



TO OUR READERS!

Having to a change in the writing of our...
Gazette Publishing Company.

Hawaiian Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

The city has no unusual yet, though...
The object of the Government organ...

Some remarks made at the Planter's...
The new platform of the Independent...

Why have only six months been chosen...
The report from Russia that the czar...

The following suggestion is made:
It is suggested in connection with this...

The process of educating the people...
The Treasury statement for the quarter...

We use the word "managed" advisedly...
The biennial period ending March 31st...

The custom receipts for the period...
The estimate for the present quarter...

When the Legislature meets, the Gov...
The Government for the people by the...

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Per Steamer Mariposa. Dates to Oct. 1st.
AMERICAN.
Yesterday, being the last day of the month...

NOTES.
The annual report of the Accountant for...

As a letter to the Consul General by...

Is an interesting paper from the pen of...

Maceration at Kohala.
HONOLULU, Oct. 6th, 1885.

DIFFERENCE 10.08 per cent.
These results, based upon the stated facts...

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London, Oct. 1.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach...

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New Advertisements.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC SUGAR MILLS...

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Shipping.

Wider's Steamship Co.
New Route to the Volcano Via Keanhou!

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Legal Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII...

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THE POPULAR MILLINERY HOUSE
104 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
N. S. SACHS, PROPRIETOR,
Has gone to the Coast to purchase a New Stock, and will return on the "ALAMEDA" with the largest and best Assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS EVER EXHIBITED IN THE KINGDOM.

LOOK OUT FOR OPENING DAY!
AT THE Popular Millinery House
New York Life Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

The Company that Originated the Non-Foreiture Feature of Life Insurance.
Assets \$60,000,000
Surplus over 10,000,000
Annual Income Estimated in 1884 2,873,289
Death Losses Paid Here During Last Year \$38,000
Insurance in Force on These Islands Over 1,000,000

C. O. BERGER
General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

DR. LIEBIG'S
Private Dispensary
The most complete and up-to-date Dispensary in the Kingdom.
Specialties in the treatment of all diseases of the human system.

New Goods by Late Arrivals
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
NEW YORK & ENGLAND.
Received by Castle & Cooke

ALSO, TO ARRIVE BY VESSELS DUE FROM ABOVE PORTS, AND
To be sold at LOWEST RATES

Suitable for Plantations, Country Stores
Or Families. Orders Filled at Shortest Notice and with Satisfaction to Purchasers. Attention is called to our

Improved Paris PLO W
STAPLE GROCERIES, Golden Gate, Star & Superfine Flour

Latest Improvements in Shelf Hardware
STAPLE DRY GOODS

WOODWARD & BROWN'S CELEBRATED PIANOS
The Cheapest Good Piano - New Haven Organ Co.'s Parlor Organs

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY
Successors to Dillingham & Co., and Samuel Nott.

Importers Hardware, Agricultural Implements,
Paints, Oils, and Varnishes.

House Furnishing Goods,
Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Lamps and Chandeliers, Kerosene Oil and

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
WEST, DOW & CO.
Have Just Received a Large Invoice of Furniture

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED!
Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing a Speciality.

Hawaiians.
Visiting San Francisco
S. F. Merchant.

HOLLISTER & CO.
FOR THE COMPLEXION!

BEAUTIFUL SNOW
FOR THE COMPLEXION!

HOLLISTER & CO.
FOR THE COMPLEXION!

Hawaiian Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13 1885
In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands
In Banc. July Term, 1885.

KUKIUNI AND KAUKA HEI HUSBAND VS.
NAIHE (C. & L.)
Before Judge, C. J. McCully and Justice, J. J.
Opinion of the Court by Justice J. J.

This is an appeal by the defendant Lika from a decree of the Chancellor whereby he adjudged and ordered two deeds the subject of this suit to be cancelled and annulled.

Upon considering the evidence recorded in this case the Court, in its opinion, is of the opinion that the Chancellor is correct; and that at the time of the execution by the plaintiffs of the above mentioned deeds, the defendant was sane and of legal age, and that the defendant did not fully understand the nature and effect of the deed and consequently the decree of the Chancellor is affirmed.

The appeal is therefore dismissed with costs.
M. Thompson for plaintiff, A. Ross for defendant, Nalhe, Kinney and Peterson for defendant, Lika.
Honolulu, September 25, 1885.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands
In Banc. July Term, 1885.
Before Judge, C. J. McCully and Justice, J. J.
Opinion of the Court by Justice J. J.

J. C. MERRILL & CO. VS. A. JAEGER,
EXECUTOR OF F. T. LEEHAN'S ESTATE.
This case was tried at the last January Term, when a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for \$791.83 with interest. The verdict was set aside and a new trial had in the April Term, when verdict was given for the defendant. The plaintiffs now bring exceptions and ask for a new trial.

