COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MAY 13th, 1882.

There is little new to chronicle in commercial circles Trade continues brisk, but shows no important change from last week.

The departures for the Coast have been the Ida Schnauer with 719,953 lbs sugar and 4284 gills molasses val, ued at $21,468.42, and the Australia with 975,100 lbs sugar, 284,500 lbs rice and other produce valued at $73,730.05.

Several vessels have arrived during the week and are now discharging cargo. They will all have quick dispatch for San Francisco. The Emerald arrived from Port Townsend with 797,458 ft of lumber, posts, shingles, etc., and the Cassie Hayward, from Humboldt with 217,656 ft lumber. The Australia brought 741 sks potatoes and a limited amount of other merchandise from the Colonies. The Kalakaua, W G Irwin and W H Meyer have each brought full assorted cargoes from the Coast supplying many articles of which the stock was growing short.

Advices from San Francisco note another advance on sugar of a quarter cent. There is a good demand for assorted rice and Hawaiian still continues to be sent east.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 7—Am sch Cassie Hayward, LeBallister from Humboldt.
Stm Likelike from Windward Ports
Stm Kilauea Hoa from Kahului
Sch Gen I Siegel, from Waialua
8—PMSS Australia, Cargill, from Australia
8—Stm Iwalani, from Maui, Kona and Kau
Sch Hanauni from Nawiliwili
Sch Mana from Paukaa
Sch Kaala from Waianae
10—Haw bk Kalakaua, Diggs, from San Fran
Stm Waimanalo, from Waimanalo.
11—Am bgtne W G Irwin, Turner, from San Fran
Am bk Furness Abbey, Gacet, 136 fm Boston
12—Am bgtne W H Meyer, Howe, from San Fran
Stm Lehua, from Hana and Molokai
Stm Mokolii, from Koolau
Sch Panahi, from Koholalele
Sch Luka, from Keawaii
Sch Kaulkeauli, from Honokaa
Sch Waimalu, from Kohala
Sch Nettie Merrill, from Lahaina

Sailed.

May 6—Sch Marion, for Kukuhaele
Sch Wailele for Maliko
8—PMSS Australia, Cargill, for San Francisco
Sch Ka Moi for Laupahoehoe
Stm C R Bishop for Kauai
Sch Mary Foster, for Punaluu
Stm Jas Makee for Kauai
Stm Lehua for Molokai and Maui
Stm Mokolii, for Koolau
Stm Waimanalo, from Waimanalo
Sch Manuokawai for Hanamaulu
Sch Waiehu, for Onomea
Sch Malolo, for Hakalau
9—Stmr Likelike for Windward Ports
Stm Kilauea Hoa, for Kahului
Sch Prince for Nawiliwili
Sch Gen I Siegel, for waialua
10—Sch Liholiho, for Honuapo
11—Stm Iwalani, for Maalaea, Kona and Kau

Vessels in Port.

Haw bk Kalakaua, Diggs
Am bgtne W G Irwin, Turner
Am bk Furnes, Abbey Guest
Am bgtne W H Meyer, Howe
Am bgtne Morning Star, Bray
Brit sh Fiona, Rhodes
Am bk Emerald, Jord
Am sch Cassie Hayward, LeBallister

Vessels Expected at Honolulu, from Foreign Ports.

Am bk Edward May, Johnson, Liverpool, due May 25-30, C Brewer & Co, agents.
Ger bk Stella, Sommer, New York, due, Castle & Cooke, Agents.
Ger bk Parndox, Burgdof, New Castle on Tyne, due July 15-20, H Hackfeld & Co, Agents.
Ger bk Adolph, Hupfer, New Castle on Tyne, due June 20-25, H Hackfeld & Co, Agents.
—— bk Priscilla, ——, New Castle, N S W, due May 15-20, Wilder & Co, Agents
Haw bk Kale, Rothfus, Bremen, to sail in all April,
Brit S S Monarch, St Michaels, due June 25-30.
Bktne Eureka, Penhallow, San Fran, due April 25-30
Haw sch Julia, Tierney, South Sea Is, due May 15, A F Cooke, Agent
Bk Calbarien, Hubbard, San Fran, due Castle & Cooke, Agents
Bktne J A Falkinburg, Forbes, San Fran, due May 15-20, Castle & Cooke, Agents
P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, San Fran, due May 15, Hackfeld & Co, Agents.
Ger bk Josefa, Hortsmann, Cardiff, due Aug 5-10 Hackfeld & Co, Agents
—— Anna Precht, ——, New Castle, N S W, loading March 22
Brit bk Oberon, Harvey, Liverpool, due August 5-10, 20, T H Davies & Co, Agents
Brit ss Strathairly, ——, Hongkong, via San Francisco, due May 15-20, Hackfeld & Co, Agents
Bk Revere, McIntyre, Nanaimo, due May 15-20 Allen & Robinson, Agents
Am bgtne J D Spreckels, Friis, San Francisco, due, W G Irwin & Co, Agents
Am bk D C Murray, Jenks, San Francisco, due May 20-25, Schaefer & Co, Agents
Am bktne W H Dimond, Houdlett, San Francisco, due May 20-25, Irwin & Co, Agents

MEMORANDA.

