

BY AUTHORITY.



It was pleased His Majesty the King to confer upon His Excellency WALTER MURRAY GIBSON the decoration of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kamehameha.

Board of Health Notice.

Supplies for the Leper Settlement.

Tenders Wanted.

- No. 1.—To supply monthly 7,000 lbs. of Rice, at — p. b. No. 2.—To supply monthly 400 lbs. of Flour, at — p. b. No. 3.—To supply monthly 1,500 lbs. of Hard Bread, at — p. b.

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883

YESTERDAY KING KALAKAUA celebrated his forty-seventh birthday. According to a custom which prevails all over the world, the people kept the day as a national holiday.

We joined heartily in the general ALLOHA and pray that King Kalakaua may be spared to reign over the Hawaiian Islands for very many years to come.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been excited in the community by the report that measles had again broken out among the Portuguese immigrants who arrived by the S. S. Bell Rock, and that women had gone out to service carrying with them children affected by this disease.

As the Board of Health has not received any account of your work for some time past, I hold it desirable to request your resignation as Government Physician to the District of Koloa, at the same time you are requested to send your report for the quarter ending September 30th.

At your request I send my report for the last quarter by mail to-day. The report for the previous quarter I will send up to you by mail.

whether they die or get better. And their mothers and their nurses suffer more than they do, in anguish of mind, in worrying anxiety, and in broken rest, and their fathers share all this, and pay the doctors' bills desides.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York Observer gives a lengthened account of what it terms "Telephonic Worship." It relates in detail, the pleasure which an invalid lady experiences while listening to church services through the telephone.

"About a year ago the Telephone Company showed me if I would not like to have a telephone from my room to the church? I quickly answered, 'Indeed I would!'

Then followed the invocation and the Lord's Prayer, and I bowed my head reverently as I listened to the solemn words.

THE FACTS.

We have been permitted to publish the following copies of correspondence which has lately passed between the Secretary of the Board of Health and Dr. Smith of Kauai in order that the public may judge for themselves, by this specimen, how reliable is the gossip out of which our contemporaries manufacture charges against Ministers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, October 18, 1883.

SIR:—As the Board of Health has not received any account of your work for some time past, I hold it desirable to request your resignation as Government Physician to the District of Koloa, at the same time you are requested to send your report for the quarter ending September 30th.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, November 6, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of October 26th has been considered by the President of the Board of Health who wishes me to say that he is satisfied with your reasons for sending in your report at the proper time.

I would state that my reports as copied by my daily record do not give a full list of all the cases I have attended, many minor cases not having been recorded.

From the report of the trials at Waimea, as recorded in another column, it would appear that there existed a mania for quarantining, for of four cases presented to the jury there was only one conviction. The calendar contains fifty-two criminal cases in all.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1883.

Yesterday morning was ushered in by a Royal Salute from the shore battery, and very shortly afterwards everybody was astir, preparing to take part in the festivities of the day.

Headed by the Royal Hawaiian Band, and under the command of Captain William Tell, the entire force numbering 85, including a few supernumeraries, started from the station house and marched to the Palace.

At the Palace, they were received by His Majesty personally. They drew up in line before the Palace, His Majesty on the lower terrace attended by His Excellency W. M. Gibson, and after the usual salute Captain Tell read an address in Hawaiian on behalf of the force.

At the station house, before disembarking, Captain Tell addressed the men under his command, exhorting them to strict attention to their duties and to the perfection in their work.

Three roving cheers were given in honor of their Captain, after which they received the order "to disembark."

Was the next thing in order. To ensure the success of a Regatta as well as all other outdoor sports, the weather is indispensable, and yesterday was in every respect the perfection in the work.

The vessels in harbor were gaily decorated with their best lights, and all the captains seemed to vie with one another in catering for their friends and the public in general.

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START. FINISH. Prince Keliiahonui. Col. C. H. Judd. Time 20 minutes, 32 seconds. This was followed by 2-Two-oared Boats. Prize \$50. Course—From Can Buoy to and around a buoy anchored off the Marine Railway, and back to starting point.

