BY AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, the Board of Health are desirous of securing the cleanliness of the city, all persons, whether natives or foreigners, living in that part of the city between Punchbowl street and Maunakea street, and between Beretania street, and Queen street, on the Ewa side of the city, are hereby required to sweep the rubbish in front of their respective premises into piles, on the morning of Saturday, July 17th, 1875, and the prisoners will remove the same.

JOHN H. BROWN,
Agent of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, July 14, 1875.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the several taxation districts of the Kingdom:

OAHU—Honolulu	Chas. H. Judd.
Ewa & Waianae	A. Kaolko.
Waialua	S. M. Naukana.
Koolauloa	P. F. Kuakaua.
Koolaupoko	William Auld.
HAWAII—Hilo	J. W. Kwaimakani.
Puna	L. Kalua.
Kau	J. H. S. Martin.
South Kona	J. G. Hospili.
North Kona	S. E. Kaai.
South Kohala	S. H. Mahuka.
North Kohala	J. Wight.
Hamakua	G. W. D. Halemanu.
MAUI—Lahaina	J. Nahaka.
Wailuku	T. N. Birch.
Makawao	J. W. Ukanea.
Hana	D. Kahualelio.
MOLOKAI & LANAI	D. W. Kalua.
KAUAI—Waimea	D. Kaulahea.
Anahola	L. Kapahuelima.
Lihue	S. Kahi.
Koloa	P. Pulihala.
Waimea	S. K. Kaapuni.
Nihoa	A. W. Kaapuni.

JNO. S. WALKER,
Dep't of Finance, June 29, 1875. Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in July, 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU.....1—Hyman & Bro., Merchant St, Honolulu.
5—Ah Un, corner King & Nuuanu Sts, Honolulu.
5—Moi Chuck, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
7—Ah Low, cor Maunakea & King Sts, Honolulu.
7—Akee & Co., Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
8—Ah Ket, Aiea, Honolulu.
10—R. C. Kibby, Fort St, Honolulu.
12—August Strasell, Hotel St, Honolulu.
15—Achee & Co., King St, Honolulu.
15—D. N. Pitman, Kaahumanu St, Honolulu.
14—T. A. Lloyd, Fort St, Honolulu.
15—Ah Hin, Beretania St, Honolulu.
18—H. May, Fort St, Honolulu.
22—Aawai, cor King & Nuuanu Sts, Honolulu.
25—Aliona, Waikane.
30—M. B. Silvera & Bro., Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
MOLOKAI...3—Ah Un, Kalaupuhu.
HAWAII...11—H. Cooper, Kailua, Kona.
18—R. N. Greenwell, Kalukalu, Kona.
26—J. D. Mills, Pihonua, Hilo.
28—Manuel Francis, Honomalino, Kona.
27—Aloua, Pihonua, Hilo.

Wholesale.

1—Thos. H. Davies, Kaahumanu St, Honolulu.
1—Hyman & Bro., Merchant St, Honolulu.
18—H. May, Fort St, Honolulu.

Wholesale Spirit.

1—Thos. H. Davies, Kaahumanu St, Honolulu.

Public Show.

2 & 23—Emerson Minstrels, Royal Haw Theatre.

Billiard.

5—John Hoepli, Lahaina.
7—H. I. Nolte, cor Queen & Maunakea Sts.

Victualing.

9—E. Batchelor, Wailuku.
34—Ah Chew, Maunakea St, Honolulu.

Boat.

15—Umauma, No. 10, Honolulu.
28—Akaihona, Lahaina.

Horse.

29—Inane, No. 3, Honolulu.

Butcher.

31—S. Parker, Wailuku.

Lapaan.

3—Kohai, Hesia, Koolaupoko.

Supreme Court—July Term.

Mr. Justice HARRIS presiding.

July 6—Rex vs. J. L. Kaauna, John Kakoe and Kalaula Keanui—Abduction. Nolle prosequi entered.

Rex vs. Napoleon—Appeal from Police Magistrate, Honolulu. Prisoner, after consultation with his counsel, J. K. Unauna, withdrew his appeal, and asked for a mitigation of sentence. The Court affirmed the sentence of the lower Court and remanded the prisoner. Costs to be remitted.

July 7.—Rex vs. Nalhehan—Indicted for murder. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Tried and found guilty, by a unanimous verdict, of manslaughter in the 1st degree, whereupon the Court sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for 10 years. The Attorney General for the Crown, J. Porter Green and E. T. O'Halloran for the prisoner.