The case may be decided by setting aside the statement of the Chief Justice, in rendering his decision granting a new trial, as follows:
"This is an action to recover \$872.45, stated in the bill of particulars as follows:
'For 200 bales of hay shipped from San Francisco for Honolulu, by the bark "Wrestler," on the 1st April, 1881, on account of F. T. Leeahan & Co., at Honolulu, and duly received by them on their account. \$413 10

Freight on the same. 202 82
For 14 M hard pressed bricks shipped from San Francisco for Honolulu, by bark D. C. Murray on the 13th August, 1881, on account of F. T. Leeahan & Co., at Honolulu, by their order and duly received by them, including freight. 476 00

Manages paid to Macfarlane & Co., by F. T. Leeahan & Co., and improperly charged by them to J. C. Merrill & Co., August, 1881. 75 00

Total \$1,366 92
with interest upon the said amount at one per cent. per month, from the said dates respectively.

CONTRA ANTI. - Amount credited J. C. Merrill & Co., by order of the Court, by W. Foster, date 15th September, 1881. \$103 47

18th August, 1881. Net proceeds of sale of 14 M bricks by J. C. Merrill & Co., credited to F. T. Leeahan & Co., 191 00

with interest from the said dates at one per cent. per month. \$204 46

Balance due J. C. Merrill & Co., \$872.45.
The following bill of particulars was allowed by the late Mr. Justice Austin, holding the April Term.

"Be it remembered that at the trial of the said case the following evidence was taken, to wit:
EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS - F. T. Leeahan sworn: Am familiar with freight between here and San Francisco, in this part of 1881 and 1882, for compressed bales of hay. I think the freight was \$1.25.

Letters from F. T. Leeahan & Co., to J. C. Merrill & Co., dated 1st January 1881, of letters were read in evidence on the part of the plaintiff:
11th December, 1880, per Centrose.
P. S. Please send a large quantity of hay and straw and a moderate quantity of oats 300 bales, all shingles (cedar), R. W. Posts, 200 bbls. lime, G. & W. H. Barley, Golden Gate extra flour, all which will show a good freight.

18th December, 1880.
"You can with safety send down by her (Murray) the following goods viz:
150 bbls. Golden Gate extra family flour.
150 bbls. Golden Gate extra family flour.
3000 R. W. Posts.
3000 Bales of choice California Hay not compressed.
250 Bags Bran.
200 Bags Oats.
100 bbls. lime.
100 B boxes of medium bread.
100 1/2 Coder shingles.
All of which will meet with ready sale, a profit and a good freight for the vessel."

January 4th, 1881, per Murray.
"Return freight by D. C. Murray.
You can ship the following goods by her on our account.
F. T. & Co. 250 bales best Cala. Hay.
100 bags best Cala. Oats.
300 Bags Bran.
500 bbls. English Portland Cement.
hand Cement.
and oddage. Please purchase the above at the lowest market rates and on the best terms."

18th January, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: Whenever you have any spare room on your vessel, you can always send from 200 to 300 bales of good California hay, which we can always dispose of to good advantage to our customers.
Bran & Oats. - The same remarks apply to these articles."

31st Jan. 1881, per Centrose.
"Say: - There is not a pound of this article to be purchased in town at present, and we think it would pay you well to send always as much as possible on ship's account by the Murray. Whenever you have any spare left, fill it up with good hay (compressed or otherwise) bran and oats and it will always pay well."

14th Feb. 1881, per Australia.
"Please forward by no return of the bark Alameda the following goods viz:
F. T. & Co. 400-4 extra Golden Gate extra Flour.
50 bags Yellow Corn.
100 bales best California pressed Hay.
100 bags Bran."

5th April, 1881, per Centrose.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

7th May, 1881, per Wrestler.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

9th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

10th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

11th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

12th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

13th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

14th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

15th May, 1881, per City of Sydney.
"Say: - We are looking daily for this vessel and trust that she will bring a good load of Bricks, Lime, Hay, Flour, &c."

The evidence admitted. No exception can be taken as to the evidence admitted. The Court refused to give a further instruction asked for by the plaintiff's counsel, this, namely, that "if the value of the hay was sent to F. T. Leeahan & Co. as a sale, and he accepted the sale, and admitted to J. C. Merrill & Co. that he held the hay on his own account, then F. T. Leeahan & Co. could not afterwards repudiate the sale."

We think this instruction might have been given, but we further hold that the instruction was substantially given in the previous instructions. The Court had charged that "if the value of the hay was sent to F. T. Leeahan & Co. as a sale, and he accepted the sale, and admitted to J. C. Merrill & Co. that he held the hay on his own account, then F. T. Leeahan & Co. could not afterwards repudiate the sale."

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INDIA RICE MILLS



107, 109 & 111 FREMONT STREET
San Francisco.
THE INDIA RICE MILLS, AFTER 22 YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, are enabled to Largely Reduce the Rates for the Hulling & Cleaning of Paddy.

AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF SHIPPING PADDY TO SAN FRANCISCO AND HAVING IT CLEANED AT THE INDIA RICE MILLS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE SAID:
1st - Superiority of Work at the San Francisco Mills.
2nd - Saving in the cost of Marketable Rice.
3rd - Saving in Rates for Hulling and Cleaning.
4th - Frequent Deliveries.
5th - Uniformity and Cleanliness of Packages.

