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

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco.

In re Petition of Clarence W. Ashford for Admission to the Bar.

[illegible]

The petitioner represents that he has pursued the prescribed course of legal study in the University of Michigan, U. S. A., from which institution he graduated in March 1880; that he was soon after duly admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law and solicitor and counsellor in Chancery in all the Courts of Record in the State of Michigan ... and on the 28th August 1882 he was admitted to practice in the Superior Court of California.

In compliance with Rule 25 of this Court, the petitioner presented a certificate of good moral character.

The certificates presented are satisfactory to the Court. But the Attorney-General, who was called in by the Court, suggests that it does not appear that the applicant is a Hawaiian subject, and the applicant at the hearing filed his affidavit that he was born in the Dominion of Canada and is a British subject.

The law in reference to the admission of practitioners to the Bar, in Section 1063 of the Civil Code which reads:

"The Supreme Court shall have power to examine and admit as practitioners in the Courts of Record, such persons, being Hawaiian Subjects, of good moral character, as said Court may find qualified for that purpose."

It is suggested by the Attorney-General that the law casts upon the Court the duty of refusing to admit the petitioner to practice, he not being a Hawaiian subject. ...

[illegible]

Honolulu, March 22nd, 1883.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. Heard March 7th, 1883.

Charles L. Hopkins vs. Chung Wa et al.

I concur in the conclusions reached by the Chief Justice, and substantially in the expression of his views upon the two points to which exception is taken. ...

[illegible]

Lawrence McCully, Justice Supreme Court.

March 22nd, 1883.

I adhere to the opinion rendered by me February 6th, 1883.

A. Francis Judd, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

March 22nd, 1883.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. Heard March 7th, 1883.

Charles L. Hopkins vs. Chung Wa et al.

Dissenting Opinion by Austin J.

In this case the testimony ... shows that the plaintiff's mother and her lawful husband were natives. ... in which lived Charles Gordon Hopkins, a white man. That the plaintiff at his birth was named Charles L. Hopkins, and was brought up as the son of Charles Gordon Hopkins ...

By these facts I think that the presumption of legitimacy is counterveiled. I do not think that the rule in the Banbury Peerage case should be applied in this case, and I respectfully dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court that the plaintiff is legitimate.

Upon the other points in the case I concur with my associates.

Honolulu, March 22nd, A. D. 1883.

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[illegible]

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By Authority.

[illegible]

Licenses Expiring in March, 1883.

RETAIL—OAHU.

[illegible]

RETAIL—HAWAII.

[illegible]

RETAIL—MAUI.

[illegible]

RETAIL—KAUAI.

[illegible]

VICTUALING.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

BUTCHER.

[illegible]

PORK BUTCHER.

[illegible]

PEDDLING.

[illegible]

CAKE PEDDLING.

[illegible]

JOBBING SPIRIT.

[illegible]

BOAT.

[illegible]

BILLIARD.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

[illegible]

DRUG.

[illegible]

LIVERY STABLE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

[illegible]

NOTES.

By a late exchange we see that the British House of Commons has passed the second reading of a bill "prohibiting pigeon shooting matches." The movement to put an end to this kind of sport was initiated by the Prince of Wales.

A recent number of *Punch* makes both the Crush of Italy and Spain, and all [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A correspondent in Kohala writes us: "There is an anxious looking for some change in the administration of public affairs, and many admirers of your paper would fain hope that his Majesty would see it to the advantage and the good of the country to give heed to your warnings and advice, and bring to an end speedily this era of extravagance and waste of public money. The feeling in Kohala is strong against the present administration, and in various ways the malcontent [illegible]

The *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia [illegible]

The telephonic system of Paris [illegible]

It would affect many persons unpleasantly to learn that there was every probability of the cockroach becoming an active agent in medicine [illegible]

The *American Grocer* reproduces in its columns an article from the pen of Hon. F. A. Spalding (father of Col. Z. S. Spalding of Kauai) of Cleveland, Ohio [illegible] "Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty" [illegible]

"Judge Spalding shows clearly and forcibly that the sugar-producing interest of Louisiana cannot receive the least detriment by the admission, free of duty, into the United States, of sugar produced in the Hawaiian Islands. His reasons are as follows:

[illegible]

Leaving still the enormous quantity of eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven tons imported every year from Cuba, Porto Rico, the French West Indies, Brazil, the Spanish possessions, and the Dutch East Indies, and for which the United States pays, in gold, no less than $[illegible] [illegible] of the North Pacific Ocean."

Mr. E. P. Adams will hold an extensive sale of dry goods, clothing, boots, toilets, goods, etc., etc., tomorrow Thursday, at 10 a. m. in Sorenn Block, Queen street. These goods were selected by the late J. G. Turner and comprise an excellent assortment of first quality goods. The present interest in the sale promises a large attendance. Get a catalogue.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SET FORTH IN PRINT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

The *P. C. A.* of Saturday last resorted again to its favorite tactics of point blank, objectless abuse of the editor of this paper. First asking the question "Who is this high toned editor?" it answers, "A little while ago he was an adventurer to these shores." It may easily be shown that in the ordinary acceptation of the term "adventurer" this is simply untrue. The editor of this paper after receiving special preparation, was offered the incumbency of a certain post, came out here with a certain duty allotted to him, occupied the post undertaken by him in England and so was in no sense an adventurer but merely a person coming to occupy a definite situation by mutual agreement.

Who are they who may be righteously regarded as adventurers in the offensive sense intended by the *Advertiser?* just such a man as this: a man without regular profession or avowed calling but who "lives on his wits" as the saying goes. Who wanders about the world for a number of years trying this, trying that, now one thing now another, failing here, picking up something there, who is not positive, perhaps, even as to his own nationality, a Pirate in the East, a Prophet in the West, who adventures himself into anything, anywhere, that seems to promise gain.

This is the style of person more correctly described as an adventurer, but this description does not fit the editor of the GAZETTE. If it suits any one else, then he no doubt will acknowledge the likeness and appropriate the picture resentfully.

As to holding his position as school teacher, the editor of this paper is serving not the members of the present Ministry but the public; he is indebted for his appointment in no shape or form to any single member of the present administration; he is perfectly independent as to that appointment, having held it not by favor but by his ability to conduct the work properly.

Lastly we would point out that political antagonists do not bury the hatchet as the Government Organ would have its readers believe. Pitt and Fox never met under the same social roof after they separated upon political matters. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. D'Israeli were not accustomed to interchange hospitalities. The common politenesses of life of course are always rendered, but that is a very different thing from sitting at one another's dinner tables.

Seeing that we have lately been obtaining labor from the New Hebrides it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that the subject of the New Hebrides immigration is attracting attention abroad. Early in February a deputation from the Scottish Free Church and New Missionary Societies was received by Lord Derby and Lord Granville; the members of the deputation wished to call attention to the labor traffic in the islands already mentioned. The complaints and the stories about the labor traffic in the New Hebrides come from a very partial source, Queensland. That colony is torn by two factions, the planters and the white settlers and laborers; the former cannot carry on their plantations at the rates which are demanded by the white laborers, and so bring in a class of coolie labor; the latter try to prevent any bringing down of prices in the labor market and vehemently oppose the introduction of Chinese, Polynesians, Cingalese, Hindus and so forth. To carry their point they are evidently trying the same tactics that the *San Francisco Chronicle* used, viz: vindication. We have seen some infamous accounts of the action of planters in Queensland and, knowing how such matters have been treated in connection with our own islands we have every reason to suppose that they are pure fabrications.

It is amusing to note that a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Inglis, urged that the natives of the New Hebrides should even be prevented from leaving their own islands, on the ground that they were physically weak and unfit for the labor which would be exacted of them. Those who have seen the strong, hardy specimens of this race that arrived here in the *Jolie* can easily value the work of such an objection.

The fact is these very worthy and thoroughly well meaning people have taken up a question the bearings of which they have not sufficiently studied. However, the *Times* report says: "Lord Derby significantly remarked to the deputation that a commission has recently been appointed consisting of Sir Arthur Gordon and of two distinguished naval officers in command of Her Majesty's ships in that part of the world to consider what means can be adopted for bringing to justice British subjects, and others, who may commit crimes in the Pacific Islands." So that action of some kind may be looked for.

Intemperance in Switzerland is increasing with alarming rapidity, and it may not be amiss to apply to Hawaii the lesson which is to be learned from the present condition of the former country, to show what nine years of unlimited liquor traffic have done for a people who were at one time noted for their abstemiousness and frugality.

In 1874 a new constitution, ratified by the general vote of the people came into force. Among the provisions it took away from the Cantons the power of regulating the liquor traffic. The consequence has been an alarming increase in the number of establishments where liquor is sold, and a still more alarming increase in its consumption. During the nine years which have elapsed since the passage of the new constitution the population has increased 6 per cent, while during the same period the increase in the number of places at which liquor is sold has been 22 per cent. There is now, so it is stated, one liquor shop to every 130 persons resident in Switzerland: in one Canton the proportion is fairly appaling, one liquor establishment to every 15 voters.

The result of all this has been a gradual increase of drunkenness and a large increase in the amount of crime; these things always go hand in hand; crime is inevitable even among sober populations, but crime ever increases when we add drunkenness. Not only is there an increase of crime, but in other ways the prosperity of the country is being sapped; failures, bankruptcies and forced sales of property are all on the increase at an increase utterly disproportionate to the advance in population.

Here then we have a practical illustration of the effect of an unlimited liquor traffic upon a people of as much character as the Swiss; the results were not patent at first, it is only after the lapse of years that they are beginning to show.

What have we to look for in the future in this country? The wise restrictions which were put upon the native Hawaiians, not by the white legislators, but by their own, foreseeing hereditary rulers, have been swept aside, and in their place perfect freedom of rum buying has been allowed. If the effect has been so rapid upon such a people as the Swiss, how much more rapid will it be on the less hardy and weaker charactered Hawaiian. The Swiss before 1874 were by no means noted among European nations for intemperance, that unenviable pre-eminence, we believe, was equally divided between the English, Germans and Russians, and yet the Swiss have succumbed. The Hawaiians on the other hand were acknowledged by their own chiefs as certain to fall into habits of intemperance, unless protected by a stringent law. Already the evil effects of the free rum system are beginning to show. There is a decided increase in drunkenness of course, there has been, as we have before shown, a decided falling off in the purchase of the necessaries of life and consequently the growing families are being neglected. In high places, as by one Cabinet Minister drunkenness has been ostentatiously paraded. But we have by no means reached anything like a realization of the evils which are yet to come. Reasoning from what has occurred elsewhere we may form a very fair estimate of what is before this unfortunate people; the ills will advance in their case with accelerated force.

And what, then, shall be said of those who have helped to bring about this state of things; the men of education, experience and knowledge of the world who for the sake of making political capital or bettering a little their worldly position, or of catching at such a feeble phantom of power as is presented to them here, advised the signing of a law, which the good sense of the Hawaiian Chiefs of old, and the self interest at least, if not the good sense, of every thinker in the community condemned. A heavy burden indeed must rest upon their consciences; though this race is small and insignificant, though its extinction or perpetuation can have no more effect upon the general progress of the world, than the birth, life and death of a coral insect, yet is the crime of slowly murdering it no less than if it had been committed against one of the most important nations, whose overthrow would rend civilization to its foundations; and this crime has been committed.

If we take up any number of the *London Weekly Times* we find a tabulated statement of the public income and expenditure to date, with the exact balance remaining at the command of the government. Besides these statements published in the newspapers, there are endless "Blue Books" which give full information as to details and which can be obtained by any one desiring them. There is no hole and corner work allowed in England; the executive court publicity. How different is the condition of affairs here. The public is kept in ignorance of how the public funds are being expended; an important public official, who is acknowledged to have rendered excellent service in his post, is dismissed and it is whispered that his dismissal was caused by suspicion of his giving information of the condition of the Treasury to the outside world; the very law, which was passed so that this state of things might come to an end, has been broken and still the Cabinet continues serenely on its way, apparently oblivious of the storm, which is rising and which must inevitably burst, in time, with tremendous force.

The fact is that in England there is true representative government; the affairs of the nation are conducted by the people for the people. On these islands, under the present administration, the affairs of this little nation are conducted at the will of the King for the benefit of himself and those whom the King delighteth to honor. The true principles of representative government are set aside, and we have a purely autocratic rule. In the former case the greatest publicity is sought in order to show those who have most interest in the conduct of affairs, how those affairs are being carried on. The English workman pays no direct taxes whatever, his contribution to the state treasury consists in a small indirect tax on tea, tobacco, beer and spirits; he is a keen politician and no one thinks of denying him the right to speak his mind upon every item of public expenditure, though, if he be a teetotaler, his contribution may be infinitesimal. In the latter case secrecy is a necessity, accounts must be cooked or made to appear in as favorable a light as possible, it is not convenient to let the public know how things are managed.

We hope that this state of things may be coming to an end, that early in April of the present year a full statement of the condition of the treasury be made to the public; the public demands it, the law commands it and the Ministry must give it.

For several years there has been some talk of placing Hawaiian sugar plantation stock upon the San Francisco market. In 1880, mainly at the suggestion of Mr. Oakford, one extensive plantation on Hawaii (Alenga) was incorporated with a view of selling a portion of the stock in New York and Boston. No sales were made, however, and in 1882 the corporation was disincorporated, by surrender of its charter. Some of Mr. Spreckels' large plantations are incorporated under the laws of California and the stock is occasionally quoted in the San Francisco stock quotations. Mr. McKeague's Heeia Plantation on Oahu has also been incorporated in California, but we are not informed whether Heeia stock has found purchasers there.

Undoubtedly California capitalists have regarded their Hawaiian investments as better secured by incorporating under their own law with which they are familiar with the view, perhaps, that although the corporate property is here, a California corporation holds an advantage before the law of this Kingdom, which a Hawaiian incorporated company, being of the nature of a Hawaiian subject, would not have. We doubt whether this view has the force which it may present at first sight. American citizens owning property here would ask and get for it the protection of their own government if the Hawaiian laws should fail to protect it. This they would do whether their companies were incorporated here or at home. But there would be no advantage under Hawaiian laws, in having property here held by a California corporation rather than by American citizens.

On the other hand, those who understand the corporation law of this country can see certain peculiar advantages which it has over that of the State of California. Here the company becomes incorporated upon acceptance of a charter granted by the Government, in which the powers, limitations and liabilities of the corporation and the rights and liabilities of the shareholders are clearly defined. With a well-drawn charter, there is no possibility of assessments being made upon shareholders beyond the par value of the shares. If the shares are paid up, even a majority of the shareholders cannot compel further assessments. The only method for raising funds besides the voluntary act of all the shareholders, is by mortgaging the corporate property. This is an advantage which California stock dealers, certainly those who wish to do a legitimate, and healthy business in stocks, can well appreciate. There is no such thing, under this system, as large holders "freezing out" small holders by levying assessments which compel a forfeiture of shares. If California capital is looking here for investment, its owners will do well to consider these matters.

"Put yourself in his place." A good proverb and one which one of the great novelists of the Victorian era has admirably illustrated in as powerful a work of fiction as has ever been written. We criticise one another before putting the condemnation in too strong terms let us "put ourselves in his place." This kind of substitution will have a two fold tendency; it will under certain conditions make the censurer more merciful in his estimate, under others more scathing in his denunciations. This putting oneself in another's place is very useful in social matters; a more thorough understanding of the motives which guide the actions of our fellow men and women is gained by it, and many a little bicker, many a tiny "rift within the lute" which makes the music of friendship mute might be avoided. Not only is the process useful in such minor matters however, it can be carried into far graver concerns, and we propose to apply it as high as it can be applied in this disquisitive realm.

What is the position of the monarch of the Hawaiian Islands? What are his facilities for forming a correct opinion of the true views of his subjects, or of those resident in his territories? In answer to the last query as far as it is possible for us to judge, we should say that they are very few. He must inevitably take a low view of human nature. Those who come in contact with him are largely men who hope to get something: of these he knows from hearsay, and tales are readily carried to him, that they do not say to his face what they are often saying behind his back. There are many such shifty characterless men, men who will denounce his acts to outsiders, who will cringe before and fawn upon him when in his presence.