Report of the S S Australia, Capt. Cargill, from Sydney and Auckland to San Francisco.—Discharged pilot off Sydney, on 29th April, at 4 15 p m; light winds with slight Southerly winds prevailed up to the 2d; sighted the Three Kings, 24th at 3:15 a m, rounded North Cape at 8:35 a m, and received pilot off Auckland at 11:45 a m same day. After discharging and receiving N.Z. mails, passengers and cargo proceeded to sea at 5 45 p m, of the 27th April. Passed from E to W longitude on the 27th; fresh head winds with cloudy weather prevailed up to the 29th; passed the S S Zealandia at 5 p m on the 27th bound South; cloudy weather with frequent squalls and showers on the 2d May. Crossed the Equator on the morning of the 3d, in long 166° 15' W; experienced squally weather with frequent hard showers on the 4th and 5th inst, and received pilot off Honolulu, 8th inst at 3:10 a m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived in April: 13, Am bgtne J D Spreckels, Friis, 14 days from Kahului; 13, Am bk Henry Buck, Davis, hence March 20; 13, Am tern Eva, Paul, hence March 30; 13, PMSS City of Sydney, Dearborn, hence April 10; 19, Am bktne Ella, Brownell, hence March 28; 20, Am bk D C Murray, Ravens, hence April 3; 20, Am bktne W H Dimond, Houdlett, hence April 4; 20, Am schr Leo, Harrington, hence March 29; 23, Am sch Claus Spreckels, Cousins, 13 days from Kahului; 21, Am bk Ferris S Thompson, Potter, 15 days from Kahului.

EUREKA—Arrived April 19, Am tern Jas Townsend, hence March 23.

BREMERHAVEN—Arrived March 30, Haw bark Kale, Rothfus, to load for Honolulu.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Haw bk Kalakaua arrived on Wednesday last from San Francisco, with a general cargo of merchandise which she is discharging at the old Custom House wharf. Among her passengers was the Company of "Tourists" who propose to give a few entertainments here, prior to their voyage to China. The Kalakaua returns to San Francisco on or about Wednesday next.

The bgtne W H Meyer arrived from San Francisco yesterday, and docked at Brewer & Co's wharf where she is discharging a general cargo of merchandise. She will proceed to San Francisco with a full cargo about

The fine Am bk Furness Abbey arrived from Boston, on Thursday last after a passage of 136 days and docked at Brewer & Co's wharf where she is discharging a large assorted cargo of general merchandise.

The Am schr Cassie Hayward arrived last Sunday from Humboldt, with a cargo of lumber which she is discharging at the Esplanade opposite the Custom House. She will sail for San Francisco to-day.

The Am bgtne W G Irwin arrived from San Francisco on Thursday last and docked at the Esplanade where she is now discharging. She returns to San Francisco the latter part of next week.

The Am bk Emerald is discharging lumber at the foot of Fort St.

The Brit ship Fiona is discharging coal and loading sugar at the S S Likelike's wharf. She will sail for San Francisco in a few days.

The PMSS Australia sailed for San Francisco last Monday full of freight, and a full passenger list. She (as the last steamer) did not have room for cabin passenger from this port. Passengers having to take their chances the best way they could.

The P M S S City of Sydney will be due from San Francisco this p m.

The Steam Whaler Bowhead was launched at San Francisco, April 18th. The first steam whaler built at that port.

The British S S Mary Tatham, from Hongkong for Portland, Or., has been lost on the Japan Coast. The crew were all saved.—*Mail.*

IMPORTS.

From Port Townsend, per Emerald, May 6—797,458 ft lumber, 51,200 laths, and 1775 pickets.

From Humboldt, per Cassie Hayward, May 8—240,-000 feet redwood.

From Auckland, per Australia, May 8—641 sks potatoes, 15 ingots tin, and 6 pkgs sundries.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, May 11—Schaefer & Co, 400 bndls shingles, 70 bales hay, 437 sks feed, 200 bbls lime, 142 bbls salmon, 250 c crackers, 2 pkgs mdse; G Lucas, 10 bbl lime, 400 m bricks; May & Co, 80 pkgs groc; C Afong, 4 dz chickens, 1 capstan, 3 c groc; A W Bush, 42 c bread; C E Williams, 2 bx eggs, 54 pkg furniture; Wilder & Co, 1 c mdse; Allen & Robinson, 1020 posts; Cleghorn & Co, 7 c mdse; Ogg & Co, 7 c stationery; T G Thrum, 7 c do; Bolles & Co, 63 pkg groc; G West, 3 pkg machy; T Mossman, 317 pkg groc; L M'Cully, 50 bales hay; E O Hall & Son, 3 pkg mdse; Lewers & Cooke, 3 c grim; J H Palmer, 21 pkg bottles; M S Grinbaum, 598 pkg groc.

