breaking her promise. As for the crazy man, Paikaka, he was also turned into stone on the beach to the east of the Waialeale stream, and there he lies to this day. The sandy beach is now known as "Ke ope o Paikaka." This is just in front of the late Princess Ruth's house in Hilo bay.

At Waialeale, all the wicked spirits inhabiting that stream, knowing Hikaia's nature, undertook to destroy her, but with one wave of her hair they were swallowed up entire in its folds and the travelers continued on their way.

When they came to Punahele they saw a large crowd on the beach waiting a girl, also called Punahele, a beauty and the daughter of the chief of the place, at surfing. They were admiring her as she was the best surfer of the day and the people were all in a state of excitement.

Hikaia asked some of the people the reason of such a crowd and was told they were admiring the feats of the young lady on the surf-board. The mischievous goddess said, "Oh, she does not understand surfing; she gets drunk on her surf."

At that, all those who could hear her, indignantly protested, such a thing had never happened to Punahele and never could. But Hikaia irritated them by looking incredulous and saying, "wait and see." As Punahele rode in on a wave at that moment, they all cried, "you see." But just as she had got half-way from the starting place and the shore, she lost her balance, was drawn under and turned over in plain view of the crowd, to the great mortification of all.

When the naughty goddess had witnessed the discomfiture of the local belle, she continued on her way with her companions, and was shortly after met by Pihoumaka, the chief of the district of that name, who lamented his inability to offer refreshment to the strangers as he had lost all his property at the game of Puhimaka to Punahele, the rival chief on the opposite bank of the Waialeale stream.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.  
We invite expressions of opinion from the public upon all subjects of general interest for insertion under this head of the Advertiser. Such communications should be substantiated by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. Our object is to offer the fullest opportunity for a variety of popular discussion and inquiry.

Our Present Government.  
MR. EDITOR.—Looking at matters in the capital city from a distance of one hundred miles we are at a loss to know from whence arises all this growling and war of words which comes wafted across the deep blue sea which divides Oahu from the garden island.

There appears to be a party in Honolulu who wish to have the government of this country conducted on the lines of a commercial or joint-stock company, and not as an independent monarchy, recognized, supported, protected and honored by the entire family of nations.

The writer has traveled over much of the civilized world and no where has he found the freedom, the prosperity, the real independence and the security to life and property which he finds in the Hawaiian Kingdom and under the present government.

Even in the United States and in places containing double the population of Honolulu, living to most men of business means almost "warfare" and a knocking out of life in order to keep it in, in comparison with the easy independence of the Honolulu merchant.

Also asked to be allowed to become an aikane to Hikaia—that is a privileged friend. The latter consented and when Paupalae heard they were going on a long journey, she said would go too, and running to the sea beach she called her father who was fishing for Uhus, to bring some of the strangers. On leaving the house to go on this errand, she had told her company what she was going for, and Hikaia had said, "your father as yet has not caught any fish." Whereupon the girl had proudly answered "he has fish. My father is the greatest fisherman on this coast, and never fails to obtain a great many." Hikaia said, "I may be on his lucky days, but to-day he has none but the deucey fish which he took with him this morning." Sure enough, when the father returned to shore there were no fish and the deucey fish had to be used to furnish a meal for the guests. But when everything was ready, Hikaia and Paupalae declined to eat, but ordered Wahineoama to do so. Hikaia watched her when eating and saw that she ate the whole fish up, and she was more pleased than ever with this friend, who she was convinced was entirely devoted to her. For Wahineoama had answered Hikaia's question to the old woman to eat the fish up, and without asking the reason had applied the command to herself.

When they had sufficiently rested, they continued on their way accompanied by Paupalae, but when they came near Waialeale, they were met by a crazy man called Paikaka, who attempted to bar the way to them by running back and forward across a narrow stream, making them angry by his antics. This so frightened Paupalae that she ran back to Oloa, her home, where she no longer arrived to see Hikaia and breaking her promise. As for the crazy man, Paikaka, he was also turned into stone on the beach to the east of the Waialeale stream, and there he lies to this day. The sandy beach is now known as "Ke ope o Paikaka." This is just in front of the late Princess Ruth's house in Hilo bay.

At Waialeale, all the wicked spirits inhabiting that stream, knowing Hikaia's nature, undertook to destroy her, but with one wave of her hair they were swallowed up entire in its folds and the travelers continued on their way.

When they came to Punahele they saw a large crowd on the beach waiting a girl, also called Punahele, a beauty and the daughter of the chief of the place, at surfing. They were admiring her as she was the best surfer of the day and the people were all in a state of excitement.

