

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press. HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1888. BY AUTHORITY.



Official information has been received at this Department that the Consulate of the French Republic has been this day merged into that of the North German Confederation; also that the official representation of H. K. H. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg is withdrawn from this date, and entrusted to the newly appointed North German Consul; also that the official representation of the Free and Hanseatic city of Lubeck will be from this date in the hands of the North German Consul.

Official information has been received at this Department that Colonel E. S. Spaulding, who was appointed Acting Consul of the United States for the port of Honolulu, has left this Kingdom, and that Elias Perkins, Esq., Consul of the United States for the port of Lahaina, has been appointed Acting Consul for the port of Honolulu. To the official acts and things of Mr. Perkins in his official capacity of Acting Consul, full and complete faith and credit will be given until further notice.

Approved: STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim. DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, August 28, 1888.

Approved: F. W. HUTCHINGS, Acting Minister of Finance.

Approved: F. W. HUTCHINGS, Minister of Interior.

List of Tax-Collectors Appointed for 1888.

- OAHU: H. H. Lane, W. W. Lane, J. W. Lane, W. C. Lane, K. W. Lane, S. G. W. Lane. MAUI: Peter H. Kaneohe, H. Kaneohe, J. Kaneohe, T. Kaneohe, D. Kaneohe, K. Kaneohe. HAWAII: W. A. Kaneohe, J. Kaneohe, W. Kaneohe, S. Kaneohe, T. Kaneohe, D. Kaneohe, K. Kaneohe. KAUI: S. Kaneohe, T. Kaneohe, D. Kaneohe, K. Kaneohe.

BE IT KNOWN to all whom it may concern, that THOMAS C. HANCOCK, Esquire, having presented to this Department his Commission from His Majesty William I., King of Prussia, in the said THOMAS C. HANCOCK, Esquire, is hereby acknowledged, by order of the King, as Consul for the North German Confederation, at Honolulu, and all his official acts, as such, are ordered by His Majesty, to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of this Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, at Honolulu, this 28th day of August, 1888. (Signed) STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.

Vessel Wanted.

By authority of the Board of Immigration, the undersigned solicits proposals for furnishing a Schooner or other Vessel, of sufficient capacity to accommodate at least Forty Immigrant Passengers.

Such vessel will be required to proceed to the GILBERT and CAROLINE ISLANDS. And such other points as may be designated by the Board, or the Agent who may be selected, to take charge of the steamer.

PROPOSALS will be received until the First Day of September next. Further information may be obtained by application to FRED W. HUTCHINGS, President, Bureau of Immigration, August 28th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon. Col. B. KALANIKUINI, in the day appointed Acting Governor of Oahu during my absence. J. S. O. DICKENS, Governor's Office, Aug. 15, 1888.

The sugar-growers on these islands are beginning to canvass the prospects of the market for the coming year. It is undoubtedly necessary that we should look a little ahead, and by the light of our past experience determine what course shall be pursued regarding the disposition of the crop of 1889. The question is a purely commercial one, governed by the law of demand and supply, easy to be understood by all interested, and capable of a solution profitable to ourselves, provided a spirit of concensus and a disposition to meet the case fairly prevails among the interested parties.

But other considerations are at work, and it will be interesting to observe what stand will be taken by the range-planters, among whom just at present, there seems no little margin of opinion as to what ought to be done and what each is willing to do. The slow progress of the treaty, together with the uncertainty as to its ratification makes it no longer desirable to consider it an element in the calculations for the year, except as a possible contingency, and the planters must depend upon their own energies and business calculations to insure a profitable sale of their coming crop. The experiences of the past year have proved to our satisfaction

that sugar-growing on these islands can be profitably conducted with no other conditions than such as we can ourselves command. The planting interest is stronger at the close of 1888 than it was at the beginning, and is able to meet competitors in the markets of California, to command as well as to receive terms, and if not equal to defying competition, are able to make it to the advantage of all to regulate supplies to the market instead of forcing them upon it. The wisdom of accommodating our supplies to the nature of the demand, and avoiding that contravention of the laws of trade by which, some years since, a glutted market and ruinous prices had almost disheartened every one here connected with sugar-growing, shows what is the true policy to be pursued hereafter, if we would avoid the same evils.

We have to help us, not only the experience already gained in the management of plantations tending to cheapen the cost of sugar, but the better financial condition of the plantations, and the certainty, that by prudent foresight on our part, our product may be sold at remunerative prices.

