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Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY..... JULY 14, 1883.

Hawaiian Exports for 1883.

In this issue we publish the Custom House comparative returns of our principal domestic exports for the quarters and half years ending June 30th, 1882 and 1883.

The most important and noticeable feature is the large decrease in the amount of sugar exported, it being nearly 5,000,000 lbs. less than in the same quarter for 1882, and almost 1,900,000 lbs. less than in the first six months of last year. Rice shows an increase for the six months of 1,155,799 lbs., wool an increase of 92,729 lbs., paddy 104,936 lbs, and bananas 24,528 bunches; everything has in fact increased except sugar, poi and tungus, the two latter articles showing a decrease of twelve and seventy-eight pounds respectively.

The money value of our exports has decreased in the last six months, as compared with the same time in the previous year, by $128,000, and this is, of course, attributable to the decrease in the amount of sugar exported, which is said to be owing in a great extent to the diminution in the supply obtained this year from the Kohala district on Hawaii, and from Spreckleville on Maui. These two places have mackedly fallen off in the amount of their produce, owing, it is said, to the extraordinary dry season last year, but it is anticipated that the present falling off will be fully made up in the coming crops, and that the returns at the end of this year will even show an increase over the amount exported in 1882.

EDUCATION OF HAWAIIAN GIRLS.

The St. Cross Female Seminary at Lahaina.

A communicated article that we published yesterday respecting the Makawao Female Seminary, was evidently prepared by one not acquainted with the female boarding schools in this Kingdom, as it is therein stated that there are but two boarding schools for Hawaiian girls on these islands, the Kawalahao Female Seminary in this city and the other of Makawao, on Maui.

We hasten to correct this statement in our columns by remarking that there is a very excellent boarding school of English sisters and another of French sisters, both in this city; there is also the boarding school of Mrs. Davies in Kona, and we might mention other parties who take charge of the education of Hawaiian girls, but wish to call special attention to the boarding school for Hawaiian girls of St. Cross at Lahaina. This is, indeed, an institution where the arts and accomplishments that make a girl not only a good woman, but also a good housekeeper are taught. The system of instruction embraces careful training in the art of cookery, in general housekeeping, and in the accomplishment of dancing. There has been, unfortunately, implanted into the Hawaiian mind, among Hawaiian parents, who are having their children, male or female, taught in our various institutions for instruction, a feeling that any kind of labor, especially domestic work of women, is a disgrace. There is a ridiculous and most unworthy pride that takes offence if a daughter should be taught to handle a broom efficiently, make a bed neatly, wash and iron an article of her own dress, and, above all, it is considered by some a degradation to enter a kitchen, to handle culinary utensils, to have the hands immersed in dough and to be working out all the details of the preparation of a meal. Such a feeling is entertained among poor Hawaiians; yet there may be presented to their consideration the admirable practical spirit that is carried out among the aristocracy of Europe, where we see Princesses, Duchesses, Countesses and numerous other young ladies of the highest rank and position acquire a skilled knowledge of the practical working of housewivery, and where they are proud to show a certificate of their complete qualification as a practical housekeeper.

It is one of the misfortunes of the Hawaiians that children, born of parents who are accustomed to work hard and have labored faithfully in times past, should be ashamed of putting their hands to any kind of manual employment. The only ambition in the case of a boy has been to set him up as a lawyer, and in the case of a girl so that she would be enabled to show off sufficiently to catch a wealthy haole. But a beneficial change is coming over the young Hawaiian in this respect. The students of Lahainaluna are now eager to handle a plane and the other implements placed in their hands under the direction of skilled and practical instruction, and we are pleased to state, as regards the Hawaiian girls that are at the St. Cross female boarding school of Lahaina, that they there receive not only a regular scholastic education, but are also thoroughly trained in all the useful arts of housekeeping and all the accomplishments that go to promote a correct and elegant deportment. In the exhibitions that have taken place at this institution visitors have not only been entertained by the usual routine of recitations and compositions, but very especially by the preparation of and a tasteful repast prepared by the young ladies who are there instructed; and we are further happy to be assured that, in this institution, the repugnance of the Hawaiian girl to soil her fingers with any kind of culinary labor is entirely overcome, and that there are girls who rejoice at having an opportunity to prepare a dainty meal, set forth on a nicely arranged table, and to offer a guest a superior, civilized and hospitable entertainment. Such a system of instruction, as is carried out at the St. Cross seminary, should be a model upon which all female boarding school establishments in this Kingdom for Hawaiian girls should be based. There is every and ample evidence that the Hawaiian man when trained to the labor of exercising some mechanical skill is about equal to any other man. There are Hawaiian stonemasons and bricklayers and a few other mechanics receiving the highest wages that are paid for skilled labor. There ought to have been hundreds, nay thousands of such skilled workmen, and if the practical system observed at St. Cross were thoroughly carried out among all the female educational institutions of this Kingdom then there would be a vast increase of well ordered and comfortable Hawaiian homes. To Miss Albro, the principal of the St. Cross Seminary, is due the credit of carrying out a thorough system of training in practical housekeeping for Hawaiian girls.