Hikaia asked some of the people the reason of such a crowd and was told they were admiring the feats of the young lady on the surf-board. The mischievous goddess said, "Oh, she does not understand surfing; she gets drunk on her surf."

At that, all those who could hear her, indignantly protested, such a thing had never happened to Punahele and never could. But Hikaia irritated them by looking incredulous and saying, "wait and see." As Punahele rode in on a wave at that moment, they all cried, "you see." But just as she had got half-way from the starting place and the shore, she lost her balance, was drawn under and turned over in plain view of the crowd, to the great mortification of all.

When the naughty goddess had witnessed the discomfiture of the local belle, she continued on her way with her companions, and was shortly after met by Pihoumaka, the chief of the district of that name, who lamented his inability to offer refreshment to the strangers as he had lost all his property at the game of Puhimaka to Punahele, the rival chief on the opposite bank of the Waialeale stream.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

We invite expressions of opinion from the public upon all subjects of general interest for insertion under this head of the Advertiser. Such communications should be substantiated by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. Our object is to offer the fullest opportunity for a variety of popular discussion and inquiry.

Our Present Government.

MR. EDITOR.—Looking at matters in the capital city from a distance of one hundred miles we are at a loss to know from whence arises all this growling and war of words which comes wafted across the deep blue sea which divides Oahu from the garden island.

There appears to be a party in Honolulu who wish to have the government of this country conducted on the lines of a commercial or joint-stock company, and not as an independent monarchy, recognized, supported, protected and honored by the entire family of nations.

The writer has traveled over much of the civilized world and no where has he found the freedom, the prosperity, the real independence and the security to life and property which he finds in the Hawaiian Kingdom and under the present government.

Even in the United States and in places containing double the population of Honolulu, living to most men of business means almost "warfare" and a knocking out of life in order to keep it in, in comparison with the easy independence of the Honolulu merchant.

All intelligent men in the Kingdom know that it is the intention, when the proper time arrives, for the American Government to take over this country by means of annexation, but in the mean time we must consider that we are living, moving and having our being under a monarchy, a form of government, and the Premier, as in duty bound, although an American by birth and education, is conducting the government on purely monarchial principles, and that fact, along with the other, that he has forgotten more "points" than most of our bigwigs ever learned, or ever will learn, lies at the root of all the growling and fault-finding of the present time.

If Tom, and Alata would devote a little more space in their journals to general news and less to spitting venom or being under a monarchical form of government, and the Premier, as in duty bound, although an American by birth and education, is conducting the government on purely monarchial principles, and that fact, along with the other, that he has forgotten more "points" than most of our bigwigs ever learned, or ever will learn, lies at the root of all the growling and fault-finding of the present time.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Insurrection in Spain—A Second Skobloff—A Strange Belief in Egypt—More about the Murder of Carey.

Plot Against the Irish Informers—Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—The Hawk Supposed to Have Been Wrecked in Her Voyage from Honolulu.

London, Aug. 5.—The Annamites have re-occupied the position from which they were recently driven at Namdin by the French. France demands of China the withdrawal of her troops from the frontier, and intends to make a naval demonstration before Canton.

Intelligence is to hand to the effect that Edward Hamilton, of Toronto, has accepted the challenge which was issued by Mr. J. Hunt, of the Oxford Hotel, Sydney, who signified his willingness to back Lila Laycock, of Shark Island Sydney, to row the champion sculler of the world for \$1,000 a side, over the champion course on the Parramatta river. The Canadian is to be allowed £200 for expenses.

It is stated that the Government were aware of a plot which was concocted at Dublin to murder all the Irish informers in the Phoenix Park murder trials.

According to the latest intelligence to hand from Italy, Mount Vesuvius, which burst into a terrible state of eruption after the recent terrible earthquake at the Island of Ischia, is showing signs of increased activity. The safety of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the mountain is menaced, and much alarm prevails.

Baron de Lesseps has denied the statement that he was willing to concede further and more favorable terms to England in connection with the second Suez Canal scheme.

It is feared at Lisbon that the steamship Hankow, which was chartered to convey 1,500 Portuguese to Honolulu, has been wrecked on the voyage.

The Chinese ironclad Tingyuen, which was commissioned by the government of China to proceed from Germany to China, in charge of a crew composed of German officers, has been detained for the present.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—Intelligence is to hand from Ekaterinburg, a town 820 miles south of this city, of an outbreak of anti-Jewish feeling, culminating in an attack on the Jews. The military were called out, and were obliged to fire on the rioters, killing 10 persons and wounding 13 others.

London, Aug. 7.—Intelligence is to hand to the effect that the Chinese forces are closely pressing the French garrisons stationed at Namdin and Haiphong, in Tonquin. The French troops in Annam, having been reinforced, are now prepared to attack Hue, the capital of the province.