"Put yourself in his place" under such circumstances and think for a moment how you would be impressed. Most of us are capable by constant contact with men of various characters and nationalities to easily gauge the persons we are dealing with; we see men from two sides, we set foibles against good qualities, strike a balance and judge accordingly; a constant repetition of meannesses from men who ought to be incapable of such baseness would be apt, however, to warp the judgment of the unsophisticated, and to make him contemptuous towards all men, and excessively arrogant. This result has been reached here; we complain that the King makes serious blunders in taking up worthless men; in consorting with such specimens as Moreno and men of like kidney; in appointing such a set of men as form the present Cabinet; in grasping after power and wealth which is not his but his people's; and yet the sycophancy and fawning of some of his subjects lead him to imagine that this is a truly kingly way of ruling. We would ask whether most men put under such special conditions are not likely to develop just the faults which we complain of? Interested parties having their axes to grind are constantly keeping from him the true state of public opinion, or are explaining it away; it is much pleasanter to believe what chimes with your wishes than to believe what is in direct opposition to them; so it comes about that at the Palace the strength and genuiness of the Opposition is misunderstood. A constant contact with those who have ulterior motives, who seem to be so easily bought and sold, if not for money, then for place or for the furtherance of pet schemes, naturally leads the King to suppose that all should be judged by the same standard. Thank heaven, however, there are those in this country who care nothing for place nor have they any pet schemes for which they are willing to barter their honor or their self respect.

But if putting one's self in his place leads us to see how the King's judgment may be warped and his eyes blinded, it also leads us to see that this should not be so. He came to the throne no mere boy, with out experience of men's characters, he should therefore be able to judge of them with discrimination. A long career in subordinate positions about the Court or in government employ should have thoroughly trained him to value sycophancy and fawning at their proper worth. That these lessons have not been learned is a matter of regret to those who have the good of Hawaii nei at heart.

Hawaii might be one of the happiest and most respected of little states, all that it needs is an unostentatious but respectable Court and Government; by putting himself in the King's place the reader can see how it comes about that it is ostentatious in the former and disreputable in the latter, but though this can be seen, there is deep responsibility lying on the ruler who allows his eyes to be blinded to the real significance of affairs or events, and who is foolish enough to accept dross in lieu of pure gold.

The *P. C. Advertiser* thinks that our neighbor of the *Press* makes an unjustifiable attack upon the Ministry for having sanctioned a law which practically shuts out all foreigners hereafter arriving in this country from entering upon the practice of law, unless they choose to wait five years. Without comment on that particular criticism of Ministers, we have however a word to say upon the intimation made by the *Advertiser*, that the applicant for admission to practice in the case just decided, had not conformed to the rules of the States of Michigan and California, in obtaining admission to practice in their Courts. The State of Michigan has no such statute as is suggested, requiring law practitioners to be American citizens. The statutes of the States of California and Massachusetts allow "an alien who has made the primary declaration to become a citizen of the United States," if otherwise qualified, to be admitted to practise.

The Constitution of the State of New York requires that "members of the Legislature and all officers, executive or judicial except such inferior officers as may by law be exempt" to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York. Under this statute the Supreme Court of New York held, in 20 Johnson's Reports, 491, that lawyers as well as physicians were not "public officers."

The statutes on the subject of the States of Maine, Connecticut, Iowa and Vermont are as follows:

MAINE.

Chapter 88 Revised Statutes.—After providing for examination as to legal and literary requirements by a committee of the Bar, who shall be satisfied, and so certify, that the applicant is duly qualified by study, and is "well affected to the Government and Constitution of this State," Section 3 prescribes: "No person shall be admitted to practise as an Attorney in any Court of Justice in this State until he shall have paid the duty by law required, and shall in open Court have taken and subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, of the United States, and also taken the following oath"—of office.

CONNECTICUT.

Title IV. Chapter 3, Revised Statutes.—Section 27. "The Superior Court may admit and cause to be sworn as attorneys, such persons as are qualified therefor, agreeably to the rules established by the judges of such Court." The only oath. Sec. 2, necessary is to support the Constitution of the United States and it at State, besides the customary oath of office.

IOWA.

Laws of Iowa, Revision of 1860.—Section 2,700. "Any white male person, twenty-one years of age who is actually an inhabitant of this State, who satisfies any District Court of this State that he possessed the requisite learning, and that he is of good moral character, may by such Court be licensed to practice in all the Courts of this State, upon taking the usual oath of office."

Section 2,702 provides for the admission of attorneys from other States, and Section 2,703 prescribes a general form of oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Iowa.

VERMONT.

Revised Statutes, Chapter XXV.—Section 32 provides that the Supreme Court shall have power to make rules regulating the admission of attorneys to practice, but nothing is mentioned concerning their citizenship.

The Hawaiian Treaty

WRITTEN FOR THE CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE BY ED. F. [illegible], SECRETARY OF THE HAWAIIAN CLUB.

My attention has been lately called to an article in *The Tribune* of January 19th, upon the Hawaiian treaty by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., and I ask for space in your columns to correct some of its statements.

I do not propose, at this time, at least, to discuss the general question of the justice or expediency of the establishment, by treaty of special reciprocal trade relations between nations. Neither do I propose to present the arguments, commercial or political, in favor of this particular treaty, though I believe very strong reasons can be given for its continuance.

I would rather confine myself to what is offered as the great objection to the treaty, namely, that it is in the interest of slavery. If this be true there is nothing more to be said. The accursed thing should be put away at once. Further, if the statements made by Dr. Peabody are correct, his deductions therefrom would be correct also. I honor him for doing all in his power to awaken the community to a sense of the wrong which he thinks is being perpetrated by this treaty. Having learned from him the source of his information, I do not wonder that he believed it trustworthy. His informant had the means and, one would suppose, the needful incentive to learn and to tell the truth. I know, however, that in this matter Dr. Peabody is mistaken, and I am prepared to prove that in every essential point the information he trusted was false.

The article states that native labor cannot be utilized on the sugar plantations, which require severer and at some seasons more continuous toil than the slender constitution and listless habits of the islanders will bear, and that sugar is produced solely by coolie labor. So far is this from being true that, notwithstanding the Hawaiians have the indisposition to any steady employment and the lack of ambition or of expensive tastes that characterize the children of the tropics, there always have been and still are large numbers of native laborers on the sugar plantations, and not more than one-half of the whole number have ever been Chinamen.

I have before me "A partial list of laborers of all grades employed on Hawaiian sugar estates on the first of January, 1882, so far as has been ascertained, showing their nationalities," prepared by Mr. Henry M. Whitney, a son of one of the earliest missionaries of the American Board, formerly postmaster-general of the kingdom, and a gentleman of unquestionable veracity. The list is as follows:

Hawaiians, men		[illegible]
"	women	[illegible]
Chinese, men		[illegible]
"	women	[illegible]
Americans		[illegible]
English		[illegible]
Portuguese, men		[illegible]
"	women	[illegible]
South Sea Islanders, men		[illegible]
"	women	[illegible]
Germans		[illegible]
Norwegians, men		[illegible]
"	women	[illegible]
Japanese		[illegible]
Other nationalities		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

More than one-fourth Hawaiians, less than one-half Chinese.

The late Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Hawaiian Minister to Washington, and ex-Chief Justice of the kingdom, a man of the highest character, in remarks made before the House committee on foreign affairs last February, said: "It is estimated that the plantations require the labor of about ten thousand men. There are more than that number of Chinese and Portuguese on the islands, but they are employed in every other pursuit. They are cooks and servants, and are engaged in planting, gardening, &c., and on grazing farms. By the last account that I had there were employed about three thousand natives, about five thousand Chinamen, and about two thousand Portuguese, South Sea Islanders and others on the plantations."

It is asserted, again, that the contracts of the Chinamen are generally entered into by them without knowledge of their import, and that they have no means of enforcing fulfilment on the part of the employers,—that the planter's aim is to get the most work possible out of the fewest laborers,—that it is cheaper for them to overwork the few than to support the many, and the consequence is a very high death rate among the laborers and the enforcement of labor and discipline by the lash in the hands of a mercenary overseer.

I have not by me the statistics of the death rate at the islands, but I have never before heard that that rate was a high one among the laborers, and must believe that in this as in other matters Dr. Peabody has been misinformed.

Col. Wm. F. Allen, collector-general of the kingdom, a son of the late lamented minister, and a thoroughly trustworthy man, now in this country on a visit, writes me that "natives, Chinamen, Portuguese and all other laborers are shipped on like contracts, differing only in the matter of food and plantation regulations. The contracts specify the number of hours per day, ten usually, never more; wages from $12 to $14 per month; all extra work paid for by the hour at double wages, and the extra work not compulsory. The contract states the kind and quality of food and the house to be furnished, and each laborer has a copy of the contract he has made." Were any planter disposed to disregard these customs the laws of the land are ample to keep him within bounds.

Dr. Peabody has been wholly misinformed as to the use of the lash on plantations. It has never been tolerated. In the case of King vs. Gonsowall, tried about the year 1852, Chief Justice Lee of the Supreme Court ruled that "the whipping of servants and laborers is not justifiable under the laws of the kingdom" (1st Haw. Rep., p. 85), and that has always been the law of the land.

By section 1425 of the Civil Code, enacted in 1850, re-enacted in 1859, and amended in 1870, it is provided that if any master shall be guilty of any cruelty, misusage or violation of any of the terms of the contract towards any person bound to service, such person may take complaint to any district or police justice, who shall summon the parties before him, examine into, hear and determine the complaint, and in all such examinations the complainant shall be a competent witness; and if the complaint shall be sustained, such person shall be discharged from all obligations of service, and the master shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor until the same is paid. Further, the laws for the protection of laborers are not allowed to become a dead letter. The government has appointed agents before whom all labor contracts have to be executed, and whose duty it is to read and explain them and see that they are understood; and also a commissioner of labor who visits each plantation three or four times during the year, and reports to the government if the men are being fairly dealt with and the terms of their contracts duly carried out.

For the Chinese laborers there is yet a further safeguard. Mr. Frank Damon, son of the Reverend and revered Dr. Damon, for more than forty years seamen's chaplain at Honolulu, has devoted himself to the work of a missionary among the Chinese residents. He has learned the language and he and a Chinese clergyman are constantly travelling from plantation to plantation holding meetings and looking out for the interests of these people, and I am informed that the planters all favor this, some of them having built chapels for the service.

It is a mistake to suppose that sugar is produced at the Hawaiian islands under unfavorable conditions. Climate and soil are peculiarly favorable, and the yield per acre probably larger than in any other sugar-growing country. Especially is the mild and equable temperature favorable to the health and comfort of the laborer, and the laws, the customs and the sympathies of the people favor the working man.

It is hard for one like myself who has lived many years at the islands and who knows the humane temper of the people, native and foreign, to treat with seriousness this charge of a disposition to revive slavery. Among the one hundred planters there you will find all sorts of men, but a large proportion of them are humane, Christian men, Americans by birth or parentage, and very largely of the old anti-slavery stock—men who abhor slavery or any approach to it.

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The only Gold Medal, also three special and first [illegible] Sydney, 1879.

The Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. Four First Prize Medals, Philadelphia, 1876.

The unequaled success of these Celebrated Watches has produced a host of worthless imitations. Buyers will observe the Trade Mark, "Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the plate of all movements [illegible] Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. Sterling. [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—DUNN, GLASGOW.

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.

JAS. DUNN, MERCHANT, GLASGOW,

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THOS. M'PHERSON, THE HUSband of MARY M'CAMOO, is residing at Hilo, Hawaii, and is Master of the Steamer W. H. Reed, where [illegible]

THOMAS McPHERSON.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the OOKALA SUGAR COMPANY was held on Wednesday, [illegible], and the following officers were elected:

President	W. L. Green, Esq.
Vice President	Dr. [illegible] McKibbin
Treasurer	Alex McKibbin
Auditor	W. [illegible]
Secretary	[illegible]

H. W. MIST, Secretary.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, residing at Ahuimanu, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of the cultivation of Sugar Cane and manufacture of Sugar, etc., under the firm name of the AHUIMANU SUGAR COMPANY, and that the place of business is at said Ahuimanu.

WILLIAM A. McKAY,
ARTHUR B. GOSDEN,
JOHN P. CAMERON.

Dated Honolulu, March [illegible], 1883.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons that at a meeting held in Honolulu on the [illegible] day of March, 1883, of the subscribers to the Stock of the EAST MAUI STOCK COMPANY, it was voted to accept a charter of incorporation granted to them, and their associates and successors, under the corporate name and style of EAST MAUI STOCK Co., on the [illegible] of Feb., 1883, and that the said corporation under said charter thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers of the company:

[illegible]	President
[illegible]	Treasurer
P. C. Jones, Jr.	Secretary
[illegible]	Auditor
[illegible]	Directors

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

P. C. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

FIRST-RATE ROOMING HOUSE

FOR RENT AND LEASE

A genuine living for anyone wishing to undertake a respectable Furnished Room Business,

[illegible]

ALWAYS FULLY OCCUPIED.

[illegible]

A Large Yard with room to build Four Cottages.

Apply to

J. W. LUNING,
Land and Estate Agent, Merchant St.

A Watch Lost or Missing!

A VALUABLE GOLD WATCH bearing on the inside of the case the names "C. Afong to S. Hardcastle." The above Watch was left at Mr. D. W. Clark's shop, Honolulu, for repairs, to be returned to the undersigned when completed. Before his departure Mr. Clark is supposed to have entrusted the Watch to some person to deliver to the owner, but it has never reached him. Should this meet the eye of any person who can give information relative to the whereabouts of said Watch, they will confer a favor on the owner by writing to

S. HARDCASTLE,
Kaupakuea Plantation, Hawaii.

SPERRY'S MILLS,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

ROLLER FLOUR

For Strength, Whiteness and Purity unsurpassed.

[illegible] CALIFORNIA ST.

C. BREWER & CO.
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ST. JACOB'S OIL!

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cts., and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Hollister & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL HAW'N AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President, His Majesty the King.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

His Majesty	President
Hon H A Widemann	Vice President
Hon A S Cleghorn,	
His Honor Chief Justice Judd,	
His Honor First Associate Justice McCully,	
Dr R McKibbin, Dr G Trousseau, Mr A W Bush,	
Mr A Jaeger	Treasurer
Mr J S Webb	Secretary

The Society's First Annual

Agricultural AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW

will, by permission of His Ex. the Minister of Interior, be held on the reclaimed ground, mauka of Kakaako street.

On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday

the 12th, 13th and 14th of JUNE.

Through the liberality of the Legislature the Board of Management are in a position to put forward the following extensive list of the PRIZES they will offer to be competed for at this show. The money values of the different prizes and the forms in which they will be given, will be announced at a later date. In the case of all the more important classes the Prizes will be given in such a form as to be worthy of preservation as mementoes of the event.

Schedule of Prizes

DIVISION 1—NEAT CATTLE.

1—Best Imported Bull, Durham
2—Second Best Imported Bull, Durham
3—Best Imported Bull, Hereford
4—Second Best Imported Bull, Hereford
5—Best Imported Bull, Angus
6—Best Imported Bull, Jersey
7—Best Imported Bull of any other breed
8—Best Native Bull of any breed
9—Best Durham Cow, full blood or grade, native born
10—Best Hereford Cow, full blood or grade, native born
11—Best Angus Cow, full blood or grade, native born
12—Best Jersey Cow, full blood or grade, native born
13—Best Imported Cow of any breed
14—Best Native Cow of any breed
15—Best Yoke of Working Oxen, native born
16—Best Fat Ox, over four years old, native born
17—Best Fat Steer, under four years old, native born
18—Second Best Fat Steer, under 4 years old, native born
19—Best Milch Cow, imported or native
20—Second Best Milch Cow, imported or native

DIVISION 2—HORSES.

1—Best Imported Stallion, for carriage use
2—Second Best Imported Stallion, for carriage use
3—Best Imported Stallion for draught
4—Second Best Imported Stallion for draught use
5—Best Imported Stallion for saddle use
6—Second Best Imported Stallion for saddle use
7—Best Native Stallion, over four years old
8—Best Native Stallion, under four years old
9—Best Imported Mare for carriage use
10—Best Imported Mare for saddle use
11—Best Imported Mare for draft use
12—Best Mare and Foal, native
13—Second Best Mare and Foal, native
14—Best Gelding, native
15—Second Best Gelding, native
16—Best Filly, native
17—Second Best Filly, native
18—Best Native Mule
19—Second Best Native Mule
20—Best Pair of Native Horses
21—Best Pair of Native Draft Horses

DIVISION 3—SHEEP.

1—Best Imported Ram, for wool
2—Second Best Imported Ram, for wool
3—Best Imported Ram, for mutton
4—Second Best Imported Ram, for mutton
5—Best Two Imported Ewes
6—Second Best Two Imported Ewes
7—Best Native Ram
8—Second Best Native Ram
9—Best Two Native Ewes
10—Best Three Native Fleeces

DIVISION 4—SWINE.

1—Best Imported Boar
2—Second Best Imported Boar
3—Best Imported Sow
4—Second Best Imported Sow
5—Best Native Sow
6—Second Best Native Sow
7—Best Litter of Pigs under ten months old, native
8—Best Fat Pig, native
9—Second Best Fat Pig, native

NOTE.—By "native" is meant an animal born in this Kingdom, irrespective of pedigree.

DIVISION 5—POULTRY.