Our Envoy at Moscow.

We have received by the last mail an official list of the diplomatic corps present on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress at Moscow, and occupying honored places in the list we notice the name of Mr. Curtis Iaukea, "Envoye Extraordinaire en Mission Speciale, Mr. Henry Poor, Secretaire." The Hawaiian Envoy has evidently fraternized with the Japanese Embassy, as we observe that Mr. Hanabusa the Plenipotentiary of Japan and Mr. Ito, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Mikado, with their several suites all made their headquarters at the Hotel Dussaux. We notice that the important mission of the United States with respect to Secretaries and Attaches was the most numerous of all. In attendance on the coronation of the Emperor, among special attaches was Captain Gherardi, well-known to us in Honolulu. The Special Envoy Mr. Hunt was accompanied by a suite of thirteen persons. China was represented by the eminent Marquis Tseng, a distinguished officer of the Great Empire, who has expressed very friendly opinions about the Hawaiian State.

We have also received an official copy of the ceremonial of the coronation and anointment of "H. M. L'Empereur Alexandre Alexandrovitch," autocrat of all the Russias, and "H. M. L'Imperatrice Maria Feodorovina." This document is issued as its title page sets forth by the Minister of H. M. the Emperor, Comte Woronzow—Daschkow and confirmed by H. M. the Emperor. In looking it over we are struck with many similarities of detail in the form and order of the coronation which took place at Moscow on 27th May last and the one which took place in Honolulu on 12th February last. The event is ushered in with guns, various dignitaries at appropriate times assemble in their order for the ceremonial; a procession is formed, the heralds sound their trumpets; the Emperor places the Crown upon his head and he afterwards places a diadem on the head of the Empress; the great dignitaries congratulate and make obeisances, and all this is followed by a grand banquet, balls and other festivities, but the particulars of the grand banquet in the Granovitaia Palata especially attract our attention. This was a state banquet subsequently followed by a diplomatic dinner. At the right of His Majesty were members of the Imperial family and eminent military chiefs of the empire; at the left were the Secretaries of State and dignitaries of the court. At this imposing banquet, the cups and dishes were borne by eminent dignitaries in order, and the Minister of Finance presented to Her Majesty, when seated, a number of magnificent medals that were struck to commemorate the occasion and which were placed before Her Majesty for distribution.

After the first service the Cup of State is presented to His Majesty, when on first placing it to his lips, the distinguished dignitaries of the church and other eminent dignitaries of the government and army as mentioned, rise and make a profound salute to their Majesties—"The Emperor drinks"—Then it is stated in the official report (le corps diplomatique, les dignitaires faisant partie des princes etrangers ne prenant pas part au banquet saluent leurs Majestes Imperiales et se retirent vers la porte a reculons)" the Diplomatic Corps, the Dignitaries attached to the suite of Foreign Princes as well as other persons not taking any part in the banquet now salute their Imperial Majesties and retire towards the hall-way, stepping backwards.

Here we have a positive and official statement that, at the Grand State dinner on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar and Czarina, only the Imperial Family, the High Nobility, and Dignitaries of the Government, the Army and Church took precedence, and that the Diplomatic Corps had no position except as spectators on the occasion, but subsequently there was a diplomatic dinner and lunch at which due courtesy was observed towards the representatives of foreign states.

After perusing a most brilliant account of the coronation of the Czar in the London *Times* of June 1, we copy one paragraph as a photograph of the Emperor in position on the occasion of his coronation.

"The Empress is arrayed in a sweeping robe of silver; while the Emperor wears the dark green and gold embroidered uniform of a general, with high riding boots, and the chain of St. Andrew sparkles on his breast. Slightly bald, but taller by a good head than any of his officers of State around, is Alexander III, while his shoulders are broad, his chest deep, his limbs long, and he looks as if he could with ease bear heavy armor. Such a countenance, and such a herculean frame, certainly do not betoken the vacillating will with which he has been credited, and when scanning his impressive figure, one is less inclined to compare him with Alexander II than with Nicholas. Alexander III looks every inch of him the Emperor which the church to-day has made him. Scene the first of the solemn spectacle may be said to have commenced when their Majesties took their stand in front of the altar, the Emperor on the left, and waited for the approach of the servants of the Almighty. The blaze of gold and silver, the richness of the various uniforms, the sparkling of the precious gems, the clouds of incense, the solemn sweetness of the singing, the assembled beauty, and valor and rank, and station of all Russia, and the representative presence of all the chief States and countries of the world—all made the scene one which those who witnessed it can never possibly forget."