It is reported that Baron Wille, the German landowner, was recently shot in the woods near the town of Labau, Government of Courland, Russia, owing to the hostile feeling against German landlords, assisted by Russians and Lithuanian peasants.

It is stated that Edward O'Donnell, who killed the informer Carey in South Africa, lived with his parents, brothers and sisters in Milwaukee for many years. Two or three of the family, have died insane, and it is said that O'Donnell at times showed an unbalanced mind.

The Luther Festival was, according to a Berlin dispatch, a great success. The historical procession traversing the streets at Erfurt Wednesday afternoon excited much admiration, especially the group in which Luther was represented, surrounded by armed knights. Bolles of singers greeted the procession at different points along the route.

Laycock, the Australian sculler, has issued a challenge to Hulan to row a race for the championship of the world on the Parramatta (New South Wales) course. The stakes are to be £1,000 a side.

Madrid, August 14.—In consequence of the publication of articles attacking the Government and fomenting sedition, all Republican journals published in this city have been suppressed.

London, August 11.—A bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections, introduced by the Government, has passed through all its stages in the House of Commons.

The Irish Times states that New South Wales has consented to receive and protect the Irish approvers.

General Gourko has made several Pan-Slavic speeches in Poland, which rival General Skobloff's celebrated deliverance.

Germany and Russia are both strengthening their forces on the frontiers.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, met with a remarkable accident at Liverpool.

The Egyptians, believing that the English doctors are poisoning the cholera patients, have risen and destroyed the Government ambulances.

A proclamation has been issued to-day declaring the province of Catalonia in a state of siege, and strong forces of troops have been dispatched to the centers of population, in consequence of the disaffection now prevailing in the district and the fear of an insurrection.

Madrid, August 10.—Telegrams from Barcelona report that considerable agitation prevails in that district, in consequence of the revolutionary movement which has lately been manifested. Fears are entertained that a serious insurrection is imminent. Some alarm has been created here by the intelligence just to hand that several Carlist emissaries are now in the northern provinces with the object, it is feared, of stimulating the revolutionary feeling in the army.

## Smoking and Smokers.

The use of tobacco in this city is far more general than might be supposed. The cigar shops are well patronized and there are many of them. Smoking may be injurious to some people, but it is certainly a great comfort, and a friend of many who are prone to be irritable. Therefore we would not attempt to preach total abstinence from the use of the weed, which tends to mitigate some of the woes which flesh is heir to, but we would caution gentlemen, who smoke carelessly and apit solely that it is possible to make the habit of indulging in the narcotic offensive and disgusting to those who do not use it, and especially to ladies. On the various advantages that can be derived from a cigar we transcribe the following from an American paper:

"Make no mistake, a cigar is a great irritator. It helps break the ice, it bridges over the gulf of embarrassment in meeting unexpected or undesirable parties, it is a sort of passport to good fellowship and kind treatment. It cedes over the awkward first few minutes when you sit down to a man or a lady, and it fills in the odd moments when you are waiting to see which way the cat will jump. By the attention which you must give your cigar you gain courage for deliberation and it somehow gives one an appearance of fortitude and composure which you don't feel in the least. Why, let two men light cigars and sit down to make a contract, and I'll guarantee they'll get 5 per cent. better terms each side than if they nervously whistled and drummed on the table between spells. So, in a business way, I think it is often an advantage to smoke. If I were a newspaper man I should learn that and short hand the first thing."

## Sunday Reading.

"For I am the way and the life, and he that liveth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." The precious promises of the Bible are full of encouraging hope and joyful encouragement. There is nothing of earthly joy or earthly success, the fulness and depth of unbounded strength, and unvarying faith. Nothing could throw him into a melancholy, hopeless mood, or draw him away from where to lay his head, and men reviled him and abused him, and sought to crucify him. It is pleasant and strengthening to contemplate the aspect of Christ's immanence and sublime spirit. Created to fulfill a destiny of spiritual grandeur. He never forgot for one instant the compassions of His condition. He never failed to confine His actions strictly within the limits of the calling He followed, and never failed to prevent the power of His divine character from being abused by any man who is unworthy and selfishly pursuing his own ends. This peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the service of God. Let us be brought about the destruction of all that man may destroy—the weak and erring flesh. In reading our bibles; in thinking of our enemies, and perchance involuntarily remembering some violent and unkind action, which we have committed daily, in the hours of our waking hours, let us think of the illustrious example of an humble Saviour, who leads and guides us to a peaceful, pleasant Sabbath day is given to us for the benefit of the soul. Let us devote it to generous forgiveness and fraternal love. Raging hatred, and unkind feelings are unworthy of a man whose life is devoted to the



A Visit to the Garden Island of the Kingdom—Scenery—Cane Planting—Rice Growing.