Consignment of Paddy Solicited.
Wm. M. GREEN WOOD,
General Commission Merchant and Proprietor of the INDIA RICE MILLS, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN NOTT,
At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,
TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WORKER

PLUMBING, in all its branches;
Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;
STOVES AND RANGES

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

House Furnishing Goods, all kinds;
Chandeliers, Lamps, Lanterns

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HOLLISTER & CO.

A Large Invoice of the Celebrated
CELLULOID TRUSSES
Direct From the Factory.

We Have Special FACILITIES for Adjusting TRUSSES.
JUST RECEIVED!
EX STEAMER ALAMEDA:
LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES

Hoyt's German Cologne,
STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS FROM
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes
From Kimball & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Golden Cupid Tobacco

FROM P. LORILLARD & CO., NEW YORK,
AT HOLLISTER & CO.'S.

REMOVED TO 103 FORT STREET!
Heads of Families!
PLEASE BEAR IN MIND
FIRE WOOD, CHARCOAL

STOVE COAL
Wholesale and Retail.

Frank Gertz
Importer & Dealer in
Ladies', Misses', Gents'
AND YOUTH'S FINE
BOOTS & SHOES

THE CENTRAL
Cigar & Tobacco Emporium

General Advertisements.
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Cigar & Tobacco Emporium

Table with columns for Year (1880, 1881), Island (HAWAII, MOLOKAI, MAUI, OAHU, KAUAI, NIHAU, KONA, VALE), and various stock categories (HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, JACKASSES) with corresponding values.

In this way we can account for the sudden outbreak of the disease, when it was supposed to be extinct, and when some would say that it had originated spontaneously; but by having a correct knowledge of the subtle nature of the disease, and a close supervision kept on all horses and the immediate isolation on the first appearance of suspicious symptoms it is only a matter of time before the disease will become extinct. The characteristic system of glands and the one by which we can distinguish the disease without doubt from others which closely resemble it, especially in an acute form; is the appearance of changes or clumps on the membrane covering the inside of the nostrils. But even these may be situated so far up the nostrils, that they cannot be seen. In these cases, investigation into the origin of the suspicious symptoms, and as to whether or not the animal had been in contact with affected ones; sometimes is sufficient to lead to a correct diagnosis, otherwise we have to isolate the animal and await further developments.

Mules invariably take the disease in an acute form and die in from four to fifteen days, from the appearance of the first symptoms; and if horses would only become affected in the same form, and no other, it would be comparatively easy to stamp out the malady.

In Honolulu and vicinity, since December, 1884 up to date 97 horses and 3 mules were condemned and destroyed being glandered. Previous to this date as near as could be estimated about 40 horses had died or were destroyed with this malady. Within the last three months the number destroyed was comparatively very small as compared with the preceding month.

On the various plantations and stock ranches of the Islands the loss from glanders has been small as compared with Honolulu. This is principally owing to the fact that on a plantation, an individual or company generally owned a large number of animals and if an outbreak occurred separation and isolation of affected animals was resorted to an at early date, and the malady stamped out, whereas here, a great many, owned perhaps only one or two animals and if they became affected, they had nothing more to lose, and kept on working the diseased animal, and at the same time spreading the disease.

As to the value of a glandered horse, when we consider the contagious nature of the disease not only to healthy horses but to mankind, and its utter incurability they must be considered worse than valueless in fact absolutely dangerous and expensive property to possess. If it should become necessary to destroy healthy animals, which had been in contact with diseased ones, as is done in certain other diseases of animals; to arrest the spread of the disease their compensation should be resorted to, I sincerely trust that all interested parties in this Kingdom will render every assistance possible in helping to stamp out this disease, and it is in proportion to the prevention and precautionary measures that are adopted in isolating all suspicious cases, until they either recover or are destroyed that the desired result will be obtained.

The experience we have had with glanders, and the price paid for the knowledge we now possess relating to that scourge, ought to teach us to guard against a possible recurrence of that disease, or the introduction of any other of the many terrible diseases which prevail among stock in other countries. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia of cattle if once introduced here, would be a sure destruction to our thriving herds, as the Asiatic cholera would be to our people if brought among them. We have been "forewarned" let us in the future see to it that we are "forearmed."

Complaints are made of the cruel treatment which the laboring class of our valuable stock, receive at the hands of teamsters and others who work cattle, horses and mules upon some of the plantations. The day has passed when any man, in any community worthy to be called civilized, can maltreat or misuse a dumb brute even though he be the boastful owner, without violating a law which ought to be strict to mark and swift to punish. More will be said upon the subject in the future.

In closing your committee wish to express their sense of gratitude to the Collector General of Customs and the Registrar of Public Accounts, for their kindness in furnishing statistics used in this report.

Respectfully submitted, B. F. DILLINGHAM, Chairman of Committee on Live Stock.

REPORT ON CANE CULTIVATION.

To the President and Stockholders of the Planters' Labor and Supply Co. This subject may well engage our attention, as it is the point upon which mainly turns the profit or loss in sugar production.

The raising of better crops with the same labor, or the same crops with less labor, is a thing worth striving for.