July 8.—Kaolike (k) vs Haawea (w)—Action of Tort. Damages claimed, $20. Motion to dismiss argued by Mr. Dole supported by W. C. Jones. Mr. Hartwell argued contra and Mr. Jones replied, and case submitted for the consideration of the Court.

Rex vs. Tun Kuon Sin—Burglary. The prisoner being brought up for judgment, the Court sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for two years and costs, $4.75. And for the larceny the Court sentenced him to one year at hard labor and a fine of $50.

Charles Kanaina vs. A. A. Haalelea (w)—Action of Ejectment. Case tried by a jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $60 damages. Exceptions noted as contrary to law and the evidence. A. S. Hartwell for the plaintiff, R. H. Stanley for the defendant.

July 9.—Rex vs. Kahalelepo—On motion of the Attorney General, the prisoner was arraigned for sentence. Prisoners counsel asked that the Court recommend prisoner to the mercy of the Crown. The prisoner for himself asked that, if he was to die, his death might be immediate. The Court sentenced him to be hang on the 4th Friday in October next.

Kaolike vs. Haawea—Motion to dismiss denied. Exceptions noted.

Kahomana (w) vs. W. L. Moehonua, Minister of Interior—Motion to dismiss argued by Messrs. Stanley and McCully, and replied to by A. Kalauli. The Court took time to consider.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Present on the Bench, Chief Justice ALLEN, Justices HARRIS and JUDD.

Chas. Kanaina vs. Ruth Keelikolani—Exceptions to the ruling of Mr. Justice Harris. Briefs filed and case argued and submitted. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff, R. H. Stanley and L. McCully for defendant.

C. R. Bishop vs. E. Everett, (B. F. Bolles Garnishee—Exceptions to the ruling of Mr. Justice Judd. Case agreed and submitted. W. C. Jones for plaintiff on exceptions, A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

Kulia et al vs. Ulihani et al—Motion to dismiss bill of exceptions, on the ground that bond was not filed in time. The Court sustained the motion, and exceptions dismissed. L. Kelipio for exceptions, W. C. Jones for defendant.

J. R. Williams vs. H. Hackfeld & Co—Exceptions were withdrawn and the parties agree to go to a jury. W. C. Jones for plaintiff, A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

Present on the Bench, Chief Justice ALLEN and Justices HARRIS and JUDD.

July 10th—Kaolike (k) vs. Haawea (w)—Exceptions to ruling of Mr. Justice Harris on motion to dismiss. Exceptions allowed, and case argued and submitted.

Kaopua et al vs. Ruth Keelikolani—Appeal from decision of Mr. Justice Judd in equity. Case argued and submitted. A. S. Hartwell and W. C. Jones for plaintiffs, R. H. Stanley for defendant.

Kaholokahiki (k) vs. Frank Antone—Before Mr. Justice Harris. Action of ejectment. Motion to dismiss on the ground that the defendant's name was F. A. Dominge. The Court allowed the amendment to be made, service to be made on defendant, returnable at the October term.

July 12—Kaauka Wright et al vs. Kakahaula—Ejectment. Tried and a verdict returned for the defendant. J. Porter Green for plaintiff, A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

KNIGHTED.—Hon. Julius Vogel, the New Zealand premier, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Commodore Goodenough and Mr. Layard receive the position of Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

AT the request of His Majesty, a number of gentlemen met at the palace on Wednesday last to confer on the propriety of his creating a new Order of Merit, to be termed the ORDER OF KALAKAUA. The present Order of Kamehameha is limited in its sphere, restricted to a small number of members, and cannot therefore serve the object for which the new one is designed, *i.e.* an incentive to loyalty and as a reward to all who may distinguish themselves under the Kalakaua dynasty and deserve special recognition of this kind, in the bestowal of which the King may follow his own good judgment. Such an order is the Legion of Honor in France, which is awarded for political, military, naval, scientific, professional, mechanical or personal merit. Its membership is unrestricted, as to numbers, and it includes now a vast array, not only of Frenchmen of all classes, but of citizens of every nation, who have shown themselves deserving of a reward from France. The Japanese Government also has during the present year established an Order of Merit, which provides for eight classes of rewards to be given to such as prove deserving of public recognition. The result of the conference on Monday was that such an Order will soon be established. The King has the right, under the constitution, to establish all orders of the kind, and it is not to be wondered if he desires to add to the fame of his dynasty and reign by creating an order which shall tend to increase loyalty to him and strengthen his throne.