From San Francisco, per W G Irwin, May 11—W G Irwin, 26 pkg telephone material, 194 pkg sheeks, 28 pkg furniture, 1 piano, 35 pkg mdse, 78 poles, 5 bndls wire, 5 horses, 1 cow, 1 mule, 146 bales bags, 100 c soap, 3 pkg desk; Brown & Co, 60 c whiskey; Macfarlane & Co, 10 c wine, Bolles & Co, 66 c groc; G F Wells, 21 pkg sewing mach; E F Adams, 40 pkg furniture; T H Foster 123 pkg iron, 30 bales hay, and mdse for Chinese firms.

From Boston, per Furness Abbey, May 11—Brewer & Co, 27 vehicles, 7400 cs kerosene, 9 bbls vinegar, 2 pkgs dried apples, 186 pc planks, 30 cs crackers, 100 bbls plaster, 30 pc leather, 500 cs lard oil, 20 cs grease, 25 bbl meat, 10 cs irons, 254 pkg cordage, 27 pkg wash boards, 15 bbls tar, 451 tons sk coal, 750 kgs nails, 300 cs matches, 12 bls excelsior, 80 nests trunks, 680 oars, 4 safes, 4 chestons, 3593 pkgs shooks and heads and sundry groc; Hall & Son, 30 bdls iron, 37 pkgs stoves, 500 cs kerosene 245 kgs nails, 366 pkg hdware; Allen & Robinson, 299 pc lumber; Grinbaum & Co, 10 bbls beer, 450 kgs nails, 100 cs matches; Hen Iron Works, 63 pkg pipe; Hyman Bros, 1 piano, 500 cs kerosene, 131 pkg merchandise; J T Waterhouse, 500 cs kerosene, 260 kgs nails, 300 cases matches, 196 pkg hdware; Peirce & Co, 1253 pkgs cordage; Castle & Cooke, 28 pkg hdware and glassware; E F Adams, 1 dog.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per Ida Schnauer, May 5—719,953 lbs sugar, 4284 gills molasses. Value $21,468.42.

For San Francisco, per Australia, May 8th—493 tons sugar, 146 tons rice, and 1900 bunchs bananas.

PASSENGERS.

From Windward Ports, per Likelike, May 7—Major Wodehouse, A S Cleghorn Mrs G. L. Kittidge, F J Lowrie, A Young, H A Bridges, W B Olsen, W H Holmes, A M Sproull, C L Tisdale, Mrs J Renton, Miss C Wight, J Lewis, Miss F Wight, Miss M Wight, J Ward, D J Joyce, F P Hastings, Mrs McBride, H Cornwell, M Taylor, E Winston, B B Deming, Capt D Taylor, N Kelsey and wife, Miss Akolo.

From Sydney, per Australia, May 8—Mr A F White, and 7 steerage, and 128 cabin and 61 steerage in transit for San Francisco.

For San Francisco, per Australia, May 8th—General Dimond, J D Spreckels, Gov Halliday, C Volberg, T R Foster and wife, T C Mollinsen and family, P Dalton, W Tartier, W G Needham, H Netter, J G Tucker, J M Thompson, W G Hopper, C J Fishel, C Brogli, Mrs J M Lawlor, Mrs Allen Herbert, Mrs Lovell and children, Mrs Stackpole, Mrs Henry Waterhouse, Miss V Waterhouse, Mrs McBryde and 4 children.

For Kilauea, per James Makee, May 8—Marshal Parke, O T Brigstock, Col Spalding, wife and child, and Miss Baldwin.

For Koloa, per C R Bishop, May 8—J Arnold, J Irwin and Mr Netteseed.

For Maui, per Lehua, May 8—E Jones and wife, and C Hutton.

For San Francisco, per Ida Schnauer, May 5—John Biggert.

For San Francisco, per W G Irwin May 11—J M Mayson, W J Regan, J C Ramsdell, G A Cassen, Jont T O'Neill, C F Molteno, wife and 3 children, Margaret T Agnew, and one Chinaman.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, May 11th—John Leonard, S Goldberg, W Matdaie, H Monroe, H Mehden, J Unsworth, Mr Eugene, Edward Glover and wife, G Sarrony, M Marks, G C Matheson, Mrs Lord, G G Jackson.

THE SATURDAY PRESS
Published for the SATURDAY PRESS ASSOCIATION by
ROBERT GRIEVE & CO.,
Book, Job and General Printers,
Honolulu, H. I.

