

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

On the first page of today's paper will be found an interesting decision of Justice Field, in the suit of a claimant for a share of the proceeds of the sale of smuggled goods.

THE Hon. Mr. Vogel has successfully negotiated in London, for the New Zealand Government, a loan of four millions pounds sterling, or twenty millions of dollars.

IN its issue of April 16, the Journal makes some very serious charges against the administration regarding its management of the lagoon department, and intimates that all the progress that has heretofore been made in extinguishing the disease is virtually lost by the "present almost total abandonment of restrictive measures."

THE same paper calls public attention to the necessity of more population, but drops the subject without offering any practical solution of it. It may be true that the Government, several months ago, with a view to supply this want, and to be prepared in the event of the adoption of the treaty, with a practical test, entered into contract for the introduction of two hundred immigrants from China.

THE undersigned, Special Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to collect, receive and forward to the Hawaiian Government, the proceeds of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in the year 1876, beg herewith to give notice that they are prepared to receive from contributors all articles or objects of art, science, literature, or manufactures, which they desire to exhibit at the said Exhibition, in the Hawaiian Islands, before the said Centennial Anniversary, and to be exhibited at the said Exhibition, in the Hawaiian Islands, before the said Centennial Anniversary, and to be exhibited at the said Exhibition, in the Hawaiian Islands, before the said Centennial Anniversary.

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of giving further consideration to his case. He was a man of ability, both as a speaker and writer; but he devoted himself mainly to the agitation of measures of local and temporary interest, and after a few years his fame will be confined chiefly to his own country.

America and Hawaii.

The following extract from an article in a late number of the San Francisco Chronicle, undoubtedly expresses the popular sentiment in America regarding these islands: "The negotiation of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Sandwich Islands is regarded by many as the first step towards their annexation. While we regard the treaty as desirable in many respects and very undesirable in others, we do not look with favor upon the project of annexation. It has not heretofore been the policy of our Government to have any colonial dependencies; it is questionable whether our form of Government is well adapted to the maintenance of outlying and distant dependencies, or whether we could manage them with profit to their inhabitants or to our own people.

THE two societies named last week were the ordinary legation, and, it is thought, will receive at least one million dollars each, provided the deed remains intact.

Our Local Industries.

Last week Mr. Wallace, proprietor of the Chelsea Laundry, invited a number of gentlemen to visit his establishment, in which he has lately introduced some improvements, which give it a place worthy of mention among our local industries. The laundry is located at Palama, on the Ewa road, just far enough out of town to afford the seclusion necessary for the successful operation of such an establishment. On entering the building, we found that an entire revolution had been effected, by the introduction of steam power, which now does the work formerly done by hand. A large cylinder six and a half by five and a half feet in size, with four compartments, receives the dirty clothes, of which a thousand or more pieces can be put in at once. This revolves by steam power, and so effectual is its work in the course of ninety minutes, the large batch is turned out thoroughly cleaned. From this washer the clothes are removed to three rising tanks, then they pass through wringers driven by steam, these are taken to a steam drying room, where, after remaining fifteen minutes or so to dry, they pass to the ironing room. Here are employed from ten to fifteen native women, some of whom are as skillful in this service as any foreign women in other countries. They iron about five shirts an hour, but the more expert of them average seven or eight. One very smart woman named Lokai turns out ten shirts an hour, when there is a rush of business. Booms, collars and wristbands receive a glossy polish here as in any laundry in America, and the whole work proceeds to be as well executed. When the last mail steamer passed through to San Francisco, one thousand pieces were taken in, washed and done up within three hours from the time they were deposited at the laundry. This will afford an idea of the capacity of the establishment for executing orders in a hurry. Ordinarily any personal work received in the morning can be returned, if desired, the same evening. In every part of the establishment, modern machinery has been introduced wherever it can be made to assist in the labor. For instance, all the plain ironing, as sheets, towels, socks, &c., is done by steam power, and of course very rapidly. In the whole establishment from twenty to twenty-five women and men are constantly employed, and from forty to fifty thousand pieces can be turned out in a week. Chelsea Laundry was commenced seven years ago by the late B. H. Lyon, and was purchased two years since by the present proprietor. Until January of this year the work was done entirely by hand. Mr. Wallace deserves great credit for providing an establishment capable of doing all work that may be offered to it, in a manner and with such despatch that no one can have cause for complaint. Visitors to the laundry will always be welcome on Wednesdays.

Another Reciprocity Treaty.