OUR young cotemporary the *Islander* was started professedly to take high ground as to literary merit and journalistic honor—an ambition which seizes too many aspirants for literary fame. But alas for the good intentions of even "the best literary talent of the islands," if it fails in its resolutions, it will have none to blame but itself. Could anything, for instance, be more ridiculous and absurd than its comments on the GAZETTE, which it closes by saying, "We too shall have a proposition for the Legislature at the next session; and *this will be* (italics ours) a bill for the suppression of ridiculous newspapers, by which any paper on passing a stated degree of absurdity shall be heavily taxed." If the next Legislature, in searching for ways and means to increase the revenue deficiency, decides to restore the license tax of one hundred dollars, formerly paid by newspaper publishers here, they will have to thank the conductors of the *Islander*. As for the suppression of "ridiculous newspapers," the government censor, when appointed under the bill which "will be" prepared by the *Islander* corps, will have to read only a few such nonsensical productions as "The Gossiping Woman," and "What do Babies go to Church for?" to apply the law to at least one literary fledgling.

THE communication of our correspondent "Humanitas," refers to what is no doubt a growing evil; but if we mistake not, the laws of the kingdom provide a remedy, and any person can enter a complaint and prosecute the offenders. But then the time, the labor, the expense—who is willing to step out and act the part of the humanitarian? The chief advantage of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty is this—that it concentrates the influence and means of such persons as desire to see some action taken in the matter, and enables them at the expense of the society, and with its moral influence, to do what one person single-handed might never be able to accomplish. We should like to see a society organized, and have once or twice suggested a move; but never has there been the least response.

THERE can be no doubt that the use of intoxicating drinks among our aborigines is increasing throughout the group, and as a natural consequence, crime and more frequent sudden deaths occur among them as they are certainly too frequent among foreigners. It is stated that on the 3d instant, there were no less than ten deaths in this city, two of foreigners and the rest natives. Of course this rapid rate of deaths will soon leave us without a people, and if we still possess a government, it will be but a mere form. How to arrest this decrease is the greatest question ever presented before the government. It must be met, investigated and the remedy applied. The remedy will be found to lie in the example of government officers, as regards the encouragement of the use of intoxicating drinks; in prompt bringing to justice of violators of the laws, and in the encouragement of personal industry among all classes. "Like master like man," is a proverb full of truth. And where a judge, a sheriff, or any other officer of the kingdom is seen to set the example of a free use of liquor, the effect permeates the whole district. What is not wrong for the master is surely not wrong for the man—and the result is disease, misery and death.

THE loss of the *Schiller* continues to undergo a good deal of discussion in the English papers, and, as might have been expected, a good deal of attention is directed to the failure of the captain to sound as he approached the coast, during a dense fog. Several nautical men of high standing have written letters asserting positively that if he had sounded, the character of the bottom would have given him his position within sufficient limits. One captain in the navy gainsays this by averring that reference to the chart will show that the character of soundings, even in the channel in which the *Schiller* was lost, is often the same at twenty-five miles apart; but this simply amounts to saying that sounding in foggy weather is not as satisfactory as an observation in bright weather. That it does not give a navigator his exact position is no reason for not resorting to it at all after several days of reliance on dead-reckoning, as appears to have been the case of the *Schiller*, or as was more notably the case with the *Atlantic*, where the captain ran eight days in fog, never sounded, and went plump on shore on a calm night. The answer of the officers at the subsequent official investigation to the question why they had not sounded was "that they thought it was of no use"—or, in other words, were so stupidly sure of their position that they would not take even a small amount of trouble to ascertain it. It has been suggested in England, and very sensibly as it seems to us, that the taking of soundings under given circumstances should be made imperative by law, as well as the record of the result in the log-book, that its omission should be made a penal offence as regards the officers in case of an accident or the loss of the ship, and should, as far as the owners are concerned, be made to vitiate the insurance, and thus enforce greater care in the choice of officers. It is evident that it is in this direction, rather than in that of life-saving apparatus, that we must look for greater security at sea. In spite of all the improvements in life-boats of late years, and in life-preservers and lowering-tackle, lives are hardly ever saved in a serious accident by any of them, because they all need an amount of organization, discipline, presence of mind, and powers of endurance which, in moments of supreme peril, are not to be looked for among a motley crowd.—*Nation.*

The Challenger.