Notices of any events of interest transpiring on the other islands will always be thankfully received for publication. Correspondents are requested to append their true names to all communications, not for publication necessarily, but as a guarantee that the writer is acting in good faith.

SATURDAY PRESS.

MAY 13, 1882.

WANTED—A MUSEUM.

One of the benefits resulting from the Art Loan Exhibition in this city should be the founding of a museum worthy of the name. Probably there are few who were more surprised at the various and beautiful display which is about to be brought to a close than the exhibitors themselves. Even those who have been tolerably familiar with the adornments of their neighbors' houses were unaware of the treasures which have been hoarded in "my lady's chamber;" rare laces, rich jewels, and the *souvenirs* that make shrines of the unfrequented nooks and corners of a home.

It is true that much of little interest to any one save its possessor has crept into the exhibition; but even these odds and ends have their mission, for the jems of the collection are benefitted by the contrast and some bare space has been hidden out of sight. We, therefore, for this reason, and for others, do not feel authorized to criticise where the object is so worthy and the results so satisfactory.

Many articles of great historical interest have been gathered together, some of them visible to the public eye for the first time, and we feel that if those who have been unable to visit the exhibition rooms are never to have an opportunity to examine these valuable relics, it will be a misfortune for which they are in no wise to blame.

Honolulu is visited by a vast number of tourists; whenever the mail steamer is detained during pleasant hours of daylight, the through passengers scour the capital in search of the "sights," and we may satisfy ourselves that the exploration terminates in a pretty free discussion of the outward evidences of our social, political and religious life. We may not care a fig for the opinions of the Toms, Dicks, or Harrys of Australia or of the Coast; we will undoubtedly survive it, of whatever nature it may be; but inasmuch as they are for the time being our guests; inasmuch as they are honestly eager to learn something of us and are willing to drive to the Pali over a wretched road, in the pouring rain—because they have heard of its marvelous beauty; inasmuch as they are pretty sure to find their way into the Government House—if they are English—and haunt the curio shops, poor as these are, and take with them something which may be a palpable reminder of a brief, but, we trust, always agreeable visit, it is a pity that we have not a museum to which all may be admitted and where the relics of the past may be gathered and creditably displayed. We refer chiefly to the relics of the past, because to them must ever pertain the most interest, and the admirable exhibit of Hawaiian antiquities at the Art Loan rooms is sufficient for the foundation of a first-class museum.

It must be confessed that the room in the Government House alloted to the miscellaneous and uncatalogued *bric-a-brac* is unworthy the name of museum. Sufficient appropriation has not been made for its maintenance, and there is no society or association to take charge of it. A suitable room or suite of rooms is needed, in charge of a curator who should be on the premises at certain hours of the day.

The collection should be properly classified and thoroughly catalogued; the catalogue should be of a descriptive nature, for without this specialty the chief interest pertaining to many of the Hawaiian antiquities is utterly lost. The public might be invited to contribute to this national museum. It could be the safe repository of many objects of great value and interest which are now locked away in safes, or if preserved at home may be objects of some solicitude to the possessors. When the Prince of Wales returned from India laden with the splendid gifts which Eastern potentates had heaped upon him, he exhibited them to the public—at South Kensington Museum, if we are not in error.

The loan department in the museum would be a feature alike creditable to the generosity of the individual and the completeness and excellence of the institution. To this admirable resort the public should be admitted gratis at all seasons of the year. The explanatory catalogue, valuable for its historical references, could be sold for a sum sufficient to cover the expense of publication. The native population, by the inspection of so interesting a collection of curios, would acquire a just appreciation of this, the history of their race. To the foreigners these tangible evidences of the aboriginal life must ever be of profound interest. We refer particularly to the department of Hawaiian antiquities, because though the national museum need by no means be limited to these, it is these chiefly that will give it character and a reputation which will by no means be limited to this Kingdom.

Among other departments should be one for views which faithfully represent scenery and scenes peculiar to the Islands. Mr. Furneaux's series of volcanic studies, and others we could mention, should find a place in this department. With a nucleus for a museum established, contributions of various articles would pour in as soon as the public became assured that they would be properly and permanently placed on exhibition.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