It is necessary to make our sugars of the sort that will sell. It will be folly to manufacture the brightest grocery grades, even though we have expended thousands of dollars in the planting of machinery to do it, if it cannot be sold to a profit, nor can we hope to force buyers of lower grades to buy higher because we make them.

The market calls for refining as well as grocery grades, and if we are not able to supply either or both kinds profitably to ourselves, we have not yet placed our sugar enterprise on a safe basis. The competition for supplying the better grades of grocery sugars is sharp, and if our planters confine themselves to it alone, they shut themselves off from other sources of profit within their reach by the making of the lower grades that are called for. The question then is, can we afford the attempt to create a market, or shall we adapt our manufacture to that already in existence?

The general prosperity demands, we think, that our planters should pull together, and any other policy will be sure to result in loss and disaster. The greater number of our plantations ought to take any unusual risks, but to accept a moderate profit rather than an uncertain gain, be it ever so large and attractive; hence, the consideration of most consequence is, whether we can sell at a moderate profit whatever we make, and not whether we can make a greater profit by a grade that others make as well as ourselves.

The estimated consumption of grocery sugars for 1889 in the San Francisco market is 20,000,000 pounds. Their local factories expect to furnish of this amount, 5,500,000 pounds, leaving 14,500,000 lbs. to be supplied from other sources. Peru, Central America and other countries compete with these islands in sending this sort of sugars to San Francisco. But the island production is quite equal to supplying the whole demand. Our sugars exported the past year have nearly reached 19,000,000 pounds, and the crop of 1889, as nearly as can be estimated, will be 23,000,000 pounds.

It is not possible therefore, that with such an over-supply, that the prices can keep up to a remunerative point if supplying parties press the market irrespective of such other. The resulting controversy will be, which shall go to the wall and give place to the others? It would then seem to be wisdom to avoid those causes which will lead to over-supply of the market.

The importance of profitable sugar-growing interwoven as it now is with all the ramifications of business on these islands is such, that whatever affects its continuance and prosperity is a matter of public interest.

While every planter looks to his own individual interests and will choose those methods of disposing of his product which may seem to him the most advantageous, it is equally true that without taking heed to general considerations affecting the trade and concurring in a sound general policy, that not only all will suffer, but some will be unable to go through the year.

Bonded Laborers.

The Chinese living on these islands, but a small number excepted, have found their way hither as Coolies. A thousand men have served out their five-year contracts, many of them more than ten years since, and have had no hindrance to a return to China, had there been a demand for them in that country. From the Chinaman's point of view, how does our system of importation, which has been responsible for bringing him hither, appear? Has he bettered himself by forsaking the patriarchal care of his Mandarin, and the overbearing policy of China, to seek his fortune on these islands, through an apprenticeship of five years' service to our planters? The passage from China to these islands is within the Tropics; is a voyage of some 30 days; and is neither dangerous nor liable to hardships from stress of weather, or extraordinary detentions. The experience of every Chinese Coolie brought by private parties, and by the Board of Immigration, has been, that his voyage hither has been one of comfort, novelty and pleasurable excitement. The ships have been well-found, provisions abundant, the voyage short, and through warm latitudes. No complaints of ill-treatment, unnecessary hardship, or a depleted list of passengers through ship sickness, have indicated that the immigrant ship-board to Honolulu, ought to shirk the terms of humanitarianism, or arouse their sensibilities. The tales of hardships and cruel mistreatment on such ships, between Europe and America, have never been recounted from the ships bound to these islands. Having heeded, and been assigned to his field of labor, the Coolie has found himself no worse off than in his own country, the labor being either hard or exhaustive, or his treatment rigorous or severe.

As a proof that the Chinaman has not been subject to inhuman servitude or cruel treatment during his term of service, the fact may be adduced that our Court records do not show a single case tried, where the Coolie has claimed compensation in damages. The newspaper records will be found silent upon outrages, hardships, and injustice endured by the bonded laborer, or even of an opinion that the Chinese Coolie, on these Hawaiian Islands, is in a more unfortunate condition, or subject to more hardships than are incident to the working class in every country. The opinion is not entertained by any class of our native population or foreign residents, or nurtured among the Chinese themselves, either those still in service, or those who have served out their contracts, that they suffer any greater hardships, or are in less happy circumstances, than if they were masters of their own time, and lived out of all with from day to day.