We last week announced the expected arrival of this ship from Japan. From a Yokohama paper of May 22, we learn that she was looked for about June 6 at that port, where she would remain a few weeks, leaving probably for Honolulu about July 1, and will be due here about the end of this month or early in August. It may not be generally known that she is on a voyage of scientific research, and is fitted with the most approved deep sea sounding apparatus, which is employed wherever she goes. There is also a scientific corps on board, at the head of which is Professor Wyville Thomson, whose articles on various topics connected with the service in which the Challenger is engaged, some of which we have printed, have been read with great interest by the public. If we are not mistaken, this vessel has been out over three years, and is now homeward bound.

While in the South Pacific, the Challenger made soundings for a telegraph cable between Australia and New Zealand, a report of which has been published. Captain Nares found the ocean bed to incline very gradually from the Australian coast into a depth of 2100 fathoms 67 miles from the shore, which is less abrupt than in the Atlantic, and favorable for a cable. The greatest depth was 2600 fathoms, or 15,600 feet, at a distance of 240 miles from the coast. From this point the bottom rises very gradually to New Zealand, and shoal water (275 fathoms and less) was found to extend 200 miles from New Zealand. The Middle Island was found to be the nearest land in New Zealand to the Australian Continent. The report of Captain Nares is very favorable to the laying of a sub-marine cable on the above route, which is now being prepared, and will soon be laid.

We shall next week publish a report of the voyage of the Challenger, prepared for us by Mr. Ed. Reeves, Hawaiian Consul General at Sydney.

Rust in Sugar Cane.

It would appear from an article in the Brisbane *Queenslander*, that the sugar planters of that colony have a cane disease to contend with, an account of which may interest our readers. It is described by a writer in the paper referred to, who says: "This so-called 'rust' in cane first appeared in Queensland about three years ago, and was then confined to small patches, principally of the Bourbon variety. When the plant is attacked, the leaves show brown spots; in severe cases, the whole leaf becomes brown or dry, suggestive of the name, 'rust.' The cane also shows discolored spots, and rapidly loses density. The roots, on examination, will at this stage be found in a state of decomposition, and even the aerial roots or radicals immediately above ground, will be found to have lost their vitality, the spongioles being completely decayed. Various opinions have from time to time, through the press of the colony, been hazarded as to the cause of this disease, but none claiming positively to have mastered the subject. Some think the disease is atmospheric and contagious. Others attribute the cause to fungi. Some to want of drainage and improper cultivation. Mr. W. R. Alexander, in his articles lately published in *The Queenslander*, gives a most intelligent and exhaustive theory of the cause, generally, of that disease in plants, and notably wheat and potatoes in particular; and he supports his theory by the practical tests of numerous writers on the subject, particularly in America, the cure in all cases being lime, and an absence of that salt in the soil the cause of the disease. I am sorry to say, however, that neither a liberal use of lime, nor its existence in the soil in large quantities either prevents or cures the disease in cane. On a plantation in my neighborhood the first canes showing symptoms of rust grew on a soil abundantly mixed with sea shells; and as a corroborative proof that the cane had assimilated a large quantity of the lime from the soil scarcely any was required for the complete clarification of its juice. Nor is the disease conveyed by atmospheric agency, from the fact that I have rusted cane, and cane free from rust growing in alternate rows, with the leaves of the healthy and the rusted canes intermingling. This same fact also dispels the theory of parasitic fungi. The diseased cane is the Salangore, the healthy cane is the Meera, in this instance. I have also ascertained that drainage, high cultivation, and land most abounding in plant-food (instance newly-cultivated scrub lands) accelerate the disease. According to Schleiden, plants in a high state of cultivation are all more or less in a condition predisposed to disease. He says there is an unnatural and excessive development of particular structures or particular substances and thus the equilibrium being destroyed, the plants are liable to suffer from injurious external influences; he further says the same of wheat, rye, or barley, sown in land the first year after it has been manured, or when the climate is very unlike the original one of the plant, as in the case of maize in most parts of Europe. Gentlemen, my belief is that the disease in cane will be found to be simply the effects of climate, it will be found due to the sudden transitions of our climate from great heat to a low temperature, and from extreme and protracted drought to a superabundance of moisture. Thus frost coming on in spring, after the sap begins to flow, causes injury, and either kills the plant or weakens its constitution, rendering it liable to disease. The plant thus enfeebled, meets, as in the months of November and December, extreme drought and heat, not a drop of moisture in the soil, and the thermometer ranging from 90° to 110° in the sun, scorching not only leaves and stalk, but roots of cane (which you are aware, in this plant, seek for food near the surface of the soil). When, succeeding such a state of things, an abundant rainfall takes place, as in February last, starvation of the plant is succeeded by plentiful moisture, and as cane is a gross feeder, and absorbs a great deal of water, which it consumes both in its vegetation and in the formation of its juices, the sudden reaction from starvation to a superabundance of moisture (in which in rich soils the cane rapidly assimilates plant-food) proves too much for the weakened condition of the plant, a sudden reaction takes place in the cellulose and in the contents of the cells, which speedily leads to decay.

