COMMERCIAL.

NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

The spell of Kona weather upon us this week has had a quieting effect in commercial circles, there being little observable in the way of business activity throughout the city. The rains, which now have the appearance of being general throughout the group, will prove very welcome to the planting and grazing interests, and will prove a boon to the metropolis in the replenishment of our water supply in the reservoirs.

Shipping activity has been fair also this week, owing to the slowness of island produce in coming forward, natural at this season of the year, though several vessels have cleared in ballast. The several packets up for San Francisco have done little more than share the supplies that have come to hand. The *Consuelo*, mentioned in our last as being about loaded, completed her complement on Saturday and sailed early Sunday morning with a cargo of freight valued at some $48,618, together with a number of passengers. The steamship *Madras*, continued her voyage to Victoria on the 7th inst. with a portion of her original cargo and a few passengers (Chinese). The *Lusitania* took her departure this week for Talcahuana, Chile, and the *Iolani* for Manila, both seeking, and two further vessels return in ballast. The next vessel for San Francisco will probably be the *T. H. Fitchburg*, to sail early next week.

In arrivals we have but the *Wm. G. Irwin*, from San Francisco, with a full assorted cargo and passenger list to W. G. Irwin & Co., bringing dates to the 2oth ult., to be followed by the *H. M. Abner*, she may be looked for about the 17th inst.

Mr. K. P. Adams returned from Lahaina by the *Lehua* last week, Friday p. m., and reports the land sale of the Lunalilo estate as having brought but low prices throughout, owing to lack of competition. The sale amounted to about $4,700.

At the Underwriters' sale last Saturday of 4,000 sks wheat, in bond, saved from the wreck of the *Niagara*, by auction, it realized $1.17½ cents per 100 lbs, and was bought by Wilder & Co. for local consumption and export.

The business of the custom house for last month was large, though not up to that of September, the cash receipts thereof being $70,719. For October the receipts were $61,918, of which $58,000 were paid into the treasury.

We learn nothing of special interest by the papers at hand ex *Wm. G. Irwin* respecting Island produce, though sales of sugar stock are quoted as follows: Hawaiian Commercial Company, $80@84, 100 shares having changed hands at the former figures and 200 at the latter. Hersa is quoted at 7, with no sales recorded.

Advices from Hongkong of the 23d ult. state that the greater part of Manila was destroyed by a typhoon September 19th, causing an entire suspension of business. Great havoc also occurred among the shipping, thirteen vessels being beached. No intimation is given as to the extent of damage in the sugar districts or its effect on the crops, but it has no doubt suffered likewise.

SHIPPING.

Arrived at Port of Honolulu.

Likelike, stm., King, from Hilo ..... Nov. 5
Jennie, sch., from Kauai ..... "
Ehukai, from Waialua ..... "
Waimalu, sch., from Kaiwiliahi ..... "
Mana, sch. from Hilo ..... "
Kaulkeaouli, sch., from Honokaa ..... "
Malolo, sch., from Hakalau ..... "
Kaala, sch., from Koolau 8
W. G. Irwin, bgtne, Turner, fm San Fran 9
Mokolii, stm., McGregor, from Koolau 9
Pohoiki, sch., faom Puna 9

Departures.

Mile Morris, sch., for Lanai ..... Nov. 4
Nettie Merrill, sch., for Lahaina ..... "
Consuelo, Am. bgtne., Howard, for S. F. 5
Iwalani, stm., Bates, for Maalaea, Kona & Kau. 6
Kilauea Hoa, stm., Sears, for Kahului ..... "
Lehua, stm., Lawrenz, for Molokai and Maui ..... "
Mokolii, stm., McGregor for Koolau ..... "
Waikele, sch., for Makaweli 7
Madras, stm., Bradley, for Hongkong ..... "
Likelike, stm., King, for Hilo ..... "
Ehukai, sch., for Waialua ..... "
Waioli, sch., for Paauhau ..... "
Jennie, sch., for Koloa ..... "
Prince, sch., for Kekaha ..... "
Lilikoi, schr, for Hanalei ..... "
Iolani, Haw. bk. Garrels, for Manila 8
Kitsap, bktn., Robinson, for Port Townsend ..... "
Eureka, bktne. Penhallow, for Eureka ..... "
Kaulkeaouli, sch., for Honokaa ..... "
Waehu, sch., for Honomu ..... "
Jas. Makee, stm., McDonald, for Kauai 9
Imanos, Nor. bk., Neilson, for Valparaiso ..... "
Kekauluohi, sch., for Hanalei ..... "
Waimalu, sch., for Hilo ..... "
Malolo, sch., for Hilo ..... "
Mana, sch., Honomu ..... "

Vessels now in Port.