1—Best White Leghorn; Rooster and 2 Hens
2—Best Brown Leghorn; Rooster and 2 Hens
3—Best Black Spanish; Rooster and 2 Hens
4—Best Dominick; Rooster and 2 Hens
5—Best Three Domestic Geese
6—Best Pair Native Geese
7—Best Pair any other breed
8—Best Three Muscovy Ducks
9—Best Three Aylesbury Ducks
10—Best Three Canton Ducks
11—Best Three Turkeys
12—Best Three Varieties of Pigeons

DIVISION 6—DOGS.

A show of thoroughbred dogs will be organized, and prizes will be awarded for deserving exhibits.

DIVISION 7—DAIRY PRODUCE.

1—Best Firkin of Butter, 20 lbs or more
2—Second Best Firkin of Butter, 20 lbs or more
3—Best Pound of Butter, the exhibitors being house keepers and making their own butter
4—Second Best, "

DIVISION 8—FISH.

1—Finest Specimen Imported Fresh Water Fish
2—Second Best Specimen Imported Fresh Water Fish

DIVISION 9—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

1—Best Variety of Mats
2—Best Exhibit of Men's Hats
3—Best Exhibit of Women's Hats
4—Best Kapa
5—Best Exhibit of Calabashes made from Hawaiian woods
6—Best Exhibit of Seeds of Wood and of Cocoanut
7—Best Exhibit of Ornaments; Kukui, shell & others
8—Second Best Exhibit of Ornaments; Kukui, shell, & others
9—Best Exhibit of Artificial Flowers and Wreaths
10—Best Exhibit of Carving on Wood or stone
11—Best Home Made Saddle, made of Domestic Materials
12—Best Home Made Harness, made of Domestic Materials

DIVISION 10—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Class 1—Sugar Cane.

1—Best Variety of Sugar Cane
2—Second Best Variety of Sugar Cane
3—Largest Collection of Different varieties of Sugar Cane

Class 2—Forage Plants.

1—For the greatest variety of Forage Plants, representing kinds of not less than one acre
2—For the introduction of any useful foreign plant proved to succeed in any portion of the Kingdom experiment plants to be exhibited at the show

Class 3—Staple Products.

1—Best Kalo
2—Second Best Kalo
3—Greatest Number of Varieties of Kalo
4—Best exhibit of Rice in Ear, or Paddy
5—Best sample of Coffee
6—Best collection of Native Grown Fibrous Plants

Class 4—Products as Manufactured for Export.

1—Best sample of Sugar
2—Second best, ditto
3—Best sample of Rice
4—Second best, ditto
5—Best exhibit of Fibre from any native or introduced plant grown here

DIVISION 11—HORTICULTURE.

1—Best collection of Roses
2—Best half dozen Roses
3—Best Rose, single plant
4—Best collection of Ferns
5—Best half dozen Ferns
6—Best Fern, single plant
7—Best collection of Geraniums
8—Best half dozen Geraniums
9—Best Geranium, single plant
10—Best collection of Pinks
11—Best collection of Carnations
12—Best collection of Gladioli
13—Best collection of Pansies
14—Best collection of Fuchsias
15—Best collection of Dahlias
16—Best Bouquet of Cut Flowers
17—Second best Bouquet of Cut Flowers
18—Best collection of Shrubs
19—Best collection of Crotons
20—Best collection of Hibiscus
21—Best collection of Palms
22—Second best collection of Palms
23—Best collection of Forest Trees, suitable for the country (seedlings)
24—Best collection of Native Trees (seedlings)
25—Best Mangoes
26—Best Oranges
27—Best Olives
28—Best Peaches
29—Best Almonds
30—Best Figs
31—Best Guavas
32—Best Cocoanuts
33—Best Bread Fruit
34—Best Lemons
35—Best Limes
36—Best Loquats
37—Best Vis
38—Best Cherimoyas
39—Best Dates
40—Best Pomegranates

DIVISION 12—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Prizes will be given for the best exhibits of Implements and Machinery specially adapted to the Agricultural industries of these Islands, and to the preparation of our Agricultural products for exportation, and especially for new inventions of value in this department.

The above programme will be subject to emendation by the Board of Management, should it be found desirable in the interests of intending exhibitors to add to or alter it. The Board is soliciting the assistance of members of the Association, from whom Committees who will take charge of the several departments of the Show will be formed. The names of the gentlemen forming these Committees will shortly be published; also, the Rules with which the exhibitors in the several classes will be expected to conform. In the meantime all information required by intending exhibitors may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, or any member of the Board of Management.

The following extracts from the Rules of the Society are published for the information of those who have not yet become members:

RULE V. Any person may become a member of the Society by an annual payment of five dollars.

RULE XIII. The payment of one hundred dollars in one sum to the Society shall constitute the donor a Life Member.

RULE XIV. Life Members shall be exempt from payment of annual fees, and shall have all the privileges of ordinary Members.

By Order of the Board,

J. S. WEBB,
Secretary.

LYONS & LEVEY.

AUCTIONEERS & GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Beaver Block, Queen Street, Honolulu.

SALES OF FURNITURE, STOCK, REAL ESTATE and General Merchandise properly attended to.

Sole Agents for American and European MERCHANDISE.

PATENT NOTICE.

WHEREAS A PATENT WAS ISsued to Kingsbury M. Jarvis, on the [illegible] January last, by the Minister of the Interior, under the laws of this Kingdom, for a Gas and Cane Trash Consuming Furnace, this is to warn all persons against an infringement of the said Patent.

C. BREWER & COMPANY,
Agents of the Jarvis Furnace Co.

[illegible]
Honolulu, February [illegible], 1883.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF BENTON, BIVEN & Co., doing business as General Merchants at Kohala, Hawaii, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE F. BENTON,
R. R. BIVEN,
S. L. THOMPSON.

Kohala, Hawaii, Feb. [illegible], 1883.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE HAWAIIAN BARK

KALAKAUA

MILLER, Master.

Will have Quick Dispatch for above port.

For further particulars, apply to

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Fine New Clipper Brigantine

Wm. G. Irwin,

TURNER, MASTER.

Will have Quick Dispatch for above Port

For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

THE A1 BRITISH BARK

Lady Lampson,

MARSTON, Master.

Will have quick dispatch for above port.

For freight or passage apply to

C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A1 American Clipper ship

"ABERAMAN,"

CHAPMAN, Master.

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

For Freight and Passage Apply to

W. W. MACFARLANE & Co., Agents.

Pacific Mail ss. Company.

The Splendid Iron Steamship

CITY OF TOKIO,

5079 TONS.

J. MAURY, Commander

Will Sail for San Francisco on or About the First Week in May.

Passengers will please call at the office of

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

For Hongkong Direct.

The A1 German Steamship

Ehrenfels

A. FISCHER, Commander.

Will Sail for Above Port on or About May 1

For Freight or passage, apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

NEW YORK & HONOLULU Packet Line

MESSRS. W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO. OF NEW YORK.

Will Dispatch Another A 1 Vessel for this Port in all the Month of May.

Merchants and others desiring to ship by this Popular and Favorite Line, will do well to send forward their orders by the coming mail, so much freight is already secured for the vessel.

CASTLE & COOKE, Agents.

Charles Brewer & Co.'s BOSTON & HONOLULU PACKET LINE

THE A1 AMERICAN BARK

"Martha Davis,"

Will Positively Sail from Boston for this Port ON JUNE 1st.

[illegible] Apply to CHAS. BREWER & Co., No. 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or to

C. BREWER & Co. Queen St. Honolulu

Oceanic Steam Ship Comp'y

THE A1 BRITISH

STEAMER "SUEZ,"

Will Leave San Francisco for Honolulu the 9th day of each month,

Returning from Honolulu on the 22d DAY of each month.

San Francisco Agents, J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. [illegible] Market Street.

Honolulu Agents, W. G. IRWIN & CO.

TIME TABLE.

STEAMER LIKELIKE

KING, MASTER.

Steamer Likelike will leave Honolulu each Tuesday at 4 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Sunday a. m.

No Credit for Passage Money.

We positively refuse to open accounts for Passages, and we particularly call the attention to the traveling public to the necessity of having Baggage and Freight plainly marked. The Steamer will not be responsible for any unmarked Baggage or for Freight or Parcels unless **Receipted for.**

Freight Money Due on Demand.

In all cases of freight for parties not responsible, or unknown, the freight money will be due in advance.

PACKAGES of LIQUORS and WINES MUST BE PLAINLY MARKED.

For the party whom they are for, or plainly stated in the receipt to whom they are consigned.

All demands for damage or loss must be made within one month.

[illegible]

Hack Drivers, Boys, and such like, will not be allowed on board the Steamer on arrival, until after the passengers have been landed.

WILDER & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY For San Francisco.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

AUSTRALIA

TULLOH, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Monday April 9th

To be followed by

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

City of Tokio!

J. MAURY, COMMANDER.

Early in May.

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

ZEALANDIA

WEBBER, COMMANDER.

On or about March 18th, 1883

For Freight and Passage, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Goods for Shipment per Steamer can now be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse near the Steamer Wharf.

The Agents here are now prepared to Issue Tickets to San Francisco and Return, FOR $125 THE ROUND TRIP.

FOR EUROPE VIA NEW YORK

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Two Sailings Every Week, FOR LIVERPOOL;

From New York every Wednesday,

From Boston every Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin [illegible] $80, and $100 Gold

According to Accommodation.

RETURN TICKETS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Steerage [illegible] $28 Currency

Good accommodations can always be secured on application to WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., San Francisco.

JAS. ALEXANDER, [illegible] State Street, Boston.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 4 Bowling Green, New York.

Notice to Passengers from Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu—The Cunard Line affords more than usual facilities to through passengers from Trans-Pacific ports [illegible] of delay in New York.

Good accommodations always reserved.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,
4 Bowling Green, New York.

A. FRANK COOKE,

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING COASTERS:

Waiiele, Waioli, Waieha, Gen. Siegel, Malolo, Julia, Waimalu, Kaluna, and Mana.

Office—Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Streets.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed assignees in bankruptcy of Lau Kee Sam alias Cam Chin, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said bankrupt to make immediate payment, and to all persons holding any property of said bankrupt to make immediate delivery thereof to the undersigned. [illegible]

TIM QUON,
B. F. DILLINGHAM.

£1 TO £4

per day to be made by persons of either sex, in their own localities, at work for us. New business for ladies. Now is the time. Any one can do the work. Capital not required. We will start you. Outfit worth $7 mailed free. The employment is particularly adapted to the region in which this publication circulates. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. Full particulars and instructions mailed free. Now is the time—don't delay, but write to me at once.

Address, STINSON & Co. Portland, Me.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of WONG PARK. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors who have proved debts against the said Wong Park to the amount of $100 or more, will be held at the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court, in Honolulu, ON THURSDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing assignees of said bankrupt's estate pursuant to the Statute.

JNO. E. BARNARD,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, March 27, 1883.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss. In the matter of the ESTATE OF CHARLES TITCOMB, deceased. A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Charles Titcomb, deceased, having on the [illegible] day of March, 1883, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Alfred S. Hartwell and William O. Smith, having been filed by said A. S. Hartwell and Wm. O. Smith, it is ordered that TUESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1883, at 10 a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliiolani Hale in Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

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

And it is further ordered, that citations be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said will, and to the heirs of the testator, to appear and contest the probate of said will at the time appointed.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., March 24th, 1883.

A. F. JUDD.

Attest: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by William Wilson and Esther Wilson to George C. Williams, dated the 5th day of March, 1880, recorded in Liber 63, page 347, duly assigned to the Kohala Sugar Company, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at Sales Room of E. P. Adams, Honolulu, ON MONDAY, April 30th, at 12 M. of said day, the Premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Premises to be sold are: All of the right, title and interest of the said Wm. Wilson in and to that certain parcel of land in Apuakehau, Kohala, Hawaii, containing 11 acres and 6[illegible] fathoms, more particularly described in Royal Patent 2879 in Kalihiuka. There are two dwelling houses, and other buildings on the land.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. CASTLE, Attorney at Law, Merchant Street.

KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY,
Assignee of the Mortgagee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of LEE CHAT otherwise known as AH CHAT. Order of Hearing of Creditors on petition of Allen & Robinson, F. T. Lenehan & Co. and Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. of Honolulu in the Island of Oahu, who have filed their petition duly verified in the Court, alleging that Lee Chat or Ah Chat of Honolulu aforesaid owes debts to said petitioners and of which the said Lee Chat or Ah Chat has failed and refused to make payment for two days after the same had matured and been presented for payment, and that the said Lee Chat or Ah Chat has departed this Kingdom with the intent to defraud and delay his creditors or has secreted himself or absconded, and praying that said Lee Chat or Ah Chat be declared a Bankrupt and that such further proceedings be had as are required by the statutes of Bankruptcy and by the practice of this Court. And said petitioners having filed an approved bond conditioned for the payment of all costs of the proceedings, and all damages to the party petitioned against in case they fail to prove him a Bankrupt, and an order having thereupon issued to the Marshal to take possession of the property of said Bankrupt pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. at my Chambers in Honolulu, be the time and place for hearing proof of the allegations in said petition and that the said Lee Chat or Ah Chat be forthwith summoned then and there to appear at the hearing, and place all concerned may appear and show cause if any they have why the said petition should not be granted and that a copy of said petition be forthwith served on said Lee Chat or Ah Chat, and a copy of the order be published in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper for three successive weeks previous to said hearing.

A. F. JUDD, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Dated Honolulu, March 20th, 1883.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.—In the matter of the Estate of CURTIS P. WARD late of Honolulu, deceased. At Chambers, before Chief Justice Judd. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Albert Jaeger, Executor of the Will of Curtis P. Ward late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $[illegible] and charges himself with $[illegible] and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m. before the said Justice, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian GAZETTE, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 5th day of March, A. D. 1883.

A. F. JUDD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest: JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Notice of Mortgagees' Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Asiu and Asui to Chulan and Company, dated the 10th day of August, 1880, recorded in Liber 66 pages 195, 196 and 197, Notice is hereby given that said mortgagees intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the Sales Room of E. P. Adams in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1883, at 12 m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of A. S. Hartwell Attorney at Law.

Honolulu, March 6, 1883.

Chulan and Company, Mortgagees.

Premises to be sold are:—All of the interest of the said Asiu and Asui in and to the following Indentures of lease, and the premises thereby demised, to wit:

1. Lease by Kaiaia, Pai and Naalua to Asiu & Co., dated May 22, 1880, for nine years, and recorded in Liber 66 on pages 29 and 30.
2. Lease from Paahao, Pii and W. L. Pii to Asui, dated April 29, 1880, for ten years, and recorded in Liber 69 on pages 29 and 30.
3. Lease from Kanaka, Haehae and others to Asui and Asiu, dated January 22, 1879, for seven years, and recorded in Liber 66 on page 31.
4. Lease from Pauaua to Asui & Co., dated December 11, 1879, for seven years.
5. Lease from Kaaoao and Kekahe to Asui and Asiu, dated March 29, 1880, for ten years, and recorded in Liber 66 on pages 30 and 31.
6. Lease from Naahua to Asui and Asiu, dated May 27, 1878, for five years, and recorded in Liber 66 on pages 115 and 116.
7. Lease from Kahala to Asui & Co., dated April 9, 1880, for seven years, and recorded in Liber 64 on pages 76 and 77.
8. Lease from C. H. Lindsley to Asui, dated April 8, 1879, for fifteen years, and recorded in Liber 64 on pages 139 and 138.

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN,

[illegible] Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

REAL ESTATE BROKER
EMPLOYMENT AGENT
And General Business Office.

Houses and Lands
Leased and Sold
In All Parts of this Kingdom

ROOMS TO RENT THROUGHOUT HONOLULU AND SUBURBS. Landlords and Owners of Houses and Real estate will bear in mind that I am the only recognized Real Estate Agent and House Broker on the Islands, and it will be to your interest to place your Lands, Tenements and Rooms into my hands for disposal.

Particular attention given to procuring responsible Tenants; full charge taken of Property for absentees; Insurance, Repairs, Taxes and Water Assessments attended to.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FOR ALL SEEKING WORK ON THESE ISLANDS.

Agents and Managers of Plantations, Shipping concerns, and Tradesmen, and all employers, who desire careful attention to their business, would do well to notify me when vacancies occur.

HOMES AND EMPLOYMENT.

Our friends abroad who contemplate visiting or residing permanently on these Islands will find it advantageous to their comforts to call on me, on their arrival and select their homes, and those desiring Employment will be likewise provided.

GENERAL OFFICEWORK

Of every description attended to. Bills collected, legal papers of all kinds drawn. Books and accounts kept and adjusted, and care taken to watch the interests of all my customers.

Having made arrangements with my new office departments in the new Fire-proof Brick Building adjoining the new "Gazette" office, I am fully prepared to meet more extensive demands in business than heretofore, and with my enlarged facilities I invite the patronage of citizens on the other islands to make their purchases in Honolulu through me, guaranteeing to give all orders prompt attention, and to purchase all and every kinds of merchandise [illegible]

Soliciting Agent for the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW YORK.