It is well known that there has been great strides made in the perfection of mill machinery, for cheapening the manufacture of sugar the past few years, while but little, if any, in the cultivation of cane. The same stubborn facts still confront the planter. The soil yields no better, but rather wants feeding; the weeds grow with the same vigor; work animals sicken and die; tools wear out and break; rats, hoppers and other pests are on the increase; to destroy crops; and work and shirking help is still costly and annoying; a ton of cane is just as heavy to transport to the mill now, as it was years ago, and sugar brings a less price. So persistent labor, constant vigilance and the "git up and git" principle has to be exercised on the plantations early and late, all the year round, otherwise the planter will find himself coming out of the "little end of the horn."

Your committee are not able to report any new mode of cultivation. If they could, no plan would be applicable to all localities, or acceptable to all planters. Hence we will not attempt any elaborate report, but confine ourselves to a few details which we think would be advantageous to some planters if adopted. And we will urge upon the use of well-known advantages which some planters now neglect, and attribute their want of thrift and poverty to "shortness of help," "bad luck," "poor soil," "poor seed," "poor land," "bad change their failure to own or many causes, rather than to their own mismanagement, which may be the true cause.

PREPARATION OF SOIL. All planters admit the wisdom of a thorough and timely preparation of the soil before planting, if the best results are to be expected. We consider twice plowing and twice harrowing, IF WELL DONE, a sufficient preparation for the furrow plow to follow.

If however a grass sod or trash is turned under at the first plowing, a sufficient time should elapse to allow the trash to decay, before the second plowing should be done.

For reasons given below, we prefer to first make a furrow with a 12 inch plow, then enter this furrow with a peculiarly constructed double V scraper and with it push the sides of the furrow right and left, mashing the clods and soils or crowding them into the centre between the rows, smoothing the land and covering all small weeds that may have escaped destruction up to this time, thus saving perhaps a first hoeing. Then enter with the double furrow plow drawn by 5 horses or mules hitched abreast, which makes an ample ditch or furrow leaving the land between the furrows quite level and in good condition for a cultivator to follow, without filling the furrow.

Some plant the seed without further preparation than is made by the double furrow plow, but we have found it advantageous to first run a 1 horse subsoil plow in the bottom of the furrow just ahead of the planters, loosening the soil from 2 to 3 inches which makes a nice fresh seed bed and enables the cane to be planted not in, but under the bottom of the furrow, in mellow soil.

SEED. "Your land sow with the best of seed." And plenty of it, is about all we feel competent to recommend under this head. If any planter knows which or what is the best cane seed, we would be pleased to take a lesson. We have used one year old plant cane, first and second ratoons, tops from old cane and lads, and all did well with slight exceptions. No doubt had we known which was the best seed and always planted it, the results would have been still better. From some recent observations we prefer tops from old cane, for the reason they are sure to grow and borer are not likely to be planted with the seed in the new field. We would like to know how to improve cane seed as well as how to select the best. If any of the members will be kind enough to instruct us we will be thankful. If it was the seed of corn or potatoes or wheat or even the improvement of live stock we would not plead ignorance.

The Germans, we understand, by a wise and persistent selection of the best sugar-producing beets for seed, have increased their yield of sugar from 7 per cent. Beane to 15 per cent. such improvement is wonderful to think of. But the improvement being in the beet, it is not much comfort to us here, except by way of encouraging us to strive also to improve; no doubt if we could once get a start, it would be done. Can't some one tell us how to start?

TIME OF PLANTING. We once questioned the late Mr. Uana of Hana. "Which month do you find the best for planting?" He answered, "May, June, July, August, September, and especially July, emphasizing the last two words. This answer was from a gentleman of some 20 years experience in cane planting, and we see no way to improve this answer, only to qualify it, by saying, that planting to be done below at 700 feet elevation, should be put in in July if possible. August and September planting may be good, but will not equal that of July, and cane planted in October will fall short in its yield sufficient to pay the expense of raising a July crop. But as elevation increases we would prefer planting before July, and at an elevation of 1200 or more feet, we would think May none too soon.

It is presumed every planter does his best to put in his crop in the most thorough manner, in preparation of soil, selection of seed and time of planting. Now comes the question of AFTER CULTIVATION.

And here we think there is more disagreement, blundering, labor and money unnecessarily wasted than there is in any other department upon the plantation.

We think better and cheaper crops could be raised if a different course of after cultivation was more thoroughly and persistently pursued. We believe the hoe is used too much and the cultivator too little. On some plantations it is used too little, we say cultivate, cultivate, weeds or no weeds, ditches or no ditches, cultivate, and only use the hoe where the cultivator can't reach. If hoeing was as cheap as cultivating, the cultivator should still be used, from the fact that it loosens up the soil as well as kills the weeds, a thing quite essential to assist the growing cane. The finely pulverized soil serves as a mulch to the roots and prevents a too rapid evaporation of the moisture, hence a better crop of cane can be raised where the cultivator is liberally used, than where the land is only scraped over with the hoe. And we think a man that uses a hoe when he could use the cultivator, is on the foggy list and not worth civilizing, and the man that will consent to do the work of one man with the hoe, when he could do the work of ten men with a cultivator wants "reconstructing."