To read over the numerous petitions that have been presented to the Legislature for improvements in various parts of the Kingdom, should convince one that some form of local government should be inaugurated in Honolulu and other leading towns on the Islands. The majority of the petitions are legitimately for the consideration of the Legislature, but not a few are strictly local. There is one, for instance, asking an appropriation of $1,500 for sidewalks, etc., for the town of Wailuku, Maui. Under the existing laws, the people of Wailuku have as much right to assistance from the Government treasury as the city of Honolulu, and Honolulu has no more right to it than any village in any part of the group. There is a class of improvements that are common only to cities or towns; and why should people in the country be made to contribute their proportion of taxes toward improvements from which they receive no benefit? Again, why should the Legislature be called upon to legislate for all of the towns and villages in the country, the majority of which they know nothing about? And when any work of a strictly local nature is needed, why should the people, who understand their wants, be compelled to appeal to a body, the majority of whom have no opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of a community of which they do not form a part? If streets in Honolulu are to be widened or macadamized, if pipes for furnishing water to the city are to be laid, if any work be done that can only benefit the people of Honolulu, is it right to ask all the people from Hawaii to Niihau to bear their proportionate share of the expense? The inconveniences arising in this city from the want of a local government are too numerous to mention. There should be specified city limits, the district inside of which should be governed by a Mayor and City Council or Board of Supervisors, having the power of passing ordinances for local government. The time was when the general government was sufficient to transact all business for all parts of the Kingdom; but that time has past. There is probably no town of the population of Honolulu in any civilized country that is not allowed to make such laws as apply only to itself; even despotic Russia does not deny this privilege.

The people of Hilo and Wailuku and other places might be allowed to elect a Board of Supervisors or select-men to serve without pay, or to be paid only for actual work, to make such local regulations as from time to time might be necessary. The opinion was once advanced that the Mayor of Honolulu would, in some cases, be above the King in authority. If any such idea still prevails, let the King be made *ex-officio* Mayor. At any rate, Honolulu ought to have a city government.

OUR FINANCES.

The report of the Minister of Finance to the Legislative Assembly exhibits the financial condition of the Kingdom at the end of the biennial period. On March 31st, 1880, there was a balance in the Treasury of $338,880.44; during the period expiring March 31st of the present year the Government has derived the following revenue from the sources named: From foreign posts $719,245.35; from fines and penalties $99,056.50; internal commerce $141,744.38; internal taxes $596,615.01; fees and perquisities $119,982.40; Government realizations $393,586.29, making a total with the above balance of $2,409,140.38. The expenditures for the same period were $2,282,-599.33 leaving a balance of $126,541.05. The large appropriations for small-pox expenses and for other special purposes did much to lessen the amount of balance.

During the biennial period the public debt has been decreased $89,700 and the amount of the same on the 1st of April was $299,200; during the current fiscal period the sum of $69,300 will become due and payable. The estimated revenue for the period ending March 31st, 1884, is $1,915,251.05. The estimated expenditures for the same period are $2,923,860.50 leaving an expected deficit of $1,008,609.45. For the purposes of immigration a loan of $500,000 is recommended. The imports for the past fiscal period show an increase of $1,431,898.96 and the exports a gratifying increase of $4,352,981.43; these are the minimum figures that could be placed on the values of articles imported and exported.

The estimated expenditures of the Treasury for the fiscal period ending March 31st, 1884, are, civil list $94,000, a decrease of $10,000 from last period; permanent settlements $15,-000, a decrease of $4,600; Legislature and Privy Council no change; Judiciary department $114,650, an increase of $18,062.50; Department of Foreign Affairs $154,202.50, an increase of $21,102.50; Interior Department $1,824,084, an increase of $700,164; Finance Department $339,680, an increase of $6,410.-75; Department of Attorney General $248,-800, an increase of $82,600; Bureau of Public Instruction $113,144, an increase of $24,124.

PETITIONS.

Many of the petitions that have been presented to the Legislature are absurd in the extreme, and some are deserving of a place in the comic column of a "phunny" newspaper. The member who presents them cannot always of course receive the blame for bringing them before the public, as Legislators frequently introduce petitions, bills and resolutions from their constituents which they do not favor, and for which they do not vote; but, nevertheless, it would do no harm to exercise a little judgment in the matter, and advise constituents to do the same. Of this class, are petitions that parents who have five children be exempt from taxation; that the independence of Hawaii be perpetuated; that all native Hawaiians under contract be released at 12 o'clock every Saturday; that all the Government physicians but one be discharged; that the Government borrow several million dollars; and many others of an indefinite nature. Some people appear to entertain a very exalted opinion of a petition or resolution to which their name is appended, and it seems to have developed into quite a mania here. It is always well to think twice before signing a document of this kind once, as was found to be the case by several persons in Honolulu some time since. A multitude of nonsensical petitions tend to detract from those that merit careful consideration.

THE CHRONICLE

Still fires an occasional but illy aimed shot at the Islands and our commercial relations with the United States. Its magazine of lies is running low, and its discharges are growing so weak as scarcely to awake an echo. Its latest sensation is an account of an indignation meeting in Norway where many letters were presented from Norwegian shares on these Islands. The King is said to be in sympathy with the movement, and a commissioner will be sent to Hawaii to investigate the matter. The Hawaiian and Norwegian Consuls at San Francisco, and the Hawaiian Legation at Washington have received no information from the Government of Norway regarding this matter, upon which the "live paper" seems to be so well posted.