1-Red, White and Blue. Myrtle Boat Club. 2-Paali. W. A. Carter, Jr. Time 22 minutes, 38 seconds. Of four canoes only two came to contest for the prize, with the following result:

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Later in the evening His Majesty presided over a luncheon at the Armory, where about 100 of the young men who had participated in the day's sports were assembled.

In another direction there was gathered a large assemblage for the benefit of Kaunakapili Church. A grand concert was given, in which several native choirs from the surrounding districts took part and with telling effect.

These are registered under the title, "Improvements in the Extraction of Saccharine Matter from Vegetable Substances, and are as follows: The object of this invention is to extract from sugar cane and other vegetable substance a larger proportion of the saccharine matter which they contain than is obtained by the methods commonly practiced, and also to avoid (as much as possible) the inversion or degradation of crystallizable sugar during the process of extraction and subsequent manufacture.

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described the particular base, the quantity and proportion of chemicals, and the amount and duration of pressure with which we have obtained the best results, it will be understood that these conditions may as we have indicated, be varied as in practice may be found requisite, but which we claim as our invention.

The process has been tried in this country with results which justify the most sanguine expectations, especially when it is adopted on a large scale and with fresh cane. From one ton of cane 269 pounds of 12 per cent. of sugar-samples of which we have seen—were obtained, the yield of molasses being only 8 1/2 pounds. Other portions of the canes which gave these results were tested by an analytical chemist, and found to possess 14 per cent of saccharine matter. Only 2 per cent of this was extracted. By the old method of crushing between rollers, set in motion by steam power, or bullock labor, the average quantity of sugar produced is only from 6 to 8 per cent of the weight of the cane; and if a new process can obtain 12 per cent from stale cane it is only reasonable to suppose that an average of from 14 to 18 per cent from ripe cane freshly cut. So far as regards quantity. The quality of the sugar made is found to surpass that produced on the old plan, for by the former the best of the saccharine matter, that close to the hard exterior of the cane, is thoroughly separated from it. The color of the sugar, too, is better, and the quantity of molasses greatly reduced. Another advantage claimed for the process is the utilization of the molasses. This is taken from the converters or boilers, in a molasses form, from which a residue of saccharine matter can be easily pressed, leaving the molasses clean and white and fit for the manufacture of paper. Its value for this purpose is estimated at £12 per ton. Heretofore it has either been used as fuel or thrown away as rubbish.

The effect upon the manufacture of machinery will be considerable, though no machinery connected with the new process has been patented by its inventors. It is probable that the crushing mills will be gradually superseded by a machine which shall rapidly cut the canes into thin slices or lengths of about an inch, somewhat after the fashion of a chaff-cutter, but with a much larger scale. Power to drive this mill will of course be required on the larger estates. Instead of the mills, hower, sugar machinery manufacturers will have to supply the huge converters or boilers, each required to hold about twenty tons of cane; and here a fine field for inventive ingenuity is open. One of the largest firms of sugar making machinery is already actively engaged in planning such converters. The difficulty met with is chiefly connected with the lining of the interior vessel, which must resist powerful chemical, and be subject to a high steam pressure of 100 pounds. The enormous size of the boilers must also be taken into account, for the larger they are the more economical is the process. A diameter of 8 feet and a height of 24 feet is spoken of as the probable size. All the machinery employed in refining—such as vacuum pans, etc., will naturally remain as it is. We may add that large converters are about to be shipped to Jamaica, where Mr. Espeut will superintend trials with them on an extensive scale.

As the expense of extraction by the new process will not be greater than formerly, while the yield will be about doubled, and molasses produced worth at least £10 a ton, the results of the invention from a commercial point of view must be of the greatest importance. The use of French and German sugars will, it is believed, receive a decided check, and one from which the present government bounties will not be able to save them. The West Indian and other sugar planters, however, must run themselves, and not be satisfied until they have obtained the best results, both as regards quantity and quality, which the application of the new process and the best machinery places within their reach. When they send us, as they might, at least one hundred per cent more sugar, costing considerably less than that which they are now shipping, they will be able to defy French and German competition.—The British Trade Journal.