The style of labor on these islands is not onerous or exhaustive. Aside from this, the contracts make ten hours the length of the working day, and provide several annual holidays. The Coolie is not slow to claim his rights under the ten-hour clause, and to demand extra wages for work beyond that time, not seldom refusing altogether to labor more than his day, no matter what may be the necessities of his employer, or the stress of circumstances.

Plantation work can not be called severe, as prosecuted here. It bears no comparison with the intensely and energy exhibited in other sugar-growing countries, where the moderate yield of the soil must be made up by the diligence and toil of the cultivator. Our modes of agricultural labor have grown up on the habits of the free Hawaiian laborer, whose preference is excessive application for a short time, and not protracted and steady work, measured by hours. Hence the system pursued on many plantations is to give a measured task, and it is not uncommon to see the hands—Hawaiians and Chinese—returning to their quarters by three o'clock in the afternoon, their day's work finished. Fortified with all the necessities of life—food, lodging and medical attendance by the employer, and with wages above what he could earn at home, and under no restraint as to his time out of work-hours, or local regulations, which can not stand the test of law, the honest and well-disposed Chinaman finds no hardship in the working out of his contract, or reasons to regret that he engaged to perform it.

A noticeable feature is that the laborer finds himself introduced, in these islands, into a labor system in which he bears no badge of degradation, or mark of inferiority, in comparison with his fellow laborers. No Coolie code singles him out for particular surveillance and regulation; no indication of superior position held by the laborer native to the soil, instigates his passions. The custom of the plantation is to make contracts with all their laborers, from one to three years, so that the Hawaiian feels himself free from the Chinaman simply in the fact that the contract is for a shorter term. The same rules, regulations, and modes of labor apply to both. They work side by side in the field, and so jealous rivalry on account of special favor, or privileges, granted to one class to the disadvantage of the other. No instances have arisen of combinations of the one race against the other, or quarrels based upon that distinction.

On the other hand, his pay is quite equal, and many planters claim, is above that which the Hawaiian receives; and were the supply of Hawaiian laborers equal to the demand, the choice would fall upon them, both on account of low cost, and easier management. The Coolie also finds himself here under the protection of law, which covers not only his financial rights, but his personal liberties and immunities: He is not subject to corporal punishment; can not be defrauded of his wages; can not be oppressed without speedy redress from the Courts, which are of easy access, and inexpensive in their processes. This is more than he possessed in his own country, and is fully appreciated by every Chinaman. Not a small portion of their thoughts and efforts during their first years here, are directed to a redress of fancied or real injuries, and obtaining a full knowledge of their rights, through appeals to the magistrates. The absurd constructions placed by themselves on their own contracts are, by this means, gradually removed, so that by the end of the second year, with perhaps a few exceptions arising from personal traits, he labors along contentedly through the term of his contract. He learns to fear the law, as well as to invoke its assistance.

Nor is he liable to a system of poenage, which, through debts, or fines imposed by his employer, or any other cause, prolongs the time of his service beyond his original agreement. With the expiration of his five years, he becomes his own master as fully and as absolutely as any bound apprentice—to whose situation and circumstances his own are thoroughly analogous—and, like him, in most cases, with a knowledge which gives him command of the highest wages as a mechanic, a house servant, a cook, or an agricultural laborer.

But that which makes these islands most attractive to the Chinese Coolie, and indeed to all laborers introduced up to the present time, and induces them to make here their permanent homes, though the return is neither expensive nor difficult, is the fact that he finds an indigenous population who will accept him on terms of equality, intermarry with him, and which manifest no jealousy over his presence in the country. He may make his home here, and family connections, with all the freedom which he enjoys on his own native soil, and so far as reward to his industry is concerned, can do a thousand times better. There are scores of Chinese, once Coolies, who now are the heads of families, and have property, both real and personal, far beyond their comprehension in the days of their boyhood. They acquire position and influence among the Hawaiian neighbors, and enjoy a social freedom and protection such as they could never have attained at home.

These advantages are not undervalued by them, and their influence is seen in that while some thousands have come hither, those who have returned may be counted on one's fingers. They have become a part and parcel of our population, contented and prosperous in the land of their adoption. Hence, we repeat that, from the standpoint of the Coolie himself, the best luck that ever befell him was his migration to these islands; and very persuasive must be that philanthropist who can make him believe that the mode of his coming was as well that of all other bonded laborers, differe not practically from that of a free immigration, against which not the faintest breath of criticism has yet found an objection, or made an appeal to humanitarian or national sensibilities.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12th, 1888. Small-Pox.

