COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, SEPT. 18, 1880.

Business for the week continues in its even course, undisturbed by any transactions to speak of to break its quiet monotony. It is said that we are passing through the dullest month of the year, and that other portions of the globe are suffering the same way; but this does not satisfy the hopes and ambitions of our mercantile community, who have laid their plans commensurate with the prosperous condition of the country only to meet a degree of stagnation that is not warranted by the agricultural progress the Islands have made. It is this fact that makes our dullness the more perceptible.

Receipts of sugar for the week ending 27th September—4885 packages.

A number of vessels are looked for as fully due, among which are the barkentine Ella and steamer Ho Chung from San Francisco, the latter supposed to have ten days later news than has been received here.

The arrivals since our last have been the Amie, from the Sound, and the Eureka, from San Francisco with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, among which we see further additions of stock to our already well stocked market. Of a number of fine horses offered this week by E. P. Adams, but one sold.

The foreign departures have been more numerous, but mostly in ballast. The Consuelo, for San Francisco, took a full cargo, mostly domestic produce, valued at $90,240. The Lady Lampson is on the berth, loading rapidly, expecting to get off early next week, to be followed by the B C Murray.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Sept 11—Stm Kilauea Hou, from Kahului
—Stm James Makee, from Kauai
—Schr Wailele, from Mailko.
—Schr Nettie Merrill, from Lahaina
—Am bktne Eureka, from San Francisco
12—Stmr Likelike, from Maui and Hawaii
—Schr Kaulkeaouli, from Honokaa
—Schr Kekauluohi, from Hanalei
13—Schr Manuokawai, from Hanamauiu
—Schr Lilia, from Onomea
—Schr Waichu, from Kuau
—Am bk Amie, Sandburg, 19 days from Port Blakely
14—Schr Warwick, from Kalaupapa
15—Schr Marion, from Waimea and Koloa
—Schr Haleakala, from Hilo
16—Stmr Lehua, from Hawaii
—Schr Waioli, from Pauhau
17—Schr Leahi, from Honoipo

Sailed.

Sept 13—Stmr Mokolii, for Maui
—Stmr Kilauea Hou, for Kahului
—Stmr James Makee, for Kauai
14—Schr Dashing Wave, for Coos Bay, Oregon
—Stmr Likelike, for Hilo
—Schr Kaulkeaouli, for Honokaa
—Schr Kekauluohi, for Hanalei
—Schr Jenny for Nawiliwili and Kekaha
—Schr Manuokawai, for Hanamauiu
—Schr Waichu, for Kuau
15—Am bk Atalanta, for Port Gamble
—Am bg Consuelo, for San Francisco
—Schr Schr Lilia, for Kona
—Schr Hannah, for Honuapo
16—Am bk Camden, for Port Gamble
17—Schr Marion, for Kukuihaele
—Schr Haleakala, for Hilo
—Schr Warwick, for Kalaupapa

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per City of New York, Sept. 5—1 cs dry goods, 1 roll hoops, Ehlers & Co; 339 cs fruit, 26 cs onions, 10 cs canned fruit, 1 keg butter, refrigerator oysters, etc, 100 bgs potatoes, Rosovich & Co; 50 bxs apples and pears, 8 pkgs groceries, Jas Marsh; 27 bdls iron, 1 bx rivets, 1 roller, J Ashley; 5 cs butter, H May & Co; 13 cs books, W B Waikup & Co; 2 cs moulding and hardware, 6 cs sewing machines, H F Wells; 4 cs mdse, 2 cs fruit, 2 cs drugs, Wilder & Co; 5 pkgs paintings and frames, T G Thrum; 15 pkgs fruit and vegetables, 5 cs mdse, H Mackay; 40 mats rice, 50 pkgs hardware, 16 wheels, 2 cs machinery, T H Davies; 55 cs asst cotton, 1 cs dry goods, J T Waterhouse; 125 sks vegetables, 1 pkg brooms, 2 cs brushes, 60 cs bread, 25 tins crackers, Bolles & Co; 6 cs cigars, 2 cs tobacco, Hollister & Co; 3 pkgs pool table, 1 bbl lamps, G W Macfarlane & Co; 2 bxs hats, 1 cs suspenders, 1 pkg jewelry, A W Richardson; 6 pkgs mdse, Hyman Bros; 16 cs sewing machines, 1 cs tobacco, 1 cs pipes, etc, T Rennie; 20 kgs lager, Macfarlane & Co; 26 pkgs groceries and fruit, A W Bush; 10 pkgs groceries, etc, M McInerny; 2 cs photo goods, A A Montano; 6 pkgs buggy, Schaefer & Co; 7 bxs fruit, 1 bg nuts, Mr Hitchcock; 24 pkgs teas and coin, to order; 546 pkgs groceries, etc, to various Chinese firms.