During the extra session of the Senate, President Grant sent in a new treaty of reciprocity with Belgium. In a message accompanying it, the President avers that this is more in consonance with the conditions and demands of the United States than the Treaty of July 1858. The Executive, in his message, sets forth that all the diplomatic steps necessary to secure its favorable recognition by Belgium have been taken by the Minister to Brussels. The new article is as follows, and has been approved by the Senate. It secures to patentees in both countries whatever rights they may possess: "The high contracting parties desiring to provide for a complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective countries, the counterfeiting in one of the two countries the trade mark affixed in the other on merchandise to show its original quality, shall be strictly prohibited, and shall be ground for an action for damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the court of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven. A trade mark which shall be citizens in one of the countries may wish to secure a right of property in the other must be lodged as follows: The marks of citizens of the United States at Brussels in the office of the Clerk of the Tribunal of Commerce, and the marks of Belgian citizens at Washington. It is understood that if a trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally so in the other country. The treaty is to remain in force for ten years, and thereafter until twelve months notice shall be given by either party of a desire to terminate it. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Brussels within six months."

Letter from Japan.

Kobe, Japan, Dec. 10th, 1874. DEAR GENTLEMEN:—In my last I told you something about Osaka, its appearance, institutions, business, &c. On the first of October we moved to Kobe. Let me now speak of this place as far as I am able. I will give you, what I think, a very good description of it in the language of another, whose experience is much larger than mine. "Kobe is one of the most picturesque situated places I have so far seen in the East. Its approach from the sea is really charming, and reminds one more of a Swiss scene than of an Oriental port. Its most striking feature is the queer but jagged range of hills, which lie close behind the town, rising to a considerable height, and presenting every variety of light and shade, in the cliffs and verdant slopes, and setting of the place to great advantage, as the houses and villas scattered along the inclined plane, from the water to the base of the hills, so that from the sea all of Kobe is visible at a glance. The arm of the bay narrows considerably; as we come up towards the town and bleak and rough ranges of hills are visible on either hand. There is a strait to the left, which can be seen some distance off, through which the ship passes on entering the inland sea. Walking along the water front of the place, we found a broad street and green lawn, with finer houses and better taste displayed than anything of the kind in the Yokohama settlement. In fact it reminded me not a little, (though of course on a very small scale) of the street in Chicago facing out on the lake. Kobe itself is not a large place, being simply the commercial outlet of Osaka; and it has only been built up during the last few years; it is quite modern in style and very pretty in appearance. The streets are broad and smooth, and the whole place has an airy, cheerful look. Every body seems to take it easy." It should have said, except missionaries, several of whom by overtasking their brains are breaking down in less than two years labor here. Touching the place and its business, I give a few items published in the Japan Mail for July 18, 1873, by the English consul at this port: "The municipal council has contracted for the lighting of the settlement with gas from the works of an English company, which are being rapidly erected. On the hill slopes behind the town and settlement, comparatively good roads have also been made on a cheap principle. The native town has increased with astonishing rapidity. Paddy drained and wide streets, at right angles, now divide Kobe into large blocks, where many houses in foreign style are erected. The foreign shipping of both Kobe and Hiogo, give a total of 340 ships, 573,160 tons, entered and cleared during 1873. The boys of Kobe and Hiogo, the former set apart for foreign shipping, the latter used exclusively for Japanese owned vessels, are separated by a narrow point of land formed by the deposit of the granite sand discharged by the Minato at its entrance into the bay. Both boys are situated on the N.W. side of the Osaka Gulf. The superficial area of the bay is about four square miles. It is open on the S.E. side; the greatest depth being 3 1/2 fathoms, which for a distance of about 200 yards, gradually lessens towards the beach. The bay of Hiogo is in many respects similar to that of Kobe; but, if anything, it is less exposed to the westerly winds. Southerly, and southeasterly gales, when very strong, sometimes prevent communication with the shipping in these harbors. The superficial measurement of the sea, known to foreigners as the gulf of Osaka, is about 418 square miles."

It is stated in a document that the annual income of Japan for 1874, has averaged, for the last 13 years, \$10,000,000. For silk, silk-worm eggs, copper, &c., it has been considerable; but it can't speak definitely. It is said that silk sold so well a while since that quite an inferior article has been brought into market, and that the demand for Japanese silk worms' eggs had led many to devote their time entirely to the production of them. Hence the market had been glutted, and recently the government burned up a large lot, having first paid for them. There are said to be 23 mines where very pure ore is found; some of these have a sprinkling of gold and others of silver. These mines if properly worked, it is thought, would yield largely. There are at least two gold mines, but they have not been worked recently. They have also coal mines, which are partially worked; but little of the coal, if any, is of first quality. Wheat and rice are exported to some extent; also vegetable wax, camphor, floss silk and tobacco.