NINITO ..... Haw. bgtne
CLAUS SPRECKELS, Cousins ..... Am. sch
HOPE, Curtis ..... Am. ship
J. A. FALKENBURG, Forbes ..... Am. bktne
REVERIE, Millolyre ..... Am. bk
KALAKAUA, Miller ..... Haw. bk
BUENA VISTA, Calhoun ..... Am. bk
JESSIE WALKER, Underwood ..... Haw. sch
ELLA, Brown ..... Am. bktne
W. G. IRWIN, Turner ..... Am. bgtne

Expected from Foreign Ports.

BOSTON, Am. bk. AMY TURNER ..... Newell
Due Jan. 25-26. G. Irwer & Co., agts.
BREMEN, Ger. bk. C. R. BISHOP ..... Walter
Due Feb. 20-25. H. Hackfeld & Co., agts.
DEPARTURE BAY, Am. bk. F. S. THOMPSON ..... Potter
Due Nov. 20-25. (For Kahului.)
EUREKA, Am. bktne W. H. DIMOND ..... Houdlett
(for Kahului,) now due.
GLASGOW, Brit. ship ARKAMAN ..... Chapman
Due Jan. 20-25. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., agts.
HONGKONG, Ger. bk. LIVINGSTONE ..... Steffens
Due Nov. 15-20. Hackfeld & Co., agts.
HUMBOLDT, Am. tern JOSEPH RUSS ..... Henriques
Due. Allen & Robinson, agts.
LIVERPOOL, Brit. bk. ULLOCK ..... Swictoslawski
Due Jan. 20-25. T. H. Davies & Co., agts.
NANAIMO via Hana, Am. bk. FOREST QUEEN ..... Nelson
Due Nov. 20-25. Hackfeld & Co., agts.
NEW CASTLE, NSW. Nic. bk. REMIJIO ..... Howes
over due.
NEW CASTLE, NSW, Am. bgtn. NORTH STAR. Morehouse
NEW CASTLE, NSW., Am ship GETTYSBURG. Theobald
Due Oct. 1-5. Ship's account.
NEW YORK, Am. bk. ELISON VERNON ..... Humphreys
To sail about Nov. 1. Castle & Cooke, agts.
PORT GAMBLE, Am. bk. LIZZIE MAPSHALL ..... "
Due Nov. 10-15. Lewers & Cooke, agts.
PORT GAMBLE, Am. bktne. DISCOVERY ..... Perriman
Nov. 20-25. H. Hackfeld & Co., agts. Lumber to Wilder & Co.
PORTLAND, O., Am. bk ALDEN BESSE ..... Noyes
Due. Bolles & Co., agts.
SAN FRANCISCO, P. M. S. ZEALANDIA ..... Webber
Due Nov. 25. H. Hackfeld & Co., agts.
SAN FRANCISCO, O. S. S. SUEZ ..... Doane
Nov. 16. W. G. Irwin & Co., agts.
SAN FRANCISCO, Am. bk. H. W. ALMY ..... Freeman
Nov. 10-15. Castle & Cooke, agts.
SOUTH SEA IS., Haw. sch. JULIA ..... Tierny
Now due.
SYDNEY, P.M.S.S. CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Dearborn
Nov. 19. H. Hackfeld & Co., agts.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The American bark Alden Besse is looked for hourly from Portland O., ex coal to Hongkong, China.

The American schooner Anna, McCulloch, hence Oct. 4th, arrived at San Francisco Oct. 26.

Mr. W. Williams' new clipper yacht Kahihilani was launched last Saturday.

The Norwegian bark Imacos sailed for Valparaiso yesterday, in ballast.

The Revere and Buena Vista are at Allen & Robinson's wharf discharging lumber.

The O. S. S. Suez will probably arrive on Friday morning next from San Francisco.

The Haw. S. S. Alaska may be looked for from windward early next week.

The American barkentine Ella is at the old steamship wharf.

The American barkentine Kilkitat, Cutler, hence Oct. 8th, arrived at Port Gamble Oct. 23d.

The Brit. S. S. Madras sailed for Portland, O., on Tuesday last. She left about 130 of her Chinese passengers at this port.

The Iolani, for Manila, Kitsap, for Port Townsend, and Eureka, for Eureka, each in ballast, sailed on Wednesday last.

The American barkentine J. A. Falkinburg is at Brewer & Co.'s wharf loading for San Francisco, to sail early next week.

The Hawaiian bark Kalakaua, at the old custom house wharf, has discharged all of her down cargo and is now on the berth for San Francisco, to sail on or about Saturday next.

A telegram reached here yesterday, stating that the town of Manila had been destroyed by a typhoon on Sept. 19th, and that thirteen vessels had been destroyed. On Sept. 14th, the date of the last report from there, there was but one American ship in port, the Scotia, the rest were all foreigners, the total fleet numbering fifteen.—*Ota, Oct. 21.*

By letter to Bolles & Co. of this city, from Captain Noyes, dated, Portland, Oct. 23d, we are favored with the following:—"A dispatch from Nanaimo states that a large English steamer from China, with freight and passengers, has gone ashore at Claignot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Word was brought to Nanaimo this morning by Indians who crossed the Island. The name of the vessel is not yet known. A relief will be sent.