Acknowledged to be the Largest Safest and most Secure Life Insurance Company in the world.

Very Desirable Property!

FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated in Nuuanu Valley. Pleasant distance from town, commanding fine view of the town and harbor. Climate delightful.

Main House Contains Six Rooms, Cottage adjoining, 2 large Rooms,

(About 1882 feet each)

1 2-Story Building!

1 Carriage House, Servants' Room, Stalls for two Horses, Chicken House, Wood Shed.

There is a well of the purest drinking water, with a good Force Pump, and water laid from the Government Water Works.

The place is in fine order, well covered with Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and adorned with Beautiful Flowers.

Anyone wishing to purchase a pleasant Home at a reasonable price, call at the office of

DILLINGHAM & CO.
[illegible] Fort St., Honolulu, H. I.

HOMESTEAD!

For Sale.

One 2-Story House,

nearly new, and TWO ACRES OF LAND

Artesian Water Supplied.

For particulars apply to

B. F. DILLINGHAM,
[illegible] Fort St., Honolulu.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MARCH 28, 1882.

Business during the week past has not displayed any increased activity, but if anything, has exhibited a slackness, usual at the near approach of the new quarter. Improvements in building are, however, going on rapidly, and the general impression conveyed to a stranger would be that progress was the order of the day and that the projected improvements presaged a grand increase in business, gradual, may be, but still increasing. [illegible]

The arrivals during the week consist of the Chas. B. Hanson, Catherine and Kalakaua, from the Coast, with full cargoes of general merchandise; the Amy Turner, from Boston, with the usual cargo of well assorted goods suitable for this market, and the Otago, from Pt. Townsend, with lumber.

The departures, besides the war vessels Lackawanna and Swiftsure, consist of the Selina and Forest Queen for San Francisco with domestic produce, the Mary E. Dodge for the Sound, in ballast and the Nautilus on a fishing cruise.

The next vessel to sail for the Coast will be the W. G. Irwin about the first inst.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Mar 23—Am bk Amy Turner, Turner, from Boston.
24—Am bk Catherine, Hubbard, from San Fran.
25—Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller, from San Fran.
Am bgtn Chas Hanson, Sprague, from S F.
Am bk Helen W Dudley, from S F [illegible]

Sailed.

Mar 21—Am bgtn Selina, Willet, for San Fran.
Haw Brig Nautilus, [illegible], for fishing cruise.
U S S Lackawanna, for Callao.
22—H B M S Swiftsure, [illegible], for Esquimalt.
Am bkt Mary Dodge, [illegible], for Humboldt.
23—Am bk Forest Queen, Winding, for San Fran.

Vessels in Port.

NAVAL.

U S S Wachusett, [illegible]

MERCHANTMEN.

Am bg Morning Star, Bray.
Ger bk Hermann, Hansen, [illegible]
Brit sh Aberaman, Chapman.
Am schr Pamenia, Higgins.
Br bk Jubilee, Dee.
Br bk Lady Lampson, Mahon.
Am bgtn W G Irwin, Turner.
Am bk Catherine, Hubbard.
Am bk Amy Turner, Newell.
Am schr Hanson, Sprague.
Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller.

IMPORTS.

From Boston, per Amy Turner, March 23—[illegible]

From San Francisco, per Catherine, March 24—[illegible]

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, March 25—[illegible]

EXPORTS.

For Alberta, per Nautilus, March 20—[illegible]

For San Francisco, per Dakota, March 20—[illegible]

For San Francisco, per Selina, March 21—[illegible]

For San Francisco, per Forest Queen, March 23—[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per Forest Queen, March 23—Mrs J Mount, Miss N [illegible], W A [illegible], W S [illegible], H Meyer, J J [illegible], F [illegible], Isaacs, P Turner, [illegible], Lodwing, [illegible], Bryan, B Wilson, J Fowler, Capt Thompson, [illegible], Pitral, A Henson, Mrs Warrick.

From San Francisco, per Catherine, March 24—[illegible] Buffalo, Chas Lloyd, and 9 Chinamen.

From Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, March 24—[illegible]

From Maui and Molokai, per Lehua, March 25—[illegible]

From Waimea, per James Makee, March 26—[illegible]

From Maui and Hawaii, per Likelike, March 26—[illegible]

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, March 25—[illegible]

BORN.

[illegible]—In this city, March 23d, to the wife of J. Pooper, a son.

DIED.

[illegible]—In this city, March [illegible] [illegible]

Honolulu vs. "Swiftsure."

A cricket match was played on the Makiki reserve grounds on the 21st inst. between an eleven from the Honolulu club and an eleven chosen from the officers of H. B. M. S. Swiftsure. The game was called at 12:30 noon. Admiral Lyons acting as umpire for the Swiftsure team, Mr. C. E. Henson doing likewise for the home team. In the toss the Honolulu team won and took the field sending the Swiftsure's to the wickets. The game was then proceeded with until 1:30 at which time there was an intermission for lunch. Shortly after resuming play the last wicket of the [illegible] fell, on their first innings, for 74, as follows:

[illegible]

In the above innings the first wicket fell for [illegible]

The Honolulu team then went in [illegible]

[illegible]

The wickets fell as follows: [illegible]

At 4 p. m. the Swiftsure team went in for their second innings and Lieut. A. E. Thomas alone added 38 more to the score, making one splendid hit outside the fence on the [illegible] side which scored him 6. The result of the second innings as played is as follows:

[illegible]

This innings was closed with six wickets to spare the score being sufficiently large enough to afford play for the Honolulu Club for several days to beat. The runs at the fall of each wicket were 1 for 2, 2 for 5, 3 for 5, 4 for 19.

His Majesty and a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen were present during the game and seemed to be much interested in the batting and bowling abilities of the players. The Swiftsure Band under the leadership of Mr. Bird played several selections during the progress of the game and also saluted His Majesty with "Hawaii Ponoi" on his arrival and departure. The match has undoubtedly done much towards lowering the Honolulu club as crack cricketers but it the lesson they have received will induce them to practice the game they may be able to take revenge on the next visitors. The day was a most enjoyable one and everything went off most pleasantly and agreeably.

The Native Press.

[From the [illegible], March 18th 1882.]

As the Hawaiian Hale we see no harm in it, and as for the notice compared we are not prepared to declare them bad and obscene, nor on the other hand to pronounce them fine and excellent. Because the prosecution depends on proving that such is [illegible]

But the people are astonished that this mere bagatelle should be magnified into a great affair, and that such a dose should be stirred up about it throughout the whole land, merely for the purpose of carrying out their prearranged plot.

Let us take a look into Andrews' dictionary and we shall find there some words of the vilest sort. But in spite of this evil this book has been much esteemed, and its publication and sale is [illegible]

Let the observers of this programme of hula and meles, against which such an outcry is being made, be weighed in the balance against Andrews's dictionary. For this reason the public has wondered and asked what is the reason for this action of Mr. Castle and others. And on thinking it over carefully they have come to the conclusion that there is no other cause for it than spite.

It is not on account of the exceeding grossness of the songs [illegible] it is not from desire to raise or educate the Hawaiian race; but from being full of personal spite, this show is the reason for getting this law and cry and this law suit against the hula.

[From the [illegible], March 25, 1882.]

"A road supervisor has been dismissed from the[illegible] he refused to sign a statement that $40,735.20 had been spent on the roads of his district, when as a matter of fact only $3,728.30 had been spent there."

To discharge those government officers who attend properly to their business and retain the [illegible], is the motto of the day.

The "fairy horse" whose rapid transit and shrill notice of approach along the confines of Beretania and King street, has often been spoken of, should be supplied with a more soothing and less startling steam whistle. The engineer does his duty by giving warning when approaching a cross street but he commences too soon and only stops just previous to giving the next, causing an almost prolonged continuation of sound which strikes terror to the average trotter or other horse in the near vicinity. Only last Tuesday the notice of a horse on hearing this note of warning compelled a lady to find egress through the back portion of an express wagon, the [illegible] mixture in which the roof of the wagon was it preventing her exit the way she entered. The "bus" horses also have a habit of trying to climb over one another when they hear this objectionable whistle, much to the disturbance of the nerves of passengers both inside and out.

A literary and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was given at Fort street Congregational Church on the evening of the 23d inst. A lecture by Pastor Cruzan entitled "Kings of Men," which was previously delivered by him before the Honolulu Library Association, and now repeated by request, was the "Voices of the Sea," by Mrs. Cruzan, and an organ voluntary by Mr. Myron H. Jones included the attractions presented. At the close of the solo by Mrs. Cruzan, the audience adjourned to the school rooms of the Church and indulged in social converse and the destruction of cake and coffee. The occasion was, as is usual, a most enjoyable one.

ISLAND LOCALS.

ABOUT TOWN.

Don't get fooled, April 1st!

Three busy B's, with Governor D. have gone to Waialua in the Malolo.

Artesian well-boring is still progressing in different parts of the city.

Messrs. Lyons & Levy display a fine collection of pictures in their auction rooms.

Dr. Trousseau fills the position temporarily, of Resident Physician at the Queen's Hospital.

W. O. Smith Esq., has been elected a trustee of Oahu College, vice E. O. Hall Esq., resigned.

The Lunalilo Home will be thrown open for public inspection on next Saturday afternoon.

The Gymnasium on Fort street is fairly patronized of evenings by the youthful athletes of the community.

Every one was delighted to see Mr. S. G. Wilder round town again last Saturday. He was looking remarkably well.

A wooden building will occupy the site of the Pantheon Saloon and will be used for the same purpose as formerly.

The band concert at Emma Square last Saturday afternoon was fairly attended and the music was as usual, excellent.

The Nautilus has departed from her old anchorage off the Fish Market and sailed ostensibly for Russian waters, salmon fishing.

The Government did not recognize Good Friday as holiday or holy-day. Not down in the book of the lamented Joseph Smith.

The bark Helen W. Dudley from Port Townsend for Australia, was reported by Capt. Babcock as passing this port on the 25 inst, 29 days out.

Mr. David Flitner, an old and well known resident is now an inmate of the hospital for the Insane. General imbecility is the symptom of his insanity.

The macadamizing of Fort street is again under way the stone crusher having been repaired and now supplying its daily [illegible] of metal for road making.

Fire Marshal Maguire is entitled to the credit of arranging the display of illuminations visible both inside and outside Ahiolani Hale on the evening of the 21st inst.

The fine bark Amy Turner has again arrived in port, 133 days from Boston. This is one of the longest passages that Capt. Newell has made between the two ports.

H. B. M. S. Swiftsure sailed for Esquimalt at 10 a. m. on the 22d inst. The U. S. S. Lackawanna sailed the previous day (Wednesday) for Callao via South Sea Islands.

The shadows of the inevitable quarterly bills loom up in the vista of the near future and many of them will be reminders of the late Coronation. The pay day is coming.

The brig Mariavit has been chartered by the Planters' Labor and Supply Company and will proceed South in command of Captain Tierney, in quest of additional laborers.

The foundation for Mr. Campbell's new building to be erected on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets is already being dug and the work promises to be rapidly pushed forward.

The old wooden building on Nuuanu street makai of King street, formerly occupied as a curiosity shop, has been torn down and will be replaced by a brick building.

"When Greek meets Greek &c." is brought to mind in noticing that the two local bill collectors Messrs. Wiseman and Loasing, have civil suits against each other in the Police Court.

A gentleman recently returned from abroad tells us that the Gazette was more widely circulated than any other Honolulu paper, and that was having a decided influence upon its readers.

His Majesty was present at the cricket match between the Swiftsure vs. Honolulu teams, and seemed to enjoy the discomfiture of the players who were bowled out by Pay-master Dawson.

The lamppost on the corner of Beretania and Richard streets is in a very awkward position for pedestrians and should be changed from its present position, nearer to the edge of the sidewalk.

The draught of the City of Tokio, [illegible], and [illegible] the three steamers expected hither from Hong Kong, is such as to most probably compel their anchorage outside the entrance to the harbor.

Messrs. Hart Bros. are renovating the building opposite the Astor House, known as the "Palace" and intend to fit up a first class establishment for the accomodation of lovers of ice cream and cakes.

The thermometer showed 66° on the evening of the 23d inst., presenting a difference between noon and evening of 14 degrees, the mercury at noon indicating 80° in the shade. Wind W., weather cloudy.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany was observed by the display of flags from the consular flagstaffs in this city. The occasion was the 86th anniversary, and occurred on 22nd inst.

The number of the licenses issued to drivers has reached a total of 276 of which 140 have been granted to Hawaiians, 86 to foreigners and 65 to Chinese. The revenue to Government from this kind [illegible] is over $500.

The Kalakaua, Capt. Fred. Miller, arrived in port on Sunday the 26th inst. 25 days from San Francisco. She brought 15 passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise and stores consigned to Messrs. Schaefer & Co.

An additional shed is now in course of erection at the P. M. S. S. wharf. It will extend about 100 feet nearer the Waikiki end of the wharf and will afford additional facilities for the storage of perishable or fragile goods.

Judge Lazarus, in effigy, was captured on the [illegible] of the residence of one of our Portuguese residents on the evening of Good Friday, and the inanimate body was taken to the Police Station and thus saved from intended cremation.

The bark Mercedes has at last been sold at auction, Mr. James Campbell becoming the purchaser for $3,700. She will be placed in charge of Mr. Sorenson for the purpose of heaving down and if possible to ascertain the location of the existing leak.

A package of posters received from Captain Celso Caesar Moreno informs the reader that he was on the 6th of January, seeking the suffrages of the Italian people for election to the Chamber of Deputies as representative of the District of Genoa.

Several man-of-war men from the U. S. S. Wachusett have joined Algonta Lodge I. O. G. T. At the last meeting the sparkling and witty newspaper of the order, the Kaloguist was read by Miss Burgess and a vocal solo was exquisitely rendered by Mrs. J. F. Bowler.

The old complaint respecting the blockading of street corners by loungers is again heard from pedestrians. The corners most noticeable for the crowds which congregate are Nuuanu and Hotel streets, Nuuanu and Beretania streets, [illegible] and Fort and Hotel streets.

Messrs. J. M. Oat, Jr. & Co. are the local agents for the American & [illegible] Commercial News published in San Francisco, Cal. One side of the paper would prove useful as a house adjunct in keeping the baby constantly amused by the many changes curious in the characters.

The new storehouse, building for the Oceanic Steamship Company, opposite the Custom House is rapidly approaching completion. Concrete floors will cover the interior ground and tramways will be used in conveying goods from portions of the storehouse to and from vessels and drays.

Some fiend attacked the contents of a teacup, which cup had been placed in the pantry of the Fort Street Church on the evening of the 23rd inst. and the contents of said cup was the sum of $50 the receipts of the entertainment in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. It is thought that the thief obtained entrance to the Church some time in the night and while prowling in the pantry for eatables came in contact with the missing "hard cash."

We are again called on to chronicle the departure from amongst us of another old resident. Mr. Chas. Titcomb, a native of Boston, and who has been favorably known as one of our oldest [illegible] who died in this city on the 21st inst. in the 78th year of his age. The deceased gentleman possessed attributes which endeared him to all who came in contact with him socially, and in business circles he was esteemed for his integrity and sterling qualities.

A game of football was played on Saturday last between 11 players of Oahu College and 11 from Fort Street School. After a hard contest of over two hours, victory inclined to the Fort Street School boys; a second game was won by the same team in a very much shorter time. Foot ball is a pretty energetic game for this climate, but our youngsters have vim enough to go through, and some uncommonly good play is made. We hear that another match is in prospect.

The Amphitheatre, from whose, "a sun was seen shining at midday" and which held the invited "general public" present at the Coronation ceremonies, as also the "gorgeous" pavilion in which their Majesties were crowned, came under the auctioneer's hammer on the 28th inst. and the entire arrangements including lumber, etc., were sold by Mr. Louis Levey, of Lyons & Levey, for the gross sum of $1,650. Of this sum $290 was paid for the Pavilion, which is now the property of the Government.

Who was it who had the charge of issuing the invitations to the Ministerial Ball? Certainly some one who was not well acquainted with our citizens. We know of two invitations sent for people who had been in their graves over a year, and another for a lady who has been absent from the Kingdom for more than six months. When the Ministry again launch forth on the sea of social festivity, they had better revise their invitation list, and not hurt people's feelings by so readily reminding them of the dead in such a heartless manner.

The Sunday Schools held their quarterly festival at Kawaiahao Church last Sunday. There was a large gathering from all the native Sunday Schools in the district. Some very excellent exercises were gone through, showing how earnest and devoted the teachers had been and how attentively the scholars had followed them. The singing was particularly attractive. This meeting of the native Sunday Schools is a most interesting sight, and is well worth a visit; to those interested in the work it will be especially pleasing, but it will afford matter for contemplation even to the most careless.