I am informed by a practicing physician that this contagious disease is on the spread in this city, and that more cases of it exist than are confessed by the health officers. The date of its first appearance is officially set down for the first of June, but he declares that it developed itself as early as the beginning of April. A noteworthy reference to it is displayed among the laboring classes, and in the interior of the State, where exaggerated stories have been told concerning it, and some alarm created. Nothing in the shape of a panic, however, has been developed, and our trade suffers no diminution on account of its prevalence. It has confined itself with the single exception, (so far as I have heard), of Petaluma—entirely to this city. No statistics are yet attainable from which the exact number of cases and deaths to date, can be ascertained. We shall learn all the facts of the case by and by.

Mechanics' Industrial Fair. This institution is now in full blast. Notwithstanding the immense size of the pavilion—covering, it does, nearly an entire public square of the city—its interior space is so crowded with articles on exhibition, as to narrow the avenues down to a compass quite inadequate to the demands of the vast multitude of visitors who nightly crowd the grounds, and who, in consequence, are obliged to pay a similar character ever attempted in this State. As a spectacle, it is brilliant to the admiration. When lit up at night, the flash of 1,200 gas burners falling upon the fancy goods, decorative tapestries, and splashing waters of a hundred jets dashed to spray, and falling into a marble basin, impart to the scene a fairy-like gorgeousness, which must be seen to be at all appreciated. A spirit of emulation among the different progressive industries of the State, has led to an extraordinarily large display of articles, comprising something from nearly every department—all kinds of inventions and heavy machinery; gold, silver, brass, iron, copper, leather, woolen, cotton, and other manufactures; textiles, fluids, photographs, paintings, bindings, wax-work, needle-work—are all represented; and he who would ascertain a mere cursory knowledge of each particular article would require to spend a month in the pavilion, and then not entirely accomplish his object. As this Fair will probably continue through the month of September, perhaps some of our islanders will run over and take a peep at it. The gross receipts for five nights of the exhibition have been about \$19,000.

Consolidation. The interior towns of California are generally visited during the hot summer months with destructive conflagrations. This season has proved no exception to the rule. The destruction of dwellings, stores, and whole blocks has occasionally been noted by the local press. Now we hear of the almost total wiping out of the town of Laporte, in Sierra County, by fire. The losses in money are estimated at \$500,000. Only two or three buildings have been left standing in the town.

The Great Pacific Railroad. The work on this grand enterprise goes forward so rapidly that one can hardly keep pace with it. We were surprised not long ago by being told that the track layers were engaged beyond the Sierra, and pushing their way to the Truckee. Then, wonderful to tell! a new town had sprung into existence at one of the stations ten or twelve miles down that beautiful river. Breaking away from this point, (Heno), onward they pushed their course, far into the desert; and there they are now employed, accomplishing prodigies in the line of their road-building vocation.

There is so much interest attached to this subject, that you will excuse me if I dwell on it a moment. An Eastern correspondent, writing to the A11s, says: Yesterday, I was with a party of men interested in railway matters, and engaged in discussing the prospects of the Pacific line. All agreed that the road would be completed within a year from the present time, and one of them offered to bet a basket of champagne that the last rail would be laid and communication completed before the first of January next. As he is directly interested in the Central Pacific, and ought to know what he was about, I made a mental note of the proposition, and here notice it for your benefit. The Sacramento Union, of the 18th inst., holds the annexed language concerning our end of the line: T. J. Henley, of the Pacific Railroad Commission, has just returned from the East, in respect to the extreme end of the road, of which he speaks a few days since. From him we learn that the last rail of champagne that the last rail would be laid and communication completed before the first of January next. As he is directly interested in the Central Pacific, and ought to know what he was about, I made a mental note of the proposition, and here notice it for your benefit.

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The death of Hon. Thad. Stevens awakens more general sympathy than would have been expected from the bitterness his course often provoked among political opponents. His news look most surprising, as his falling condition had been concealed by the few who were about his person. He had been confined to his bed for several days, but yesterday returned to a cheerful manner, and on being informed of Hart's opinion in the Boston case, he felt better. Evans is not only a sound lawyer, but a statesman, who will advise the President so to act as to administer the law in a manner that will avoid the necessity of Congress meeting in September. If he does, I shall feel proud that ever that I signed his confirmation.