"The quantity of sulphate of magnesia which we have found most advantageous in treating ordinary sugar cane, is about one per cent of the weight of cane treated; but in certain cases where the condition or quality of the cane may render it advisable, the proportion may be increased or diminished.

"Sufficient liquid having been introduced into the boiler to insure the pieces of cane being covered therewith during the subsequent boiling, the boiler is closed in the usual way, and the temperature is gradually raised until a pressure of about 15 pounds to the square inch is produced.

"The pressure is maintained for about two hours. The contents of the boiler may then be discharged and the fluid separated from the solid matter by any suitable means, such as pressure or percolation.

"When our object has been to extract crystallizable sugar we have obtained the best results by the use of the normal sulphite of magnesia under the conditions described, but when the inversion of the sugar is unimportant, solutions containing a relatively larger proportion of sulphurous acid and pressure exceeding that above named may be used.

"Solutions containing more base than the quantity equivalent to the sulphurous acid present may also, in some cases, be used with success (for instance when the juice of the cane or plant treated is acid.)

"In treating a raw material, regard must be had to its character and condition. If a substance be hard and compact, it will require pressure to effect the same amount of disintegration, and consequent amount of extraction of its saccharine constituents in a given time, and with the same chemicals and pressure the duration of the boiling will have an effect in promoting more complete extraction under similar conditions; and on the other hand, if a substance disintegrate plants more rapidly than normal cane, but on the other hand, if it be a substance in mind that high temperature, acid solutions, and long boiling have both separately and jointly a tendency to invert, and, carried to extremes, to destroy sugar. In operating, therefore, some judgment must be exercised in order to obtain the best results. Although we have

General W. S. Rosecrans, member of Congress from San Francisco, called at the White House, in Company with Captain Charles L. Lundberg, formerly of the Royal Swedish Navy, to present a memorial inviting the attention of the President and Congress to what is described as a remarkably novel and important design for the construction of ocean steamships which the Swedish inventor seeks to have adopted for cruises of unprecedented speed, and capable of carrying a few guns of the greatest weight. The most prominent feature of the design is that of so constructing the main body of the ship as to divide the water horizontally instead of vertically, thus providing for the use of twin screws of the largest size, supported within their shafts solely by the propelling power, with the lower hull. By this means, in our advantage, it is claimed that ships may be built according to the proposed design that will make upward of twenty-one knots per hour and cross the Atlantic in five and a half days.

The Prefect of the St. Petersburg police has issued an order to hotel-keepers to strictly watch the movements of their foreign guests. It is announced officially that the Czar will shortly institute numerous reforms in the Russian railway service. It is also stated upon authority that he will issue an edict in reference to the affairs of the Jews residing in Russia, which will place them on a better footing both as regards their citizenship and business interests, and to a great extent render them less liable to the numerous attacks to which they have been subjected from the lower classes in Russia during the past year.

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (IN PROBATE.) IN THE ESTATE OF ELLEN NOWLIN, LATE OF MOLOKAI, deceased. PROBATE application having been filed by HENRY G. TRKADAWAY with Court, praying that an Administrator be appointed, and that ELLEN NOWLIN, of MOLOKAI, deceased, intestate. It is ordered that the said application be heard on Friday, December 7, 1883, at 10 A. M.

At the Court House in Lahaina, he set as the time and place for hearing the said petition, and any objection that may be made thereon, and all persons interested are hereby notified to attend. A. H. FORKANDER, Circuit Judge, Second Judicial District, H. I. Honolulu, November 7, 1883.

\$10 REWARD. THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "HAWAIIAN GAZETTE" and the proprietors of the "PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER," jointly, to any person who will furnish information necessary to insure the conviction of the printer, or persons, who defaced with printers' ink the windows, letter-boxes, etc., of the "GAZETTE" building on the night between 15th and 16th instant. ATTEST: W. M. GIBSON, President of Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I., November 14, 1883.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CELEBRATED TEA HOUSE OF L. P. MOORE & CO. OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, a well selected assortment of Pure Japan Teas, To which we call the attention of the Trade, and beg to refer them to the following certificates: Sworn Certificates of Purity

Leading Physicians and Analysts. CONSULATE OF HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY, SAN FRANCISCO. I hereby certify that the Tea marked "L. P. M." (in diamonds), packed by L. P. Moore, Yokohama, and submitted to me for analysis, is of a pure, unadulterated, and natural leaf. KENTARO YANAGIYA, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul at San Francisco.