Memoranda.

Report of brigantine W. G. Irwin, Turner, sailed from San Francisco Oct. 26th; wind light N. W. and continued from N. and N. W. for four days, during which time we made 1,000 miles. Light westerly, northerly and baffling winds for 48 hours, then light easterly and southerly wind to port.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Kauai, per C. R. Bishop, Nov 4—A H Wilcox, L Titcomb, Miss Harmony, Mrs F Costa, Miss De Lois, Thos Lonsdale, H Kellner.

From San Francisco, per W G Irwin, Nov 9—W H Templeton and wife, E W Fobes, Mrs R C Spaulding and child, Miss Ramsey, D C Noggle, wife and child, J W Hahn, M Greenley, G C Eagle, L N Cullen, Aug Hanson, and 30 steerage.

From windward ports, per Likelike, Nov 5—H R H Princess Liliuokalani, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Kapena, Miss Sheldon, A B Hadley, A N Tripp, G Fesler, C J Smith, P P Lane, C V Ahlers, W H Rickard, R M Overend, W Whittington, Miss E Hall, G S Bond, C L Hopkins, G E Stackpole, W A Conlier, T W Everett, L A Andrews, C H Bishop, W H Cummings, Rev A O Forbes, T J Holmes, Mrs J Powell, Rev S E Bishop, H A Heen, D Oxley, L Kikuo, J C Ward, wife and daughter.

DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Nov 4—W Duncord, J Levey, Mrs Hill and son, Mrs Romaine.

For Manila, per Iolani, Nov 6—Mr Brownstain, Mr Grunstein, R S Ocesson.

For Victoria, per Madras, Nov 6—130 passengers in transit.

For windward ports, per Likelike, Nov 6—Judge McCully, His Ex E Preston, S G Wilder, W Whittington, Mrs J J King and child, W B Dean, A D Dobbey, F H Redewill, J Wallace, S Roth, W C Akana, J D Kealoha, J D Kealoha, Jr, J Walker, C Brown, Miss Dix, Rev S E Bishop, Miss C Fenning, Miss Rickard, M Nelson, Capt Boyle, W F Feldker, W L Kaholokahili, C L Beal, Capt Ross, R Hind, C E Stackpole, R M Overend, J A Magoon, D D Baldwin, T Afong, Miss C Hitchcock, C L White, Dr. Enders.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, ex W. G. Irwin, Nov 5—Wm G Irwin & Co., hardware and pumps, 12 pcs w i pipes, 1 pkge bands, 2 sheets corrugated iron, 1 pkg bolts, 1 cs machinery, 2 chain wheels, 2 bracket wheels, 187 sks bone meal, 100 bbls lime, 15 cs crackers, 2 cs mutton, 10 cs coal oil, 1 cs codfish, 1 cs dry goods, 4 bxs 1 beef, 2 cs jelly, 5 cs oysters, 1 bbl vinegar, 2 cs split peas, 1 bx hydrometers, 34 bales boiler felt, 50 bbls lime, 12 cases ham; Castle & Cooke, 1 cs machinery, 2 pkgs billiard table; F A Schaefer & Co, 10 pkg furniture, 18 cs coffee; Union Feed Co, 150 bales hay, 150 sks oats, 150 sks bran, 250 sks barley, 40 sks corn, 40 sks wheat; Hackfeld & Co, 212 sks bone meal, 2 cs confiteas; C F Williams, 30 pkg furniture; A Jaeger, 3 cs clocks; G W Macfarlane & Co, 200 sks bran, 200 sks oats, 200 sks barley, 371 bales hay, 29 pieces pipes, 3 cs furniture; C Brewer & Co, 20 bales bags, 7 cs boots and shoes; M Phillips & Co, 12 cs dry goods; S J Levey & Co, 8 cs tea, 1 bbl pork, 2 kgs pork, 3½ bbls beef, 5 kgs mackerel, 31 cs canned beef, 4 cs beans, 30 cs coffee, 2 cs oysters, 1 cs syrup, 3 pcs hams, 1 pkg raisins, 3 cs apples, 1 pack lizards, 10½ bbls macaroni, 1 ck peas, 2 ck dates; Mrs R C Spalding, 3 pkg furniture; F O Hall & Son, 1 cs hardware; Jno Nott, 2 cs marble; M S Grinbaum & Co., 270 dry goods, 1 cs boots and shoes, 10 cs tobacco; Dillingham & Co, 8 cs plated ware, 1 bicycle; M McInerny, 16 pkg chicks, J H Gates, 50 cs pepsin wine, 2 cs liniments, Allen & Robinson, 4 pcs castings, Jno N Wright, 3 leases; Minister Foreign Affairs, 3 cs paper; 83 pkg for various Chinese firms.