During the evening two choragons of the Colored Methodist Church called, and prayed at his bedside. Two Brothers of Charity were present during his last hours, who administered the sacrament of the Catholic Church. Speaking of political affairs shortly before his death, he said the great national questions now were reconstruction, taxation, and the railway system.

His remains have been embalmed, and will be placed in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol for one day. Arrangements for his obsequies are not yet determined.

If sorrow is experienced by certain persons at this event, it may with safety be asserted that there are others who will feel a secret thrill of pleasure to be informed of it.

As you are well informed, a Presidential campaign in the United States is an occurrence that, for months before the day of election, excites the mind and absorbs the feelings of the citizens, generally. Prejudices are aroused; bitter things said; and foolish acts performed, which would never be entertained or entered in calmer moments. We are just entering upon the threshold of this state of affairs. Our candidates, National and State, have been selected. Programmes have been made out for public speaking, and until the 4th day of November next, we are likely to have an exciting time of it. Germain to this matter, an Eastern correspondent furnishes the subjoined item concerning Seymour's Record.

"The political record of Mr. Seymour is being thoroughly over-hauled, but his comparative obscurity, until in the past few years, makes the task of showing him up a difficult one. Many of his speeches and letters were never printed at all, or, if printed, only found their way into obscure papers, and were forgotten into the great oblivion of this city. The day after the nomination, one of the daily papers—a Republican one—undertook to procure a complete set of Seymour's speeches. For this purpose it sent a man to Utica with orders to see the Democratic nominee, and ask his assistance. This less business than one might expect from a politician, and especially one whom the applicant opposed, Seymour furnished—printed or manuscript—copies of his speeches for the four hundred and so on he was able to find them. He expressed a willingness to stand upon his record, both in war and peace, and that he would do anything he saw fit to do."

Chase on the Nominations. A Utica, (New York), letter to the Chicago Tribune, represents Judge Chase's position to be as set forth in the annexed paragraph. He says: Judge Underwood, of Virginia, who is here in Utica to attend the commencement of Hamilton College, and who is a supporter of Grant and Colfax. He states that the Democrats treated him with treachery and ingratitude, and that he was nominated at New York as a foregone matter, but asking his cooperation in little paragraph points of the platform, so that they might harmonize in Convention, and he was nominated as the majority of Western or Brick Pomeroy Democrats. Leading him on from admission to nomination, they acquiesced and exaggerated his relinquishment of the office to bring his friends over to their nominees, while they should cast himself aside. The Chicago Tribune claims that the only interest he had in the Democratic nomination was to secure the permanence of universal suffrage by assisting the Democratic party to acknowledge it.

The Reciprocity Treaty. The Washington correspondent of the A11s, under date of the 26th of July, writes as follows concerning your Treaty: The Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom, after a protracted discussion in the Senate, has been laid over. The principal opposition to the treaty was from the newly-admitted Southern members, who are alarmed at the idea of admitting a new territory into the Union. The friends of the treaty contend for the great advantages to us of having a foothold on the islands as a half-way station for our Pacific trade, and they are so far that if we let slip this opportunity it may be taken advantage of by England or France. Its advocates oppose it for the same reasons offered in opposition to a reciprocity treaty with Canada, on the ground that, peculiarly, the United States is a loser by such treaty, and that, instead of promoting annexation, it retards it by affording all the advantages of annexation without its drawbacks. The treaty with the Sandwich Islands provides for the importation of sugar, and the sugar from the islands free of duty. As we have now a treaty with Spain, putting her on the footing of the most favored nation, it is urged that if the Sandwich Islands are admitted free of duty, we shall be compelled, under the treaty with Spain, to admit Spanish sugar free of duty. Mr. Sumner was the principal advocate of the ratification of the treaty.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. The D. C. Mercury arrived on Friday, bringing dates to Aug. 11th, four days later than we are indebted to Capt. Bennett for late papers. The Mercury had a fine run down the coast, and brought a large list of passengers and freight. We notice the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Peck, C. Brewer, Esq., of Boston, Miss E. Brewer and Mrs. M. Brewer. The foreign news is meager: we give telegrams below. The El Dorado arrived on Sunday with its date one day later than the Mercury. Our thanks are due to Mr Whitney for the A11s of the 10th inst.