From Fort Townsend, per Dashing Wave, for Iloa—150 tons coal, 2 bls grainy bags, 60 bbls lime and cement, 20 M shingles, 1 M posts, 56,129 ft lumber, A Unna.

From San Francisco, per Eureka, September 11—62 pkgs hardware and groceries, J T Waterhouse, 55 pkgs furniture and hardware, Wilder & Co; 12 cs dry goods, Grinbaum & Co; 363 pkgs groceries, 100 bbls lime, 9 cs hardware, Bolles & Co; 150 bbls lime, 15 pkgs hardware, 11,214 shingles, Allen & Robinson; 8 pkgs furniture, E P Adams; 25 bbls beef, A J Cartwright; 266 pkgs groceries, 200 sks flour, A W Bush; 160 cs crackers, Castle & Cooke; 250 cs and 9 bbls coal oil, Dillingham & Co; 141 cs groceries, 100 bgs beans, 115 sks bran and oats, 170 sks of salt, G D Freeth; 97 pkgs furniture, 9 pkgs household goods, C R Williams; 290 pkgs groceries and hardware, 117 sks salt, 1 horse, 1 buggy, 1 pkg saddlery, H Mackay; 2 cs machinery, 37 pkgs hardware, 2 bxs paper, G Lucas; 15 pkgs furniture, Mrs Strahl; 150 bxs potatoes, W G Irwin & Co; 150 cs coal oil, C W Macfarlane & Co; 87 pkgs hardware, G Secelken; 60 cs; 13 pkgs household goods, J K Burkett; 1600 R W posts, 8 rams, 44 m bricks, 54 cs bread, H Hackfeld & Co; 13 horses, 1 buggy, 4 sets harness, 30 sks oats and bran, 10 bales hay, W Levy; 5 casks vinegar, 50 sks potatoes, 150 bxs sugar, 26 kgs syrup, H May & Co; 90 pkgs hardware, 113 sks bran, 5 cs powder, E O Hall & Son; 100 bbls salmon, T H Davies; 1 cs dry goods, 50 sks beans, 115 sks corn, 6 horses, 10 hogs cattle, 151 pigs, 14 turkeys, 3 buggies, 1 harness, 120 bales hay, 2 tons oats, H Netter; 50 cs coal oil, 75 bxs fish, 35 sks oats, 50 cs and 25 bottles spirits, 1 safe, 203 pkgs groceries, to various chinese firms, 12 pkgs sundries to order.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per City of Nankin, Sept 10—105 tons sheathing and roofing felt, 3 pkgs personal effects, 44,300 lbs hides and pelts, 1 cs drugs, 1 bx specimens, 200 lbs coffee, 32,220 lbs tea, 2 cs whisky, 41,901 lbs sugar, 9223 gals molasses, 37,300 lbs rice, 69,366 lbs wool, 1050 pkgs, in transit. Value foreign produce, $3813; domestic, $94,855 57.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Sept 15—616,433 lbs sugar, 180,360 lbs rice, 6872 gals molasses, 8 pkgs personal effects. Value foreign produce, $250; domestic, $89,099 46.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per Eureka, Sept 11—J K Burkett, Mrs Burkett, W Levy, H Neiter, C W Booth, E Dowsett, J Rily, S Stinnes, I B Milton, W Hughes.

From Maui, per Kilauea-hou, Sept 11—Hon S G Wilder, W H Cornwell, Mrs W D Alexander and 2 children, Chas McCully, Mrs Moss, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Mossman, H P Baldwin, Mr Cushington, Mr Peterson, Akanalilili.

From Windward Ports, per Likelike Sept 12—Mr O Grady, C Arnold and family, Mr J D Arnold and wife, M Kerchoff, G W Pilipo and family, Capt Freeman, H Whitney, Dr Conradi, Mr Kauhanu, master Kauhanu, Mrs Capt Cutler, Mr J Smithies, Rev A O Forbes, Mr Kamanoha, Mr Tuttle, H C Sheldon, G C Williams and wife, T Hayseiden, Chan Ho, Akong and wife, Dr Emerson, C A Brown, Mr Hatch, Mr Beddington, C H Fox, Miss L Wilder, Miss McCoppin, P Milton, Master Frear.