"Now, gentlemen, for the remedy—and it is most fortunate for planters there is one; it is most fortunate that we have several varieties of sugar-cane sufficiently hardy to withstand the rapid and extreme transitions of our climate, and which, up to this date, have proven quite free from blight of any kind. These I will name in what I consider the order of their merit, and of their importance to the planter. The canes are—Meera, Common Ribbon, the two varieties of Rappoe, Black Java or Treboe, Djong-Djong, Shimei, and Malabar. Guigham I find a doubtful cane, showing latent symptoms of disease. The following canes take rust, and cannot too soon be rooted out of a plantation; and that, I am convinced, will be found the only permanent cure, unless our climate becomes more equable both in temperature and moisture: The Bourbon, Chigacca, Violet Ribbon and its yellow sport, Salangore, and the two varieties of Diard. There are many other varieties, on which I am yet unable to pronounce positively. The canes I have mentioned as keeping healthy and free from rust, contain more wood fibre than the diseased ones, thus strenghtening and protecting the cells and vessels of the plant. By reason of this they also resist frost better, come early to maturity, and are for the most part rapid growers—notably so the Meera and the two varieties of Rappoe. Rattoons of these three named varieties will, within twelve months, make eight feet of clean cane on good soil and with good cultivation. The juice of the Meera, especially, proves of good density, and granulates most freely into an excellent sugar."

There is a disease of a somewhat similar nature to be found in certain districts in this group, which is called by the natives *iliino*. It attacks not only sugar cane but potato vines, and has not proved very destructive except in the cane fields of Ulupalakua. It is believed to be produced in some way, not yet explained, by the red ant, which is usually found infesting the localities where the disease exists. These red ants are said to be increasing very rapidly in this group, and if they continue to do so, may prove very destructive to growing crops. They usually make their nests among the roots of plants and trees, and probably do the same with the cane, which can easily be ascertained by examination, wherever they exist. This subject of ants, rust, or blight, or whatever else it may be, that causes the loss of cane, is one which should be investigated, and any facts learned regarding it should be published to stimulate further inquiry. In Queensland, it has caused in the past year a heavy loss to the planters, estimated at not less than one-fourth of the entire crop. While there is no good cause to apprehend any such immediate result here, it is well that all interested in cane culture should know this fact, and endeavor to gain information regarding the real cause and remedy. It is well to introduce new varieties of cane, wherever the disease is observed, as is recommended by the writer in the above extract; and, if necessary, to send abroad and procure such kinds as experience in other countries has shown to be exempt from all diseases.

Regarding the "cane borer," which some years since troubled our planters, but of which we have heard little of late, a planter informs us that he eradicated them by a very simple process. He cut down all the stalks affected with the insects, run them through the mill, then passed them to the trash house to be dried and burned. Between the mill and fire, the borers had a poor chance of escaping alive. What was left of the cane in the field was plowed as deep under the surface as possible and left to rot, and the field left to lie fallow. The result was not a borer was seen on the estate the next year.

The Cost of Living.

[London Spectator.]

The author of the paper on "The Cost of Living" in the April number of the *Cornhill*, is all wrong, and as, if he were right, he would be a most aggravating person, it may be worth while to tell irritated housekeepers why he is in the wrong. All his facts are, we doubt not, correct, but the instinct which so illogically or absurdly denies them all is, we think, correct too. In feminine phraseology, "He may prove all he likes, and it doesn't matter, because after all, you know it isn't so;" or in more masculine phrase, he has omitted one essential datum in his calculation. His thesis as he puts it is quite conclusive. You are bound, he says, when comparing the present with the past cost of living, to compare actual prices, and not prices as affected by new wants. You have no right to say rent is higher because you seek a bigger house, or education costs more because you desire a higher form of tuition, or rates are more oppressive when you want so many new comforts paid out for them. Your expense for lighting is not to be calculated by your bills for oil and gas, but by your bills as they would be if you required only the light with which your grandfather was content. You ought to compare the old article at its old price with the old article at its present price, and then you will find that there has in most departments of life been very little increase of cost at all. You can get the bad old accommodation at the old price. You need not give any more for the apology for education. You can stay at home if you like, as your forefathers did, in spite of all the cost of modern travel. It is most unfair to count your increased wants as if they were increased privations, or as the writer puts it,—"Perhaps the oddest, one might rather say the coolest, assumption often made in discussions upon this subject, is one which really amounts to a claim that all loss arising from increase of cost is to be regarded as a privation, and therefore a ground for complaint, whereas all saving arising from all diminution of cost or other directions may fairly be regarded as being swallowed up by the greater 'demands' of the present age. Beef and butter are dearer, therefore here is a privation; but when it is urged on the other hand that traveling is vastly cheaper, the answer will very likely be, 'Oh! but people are obliged to travel so much more now than they used to do; every one does so now, even those who formerly never thought of such a thing, and therefore we, like others, are forced to do the same.' Still more is the same answer resorted to in the case of every sort of social display. It need hardly be remarked that every plea of this sort must be peremptorily rejected."