At Nawiliwili—Kapaa—Kilauea and Hanaie—A Subterranean Lake without a Bottom.

"Have you ever visited the great caves of Kilauea?" asked a foreigner of a native friend in our hearing the other day.

"No," was the reply, "although I have lived on these islands all my life I have never yet visited Kilauea." We doubt not that if the same question were put to a majority of the residents of Honolulu a similar reply would be given.

And yet Kilauea is in natural attractiveness, the grandeur of its scenery, the productiveness of its soil and healthfulness of its climate, almost unparalleled by any island of the group or indeed, by any island in the world.

To gratify our curiosity we took a trip to Kilauea last week, on board the steamer C. R. Bishop. The captain of that busy little packet deserves thanks as a grateful remembrance for his extremely kindly care of the numerous passengers that crowded the decks, and for the beautiful repast served in the cabin which—alas for sea-sickness!—but few could enjoy.

The little steamer touched at Waialeale in the evening just after dark, as the full moon burst through the mountain mists that hung over Oahu. Waialeale is very romantically located, as viewed from the sea, and doubtless, now that the steamer calls there regularly, it will become, in connection with its charming neighbor Waialeale, a favorite resort for those who seek quiet recreation and the beauty of the landscape and excitement of Honolulu.

The following morning we woke up to find the vessel just entering the little harbor of Nawiliwili, which is certainly one of the most beautiful in the Kingdom. Directly in front of the place where the steamer anchors are the wharf and warehouse, several buildings occupied by Chinese, a store, a school house, and a little farther back of these, amid the taro patches, and half hid beneath the ample foliage of mango trees is the easy residence of Mr. Joseph Lovell an American, who has resided on these islands for more than thirty years.

To the left, as we stand on board facing the shore, in a small valley in the distance, close under a lofty mountain barrier, is the comfortable residence of His Excellency Paul P. Kanae, Governor of Kauai. On landing we take an excellent road to the right, climb to the top of a plateau and after proceeding about a mile pass the lovely abode of Hon. W. H. Rice. This is a very pleasant spot. The large house is elegant, furnished inside, its exterior is neat, and around the home-like dwelling is one of the finest lawns and some of the choicest luxuriant shrubbery to be found in any tropical land. Keeping the road to the windward at a little distance we come to the two mills owned by the Liliue Plantation Company and successfully managed by Mr. Isonberg, who is chiefly interested in the premises. The mills have just finished grinding for the season and the laborers are busily plowing. Natives and Chinese are chiefly employed in the cultivation of cane here. The crop which is now rapidly maturing and will soon be taken off promises very finely. A ride of some five or six miles further brings us to Kapaa, which has really a stern and weather-beaten appearance, quite the reverse of beautiful, but nevertheless Kapaa is a thriving place with several stores and restaurants. Mr. J. Grant, the chief merchant of the place, is doing a very flourishing business and all seem prosperous. On the top of the hill among the mill a cluster of trees almost hide the residence of Mr. George Dole, manager of Kapaa plantation.

A few miles farther on is the Kealia Mill and plantation, the property of Col. Z. S. Spalding, now in charge of Mr. Wm. Blaisdel. Col. Spalding's residence is located in a pretty valley nicely watered, and about two miles from the sea. It is a grand building, built with regard to artistic appearance and surrounded with spacious grounds, which have but recently been laid out and are not yet entirely complete. From Kapaa to Kilauea the distance is twenty-eight miles and the scenery in many places especially grand. On arriving at Kilauea and inspecting the plantation, mill building and the laborers' dwellings one is struck instantly with the exceeding neat, orderly appearance of all things. There is air of thrift and activity which everywhere prevails, and the new manager, Captain Ahlborn, has already left the marks of his enterprise everywhere about the premises. The cane on this plantation looks uniformly good, and some belonging to Mr. W. Grant, a large planter here, is particularly fine.

