BY AUTHORITY.

Order of Procession

— FOR —

HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS

MARY K. KEKAULIKE,

Governess of the Island of Hawaii.

Undertaker.
Marshal of the Kingdom.
Mechanics' Benefit Union.
Honolulu Fire Department.
Attending Physicians.
Konohikis of lands of Her late Royal Highness.
Major Kinimaka and Aids.
Band.
Mamalahoa.
King's Own.
Prince's Own.
King's Guard.
Servants of Her late Royal Highness.
Protestant Clergy.
The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church,
His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Olba,
Vicar Apostolic of the Hawaiian Islands.
His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Honolulu,
Officiating Clergy.
Ahahui Opiopio Puuwai Lokahi.
Ahahui Poola.

Escort of Cavalry. Large Kahilie. Small Kahilie. Pall Bearers.

[redacted]

Pall Bearers. Small Kahilie. Large Kahilie. Escort of Cavalry.

Chief Mourners.
Carriage of Her Majesty the Queen.
Carriage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager.
Carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Liliuokalani.
Carriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Likelike.
The Chancellor.
His Majesty's Ministers.
Diplomatic Corps.
Nobles.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Privy Councillors.
Consular Corps.
Circuit Judges.
Clerks of Government Departments.
Collector General of Customs, Custom House Officers and Officers of the Customs.
Sheriffs of the different Islands.
Members of the Bar.
Foreign Residents.
Hawaiian Population Generally.
Hawaiian Cavalry.
Police Force.

The Procession will form at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Sunday, the 13th instant, on Beretania street. Those who are to precede the catafalque will form on the west side of the entrance to the residence of Her late Royal Highness.

The Procession will start at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, and will proceed through Beretania street to Nuuanu street, to the Royal Mausoleum.

The Procession will be under the direction of Major D. L. Kinimaka.

Chamberlain's Office, January 10, 1884.

ja12-1t-d&w

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, ... JANUARY 12, 1884

FOR reasons of our own we find this a fitting opportunity to reiterate the assurances we have already given of the entire independence of this paper of any political or social party or clique. The PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will, in the hands of its present proprietors, be conducted as a *newspaper* in the literal sense of that word and not as a party journal. No pains will be spared to bring it up to the highest attainable standard; to make it a faithful and prompt collator of news; a reliable record of all passing events both at home and abroad that are likely to possess any interest for its readers. Especial care will be taken to make the commercial columns of the ADVERTISER thoroughly complete and reliable. The shipping reports and records of exports and imports will receive our careful attention, knowing, as we do, what importance business men attach to this department. Every endeavor will be made to obtain the most reliable reports of current business transactions. The news of the day, the proceedings of our courts and of the various societies which exist in the community, intelligence from the other islands and from abroad, will all be recorded with as much fullness as our space and the measure of support that the public may give to us, will permit. We hope to be able to make many improvements both in the daily and weekly issues of our paper. By increasing our staff of reporters and correspondents we hope to provide for the more prompt and complete publication of all descriptions of news. The literary department of the papers will be more liberally provided for. Special departments will be added to the Weekly ADVERTISER to give it the character of a family journal, suited to all classes, whilst the wants of country readers will be especially catered for. These improvements will involve a considerable expenditure, for the reimbursement of which we confidently look to the public, which is, we know, always ready to appreciate and encourage newspaper enterprise. News, like every other commodity, costs money, and our exertions to collect and publish it must necessarily be bounded by the pecuniary returns for it. That is the only limit that we recognize to our aspirations in the direction of improving and enlarging the usefulness and interest of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Having thus explained what this journal is and what we intend it to be, we have most emphatically to state that the ADVERTISER is not a Government organ, nor will it be "run" in the interest of any corporation or association of capitalists or individuals. It will be conducted in the interest of good government, of the reform of all abuses, of the promotion of all good enterprises, social or commercial, and generally for the best interests of the community at large. In the expression of opinion it will be fearless and outspoken, and devoid at all times of any personal animosities and of any regard for private interests. It will investigate and unsparingly attack everything in the way of corruption or injustice that may be manifested, whether it be in the Government, in any official or in private individuals. It will equally be ready to commend and support all that is good, and to defend those whose conduct it approves. In fact it will simply be run on broad principles of journalism with the view of building up a profitable business by purely legitimate means. In pursuing such a course we feel sure that the ADVERTISER will give satisfaction to the public at large and secure for itself the ready support of all fairminded men.