One says, "I can't cultivate, it will spoil my ditches." You can, emphatically you can and to great advantage to both your crops and pockets. It is known to many that the most difficult system of ditches for the use of the cultivator, was adopted at Spreckelsville when raising its first crop notwithstanding when we used a cultivator to good advantage, as we loosened up the soil, killed the weeds and scraped out all the ditches at an expense of \$5 per acre. While our neighbor paid \$20 per acre to have his scraped over with a hoe, and didn't get the work done until the weeds blossomed and his cane stunted; and with no other difference than the cultivator, our cane yielded one ton of sugar more per acre. When called to account as to why he had let the weeds get the control, he said, "I hadn't man enough, I told them long ago I wanted 100 more." Our opinion then was and is now, that with less men and a few cultivators he could have cleaned his cane in good season and as cheaply as we did ours which would have resulted in another ton of sugar to the acre for him. No one among the trunk gardens of New Jersey that supplies New York and Philadelphia with fruits, berries and vegetables would think of holding his own among his fellows if the cultivator should be denied him. His corn, potatoes, beans, horries and almost everything is planted in long straight rows, convenient for cultivating without the use of the hoe. No laborer would be considered first class there that could not put in the crop and keep the land in good order and free from weeds without the use of the hoe. A weed may occasionally want pulling.

We would commend the Jerseyman's way of planting with cultivation in view, to every planter. Never let weeds grow large; put your cultivator through as soon as the cane begins to make its appearance above the ground. Large weeds though dead are a discredit, and live ones a disgrace to a superintendent. Killing weeds when small is a "stitch in time." Keeping the soil loose and fine on top by cultivation is in a measure both food and water for the crop. It is covering the stems to save the water. As there will be less evaporation from the soil, hence more water is left for the use of the cane. Aside from what we have seen and what we know about the benefit of thorough and timely cultivation, we will cite one case out of many that has come to our notice.

Mr. Shinn, a prominent nurseryman of California, was visited by a friend in the fall, after a long dry summer, who in looking around saw a number of orchards, in all stages of unthrift and also some well appearing and one very fine, and he asked Mr. Shinn, "Why the orchard over there looked so much better than any of the rest?" Mr. Shinn said, "That is a mystery; I sold Mr. Nicholas those trees and they were no better than those of his neighbors, and his land is no better, I attribute the thrift of his orchards to his cultivator, he to my certain knowledge, he has went through those trees with his cultivator once every week all summer." Mr. N. cultivated to benefit his crop, not once to kill the weeds. Such cultivation we have in the benefit of cultivation that the old saying seems quite true, viz: "Growing crops like the smell of freshly stirred soil." In Java we understand laborers' wages are 10 cents per day and board themselves, and yet it costs \$100 to produce an acre of cane. Can this be accounted for in any other way than by attributing it to their old foggy, primitive way of working. They must work with but little intelligence, no skill or scientific tools, irrigate their cane with water dipped up with buckets, etc., so the account reads.

The best and most economical way that we have found to care for cane the first six months after planting, is, to commence cultivating when the young cane first begins to come up, and about the time it is all up go over it again with the cultivator, going around each row and each time roll down a little fresh soil around the cane and so continue until the cane is too large to allow of any further cultivation. One cultivator is ample for 60 acres, rows 34 feet apart. During the season, the soil thrown out from the seed furrow will work back leaving the land about level, at the end of the season, and the soil will be loose and freed from weed with a very little hoeing. (The filling up of the furrows is only applicable to rainy regions.)

This course has been pursued this past year at Kakaia with gratifying results. The cane appeared so thick with its treatment that it seemed to laugh with satisfaction, judging from its appearance and growth all through the year, and the superabundance was so well pleased with its harvest and the small expense incurred in its care the first six months of its growth, that he has pursued the same course with this year's plant, and with promise of like success.

As the infant ditches in the neighborhood, excessive and loving hogs from its presence, so young cane enjoys the close contact and gentle pressure of hoar, freshly stirred soil and in no stage of its growth if we object to quit a hill above its roots. What it does resent is to have all loose soil scraped clean from around the hill, or to be choked with weeds.

The difference in labor alone, between cultivating and hoeing is very marked—five men to one acre, or one man to four acres is such a difference, as no planter is justified in sigating, and then, if, as we claim, the cane is much benefited by liberal cultivation, the advantage is hard to estimate.

J. M. HONSEN, Chairman of Committee.

C. BREWER & CO. OFFER FOR SALE.

Per Bark 'AMY TURNER' FROM BOSTON.

DUE JULY 1st, 1885

Franklin Store Coal in Casks, 1/2 Blis. Crushed Sugar, Cases Fraser's Axle Grease, Cases Hoe Handles, Blis. No. 1 Boon, Cases Wheelbarrows.

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Electric and Downer's Kerosene Oil Ketchup and Cod Fish Balls, Cases Clam Chowder, Fish Chowder and Gherkins, Cases Sausage Meat, Cs. Huckin's Tom to Soup, Cs. do Mock Turtle Soup, Cases Huckin's Ox Tail Soup.

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THEY ARE COMPOUNDED FROM Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion. "The Oldest, Best, most renowned, and Valuable medicine in the World, and in addition contains all the best and most effective, curative properties of all other herbs, roots, and minerals. LIVER, BILIOUSNESS, HEAD-ACHE, PILES, BRUISES, and all kinds of itching skin eruptions."