Some scenes which I have witnessed illustrate, clearly, expressions in the Bible. For instance, Samson said to his companions, "If I had not plowed with my heifer ye had not found out my riddle." I have repeatedly gone natives plowing with a cow, or heifer, (never with an ox or horse), attached to a very small, primitive plow. Again, we read of two milk kin, tied to a cart, on which the Philistines laid the ark when they wished to return it to the Israelites. In one instance I saw two cows tied to a cart (with traces made of straw) and loaded with grain; rice I suppose. I often saw small carts (usually of three wheels) each drawn by a single cow, with straw traces, and straw shoes ingeniously fastened under and under their feet. And they seem to be well fed and kindly used. The third wheel is small and under the fore part of the cart. To hold back they sometimes throw out a drag, and at others the driver walks before the cart and leans against the head. The yoke is a stick 2 1/2 or 3 inches thick, about 3 feet long with a small curve. To the ends of this the traces are tied, and it is kept in place by a strap under the neck, and tied to the yoke on each side of the neck. The whipple tree, in every similar to the yoke and tied to the cart with a rope of straw. The wheels are a single piece of a log or plank, ingeniously fastened together, and from 2 to 3 1/2 feet in diameter, and sometimes hooped with iron, and having iron boxes, and iron bands on the ends of the axle; and all else of wood. Cattle and horses are used as pack animals, and carry loads equal to a good size hand-cart. Japanese cattle and horses are small, but the latter are raw-boned and ill tempered, but better broods are now being imported. All the cattle that I have seen have rings in the nose, with a string attached to it.

The Japanese show their skill in many ways. Although they work very slow, their cultivation of the soil is admirable. They seem very expert in making and using manure, and in the rotation of crops. They also show great ingenuity in making containers of straw for rice, barley, bean, &c. They first tie it in small wads, and then bind these together so close that small grain, and even salt and bran, can be securely carried in sacks made of this. And

Scientific Notes.

The use of the spectroscopic in the testing of metals is extending, and is regarded as of especial value where purity is essential, for which reason it is employed in the testing establishments of Europe, and has been recently introduced into the United States Mint. The way in which the instrument detects even the most minute quantity, is marvellous. The voyage of H. B. M. Ship Challenger promises to add a large store of useful information to those branches of science in which she was engaged. Dr. Wylie Thompson, chief of her scientific corps, has recently read an interesting paper on the discoveries made concerning the bottom of the ocean, and of certain deposits now in process of formation. It contains the results of deep-sea soundings, which have revealed the existence of vast areas of barren clay at the bottom of the sea, in depths varying from two thousand two hundred to four thousand fathoms, and more. In other parts, the bottom is composed of the so-called globigerina mud; that is, a thick deposit of small creatures known to naturalists as globigerina, which live near the surface, and sink to the bottom when dead. There they accumulate, building up chalk for ages to come, when land and sea shall once more change places. But it is remarkable that at the depth of two thousand two hundred fathoms, the globigerina thin off and disappear, and the gray deposit merges into the barren clay above mentioned. The explanation is, that below two thousand fathoms, the tiny shells of the globigerina are dissolved by some action of the water, and that the minute quantity which they contain of alumina and iron goes to form the areas of barren clay. The extent of these areas is so great, that it exceeds all others as yet known at the bottom of the sea, and it is the most devoid of life. In this respect, the red clay now forming resembles the schist which at present occupies so large a part of our earth's surface. We are all more or less familiar with chalk and with rocks that show no signs of fossils; and to be thus, so to speak, made eye-witnesses of the process by which chalk and rock were formed, is unusually interesting. Dr. Thomson's paper is published at length in the Proceedings of the Royal Society.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF JAMES L. LEWIS. The Hon. Mr. Justice Field, in the case of James L. Lewis, deceased, against the executors of his estate, has rendered a decision in favor of the executors, and has ordered that the same be carried into effect.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The St. George's Benevolent Society. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY will be held on Saturday Evening, May 1, at 7 1/2 o'clock, AT THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

A SMALL TON OF SUPERIOR FRENCH CALFSKINS. For sale by M. S. GRISBAUM & CO.

To Loan! \$15,000 ON GOOD SECURITY, IN advance to suit. Apply to W. T. HARRIS, at the Hawaiian Hotel.

PURE LIME JUICE. Warranted to keep on the Longest Voyage. Prepared by George Morris KALIHI, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Books & Stationery. The Basis of Our Business. FIRST—To Manufacturers all such Books and Stationery as they may require, will be supplied, and thereby directly benefit our customers and readers.

Notice to Creditors. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. HARRIS, deceased, against the executors of his estate, has rendered a decision in favor of the executors, and has ordered that the same be carried into effect.

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