OFFICE OF E. K. KEIL, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, MARKET STREET PHARMACY, SAN FRANCISCO. I hereby certify that I have examined the various brands of Japan Teas, all of which have been purchased by disinterested parties and found to contain no adulterated or colored matter, and that the analysis of twelve different brands give the following result, viz: No. 1.—Large amount of coloring, consisting of Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Indigo, Gypsum and Soapstone. No. 2.—Large amount of coloring, consisting of Indigo and Ultramarine. No. 3.—Colored with Indigo and Ultramarine earth. No. 4.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Indigo, and mixed with leaves from other plants. No. 5.—Colored with Prussian Blue, Gypsum and Soapstone. No. 6.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Soapstone and Yellow Ochre. No. 7.—Colored with Indigo, Prussian Blue and Gypsum. No. 8.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue and Indigo. No. 9.—Colored with Prussian Blue and Indigo. No. 10.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Gypsum and Yellow Ochre. No. 11.—Colored with Indigo and Prussian Blue. No. 12.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Indigo, and Yellow Ochre. No. 13.—Colored with Indigo and Prussian Blue. No. 14.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Indigo, and Yellow Ochre. No. 15.—Colored with Indigo and Prussian Blue. No. 16.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Indigo, and Yellow Ochre. No. 17.—Colored with Indigo and Prussian Blue. No. 18.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Indigo, and Yellow Ochre. No. 19.—Colored with Indigo and Prussian Blue. No. 20.—Slightly colored with Prussian Blue, Indigo, and Yellow Ochre.

For sale reasonably low, on most favorable terms by G. W. MACFARLANE & CO. TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Temporary Administrator of the estate of Antonio Manuel, deceased, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1883, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to pay the same to the undersigned, and to all persons having any claims on the said estate to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December, 1883. All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay any money belonging to the estate to any other person, until the undersigned shall have given his assent thereto. W. C. FARRE, Administrator. Honolulu, November 6, 1883.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Attorney at Law. HAS RESUMED PRACTICE IN HONOLULU, AND may in the meantime be consulted at Cottage No. 550, Heavens Hotel, Honolulu, H. I. SPECIAL NOTICE. The Great American CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 17 Nuuanu Street, Will sell for 60 days, commencing on Saturday, November 17th, — THE ENTIRE STOCK OF — CLOTHING. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Etc., At prices Less than Manufacturers' Costs.

On account of building a new store on our present premises, everything in our line MUST BE SOLD. We invite the attention of all those to whom money is an object, to the extremely LOW PRICES we have placed on our really first-class and desirable goods of goods: Gent's Complete Business Suits at \$7 50. The very best of Scotch Tweeds and Cheviot Suits at \$10 (an extra bargain). Gent's Merino Undershirts, 50c. (Worth \$1). Gent's Lisle Thread Undershirts, 75c. (Worth \$1.00). Gent's Superfine English Hose, At 20 cents per Pair. GENTW AND BOYS' STRAW HATS, From 15 cents upwards.

40 Dozen Boys' White Shirts, at 75 Cents 35 Dozen Boys' Calico Shirts, at 75 Cents We guarantee our prices to be lower for first-class goods than can be bought at any other house in this Kingdom. A visit to our store will be time well spent. Remember the Number, 17 Nuuanu Street. S. COHN & CO. FOR SALE. A LOT OF LAND. 300 FEET WIDE BY 300 FEET DEEP. SITUATED ON HAKAI SIDE OF HEBERTANIA Street (the property of MR. LEE SANG), near the residence of Mr. Wong Kue. Water laid on. STABLE AND OUTBUILDINGS. Also on premises. Trees and flowers are now planted, and grounds are well laid out. Apply to CHUAN & CO.