Recreation for Honolulu.

The city of Honolulu has a population of probably not less than 20,000 souls of which there are, we think, about 7,000 foreigners of all nationalities. The foreign population is decidedly cosmopolitan in character and has been accustomed no doubt to indulge in various kinds of recreation, yet they hardly have here any place of pleasant resort or any kind of recreation outside of the domiciles of the people except the churches and liquor saloons.

Now churches and similar excellent and invaluable institutions cannot provide for the occupation of individuals except during a small part of the week; and for that portion of the community, especially the foreign portion which has not been trained to church associations and which constitutes a very large majority of the community, there is no opportunity provided for out-door entertainment or recreation. There is no place for those to go to who are neither church-goers, nor theatre-goers, nor bar-room frequenters. It cannot be expected that such a small city can provide a Hyde park, or Central park, or Prospect park, or a Boston common, but it could provide and should have some place where the weary tradesman and mechanic, with his wife and family might have a pleasant promenade with perhaps an agreeable entertainment of music and harmless refreshments. Emma Square is a mere plot and affords no space for promenade or entertainment; Kapiolani park is beyond the reach of pedestrians, and this is written in the interest of pedestrians, those who feel weary of the house during our long warm and pleasant evenings, who, both men and women and children would be happy to sally forth and enter some pleasant grounds, there to find sparkling illuminations, smooth and agreeable walks, cosy seats, fountains playing and music sweetening the lovely night air; then, after ample opportunities for promenade, for rest, for encounter with friends, for chat on varied topics, to have also the opportunity of calling for a class of refreshments that would be only agreeable and not provocative of any excitement.

This may be simply the idea of ordinary tea or beer gardens, and these designations are associated somewhat with the lower classes of society; but opprobrious names and their associations should not prevent the endeavor to provide for the outdoor recreation of the large portion of the population of Honolulu that are not at all properly provided for in this respect. What resort is there for strangers, for young mechanics, and for the young men generally who come to this city? It would be well if all would heed a wise instruction and participate only in a quiet, and perhaps pious entertainment, but there are very few who have been brought up under careful religious instruction. There are many constantly coming here whose parents had no nice parlor, no choice library of books, no select circle of friends, no instruction and beneficent social influence, and who have arrived at the age of manhood and womanhood in spite of the want of training and the want of instruction. They cannot be drilled in what may be deemed conservative habits in a day, they are here with their skill or their labor, and are prepared to be useful citizens in their several pursuits, yet they are all needing some recreation and entertainment. Now, churches cannot provide for all these people, and we are pleased to believe that liquor saloons do not satisfy them all, yet we feel assured that they need some nice place to go to for an every day and every evening recreation.

Portuguese Immigration.

By the arrival of the steamer Hankow on Saturday, another considerable addition was made to our population. It has been a question often raised in some minds if the interests of labor are well served or not by the arrival of Portuguese immigrants; it has been complained that they are a very heavy burden on the planters, who, up to the present time are the chief resource of the government for locating and settling the new arrivals. No doubt there is quite a burden imposed in the charge of so many women and children as accompany each shipment of laborers, yet on the other hand the planters should consider that, were it not for this immigration, there would be far less disposition on the part of the Chinese immigrants to take service on the terms that are offered them, and which the planters can afford.

We think that the recent arrivals by the Abergeldie had quite a determining influence on the very large numbers of Chinese who were at that time flocking into the country, and who so readily engaged to ship on the plantations, but who would doubtless have held out for higher and more exorbitant terms had it not been for the immediate arrival of those Portuguese, and the news that others would shortly follow. When the planters contribute somewhat to support the surplus population in the Portuguese element, they are at the same time assisting the labor market in inducing the Chinese to engage at reasonable rates. The kind of labor generally preferred in this country for plantation work is the native labor, yet this is difficult, and in some places impossible to obtain, nor is the supply likely to increase. Setting aside the native, the question arises do the Portuguese or the Chinese fulfill our requirements to the best advantage, no other kind of labor having been tried to any great extent. At some plantations the Chinese are preferred, being more especially adapted for indoor work at the mills, then again they are said to be equally as useful cultivating in the fields as the Portuguese, and more so in taking charge of stock; on the other hand the Portuguese are preferred for their general superiority in out of door work and are sometimes utilized for mill work in preference to the Chinaman. The Portuguese settle down in their homes, cultivate their gardens with great success and industry and we never hear instances of their running away, the Chinaman on the other hand is of a migratory disposition, has no home and sometimes bolts, to the great annoyance and expense of his employer, yet on the whole he is preferred to his brother laborer on account of his cheapness.