For Maui, per Kilauea-hou, Sept 13—Miss Barney, Mr Peck.

For Windward Ports, per Likelike, Sept 14—W H Rees and servant, F T Lonehan, S Roth, J B Castle and wife, A McWayne, W McWayne, H P Baldwin, Captain Jackson, J K Burkett and wife, Mrs C Cooke and child, G M Cooke, Geo Leonard, Geo Dunn and wife, Mrs Shepherd, K Ahana.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Sept 15—Th Williams, Otis Harnden, T G Raystein, W H Fuller, wife and child, C S Manchester, R Grant, Aug Schmel, A C Judson, Jas Mills, T Harris, H Goldstein, M Pittsburg, W Honicke.

For Port Townsend, per Camden, Sept 16—John Rush.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir*: For three years prior to this memorable year of 1880, Kona has had its share of adversities and drawbacks, in the shape of deaths, and a general scarcity of both food and water, and were it not that a majority of the people had succeeded in securing a small "neat egg," by their traffic in coffee, tobacco and awa, and also by catching a few fish, the distress among the natives would, no doubt, have been somewhat heart rending. But, for the most part of the time since *this* year commenced, Kona has been blessed by a very liberal share of rain and moisture, which has continued at intervals, up to the present time, and there still is a good prospect of more rain; and native productions of all kinds, are in a thrifty condition, and are looking finely; and the people here are jubilant with the prospect of a good supply of the Hawaiian staff of life, in the near future. But the prospect in the coffee line, is anything but encouraging; as the blight — so we learn from different sources — has made an indiscriminate attack on the coffee trees in those localities, known heretofore, as the principal coffee sections of this district; consequently, the quantity of coffee raised will probably be far less this season than usual; and — as a matter of course — the price of that much coveted article, will be somewhat enhanced..

Yours very truly,
OBSERVER.

Kona, Hawaii, September 6th, 1880.

LAST Monday morning four chinamen were fined in the Police Court respectively $25 and costs, for non-compliance with rules as to safety from fire. Very obviously, the attention of the Fire Marshal was first directed immediately on his appointment, to the Chinese quarter, and here he found ample ground for work. But having once made clean work with the Chinese, he will pay his respects to other nationalities, and we may perhaps hear of other cases in the Police Court for neglect of rules. Look to your stove-pipes and the proximation fire-buckets.

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THE SATURDAY PRESS cannot undertake to return communications, accepted or rejected, and we have to request correspondents to append their true names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, if so desired, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the writer.
—[ED. SATURDAY PRESS.

SATURDAY PRESS.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

"A GREAT DEAL has been written and said lately about Constitutional Government," says the *Advertiser*, and we propose to write a few more words on the same subject.

We have never suggested that on the recent appointment of a new Ministry, the King has acted in contravention of the rules laid down in the written Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, or, to quote the words of the *Wednesday*, has not," kept within the bounds of his prerogative." Our position is this, that a Constitution consists of unwritten as well as of written laws, and the latter may be strained to a tension pernicious to public affairs, by any slighting or infringements of the former. The United States possess an accurately defined and stringently adhered to written constitution, so do most countries in Europe, so does Hawaii. But suppose it should please the incoming President of the United States to bestow a secretaryship of state on Mr. Dennis Kearney or invite the Rev. Mayor Kalloch of San Francisco to take the control of the financial administration, would not the people of the United States fall back on that unwritten element of their Constitution called Public Opinion, and demand the dismissal of Ministers so obnoxious to public tastes and wishes? Suppose the President of the French Republic, who by the way governs by Parliamentary majorities much after the fashion of the British Sovereign,—suppose he was to distribute the portfolios of the great State Officials, amongst passing-by adventurers and people unable to gain, or to hold public confidence, a local preacher or what not, would not the French people make their opinion known, and demand compliance? Suppose the Sovereign of Great Britain were to place in the Cabinet the handiest Chinese peddler available, or a stray Malay seaman from the East India docks, how long would that administation stand? We do not contend directly that any action is "unconstitutional, because it does not conform to the British model?" We do not seek to show that in departing from *British* precedents, a Hawaiian Sovereign has done ill; but we do maintain that of late years and more especially of the last few weeks, HAWAIIAN precedents have been dangerously departed from, and that universal disapproval has resulted. The *Advertiser* says truly "the Constitution of Great Britain is the growth of long years, during which the popular rights it secures have been fought for;"—truly again—"the Constitution of the United States followed a war for Independence." What then—did the framers of the Constitution of the United States disdain or decline to follow the precedents afforded them by the years of struggle of their own forefathers in establishing British freedom? By no means, the laws of the United States run very much in the lines of the English laws of which they were avowedly the offspring: merely adapted to necessities, local or more or less temporary; they are so similar in the present day, that legal decisions and precedents established by the courts of the one country are habitually quoted in those of the other. The Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom is based on those of the United States and Great Britain, wisely incorporating a sufficient provision for the old Hawaiian land customs and what may be called feudal relationship between land owners and their tenants or purchasers. A great deal of this law comes under the head of traditional, oral, or unwritten law, so also does the changes of Ministers and Ministries.