EXPORTS.

Ex Am bkg Consuelo, hence for San Francisco, Nov 4, 744,004 lbs sugar, 8,248 gals molasses. Value $48,618.

Ex brig Sir Madras, hence for Victoria, B. C. Nov 8 Cleared in ballast. 19,000 pkgs in transits.

MARRIED.

HASTIE-LAURIE—In this city, Nov 7th, by Rev. S C Damon, William Hastie, of Oskala, Hawaii, and Mary Jane Laurie, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

San Francisco and Edinburgh papers, please copy.

LEWIS-GULLESON—In this city, Nov 6, Mr. H F Lewis and Miss A. Gulliesen.

DIED.

TUCKER—At his residence, Waikiki, Nov 8, of paralysis of the heart, J G Tucker.

LUCAS—In this city, Nov 10th, John Lucas, a native of Ireland, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother George Lucas, Kukui Place, this day (Saturday) Nov 11th at 3:30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. San Francisco papers please copy.

SATURDAY PRESS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

All matter for the Saturday Press should be addressed to the "SATURDAY PRESS."

LEPROSY.

I.

In the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for October, appears an article upon the subject of "Contagion in Leprosy," written by James C. White, professor of dermatology in Harvard University. The known standing of this University would alone be sufficient to give weight to the utterances of any one holding there a professorship; but the article here referred to, aside from any such derivative consideration, is intrinsically valuable for the facts there presented, their logical arrangement, and perspicacity of reasoning, by which an irresistable conclusion in the affirmative is arrived at upon the mooted question of the contagious or non-contagious nature of the terrible human scourge which forms its subject.

* Especially important to us, from considerations which are vast and of a various nature, is the final solution of the question of contagion in leprosy. It affects each individual of society; the nation, both in regard to its internal as well as its foreign policy as well from commercial considerations, as those which are physical and moral; and last, but greatest of all, is its bearing upon the question, "What can be done to save the native race?"

No country upon the face of the globe needs more than little Hawaii, that definite conclusions in regard to this momentous question be aimed at, and none so much as that action, firm, decisive, uncompromising, immediate, be taken in accordance therewith. To-day, the population of the Hawaiian Islands presents a larger proportion of recognized lepers than that, perhaps, of any other country of the known world. That proportion, from some cause, whether known or not, is steadily increasing from year to year; and it is surprising to note the apathy and indifference with which the fact is generally regarded by our community, and by the government in particular. That leprosy has, here, been generally regarded as a contagious disease is a fact, and that the course of government in enacting laws whereby the segregation of lepers has been made compulsory, has been subservient to its recognition, is also a fact. But an explanation of the very partial enforcement of those laws is to be found in the weakness or corruption of the executive; in a belief that though the disease is contagious, it is still but slightly so; and, perhaps, also, in a belief lately uttered, as to its ameliorability or positive cure, under certain circumstances, by treatment of the individual; that leprosy is syphilis, and that the proportion of those constitutionally unaffected is scarcely more than infinitesmal. Now, people should be in earnest upon this subject—natives as well as foreigners; it is one which affects themselves, their children and their children' children.

If leprosy is contagious let rigorous means be employed by which will be secured the segregation of every discoverable leper in the Kingdom; if not, let the injustice of a discriminating segregation be done away with, and let the sufferer, doubly wronged by an unjustifiable ostracism from his home and the society of his fellows, be released from his custody and restored to the arms of his family and friends. What are the indications?

For some time back, according to the article referred to, an impression has generally prevailed throughout the scientific world, that leprosy was not contagious. This we know to have been enunciated as a belief entertained by the Royal College of Physicians of England and formed the basis of an opinion expressed by them as a body, condemning the practice of compulsory segregation of lepers as applied to India. Professor White, after speaking of the rigorous means once employed throughout Europe for the segregation of lepers, says:

"When in later times, by the practice of seclusion, then universally enforced, the disease had nearly died out in Europe, driven into the outskirts of the continent where it has since lingered, men outgrew their dread of it, and physicians, their knowledge of it, and grew ready to accept any positive doctrine concerning its etiology put forth by individual observers or scientific bodies. Thus it happened that in the present century, chiefly through the conclusions of Boeck and Danielsson, founded upon their study of the disease in Norway, and through the reports of physicians in many parts of the world, chiefly of a negative character, collected by Virchow and the English College of Physicians, the opinion has been almost universally adopted by the medical profession that leprosy is not contagious, and it is endemic mostly because it is hereditary. * * * There has not been wanting, however, observers in the midst of the disease who deny the universality of the facts upon which the dogma of heredity has been based, and who claim that those which point to its contagious character have been neglected or misinterpreted."