WASHINGTON, August 14th.—The funeral of Thad. Stevens was held this morning at 9 o'clock. The ceremonies were conducted in the Rotunda. The Capitol was open all last night, and the remains left for Lancaster at 12 o'clock. The guard of honor remained with the corpse. LANGRISH, Pa., August 14th.—The remains of Thad. Stevens reached Lancaster this evening at 6:15. On the arrival of the train at the depot the procession moved to the residence of the deceased statesman. His remains will be taken to Lancaster by the 10 o'clock train. A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at the Court House, and arrangements made for proper ceremonies.

PROVENCE, Aug. 14.—At the yacht race, by the New York Yacht Squadron, at Newport, 10 o'clock, eight sloops and twelve schooners started for a race. The first prize was won by the "Walt Whit" time, 6 hours and 53 minutes. The sloopy "Iris" was second—7 hours and 45 minutes. New York, August 15th.—Rev. Mr. Tyng and his friends have in circulation for signatures a memorial to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets next October, to repeal the canon under which he was tried and condemned, making a parish a geographical term, and territory, or so modify it as to apply only to unincorporated parishes, or to intrusions upon actual enrolled parishes of other ministers of the Church. Another memorial asks for a simple repeal, leaving the whole matter to be governed by the preface to the ordinal in the Prayer Book.

PARIS, August 14th.—The "Globe", in its issue last evening, says, semi-officially, in relation to the new French loan, that thirty-four millions of francs, money asked for has already been subscribed. LONDON, August 14th.—Despatches have been received from Ireland giving the particulars of a riot which occurred yesterday near Waterbury. It seems that while one of the land-lords of that region, named Brady, was leaving the usual notice on various tenants, he was shot and killed by some unknown person. A strong body of police soon after made its appearance on the scene, and attempted to arrest the culprit. The police in turn were attacked, two of them shot dead, and four badly wounded. Several arrests were subsequently made. At the next session of the Court, Erdington, on the 15th, will be reviewed by the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial. A large number of the nobility were also present. Fifty-two battalions of troops passed in review. The Emperor's party decked with flags, vast multitudes thronged the streets and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The royal family were loudly cheered.

PARIS, August 14th.—The Count Erdington, acting as present as Second Secretary to the Ambassador to France at Vienna, has been appointed First Secretary to him. M. Bertin, Minister from France to the United States, in place of Viscount De Saint-Christ, resigned. There was a grand French naval review at Rochfort to-day. It was witnessed by thousands of delighted spectators, among the most prominent of whom was Lord Raglan. The review of the "Lander" newspaper says: "In his absence he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs and be imprisoned for one year in jail."

A REMARKABLE event happened to the Assessor during his tour through this district. A Konoiki, without interrogation, volunteered the statement that he owned nine dogs, and was booked one dollar for taxes. Such resistance to temptation is worthy of record.

THEOD. C. HEUCK

Offers for Sale New and Desirable Goods SHORTLY EXPECTED FROM EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES.

R. C. Wylie from Hamburg, Wilhelm I. from Bremen, Ceylon from Boston, AND PER Steamers Idaho and Montana,

By Every Packet from San Francisco AS FOLLOWS: Shipment per R. C. Wylie, JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, &c.

BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR quality and new styles. White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a spr' ar, Assorted Colored Flannel, Large sized Cotton and Woolen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Blankets, Heavy Grey and De-laines, Cashmeres, etc., Black, White and Blue Colours and Alpaca, Superior White and Drab Merino, White and Blue Flannels, Black silk in pieces, Hosiery for sale, etc., Black Crapes, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Checked Dowls, Pantaloon Stuffs, Victoria Lawns, Mosquito Nettings, Balmores and Hosiery, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

A Complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Doeking, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pantalons of various styles, Fine White Manilla and Black Satin Vests, etc., etc.

In great variety and styles, viz: White Madapolans and Fancy Beanoes, Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Hosiery Shirts, Fine White Linen Bosom and all Linen Colored, Flannel, Striped and all Fancy Colored Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts,

Hosiery, A Choice Assortment of Men's Cotton, half Wool, Merino and Silk Underhirts and Drawers—all large sizes. A complete invoice of Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, colored and fancy. Ladies' Fine, White and Black Stockings, superior quality.

Hats, Of Different Qualities and Styles. Of the very best of German and French manufacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc., etc.