It seems to us to be manifest that there should be two or more classes of labor on these islands, the one to keep in check the other. Let anyone reflect for a moment what the consequences would be if no more Portuguese were to arrive during the next twelve months. Plantations are increasing in size and number, so that more labor would be required and should planters be left to the dictation and mercy of the Chinaman what would be the result. It would probably result in the impossibility of some planters continuing their operations without serious pecuniary loss, not only to themselves but indirectly perhaps to the country. The effects would be so serious that it is almost impossible to contemplate them, and we feel assured that they can only be obviated by keeping up the supply of Portuguese immigrants to a reasonable extent, thus preventing the entire control of the labor market from falling into the hands of any one class.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred last evening to Mr. Clarence Macfarlane. He was practising at the gymnasium when he fell heavily to the ground injuring his head and shoulder severely. Mr. Macfarlane was at once taken home and attended by Dr. Emerson and, at an early hour this morning was progressing as favorably as could be expected.

Change of Officers.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company was held on Thursday afternoon to fill vacancies that had arisen in the officers of the Company. The following gentlemen were elected to office: Mr. E. P. Adams, President; Mr. T. H. Hobron, Vice President; Mr. J. F. Brown, Secretary; Mr. M. Riemenschneider, Auditor. The business affairs of the company are in a sound condition and it is hoped that a dividend will shortly be declared.

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THE LIBEL CASE.

Fitch v. Tarum—The Medical Testimony—Leprosy, its Cause and Character—Testimony for the Prosecution and Defense.

W. A. Whiting, Deputy Attorney-General, for the Crown; Messrs. Hatch and Russell, for the prosecution; S. B. Dole, for defendant.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. The following gentlemen were drawn on the jury: S. Maznin, C. R. Scarborough, S. Selig, J. Speer, W. Wenner, E. Kistler, G. West, W. Lishman, Jas. D. Castle, Hugh Asche, J. H. Bruns, Jr., J. C. Cluney.

Mr. Hatch opened the case by recapitulating the grounds on which it was founded, viz., the publication of a defamatory article in the Saturday Press.

Albert Smith called—T. G. Thrum was publisher of the Saturday Press on May 5, of this year; recognized the copy of the paper brought in evidence as a copy of the Saturday Press of May 5, 1883.

Dr. G. E. Fitch called—Am a physician and surgeon practicing in Honolulu. Am Government physician of Kona, Oahu, medica and general superintendent of branch leper hospital on Oahu, and general superintendent of leper settlement on Molokai; hold a license to practise on these islands; hold a license to practise medicine in the state of California; also a diploma to practise medicine granted from Bellevue Medical College, an institution authorized to grant diplomas in New York City, dated March 1, 1870. The witness then read his appointment as physician to the dispensary, as well as Government physician, dated October 20, 1881; also appointment as physician in charge of branch hospital for lepers; also appointed as general superintendent of the leper settlement at Molokai at a salary of $5,000 per annum, said salary to be in full for all services rendered. Have been on these islands since December 11, 1880; was in charge of the northern District of Kauai; was there about ten months; I remember the case brought for malpractice last October; was at Bellevue hospital in October 1859; was there four months before receiving my diploma. Never studied in Philadelphia, studied medicine in California from 1865, for three years and nine months. Then went to San Jose, where I continued my medical studies under Dr. Lindoff, started there for some time; then went into a dentist office; did not study dentistry; in 1867 went to San Leandro, and studied with Dr. Coleman. In 1868, under Dr. Soule, visiting physician to City Hospital; in May or June of 1869 commenced attending regular course of lectures, and continued to attend until I went to Bellevue. I never took any especial course of study in dentistry. The regular course of study at Bellevue College includes seven chairs; lasts about five months in all the best medical colleges in New York State. In Massachusetts they do not require you to attend a "three years' course" of study, but to attend three regular courses of five months each. Have paid especial attention to leprosy, do not think that leprosy is curable, I think that it may be caused to disappear, but it may come back; it is a recurrent disease; have never told a patient any more than that. I believe leprosy to be a late stage or form of syphilis; have come to that conclusion by the examination of hundreds of cases. Dr. Eaders published a paper some time ago that he believed leprosy to be connected with syphilis; believe that he has changed his opinion. Dr. Trousseau says that Dr. Grosse of Philadelphia, wrote to him that he believed leprosy to be a form of syphilis. I know of no text-book writers who support the idea that syphilis is the base of leprosy; do not regard syphilis as the basis of all diseases to which the Hawaiians are liable. They are human beings—strange as it may appear to some—and liable to all diseases that flesh is heir to. I think I have seen all kinds of skin diseases here. I wrote the letter published in the DAILY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of April 19, 1882. I do not believe leprosy to be contagious under ordinary circumstances; I believe its period of incubation to be about twenty-five days, believing it to be syhilis. In syphilis amongst the natives, a child born with syphilitic symptoms, frequently, when about seven years of age developes into leprosy, acquired leprosy. One case developed in four months; other cases cited where leprosy had developed from syphilis in a very short time. Practically speaking, fully 80 per cent of the Hawaiians have syphilis. Syphilis, during a certain period is contagious; it loses its contagious qualities; Bumstead says you cannot contract syphilis from a patient with tertiary syphilis; ina case of leprosy where mucous patches, consequent upon syphilis, have appeared I believe that to be contagious; in some cases of leprosy, it may be, in the greater number of cases it is not. The Leper Settlement on Molokai is situated on a point of land backed by a lofty precipice; this flat was divided in two by an imaginary line, and the settlement founded in 1866, on one half; on the other half there were some 38 persons living who were not lepers; in 1873 the whole point or flat was set aside as a leper settlement; he old kaamainas still continuing to reside there in daily and hourly contact with the lepers, but none of them have contracted the disease. This is an illustration of the fact that the disease is not contagious ordinarily.