The writer shows that the proper field for the study of the history (etiology) of this disease is not in such places as Norway, where the disease has existed for centuries, and where infected families have intermarried for many generations. He holds that the appearance of the disease in the descendants of affected families proves nothing a priori "and the same fact of continuance among relatives may be used as well, as the best evidence of its communicability. The theory of heredity will not hold good in any instance without the absolute demonstration that inoculation has been impossible. The theories of heredity and contagion are not incompatible, however; they support each other." Such is indisputably the case with syphilis, if not also with cancer and tubercle. "The important point to be determined is the proof of the latter, not the disproval of the former." The author, rejecting a belief in the reliability of information derived from a study of the disease in situations where, in its protracted existence has been lost the memory of its origin and early progress, has thought fit to appeal to freshly developed facts drawn from various recent foci of the disease as essential to its proper study, as represented in such places as the Hawaiian Islands, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, certain of the Northern and Southern states, and California and Oregon.

The author places some stress upon the fact that leprosy occurs in an infinitely larger proportion among peoples, or classes of people, who have adopted the theory that it is hereditarily transmissible only, and not communicable by contact, or who, for other reasons have regarded the disease without dread, than among those who holding an opposite theory have been governed in their actions accordingly. He cites in support of such a view the remarkable prevalence of the disease on these islands and in Norway, referring particularly to the greater proportion of lepers on these islands among the native and half-caste population in comparision to that existing among foreigners who dread and avoid a contact with lepers.

The fact of its recent introduction and its rapid spread he deems to be incompatible with any other theory than that of contagion, and thinks that the short period of twenty-five years (about), which has elapsed since its spread was first noticed, is altogether too short a time in which its dissemination through heredity alone, could by any possibility have assumed the terrible significance it possesses to-day. Even assuming the theory of contagion, considering the tardy characteristic of the disease, the rapidity of its spread would require the existence of special and unusual circumstances not commonly existing among communities; and these he finds in such practices as "the crowding together of large families in small huts, sharing the same mats and blankets, eating poi with the fingers from the same calabash, drinking of *awa* (awa) from the same vessel, passing the pipe from mouth to mouth, * * the absence of all fear of the disease as a bar to ordinary association, cohabitation or marriage."

Such influences he considers to have accounted for the like spread of syphilis over the Islands (a disease which no one to-day would deny is contagious as well as hereditary) and yet the particular source of contagion could not be definitely traced in one case out of a hundred. The author, too, contemplating the fact of the wide spread of syphilis among the population, credits the debilitating influence that that disease has so universally exerted among the people, as an important factor in paving the way for a reception of leprosy, still regarding, however, the two diseases as utterly distinct from each other.

THE P. C. A. AND LEPROSY.

The *P. C. A.*, in admitting that "there is much complaint about lepers in different parts of the country not being removed to the leper settlement or branch hospital," makes no attempt to deny the fact that the isolation of lepers, *according to law*, has been badly neglected. The usual attempt to excuse the bad conduct of government, however, is brought forward, and the *want of means*, pleaded in behalf of a delinquent Board of Health. The same monotonous tune has been sung by the apologists of Gibson and his associates in answer to every charge which has been uttered against them, by the public, in regard to their want of ability to cope with the work before them. When the roads needed fixing, and the people began complaining that nothing was being done, it was discovered that there was no money in the treasury for the purpose; people would be compelled to wait until the taxes had been paid in. Afterwards it was discovered that the appropriations were not large enough, the *Organ* modestly suggesting that the city be incorporated and take care of the roads itself. And we would not be suprised some day, to find it recommending that benevolent societies pay for the care of roads on the ground that they were dangerous to life.

The *Organ* tells us: "In no country except this does the government provide so extensively for hospital accommodation and treatment." Did the brilliant genius who runs the editorial pen of that paper ever think *where the money came from* with which the "government" has been so wonderfully liberal in providing for the wants of lepers. We should like to be informed also by the *P. C. A.*, in what civilized countries of the globe does it find the management of infectious or contagious disease, requiring quarantine, thrust upon "private benevolence." The people here ungrudgingly contribute in taxes and otherwise, an amount amply sufficient to run any other than a spendthrift government, that has allowed without a murmur a larger appropriation of funds to be devoted to the maintenance of lepers, than has ever before been made. Mr. Gibson, as President of the Board of Health, got all that he asked for, and enough to efficiently carry out any sanitary regulations the country needs; and it is sheer impudence for his *organ* to now commence talking of short funds, and suggesting that "there is now a noble opportunity for those who feel deeply the sad misfortune to the country of leprosy, to help the government to provide for the isolation and treatment of lepers." They have "helped," and liberally too; but if the government are going to squander the money of the people in useless extravagance, the leper as well as others who need assistance, must suffer as a consequence. If the funds in the hands of the President of the Board of Health are short, as the *P. C. A.* says they are, it creates a natural suspicion that they have not been used for the purposes for which they were intended.