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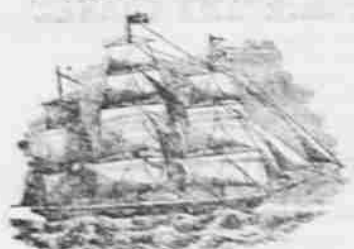
KNOWLES' STEAM AND VACUUM PUMPS THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST received 2 per Amy Turner, from Boston, a full assortment of these celebrated Pumps, which are guaranteed to be stronger and better than any other pump of similar capacity. We call the attention of planters generally to the Vacuum Pump, which is by far the most powerful and more serviceable than any other pump.

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

Theo. H. Davies & Co Have Received by these Vessels And other Late Arrivals, the Following:

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ONE SPLENDID PIANO,

Best Welsh Steam Coal

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Stockholders of the Planters' Labor and Supply Co. GENTLEMEN:—The following is respectfully submitted as the Secretary's Report for the past year. At its last annual meeting, held October 21st, 1884, the Company elected the following named gentlemen as Trustees: W. O. Smith; W. H. Bailey; Jona. Austin; J. L. Richardson; J. M. Hooper; R. Halstead; W. H. Rickard; G. N. Wilcox; R. R. Hind; S. B. Dole; P. C. Jones; H. P. Baldwin; J. B. Atherton.

President.....Jonathan Austin. Vice-President.....S. B. Dole. Treasurer.....P. C. Jones. Secretary.....W. O. Smith. Auditor.....J. B. Atherton.

During the year the Trustees have held seventeen meetings at the Company's room. On April 17th, Mr. W. O. Smith, Secretary, tendered his resignation as Secretary and Editor of the Planters' Monthly on the ground that he was about to leave the Kingdom. His resignation was not accepted, but Mr. L. A. Thurston was appointed Secretary pro tem, and Editor of the Planters' Monthly and he has since served in that capacity.

THE TREATY. Last year much time and energy were spent in disseminating correct information in the United States concerning the Islands and the working of the Treaty. Strong efforts were made by the enemies of the Treaty to effect its abrogation, but owing partly to the better knowledge of the effect of the Treaty which was brought home to the powers that be at Washington by statistics and explanations, by the almost unanimous memorial of the leading merchants of San Francisco to Congress, showing at length and with great clearness the advantages derived by the Pacific Coast from the Treaty, also in consequence of the complete refutation of the charges of fraud made by the Congressional Committee of Investigation against the Islands; owing partly to the change of Administration in the States and the distraction of the public attention from the subject, and to the fact also that Congress has been but little in session during the last year, the Company have not deemed it necessary to make special effort in this direction and but little has been done on account thereof. The present Administration at Washington has so far been favorable to the Treaty, but there is no doubt that upon the assembling of Congress this winter renewed efforts will be made by treaty opponents looking towards its abrogation, and the Planters should be prepared to meet the old foe of perversion and mis-statement. Nearly the whole of the Pacific Press is now in favor of the Treaty, a fact which will tell in its favor when the question again comes before Congress.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR. The condition of the labor market and the action taken in the matter by the Government, have rendered it unnecessary for the Company to undertake the management of bringing laborers into the country, and no immigration has taken place under control of the Company.

The South Seas seem to be no longer available as a source of labor supply, so few laborers being obtained by the last vessel sent that the expense came to a higher figure than can be profitably paid. The prohibition of more than 25 Chinese coming upon any one vessel, does not seem to have prevented their coming. But a short time ago Chinese laborers could be obtained only by special permission of their Government, and at heavy expense to planters. Now the only requisite is to grant them permission, and they come without expense to the planter. The change is undoubtedly owing to the universal fair and just treatment which laborers receive under the administration of our labor law. This has become known to the Chinese authorities, and they no longer confuse the Islands with Peru and Mexico, whose treatment of coolie laborers has become a by-word. China may therefore be considered as a sure source of labor in the future, if it is thought best to make it available. One of the gravest of national questions is involved however in the policy of continued Chinese Immigration. The effects of the great and constantly increasing proportion of Chinese inhabitants are so important that they deserve the most careful consideration at the hands of the planters.

The following is a statement of arrivals of immigrants since the last Annual Meeting:

Table with columns for Nationality (Portuguese, Japanese, South Sea Islanders, Chinese) and details of arrivals (Bark Duca, City of Tokio, Yonashiro Maru, Brig Hauret).

There have been no Chinese immigrants brought to the country by the government or the company, but a large number have come at their own expense. Since the first of January there have been an excess of arrivals over departures of 2096.

As the subject of Japanese labor is one which has attracted much attention, and which has been the cause of a radical change in the manner of dealing with disagreements between employers and employed the following remarks are respectfully submitted:

So far as time has been given to judge of their qualities it would seem that they are not generally considered physically equal to Natives, Portuguese or Chinese but that they have some qualities which are desirable and which to a degree compensate for any lack of physical ability. They are so entirely a different civilization from any with which we have had dealings that the assimilation of them with other laborers is slow, they are not quick to comprehend our ways, and are quite sensitive to any appearance of injustice, though none may in fact be intended or exist, yet so far as information has reached us they have proved fairly satisfactory on a majority of the estates where they have been sent. The Government should have thought it necessary to remove them from one plantation to be regretted.