The assortment of artificial flowers which Mrs. Wilkinson has on show at her store in Fort street is well worth a visit; roses, pansies, sweet peas, dahlias, in fact the whole wealth of Flora's basket are here imitated. Our special reporter noticed some very elegantly trimmed hats, which would do credit to the [illegible] of European cities. Solitary flowers in velvet and silk are a specialty which should be seen by the ladies of this city to be appreciated. In the words of Iago, "put money in thy purse" and you will be able to obtain anything in this style that you require.

Lee Chut, a relation and former employee of Mr. C. Afong the well known Chinese merchant of this city, has taken unto himself a large amount of money in various sums and has quietly departed from the zone of his creditors supposedly to the region of the Colonies where the collection of quarterly bills is not in vogue. He leaves amongst his creditors Mr. Afong $30,000, Mr. Lee Chit Sam $2,000, and Chulan & Co., Wing Wo Tai & Co., Wing Wo Chan, Yim Quon and others in sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 a total indebtedness of nearly $78,000. Mr. Afong has offered a reward of $500 for his arrest and delivery at the Police Station in this city.

A San Jose detective is in town looking up a murderer, who is supposed to have taken refuge here.

Queen Kapiolani left yesterday evening on the steamer Likelike for Hawaii, accompanied by His Ex. Jno. E. Bush, Minister of the Interior.

We regret to announce this morning the sudden death of Jason Perry, Esq. and old and much respected merchant and resident of Honolulu, and for several years he filled the position of Portuguese Consul.

Marshal Parke had taken the trouble and care since last December until yesterday, to fatten a turkey for a little dinner party to be given at his house to-day. Last evening the turkey was missing, and the presumption is that ere this some bold thief has gobbled the worthy Marshal's gobbler.

A disease resembling glanders has lately taken hold of horses in this city, and which has so far proved fatal in its effects. "Controller," the well known trotting horse owned by Judge Bickerton, and "Coquette," another trotting celebrity, have both died from this disease. Owners of stock are warned of the appearance of this new danger, so that they may take the necessary precautions.

It is reported that one of the visitors, lady, to the "sacred precincts" of Her Majesty's apartments at Iolani Palace, while examining the quality and texture of a piece of silk which had been presented to the Queen, in a sudden fit of abstraction purloined nine yards of the fabric. Soon after the departure of the kleptomaniac the loss was discovered and but for the personages involved there would most probably be a gathering of celebrated Hawaiians at the Police Court.

To gain the position of instructor, as it were, and be enabled by and by to say I told you so, the Advertiser of the 27th inst. speaks in favor of forming Ladies classes for the purpose of gymnastic exercises. It is behind time however, the Ladies having organized previously, as by item which appeared in the Gazette of the 21st inst. Miss Hattie Pierce a former pupil of Dr. Dio Lewis, being the instructress. No capital can be made by the wily shepherd on that subject.

In that remarkable romance, in the composition of which, the Premier spends a portion of those leisure hours which he snatches from the busy whirl of diplomatic and other business, we find the following remarkable words: "The Papuans began to drink of this fermented liquor, called *bosh*." The Premier must have drunk deep of this insinuating beverage in the days when he skimmed the Coral Sea, and indulged in that little gentle plotting against the Dutch Government. Judging from the effect it has had upon this worthy gentleman, the Papuan "bosh" must be a most potent beverage, the fumes of it rising into the brain years after it has been imbibed; also it not only affects the brain, but it urges the unfortunate victim to talk "bosh." Of course this satisfactorily accounts for the amount of "bosh" that the head of the government has reeled forth for so long. It is to be hoped that no further supply of this liquid may be obtainable, as a fresh draught might upset the mental equilibrium of the Premier altogether. Old Mr. Weller urged Sam to "beware of the widders;" an enthusiastic coterie of admirers must urge the Premier to beware of Papuan Bosh!

HAWAII.

Several cases were set for trial on the 23d, among them the case against the informers for perjury.

The good weather around Hilo favors the construction of roads and bridges, which is going on rapidly.

The Marine Railway of Shipman & Bridges is finished, and the steamer W. H. Reed is up under going repairs.

Mr. Henry Parker, wife and four children, and Mr. Geo. Wilhelm, left Hilo in the Ida Schnauer for San Francisco on the 16th.

The Lehua arrived on the 22d at 4:30 A. M. and sailed again at 8 A. M. for Pohoiki in Puna. She returned at 4 P. M. and sailed at 8 P. M.

A select social party was held at the Court House at Hilo on Friday evening, the 16th March. Dancing was kept up into the small hours of the morning.

The weather is dry and warm. The sea for several days has been calm as a summer lake. The streams are becoming low, and Hilo is threatened with a drouth—something new for a proverbial rainy climate.

Quite a large party of the citizens of Hilo called at the residence of Mr. Chas. E. Richardson on Friday evening, March 16th, to congratulate him and his wife on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

The Schooner Ida Schnauer, Capt. Lass master, sailed from Hilo for San Francisco on Friday morning, March 16th, with a full cargo, consisting of 300 tons sugar from Waiakea Mill Co., 100 tons from Amauulu plantation and 50 tons from Costa's mill.

The liquor prosecutions in Hilo have made business somewhat lively in our Police Court. There have been several convictions and some acquittals. In all cases of conviction appeals have been taken. It is said that the informers have raised three more prosecutions in Kohala. They evidently intend to make a raise without work.

Passion Week and Easter

The Christian communities all over the world, have celebrated during the past week the remembrance of Christ's death and resurrection, and in these islands of mid-ocean, the resident Christians, which include a large majority of the one time barbarous and unrivalled natives, have also joined in the universal tribute of fast and prayer and feast and praise in memory of the Crucifixion and Resurrection. On Good Friday, the 23d inst., the fast of Good Friday, which from the earliest records of Christianity has been held as a solemn fast by all Christians, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Mount Calvary, April 3, A. D. 33, was commemorated by appropriate services in the Roman Catholic and Anglican Cathedrals in this city, both places of worship being largely attended. On Sunday, the 26th inst., the festival of Easter was observed in the Churches of this city contemporaneously with a like observance of the day throughout the whole Christian world. This festival was instituted about the year of Our Lord 68 and the day was fixed in England by St. Austin in A. D. 597 and is the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the 21st of March: commemorating the resurrection of Christ from the dead.

AT ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

Easter was celebrated at St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral by the usual services. At 7:30 A. M. there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, native service at 9.3. M. Morning prayer followed by a celebration of Holy Communion at 11, and services in the afternoon and evening. The 11 o'clock service was very largely attended. An Anthem, "Christ being raised from the dead" was sung by the choir in addition to the usual Easter hymns; it was very well rendered, especially the burst of sound following the opening fugue passage. The Te Deum (Dyke's) was also very fine, containing some grand harmonies, and some exquisitely contrasted passages of light and shade. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Willis. The Church was very tastefully decorated, bouquets of pure white flowers adorned the altar; the screen was graceful with palm fronds, fern and flower lets. White roses and the delicate maiden hair fern adorned the pulpit, while the font was buried in a mass of ferns and white flowers, above which rose the symbol of Christianity, a snow white cross. The decorations did credit to the taste of the various ladies who had them in charge. The evening service at 7:30 P. M. was also largely attended, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. Wallace and the Recessional Hymn, "Onward Christian Soldier" to Sullivan's music was very effective.

On Monday evening a hymnal service for Easter, compiled by the Bishop of Honolulu, was sung by the boys of Iolani College and was very well rendered. A very large attendance was present.

AT FORT STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Special services were arranged for this great festival; in the morning choral services and a sermon by Pastor Cruzan, who took for his text 1 Cor. 15: 20. But now is Christ risen, etc. We took this Easter morning within the empty grave of Christ. Who was this Nazarine whom even death and the grave cannot hold? Mr. Cruzan sketched rapidly the leading incidents in Christ's wonderful life showing that he must have been more than man, even the Immanuel. As a second lesson, the fact was brought out that on that first Easter, Christ won his greatest and final victory, the victory over death and the grave. Third: This was no solitary, isolated victory. For as Christ died, and for us He rose again. He is only the "first fruits" of that victory. Fourth: We worship not a dead Christ, but a living, loving, present Saviour.

In the evening a "Praise Service," consisting of a voluntary on the organ by Mr. M. H. Jones, hymnal services by the choir and congregation, reading of appropriate extracts from the Scripture by Pastor Cruzan and Rev. S. E. Bishop. Solo "My Heart Ever Faithful," by Mrs. J. E. Hanford and address by the Pastor. The Church was filled to repletion at the evening service, both auditorium and gallery being crowded and "the wealth, beauty, and chivalry of the city never presented a more charming aspect" than thus listening with bowed heads to the utterances of the reverend speaker as he related the goodness and mercy, death and resurrection of Christ, the Redeemer of mankind. The augmented choir consisting of Mrs. Hanford, Mrs. Cruzan, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Parke, Miss Castle and Miss Kate Lewis and Messrs. Hall, Cooke, A. F. Judd, Stanley and Lowrie rendered the choral part of the service in a very effective manner. The Church was tastefully draped with evergreens, ferns and leaves, and an elegantly flowered symbol of faith adorned with the "I. H. S." stood in front of the pulpit. On either side of the pulpit were Easter lilies, as also in the choir gallery at either end of the organ.

At the Bethel services also commemorative of the festal occasion were held by Rev. S. C. Damon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

This place of worship was crowded on Easter Sunday from the early morning service of mass at 5.30 a. m. until the close of the vesper service at 7 p. m. a continuous stream of worshippers in this belief pressing in the church and supplying the places of those whose duty or business called them away at the close of each mass. At the first morning masses, the service of Holy Communion were performed and many Catholics who had forgotten or neglected their duty to church and creed during a past time, availed themselves of the opportunity and performed their Easter duties. At 10 a Pontifical high mass was celebrated, the Bishop of Olba with attendant priests officiating. The choral services, were exceedingly well rendered the "Gloria in Excelsis" being grand and imposing in its rendition by choir and officiating priests and the "Credo," solemn and impressive in its reverential delivery. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and evergreens. A large number of protestant foreigners were present as spectators during the celebration of the high mass.

Pastor Cruzan's Easter Sermon

To the large audience present at the Congregational Church, Fort street, on the morning of Easter Sunday, Pastor Cruzan delivered a short sermon on the wonderful resurrection of Christ and the facts which surround that memorable first Easter. We give the sermon in full below:

Christ's death is unquestioned. Christ's resurrection has been the battle-ground of Christianity. If it is a fact that Christ rose from the dead on that first Easter, then it is the most stupendous of all the miracles. If it is not a fact then the New Testament, and the religion builded upon it, are the most stupendous of all lies. There is no middle ground.

There are certain well-established facts which gather around that first Easter, and follow hard upon it, which seem to me utterly unexplainable, unless the resurrection was an actual occurrence.

1. The wonderful change in the disciples of Christ. Up to that first Good Friday, the disciples clung to the old Jewish idea that Christ had come to restore the throne of David, and become a mighty temporal ruler. They believed that He would overthrow the hated Roman government, and trample her proud banner under His feet. This thought filled them with enthusiasm. It was so real that the disciples quarrelled among themselves as to who should have the "chief places," or offices. James and John both wanted portfolios when Jesus came to make up his His Cabinet. All these hopes perished in the disgraceful death of their leader. Celsus, one of the first infidels, voiced the feelings of the disciples at the close of that first Good Friday, when he wrote: "He has ended a miserable life by a wretched death." The blackness, which at midday enshrouded Calvary, and the Holy City, was a fit emblem of the despair which fell upon the disciples. They all forsook him and fled, going back to their old trades and walks of life. But in less than two months we find these timid, flying, despairing disciples once more in Jerusalem, at a national feast. At the peril of their lives, these men boldly faced the same high priests, rulers, and common people, who fifty days before, with faces pale with hate, had stained their hands with the blood of Christ. These transformed disciples, now boldly charge that wild-beast, a crowd of turbulent Jews, not only with murder, but with the murder of their long expected Messiah. They rehearse the sad story of the crucifixion with its attendant wonders, and add that this Christ did rise again on the third day, as He had said He would. They told the truth—or else a lie so patent so open, so easily proven false, that it would have been exploded in a day, and their lives would not have been worth a farthing. Would these men, who in the garden of Gethsemane, ran at the first sight of danger, standing on a falsehood, have dared impeach a nation, arraign its Justice, and charge its rulers with the murder of innocence? No! The disciples certainly believed the story they told.

2. The conduct of the rulers and people of Jerusalem is also unexplainable, if the Resurrection of Christ be not a fact. Between two and three millions of people were assembled in and around Jerusalem at the time of Christ's crucifixion and resurrection. Their passover booths covered every hill and valley around the city, and every available foot of ground within it. Every fact, every event was not only known, but was subjected to the keen scrutiny of these millions encamped in and around Jerusalem. The truth was known by tens of thousands and could be easily shown. If the disciples did not tell the truth, why did the rulers and the people, only 50 days afterwards, stand like criminals at the bar of Justice, conscience-smitten, and virtually "confess Judgment?" Why did not the chief priests expose this transparent fraud, arrest the disciples, and put them to death, as they did their Master?

3. Boston looks across the Charles River with pride upon Bunker Hill Monument—that granite shaft which towers 221 feet above the ground. For forty years it has stood there, and for generations to come it will stand there, as an enduring witness of American valor, and to commemorate the great fact that there, on that hill, on the 17th day of June 1775, was fought the first pitched battle in the war which resulted in American independence. Christ's resurrection has a monument in the Christian Sabbath, more imposing and more enduring. 19 centuries ago, Saturday was, as it is now, the Sabbath of the Jews. But Christendom, and the civilized world, now observe Sunday, or the Lord's day. "Was it a small undertaking for a few men, without influence or authority, without occasion to warrant it, and with no particular motive or reason, to begin and accomplish so important a change of days as this?" This monument has stood for 19 centuries—it will stand till time shall be no more, bearing witness of Christ's resurrection.

4. Once more: On the supposition that Easter is a delusion, that the crucified malefactor, looked the last time on earth, on that terrible Good Friday, how are you to account for the coming into existence of the great Christian wave sweeping over Greek and Roman culture, toppling down the throne of the Caesars, spreading itself over barbaric tribes, and across the Balkans, and the Alps, and the howling North Sea, and England, rolling across the Atlantic itself, and advancing from side to side of the New World, and beyond it to the islands of the Western Sea, and again into Asia, an enunciating force all the way? This wave, which seems likely to end its course only by the encircling it of the whole planet. You are to explain how that wave started. It is going past you: the dullest ear can hear the surge of its tremendous torrents. What force heaved this earthquake wave out of the first century? The fishermen of Galilee, standing on the grave of a dead Christ, preaching a transparent lie. How absurd! Infidels who scout the idea of Christ's resurrection, ask us to believe in a greater miracle, namely: That a transparent lie, championed by ignorant men, opposed by all other religions, and by all earthly powers, was stronger than all these, and in a few centuries, thus lie, from the throne of the Caesar's ruled the world!

It is easier to believe Christianity born of a miracle than a lie. It owes its existence to one or the other. So I accept the glad simple story of the Christ's resurrection. With the Marys, I bow at the feet of the risen, triumphant Christ and worship him!

Leprosy and its Treatment.

Editor Hawaiian Gazette: Some of the statements in regard to the prevalence of leprosy in these islands have been exaggerated, but no one can exaggerate the importance of the subject.

For more than twenty years it has been known here, and many of the natives have had it and died, and many are now afflicted with it, looking only to a hopeless death. A few, a very few, foreigners have had it, but sufficient to show the possible danger of others contracting it. There is no question that those foreigners who have contracted it have thus far in some way, directly or indirectly, taken it from natives.

The Government has attempted to combat the disease by separating the sick from the well, and by treatment, and has in a measure succeeded in staying it. Doubtless but for the measures adopted by Governments in the past it would have spread much more. But the terrible fact remains that many now have it, and others are in danger of having it.

When we pause and think what this means, to what danger our fellow beings are exposed, we can but feel that no effort or means should be spared to remove it. It seems as though all had not been done in the matter that might have been done. Not a single case of permanent cure in these Islands has been authenticated, although nearly every physician who has treated leprosy has had his hopes raised by seeming cures, mainly to cases in the incipient stages. Some cases of disease of a kindred nature, which at first were considered to be leprosy, have been cured. But experience has shown that in every case of leprosy where the disease seemed to have been cured, the result proved that it was merely arrested. In some cases it was years before the disease worked its sure result.