After rejecting every plea, it will be found that the cost of living has scarcely increased, certainly not more than ten per cent., if so much. Meat has about doubled in price, and rent outside London is a trifle dearer, say 20 per cent., but every other necessary excepting service is perceptibly cheaper. Taxes are less; the cost of traveling is less; books cost less; clothes are nearly the same, and servant's wages, though they seem to have altered, do not in a household of £1000 per annum differ by £30 a year. Every word of this argument is as true as to all housekeepers over fifty it will be aggravating, and the whole of it is all the same distinctly false. The writer has forgotten or omitted one great factor in his problem,—namely, a definition of his ideas of "necessaries." The question is not whether a pound of meat now costs more or less than it did in 1800, but whether a meal costs more or less; not whether "education" can be obtained as cheaply, but whether education of equivalent use does not cost more; not whether "living" is as cheap as of old, but whether living in the same friendships is not very much more costly. The essayist is right when he says there is no justice in placing good drainage against bad, and saying good drainage is the dearer; but he is only right so long as the drainage is optional, and not a matter of compulsion. The moment a purchase becomes inevitable, and inevitable for some other reason than the mere development of a new desire, the cost to the purchaser becomes a true addition to the cost of living: and there have been many such additions. This very one of sanitation is such an addition. If it were open to a man to live as his grandfather lived, it would be unfair to quote the plumber's bill against the good old times, but in a city no such a choice is left to the economical housekeeper. He must pay his plumber's bill, or be fined, or die of typhoid, and that bill is a direct increase to his inevitable expenses. To take an even better illustration, the cost of education as a necessity has been extravagantly increased. It is quite true that our sons can get for £20 a year just as good an education as our fathers got for that amount, that is to say, as much of positive knowledge or positive discipline of the mind, but then of the direct object sought through that education they cannot get so much. The middle-class man of 1800 bought for his son with his £20 a year a chance of success in life which he now scarcely buys for six or seven times that sum. One end, at least, of education is to obtain an armor for the battle of life; and if that armor is essential, and not to be obtained without increased expense, there has been a direct addition to the cost of living. As a matter of fact, we all know this has been the case. The essayist's examplar, a professional man in a country town with £1000 a year, would in 1800 have been liberal if, with a family of two sons and two daughters, he had spent £100 a year—that is, a tithe of his income—on education. He would now, unless very exceptionally fortunate, have to spend £330—that is, a third of his receipts—to secure identically the same article, that is, an education for his children which should fit them for their position as well as the previous generation was fitted for a third of the money. It is nonsense to say that the education is better. So is the meat. But a man wants within a fraction as many ounces a day of good meat as of indifferent, and education has become as great a necessary as food,—that is to say, without it the man or woman of the professional grade is weak for the ordinary work of life. Education is a necessity, not a luxury, and its increased cost, which is excessive, and will be greater yet, is a direct addition to the cost of living. So is the cost not of hiring servants, but of feeding servants when they are hired.

Peace in Europe.

According to reports the civilized world has something to thank Russia for, in the act of her Czar, who visited Berlin just as apparently the long roll of great nations was being beaten, and the world stood, ears erect, waiting for the signal gun. Why it was that such persistent reports were circulated, breathing ominous prophecies of closely approaching war, may not easily be conjectured. But they were credited sufficiently to make the civilized world uneasy, and rulers who desired the continuance of peace anxious. Among these was Alexander of Russia, who made a journey to Berlin to see his uncle, the Kaiser William, and his terrible impersonation of destiny, Bismarck. It is to his credit, to his glory, that he did this, and to his good sense and his good fortune that he succeeded in satisfying the Court of Germany that the sentiment of the world was against another war between Germany and France. Whether he intimated that in case of an attack by Germany, Russia would feel obliged to aid France, is not known. But at any rate arguments potent enough to silence the rumors of war were used, and the official organ of Germany announces complete harmony between the two belligerents of five years ago. Perhaps the Czar desired freedom of movement in the designs of his Government in matters connected with his new acquisition of Saghalien and of Corea, which it is hinted Russia intends to acquire. Whatever the basis of his action, he has done humanity a kindness in postponing, if not preventing, another war between Germany and France. Meanwhile the Paris *Figaro* has created a sensation by advising a postponement of revenge for a hundred years. Good advice.—*Alta.*

The Religious Excitement in England.