THE news brought by the S. S. Mariposa as to treaty matters is not much, but what there is of it, is encouraging. We are in receipt of the text of the resolutions introduced in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Jonas, a Senator for Louisiana, brought in on 12th December the following which is intended to be a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress: "Joint Resolution as to giving notice to terminate the convention of June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Whereas the said convention, in its fifth article, provides that the convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter: Therefore, resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to give the notice to terminate said convention in the manner and at the time set forth and provided for in said fifth article."

This was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. A week after—on the 19th—Mr. Gibson another Senator for Louisiana brought in a resolution, word for word the same as that of Mr. Jonas. This was also passed on to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We are unable to explain this curious repetition of a resolution.

A Washington letter suggests that each Senator was anxious that his constituents should take note that he had moved in the matter. Through private sources we learn that it is the opinion of influential Senators that no Bill or Resolution having for its object the abrogation of the Treaty can be got through the Senate as at present constituted.

One of the hopeful facts in connection with the treaty has always been the disposition of so many public men in America to favor reciprocity as a national policy and to extend its operations to Mexico and other countries. Two bills have been brought in, one by Senator Cockrell and the other by Senator Sherman embodying this idea in different forms. Senator Cockrell desires to have authorized the appointment of a Special Commissioner to visit the principal countries of Central and South America for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of American trade and commerce and the strengthening of friendly and mutually advantageous relations between the United States and all other American nationalities. Senator Sherman's Bill is more ambitious. He wants to enter into a general reciprocity treaty with every American country lying to the south of the United States. The preamble of the bill alludes to the ease with which a railway might be constructed at the foot of the eastern slope of the great mountain chain to Valparaiso and Buenos Ayeres. The bill itself authorizes the President to invite the Governments of the countries referred to to send delegates to a convention "to consider such questions as relate to the best mode of establishing upon a firm and lasting basis peaceful and reciprocal commercial relations" and to adopt measures for carrying out Senator Sherman's railroad scheme. Such are the propositions already before the Senate. If we may, at this distance, hazard a guess, they are neither of them very likely to pass. But they show which way men's thoughts are tending, and show that if a practical proposition for reciprocity treaty with Mexico or Guatemala be brought forward it, will meet with much support.

IT is not to be expected that contemporary history will be found written in a judicial spirit in the columns of a newspaper which undertakes to be the mouthpiece of a political party. Still less likely are we to find impartiality when personal feeling sways the pen even more strongly than political sentiment or theory. But there are lengths to which even political partizanship and personal enmity ought not to carry a man—lengths which a sense of propriety and regard of his own dignity and reputation should save him from going. In a recent attempt to describe from his own point of view the domestic history of the past year the editor of our Wednesday contemporary has certainly gone beyond the bounds which, for his own sake, he should have set for himself.

Criticism on facts, as they are, is free to all. If the criticism be ill-natured the critic is likely to lose more by the indulgence in spleen than the object of his criticism will. But mis-statements, brought forward as facts on which to found a criticism, cannot but injure the cause they are intended to serve, and do discredit to the critic himself. The article to which we have alluded contains many mis-statements and we feel it impossible to believe that in regard to all of them, the writer of the *Gazette* has been misled by false information.

Amongst the mis-statements to which we refer are the following:

"Mr. Adee * * * has returned to report that he can get no satisfaction." We have the authority of the U. S. Minister Resident to say that Mr. Adee had no mission for the U. S. Government as to which he has to report anything. He carried with him a dispatch from Mr. Daggett covering a careful and courteous explanation of circumstances that had been misrepresented to the Secretary of State. We regret much that official courtesy precludes the Government from publishing in the meantime the recent correspondence with the U. S. Minister because we feel sure that it would at once put an end to the false impressions which such mis-statements as that just quoted have given rise to, and that the course the Government has taken in regard to Chinese immigration will commend itself to the approval of all our business men.

"The British Government refused permission to the senior naval officer present to accept the decoration conferred on him by King Kalakaua." We have the authority of Captain Edwards for saying that His Majesty as well as himself, were perfectly aware of the rule that such a decoration could not be permitted to be worn by any British naval officer unless conferred for "service under fire," and that the decoration was given and received without any hope that this rule could be relaxed for the occasion, and simply as a pleasing memento of the presence of Captain Edwards at the coronation.

"The affair" (the coronation) "called forth universal ridicule both at home and abroad."

After the manner in which the President of the United States referred to the event in his recent message to Congress there is some effrontry in making this mis-statement. It appears to us that their Majesties were treated on the occasion of their coronation with great courtesy by all the Foreign Powers with whom this country has intimate relations. Even Russia with whom our relations are of the slightest, took especial pains to be polite on the occasion.

"Captain Chateauminois * * * was insulted and a letter of apology was tendered to him."