I think in the majority of cases that leprosy is not transmissible by inoculation. The proportion of nurses that come back with leprosy is very small; cannot estimate how many lepers there are in the Kingdom; have about 960 cases looked up; there may be 300 or 400 at large that would be pronounced lepers; do not think there are a great many cases at large; there is no resemblance between a confirmed case of leprosy and a well defined case of syphilis; there are many cases that we cannot tell whether we shall call it leprosy or syphilis; I most emphatically do think that segregation is necessary; the Board of Health does not interfere with me; I am not a policeman; cannot go around picking up cases; in the case of Ka'uua, whose case was cited, he has not contagious leprosy; there are men and women running around here who have syphilis who ought to be segregated; I do not know of a single case now at large in Honolulu that ought to be segregated; I think I can tell a case of leprosy; a mucous patch in the mouth is recognized as an undoubted symptom of syphilis; I would be very cautious whom I would let out; I think that the line can be drawn clearly defining whom we should isolate and whom not. The doctor explained that he would use some discretion in regard to isolating those who had skin marks. In regard to the disease being carried from one to the other, the doctor explained that sexual intercourse was the most common way; the lepers who have been lately discharged I believe to have passed the contagious stage; I regarded Mr. Sumner and Mr. Kamorikiau as safe; Dr. Trousseau was down there some time before, and said he thought the man "Sam" (Kamohakau) ought to be kept a while longer, and that Sumner would always be a leper. Eminent medical writers say that leprosy is lighter now than it was a hundred or two hundred years ago; Dr. Rodgers is my assistant, and takes charge of the dispensary when I am gone to Molokai; I have never closed the dispensary, or obstructed Dr. Rodgers in his duties. (This point ruled as nothing to do with the case). I have caused many cases of leprosy to disappear. (The Judge ruled that questions relating to the Doctor's treatment of patients must be considered confidential). Have been very careful in regard to saying that I could cure leprosy; I have never claimed that I could cure leprosy, except in a qualified sense; have had experience in eye practise; have operated many times on the eye, as principal operator, before coming here. (It being noon, the Court was adjourned, with the customary caution to the jury, until 1:30 P. M.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Fitch (continued)—Have operated five times for cataract; some successful, some not; did not use opthalmoscope; did not consider it necessary; I examine eyes with my eyes; the catoptic test is by reflecting the light of a candle. I presume there are some cases of leprosy that ought to be locked up; since I reported 600 cases of leprosy to the Board of Health, about 150 have died; I do not know of any cases of leprosy now in town that ought to be segregated; I have stated that I believed that the fear of leprosy being hereditary demanded the strictest segregation; in the majority of cases I do not believe that leprosy is infectious or contagious. I asked to have Dr. Rodgers appointed as my assistant, also to have a resident physician appointed to Molokai. I most emphatically did not prevent Dr. Rodgers from using the dispensary; Dr. Rodgers told me that he had applied for the position of assistant physician on Molokai; I recommended that a doctor be appointed to Molokai; requested and urged that I, myself, be sent to Molokai; it did not make a quarrel between Dr. Rodgers and myself; I simply dropped him; I gave not violent verbal instructions not to go unless I was sent; I never have received any such orders; I was not the directive officer in that matter; when we went down to the Branch Leper Hospital, on the day the patients were discharged lately, I stripped them and examined them; there was no other motive that I know of in the discharge of Sumner, other than that he was fit to be discharged. Am accustomed to use a good many hundred kinds of medicine in the dispensary; I use iodide of potassium as every other regular physician uses it; have ordered prescriptions without iodide of potassium in them.