The *Advertiser* concludes by reminding us that "we have a Constitution of a highly liberal type, and we have a King who knows how to rule in accordance with that Constitution and who is heartily willing so to rule." We are sorry to see this willingness diverted by evil counsellors, but at the same time must remind our readers of a communication in our last issue under the heading "*Bitter Water and Sweet*" quoting the (printed) words of the present King; then competing for the throne with Lunalilo, in which he tells the natives to "*beware of the Constitution of 1852!*" that which the "*Advertiser*" informs us, he is now so willing to rule by, but which seven and a half years back he couples with "the false teaching, of foreigners, who are grasping to obtain the control of the government if Lunalilo be elected to the throne." In spite of this, Lunalilo was elected in preference to Kalakaua by natives and foreigners alike.

We have thus shown to shew that a Sovereign may actually keep within the (written) rules of the Constitution, may not positively step beyond the (written) limits of his prerogative and yet shake his kingdom to its centre by misgovernment at the bidding of self-seeking, unscrupulous, adventurers who cause him to surround himself with incompetent unprincipled advisers whose only recommendation is their pliancy—willingness to carry out Royal Vagaries whithersoever they may lead.

WE HAVE been examining the prospectus of the new Board of Health as put forward in the native portion of the *Wednesday Express*, and putting aside at once, the laudatory, or advertising portion of the article, set forth by one member on behalf of himself and his colleagues, which constitutes its larger half, we come to notice the propositions introduced as novelties. It seems that the present Board intend to appoint a special agent "to travel *among the people, to inspect and to regulate* sanitary matters in *all the districts throughout the Islands!*" Where this ubiquitous gentleman will begin or end his journeyings over his somewhat extensive inspectorate we are curious to learn; and moreover to what degree his powers of "inspection and regulation" may extend, to what degree his domineering powers of entrance on "the people's" premises may be exercised, and how far the laws will enforce the adoption of the recommendations of the ubiquitous inspector, we wait to ascertain. The late Board had at their disposal the services of one agent, and he, an able and practical man, but who found his hands more than full with the needs of the city of Honolulu alone, without indiscriminate domiciliary visits. Two inspectors may be better than one, but one for all the districts throughout the Islands is absurdly impracticable; and if it could be done, would be only a very crude instance of grandmotherly government. Then we have a fresh dose of self-laudation. The next proposal is more important—in fact, of vital moment to the whole people. It runs thus, though it seems almost incredible:—"A special hospital will be established IN HONOLULU for the care of those who HAVE LEPROSY! *where they may be attended to by their friends*" * * and yet "*where they will be isolated.*" and by these means "the real nature of the disease will be ascertained and declared." The real nature of the disease is already only too well ascertained to be fatal, incurable, and under certain circumstances almost invariably contagious. About the most mischievous agent in propagating and continuing the disease is a paper, such as this which we have under review, addressed to natives and designed to cause them to imagine this dreadful plague, not with horror as they should do, but with a light-hearted sort of familiarity, as we know exists amongst them now. We know that natives as yet sound and free from leprosy, at least in appearance and in their own firmest conviction, will eat and drink from the same vessels as are used by avowed lepers: they exchange clothes, use the same bedding, and enter into every sort of domestic familiarity with them. This is the notion and these the practises, which any real friend of the Hawaiians will seek to root out, and one who tries to minify the dangers and dreadfulness of spreading leprosy, is the worst of their enemies.