Wise and Otherwise.

If the people from the country districts continue to "petish" and "resolute" the Assembly as they have done, the Lunamakaainanas will have some committee work to engage their attention.

Twelve thousand two cent stamps, with paper, pens, ink etc., having been distributed among the Nobles and Representatives, we will expect to see a large increase in inter-island correspondence while the session lasts.

The petitions sent to the Legislature operate like a see-saw. One petition prays for the sale of opium and another that it be not sold; one that liquor be sold to Hawaiians and another that the sale be prohibited; one that the Government borrow several million dollars and another that it do not, etc.

The Hawaiian Government can not be called a cow, yet there are a good number who seem desirous of milking it for all it is worth. The petitions for appropriations for roads and bridges amount to $187,000; for railroad subsidies $450,000; for irrigation $80,000; for wharves and harbor improvements $52,000; for public buildings $25,500; other purposes $34,625; total for two weeks $829,125—most of this in addition to the regular estimates.

The Native Press.

[From the Kuokoa.]

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE OUGHT TO DO.—Doubtless the expectations of our readers are considerably raised as to what will be done in the present session of the Legislature for the welfare of the country and the people. And probably their hopes are set upon seeing certain measures carried for the public good. Such things as internal improvements, the public highways, railroads, roads and bridges, and such like, are things that cannot be neglected. But pains should be taken in this direction that all sections are cared for, and that none be neglected. All legislation that is for the protection and progress of agriculture and other industries is proper, for on these pursuits the country depends for its prosperity. If the people are not industrious, the country goes to decay.

But we believe that one department of government is intimately connected with the welfare and the life of the nation, a department whose importance has not been fully recognized in the past, and that is the department of education. The efficiency of this branch of the public service should be strengthened, so that it may be able to carry out its labors and accomplish its objects fully. Labor is the road to wealth, but education is the road to health and peace. There is only one power that can conquer the follies and the evils that afflict this nation, and that is the spread of knowledge. The laws which forbid evil practices are valuable aids, which cannot be dispensed with, but the real dependence of government and national life must be in the education of the people. And from the educational system of the country will flow the blessings that are to come upon the rising generation.

The governments of the enlightened nations of the earth have understood the truth of this principle, and they, therefore, bestow great care and vigilance upon the educational systems. The nation of the future will be what the rising generation shall make it. If our children are permitted to grow up in ignorance, the country will be sure to reap the fruits of ignorance. Education is a great conservator of order in man. Our future peace and good order will depend, not so much upon an army and police force, as upon the free and full dissemination and growth of knowledge and intelligence among the masses.

The government day schools are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the fact that proper teachers cannot be had. There are also many obstructions to teaching in the Hawaiian language, for the lack of requisite books, and, in fact, but a very limited education is possible in that language. The language itself is a good one, and was suited very well for the bygone times, but it is not at all suited to the progressive age in which we live. The system of school teaching should be entirely changed, wherever practicable, from the Hawaiian to the English language. The children must be taught to think in English, and we must place before them the advanced literature of the world.

We trust that the Members of the assembly will not forget that in a thorough system of education is to be found a powerful means for the preservation of this race.

[From the Ko Hawaii Pae Aina.]

THE NEW PALACE.—The sum total of the people's money that has been expended in erecting the Government House, and in purchasing land on which it stands, amounts to $135,000! and the money wasted on the Hawaiian Hotel and the grounds, was $116,000. But if we add these two sums together, they will not reach to the cost of the New Palace, which already amounts to over $300,000. We suspect that there is some fraud and roguery connected with the building of the New Palace.

We wish that the Solons and magicians of the present session of the Legislature would exert their powers, and unearth the improper expenditure of the people's money in this business.

[From the Elele Poakolu.]

COMMON RUMOR.—As is usual whenever the Legislature is in session, there are heard in conversational groups the rumor that there are likely to be changes in the Cabinet. During the past few days whispers of this sort have been heard in all directions, until the air is full of them. It is a serious thing to talk about, this change of a Cabinet, and it is to be regretted that it is talked of, and therefore we decline to enter into a discussion on the subject at the present time. We have the utmost confidence in the King's present Ministers, and we see no signs of opposition to them in the Assembly. It is nevertheless true, that there are some things connected with the administration of government that have given cause for surprise and dissatisfaction in the House, and in consequence of this there has arisen the feeling that the time has come for a change and a new departure, an improvement on the administration of affairs in advance of the past; there is a call for new blood and new energies for Hawaii, a careful yet progressive governmental policy, which shall ensure stability. If the time shall come when it will appear to be necessary to remodel the Ministry, we trust that the best material will be chosen to carry on the government.

Art Loan Exhibition.

