## BY AUTHORITY.

To the honorable His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen members of his Privy Council of State: Wm. F. Allen, David Kalauokalani, C. Afong, M. Kuaea, R. P. Adams.

Island Palace, June 3, 1879. 742

Wednesday, the 11th day of June, the Commemoration Day of Kamehameha I, will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 3, 1879. 742

John Thomas Walbridge, jr., Esq., is appointed to act as a Commissioner under the laws relating to the Honolulu Water Works, in the place of Hon. Charles R. Bishop, resigned.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 12th, 1879. 741

### Lease of Government Land.

On Saturday, July 5, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, the Lease for five years of Government land, as follows:

That portion of Kaonipaoa, near Mr. Morris' premises in Nuuanu Valley, adjoining the Kalihi of Kamoku (new Kalihi), containing about 20 acres, a portion of which is now rented for pasture. Upset price $30 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 30, 1879. 741

### Lease of Government Land.

The lease for five years of one lot on the Esplanade, Honolulu, will be sold by Public Auction at the Aliiolani Hale, on the 26th day of June, 1879, at 12 M. Upset price [illegible] dollars per annum.

The location and all other information can be obtained at the office of the Interior Department.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

### Lease of Government Land.

Will be sold on Monday, June 16th, 1879, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, at 12 o'clock M., the Lease for a term of 15 years, of the land KULAMANU, Hilo, Hawaii. This land is situated between the Omaeas and Kaiapuloa Plantations, and has an area of 147 acres, of which 50 are grass upon land, including a crater near the sea of half a mile in extent. The Waiakea Dutch bounds the whole land on the south. Map may be seen at the Interior Office.

Upset price, seventy-five cents per acre per annum. Terms, payment semi-annually in advance.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Bonds of the Hawaiian Government, at the denomination of $100, $500, $600, $1,000, and $5,000, can be had upon application at the Hawaiian Treasury.

SIMON K. KAAI,
Minister of Finance.

### List of Licensees Expiring in June, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that all Licenses must be applied for down in the Interior Office, and all parties are cautioned about hawking or peddling expiring Licenses, and all Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs have instructions to prosecute without discretion, any and all parties doing business without the proper License.

SAM'L G. WILDER,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 30, 1879.

**Oahu.—RETAIL.**

1 Sam C. Neuman Street, Honolulu.
2 Ching Chan & Ah Dow, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
3 Chun Lack, Fort Street, Honolulu.
4 Manoa Chogi, Liliha Street, Honolulu.
5 Kim Sutree, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
6 Ah Ling, Kaumakapili Street, Honolulu.

**Hawaii.**

1 J. Dudoit, Kalapiki, Kohala.
2 Allen & Sumpson, Kawaihae.

**Kauai.**

1 Akana, Kapaapaa.

**Molokai.**

1 J. Lono, Kaunakakai.

**VICTUALING.**

1 Wong Wing & Ah Duck, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
2 A. U. Gee Chee, Kapaa, Kauai.

**RETAIL SPIRIT.**

1 F. S. Curtis, Tinker Saloon, Honolulu.

**WHOLESALE.**

1 H. Hackfeld & Co., Merchant Street, Honolulu.
2 H. S. Greenbaum & Co., Queen Street, Honolulu.

**BREWER.**

1 J. P. Kaapuni, Waialua, Oahu.

**BILLIARD.**

1 Pumpkin Smith, Waikiki, Oahu.
2 Alex Morton & Tabler, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

**DARK PEDDLING.**

1 Alaa, Hilo, Hilo, Hilo.


# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

T. CRAWFORD MACDOWELL

*WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.*


### Important Appointments.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint four additional members of His Privy Council of State, as follows: Col. William F. Allen, David Kalauokalani, C. Afong, M. Kuaea and R. P. Adams, Esqrs. The above are excellent selections. There is one of the number, Mr. C. Afong, who is a native of China, and we believe the first of that nationality to enjoy the honor of a seat in His Majesty's Privy Council, which does not argue that His Majesty sympathizes very largely with the coterie, who with the Advertiser, favor repressive measures against the Chinese on these Islands. By the appointment of Mr. Afong to a seat in the Privy Council of State, His Majesty has wisely recognized the Chinese element in this Kingdom in a marked and proper manner. But what will the Advertiser do about it? Echo answers, what?