The religious meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey appear to be increasing in public interest, and drawing larger crowds than ever before. It is estimated that over 500,000 of the inhabitants of London have attended them. The telegraph reports, under date of London, May 25th: "The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to a Peer, says: 'I have consulted with my Episcopal brethren concerning the Moody movement. Although I do not speak in their name, I may say that the Constitution has greatly strengthened my views on the subject. It is impossible not to take the deepest interest in the movement which has been so wonderfully successful in drawing great masses of persons to hear a single address on Gospel doctrines. These clergymen who have held aloof have not done so from a lack of interest, but because, although they have rejoiced that the truth was being urged upon people's consciences, circumstances attended the movement which they were unable conscientiously to approve of, and I confess that my original objections still remain. I cannot but fear that the counsels given after the meetings are often crude errors of doctrine. It is also reported that the revivalists ignore the full Scriptural teachings with regard to repentance. I trust that if these allegations are true a friendly remonstrance will induce the missionaries hereafter to avoid these obstacles to their success. The Archbishop then concludes by quoting from Luke, 10th chapter, 21st verse, and says: "I rejoice when Christ is preached, whether regularly or irregularly, and trust the clergy will endeavor to deepen the salutary impressions produced by the revivalists.'"

In Scotland, the Earl of Kintore delivered a lecture at the City Hall in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he said: "He was thankful for the visit of the American Evangelists, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, but he was also thankful for their departure. We had had a revival, and he was now anxious to see whether we should have a survival. He deprecated many of the forms of expression which found currency in connection with such movements as those which had recently been witnessed in all parts of the country, and did not like to see young people who said they had found peace thrusting upon their elders conversation on the most serious and sacred of questions. What he wished his hearers especially to understand was, that religion was meant for everyday experience—a thing which merchants could and ought to practice through their ledgers, and which ought never to be laid aside. He did not want, he continued, young men to deal too much in the *suaviter in modo*. He wanted them to endure hardness as good soldiers."

Concerning Thomas Square.

PUNAHOU, July 12th, 1875.

EDITOR OF THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE:

Dear Sir,—Allow me to trespass on your time and patience a little, in order to correct a wrong impression which has got abroad in the community, to wit, that there are no trees planted in "Thomas Square;" that it is simply a wilderness of weeds, &c. I refer to the article in the local columns of the *Advertiser*, in the last issue of that paper.

I have heard it insinuated frequently, although it came second-hand of course, that they did not believe there were any in the Square, and have paid no attention whatever to the reports; but this communication coming in the manner it does, merits my attention, as I am the one most nearly concerned in the matter, as I planted the trees myself, and I know them to be there.

I will venture to say that there has seldom been planted a piece of ground with Algeroba trees, from the seed, with the same success that has attended the planting of Thomas Square. It is true that there are some vacancies in the trees, to be filled up the ensuing winter, (the proper time for planting trees,) by a well-known gentleman of Honolulu, who is growing the trees now in his garden, but the vacancies are few. But if there was not another tree planted in the Square than there is there now, in the course of a few years, it would be one of the most beautiful, park-like places in the vicinity of Honolulu.

J. Montgomery, Esq., is deserving of a great deal of credit for the interest he has manifested in the place, furnishing seeds, &c., of the choicest kinds, for the purpose of planting in the place. His desire, in common with my own, is to see the naked plains clothed with living verdure.

In regard to there being a "great crop of weeds" on the place, I would say that they were left there purposely, experience having demonstrated that they serve the double purpose of shielding the young trees from the scorching rays of the sun, and the drying winds, till such time as they are strong enough to take care of themselves, which they are nearly in a position to do now, being on an average from two to four feet in height at the present time. The foliage of the Algeroba tree is thin, so that a tree has to be several feet in height before it can be seen at a distance.

I would suggest to the Government, that they bring the water into the Square, (now that the preliminary steps have been taken in planting trees, &c.,) and plant Samang and other choice trees and shrubbery, in the vacant places,—trees that will not grow without the aid of water, which the Algeroba tree will do, after it has once sent down its tap root, which makes it a most valuable tree for the dry commons in these Islands.