A hospital for the temporary or tentative treatment of suspected lepers, not *in*, but *near*, Honolulu has been tried, and found to be an expensive failure. Constant breaches of discipline by patients and their friends, frequent escapes of the former aided by the latter, proved the scheme to be impracticable, and it was wisely given up. We recommend that the money which it is proposed to spend in building a LEPER HOSPITAL IN HONOLULU be appropriated for improving the condition of the lepers on Molokai.

We learn, too, from this paper, hidden from many readers as it is, by being printed in the Hawaiian, but withheld from the English portion of the "Wednesday," that the Hon. W. M. Gibson "has proved his fitness for his posts on the Board of Health;" that his book was "patriotically prepared with great care and ability;" that this is "one of the important measures brought forward by the Hon. W. M. Gibson, and advocated with all his ability;" that Mr. Gibson having himself "become a member of the Board, we may expect to see good results," etc., etc.

It is really too bad on the part of the hon. gentleman to hide his "*beacon-light, defense, and fortress*" behind the screen of the Hawaiian language, knowing, as he does, that there are "a lot of foreigners, mostly without votes," who do not read that language; and it is thus left to us to translate from Gibsonese-Hawaiian into plain English—a disagreeable task.

WE have again to undertake the unpalatable task of translating Gibsonese into English. In the first issue of the "Wednesday" (8th September) those who differ in opinion from the present rulers are courteously called *disloyal;* in last Wednesday's (15th instant) they have ascended to the status of *rebels*. What will they be next week? It is provoking that this kind of thing is kept for those who are confined by their ignorance of any language but the Hawaiian, have comparatively but few sources of information, and those not the most trustworthy. We wish that this style of writing were put in plain English before the English-speaking community by the concocter thereof, and not left for us to circulate.

To show our good faith in the matter we translate a portion of the native columns of the "Wednesday" that all may judge, each for himself, of the pernicious rubbish circulated amongst natives by that paper. "What people," says Jenkins, "can be regarded as a peaceable and law-abiding people who * * shall, *impudently and arrogantly*, go before the King and say 'Your acts are wrong, therefore do you immediately accede to our desires, for we have no confidence in those in whom you have confidence?' What shall we think of such people? * * Shall we not regard them as opposers, as REBELS!" We reply, what shall we think of such a writer as this, he dare not put such poison into English, and if he did it would only be laughed at; but among the natives it is different. In this little article the words "white skins" are placed in opposition to the words "red skins" in no fewer than four places, and the article begins with something about the color of skins. Who, then, is it, we ask, who is endeavoring by inflammatory appeals to race-feeling, to incite distrust and unfriendliness between the two great races which inhabit these Islands—a feeling hitherto unknown, and not yet called into existence in spite of the efforts of the incendiary.

The "Wednesday" (September 8th) is quite wrong in stating that "a party of a *few hundreds* * may endeavor to make it appear" * * that "the King is not in harmony with his people," whoever they may be. How numerous or how few are they who endeavor to make the facts *appear*, the facts themselves remain; and those who have occasioned these facts may be counted on the fingers of one hand, if the thumb be taken into consideration.

P. S. A second edition of the "Wednesday" tacks on the phrase "*traitorous*" to those hitherto used, "*disloyal*" and "*rebels*." We return the compliment to the writer, with the reminder that "curses always come home to roost." The bit of Ancient and Modern History is too absurd an attempt at parody on our correspondent's communication last week to merit notice.

WE extract the following passage from "The Life of the Prince Consort" for the purpose of showing how Constitutional Government is understood by those nearest to the Throne of Great Britain. The Prince is writing to his daughter the Crown Princess of Prussia;—

"The notion that the responsibility of his advisers impairs the monarch's dignity and importance is a complete mistake. Here we have no law of Ministerial responsibility, for the simple reason that we have no written Constitution; but this responsibility flows, as a logical necessity, from the dignity of the Crown and the Sovereign. 'The King can do no wrong' says the legal axiom, and hence it follows that somebody must be responsible for his measures, if these be contrary to law or injurious to the country's welfare.

"Ministers here are not responsible *qua* Ministers—that is, *qua* officials (as such they are responsible to the Crown), but they are responsible to Parliament and the people of the country, as 'advisers of the Crown.' Any one of them may advise the Crown, and whoever does so is responsible to the country for the advice he has given. The so-called 'accountability' of Ministers to Parliament does not arise out of an abstract principle of responsibility, but out of the practical necessity which they are under of obtaining the consent of Parliament to legislation and the voting of taxes, and as an essential to this end of securing its confidence.