This is put under the head of the "arbitrary acts" of the Cabinet. The mistake of which the Captain of the "Limier" complained was made at a dinner at the Palace with which Ministers had nothing to do except to be preeent as guests, and occurred through the unexpected absence of persons of higher rank whose places were hastily filled at the last moment.

"An attempt was made * * * to muzzle the independent press of this country by instigating vexatious libel suits."

This again is put down to the Ministry and is a fabrication pure and simple.

"The Cabinet enforced the legal tender Act suddenly at the custom House."

The misstatement is the withholding of the fact that immediately on being informed by business men that inconvenience and loss to them would be caused by the sudden enforcement of the law (which had by arrangement been left in abeyance) the Minister of Finance revoked his order and matters remain as they were.

"The Cabinet has plunged the country into a ridiculous scheme for aggrandizement in the South Pacific."

This is another pure invention. We don't know that the nature of Captain Tripp's mission is any secret, but certainly the historian of the *Gazette* seems to know nothing about it. In connection with this matter we cannot refrain from expressing our deep regret that the editor of that paper, himself a husband, and the father of girls, should be so regardless of the feelings of the ladies of Mr. Clarke's family, who are resident in this town as to speak of their absent protector as he has done in the paragraph from which the above quotation is taken.

In another part of the same paragraph the "Protest" is said to have met with an "ignominious fate." This is again a pure fabrication. The editor of the *Gazette* is likely to have the ignominious fate of eating his own words, or of finding himself effectually "shut up" on this subject when the official documents relating to it are ultimately made public.

It would carry this article to too great a length to reply to the tissue of misrepresentations contained in this paragraph on the leprosy question. On no subject more than on this has the characteristic spirit of the opposition press been displayed—a spirit of unfairness, resolutely refusing to recognize any merit in the individuals it is employed in defaming; a spirit of envenomed hatred that warps the judgment and gives that obliquity to the mental vision which leads men who are truthful in the every day relations of life, into indulgence in such misrepresentations as those we have here exposed.

AMONG the misstatements which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 2d instant, there are some about the police force. These we did not refer to in the above article, because we thought it probable that mis-misinformation had led the writer of them astray. We are not prepared to say that the police of this Kingdom is as a body equal to the necessities of these times, which are very different from those in which it was organized. The large foreign population now to be found in Honolulu and on our plantations needs some more efficient surveillance than that of the easy going native. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the heads of the department are not fully alive to this fact—that the want of thorough efficiency which is observable to the outsider is not even more so to the men whose daily work it is to supervise this important establishment. If any one will take the trouble to compare what the Marshal has recommended with what is provided for by the Legislature he will be more disposed to blame the latter than the former for any inefficiency he discovers in the police. Nor is it possible to acquit the Ministers who have been in power when the Legislature was sitting, especially during the last three sessions, of a lack of appreciation of the needs of the country in regard to police administration. They have had other things to think about which no doubt appeared to them to be more pressing and have not appreciated how greatly the needs of the country have during the past six years been both enlarged and changed in character by the many additions to our population and the great growth of the planting industry. We sincerely hope that during the coming session of the Legislature the Government will take hold of this question which is one of the most important of the day, and having gathered the necessary information will be ready to submit measures with such authoritative force of supporting argument as will render it impossible for our legislators to deal lightly with them.

Holding the opinion we do on this subject, it is a matter of regret to us to see the cause of reform damaged by the inaccurate statements and bitter personalities which have been indulged in by our contemporaries. An instance in point is dealt with in the letter in regard to the charge so hastily raised against the Koloa police force, which appears in our issue to-day. This may be relied upon as an unbiased statement of facts. It comes from an old and valued subscriber who has no interest to serve in the matter but the cause of truth. Many other stories about the police have had as little foundation as this charge of cowardice against the Koloa police. An impression has been created by remarks that have appeared in print that the police officers outside of this city are only paid by getting a proportion of fines, and have thus a pecuniary interest in each arrest they make. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Assembly at the last session refused the extra sum asked for by the Marshal to provide for the efficient watching of the outskirts of this ever-growing city. In consequence, a number of unpaid constables have been appointed for the districts around the town. Nevertheless including these men there are not a dozen unpaid constables in regular service in the whole islands. The case is similar with many other impressions that are abroad, based upon the jaundiced statements of persons who have come in conflict with the police, or fancy themselves or their friends to have been hardly dealt with. Those who have taken upon themselves to deal out wholesale censure on an important public establishment appear to have relied on such statements instead of making themselves acquainted with the whole details of that administration which they so flippantly condemn.

SUPREME COURT—JANUARY TERM 1884.