The Loan Exhibition was opened on Monday evening. Mr. S. B. Dole delivered the opening address which was listened to by a large number of people, among whom was the King. Mr. Dole gave an account of the work of the committees in getting up the exhibition, in gathering and properly displaying the many curios and works of art, and thanking the many contributors for lending so freely to so worthy a cause. We regret that we have no space to publish the address in full.

To describe or even mention all articles deserving of notice in the Exhibition would be impossible in the space of a newspaper article and we can only speak of a few out of the many.

Among the pictures are portraits of the kings of Hawaii and other native notables, and of several distinguished foreigners. Mr. Furneaux contributes several Hawaiian views. Several local artists who have hitherto hid their light under a bushel, contribute creditable paintings. A number of rare paintings, photographs and engravings are contributed by different members of the community.

Among the statuary, bronzes, carvings and ceramics, are many jems—more, we venture to say, than any one expected to see. Some of them are really fine, but some persons, it seems, are unable to appreciate them.

Coins, plate, jewels, laces and embroidery, rare and valuable, are on exhibition, too numerous to be specified.

The section devoted to Natural History represents the natural curiosities of Hawaii and surrounding waters, with a few contributions representing other parts of the world.

The Chinese and Japanese department contains many curious and interesting as well as beautiful and valuable articles from those oriental countries.

The miscellaneous accumulation of antiquities, curiosities, costumes and autographs is intensely interesting and attracts the attention of every visitor. A very large collection of Hawaiian antiquities has been gathered together by the industrious committee; among the principal contributors are King Kalakaua, Queen Emma, Princess Liliuokalani, Princess Likelike, Queen Emma, Princess Keelikolani, Government Museum, Mrs. C. R. Bishop, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. Haalelea, Mrs. McCully, Mrs. C. M. Hyde and others. There are also several interesting autographs.

The Loan Exhibition is a success and if there be any who have not visited it yet, there still remains a short time before it closes. In connection with this, mention must be made of the refreshments department in the evening and the lunches at noon, presided over by many ladies old and young who have volunteered to assist in the work, and of the pleasant feature of evening entertainments. We are happy to state also that the Exhibition promises to be a success financially as well as otherwise.

The Regular Prayer Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be HELD EVERY SUNDAY EVENING at the Vestry of Fort Street Church. Services commencing at 6:45

71

Session Laws of 1882.

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE HOLDING OF AN ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE DISTRICT OF KAANAPALI, MAUI.

WHEREAS, the district composed of Kahakuloa and Kaanapali, on the Island of Maui, is by law a separate election district and entitled to elect a Representative to the Legislative Assembly, and

WHEREAS, the said District is not a separate Judicial or Taxation District, and therefore there were not District Justices, Tax Collectors or School Superintendents available within the District from among whom the Minister of the Interior could designate Inspectors to preside over and conduct the elections held on the 1st day of February, 1882, and in consequence thereof no election was held in that District; therefore Be it enacted by the King and Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. There shall be an election for Representative held in the district composed of Kahakuloa and Kaanapali, on the Island of Maui, at the school house in said district, of which, at least ten days previous public notice shall be given by the Inspectors of Election.

SECTION 2. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to appoint three suitable persons, as Inspectors, to preside over and conduct the said election.

SECTION 3. The election provided for by this Act shall be conducted according to the law regulating elections, and the election hereby ordered shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes, and the tenure of office of the Reprentative so elected shall be the same as if elected at regular election.

SECTION 4. At all elections for Representatives hereafter to be held the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a place for receiving the votes in the said District composed of Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, Island of Maui, and to designate three suitable persons as inspectors to preside over and conduct the said election.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Approved this second day of May, A. D. 1882.

[Signed.] KALAKAUA REX.

905 89 3-4

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LOAN EXHIBITION
TO-NIGHT, MAY 13th, '82
WILL CONSIST OF A
Tableau, Vocal Music and Reading.
89 1t

PER W. G. IRWIN,
GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, ELDERADO Flour, Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Cracked Wheat, Just at Hand, and for Sale by BOLLES & CO.

HAMS, BACON,
LARD, 5 AND 10 LB. PAILS, KEGS PIG Pork, half barrels; Extra Family Beef, Butter. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

OATS, BRAN,
GROUND BARLEY, WHOLE BARLEY. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

ISLAND SUGAR,
IN BAGS FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY; Also, California Cube, in boxes; Crushed Sugar, in barrels and half barrels; Dry Granulated Sugar, in barrels and half barrels. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

SALMON, SALMON,
RECEIVED PER BARK KALAKAUA. A general lot of Good Red Salmon, in barrels, and in Perfect Order—a Fine Article. BOLLES & CO.

TEAS, TEAS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE and China Teas, of all grades and qualities, including some superior Teas. BOLLES & CO.