"In practice, Ministers are liable to account for the way and manner in which they have administered the laws which they conjointly with Parliament have made, and for the way they expended the moneys that have been voted for definite objects.

"They are bound to furnish explanations, to justify their proceedings, to satisfy reasonable scruples, and the answer, 'We have as dutiful servants obeyed the Sovereign,' *will not be accepted*. Have you acted upon conviction, or have you not? is the question. If you have not, then you are evil servants of the Crown, who counsel and do what you consider wrong or unjust, with a view to retain your snug places, or to win the favor of your Sovereign; and this being so, Parliament, as a matter of course, withdraws its confidence from them.

"Herein, too, lies that Ministerial power of which Sovereigns are so much afraid. They can say 'We will not do this or that because we cannot be responsible for it.' But why should a Sovereign see anything here to be afraid of? To him it is, in truth, the best of safeguards. A really loyal servant should do nothing for which he is not prepared to answer, even though his master desires it. * * Make independence, not subservience, the essential of service, and you compel the Minister to keep his soul free toward his Sovereign * * you make him staunch and patriotic, while time-servers—the submissive instruments of a monarch's extreme wishes and commands—may lead, and often have led him to destruction.

"The Sovereign should give himself no trouble about details, but exercise a broad general supervision, and see to the settlement of the principles on which action is to be based. * * This the personally ruling Sovereign cannot do, because he is smothered in details, does not see the wood for the trees, and has no

ment with his Ministers about principles and details, which, both to him and them, can only appear to be a great burden and a superfluous nuisance."

This, we take it, is a good exposition of the the duties and relationships of Constitutional Sovereigns and their Ministers, but it evidently presupposes a conscientious monarch, Ministers of uprightness and integrity, and a Parliament on whom the country can rely. If we had these prime necessities here, the above lesson might not be thrown away.

A VERY valuable paper appears in the August number of *Nineteenth Century*. It is headed "An Englishman's Protest," and is written by Cardinal Manning, evidently, though not avowedly, referring to the recent election of a notorious Atheist lecturer to a seat in the British House of Commons.

The Cardinal writes: "I may be asked what is this Theism of the natural order. I answer, that GOD exists; that He is good, wise, just, and almighty; that He is our Lawgiver and our Judge; that his law, both eternal and positive, is the rule of our life; that we have reason, by which to know it in its dictates of truth and of morals; that this law binds us in duties to Him, to ourselves, and to all men; that this law is the sanction of all personal, domestic, social, civil, and political life; in a word, without God there is no society of man, political, social, or domestic. Society springs from God, and lives by His pervading will.

"Deny the existence of God and * * formal 'affirmations' are no more than so many words. Without God there is no law given above the human will, and therefore no law; for so will by human authority can bind another. All authority of parents, husbands, masters, rulers, is of God. This is not all. If there is no God, there is no eternal distinction of right and wrong; and if not, then no morals: truth, purity, chastity, justice, temperance are names, conventions, and impostures."

Early-closing Movement.

We understand that a movement is on foot to obtain a few hours' relaxation on Saturdays from the long hours that employés in most of the business houses here are subject to. Considering the early hour at which business commences, and the trying nature of the climate, it would appear to be the interest of employers to consult the health of those who do the actual routine work of their respective establishments, and allow them a few hours' relaxation on Saturday afternoon. In many business centers it is a rule amongst bankers to close at noon or at 1 p. m. on Saturdays, thus allowing merchants and their subordinates to get away about an hour later. We are glad to see the question started, and are pleased to learn that the heads of several of the leading houses in the city are prepared to discuss the matter with a view to combined action in bringing this suggestion to pass.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PERSONS having received copies of the "SATURDAY PRESS," who have not yet filled out the subscription blanks that accompanied the first issue are respectfully requested to do so, and forward the same to the Business Agent, Mr. T. G. Thrum.

Since writing the article on the new Board of Health we have seen Dr. McKibbin's letter in the *Gazette*, and most cordially agree with him. We republish it in to-day's issue at his request.

IT WAS Disraeli we believe who on being called upon to give a definition of the difference between a "mishap" and a "misfortune" answered. "If one of the present Ministers were to fall into the river it would be a *mishap* but if any one were to pull him out—that would be a *misfortune*."

QUESTIONS.—It is commonly reported that Mr. W. L. Green has been sent for by His Majesty, to take the vacant position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. We are reminded of a passage in one of Shakspeare's plays:—

"*Glendower*—I can call spirits from the vasty deep!