(Questions by Mr. Hatch)—The average attendance at the dispensary for six months has been from 35 to 38; at the time of the discharge of the persons from the Branch Hospital there were present His Majesty the King, Mr. W. M. Gibson, Mr. Monsarrat, Mr. Widemann and Mr. Cleghorn. The patients were discharged by order of the four members of the Board of Health, Messrs. Gibson, Monsarrat, Cleghorn and Widemann; I also signed the order. The persons discharged were stripped and examined; have had 322 patients at the dispensary in one day examined and prescribed for them all, I did the best I could; I had no assistants at that time, this was on March 27, a year ago; I was very careful what I gave them; the medicine I gave I thought was safe.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE.

Mr. Dole for the defense argued that it rested with the prosecution to show that malice was intended. The prosecution have not proved malice and therefore the case must be dismissed; the publication was put forth, not for the purpose of creating a prejudice against Doctor Fitch, but for the benefit of the public.

The Court ruled defamatory words prima fecie, malicious, and it remains for the jury to find whether the editorial article in the Saturday Press was defamatory.

The motion to dismiss the case was overruled and exceptions taken.

Dr. Trousseau, called for the defense;—Am a physician holding a license to practice in Honolulu, was educated in Paris; have resided on these islands twelve years; am familiar with leprosy and syphilis; do not recognize any identity between the two diseases; it is not fully known when syphilis commenced; it was classed with skin diseases in former years; leprosy was introduced into Europe upon the return of the crusaders; it was about the time of the discovery of America that syphilis broke out in Italy; he anti-syphilis treatment has generally been unsuccessful; in the anesthetic form I do not believe it has any effect at all; I believe it is not so contagious as some diseases, but as much so as syphilis; when I first came to the islands I did not believe it to be contagious, but from study and observation I cannot explain its enormous increase here except from contagion; to my mind it is very easy to define between the two diseases. I have held the position that Dr. Fitch holds, and during that time sent over 700 persons to the leper settlement as lepers, and do not think I made more than two or three mistakes; I am a member of the examining board; was not present when the nine patients were discharged; have known Sumner for twelve years; have seem him lately; his health was very bad; he had leprosy; a week before Sumner was discharged I examined him at the hospital; told him he was very much improved in health; upon being asked about letting him go, I told Dr. Fitch that he was the last man to let go, not on account of his being the worst patient there, but on account of his influence amongst the natives. Dr. Trousseau stated, on some occasions I have sent patients to the Branch Hospital for treatment, as somewhat doubtful; in my opinion, there is no better way of ascertaining a patient's condition than by anti-syphilitic treatment, I have very seldom had a difference of opinion with other physicians as to whether a patient had syphilis or leprosy; in my opinion, leprosy is contagious by inoculation or absorption, principally by inoculation; by simple contract of two unabraided surfaces it is not contagious; I believe segregation to be the only means of stamping out the disease; the disease has diminished in Europe by segregating the lepers and their children; it belongs to the zones of heat and cold; I do not know of any medical authorities who consider that leprosy and syphilis are the same; at one time Dr. Gross of Philadelphia stated that he entertained this opinion, but I do not think he does now; I do not consider Sumner a safe man to be at large; I do not profess to be an occulist; I should consider it necessary in case of contract to use the opthamoscope; eye operations are considered rather difficult; they require a great deal of practise; cataract is not one of the most difficult; there are several methods of extracting; I have examined Greenwell's eyes; in a successful operation the patient has to wear peculiar glasses after; the proportion of successful operations is large in the hands of specialists; the most successful operators lose an eye very often though the actions of the patients; have visited the branch hospital five or six times; my object was to send people to Molokai; looked generally over the hospital; have seen a large number of improvements in the condition of the patients; I think Dr. Fitch has removed the syphilitic symptoms and stuck at the leprosy; when I have had the least doubt as to the condition of patients I have sent them to the branch hospital for treatment; some of the lepers have improved in a great degree; three or four months ago I thought that Mr. Sumner was going to die; the last time I saw him he was well in health, but a leper; I remembered a case when the heel of a patient was completely segregated he was cured, but he was still a leper; he was a leper in his blood; have never examined the blood of a patient in making a diagnosis; I remember the case of a so-called "chief" being discharged by Dr McKibben and myself; I have no fixed method of treatment in dealing with leprosy; there are lots of drugs that have the reputation of curing leprosy; I use them; there is no such thing as curing leprosy; there is no authentic case of "cure" on record; there are records of such an advanced stage of improvement that the patient could be discharged almost immediately after my arrival on the Islands I commenced to study the subject of leprosy; treatment does not destroy the contagious nature of leprosy, in my opinion.

To the Court—Sexual intercourse is, in my opinion, the easiest method of imparting the disease; I am afraid that the disease can be carried by flies, mosquitoes, and other insects; leprosy may go through a long incubation, not less than six years; there have been cases in England of leprosy breaking out on persons who have lived in India, but have been away for ten years.