Now, a letter from Mr. V. Knudsen, written from Norway, was recently published here, in which he stated that in Norway 107 lepers have been cured during the past twenty-five years. Norway is the country of all other civilized countries of the globe, perhaps, in which the most persistent and intelligent treatment of leprosy has been maintained. And if experience there has shown that some cases have been cured, why have we not learned all that there is to be learned on the subject? Every detail of their experience, every method of treatment and remedy used should be known to us and applied here. If it is possible to cure lepers can we rest until we learn how? Every impulse of humanity and love for our fellow men demands that nothing should be left undone in seeking after relief. No matter what the necessity from the disease of any person or class of persons may be, all dwelling here are deeply interested in this matter.

Norway is not the only country to go to for information. The British Government has a vast fund of information on the subject, and other countries doubtless have also. I am aware that works and treatises on the subject have been sought from abroad by our Government, and by physicians, and there has been a considerable correspondence upon it, but no physician has been sent abroad from here to study, and confer with other physicians of experience, upon the subject, to return to us with his acquired knowledge. No physicians of large experience with the disease have been brought here from countries where exceptional advantages in its treatment have been had.

Desultory efforts in the treatment of the disease have been made here, both by the Government and by individual physicians, but no systematic and comprehensive experiments, extending over a period of years and covering a large number of cases have been recorded. All has not been done that reasonably might have been done. Perhaps the greatest negligence, next to remissness in enforcing the law for segregation, has been in not removing the causes which predispose the system to receive the disease. It is well known that certain diseased conditions of the system prepare the way for leprosy. It has been asserted by physicians of large experience with Hawaiian leprosy that syphilis and the habitual use of awa prepare the system in a marked and undoubted manner for the reception of leprosy.

Dr. Saunders, who was a Government physician at Kona, Hawaii, and for a number of years on Maui, and who died at Wailuku in 1874 or 1875, had as intimate and accurate knowledge of the nature of the disease among Hawaiians as any physician who has devoted his time and attention to it. He advocated most warmly the establishment of hospitals on each island for the treatment of those who were suspected of having leprosy, and of those who were otherwise diseased and predisposed to taking it. He wrote some most valuable reports on the subject to the Board of Health, which are now doubtless on file. Perhaps every physician who has practised among Hawaiians on the other islands has advocated the establishment of branch hospitals, but I know of no one who has given such prominence to this view of the subject.

Merely removing to a place of isolation those who already have the disease fully developed is only a lopping of the branches while leaving the trunk and roots in the soil. No man can define the period at which a person who has the leprosy begins to be capable of conveying it to another. There are theories and opinions upon the subject, but no one can say that a person having the disease in its earliest stages is incapable of communicating it. The great majority of cases which are removed under the system thus far maintained are of a pronounced type. The doubtful cases are in fact, as a rule, allowed to remain with their friends. These "doubtful" cases, to say nothing of those in advanced stages who are not apprehended, associate freely with their friends, many of whom are "predisposed" to it, and the disease spreads. Of course it spreads, and will continue to spread until we go to the root of the matter and remove the causes.

With the exception of the Kalihi Hospital, maintained for some years by former administrations, the little waiting quarters adjoining the Police Station, where patients were removed for examination; and the Kaakako hospital, established under the late ministry, nothing of the nature of branch hospitals has been attempted on any of the Islands. Without designing to make invidious comparisons, I cannot refrain from calling attention to the large appropriations made at the last Legislature for this specific object, and to the fact that not a single hospital of this kind has yet been established. Every physician practising among Hawaiians testifies to the unsatisfactory nature of the practice without hospital facilities and regulations. During some former periods the revenues of the country were not deemed sufficient to admit of adequate appropriations for these purposes. But the revenues have been increasing so as not only to be deemed sufficient, but large sums were actually set apart at the last session for this special purpose.

An urgent demand is now made that the work be at once commenced. William O. Smith.

Honolulu, March 24, 1882.

For the Ladies

The opportunities offered to Mr. W. H. Woodington, of the firm of B. F. Ehlers & Co. of this city, in a late trip to San Francisco and the Eastern States, to notice the improvements in the manner of conducting the details of a first class dry goods establishment has induced him to take advantage of many ideas presented to him and to reproduce them in this beauty of the Pacific, for the benefit of the many customers of his firm. It is needless to speak regarding the quality of the goods which the firm now display on their counters, their reputation for representing their goods just as they are, being well established, but the attention of prospective buyers is directed to the large assortment and favorable prices.

Messrs. Ehlers & Co. display exquisite sateens in all the various shades and colors of the well known Koechlin manufacture; also choice chamois leather gloves, a great novelty in Honolulu, and colored dress muslins in new shades. There are also laces and dress materials to please the most fastidious taste.

An innovation which is particularly noticeable is a suit of parlors, for dressmaking purposes, which is now attached to the establishment and under the Superintendence of Mrs. E. G. Small an artiste well known to the habitues and customers of the "White House," "City of Paris" and other first class establishments in San Francisco who number amongst their patrons the most aristocratic of San Francisco ladies. With Madame Small, is also an assistant, Miss Jones, whose specialty is the artistic cutting and fitting of dresses in accordance with the most approved Parisian or other fashions. The parlors are supplied with mirrors to assist in supplying a customer with self view and by an ingenious arrangement the effect of day or night is produced, thus assisting customers to form a decision regarding particular shades, in daylight or gaslight. It is not incumbent on patrons of the dressmaking department to buy goods from the firm, they may obtain their material where they desire. Messrs. Ehlers & Co. are also now prepared to supply embroideries of any design required on any goods suitable, at short notice. A visit to the establishment will well repay the curious and they may be sure of courteous treatment whether patrons or not.

The Judiciary of Wailuku

Editor Gazette:—Reports are numerous as to who the Police Judge is to be at Wailuku. The people have suggested a suitable party, a foreigner well known, who is acting in the capacity of District Judge in a neighboring district, but the name does not suit the powers that be. Also report says that J. L. Kaulukou is spoken of to fill the vacancy. We like that. We have a stuffed club behind the door which we are keeping for his kind. That would be a selection worthy of the present selecting powers. We Wailuku citizens are used to being sat on, but would advise the abognatulators to be careful that they sit down gently as it is getting monotonous. The Wailuku Judgeship is not going to be used as a medium for breeding tomters for the Cabinet for the coming Legislature. But if the Cabinet wishes to rouse the whole voting powers of the opposition, it would be wise to pursue such a course as sending the Kaulukou stamp of men to fill the vacancy of judgeship.

Wailuku is in a position to demand that an independent gentleman be tendered the position of Police Judge. The law abiding citizens intend that the judgeship shall be held by one whose record is good and who will be above a bribe. This is not demanding too much, and the present is the time for urging our claims. Truthful James.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS OF C. BREWER & Co., will be held at their office ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4th.

J. O. CARTER, Sec'y.

WANTED!

ONE OR TWO SERVANT GIRLS or women for housework, and minding children. Apply at No. 2 SCHOOL STREET.

Lunalilo Home Opening!

THE LUNALILO HOME WILL BE thrown open to the public on Saturday afternoon next, from four o'clock until dark.

EDWIN O. HALL, SANFORD B. DOLE, Trustees.

POUND NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED animals will be sold at Public auction in the GOVERNMENT POUND, KOHOLALOA, at 12 M. ON SATURDAY, April 7: 1 Mouse Colored Horse, brand S.K.; 1 Bay Horse, white forehead, peculiar brands; 1 Bay Horse, white forehead brands [illegible]; 1 Mare, brand [illegible]

A. K. KAAUKUU, Pound Master.

JOE RODERICK'S COFFEE & LUNCH SALOON, FISH MARKET, NEAR THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS

All those desirous of partaking of **A Good Cup of Coffee and Lunch,** will not fail to give him a call, feeling assured that they will not fail to call a second time.

PATENT NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have obtained a Patent for an Improved Furnace for the consumption of green trash directly from the mill, and other wet fuel, by means of introducing a current of hot air into the Furnace through hot air flues. This Patent is based upon a Caveat filed in the Interior Department Oct. 30th, 1880, and is superior to all patents issued after said date.

All persons are warned against infringing this Patent. Suit will be brought against any person for so doing.

Full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or of W. G. IRWIN & Co., Agents.

P. N. MAKEE, G. HARGRAVES, S. HARRISON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of J. G. TUCKER, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said J. G. Tucker duly authenticated whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to Alexander J. Cartwright at his office on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, [illegible] within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to Alex. J. Cartwright.

Dated Honolulu, March 17th, 1882.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, GLEN HERBERT, Administrators of the Estate of J. G. Tucker, dec.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm name of the ALBION SUGAR CO. assumed by T. J. Hayselden and Lee Ahlo, heretofore existed has been changed to that of T. J. HAYSELDEN & Co. All drafts of said firm will be drawn by said T. J. Hayselden payable to the order of L. Ahlo, whose endorsement is necessary prior to the validity thereof.

T. J. HAYSELDEN, LEE AHLO.

Honolulu, January 12th, 1882.

FOR SALE.

THE PREMISES ON BERETANIA Street, lately occupied by W. G. Smith, Esq. Enquire of the undersigned. ALEX. CAMPBELL.

WANTED!

TEN LADIES FOR THE Dress-Making Parlors.

Apply immediately to B. F. EHLERS & CO., Fort Street.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS day disposed of his entire interest in the Music and Fancy Goods Business etc., at 105 and 107 Fort Street, to Messrs. EDWARD LYCAN and JAMES JOHNSTON, who will continue the business at the old stand and will assume all liabilities and collect all debts due me. Thanking the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past, I bespeak for my successors the same generous support.

GEO. F. WELLS.

Honolulu, March 17th, 1882.

Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOTIFY the public that they have purchased the business carried on by Mr. Geo. F. Wells, at 105 and 107 Fort Street, and have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LYCAN & JOHNSTON, and will continue the business in all its branches, assuming all liabilities and collecting all outstanding claims, and solicit the same patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor.

EDWARD LYCAN, JAMES JOHNSTON.

Honolulu, March 17th, 1882.

Commissioner of Land Boundaries Notice

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to me by Chas H. Judd, Commissioner and Agent of Crown Lands, to settle the boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Ukumehame, in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

The Lands adjoining the above Ahupuaa are Waikapu, Wailuku, Olowalu and the sea; therefore notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10 a. m., in the Court House at Wailuku, is set apart as the time and place for hearing said application.

L. AHOLO, Commissioner of Boundaries for Maui, Molokai & Lanai.

Lahaina, Maui, March 21st, 1882.

Commissioner of Land Boundaries Notice.

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to me by E. H. Hall and A. S. Dole, Trustees of the Estate of Lunalilo, to settle certain boundaries of Lands at Pauwela, situate in Wailuku, Island of Maui, therefore notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY April 11th, at 11 a. m., in the Court House, at Wailuku, is set apart as the time and place for hearing said application. All persons interested are requested to be present.

L. AHOLO, Commissioner of Boundaries for Maui, Molokai & Lanai.

Lahaina, Maui, March 21st, 1882.

NOW or NEVER

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST IN A

Lodging House Business,

Central Location—Reason for Sale.

On KING STREET, I have a 14-ROOMED LODGING HOUSE

Furnished throughout and Furniture new, with Large Dining Room capable of seating fifty Boarders.

Cookery, Range and everything complete for boarding.

LEASE to run 3 years. RENTAL only $40 per month. INCOME from Rooms about $120 per month.

For further particulars apply to J. E. WISEMAN, Real Estate Broker, 27 Merchant Street.

WANTED!

TO PURCHASE USED HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, for CASH. Send any quantity, and full value in cash will be sent by return mail. All kinds of Stamps bought and sold. Agents wanted. Address

DAWSON & Co., 36 Exworth St., Cheetham, Man., Eng.

Administrator's Sale!

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of D. KEKUA, late of Haiku, Maui, on

Saturday, March 31st,

At 10 o'clock a. m., in Haiku, Maui, on premises

Personal Effects of said deceased COMPRISING

76 Head Working Cattle,

In very fine order.

2 Horses, Carts, Calves, Mule, 2 Ox Carts, Ox Yokes, Bows, Chains, Chokers.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES:

Stove, Tables, Rockers.

For further particulars apply to W. AUSTIN WHITING, Att'y, Honolulu. C. H. DICKEY, Haiku, Maui, or the undersigned at Makawao, Maui.

W. F. MOSSMAN, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

Honolulu Clothing Emporium

Having Completed the Necessary Renovations of the Entire Store, I take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Honolulu and adjacent Islands, that they will find the above Establishment ONE OF THE MOST INVITING PLACES IN THIS KINGDOM. As regards the Goods now on hand I would state, they have been replenished in every line with the

Latest Patterns and Finest Materials which could be Found in the Eastern & European Markets.

In the Dress Goods Department will be Found

Plushes, Brocades, Satins, Silks, Merinoes, Plushes, Buntings, Flannels, &c., &c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT

Fringes, Laces, Buttons, Tassels, Cords, Posamantres, Bugles, Embroideries, etc.

LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

Hosiery, Chemises, Skirts, Underwear, Gloves, Mitts, Corsets, Ruchings, Boots, Shoes, &c.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Is Provided with a Fitting Room

where Purchasers can try on their Suits before Buying.

Thanking for past favors received, I will endeavor to retain the confidence bestowed upon me heretofore.

A. M. MELLIS', No. 104 Fort Street.

PALMER & THACHER

CRYSTAL SODA WORKS,

NO. 113 FORT ST., HONOLULU, H. I.

—We are now manufacturing a line of—

AERATED WATERS

Superior in quality and flavor to anything ever before produced in this Kingdom.

OUR SODA WATER is Unrivaled

Our Ginger Ale is equaled only by the imported. Our cider we guarantee to be made from the pure juice of the apple. These delicious drinks are increasing in popularity and are taking the place of light wines for table use. Our extremely low prices bring them within the reach of all.

Soda Water, per doz.	50c.
Sarsaparilla	50c.
Cider	50c.
Ginger Ale	75c.

The patent wire stopper used by us on all of our bottles does away with corks entirely and for cleanliness and ease in opening is unequaled. Our bottles are branded.

CRYSTAL SODA WORKS

We deliver our goods to any part of the city and ship to any part of the Islands. TELEPHONE No. 297.

PALMER & THACHER, Pharmacists.

Lycan & Johnston Music Store

105 AND 107 FORT STREET.

We Have Just Received Per Aberaman, From England,

Pianos, Organs, Guitars,

Harmoniums, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Harmonicas, Drums, &c.

WE CAN NOW FURNISH EVERY PIECE FOR A FULL BRASS BAND.

PIANOS FROM THE VERY BEST TO THE CHEAPEST IN PRICE.

ORGANS FOR THE PARLOR—Every Kind of Small Musical Instrument Always in Stock.

ORGANS FOR THE CHAPEL—The Largest Assortment of Music Boxes ever on view.

ALSO, TO ARRIVE EX AMY TURNER, From Boston.

An Immense Stock Chairs & Bedroom Furniture

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held in Honolulu on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1882, of subscribers to the stock of the Reciprocity Sugar Company, it was voted to accept a Charter of Incorporation, granted to them and their associates by the Minister of the Interior, by and with the consent of the King in Privy Council, under the corporate name and style of THE RECIPROCITY SUGAR COMPANY, on the 7th day of February, 1882, and that the corporation under the said Charter, thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers: President, J. H. Ross; Vice-President and Manager, W. H. Cummings; Secretary, C. L. Hopkins; Treasurer, H. Macfarlane; Auditor, C. P. Iaukea; Board of Directors J. E. Ross, W. H. Cummings, J. Ena, H. Macfarlane, C. L. Hopkins and T. J. McCroson.

Notice is further given that pursuant to the terms of said Charter, no stockholder shall individually be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount which shall be due upon the share or shares held or owned by himself.

C. L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 9th, 1882.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN VIRTUE OF TWO EXECUTIONS issued by R. F. Bickerton, Esq., Police Justice of Honolulu, upon the judgment, against Jos. Kona, in favor of H. W. Fox, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and 42-100, ($157.42) and also in favor of Kamakana, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and 88-100, ($156.88) I have levied upon and shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, ON WEDNESDAY April 4th, at 12 m., at the station House, Honolulu, the following named property, viz:

All the right, title and interest in and to a certain lot, land known as Kewalo, with all the fish in said pond, being subject to a rent of $50 per annum, by lease dated Jan. 1st, 1882, from the Minister of the Interior to the said Jos. Kona; also, 2 pure pahikee at Kewalo, Kakaako; also, 1 second-hand wagon, 1 pig barrow, 1 single harness, 2 horses, unless the said judgments and all my expenses are previously paid.

W. C. PARKE, Marshal.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the estate of M. J. ROSE, deceased, and guardian of his minor children, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same without delay, and within six months after the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. SCHAEFER, Executor of the Will of M. J. Rose, deceased.

Honolulu, February 23d, 1882.

Notice of Foreclosure of Mortgage.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed dated Nov. 8, 1880, made between [illegible] Kalauaoha of the one part, and S. K. Kaeleku of the other part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 70, pages 292 and 293, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, and will sell the premises described in said mortgage, 1882, after the time limited by law, at the Court House in Wailuku, Maui, on account of the breach of the condition of said mortgage. The land is situated at Waihee, Maui.