Hanaie, the next landing is about equidistant between Kilauea and the great caves. In approaching the quiet little harbor and large valley of Hanaie we pass over a series high plateau, which will some day, doubtless be cultivated, and suddenly arriving on a little promontory, we behold the whole wide vale with its neat residences, large, regular rice and cane fields and pleasant harbor stretching out gloriously beneath the neighboring mountains. On descending into the valley we find that the rice is just beginning to ripen, and several Chinamen are walking between the various patches with old shot guns, peppering away ever and anon at small birds that hang about the fields to devour the ripening rice. To keep these feathered robbers away the Chinamen have erected some very life-like scarecrows in the fields. Among the most ingenious of these contrivances is a stuffed figure representing a man with a vest of weather cock and windmill combined for a head. This wind machine is perpetually pelted by the wind, and with each revolution of the wheel a loose stick attached to the revolving spindle strikes upon a piece of old sheet iron and makes a noise horrible enough to frighten a lion. The Chinese are very successful and careful rice planters, as their fields at Hanaie certainly show. But they must hasten on to the caves. They are in number, the wet and the dry; and rated about seven miles beyond Hanaie, in one quarter of a mile from the sea.

Back of them the mountains are high and steep. The dry cave is the more and nicely arched like a bridge of the opening is about one hundred feet in diameter and as we ride in there is a vertical opening in the rock which in ancient times during a great war was used by the natives to shoot at the enemy.

The wet cave is smaller by half, and full of bluish water, which is so deep that no one has ever been able to find the bottom. This subterranean lake there are peculiar fish. Native visitors take away the water for medicinal purposes and frequently to bathe in it. These caves

are about one hundred yards apart. Their surroundings are rough, wild and romantic. There are many native traditions connected with them of most peculiar interest, and anyone who understands the Hawaiian tongue will be able to spend a day in conversation with the older natives who live in the village of Hanaie, near by, and relate many a story of weird and absorbing interest.

"PERFECT HOLINESS."

A Man Who had Sinned, nor Wanted to Sin for Fifty Years.

Dr. W. C. Palmer, the foremost advocate of the doctrine of perfect holiness died at Ocean Grove, N. J., Friday afternoon, at the age of 79 years, about fifty of which were professedly not only free from sin, but also from the slightest inclination to wrong doing. Dr. Palmer had devoted nearly all his time and money since giving up the practice of medicine in 1858, to the furtherance of his special belief before the public. He abandoned his profession, and with Mrs. Palmer, went to Europe in 1859. They traveled four years through Great Britain, holding religious services. It is said that ten thousand persons became converts under their teachings in the Old World. On their return to New York they instituted a series of Tuesday afternoon holiness meetings at their residence, which has never since been interrupted. Phoebe Palmer died in 1874, but her writings remained a factor in Dr. Palmer's earnest evangelism. One of his latest undertakings was to raise a fund for the circulation of his literature. Hundreds of "little boxes" were distributed for the purpose and were like children's banks and were to be returned when filled. The doctor married his deceased wife's sister, a woman wholly engrossed in the advocacy of holiness. Every summer for eight years they have held revival meetings daily, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the tabernacle at Ocean Grove. These meetings brought together those among the Methodist visitors who were in accord with them as to the practicability of leading lives wholly consecrated to good, and whose relation of personal experience was a curious phase of religion at this resort. This year Dr. Palmer came as usual in June, but he was attacked by dysentery and had to go away leaving the meetings to the conduct of his wife. He returned Friday morning much improved in health. About 5 o'clock P. M. he was sitting in his room, when Mrs. Palmer suggested that he had better lie on the bed. He had no sooner done so than he raised himself to sitting position, pressed his hand to his heart, and said: "I am going. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil." These were the last words he ever spoke, and in a few seconds he fell back dead. A stroke of heart disease, from which he had long expected a death blow, had come at last. The remains were taken to New York for burial.—S. F. Call.

Newspaper Abuse and Gov. Butler.

Governor Butler of Massachusetts has become so completely indurated to newspaper abuse that probably he would not feel any if the journalistic batteries ceased to play on him. In fact he appears to like to draw his fire, as it keeps his name before the public and prevents the cobwebs of oblivion from gathering around him. Of late he has been a conspicuous target of the Boston press in connection with the investigation of abuses at the Tewksbury almshouse. Occasionally he has fought back for the amusement of the thing, and when he desires recreation as a respite he has his own particular manner of taking it. A Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the public an insight into some of his doings. The correspondent writes: He is attentive at the State House, busy constantly, and keeping everybody about him busy; but his yacht is moored near at hand, and he takes a sail in her whenever he can find a breathing spell, with the same ease with which most men who have the luxury of a carriage take their afternoon spin on the road. On board his yacht he is the jolliest of yachtsmen. In his sea togs, with his jaunty yachtsman's hat tipped on his expansive brow, which he doffs gallantly to passing yachts as he sails merrily along, he makes a picture worthy of the pen of Puck. The Governor, some think, is breaking up. During the late winter and early spring, when the pressure of work upon him was heavy, he did look weary and worn; but now he is hale, hearty, full of energy, full of fight. If he is to be beaten he is to be beaten as a man almost in his vigor; certainly not as an old warhorse physically disabled for further hard fighting.—S. F. Call.