MR. JUSTICE MCCULLY ON THE BENCH.

Thursday, January 10th, 1884.

The King vs. John Clements; Larceny.

Mr. W. A. Whiting, deputy Attorney General for the Crown.

Mr. John Russell for the defendant.

The deputy Attorney-General charged the prisoner with the larceny of a ring from the person of one Victoria, on the 16th September, 1883. Appeal from Honolulu Police Court.

After several witnesses had been called for the prosecution and also a number for the defense, the defendant made a statement to the following effect:

On Sunday the 16th September, I met a friend at the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets. We went to Victoria's house in Kikihale and she invited us to come in. We first went to Liliha street and came back. After dinner, I went to her house and took a hack and went to Palama. We did not stay there. The girls asked for some whiskey. I got some and we then went to Pauoa Valley. While there we opened the bottle and all hands drank. After having poi the girls suggested we take a walk on the hill. When about twenty yards from the house at Pauoa, Victoria asked me to exchange rings with her. She took her ring off and gave it to me. I gave her mine. We went up the hill and sat down. While lying down between the girls, John Silva passed and said "Holloa." He spoke to Victoria. I came down the hill with her and at the house she called me in her room. On asking her what she was doing, she said she was looking for her picture to give to me so that I would remember her. I put it in my pocket. After a little while the old woman said I had better go. Victoria's husband was coming. I got a hack and went to town. When in town, Victoria asked me for her ring. I refused to give it up unless she gave me mine. She said, if I did not give it up, she would give me in charge. I said "go ahead." The police arrested me. Officer McKeague asked me about the ring. I said "here it is," showing it to him. I was detained in gaol that night. I never got my ring back.

In cross examination defendant said his ring was worth $5. It is customary to exchange rings; he had often done so before. Had known Victoria for two years.

Victoria in rebuttal, denied ever having given Clements a ring, and she further stated that she never went up to Punchbowl with him.

Mr. Russell then addressed the jury for the defence. He said the Court had examined thoroughly the case against Clements. The charge as stated at the outset by the Attorney-General is larceny of a ring, the property of Victoria. He also told you (the jury) that he intended to show that this is larceny under the Statute of Hawaii, unless Clements could show how he came in possession of the ring. He (Mr. R.) took it therefore that the main issue was whether Clements is entitled to the ring or not, and if he had been able to convince them that the defendant came into possession in a proper manner, he would ask them to acquit him. He might say that this case had been particularly well unfolded to them both by the prosecution and the defence. Furthermore, this was the second trial, and pains had been taken to develop it so that the usual doubt pertinent to such cases, had been swept away. This being the case, the counsel had little to do other than to formulate and crystallize what the witnesses had said. As His Honor was pleased to say there were two stories; one attempted to be supported by the Crown, the other by the defendant. These two stories may be either true or false, one true and the other false, or both false. It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, to consider which of them bears the best semblance of truth. He spoke about truth and the beauty of truth. The story for the Crown could hardly be said to have that characteristic to-wit: the principal part of their story, and that which has to bear upon the destinies of this young man is the taking of the ring off Victoria's finger whilst she was asleep. You were told by Lucy, that Clements went in the room in which two persons were, Victoria and another girl, and that Clements went from one room to the other. Victoria states that the bed was near the door. Now these circumstances, told by witnesses for the Crown, showed that there would be more or less confusion in passing from one room to the other. It was necessary to get Clements into the room in order to perfect their theory of the case.

It was also necessary for Clements to take from the finger of the sleeping Victoria, the ring. It was here that his definition of truth became apparent, and he would say to the gentlemen of the jury that it is unnatural in a joyous party, where festivities were going on, to take from the finger of a sleeping lady, a ring without awakening her. It might be possible if a man were stupefied with liquor then it might be natural, but there was nothing to show that this delicate and accomplished lady was drunk. He thought the jury would see by the lady's manner that she was very susceptible of such clandestine approaches. As a rule, women are mentally expert when asleep. He would now proceed to show how Clements got possession of the ring. Was it not natural that amongst a party of ladies and gentlemen, wandering up the gentle slopes of Punchbowl full of ambition and desire for pleasure, the principal actors should have exchanged something as a pledge of their faith for the time being? And in addition to such a thing, he (the learned counsel) was told that it was a usual practise amongst natives to do so. He did not ask the jury to believe this as a theory. Ben Everson had stated that he saw the exchange of rings. Place this side by side with taking the ring off her finger while asleep, where will the prosecution stand. To sustain this latter theory the Crown produced another sleeping lady that was in the confines of the room. She did not know Clements. He contended that the case presented by the Crown was forced and premature, while that by Clements is natural and customary. The jury must take into consideration all the surroundings that day, from morning to night. The party bent on pleasure go to the beautiful valley of Pauoa and along the gentle slopes of Punchbowl with its beautiful carpet of green and recline in a pleasant shade. They were found there by John Silva seated on this velvet carpet. What else happened does not come within the circumference of this case. Everything was pleasant and nothing rasping. It suggested itself to his mind that his abstracting of the ring from the finger of the sleeping beauty was an afterthought. The Crown had presented several witnesses, but they did not go up the hill. The Attorney-General had tried hard, but failed to break down the defence. Various testimony makes a story perfect. Each of the witnessos for the defence saw the party at different times and in different places. He thought he had settled beyond a doubt that they did go up the hill. Shall Hattie, Victoria and Lucy be believed against the witnesses for the defence. John Silva, a perfectly disinterested party, gave his evidence without bias or feeling. If there was nothing else to recommend the defendent it was the testimony of Silva. The jury were asked to believe Victoria, but when Clements was on the stand he presented an unvarnished story. There was no concealment of the ring; the guilty generally hide; the honest are open and above-board. The whole story of the defendant was natural and consistent with truth, that they exchanged rings on the side of Punchbowl hill.