Saddlery, &c., Men's Superior English, German and French Saddles—large, Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of various styles, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloths, etc.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Groceries & Provisions, Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior West-phalia Ham, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sardines in stone jars, Vinegar in 5 and 3 gallon demijohns, assorted Fruits in Syrups, Fruit in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Spirits, Wines & Beer, Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Brandy, Champagne, Cognac, the Celebrated Gin of Reynolds and Sons, Sliced, Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Beelen & Schroeder, Hamburg, the famous Lithuanian Hook.

Cigars, From the cheapest to the best Havana Sundries, Sailors' Shavers Knives and Jack Knives. Also—a Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery of different sizes and patterns, Needles, No. 1 to 19, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Jewellery, assorted Feather Dusters, Gent's and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves, UMBRELLAS—Cottons, Alpaca and Silks of various colors and patterns. Man-sard, Suspenders of various qualities and patterns. Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White Lead, Zinc White, Boiled Linseed Oil. CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 36 by 72 and 24 by 36 inches. ROLL SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 6 pounds per square foot. ROUND BAR IRON, from 4 to 14 inches diameter. WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet each, from 18 by 24 to 40 by 40 inches.

ON HAND, Besides Other Merchandise, Dewar's best Scotch Whisky in a gallon tin, French California Line, Best Portland Cement, Rosendale Cement, Marble Dust and Plaster of Paris, Roofing Put, Superior Kaffee Coffee. Also, First Shipment of the well known MESS BEEF, packed by C. Hertle-mann, on Konaui, and Received and Ready for Inspection.

Expected Daily to Arrive per Ceylon from Boston, Bales best Assorted Denims, White and Blue Sewing Cotton, Cases Fine Merinoes Printed—Assorted Patterns, Superior White and Brown Cottons and Drills for family use, Lampwick, American Saddles—large size, Hunt's Superior Handled Axes—assorted size, Native Spades, best make (0's), Card Matches, Guava Vanilla Hone and Coughings, 2 inch, etc., Eastport, Mass's best Blacking, Bark's Tark's Island Salt, etc., etc.

Also, Soon to Follow per Wilhelm I., A SHIPMENT OF VERY DESIRABLE German, English & French Goods, To be Spent Without Delay.

The Steamers and Packets From San Francisco, by every trip, will bring Invoices of New and Desirable Merchandise, Consisting of all the various branches of manufactures and provisions of California, the Eastern States, England, and the Continent of Europe, which shipments will be classified on arrival.

All of the above is offered for Sale at Reasonable rates by THEOD. C. HEUCK, 23-2m Cor. Fort & Merchant Streets.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND HAWAII STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship IDAHO, F. CONNOR, Comandante.

Will leave her wharf for San Francisco, on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M. On her arrival, the Co's Steamship MOHANA will be dispatched for Honolulu, to be followed in 5 weeks by the IDAHO.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer. H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, PEAK OF CAHUNA, except actual outlay.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco. THE FINE CLIPPER BARK D. C. MURRAY, N. T. BENNETT, Comandante.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port, Sailing on or before SATURDAY, SEPT. 12. For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Bremen, Direct. The A 1 Hawaiian Clipper Bark R. C. WYLIE, H. HATTENBACH, Master.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port. For freight or passage, offering superior accommodations, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., 31-4.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For Portland, Oregon. THE FINE CLIPPER BARK CAMBRIDGE, MILLER, Master.

Now due from Humboldt Bay. WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port on her arrival. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CELESTIA.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA, LEAVING HONOLULU Monday, June 29 Monday, July 29 Monday, July 6 Monday, July 27 Monday, July 13 Monday, August 3

Laying up the Week commencing Aug. 10. Monday, August 17 Monday, September 7 Monday, August 24 Monday, September 14 Monday, August 31

At 4 1/2 p. m., precisely, touching at Lahaina, Kalahele, Makoe's Landing, Kealahou, Kailua, Kawahou, and Mahukona.

—AND LEAVING— Kealahou, Wednesday, about noon, Kailua, Wednesday evenings, Kawahou & Mahukona, Thursday evenings, Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday mornings. 24— WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR NAWILIWILI. THE CLIPPER SCHOONER HATTIE, CAPTAIN NIKA.

Will leave Honolulu every Saturday, at Four o'clock p. m. Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to 24-3m D. FOSTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO. THE CLIPPER SCHOONER ODD FELLOW, CAPTAIN DAVIS.