The Death of James G. Hayselden.

Mr. Hayselden, architect and builder, died Tuesday morning at 5 A. M. He had been suffering for some time past with a severe pulmonary complaint. About six weeks ago he went to Lahaina, hoping that a change of climate would favor his case, but met with an accident—the steaming of a horse—which brought on a violent and persistent hemorrhage. He obtained relief from Dr. Enders of Wailuku, but he returned to town to have medical assistance near at hand. On Mr. Hayselden's return to Honolulu his physicians expressed their opinion that he could survive but a very few days more, but he struggled with death for about a month and peacefully breathed his last during a quiet sleep. He was deceased was thirty-four years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a young wife and three children—two boys and a girl—to mourn his loss, but he has provided them a moderate competence. He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father and a worthy and public spirited citizen.

Many buildings can be pointed out as monuments of the skill and industry of Mr. Hayselden in the pursuit of his profession; such as the residence of Hon. J. S. Walker, the new store building of Wilder & Co., and many public works of importance.

The deceased was a member of the society of Free Masons and also of the Odd Fellows.

A Gambler Killed.

Portland, Ore., August 1.—In a row early this morning in Paul Fisher's bar-room, Acme, the "lookout" of the game, shot and killed Jimmy Morey, a dealer in "Frenchy's" bank. Morey came into the room very drunk and began betting. He soon began quarreling with the dealer and finally began abusing Acme. The two men rushed at each other, when Acme, who was on a platform a foot above the level of the floor, drew a revolver and fired one shot, striking Morey in the center of the top of the skull. Morey fell dead. The room was filled with Acme's friends, who saw Morey attempted to draw a revolver, but no weapon was found on his body. Acme walked to the police station and gave himself up. Both men are married.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

Cloris Hagues, a Would-be-Successor of Victor Hugo—An Enterprising Chemist Goes Before the Courts.

PARIS, July 13, 1883.

M. de Lesseps is to convocate a general meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders to ratify his negotiations with the English Cabinet. These are suspected to imply reduced traffic rates and English influence on the Administration. Like matrimony, then the French can say, "what cannot be cured must be endured." But we are a long way from the time when the canal interest cackled, "nothing English in Suez but her ships." The French will get on well with England when the latter gives up blaming them, deals with them as she does with other peoples, avoid butler and dummy.

The Senate has taken in hand to redeem itself—a step that cannot but be only galling to the Cabinet, who desire to let the sleeping dog lie. Deputy Heredia, a naturalized Cuban, and once a shareholder, proposes that domestic servants be eligible for congress, councilors and members of Parliament. Being qualified for the Presidency of the Republic, the greater ought to absorb the less.

Cloris Hagues, the young deputy poet, and who disputes with Scribe the honor to succeed Victor Hugo in grinning stanzas, brought forward his motion to amnesty Louise Michel, Kropotkin and their fellow anarchists, recently condemned for aiding and abetting the Fifth month tactics. It was too strong for the stomach of the Chamber, that had in its mind's eye the resolution of the anarchists to place the judge, jury and law officers that secured Louise a State home for six years, beyond all surgery.

We have no right to throw stones at the Chinese because their Ordes have for base peasant's feathers. France has indicated the Order of Merit for agriculture. The individual who, as Swift says, makes two blades of grass or corn grow, where only one grew before, certainly deserves well of his country. If he raises an improved breed of pigs, or a successful cross of black cattle, secures new varieties of cultivated crops, Roger Bontemps will merit his peasant's feather. Certainly France deserves a medal and a ribbon for his plan of darning the phylloxera, and so enable us to obtain again claret and Burgundy without chemical aid and Gauffier for his ensilage process of preserving green maize for stock in the famine months of April and May. Agricultural writers will be eligible; thus Legoube will put in his claim for translating the Georges. Why not reward an agricultural laborer who may have a quiver full of children? Some English agricultural societies accord to such breed winners a pair of corduroy breeches.

Ought not France to keep a niche in the Pantheon (*la patrie reconnoissance*), for M. de Lesseps for his family of nine olive branches, the latest aged only some days, and he himself on the verge of four score, the offspring of a second marriage? Only Abraham can be a parallel; he died at the age of 175, and must have been well on in life when he married his second wife Catherine, by whom he had six sons. I saw M. de Lesseps recently; he has certainly been badly shaken by his recent trip to Tunis—to survey R. de la Sade's infatuation. But his eyes are clear as when he played arabesque and cracked Arab jokes with M. de Lesseps. And what a talent he has for listening to a long succession of long dashes of silence!