The learned counsel after explaining to the jury how the defendant got Victoria's photograph, he pointed out that the defendant was entitled to the benefit of every possible doubt that presented itself in the chain of evidence. With this he left the destinies of the defendant in the hands of the jury.

Mr. Whiting, in addressing the jury, said it was simply a case of petty larceny. Did that young man (pointing to the prisoner) take the rings from Victoria's fingers or not? If he did he is guilty of larceny. One ring has been recovered, the other is gone. One was found in the possession of the prisoner. Clements tells one story, but who can believe him? The party go up to Pauoa, have lunch and drink whiskey. Victoria and Hattie very naturally go into the bedroom and go to sleep. Who goes into the room but this young man (Clement)? When they (the females) come out, the rings are missed. Ben Everson and Clements story is in no way corroborated. John Silva's testimony is that he did see them on the side of Punchbowl hill, but he (the learned counsel) is of opinion that Silva has got them mixed up with other people. He maintained Clement's evidence was like that of a parrot. He sat in the Court and heard others tell a story, then he comes forward and tells the same story. Where was Everson when they went up the hill? The evidence is too scattered to believe the witnesses for the defence. The learned counsel added that he must leave the case in the hands of the jury, and if they find that Clements took the rings without Victoria's consent, he is guilty of larceny. Sealing one or the other was sufficient to convict him of petty larceny.

His Honor in summing up, said that this case stood upon broad differences—so broad and distinct that it does not rest upon fine points at all. The jury must bear in mind that they cannot convict the defendant unless proved beyond a doubt guilty. The main question was, did they take a walk or not? If you (the jury) believe that they went out for a walk on the hill, you cannot believe the story for the prosecution, and therefore cannot convict the prisoner. In support of this, His Honor drew the attention of the jury to the evidence of Ben Everson, who was equally as respectable a witness as any for the prosecution. He (Everson) said they did take a walk and did not spend their time in sleep, and the same witness gave an account of how the ring came into the possession of Clements. The jury must believe that Everson's testimony is wholly false, or they cannot convict the prisoner. That witness (Everson) is as much outside the case as Hattie, Lucy or Victoria. The defence was able to bring John Silva, a man unimpeached for his veracity, and he tells you he did see them (Victoria and Clements) on the slopes of Punchbowl. He gives reasonable statements for knowing them. He saw them and he knew who it was. Elias, another witness for the defence, testified to recognizing the party, Victoria and Hattie say they started from town alone, and against their consent Clements and Everson joined them. It is not natural that if they did go to Pauoa, that they would withdraw themselves from the party, and spend the afternoon in dead sleep. There was no larceny in an exchange. If a man stole a ring, it is not likely that he would put it on his finger and then go into the company of the owner of it. His Honor next proceeded to dilate on the picture which Victoria had stated was stolen from a mirror. On looking at the picture, it bore evidences of being soiled and might once have been exposed in a looking glass, but it is not always that natives preserve their pictures in the best condition. Charging the jury to pay special attention to the evidence, he left them to retire and consider their verdict.

The jury retired at 4:30 P. M. At 9:30 P. M. they announced they had arrived at a verdict. His Honor having left the Court, the verdict was sealed and the jury dismissed for the night.

Friday, January 11, 1884.

At 10 A. M. the Court met, and His Honor opened the sealed verdict. It was "Guilty," two dissenting.

The Deputy Attorney-General moved that sentence be passed.