S. K. KAELEKU, Mortgagee.

S. L. Kawalo, Attorney for Mortgagee.

$50,000 IN BONDS For Sale.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL the Bonds of the ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY at a rate that will give the purchaser eight per cent. per annum, free of Government Tax. The Capital Stock of the Company is $300,000, and the whole amount of bonds is $100,000, in sums of $500, dated Nov. 1st, 1880, payable $25,000 in one year, $25,000 in two years, $25,000 in three years and $25,000 in four years from date, with Coupons attached at 7 per cent. falling due and payable half yearly. Secured by first and only mortgage on the whole property of the Company. Any further information regarding the Bonds or the security, will be furnished by S. L. AUSTIN, Esq., at Onomea, C. BREWER & Co., Honolulu, or by us.

BISHOP & CO.

The Jarvis Furnace Co.

DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Sugar Planters and Mill Owners of the Hawaiian Islands to their Furnaces for the burning of wet Megass, by which there can be burned fresh from the Mills. For particulars, please apply to

C. BREWER & COMP'Y, Agents, Queen Street, Honolulu.

TO LET!

FURNISHED, THE MOUNTAIN House of Mrs. J. M. ALEXANDER, at Olinda. The house is beautifully situated; has two good chimneys, three bedrooms and an enclosed fireplace. Water and wood abundant. Parties wishing to use the same during the coming summer, should apply soon to

C. H. ALEXANDER, Hamakuapoko, Maui.

FISHER'S **Champagne Cider Manufactory,** 8 LILIHA STREET, HONOLULU.

This Health Invigorating Beverage is for sale at all the Leading Saloons in the City. Orders from the Other Islands Promptly Attended to.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION!

THE GYMNASIUM OF THE HONOLULU Athletic Association is now open for the use of members every day (Sunday excepted), at 7 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays for adults, and Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays for juveniles. Instruction will be given every evening in the various branches of gymnastics.

S. B. DOLE, President.

OPALINE FOR THE COMPLEXION. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Hollister & Co., Nuuanu St. and Cor Fort & Merchant sts.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

VALUABLE CANE LAND, AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, H. A. Macfarlane and F. S. Hand, Assignees in Bankruptcy of Thos. Spencer, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands dated Nov. 5th, 1880, in a suit in which said Assignees were plaintiffs, and said Thos. Spencer and others were defendants, will sell at Public Auction at the Sales Room of E. P. Adams, Honolulu

ON MONDAY, APRIL 23d, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND

Situated in the District of Hilo, Hawaii, known as

The Ahupuaa of Waipunalei!

containing an area of

2,520 Acres.

Being the same premises described as metes and bounds in Royal Patent No. 4536 to Pahia, L. C. A. 8559, subject to a lease now held by R. R. Hind, which will expire August 1st, 1886, rent $200 per annum, payable semi-annually. A large portion of this Valuable Tract of Land is suitable for the cultivation of Sugar Cane, and is situated near the mill of Lidgate & Co., Laupahoehoe.

And also all the right of said Thos. Spencer in and to the Lot of Land situated on Front street, Hilo, described in Royal Patent [illegible] [illegible] and known as the Hilo Livery Stable lot [illegible] [illegible] Front Street, [illegible] and containing 4.39 Square Rods.

Terms Cash. Deeds at Expense of Purchasers.

H. A. MACFARLANE and F. S. HAND, Assignees in Bankruptcy of Thos. Spencer.

GUNNY BAGS, FOR SALE

BY H. HACKFELD & Co.

To the Proprietors of Sugar Mills.

AS AGENT FOR FIRST CLASS ARTISANS, the undersigned is prepared to Contract for building Hot Air Furnaces (with crystal-like patent according to the most Scientific principles and better than the Megass dryers now in use. Reference can be had from leading planters who have them in use. For information apply to E. OAKLEY, 174 Queen Street.

A. ROSA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with the Attorney General, Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, H. I.

Auction Sales.

By E. P. ADAMS.

This Day.

FURNITURE SALE

AT THE

Residence of Chas. Ashworth, Esq.

No. 9 Kukui St., on account of departure.

On Wednesday, March 28th

At 10 A. M. will be sold, the ENTIRE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Black-walnut Parlor Chairs.

Rockers, Black-walnut Lounge, Book Case, Centre Tables, Chandelier, Engravings, Veranda Chairs, Single and Double Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Spreads, Blankets, Coverlets, Mosquito Nets, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, with glass, Washstands, Ewers, Basins, Crockeryware, Meat Safe, Stove, Kitchen Furniture &c.

E. P. ADAMS, Auc'tr.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

By order of the Administrators of the Estate of J. G. TUCKER, deceased, I am instructed to offer at Public Auction, at the Salesroom, in Beaver Block, Queen St., on

Thursday, March 29, 1882, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

38 Cases Ass'td DRY GOODS

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

FINE BLACK MERINOS.

White Cashmere Flannel, Merinos, Fine Flannel, Merino Shirts.

ENGLISH SADDLES

Gents' Embroidered Silk Brown Hose. Cotton Sheeting, Lace Mosquito Netting, 90, 10, 100in., Italian Cloth, Fine White Cottons, An Assortment of Brown Cottons, Felt Hats, Ramort Hats, Straw Hats, Shirting Linen, Tailor's Goods, Illinois Cambric Lining.

Fine West of England Broadcloths.

ENGLISH TWEEDS. a good assortment.

A Fine Assort'mt of Laces:

"Honiton," "Clung," "Point," "Maltese." In primary sizes, in Collarettes, Scarfs, Ties, etc.

Langtry Collars,

Swiss Laces, Fine Victoria Lawns and Muslins, Stripe Shirtings, Hickory Stripes, Heavy Denims, Red Flannel, Woolen Shawls, Towels, Cotton and Brown Thread, Assorted Trimmings.

LADIES HOSIERY AND FINE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

Paper, Silesia, Tape, Hair Brushes, Linen Drill, Prints, Check Goods.

HEMMED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS &C.

TERMS AT SALE.

E. P. ADAMS, Auc'r.

REGULAR CASH SALE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 31st, At 10 A. M. at Sales Room.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING Fancy Wares AND A

Line of Fresh Groceries! ALSO

Sacks Potatoes, Bran and Sugar, Also, Lot of Furniture.

E. P. ADAMS, Auc'r.

Chinese Provisions.

By order of the Supreme Court, on

Saturday, March 31st, At 10 A. M. at Sales Room,

I will sell the following Articles of Provisions!

Belonging to the Estate of LEE CHAT, Bankrupt, viz:

Salt Fish, Cabbage, Peanuts, Cuttle Fish, Shark Fins, Shrimps, Fat Fish, Dried Oysters, Pigeons, Mushrooms, Lily Roots, Herbs, Fowl Bodies, Chestnuts, Ginger, Garlic, Sweet Potatoes, Fermented Beans, Potatoes, Pickles, etc.

Dried Dates, Mango and Melon.

Sweet Potatoes, Rice, Pipe, Salted Ducks, Sugar, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

E. P. ADAMS, Auc'r.

Charley Wing's Old LAND & KALO PATCHES In Hauhaukoi, at Auction.

By order of A. W. Peirce, Esq., attorney in fact for Kiliwi H. Ross, I will offer at public auction

ON SATURDAY, Mar. 31st

At 12 M. at my Sales Room, all the right, title and interest of the said Kiliwi H. Ross, in and to the following described Property:

[illegible]

VALUABLE Rice Lands!

By order of ALEX. J. PATY, I am instructed to sell at Public Auction, on

Saturday, April 14th,

At 12 o'clock noon, at Salesroom, all of the

Valuable Rice Lands at Ewa,

AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

TERMS CASH. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

E. P. ADAMS, Auc'r.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, Mr. [illegible] will act for me in all matters of business under full power of attorney.

Honolulu, March 24th, 1882.

General Merchandise.

Facsimile of Certificate of Guaranty for Silver Cases.

Facsimile of Certificate of Guaranty for Gold Cases.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.,

Awarded GOLD Medal

From the remotest East to the remote West is a geographical strides, but it is due to the American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., U. S. A., to report that the committees and supervisors in their corridors are accustomed to pluck[illegible] of their craft, and that both in elegance of design and harmonious combination and arrangement of motive the Waltham Cases exhibited by this Company took the best productions of the kind in the Exhibition. Your Judges award this AMERICAN Gold Medal.

JAMES SMITH, Chairman.
Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

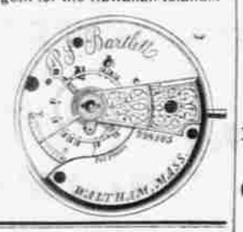
AWARDED FIRST-CLASS GOLD MEDAL.

The Only Gold Medal: also, Two Special and Four First Prizes for Watches.

The Centennial Commission of the United States made to the Science International Exhibition Commission, to the American Watch Company of Waltham, Massachusetts, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, 1st Degree of Merit and Special Mention. TIME-KEEPING QUALITIES OF ALL GRADES OF WATCHES, 1st Degree of Merit. PERFECTION IN SYSTEM, 1st Degree of Merit. NEW MODE OF COMPENSATING BALANCES, 1st Degree of Merit. IMPROVEMENTS, FINISH AND ELEGANCE OF CASES, 1st Degree of Merit. ENGRAVING, CHASING AND ENAMELLING OF WATCH CASES, 1st Degree of Merit and Special Mention.

I have discovered, within the past seven months, that there are several Worthless Watches bearing the marks of Waltham Watches,

M. McINERNY,
Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.



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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

Cook Stoves, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top Parlor, Floor, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Opet, Dearly, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy, Queen, Peasey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Almond, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Shields, Inwood and Laundry Stoves. Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Gamble Iron Water, Nickel Plated and Pump.

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

House Furnishing Goods, all kinds;

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES.
Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands.

Chandeliers, Lamps, Lanterns

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SUCCESSORS TO H. M. WHITNEY.

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NEWS DEALERS!

The Oldest, Largest, and Cheapest Stationery Establishment in the Kingdom. Keep constantly on hand.

A FULL & LARGE Assortment of STATIONERY

Of All Descriptions.

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We Make All Description Blank Books,

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We have not space to say more here. All work done in this establishment is highly spoken of.

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We have made such arrangements with our Music Agents as will enable us to keep on hand a Fine Assortment, and to receive THE LATEST PIECES as they are published. Any Special Orders will receive our best and prompt attention.

TELEPHONE No. 2.

Just Arrived!

per "Duke of Sutherland" from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE!

ONE MILE OF

Light Portable Railway Rails,

30 lbs. per yard, and 30 yards apart with curves, crossings, &c.

AND 10 LIGHT SUGAR CANE WAGONS FOR THE SAME.

N. B.—The Railway is suitable for Animal Power.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Straight Steel Rails, 14 lbs. to the yard.

For the working of Messrs. John Fowler & Co.'s steam plowing locomotives, the undersigned beg to refer to J. B. Spencer, Esq., of Spreckelsville, where a mile of same is in full operation.

For further particulars, apply to

H. J. GREEN, or
G. W. MACFARLANE & Co.
Agents for John Fowler & Co.

COFFEE—OLD KONA COFFEE
For Sale by J. HOLT, Fort St. 2-Co

A COMFORTABLE HOME

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECENTLY

Fitted Up in Elegant Style, the Large, Roomy Cottage,

Formerly belonging to the "Lemon Factory," on Nuuanu street, and known as the "Judd Cottage," for the purpose of renting A SUPERIOR LODGING HOUSE. The rooms of this premises consist of

Called the "White House."

It cannot be surpassed in the Kingdom for Comfort and Cleanliness. The Grounds are Spacious and Ornamented with Shade Trees. Persons of respectability may always be sure of a Cheerful Home there. A Sitting Room is set apart for the convenience of the Guests. A FEW MORE ROOMS ARE VACANT. Terms always moderate.

MRS. J. T. WHITE,
Proprietress of the "White House."

Many of our readers will remember Mrs. White as Proprietress of the Lodging House on Fort street, adjoining the Pacific Stables, which was such a Comfortable House under her management. 862 3m

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE IN TIN CS.
Just arrived, fresh and in perfect order.
For Sale by
BOLLES & CO.

General Merchandise.

C. BREWER & CO.

Offer for Sale the Cargo of the

Furness Abbey,

The Following Lots of Merchandise:

Card Matches.

Parlors, Boilers, Etc. BEST PLASTER.

FRANKLIN STOVE COAL!

Hair Mattresses,

Double and Single;

Bales of Excelsior.

NESTS OF TRUNKS

— SECOND HAND —

SAFES!

In Good Order and at Extremely Low Prices.

Washington Chairs,

Frazer's Axle Grease,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Carriages, Phætons,

Basket Tops

Different Styles.

Cut Under

Carry-Alls,

Brunnell Top Buggies

ALSO, PER BARK

"EDWARD MAY,"

Green Yellow Metal, 10, 20, 25, 32 numbers. Keys of Composition Wards.

Grocerers' Wagons!

Democrat Wagons.

Hand Carts, and Ox Carts!

ALL OF THE ABOVE

Goods are in an Excellent Condition.

And will be SOLD LOW, to Close Consignments.

C. BREWER & CO.

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Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

OF ALL KINDS.

JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

LATE ARRIVALS!

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LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED CARGOES

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NORTH-WEST LUMBER,

COMPRISING

ALL THE USUAL STOCK SIZES

—IN—

SCANTLING,
TIMBER, PLANK, BOARDS,
FENCING AND PICKETS

ALSO, ON HAND

A Most Complete Stock of

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER

LATEST STYLES.

NAILS, LOCKS
BUTTS, HINGES,
BOLTS, SCREWS, Etc

DRY REDWOOD!

Sounding; Plank, surfaced and rough

Boards, surfaced and rough; Battens, Pickets, Rustic, Lattice, Clapboard.

ALSO IN STOCK,

Paint and Whitewash Brushes,
WHITE LEAD
WHITE ZINC,
PAINT OIL,

METALLIC AND OTHER PAINTS!

Glass.
Salt.
Firewood.

DOORS SASH BLINDS

ALL SIZES

Of Eastern and California Make.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT AND AT

LOW PRICES

HAWAIIAN Furniture Manufactory

J. H. BRUNS, JR.,

MANUFACTURES

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

—AND—

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

FURNITURE

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND

ORDERS FILLED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

THE FURNITURE IS

All Made by Machinery

AND OF THE

BEST SEASONED STUFF,

—AND—

No Pains will be Spared

TO GIVE

SATISFACTION TO HIS CUSTOMERS

Upholstering Done to Order.

Coffins Always on Hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Equity.

W. S. MAULE vs. WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.
Before Mr. Justice McCully.

The bill sets forth that in 1868 the owner of the Waihee sugar plantation gave permission to the complainant to occupy and build a residence on a piece of land about 37-100 acres in extent, and that in pursuance of this permission he built a residence on and has since occupied this lot.

That at some time after 1868, and while the plantation was owned by Messrs. Harris and Widemann, their agent and manager and with their knowledge and approval agreed to an exchange, with title in fee simple, of this lot for certain land owned by the complainant, and that such agreement of exchange has been assented to and ratified by the successive owners of the plantation including the defendants, and that the defendants by virtue of the exchange took possession of and now hold the complainant's land and that the complainant has offered to interchange deeds in pursuance of the agreement which defendant now declines to do.

And prays that the defendant be restrained by injunction from proceeding in a suit of ejectment for these premises and be required to execute and deliver deeds etc.

The answer admits complainant's possession and improvements, but denies knowledge of the agreement of exchange, denies possession of complainant's land alleges demand and suit of ejectment brought, and pleads the statute of frauds.

The further and fuller history of the transaction as shown by the testimony is as follows: The complainant testifies that he worked for the late Christopher H. Lewers, (who founded the Waihee sugar plantation), and that Mr. Lewers desired he should live nearer the mill than his own premises, and said he must have a place for building, and gave him the following license which is filed.

"This is to certify that permission has been granted to W. S. Maule to build on plantation land, and that should he after building choose to take down his house's and remove it elsewhere he is at liberty to do so.

(Signed,) SAMUEL T. ALEXANDER.
for C. H. LEWERS."

Waihee, June 5th, 1868.

The word "houses" appears to have been changed from "house" by addition of "s" and an inappropriate apostrophe written with different ink, and by a person of imperfect knowledge of English.

Mr. Alexander was then the plantation manager.

The complainant thereupon built one house, and subsequently two or three on this land.

That in 1871 or 1872, Mr. Tallant who succeeded Mr. Alexander as manager, assented to an exchange, the plantation to take a piece belonging to the complainant for the piece he was occupying, and caused both lots to be surveyed. No deed was made, and complainant remained in the same occupation, till the plantation had passed into the hands of Messrs. Harris and Widemann, some time after which Mr. Widemann went to Waihee to live and take the management.