William Sumner cross.—I was let go by an order, believe by order of the Board of Health; I am released for a certain time; I am living at makai of the Hawaiian Hotel; I lived part of the time since being released at Fisherman's point; went out to Waikiki. (The witness then exhibited his sore foot to the jury).

Cross-examination—I am about 68 years old; went to Molokai about six years ago; after I went there I grew worse. I then improved, then grew worse, finally was blind; had medicines sent me and then grew better; have improved steadily since, under Dr. Fitch's treatment; the sore on my foot broke out since I came out of the branch hospital.

Miss Aylett.—(The Court notified the witness that she would not be compelled to answer questions in regard to her physical condition)—I know Dr. Fitch; he has been treating me with medicine; I do not exactly recollect what he said was the matter with me; he said that I had leprosy; I am a school teacher; I am between 27 and 28 years old; I have been taking medicines regularly for a year; the spots for which he treated me have disappeared; I have not missed a day with my school; Dr. Fitch did not quite say he could cure me.

Dr. Brodie called—Am a physician, practising under license in Honolulu; studied medicine in Montreal, Canada, have diploma from Medical College, Montreal. Have been on the islands three years; have practised all the time; have not paid a great deal of attention to leprosy; have treated cases of leprosy and syphilis they entirely different diseases; there is no difficulty in distinguishing them from each other; treatment that is good for syphilis is not good for leprosy; sometimes the medicines used in syphilis do harm to the leprous patient, sometimes not. Some times a doctor's diploma helps to fix the standing of a physician, sometimes it does not; his standing in his profession after practicing for some years is fixed by his success. Have not been associated with Dr. Fitch in the treatment of cases; syphilis is curable in some cases; it depends upon the constitution of the patient; the disease generally yields to treatment readily; leprosy yields temporarily; have not treated many cases of leprosy; all authorities say that leprosy cannot be cured; I believe it to be contagious; the theory of incubation in leprosy is that it takes from one to ten years to develop itself; the disease does not seem to prefer the same parts of the body; leprosy attacks the nervous system in the anesthetic form; iodide of potassium is used for a great many different diseases; it is a strong medicine, ten grains would be considered a large dose; I use it in a certain class of diseases I would not like to examine 100 patients in a day and prescribe for them; could not do it in six hours, have had a little practice in eye diseases; have seen Greenwell, saw him in July, 1881; don't think he had a cataract; the disease was at the back of the eye where the nerve entered the eye; no operation would benefit the optic nerve; I do not think this disease can ever be cured; eye operations are considered very difficult. Cataract can be examined without the opthalmoscope; have treated five cases of leprosy during my residence here; from my own practice I cannot call myself fully qualified to speak on the subject of leprosy; I performed no operation on the Mr. Greenwell whose eye I examined; his general health seemed to be good; I knew Dr. Von Pontoffidem about six weeks, while he was here. He was an oculist, I have forgotten how I got my information in regard to his being a specialist.

Dr. Hagan called—Am a physician in practice in Honolulu; educated in the State of Ohio and in New York; know Dr. Fitch; have resided here one year; I saw him operate on Mr. Greenwell's eye; do not know what was the matter with the patient; I had no interest in the case; I understand the operation was a success, that is, it was done correctly; I understand that the man cannot see; this is presumptive evidence that there was something else the matter; in another case Dr. Fitch operated for cataract; think he operated successfully; in another case the eye was lost through an accident. I cannot say that I would operate for cataract without first examining with an opthalmoscope; I think Dr. Fitch told me that he had had no practice in operating on the eye; the proportion of successful operations for cataract should be, I think, 90 per cent.; Dr. Fitch has always claimed that leprosy and syphilis are the same disease; he has pointed out cases to me as in the "second or third stage;" that is like the stages of syphilis; the manner of Dr. Fitch's treatment of patients at the dispensary was to ask the patient a few questions, make his diagnosis and write a number to correspond to certain prescriptions; he seemed to have the idea that syphilis was the parent disease; he made the usual examination; have had experience in leprosy; can only give an opinion in regard to the contagiousness of leprosy, from reading and reports from individual cases; from such I believe it to be contagious; I believe that syphilis can be cured in almost every case; with leprosy it is not the case; a diploma from a good school of medicine gives a man a good standing in the profession; a man has got to have a fair knowledge of the branches of medicine to get a diploma.

Cross-examination—The average of 90 per cent. spoken of in eye cases relates to the practice of specialists; I think it necessary where there are no eye specialists that the general practitioner should study up the subject; there are stages of leprosy that are very difficult to distinguish from syphilis; I cannot answer as to whether leprosy is equally contagious in all its stages.