His Honor asked if the prisoner had anything to say before sentence was passed upon him.

Mr. Russell, counsel for the prisoner, said in view of the voluminous testimony that had been adduced, it was a most extraordinary result, and he trusted His Honor would take this into consideration.

His Honor said upon the supposition that the witnesses for the defence were credible it was very hard to conceive how the jury had arrived at such a verdict. He referred particularly to the credibility of John Silva concerning the walk on the hill. He also made special mention of Everson's testimony, which he thought would favor the prisoner's position. Furthermore, he alluded to the non-concealment of the ring, and Clements going into the company of Victoria with the ring on his finger. However, having been found guilty by the jury it only remained for him (His Honor) to pass sentence. The sentence of the Court is that he be imprisoned for one month at hard labor, fined $5, and pay costs of Court.

(The sentence of the lower Court was six months imprisonment and $25 fine.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE RICKERTON.

Friday, January 11, 1883.

Two victims fined for drunkenness and one remanded.

A native charged with assaulting a Chinaman with a knife was also remanded.

Two natives charged with assault and battery on a Chinaman in the vicinity of Punahou, were, after a lengthy investigation, acquitted. Mr. John Russell appeared for the defendants.

"The Woman of the People."

This thrilling and romantic play was brought out at the Music Hall on Thursday night under many disadvantages but with a considerable measure of success. It has been adapted to the English stage from D'Ennerey's play of the same name by Herr Bandmann himself and has been played under his management with very great success in numerous cities of importance. The "woman of the people" marries a good-natured, but weak fellow named Bertrand, who is led away by an evil companion Remy to drink, until, in spite of good resolutions, he has reduced his wife and child to starvation. By hard work she saves thirty francs to pay for sending her sickly infant to be nursed in the country. This money Bertrand finds and spends in treating his friends to drink. A scene ensues, and the outraged women takes her child to the Foundling Hospital. Bertrand in despair vows amendment and declares he will ask for forgiveness when he brings the child back. The child is stolen from the hospital by a doctor who has the promise of the hand of a beautiful widow if he will save her child. The widow engages the very mother of the child as her servant, and when the latter claims the child, the doctor has her shut up in a madhouse. Of course all comes right in the end—how, it would take two long to tell.

Miss Beaudet as the "Woman of the People" had all the hard work. She has evidently given the part careful study and was good throughout, admirable sometimes. Herr Bandmann played the part of Remy perfectly. His local hits were good and told. His last appearance brought down the house, his make up being a capital take off of our "Hawaiian Dandy," although we believe he had never seen that original. Mr. Lobbett played the part of the doctor with care. He did not seem to be altogether at home as the "heavy villain" of the piece. The other parts were sustained by amateurs very creditably, considering the very short time any of them had for study of their parts. Among these Miss Clare Forest as Sophie (the widow) made her first appearance on any stage and showed herself possessed of so much genius as an actress that if she should choose to make the stage a profession, a large success seems to be certainly in store for her.

To-night "Shylock" is to be produced. Miss Beaudet, Miss Clare Forest, Herr Bandmann and Mr. Lobbett are to sustain the principal characters. There will also be a song and dance by Miss Beaudet and the performance will finish with the ever amusing "Matrimony."

There was "some fun" and satire in the olden time as well as now, and much of it was very sharp and biting. Witness the following:—Dr. Biles was a famous punster, but he sometimes met with more than his match. A lady whom he had courted unsuccessfully married a man by the name of Quincy. "So, madam," said the unsuccessful suitor, "it appears you prefer a Quincy (quinsy) to Byles." "Yes, for if there had bee anything worse than Byles, God would not have suffered Job to be afflicted with them.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of Kapiolani Park Association will be held at the Armory, on Queen street, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President.

H. MACFARLANE, Secretary.

Ja11-3tw

MAIL NOTICE.

THE MAIL BY THE STEAMSHIP "MARIPOSA" will close at the Postoffice

At 10 O'clock A. M. Tuesday, January 15th,

A LATE LETTER BAG

Will be kept open on the morning of her sailing from 10 till 12:30 A. M., to receive late letters, on which an additional fee of FIVE CENTS EACH LETTER must be paid.

☞ Letters will be REGISTERED on Tuesday morning up to 9 o'clock, and no later.

☞ MONEY ORDERS on the United States will be issued for this mail till 3 P. M. on Monday, and NONE will be issued on Tuesday.

H. M. WHITNEY, P. M. G.

Postoffice, January 12, 1884. ja12-3t

Real Estate for Sale.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED BY US FROM the Honorable Board of Education, we shall offer for sale, by Public Auction, at our Salesroom, on Queen street, Honolulu,

ON SATURDAY,

The 19th of January Next,

At 12 o'clock noon, the following parcels of land, viz:

1.—Lot on the Makai Side of School Street.