Balzac has not yet a statue, nor Stendhal, nor Henri Heine, but Paul de Kock will have his. Proof, that provoking laughter by a series of monotonous characters in incongruous places, is one of the fine arts. We pay handsome salaries to clowns to make us laugh, and support Guignoles to enable babies to split both their sides. All honor then to screaming faces and farces.

Chemistry leads to everything. A student in the Polytechnic school desired to make money, and as honesty was possible, being well up in chemistry, he invented two toilette requisites, an "essence of youth" for hair coloring, and a "wrinkle killer." With these he obtained the promise of the hand of a young lady. One day his intended mother-in-law confessed she had accepted the offer of a widower, a Rums of other days, and was anxious to try the wrinkle killer, for preparation. The young man opened his eyes. Next day he called to pay his respects, and driven from the house with British handies. The hair of the mother-in-law had become a bright alligator green, and her face is covered with frightful red blotches. The case is before the Courts.

A rather leading dentist, who complains that business is bad even for teeth, set up as a matrimonial agent. He arranged an aristocratic marriage, and his commission was to be 50,000 francs. The bridegroom refused to pay, hinted the dentist was only a "proctress." The Court awarded 1,000 francs compensation.

An Egyptologist explains that onions were ranked as gods by the ancient Egyptians, and the cutting up of the vegetable for domestic purposes, hence caused tears to flow from the eyes of the adorers.

"Lass," a French editor, says is not the correct pronunciation of "Lew," of South Sea Bubble fame.

A grocer explained he merely kept sandal sugar for those customers who did not like sugar "too sweet."

Steamship Line to Tahiti.

A steamer of 900 tons is now building at Philadelphia, which will be one of two boats to run regularly from San Francisco to Tahiti, by way of Honolulu, beginning January 1, 1884. Both steamers will be finely fitted, so it is said. The cabin rooms will be all on deck, because of the warm climate. Electric lights and electric bells will be used. It is expected that the steamers will make the passage to Tahiti in fifteen or sixteen days. The present passage by sail, by the Wilkes & Co. line, is from thirty-five to forty days. Business at Tahiti is said to be increasing. Four large vessels are now loading for that country with general merchandise. The French Government is building a dry dock there, to cost \$800,000. Capital and enterprise are reported to be scarce.—[San Francisco paper.]

The Informers.

The Times' London cablegram says: The authorities at Melbourne refuse to allow the Irish informers to land, having information of a Fenian plot to murder them by Irish Fenians in the colony. It is said that the Fenians at Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane were warned by cable from home to watch for the arrival of Kavanagh and others, whose presence on board the steamer Pithian it was thought had only been known to the British Government. The home Government here advised that the informers be sent to Western Australia.

Cetywayo Killed.

London, July 20.—Additional advices from Durban, relative to the death of King Cetywayo at the hands of the insurgents, say that all of his wives and many of his chiefs were also killed.

Durban, July 27.—Cetywayo's brother, Dabulmani, has also been killed by the insurgents. Cetywayo's oldest boy, a child of twelve years, was saved from the slaughter in which all the rest of the King's companions were involved.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

We invite expressions of opinion from the public upon all subjects of general interest, and communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Advertiser, and be authenticated by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication.

Our object is to offer the fullest opportunity for a variety of popular discussion and inquiry.

We are not to be understood as necessarily endorsing the views set forth in communications published under this name.

To all inquirers we shall endeavor to furnish information of the most complete character on any subject in which they may be interested.

Mr. Editor: Having just concluded a hasty perusal of what a friend at my elbow calls the "Politics-religio-sensuous stab in the back" and much exaggerated harangue delivered by a lady on last Saturday evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall, I wish, through your columns, to put a few questions to whomsoever it may concern.

Firstly—Was the so-called address an original production from the lady's pen, or was it gotten up for her by one or more of the very pious and zealous workers in the cause of opposition to everything which they do not choose under the name of the Y. M. C. A.?

Secondly—Did not one or more of the meek and lowly opposititionists, under pretense of adding out taffy to the Algaloba L. Vige of Good Templars, make use of that body as a sort of masked battery from which to fire their calls of personal hatred and malice at the Ministry, our laws and law-makers?

Thirdly—How long does the lady intend to remain upon the Websterian eminence on which she tells us she has taken a stand, and what kind of a stand is it? Fourthly—Is it right and proper that the Y. M. C. A. building should be used as a discomfited and disappointed political party's spout-shed?

Fifthly—When Colonel Bog's fingers roll favors us with his intended visit during next March, will he be allowed the use of the Y. M. C. A. hall, and if so, about how much nightly rental will he be required to pay for the same? By an advertisement in the Gazette, I learn that a world of entertainment is to be given at this hall on Saturday evening, and it will not astonish me in the least to find good music, shows and sporting exhibitions next in order. Yours, etc.,

QUESTIONS.