That Mr. Widemann consented to the arrangement for exchange of lands.

At this point a synopsis of Mr. Widemann's testimony may be introduced. He says he was made aware of the arrangement made by Tallant, that he acquiesced and ratified it and promised to give the complainant a fee simple title to the land. Mr. Harris was his partner and did not refuse to ratify the exchange, but put off signing a deed and no deed was ever presented to Mr. Harris for signature. He said it was better to keep the complainant dependant than make him independent.

It further appears that Mr. Widemann next became sole owner of the plantation, but through want of time or oversight, he sold it to the late Capt. Makee, without reservation as to the proposed exchange and without notice. Mr. Widemann testifies that after the sale he spoke to Capt. Makee and asked him to remedy the matter, which he promised to do. Complainant testifies that when Mr. Widemann requested Capt. Makee as above, in complainant's presence, Capt. Makee appointed the next day to go and view the land offered by complainant in exchange, and that they went, Mr. P. N. Makee and others being with them. They first looked at the lot of plantation land occupied by complainant, and afterwards at complainant's own. Capt. Makee said my land was too small, that I ought to give a little more, looked at a second piece of complainant's land near the other.

Mr. Parker Makee's testimony at this point is that his father demanded three small pieces which he owned there, and that he should purchase and add to the exchange a little piece not his own, necessary to connect these and give access from the road.

It is agreed in testimony that surveys were made by the senior Rev. Mr. Alexander, at the instance of Capt. Makee, which seem to have been delivered to Mr. Makee, but cannot now be produced, and it is not made certain to the Court how much land was surveyed or finally agreed upon, as the equivalent in exchange, if there was a final agreement.

The complainant's testimony is that in reply to his request of Mr. Parker Makee for a deed he put him off saying he had no time then.

As to the precise location of Capt. Makee, or Mr. Parker Makee who is President of the defendant company there is conflicting evidence. Mr. Makee and Mr. King, who was then plantation book keeper, testifying that in 1877 Mr. Widemann had a conversation with Mr. Makee, respecting the exchange which Tallant had proposed to make with complainant, and that Mr. Widemann said it had never been ratified by Harris and Widemann, and advised to let the matter remain as it was without making a deed.

Mr. Widemann testifies that his advice was of the contrary tenor, in accordance with his efforts for years with Capt. Makee and Mr. P. N. Makee to secure the title to complainant which he had neglected to give him when he might have done so.

But whatever the conversation of these parties was, in fact Mr. Makee and the company as at present constituted have not given the deed.

Upon the acts of exchange, the testimony for the complainant is that he surrendered first the one piece which Mr. Tallant proposed to take in exchange to the plantation owners, and afterwards surrendered the second piece which Captain Makee called for, only taking off by the consent the existing crop of taro.

The testimony for the defendant is that the several patches which plaintiff proposed in exchange were cultivated by the plaintiff in 1876 and perhaps later and that Mr. Makee gave positive orders to the man in charge of the taro planting for the plantation not to use these patches, which are known as "Pila's Kuleanas."

In 18 the complainant gave a mortgage on the "Pila Kuleanas," saying to Mr. Cecil Brown, who negotiated it, that he could not include the lot where his houses are built, as he had no title, but hoped to effect an exchange.

Regarding the complainant's title to the land he offers in exchange, he shows the Royal Patent to Pila No. 3522. He shows a conveyance of these premises from Keaoha Sam and his wife (heirs of Bila?) to S. M. Oana, who appears to be a brother of the complainant. He fails to prove to the Court a proper title vesting in himself. Mr. Makee testifies that he has asked plaintiff about his deeds, he has never shown them to him.

Plaintiff's improvements. As has been stated he built a house under the license which is in proof, and subsequently to the arrangement with Mr. Tallant he put up more buildings on the land. It may be assumed that the plaintiff to suit his purpose in extending his improvements made the alteration in his license above noticed. In 1881 complainant testifies he raised his dwelling up one story expending $4000 in improvements, with no objection on the part of Mr. Makee. He built a picket fence buying the posts of Mr. Makee. Mr. Makee requested him to make the line of the fence so as to leave a path "for us," and he therefore put it four feet within the line of the lot.

The defendants show a chattel mortgage by plaintiff for $800, of his dwelling house and buildings on this lot, as well as of some cattle, to H. A. Widemann assigned to Capt. J. Makee February, 1878.

Upon the above resume of the testimony, it appears that the complainant entered on the defendants' land under a written license to build thereon, and to remove his improvements without claim of fixtures. He was a tenant at will. When was this status of the parties changed?

It is to be observed in this place that the origin of this tenancy was the employment of complainant by the plantation, and the convenience of having him near his work, hence the use of the land without rent.

After building a dwelling the plaintiff desired to make his tenure a fixed one, and at first proposes a lease or mutual leases in the nature of an exchange for the term of fifty years, but upon further consideration he desired to obtain a fee simple title, conveying his own land, or a certain piece of it, to the plantation. These negotiations were with Mr. Tallant, a manager of the plantation who is not claimed to have had power to alienate real estate of the plantation or to make a binding contract affecting it.

The next dealings of the plaintiff are with Mr. Widemann who was first partner with Mr. Harris, and subsequently sole owner. Mr. Widemann ratified "the agreement of Tallant," that is, he consented to convey to plaintiff the lot he was occupying and take a conveyance of one piece of land owned or held by plaintiff. His partner the late Chief Justice Harris would not consent, upon the ground that they could deal better with their employe as tenant at will, "dependant rather than independent." Mr. Widemann afterwards becoming sole owner neglected to perform his intention of executing a conveyance, and sold the estate to the late James Makee without notice of any rights, expectations or equities of the plaintiff, although the assignment of the mortgage on the buildings should have suggested it if made concurrently with the sale. When Capt. James Makee's attention is called to the position of the plaintiff and he is informed that an exchange had been consented and promised by Mr. Widemann, he says he will see what is proposed to be given him in the exchange. All the testimony is to the effect that Capt. Makee would not consent to take the one piece, Apana 3 which had been talked of. The parties were then in the position of making a new contract if they could come to agreement, and the plaintiff recognized this by according to new terms. Capt Makee was not liable for the specific performance of the engagements of his grantor to sell any part of the granted estate of which he had no previous notice, and which if any subsisted were oral, neither was he estopped from action of ejectment, by anything he had suffered plaintiff to do, for plaintiff had done nothing on the faith of any promise of Capt. Makee, and held to him no better position than of tenant at will, as he had at first entered, however the conversations with Mr. Tallant and Mr. Widemann may have encouraged him to extend his improvements during nearly ten years occupancy.

Has then the status of the parties been changed since the purchase by Capt Makee?

There is testimony that an exchange was considered. A survey was made at the instance of Capt. Makee of plaintiff's lots and of the plantation piece, and delivered to Mr. Makee. These surveys are not to be found now. My inference from what is testified is that the lands surveyed as the plaintiff's included all that Capt Makee required. The survey of the plantation lot came to 2-100 acres more than had been made by the survey made when the exchange was previously discussed. No writing or memorandum as required by the statute of frauds was made. The plaintiff's counsel, although the bill prays for a decree for specific performance, in argument does not claim this. The proposition could not be maintained, in view of the statute of frauds. "The statute is not a mere rule of evidence, but a limitation of judicial authority to afford a remedy." "It requires that contracts for the sale of lands in order to be enforced by judicial proceedings, shall be substantiated by some writing."

Glass vs. Hulbert 102 Mass. 24. This doctrine is uniform and settled.

It remains then to be considered if there is an equitable estoppel of the defendants plea of the Statute of Frauds.

The estoppel must depend on the claim that plaintiff was permitted to believe that the exchange of lands had been agreed to and that in consequence thereof he proceeded, with the knowledge of defendant to incur large expense in improvements which he would not have made on the basis of his former tenure, and which inferentially, he cannot save if he leaves the premises.

Proof of exchange cannot rest on any possession alleged to have been taken by the defendant of his taro patches. For first, it is not made clear that defendant ever entered into possession of all the pieces which were finally demanded in case the exchange should be made, the complainants act of mortgaging the lands tending to show his claim of possession as well as title, and the testimony of Mr. P. N. Makee being positive that he ordered that no possession should be taken or held of the Pila patches. They appear to have been situated in a congeries of taro patches belonging to Waihee Plantation and it seems probable that Apana 3 which had been offered to Tallant and Widemann had been cropped on plantation account. Mr. Makee also testifies that the plaintiff had possession had taken crops and had placed a house on Apana 1.

This attitude of the parties towards those lots, the defendants relinquishment and refusal to take possession, and the plaintiff's occupation of them, strongly advised the plaintiff that the defendants were holding off from the exchange which he desired. What reason had he to conclude that the exchange had been definitely agreed to? His own testimony goes only to the effect of his asking Mr. Makee to have deeds prepared and executed, and of his being put off to a future time. He does not testify that at any time they came to definite agreement that they would exchange, and that the areas on both parts had been defined and agreed to and deeds promised.

Mr. Makee's testimony is that the impression he derived from Mr. Widemann's conversation was advice to give no deeds, to continue in the former status. He is not asked, but he does not say that he ever intended or promised to convey to Maule. He says that he demanded an exhibition of plaintiff's title, but it was never shown him, and never made satisfactory. But he says, this was not "the only hitch" in the business. His father had demanded as a part of the exchange a little connecting piece of land not belonging to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had not procured and tendered it.

Meantime the plaintiff had left the employment of the plantation and the inducement for originally placing him in the immediate vicinity of the plantation works had ceased. And defendants held a chattel mortgage on his houses.

Now to support an equitable estoppel on the ground that he had made large additional improvements on an oral agreement for the purchase of the land, it must be clear that (1) there was one agreement (2) that the improvements were made in pursuance thereof. But in view of all the testimony I cannot find that there was an agreement, or that the plaintiff had reason to believe there was one. The improvements were an enlargement and repairs of his dwelling and buildings as placed them under his first license. At what point, if any, was it the duty of Mr. Makee to say to plaintiff he was expending too much money or rendering his buildings too large to be moved off? Certainly if Mr. Makee had made no agreement to sell it was not for him to determine how much the tenant at will should expend or in what shape he should put his buildings. The plaintiff having had previous possession as a tenant his continuance cannot be taken as a part performance of agreement, and in this case, as the original license to enter was coupled with a license to build and take away his buildings, an enlargement of his buildings cannot be held *per se* as a part performance or a new agreement. "It is necessary that the Act should unequivocally refer to and result from the agreement, and be such that the party would suffer an injury amounting to fraud by the refusal to execute that agreement." Sugden Vend. and Purchases I. 141.

The case presented by the plaintiff not offering a written memorandum of sale and not supporting an oral agreement and a part performance sufficient to estop the plea of the Statute of frauds, the bill must *be dismissed* with costs.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff. F. M. Hatch for defendants.

Honolulu, February 19th, 1883.

Upon the hearing in Banco I find myself unable to arrive at a different conclusion from that expressed in my former decision, which must now appear as a dissenting opinion. The chief point which is new or more fully presented for the plaintiff in the agreement before the Court is that the plaintiff upon the faith of Mr. Widemann's promises to make the exchange and give him a deed, made expenditures which established for him an equitable claim to a deed. I do not see that the plaintiff's (own) new evidence supports this. Mr. Widemann was sole owner only from Aug. 2d to Sept. 20th, 1876, and plaintiff made no expenditure on the place within that period. The plaintiff now for the first time proffers to give in exchange what it is said Capt. Makee was willing to take for his own piece. He has not yet acquired one of the pieces which he is to give, and he has not yet shown a clear title to the "Pila" pieces. The decree of the Court is conditional. I am unable to find that the plaintiff may now complete his bargain if he has not previously made one that was definite in its terms and at that time agreed to by both parties, and that the terms were these terms.

L. McCULLY,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

Honolulu, March 16th, 1883.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Equity.

W. S. MAULE VS. WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

Heard March 7th, 1883, by consent.

Judd C. J., McCully and Austin J. J.

Opinion of the majority of the Court, per Judd, C. J.

After having given mature deliberation to this case a majority of the Court are of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to relief.

Referring to the opinion of Mr. Justice McCully for a statement of the bill and answer and of the undisputed facts of this case, we have arrived at the conclusion that notwithstanding plaintiff entered into occupation of the lot of land owned by the Waihee Plantation under a license to build a house thereon with liberty to remove it when he desired, it is not necessary to refer his continuing occupancy of the land to this license if a new and different agreement is clearly proved by the testimony.

We must concede that the alleged modification of the plaintiffs' tenure during the management of Tallant is not proven with the certainty required in cases like this. And during the ownership of the plantation by Messrs. Harris & Widemann the deliberate postponement by Mr. Harris of the making of a deed must be deemed as equivalent to his refusal to do so, and we therefore think that no binding contract of exchange was made by them, for the consent of Mr. Widemann, being only a part owner, would not carry Mr. Harris' interest. Mr. Widemann says that when he was sole owner he understood the arrangement made by previous owners and plaintiff and approved of it and promised the plaintiff to make him out a deed, but simply forgot to do so and sold the plantation, making no reservation of this lot.

It also appears by the proofs that Mr. Widemann knew of the improvements made by Maule while he Mr. Widemann and Mr. Harris owned the plantation and that Mr. Widemann fully consented to their being made.

Here we think was a distinct and positive agreement on the part of the then proprietor of the plantation to make a conveyance, the execution of which can be compelled. The evidence of Mr. King and Mr. P. N. Makee that Mr. Widemann advised Capt. Makee to put plaintiff off cannot affect the plaintiff's right to a conveyance. The only effect is to discredit Mr. Widemann's evidence that he had agreed to give the plaintiff a deed and we think it is not conclusive as it is admitted that Mr. Widemann was then endeavoring to persuade Capt. Makee to execute the agreement with plaintiff. That Capt. Makee, Mr. Widemann's grantee, had notice of the plaintiff's occupancy of the land must be admitted.

"The doctrine seems quite firmly settled that open, notorious and exclusive possession of real estate, under an apparent claim of ownership, is notice to those who subsequently deal with the title, of whatever interest the one in possession has in its fee; whether such interest be legal or equitable in its nature."

Wade on Notice 1273 and many cases there cited.

We cannot explain the fact that Capt. Makee looked at the land plaintiff had agreed to give in exchange and that he had a survey made of it, which he sent to Mr. Widemann with a request that in addition to the Apanas two and three of the Royal Patent he wished Apana one and another piece of 1-5th of an acre to be included in order to connect these pieces, except upon the theory that he was then willing to execute the agreement. We may here remark that, it not being shown that Maule objected to the addition of these pieces, it may be presumed that he consented to it and that the agreement was modified accordingly. But whether willing or not Capt. Makee and his successors, with a knowledge that an agreement had been made with a former owner suffered the plaintiff to go on and put expensive improvements on the land amounting to the value of $1 800, and the inference we draw is that he knew that the plaintiff was expecting to receive a deed for this land. If the knowledge that the agreement had been made came to Mr. Makee subsequent to his purchase this does not weaken the force of his acquiescence in the improvements made by plaintiff.

It is urged upon us that the delay in settling the matter indicates that no definite agreement had ever been arrived at. But as far as the plaintiff's dealings with the owners previous to Mr. Makee are concerned, the delay was certainly theirs and not his.

Mr. Widemann says he must have had a dozen conversations with Mr. Maule on the matter.

We think that the inference to be drawn from Mr. P. N. Makee's statement that he gave orders not to cultivate Maule's land or have anything to do with it, is that up to that time the plantation had had possession of the land. This must be so or there would be no necessity for these orders. We hardly think the confusion in the identity of these Kalo patches among many others would be sufficient to account for these orders. But if Maule had abandoned the possession of these patches to the plantation, Makee, desiring to repudiate the agreement, would naturally make such orders.

The transaction of plaintiff with Mr. C. Brown in mortgaging his land is fully explained by Mr. Brown who says that plaintiff told him he had no title to his house lot but agreed to substitute it for his Kalo land whenever he should get his deed.

The validity of plaintiff's title to the land to be given by him in exchange was questioned at the hearing by the defendant. The proper time to make enquiry into this title was when negotiations for the exchange were pending, but we are of the opinion that the plaintiff should be required to show his title to the satisfaction of a Master of this Court and if he fails in this we cannot compel the execution of the deed by defendant.

The plaintiff now says he is willing to include in his deed Apana one of the Royal Patent and the parcel of 5-100ths of an acre required by Capt. Makee in addition to the two apanas he originally agreed to give.

We think he should be held to the offer made.

On the well settled doctrine that a parole agreement to sell or exchange lands will be compelled to be executed, if it has been carried into effect with the knowledge and consent of the other contracting party so that it would be against equity to repudiate it, we hold that the agreement of exchange in this case should be ordered. A Decree in accordance with this decision will be signed on presentation by counsel.

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

Honolulu, March 10th, 1883.

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