Adjoining the Fort-street school premises on the north westerly side, and extending to the stream, containing an area of 1,250 Square Feet. Upset price, $100. TITLE PERFECT.

2.—Lot on the Northwest Side of Liliha Street.

Next above the premises of Mr. C. E. Williams, having a frontage of 139 feet on the street, and containing an area of 12-100 of an acre. Upset price, $100. TITLE PERFECT.

Deeds at the expense of purchasers.

☞ For further particulars inquire at the office of the Board of Education.

LYONS & LEVEY,

Auctioneers.

December 13, 1883. d15-6tw

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS THAT AT A meeting held in Honolulu on the 12th day of December, 1883, of the subscribers to the stock of the PUULOA SHEEP AND STOCK RANCH COMPANY, it was voted to accept a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION granted to them and their associates and successors, under the corporate name and style of the "Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company," on the 15th day of November, 1883, and that said corporation, under said charter, thereupon organized itself, and elected the following officers of the Company:

President ..... FRANCIS SPENCER
Vice-President ..... GEORGE W. MACFARLANE
Treasurer ..... HENRY R. MACFARLANE
Secretary and Auditor ..... JOHN ROBBINS

Notice is further given that, pursuant to the terms of said charter, "no stockholder shall individually be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares held or owned by himself.

JOHN ROBBINS, Secretary.

d15-4tw

Advertisements.

A. KRAFT,

OPTICIAN, JEWELER

— AND —

WATCHMAKER,

— AND —

Dealer in Musical Instruments,

HAVING REMOVED TO MORE COMMODIOUS quarters in Campbell's New Block, Merchant street, has received, per late importations, large additions to his former Stock of FINE GOODS, such as

JEWELRY,

IN GOLD, SILVER, ETC.,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Of the best make and finish.

A Large Assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, from the Most Celebrated Manufacturers.

CURIOS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Very fine Pine Apple and Strawberry (reddish white) Plants for sale.

☞ Call and examine his Extensive Stock, and you will not fail to be pleased. Ja12-w3m

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's

TIME TABLE.

Steamer Planter,

BATES ..... Commander

Will run regularly for Kona and Kau.

LEAVES HONOLULU AT 4 P. M. ON

Friday	January 11	Friday	February 22
Tuesday	January 22	Tuesday	March 4
Friday	February 1	Friday	March 14
Tuesday	February 12	Tuesday	March 25

ARRIVING AT HONOLULU AT 5 P. M.

Friday	January 18	Friday	February 29
Tuesday	January 29	Tuesday	March 11
Friday	February 8	Friday	March 21
Tuesday	February 19		

Steamer Iwalani,

CAMERON ..... Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Monday at 5 P. M.,

For Nawiliwili, Koloa, Waimea and Hanalei, Kauai. Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday evening.

Steamer James Makee,

FREEMAN ..... Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Thursday at 3 P. M.,

For Kapaa and Kilauea. Returning, leaves Kauai every Tuesday at 4 P. M., and touching at Waianae, both ways.

Steamer C. R. Bishop,

DAVIS ..... Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday at 4 P. M.,

For Kukuihaele, Honokaa and Paauhau. Returning arrives at Honolulu every Sunday morning. o-wtf

R. W. GRANNIS,

Contractor and Builder

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL WORK CONNECTED with the BUILDING TRADE. All orders left at the shop, No. 86 Hotel street, Honolulu, or with Wilder & Co., will the promply attended to. o23-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Undersigned have entered into PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS in Honolulu, H. I., and that their business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of WISEMAN & ASHLEY.

J. E. WISEMAN,
W. G. ASHLEY.

A SOLID COMBINATION!

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!

WISEMAN & ASHLEY,

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS

In The Hawaiian Kingdom!

THE NEW FIRM TAKES MUCH PLEASURE IN STATING TO THE BUSINESS COMMUnity and the Public Generally, that they have fitted up one of the Elegant Ground Floors in the

NEW CAMPCELL FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,

ON MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU,

Where they will conduct their Business hereafter, and be most happy to see their patrons and friends who desire to bestow on them their patronage, feeling assured that all business transactions will be conducted by them in every particular to the best of their ability, and on the most reasonable basis.

AGENCIES: WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
HANIBLE & ST. JO. AND
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROADS,
REAL ESTATE AND EMPLOYMENT,
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK,
CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HOUSE, MONEY & CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS!