"*Hotspur*—Why, so can I, and so can any man; but will they come?"

It is said that our Reverend First Lord of the Treasury signs himself, "Minister of Finance and of the Gospel." Such a combination as this rarely if ever works well. The members of the church of which this cabinet clergyman is the Min——, we mean, of which this Minister is the cabinet clergyman; no, confound it, of which this clergyman minister is the Cab——. Well, you know what we mean, the members of the aforesaid church begin to feel a want of confidence in their Minis——, no, clergyman; and quote the text "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

A valuable paper on the "Culture of the Olive" was read at Adelaide, South Australia, before the Farmers' Association by Mr Bernard, a relative, we believe, of our Clerk of Supreme Court. We cannot undertake to extract the whole paper, but those who think of planting olive trees would do well to procure the *South Australian Advertiser* of July 2nd. Many serviceable lessons may be learned from this paper, showing, as it does, that the olive may be profitably cultivated in soils and in climatic circumstances such as are to be abundantly found on these Islands.

THE lack of any regulation as to the kind or quality of buildings erected in the city limits, is soon to become a question of grave importance. Whoever puts up a brick block, like that of Brewer on Fort street, or even a brick building like that one recently erected by Mr. M. Paiko on Nuuanu street, is looked upon as in some sort, a public benefactor, because the public feels a sense of security against fire therefrom. But the piling up of "match-boxes," such as is seen on the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets, on Maunakea and King streets, lofty and windy two-story pine buildings wherein the Chinese, who are so much desired in certain quarters, will congregate, is a constant threat against the safety of the city. Insurance agents are not slow to note these particulars.

THE SUBJECT of artesian wells has been before the Hawaiian public for a long time. Recently the question has been revived, and the fact that water could be got by boring was proved by Mr. James Campbell at Honouliali. Since then, the same gentleman has struck a flowing well at Libue, Capt. Meek's old estate. These facts are of inestimable value to the present and prospective landed proprietors of the Hawaiian Islands. Immense tracts of now useless land could by means of these artisian wells become at once a source of wealth. For instance, the well bored on the premises of Judge McCully, east of this city, which reaches a depth of some 418 feet, and is roughly estimated to yield at the rate of 500 barrels per hour, of good, sweet, soft water. It is a matter of great interest to geologists to know what were the strata passed through by the auger in the four hundred and eighteen feet into the bowels of the earth. We are indebted to the very intelligent well-borer, Mr. P. W. Boyle for the following facts respecting the last mentioned boring: From the surface to 35 feet was clay, mixed with a little gravel; 25 feet further was all coral; 20 feet solid blue clay; 8 feet dark coral; 40 feet very white coral, like lime; 10 feet blue boulder, very hard; 50 feet dark coral; 20 feet soft yellow clay and sand; 10 feet volcanic sand, in which water was struck, lying four or five hours and then disappeared; 30 feet of dark, sandy rock, and very hard; 34 feet of blue rock, mixed with a marble and something resembling granite (?); 40 feet, whitish coral; 10 feet volcanic; 8 feet, compact sand; 3 feet, coarse gravel, in which the water rose rapidly; 28 feet, dark hard rock, the hardest yet encountered, and at every foot the water-flow increased, so that at 418 feet depth the "Ontario Well," flowed freely, which the proprietor, thinking that this fountain, now established to run perhaps for generations, deserves a name, has called it "Ontario," in memory of the limpid waters of the lake of his boyhood.

We learn that a fine stream of water has been struck at the well now being bored by order of His Majesty at Makiki.

WE HEAR that a very important suit will be probably brought into Court before long. Ostensibly the case will be to decide as to validity of the sale of certain real estate by Her Highness Ruth Keelikolani; the real issue however will be, who is the lawful heir of the Kamehamehas? *Pendente lite*, we offer no opinion, but refer those who take interest in the matter to the volume entitled "Laws of His Majesty Kamehameha V. passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1864-65," p.p. 69 *et sequentes*, where may be found "An Act to relieve the Royal Domain from encumbrances and to render the same inalienable," and to the Civil Code of 1859, where in p.p. 374 *et seq.* is "An Act relating to the lands of His Majesty the King and of the Government," the preamble of which runs thus: "*Whereas*, it hath pleased His Most Gracious Majesty Kamehameha III., the King after reserving certain lands to himself, as his own private property, to surrender and forever make over unto his Chiefs and People the quarter portion of his Royal Domain;" then follows a long schedule of lands retained "to be the private lands of His Majesty Kamehameha III., to have and to hold to himself, his heirs, and successors for ever; and said lands shall be regulated and disposed of according to his royal will and pleasure, subject only to the rights of tenants." Next comes a lengthy schedule of lands accepted in the name of "the Chiefs and People of the Hawaiian Islands." The question thus about to be opened, will prove to be one weighted with very important considerations.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kohala, Hawaii, sends us a series of resolutions passed at a public meeting held there on the last day of August, and which we reproduce below. The residents gave a reception dinner to Mr. Jas. Woods, their Representative in the last Legislature, and after a speech from the member and several responses, the following was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That the thanks of the electors and residents of Kohala be hereby tendered to our representative, Hon. James Woods, for the straightforward, fearless, and independent course maintained by him in the recent session of the Legislature, and especially for his vote against the ten million dollar loan and the Chinese subsidy.