Re-examination—In the first operation on the eye performed by Dr. Fitch I held the eye open, and Dr. Fitch asked me if that was the place to cut; I told him it was.

Mr. Greenwell called—I am blind; have been blind four years in one eye, a few months in the other; consulted several physicians; they considered my case hopeless; Dr. Fitch said it was cataract; he hoped he could cure me; the operation gave me some light; I lost the sight of the other eye; he thought I could see in three months; I did not see; had syphilis 25 years before; Dr. Fitch said nothing about that having anything to do with my being blind; Dr. Fitch gave me some money to-day at recess to get some lunch.

Cross-examination—Before Dr. Fitch operated on me I could see nothing with the right eye; after the operation I could see light; I asked Dr. Fitch to perform the operation; he told me he would do all he could to enable me to see.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this A. M.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

From and after this date, until July 31, the undersigned, Tax Assessor for the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu, will be in his office at his residence at Lokoea, in said district, for the purpose of receiving the returns of all persons liable to taxation in this district.

All persons liable to taxation are most respectfully requested to make their returns as full, explicit and complete as possible, giving area of land, character of structure thereon, and their cost, to whom rented or leased, and lenghth of lease, amount received per annum from such property, property sold during the year, to whom and for what sum. State if you have any mortgage on your property; give date of mortgage, name of mortgagee and for what amount mortgaged. Property on hand belonging to others, merchandise on hand July 1 on consignment, cash in bank or any other place in this Kingdom, etc.

As by the new law horses are no longer specifically taxed at so much per head, but are now assessed as personal property according to their value. Particular attention should be given to state in the returns number of horses, their kind, what used for and their value. All returns must be made to the Assessor not later than July 31, or no appeals can by law be granted, and the Assessor has full power to assess property after that date (returns of which have not been made and sworn to before him prior to July 31) at any valuation he may think proper, and from which assessment their can be no appeal.

S. K. MAHOE,
Assessor of Taxes for the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu.
Waialua, July 11, 1883. jy14 3tw

The Tax Notice.

In the two first insertions of the Tax Assessor's notice relating to the days on which he will be in his office to receive returns, an error occurred in the fifth line. Thursday should have read Saturday. This will make the days of attendance, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 noon.

BY AUTHORITY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the HAWAIIAN TREASURY for the Quarter ending June 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury April 1, 1883		$48,220 71
From Fines, Penalties and Costs	$11,795 67	
From Interior Department receipts	47,187 02	
From Custom House Receipts	163,523 94	
From Loan Funds	88,000 00	
From Revenue Stamps	7,019 59	
From Internal Taxes	7,696 45	
From Government Realizations	11 95	
From Brands	24 00	
		$325,259 53
		$373,480 24

EXPENDITURES.

Civil List table annexed		15,893 00
Permanent Settlements table annexed		2,023 00
Judiciary table annexed		14,206 12
Foreign Affairs annexed		28,388 91
Interior Department table annexed		180,799 37
Finance Department table annexed		60,886 18
Attorney General's Department table annexed		30,721 63
Public Instruction Department table annexed		4,720 03
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1883		$35,342 00
		$373,480 24

CIVIL LIST.

H.M. Privy Purse	$6,250 00	
H. M. Household Expenses	1,980 00	
H. M. The Queen	2,666 66	
H. R. H. Heir Presumptive	1,998 00	
H. R. H. Likelike	1,500 00	
H. R. H. Kaiulani	624 00	
H. M. Chamberlain	875 00	
		$15,893 00

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

H. M. Queen Dowager Emma	$1,998 00	
H. S. Swinton	75 00	
P. Kanoa	300 00	
Nohea Kipi	100 00	
P. Nahaolelua	150 00	
		$2,623 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

Salary Chief Justice	$1,500 00	
Salary First Associate Justice	1,250 00	
Salary Second Associate Justice	1,250 00	
Expense Third Judicial Circuit	658 45	
Salary District Judge Koolaupoko	200 00	
Salary Circuit Judge Maui	500 00	
Salary Police Judge Wailuku	476 67	
Salary Circuit Judge Hilo	333 00	
Salary Circuit Judge Kauai	333 00	
Stationery and Incidentals	223 29	
Translating and Printing Reports	8 00	
Messengers Judiciary	249 90	
Expenses Supreme Court	354 75	
Salary Police Judge Honolulu	750 00	
Salary Police Judge Lahaina	250 00	
Salary Police Judge Hilo	300 00	
Expense Second Judicial Circuit	592 25	
Deputy Clerk	475 00	
Chinese Interpreter	300 00	
Salary District Judge Koolauloa	100 00	
Copyist and Librarian	187 50	
Expense of Witnesses in Criminal Cases	153 00	
Salary District Judge Ewa	100 00	
Salary District Judge S. Kohala	100 00	
Salary Cler