☞ Special attention in the following Departments will be our aim, and we invite your careful perusal. ☜

Wells, Fargo & Co., General Forwarding and Commission Agents.—We deliver Letters, Packages, Parcels and Money all over the World, send orders direct to our Agents likewise, to be filled and returned. Ship throughout the United States and Foreign Countries Merchandise, Curios &c., from the Kingdom. ☞ Always advise your friends abroad to send Parcels, Packages, Important Letters and Money to you through WELLS, FARGO & Co., whose Agencies are established in all large cities on the globe. Don't consider the expense when sending through us, as we will Guarantee you Satisfaction in every particular, and hold ourselves responsible in all our undertakings.

Agent for the Hanible and St. Jo., and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.—These Roads are the most Comfortable and Inviting Roads going East. Tourists will find the Scenery, the Palace Cars, the Station Restaurants along these routes most inviting and superior, and Letters will be given to all Travelers and Tourists going either as 1st or 2nd class passengers to the Principal Agent in San Francisco, who will take special pains in making you acquainted with Railway Officials through letters, so that your trip will be most enjoyable to the end.

Real Estate Agents. We Buy and Sell Real Estate in all parts of the Kingdom, Search Records and attend completely to every branch in Selling Real and Leasehold Property. Our office will contain maps of all Properties left in our charge. We make a specialty in Collecting Rents, keeping Premises in repair, Paying and Discharging Taxes, Water Rates, and effecting Insurances. Owners of Property should bear in mind that we will relieve them from giving their attention to Property, guaranteeing at all times to act with care and for a nominal consideration for services in this department. Rooms, Cottages and Mansions to let at all times on application to us.

Employment Agents. We Supply all kinds of Help, both Male and Female, in all the various branches of Industry on these Islands

Agents, Planters, and Merchants generally should notify us when vacancies exist, as we will furnish no help, such as Clerks, Salesmen, Book-keepers, Mechanics or Laborers unless well recommended to us.

Chinese Servants and Female Servants will be supplied to families at short notice, for which a nominal commission is exacted.

Life and Fire Insurance Agents.—We feel it a duty to call every man's attention (particularly a man of family) to keep his Life insured for the benefit of his Family who are so often dependent on his labors for their support. Young men and mechanics would find it the most pleasant duty of their lives to take out a Policy on the "Tontine" principle, when, in a few years, should they live, they will have sufficient funds to engage in business, with a neat little income to back them. We invite you to call on us when we will take pleasure in illustrating to you how beneficial it is for your welfare to be Insured!

Every man who owns Property should remember that "Fire," that grim messenger often makes the rich, or well-to do, poor and poverty stricken. Let this be a warning to you, and call on us at once and protect yourselves against loss.

MONEY TO LOAN. FROM $100 TO $10,000 ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

Custom House Brokers.—We have made special arrangements whereby we can enter Goods at the Custom House through Power of Attorney, and we call upon all Merchants and Store-keepers to make us their Agents at once. Our Charges for this work are very Reasonable, and we will Enter Goods, Pay and Discharge Freight and Duty Bills, and Deliver Your Goods direct to your places of business in prompt order. Merchants and Store-keepers will find this of great advantage to them in every way.

General Business Agents.—Our long acquaintance with the Business community is well known, & we invariably keep inviolate all business matters of a private nature. Business men who will intrust their commercial matters to us may always feel safe in so doing. We study the interests of our clients at all times, and advise on all business topics carefully, based on our best judgment.

In the General Business Department we attend to everything in the Commercial line such as the following, viz.: Books and Accounts Kept and Adjusted Accurately, Neatly and Satisfactorily, Bills Collected Promptly, and Proceedings Taken Against Debtors when compulsion requires a speedy settlement, Legal Papers of every description, such as Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Leases, Wills, Partnership Papers, &c., drawn. ALSO—Memorials Drafted and Engrossed, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit, and Banking Matters Generally attended to. ALSO—Advertisements, Notices, Articles, Communications and Correspondence written.

All Orders from the Various Islands to us will receive promptness. We can purchase at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, and much more reasonable than you can, and we inspect everything before we buy, and, therefore, it is to your interest to send your orders to us, as we then become responsible, and the small commission you pay us is less than what your purchases amount to buying as you have been doing direct.

☞ All correspondence to us we take pleasure in answering without delay.

☞ We invite everyone to inspect our new and spacious offices, and have all our departments working under a systematic rule, with polite assistance, central location, and special advantages for conducting our business, we feel that the community at large will be gratified in knowing that such a beneficial institution has been established, where the wants of all may be supplied by

Your Most Obedient Servants,

WISEMAN & ASHLEY,

P O BOX 315. General Business Agents, Campbell's New