But, speaking about hospital provision by the government, let us see what is actually the case with the only hospital, properly so called, that they pretend in any way to support—the Queen's Hospital. The expenses of that institution during the last biennial period were derived, from pay patients, $10,000; from passenger tax $15,000; appropriation by legislature $15,000. This institution was started and has been mainly supported by private benevolency.

Probably what the *Advertiser* is hinting at, is this: that a few of the wealthy people of the place should be made to spend their fortunes in benevolence, and leave Gibson and his colleagues to spend the treasury funds in coronations and other measures of an allied nature.

WHOSE MONEY IS COMPLETING THE PALACE?

According to the best information obtainable, all the money appropriated for completion of the Palace and improving the Palace grounds has long since been expended, yet the good work goes bravely on. What fund, we would ask, is being illegally drawn upon? Have the present advisers of the King so soon forgotten their legislative record on that "transfer" question? If so, how will they evade the auditor general? or have they been so industrious in anticipating his installment in office that he merely comes to lock an "empty stable?" Possibly the King is continuing the work at his individual expense. He might do so with propriety and without materially reducing his income if he had a few more artesian wells to sell to the minister of the interior. Various rumors are current in reference to where the funds are obtained for carrying on this important (?) public work, one of which is, that a certain prominent capitalist is furnishing the money in the expectation of being liberally reimbursed at the next legislative session. It is not stated whether the "extra coronative" session will act upon his claim, or whether it will be left over for the next regular session. At the first glance this story appears exceedingly gauzy, and most persons would be tempted to invite their informer to seek some half-demented marine and whisper it to him softly, so as not to shock him into disbelief; but, on thinking the matter over, the proposition appears quite possible. Especially is it so when considered in conjunction with late political manipulations.

It will be seen that very little risk would attend the investment if secured by the pledge of Our Constitutional Monarch, who, according to the organ of his beloved Premier, has proven himself such an adept in influencing elections and legislation; that is, providing the question is to be met by the flock of assessors and district judges at the "extra coronative" session. But if it is to be postponed until the next regular session the chances of profitable reimbursement are against the capitalist. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to who this speculative party is. Some accuse the departed millionaire who already has such a lien upon the country, while others, who claim to be equally wise, give the credit to a lately created noble, who didn't approve of politics being meddled with by the Planter's Association. Others say that the party in question belongs to that very numerous body of moneyed men who have been so eager to take the "two million loan."

But whether the money being expended has been appropriated for some other purpose, whether it comes from the King's private purse or is furnished by some speculator, there is no question that a large amount has been and is being expended on the palace and grounds, while other and more important work is suffering neglect. The condition of our streets is simply disgraceful; important public works cannot be begun,—such as the Pali road, harbor improvements, etc. The ministry say that it is for want of money. Yet they cry: "Do not arraign us, before we have had a chance; wait and see what we will do." It would seem that if the same zeal were displayed in raising money for necessary purposes that has been shown in completing the palace and in sending chamberlains, etc., abroad on absurd coronation duty, some takers might be found for the two million loan, and improvements, for which the people are clamoring, might be begun. However, there will be a day of reckoning!

The *P. C. Advertiser* thinks that sensational journalism is about played out on these islands. It says: "A few prints here who have derived their original inspiration from the sensationalism in vogue in the United States, hope to get up a paying enterprise by catering to what they deem a wide spread sensational element in this community, but we think they are mistaken." We don't think that there is much room for mistake, if such papers as are opposed to the views and policy of the *Advertiser Co.*, can properly be called sensational, and the support they get in comparision with that received by *it*, is any indication of the character of that support. According to such a theory, the capacity for "sensationalism" in this community must be large indeed, for it supports all the papers printed here, with the exception of those published at the *Advertiser* office. "The general intelligence of this community want information and not squabbles," and that is why the anti-government papers are so largely supported by all classes. "We sincerely believe (it says) that planters care more for principles than personalities." Exactly so our brother, and that is why they, as a unit, at their late assembling endorsed the policy and tone of such papers as the *Gazette* and SATURDAY PRESS, and condemned everything that your boss had done in the administration of government affairs, and which you had devoted your entire time and attention to bolstering up.

You, very correctly, say: "the whole community want to be served with correct news and valuable information." Perhaps you have come to the conclusion that it is about time you furnished them with some; if so, we agree with you again.