Resolved, That should the members of the present Legislature be again convened, in an extra session, the electors of this district instruct their representative to cast his vote against any new Chinese steamboat subsidy and the so-called ten million dollar loan.

Resolved, That the electors and residents of Kohala tender their thanks to the Hons. G. W. Pilipo, J. Nawahi, S. W. Kaai, and J. L. Kaulukou for the fearless and independent stand taken by them during the recent session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That we, the electors and residents of Kohala, invite all other districts of the Kingdom to co-operate with us in expressing public opinion and helping forward all measures for the welfare of the country and earnestly opposing such as tend to unsettle business, and bring needless burdens upon the people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hons. G. W. Pilipo, J. Nawahi, S. W. Kaai, and J. L. Kaulukou, and to each of the native and foreign newspapers published in Honolulu.

GEO. C. WILLIAMS, W. C. PUNAHOA,
EDWARD N. DYER, J. WIGHT,
CHAS. L. HOPKINS, J. KEPIKI,
D. K. KUPAHU, S. K. A. KAULAINAMOKU,
S. W. KALAMA, WM. WHITE.

MR. GEORGE BOWSER has laid on our table a copy of his book entitled "The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists' Guide, 1880-81." It is a bulky volume of between 600 and 700 pages, embellished with a number of fairly executed engravings, opening with copies from photographs of the King and Queen, and comprising some very truthful views of Hawaiian scenery, which must, of course, have been photographic also. As a whole, and considering all the circumstances of time and place, we must decidedly give Mr. Bowser great credit for the industry he has displayed in collecting and collating facts representing the Islands. This we say irrespective of the manifold and very natural errors which a stranger just arrived here must inevitably fall into. We may truly say, the publisher of this book has done well, and by its promise we are led to expect that his forthcoming book: "The Illustrated Atlas of the Hawaiian Islands," will be still more valuable than the present work. But it may be remarked just here, and particularly at this juncture in our Island affairs, that whoever writes about us and our surroundings should be exceptionally well posted. No new-comer can give "the original history of the Kingdom and description of the Hawaiian race, their manners, customs, ancient religion, their myths and traditions and their present condition and prospects." The date at which this very comprehensive work will appear we are told will be shortly announced; and it is to be hoped that the enterprising publisher will avail himself of all possible facilities in order to give a correct and reliable work on the subject in question. It would be far better that no book at all should be published rather than an incorrect one. And it may be remarked in this connection, that the personal links between the past and the present are fast melting away. Taking the book as a whole, it is well worth the price charged.

The Race at Kapiolani Park.

Quite a number of people assembled on last Saturday to witness the much-talked-of trotting match between the noted horses "Commodore" and "Oliver." It will be remembered that these horses have been matched on two former occasions. On the 11th of June "Commodore" beat "Oliver," and on the 3rd of July "Oliver" beat "Commodore." The race was called at about half-past 2, and both horses appeared on the track and looked in excellent condition; "Commodore" in his former races, being very lame in one of his hind legs, but on this day good judges pronounced him as looking better than ever since he landed from San Francisco. After scoring several times, the start was given with "Oliver" in the lead, which he maintained till he reached the wire, winning the heat in 2.35 as announced from the stand, but outside watches timed it 2.37½. "Commodore" acted very strange in this heat, and it seemed impossible to make him trot. When the second heat was called "Commodore" refused to be led out to the track, and raised quite a disturbance in the saddling paddock. After considerable scoring the horses were finally sent off, "Commodore" again having a bad start, and he acted wild and mad like a crazy horse till he reached the stand, but outside watches timed