JOHN NOTT,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Metals, House Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Practical Mechanics, Honolulu, H. I.
899 1 1y

J. M. OAT, JR., & CO.,
Stationers
—AND—
News Dealers!
Would take this method of informing the inhabitants of Honolulu and the other islands, that they have opened a
Stationery & News Depot
In the NEW HAWAIIAN GAZETTE BLOCK, No. 32 Merchant Street, where they are prepared to furnish
BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
Inks, in quarts, pints, half pints and cones; Mucilage, " " " "
Letter and Note Paper, Foolscap
Legal Cap, Envelopes, Papeteries, etc., etc.
Orders taken for any Periodical or Newspaper that may be Desired.
Prompt attention will be given to the Mailing of Papers to subscribers on any of the other Islands. Also,
Red Rubber Stamp Agency!
Orders for Red Rubber Stamps Received and Promptly Filled.
898

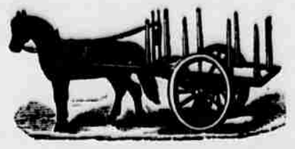
SAN FRANCISCO
Purchasing Agency!
205 Sacramento St.
PARTIES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS may rely upon the undersigned to purchase at LOWEST PRICES, BEST GOODS with quickest dispatch.
Send your orders, direct as above, have your friends leave all packages at this office up to one hour of sailing time and they will be sent you at trifling expense.
Charges moderate, satisfaction guaranteed.
F. A. HARNDEN.
San Francisco, March 25, 1882. 84 1m

REMOVAL!
THE HONOLULU TRANSFER EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO No. 84 KING ST.
Furniture, Household Goods, Baggage and Parcels moved to or from any point in the City by careful and experienced hands AT LOW PRICES. TELEPHONE No. 120.
87 1m 903 1m FRANK DARLING & Co.

MISS CLENCH,
ALAKEA STREET, HONOLULU.
MUSIC LESSONS AND USE OF PIANO for Practice. Terms, in advance, $1 per week; $4 per month.
DETACHED MUSIC ROOM QUITE PRIVATE FOR ADULTS.
80 3m

IRRIGATION!
IRRIGATION AFTER THIS DATE is strictly prohibited, except between the hours of 6 to 8 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m. G. D. PRESCOTT, Superintendent of Water Works
Approved: [Signed] H. A. P. CARTER, Minister of Interior.
Honolulu, April 19th, 1882. 849 3m

FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA.
Assets, : : : : : $1,250,000
Losses Paid, Over : : : : $4,500,000
THE LARGEST PACIFIC COAST CO.
Dwelling Risks a Specialty; Detached Dwellings and Contents Insured for a Period of Three Years for Two Premiums in Advance. We also write upon Merchandise, per First-Class Vessels, between this Port and the Coast Ports, covering Loss or Damage, if Amounting to Seven per Cent. or more, on the Sound Value of the Whole Shipment at Port of Delivery; and are prepared to make Contracts Covering Shipments from Plantations through to San Francisco, including Fire Risk while in Honolulu awaiting Trans-shipment, upon Favorable Terms.
85 1y 901 1y BISHOP & Co., Agents.

Honolulu
DRAYMEN'S

PROTECTIVE UNION.
Prices of Cartage:
ON AND AFTER MAY 1,
The following PRICES will be Charged
On All Sugars, Rice, Coals, loose & bagged; Iron, Machinery & General Merchandise.
CARTAGE—On All Sugars and Rice will be 25 cts. per ton of 2000 lbs. within the following boundaries: PAKAKA WAREHOUSE, STEAMER'S SHED and the CITY FRONT, on a line of the above named Warehouse; also, FROM BREWER & Co.'s WHARF TO THE FISH MARKET WHARF.
From Esplanade to the Queen Street Wharf, 37½ cts. per ton.
All Sugar and Rice to be Delivered on the Wharf, and
NOT ON THE VESSELS' RAILS AS FORMERLY; OR IF DELIVERED ON THE VESSELS' RAILS 37 1-2 CTS. PER TON.
Coal, bagged, 37½c per ton, 2240 lbs.
Coal, free, 50c per ton, 2240 lbs., or any part thereof.
Lots of Coal over 50 tons, 40c per ton.
Carting and Piling Coal, per agreement.
Brick, $1 per M.
Brick, pressed, $1.50 per M.
Lime, 37½c per load.
Cement, 3 ½c per load.
Merchandise to Bond, 37½c per single load.
From Bond, 50c per single load.
Molasses, 37½c per single load.
General Merchandise to the Island Steamers and Schooners, 50c per single load.
General Merchandise, exclusive of the above, 37½c per load or ton, including the following boundaries: Beretania, Alakea and Maunakea Sts., and City Front.
Iron and Machinery, 50c per ton or load.
Extra Machinery and Safes, per agreement.
Lumber, 50c per M.
Posts, 5c each.
Shingles, 50c per 10 M.
Rubbish and Dirt, 50c per single load.