In relation to the circular issued by the Bureau of Immigration instituting a number of commissions of inspection, a committee of the Trustees called upon the Minister of the Interior, who is President of the Board of gration, and immediately redressed to give them any information which he could about the circular, at the same time informing him that if it was a necessary and advisable they would recommend that the planters be advised to co-operate with the Government to render the change as little burdensome as possible, and prevent friction.

The Minister in an informal manner stated that the circular was the result of pressure on the part of the Japanese Government and that it was the outcome of a give and take arrangement between the two Governments. That the Japanese Government had made no threats, but had insisted that something of this kind be done. The Minister further stated that the proposed commissions were to be advising for the purpose of attempting to compromise disputes without recourse to the Courts. That every effort would be made by the Government to prevent hardship in carrying out the arrangements, that it was the expectation of the Government that the inspectors would act as interpreters, and that sufficient numbers of them would be placed as fast as possible and so located as to be able to avoid great delays. The Minister requested that the questions should be submitted in writing and promised to make categorical answers to them. In compliance with that request a letter of which the following is a copy was written and transmitted to the Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, Honolulu, August 26, 1885. To Messrs. JONA. AUSTIN, S. B. DOLE, W. R. CASTLE, Committee Planters' Labor and Supply Company, Honolulu, H. I.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to queries in an undated communication received from you yesterday, I have the honor to say, that your series of questions conveys the impression of a grave misunderstanding on your part of the character and scope of the circular of the 10th inst., addressed by me to planters.

The purpose of the Board of Immigration as set forth in the circular was to establish agencies of inspection and interpretation, to obtain information, to create a better understanding and by proper inquiry and discussion to harmonize the relations between the planter and the ignorant immigrant laborer.

The object of the Government as set forth in the language of the circular was to obviate as much as possible any recourse to diplomatic intervention, and to avoid an appeal to the Courts of law, without however any limitation of the rights of litigation. This statement of the aim of the Government as set forth in the circular will be a sufficient answer to your queries from 1 to 7 inclusive. In question No. 8, you suppose a case of delay, and of deferred adjustment which might arise under any circumstances, whether depending upon the action of a court of law or a commission of inspection and inquiry. You make further enquiries as to whether the duties of inspector and interpreter, may or may not be united, in respect to the organization of the work of inspection and as to numbers, instructions and location of inspectors, which are matters of detail in the action of the Board of Immigration that do not call for mention at this time.

Gentlemen, I trust that you will appreciate that the Government, in respect to the matter in question, has only one object in view—that is—to increase the Nation by a voluntary immigration, of a friendly people, who, coming to labor in these Islands with a view to better their condition, will be enabled to do so through the enlightened and humane policy of the Government and the Planters.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of Interior.

Regretting my inability to place before you more detailed information on this subject, I lay before you all of the facts which are in the possession of Trustees of the Company.

AN AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST. This is a subject which has frequently been under consideration by the Company. The services of Prof. L. L. Vandyke, lately Professor of Chemistry at Ann Arbor, Michigan, have been secured by Panalou College to take charge of the department of chemistry at Punahou. Prof. Vandyke's services will be available to planters for the purpose of analyzing soils and other matters of like nature.

Dr. G. Martin, lately acting as chemist at Spreckelsville, has also established himself in Honolulu, and offers his services to the public.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION. The Hamakua Planters' Association having commissioned Mr. J. W. Marsden to visit Jamaica for the purpose of obtaining mongoose, at their suggestion, the Company appointed him as its representative at the New Orleans Exposition, Dec. 22, 1884.

Mr. Marsden's mission was in every way a success, he having obtained all the mongoose required and also a large number of valuable seeds and plants, an enumeration of which, and also his report upon the Exposition has been published in the Planters' Monthly. He has also handed in a valuable report upon his observation in Jamaica which was too late for the last Monthly but will be published at an early date. He has also in course of preparation an article upon rum manufacture in Jamaica.

LIQUOR LICENSES. It having come to the knowledge of the Trustees that the Government contemplated issuing licenses for the sale of liquor in the out districts of the country, a meeting of the Trustees and of such members of the Company as were in town was called March 23rd.

The unanimously expressed opinion was that the sale of liquor in the vicinity of plantations would prove detrimental to efficiency and discipline. It was not considered that a protest against issuing licenses would be of any avail as the government is not in the habit of shaping its action by the wishes of the people; but it was thought best to place the Company on record as wholly opposed to the traffic, and in accordance therewith a protest was addressed to the Minister of the Interior, requesting that no further licenses be issued for reasons therein given, which was published in the Planters' Monthly.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR. On the 18th of November, 1884, M. Canavaro, Portuguese Consul, addressed a letter to the Company, stating that he had many applications from immigrants for information as to the possibility of obtaining lands which they could cultivate on shares, and asking what the views of planters were on the subject.