Pardon me for trespassing so much on your valuable space. Yours truly, ALBERT SCHTER.

[At the request of the writer of the above letter, we have been to "Thomas Square," walked across it, and find his statement to be correct. We judge that there are several hundred small trees, from 12 to 24 inches high, planted in rows perhaps 20 feet apart. Although not quite so thick as the the trees in Mr. Ward's or Col. Jones' premises, they are thick enough to make a fine shady grove in a few years. The weeds evidently protect and shelter the young trees hidden among them.—ED.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
JEWELRY,
—AND—
SOLID METAL WORK.

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BUSINESS,
ECKART WILL SELL AT COST
For the Next Three Months,
THE FINE
Stock of Solid Gold and Silver Jewelry
—AND—
TABLE WARE.
—ALSO—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!
CANES, SHELL WORK,
And other Fancy Articles!
Call Soon and Secure Great Bargains
FOR CASH.
547 At the Fort Street Store. 3m

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
FROM CHINA DIRECT!
Per Brig 'Hazard,'

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE BY the undersigned,
JEWELRY IN SETS, of finest quality,—gold and pearl, coral tiger claws, &c., &c.
SILK DRESSES of different patterns, and
PINA Striped Gauze,
LADIES SLIPPERS of fancy styles,
Crape Shawls, Grass Cloth, Silk Neck Ties,
Tortoiseshell, Feather and Silk Fans
Sandal Wood, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, and Lacquered Ware of all descriptions,
Flowered Vases of all sizes and devices,
Silver Ware. Very fine,
White Matting of very finest quality,
White Contract Matting Nos. 1 and 2,
Assorted Colored Matting Nos. 1 and 2,
Camphor Wood Trunks in Nests best quality,
Camphor Wood Trunks in Nests No. 1,
Camphor Wood Trunks in Nests No. 2,
Manila Rope best quality and of all sizes.
BASKETS OF VERY FINE BREAKFAST TEA.
Preserved Ginger and Chow Chow,
SUGAR MATS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
TEAS—ALL OF THE NEW SEASON!
Souchong in Chests, ½lb. packages,
Hyson, in 2 lb. boxes,
Oolong of very superior quality.
PRESERVED GINGER AND CHOW CHOW,
Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!
Genuine Manilas and Imitations.
FIRE CRACKERS & FIREWORKS, ALL DESCRIPTIONS
ALSO—FULL LINES OF STAPLE GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
AFONG & ACHUCK,
546 tf IS NUUANU STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—In the matter of the Bankruptcy of DAVID SMITH, a voluntary Bankrupt. David Smith of Honolulu, having come before the Honorable A. Francis Judd, Justice of the Supreme Court, and declared himself a Bankrupt, as provided in Section 562 of the Civil Code, it was this day ordered by the said Justice, that Friday the Twenty-third day of July first, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of the Supreme Court, at Allelani House, Honolulu, be the time and place to hear and decide the question of Bankruptcy, and that notice of such hearing be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, for all persons therein concerned to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the said David Smith should not be decreed Bankrupt. By order of the Court.

JNO. E. BARNARD,
Honolulu, 13th July, 1875. 545- Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of HARRIET BECK, a Minor, Honolulu, Oahu. At Chambers, before the Hon. A. F. Judd, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Order of notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final distribution of property.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Chas. W. Clark, Guardian of the Estate of Harriet Beck, a Minor, of Honolulu, Oahu, wherein he asks to be allowed $160 38, and charges himself with $190 11; and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made discharging him as Guardian as aforesaid, and that the property remaining in his hands be delivered over to his successor or to the persons therein entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Guardian.

It is ordered, that TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages, be published in the "Kuokoa" and "Hawaiian Gazette" newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 8th day of July, 1875.

A. FRANCIS JUDD,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Dep. Clerk Sup. Court. 547 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In probate. In the matter of the Estate of KEAKA, (w) late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased. At Chambers before Hon. C. C. Harris. Order of notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final distribution of property.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of D. K. Fyfe, Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of Keaka, late of Wailuku, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $400 13, and charges himself with $680 15, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons therein entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English and Hawaiian languages, be published in the Gazette and Kuokoa newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 28th day of June, A. D. 1875.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
W. R. SHAW, Clerk of the Supreme Court. 547 3t.

CIRCUIT JUDGE, IN CHAMBERS, SECOND Judicial District, H