The *P. C. A.* says: "On Monday an unusual number of alleged drunks were brought up before the Police Magistrate. This is owing to a noticeable zeal and activity of certain temperance organization." We believe the fact; but not the explanations; and that the agency of temperance organizations had nothing to do with the number of arrests. *Our* explanation is, the great increase of drunkenness and brawling under the new law, and the inability of the government to *utterly* ignore the complaints of injured individuals, notwithstanding its tendency to "let things slide." We agree entirely with the *P. C. A.*, however, when it says: "It will be more promotive of public virtue to have arrested an influential foreigner or an influential native for being drunk than a common kanaka, or South Sea Islander;" but we know of none so likely to suffer by such an application of the law, as some who are supposed to be connected with the administration of government. We also agree with like sentiments in regard to gambling. Let the government begin high up, if it dare, and it will be able to command the respect of honest men and such journals as are supposed to represent them. We wish to see no exceptions on account of official status, however. Let the government *start the ball* and it will be aided in *keeping it rolling.*

THE COMET.

The comet of 1882 has now (Nov. 10) been in sight fifty-three days, or rather night, s having been first seen at these islands on the morning of Sept. 18, about the same time it was observed in the United States. The early predictions concerning it and its movements, made by astronomers and scientists, have not proved correct, and the general belief now is that this comet has never before been observed. It is large, it passed nearer to the sun than most comets have done, and is apparently moving more slowly than previous comets have done. The early estimates of its motion gave it a speed of one and a half millions of miles a day. It has evidently now passed the earth, moving in a westerly course, about twelve millions of miles distant, as has been calculated, and may continue in sight during the whole of this month of November. It can best be observed now between three and four o'clock on clear mornings.

In some respects, this comet resembles that of 1811, which had a tail very much like it, 25° in length, and 6° in width at its broadest point. Sir William Herschel described that as having had a nucleus 428 miles in diameter, and of a ruddy hue. The tail of the comet as it now appears is somewhat shorter, and less broad than that of 1811, but otherwise very similar. Regarding the tails of comets, the most plausible theory is that they consist of electric or phosphorescent light, thrown out by the rapid motion; or it may be simply the sun's rays passing through the intense electric light that surrounds the comet's nucleus, as the rays of the sun are often seen when passing through a dark cloud at sunrise,—forming an exact counterpart to a comet's tail.

The various speculations and predictions advanced by astronomers, few of which have been realized, show how little is known of comets, the substance they are composed of, or the laws that regulate their movements. The most plausible theory seems to be that they are worlds either in process of formation or destruction, and their movements are controlled by different laws than those which regulate our solar system.

In this connection, it may be interesting to note, that the nights of November 13 and 14—from midnight till down—are the dates when the earth annually passes through what is termed the "meteoric belt," and meteors or shooting stars are often very numerous, at many as 8000 having been seen in one night. The display is sometimes much greater in one country than in another.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The poet laureate of the *Bulletin* deserves the Order of the Golden Crown of Hawaii for "The Song of the Minister of Foreign Affairs" in yesterday's issue.

* * *

The finance department advertises for applications for any portion of the new government loan up to $500,000, the same to bear interest at 6 per cent. Don't all speak at once!

* * *

To the *'Tiser's* opinion of this week's *Gazette* being rot, an expression is given that it is because it is so devoted to the rottenness of the government. Another asks if it is because it has ceased to quote the Hongkong *Daily Press.*

* * *

A more servile, *hoopilimoasi* expression would be hard to find than this from the *'Tiser* daily of the 19th instant: * * * "As for the birthright part, we suppose that if adventurers like him *(Ed. Gazette)* and ourselves manage to feather our nests in Hawaii nei 'tis as much as we have a reasonable claim to." We hold that it is every man's right to make the best use of the talents he is endowed with, in whatever calling he is placed.

* * *

We rejoiced in our heart when we heard that the present editor of the *P. C. A.* had mounted the tripod of that journal, for we longed to be enlightened about the Celestial Empire and its wonderful people. Our hopes have not been disappointed, for since his ascendency he has improved his opportunity and given his readers the much appreciated excerpts from the Hongkong *Daily Press* and *North China Mail.*

* * *

Great men, it is said, feel for each other, when they meet, a sort of intuitive admiration—an instinctive respect as it were, even though they be strangers. Notable evidence of this was afforded the other day at the Palace when the great "Mexico Bill" met the notorious Premier Gibson. The presence of His Majesty was forgotten by each in their severe attack of mutual admiration. It is rumored that a military position is to be offered the distinguished visitor.

* * *

Well-grounded opposition is a good thing and the means of accomplishing good results, but extra care should be taken to guard against erroneous statements, lest the well-meant effort fails the mark. We regret to see our Wednesday contemporary making the unjust charge that, "in order to raise money the customs were screwed up to the highest tension." In our frequent business dealings with the customs department we have found the same rules and rates of duties prevail alike to all parties, and we think this has been the experience of others. There may be differences of opinion in regard to free or dutiable articles under the treaty, but we know of no narrowing of the lines from what has generally ruled.