A circular letter was addressed to planters inquiring as to their opinion upon the subject. Replies were received from only four planters, three being adverse, and one, Dr. Thompson, of Kohala, was favorable.

The subject is one that deserves more consideration than it has received. The Portuguese have been brought here at heavy expense to the planters. They are an industrious people anxious to better their condition, and to make more than day wages. Unless they can do so there is danger they will go elsewhere. This would result in a renewed expense in bringing new laborers to take their places. It would be better to spend some money to keep men who are familiar with the climate and work than to spend it for bringing green hands into the country.

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY. The Planters' Monthly has been published each month during the year; the day of publication having been changed however from the 1st to the 15th, owing to the difficulty occasioned by the number of publications appearing on the first. The Planters have contributed more liberally to its columns than in any previous year of its publication, with corresponding benefit to its readers. As a medium of exchange of opinion and views between planters, the Monthly is accomplishing its purpose.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS. A few of the Stockholders have withdrawn from the Company during the year. The following is a list of the present stockholders, showing the number of shares held by each.

Table listing stockholders and their shareholdings, including names like Alexander & Baldwin, Cooke, C. M., Cartwright, A. J., etc.

DISPOSITION OF THE SUGAR CROP. The new contract by which the bulk of the crop has been sold to the new Refinery instead of by Mr. Spreckels, although not negotiated by the Company involves the interest of most of the stockholders. It is a most important measure, and it is hoped that it will be of benefit to the planters.

Respectfully submitted, L. A. THURSTON, Secretary, pro. tem.

COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK.

HONOLULU, OCT. 5th, 1885. To the President and Members of the Planters' Labor and Supply Co.

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee on Live Stock beg to refer you, and all the readers of the PLANTERS' MONTHLY who take an interest in stock raising, to the very full, able and instructive reports made at the annual meeting of this Company in 1882, 1883 and 1884. Though they may have been read by many if not all of our people, who are specially interested in this laudable and profitable industry, yet they contain so much valuable information, bearing upon the introduction of horses and cattle into these islands; the course of improvement of the stock, through the importation and infusion of new blood, from selected strains of well bred animals; valuable suggestions about feeding; raising improved fodder; treatment of diseases; importance of guarding against contagious diseases, by the enforcement of the quarantine laws; it seems to be our duty quite as much to refer you to what has already been written as to attempt to make additions thereto. We wish to call special attention to the Appendix to the report of 1883, copied from the Wyoming Statutes, which laws were made for the protection of stock growers in that territory.

It may be seen from the statistics gathered from our Custom House records, covering a period of nine years and nine months, ending October 1st, 1885, that an effort has been made during these years to improve our stock.

From January 1st, 1876, to December 31st, 1880, twelve stallions were imported at invoice cost of \$6,050, an average of say \$500 each. During the same period 62 bulls were imported at an average cost of say \$119 each. From January 1st, 1881, to October 1st, 1885, a term of four years and nine months, 19 stallions were imported at an average cost of say \$663 each, and between the same dates 106 bulls were landed here at an average cost of \$137 each. The invoice value of the stallions ranged from \$150 to \$2,000. Bulls were entered at from \$50 to \$619.

The invoice value of all live stock imported into this Kingdom during the five years ending December 31st, 1880 is shown to be \$263,193.48 and for four years and nine months ending October 1st, 1885, \$391,912.05 making a total of \$655,105.53. The importation of 1797 mules at an invoice value of \$210,634, and 1,029 horses and mares at a cost of \$194,276, making a total value for these two classes of useful animals of 404,910, to supply our necessities during a term of less than ten years, suggests possibilities which ought to encourage and stimulate stock raising to an extent, at least commensurate with the demand of our home market. It will doubtless be a matter of interest to our stock raisers to know that an offer was received by a gentleman in this city, from responsible men in San Francisco, to purchase 400 carcasses of beef and 1000 carcasses of sheep per month; the meat to be shipped by steamer in refrigerated rooms, one half the quantity to be sent by each bi-monthly steamer. The price offered is said to be more favorable than is realized in the home market. Our stock of beef and mutton not being sufficient to supply such a demand outside of our own market, the offer was not accepted.

Table showing statistics of live stock from January 1st, 1880, to October 1st, 1885, categorized by island (Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai) and type of stock (Horses and Mares, Stallions, Bulls, etc.).

Your committee have made an effort to ascertain the annual consumption of beef and mutton on each of the four largest Islands of this Kingdom, and the following is the result, which we believe is a close approximation to the exact amount:

Table showing annual consumption of beef and mutton on Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai.

Making a total of 16,000 carcasses of beef and 11,700 carcasses of sheep. The average number of cattle hides exported during ten years ending October 1, 1885 are 23,000 per annum. If we allow 4,000 head of cattle more per annum for consumption than have been reported to us, making the total number killed for beef 20,000 head per annum. The export of hides show that 3,000 head are killed annually for their hides and tallow. We make the following estimate of the value of beef and mutton consumed annually in the Kingdom.

Table estimating the value of beef and mutton consumed annually in the Kingdom.

From a careful examination of the tax returns we are able to make the following report of the number of head and average value of various classes of live stock as returned for taxation for the years of 1879 and 1884.