Sisters of Charity.

Mr. Editor:—The Sisters of Charity are on their way to these Islands with a view, we believe, of mitigating the sufferings of the sick and distressed of this country.

It is difficult to imagine that anyone possessed of the commonest feelings of humanity or sympathy should wish to oppose the coming of those whose mission it is to preach practically the doctrine of our Lord, "Peace and good will towards men."

Of missionaries we have enough and more than enough. In this land, with its staring number of diseases, how long must we have to many of those whose doctrine is charity and mercy to all men whatsoever their creed, and whose lives are devoted to the duties which those doctrines entail.

It is to be hoped that when these devoted ladies do arrive they will be accorded the hearty welcome so characteristic of the people of Honolulu, which their mission so emphatically calls for.

The impulse which actuates the gentlemen opposing this mission, reflects scant credit on either their hearts or their heads.

CHARITY.

Naturalization in the States.

Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly settle a dispute among some friends of your paper by answering the following question: How long must a foreigner reside in the United States, and what steps must be taken with regard to naturalization before he is allowed to legally vote either State or Federal officers? By doing this you will greatly oblige. Poor MEMORANDUM.

A man has to live in the United States for three years before he can receive his first papers of naturalization and two years more must elapse before he receives his second papers.

He can vote for State or Federal officers if he has lived one year in any State after becoming a citizen and he must live thirty days in a County before being allowed to vote for that County, provided, of course, that he is registered as a voter.

He can vote for President after twelve months residence subsequent to naturalization, if registered.—Ed. P. C. ADVERTISER.]

Gone for Information.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Atkinson is said to have gone to Maui "in quest of information." This statement is corroborated by his looking up "Truthful James," who has posted the editor on all the crim. con. gossip of the island; and read to him certain chapters of metierous literature, which he ("Truthful") circulated in times past. OTATO.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Plot Against the Irish Informers—Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—The Hunkow Sapper to the Hunkow Wrecked in Her Voyage from Honolulu.

London, Aug. 5.—The Annamites have re-occupied the position from which they were recently driven at Namhuan by the French. France demands of China the withdrawal of her troops from the frontier, and intends to make a naval demonstration before Canton.

Intelligence is to hand to the effect that Edward Hamilton, of Toronto, has accepted the chair of which he was elected by Mr. J. Hunt, of the Oxford Hotel, Sydney, who staid his willingness to back Lillas Lyco, of Shark Island Sydney, to row the champion sculler of the world for \$1,000 a side, over the champion course on the Parramatta river. The Canadian is to be allowed \$200 for expenses.

It is stated that the Government were aware of a plot which was concocted at Dublin to murder all the Irish informers in the Phoenix Park murder trials.

According to the latest intelligence to hand from Italy, Mount Vesuvius, which burst into a terrible state of eruption after the recent terrible earthquake at the Island of Ischia, is showing signs of increased activity. The safety of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the mountain is menaced, and much alarm prevails.

Baron de Lesseps has denied the statement that he was willing to concede further and more favorable terms to England in connection with the second Suez Canal scheme.

It is feared at Lisbon that the starship Hunkow, which was chartered to convey 1,500 Portuguese to Honolulu, has been wrecked on the voyage.

The Chinese Ironclad Tingyuen, which was commissioned by the government of China to proceed from Germany to China, in charge of a crew composed of German officers, has been detained for the present.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—Intelligence is to hand from Rikstiedlar, a town 100 miles south of this city, of an outbreak of anti-Jewish feeling, culminating in an attack on the Jews. The military were called out, and were obliged to fire on the rioters, killing 10 persons and wounding 13 others.

London, Aug. 7.—Intelligence is to hand to the effect that the Chinese forces are closely pressing the French garrisons stationed at Namdun and Haiphong, in Tonquin. The French troops in Annam, having been reinforced, are now prepared to attack Hue, the capital of the province.

## THE NEW WEAPON OF WAR.

Description of the Gun that is Expected to Throw a Shot 3,000 Feet a Second.

The Lyman-Haskell multi-charge gun, now on its way to Sandy Hook for test, lay on Sunday afternoon on a flat car of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw. It resembles an exaggerated soda water generator. It is 25 feet long and weighs 25 tons. The theory of its invention is the accumulation of power and velocity by a succession of charges of powder exploded in chambers or pockets behind the projectile as it passes along the bore of the gun. The inertia of the shot is first overcome by a moderate charge of coarse-grained, slow-burning powder, and then repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the shot, and any which repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerated principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the