* * *

"There has been a good deal of talk during the week past" remarks the *P. C. A.*, "concerning the Band and the Hotel," and, we might add, the talk still continues. Plausible reasons are given why the Band should not play at the Hotel, but it is a little queer that the discovery has just been made. The seating capacity for guests, on the verandah and in the grounds, is, with the benches lately added, greater than at Emma Square. We doubt if there has ever been a concert given there when "the occupants of the Hotel" formed even one-half of the audience. The *P. C. A.* might just as well have stated the truth squarely, and said that playing was prohibited there because the manager of the Hotel promptly and rightfully refused to break the statutes and render himself liable to prosecution to please the official who controls the action of the Band.

By Authority.

His Majesty the King

Will be pleased to receive the public at Iolani Palace on Wednesday, the 15th instant, from 10 to 11:30 a. m. There will be no reception on Thursday, the 16th inst.

EDWARD W. PUKVIS,
His Majesty's Acting Chamberlain.

115-1t

Office of Superintendent of Water Works,

HONOLULU, July 3, 1882.

All persons having Water Privileges are notified that their WATER RATES are payable semi-annually, in advance, at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works, foot of Nuuanu street, upon the 1st day of January and July of each year. C. B. WILSON,
Superintendent Water Works.

115-tf

Shipping.

FOR HONGKONG,

The A1 British Steamship

MADRAS,

W. H. BRADLEY ..... Commander

WILL SAIL FOR

HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 15TH

For freight or passage apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

115

New Advertisements.

TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until noon, SATURDAY, the 25th of November, 1882, for a lease of ten years, from the 1st of December, 1882, of the premises in Manoa Valley, belonging to the estate of Charles Long, deceased. Offers of terms of lease may be made for these premises either as a whole or separately, for one, two or three of the following divisions of the same, i. e.:

First—The Homestead and Lot belonging thereto.

Second—The Kula Land, with the Bananas, and other improvements thereon.

Third—The Kalo and Rice patches, with the rice now growing in them.

Possession to be given immediately. Surveys and deeds at expense of lessee.

Rents payable semi-annually, in advance.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to decline any or all tenders, either for the whole of the premises, or for any or all of the separate lots, as above.

For further particulars, apply to

F. A. SCHAEFER,
Admr. Estate of Chas. Long.

115-3t

CHINESE HELP

Now available, with good references:

1 First-class Gardener.
1 Cook—can wash and iron.
1 Cook; willing to make himself generally useful in housework.

NATIVE HELP.

1 Groom and Cockchaw.
1 Smart Native—generally useful.
12 Native Laborers, seeking employment.

Apply from 8 to 10 a. m.

CAVANAGH'S AGENCY,
No. 98 King street.

115-1t

LECTURE

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

November 14th,

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A.

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON

"RIVERS."

At the Library and Reading Room Hall, on Fort street.

115-1t

New Advertisements.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS.

No. 106 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Re-opens this Day

.....AND.....

PRESENTS FOR THIS SEASON, 1882,

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Prominent among which is the array of

Books for all Classes

AND AGES

ART GOODS! ——— ART GOODS!

TO BEAUTIFY ALL HOMES.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

TO GLADDEN ALL HEARTS.

ARTISTIC STATIONERY.

FINE LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS.

Toys and Fancy Goods in variety.

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES.

Work Baskets,
Lunch and Hand Baskets,
Hand Bags, plush and leather;
Whisk Brushes and Holders,
Shawl and School Straps,
Circular Fans, in nickel, leather and plush finish; Silk and Feather Fans,
Handkerchief, Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Stereoscopes and Views,
Rubber and Celluloid Sets of Comb (brush and mirror) in leather and plush cases;
Gilt-framed Mirrors.
Morocco, plush and olive-wood Work Boxes and Jewel Cases.

ART DECORATIONS.

Ebonized Easels, Cabinets, Book Racks, Frames, in a fine variety.
Framed Artotypes; Ideal Heads, plain and hand-painted, assorted sizes; Framed Statuary, assorted sizes and subjects; Transparencies, 3 sizes; another lot of Artotypes, in choicest and latest subjects,
can be had with or without frames; Photo and Floral Panels, framed and unframed; Poets, on gilt mounts, with hand-painting.

LEATHER GOODS, ETC.

Photo. Albums, Auto. Albums, Card Albums, assorted sizes and styles of binding; Leather Sachels, Leather and Plush Pocketbooks, Leather, Tortoise-shell and Plush Card Cases; Silk Bags, Cigarette and Cigar Cases; Purses, in leather, plush, etc.; Inkstands, Card Cases, Paper Weights, Papeteries, in latest styles; Illuminated Note Paper and Correspondence Cards, Writing Desks, Bronze Goods; CHRISTMAS CARDS in variety of subjects—figure, floral, fern and emblematic, plain and embossed—single plain, and single and double silk fringed. NEW YEAR'S CARDS in similar varieties. Also, Birthday Cards, and Floral and Bird Reward Cards.

TOYS, NOVELTIES, ETC.

Oak