### They Wince.

The Advertiser of Saturday last bristles all over with its usual ill-humor at the GAZETTE, because the latter has a good word to say of the Hawaiian officials, who are doing their whole duty in the matter of procuring laborers for these Islands, from the South Seas. The whole kennel of snarleyows are on the howl, because the GAZETTE declines to follow the bad example of the Advertiser in its insane yelping at the heels of every one who is willing to praise where praise is due. We know it is a misfortune with the people who write *the choice and elegant articles* for the Advertiser, in which they denounce the GAZETTE, because it does not join in the insidious attacks upon the Hawaiian Government from week to week. We are also aware, and so are many others, that the writers for the Advertiser are the bitter enemies of the Hawaiian Government, and all persons in anywise favorable to those in power, simply because they are in power; and that if those contributors to the columns of the Advertiser had their way they would cripple, if not totally destroy this Government. It is also equally well understood, that when the Advertiser undertakes to argue any question of importance, it invariably fails, and then descends to abuse and denunciation for lack of argument. In all this, the Advertiser folks are more to be pitied than blamed, for the reason that they cannot change their perverse natures and must either howl or burst. The disease which so sorely afflicts the Advertiser folks is a chronic one and past all remedy we fear. Then let them howl. "The galled jades wince, but our withers are unwrung." We can afford to "laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh," and still have a good word for all who deserve commendation. We could rejoice if it were possible for the Advertiser to utter a kind word for anybody, but that is as impossible as it would be to attempt to "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

### California's New Constitution.

The people of California, by the adoption of their new Constitution, with the ridiculous provision in it, to expel from the State about one hundred and sixty thousand Chinamen, because they are Chinamen, have succeeded in rendering themselves the laughing stock of the civilized world. Last winter, Congress, at the instance of the Senators and members of Congress from California, passed a bill with stringent restrictive provisions in it against the emigration of Chinese, which President Hayes wisely vetoed, on the ground that such a bill was not only against the settled policy of the United States government, but was at war with existing treaty stipulations with China—as well as the comity of nations. Strange to say, that with all these lights before them we have a few partially demented creatures in Honolulu, who advocate a similar policy, and advise this Government to render itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Truly "there are none so blind as those who will not see." But the councils of such men are so monstrous that they defeat themselves by their very mention. This Government cannot afford to play the fool and be laughed at, merely to gratify a few persons whose sole object is "rule or ruin men," who would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." From all such people and their crazy machinations may the Lord preserve these fair Islands, and give us the benefit of enlightened government, tempered with christian love for all men, without distinction as to race, color or previous condition.

### The Negro Emigration in the United States.

Some weeks ago we took occasion to touch upon the question of negro emigration from the Southern to the Western States, and in that connection, spoke in terms of reprobation as strong as we thought the occasion required. We took the view we believed at the time to be the correct one, namely: that the exodus was the immediate cause of the bad treatment by the whites of the Southern States, in their unwarranted and unwarrantable interference with the constitutional rights of the colored people at the elections. It appears however, that there is an other side to this question, and that the exodus of the colored people has been brought about by the wily machinations of politicians, in anticipation of the coming struggle for the Presidency in 1880; and that there is about as much philanthropy in the scheme, so far as the white politicians are concerned, as there ever has been toward the black man of the South, e. g., a sympathy which is as transparent as it is heartless—a delusion and a snare to catch the votes of the freedman for the benefit of one political party, which ever since the rebellion has profited politically by its pretended love for the negro and his newly acquired constitutional rights. The "American Correspondence," a well-informed and nonpartisan paper, published at New York, under date of May 3d, takes occasion to lay bare the real facts on the subject of the negro exodus, which are interesting as items of news. It says:

EXODUSTERS TO THE INTERIOR.—The Negro emigration movement from the Southern to the Northwestern States has assumed still more alarming proportions, since we alluded to it a fortnight ago. It is an economical event of the highest importance, as it will notably affect the production of cotton and other articles principally furnished to Europe by America. The Southern press sees, with regret, that the movement is the result of political maneuvres, and that it will be far from benefiting the blacks, nearly 50,000 of whom have already left the plantations. The *Mississippian*, a very moderate journal, politically speaking, and well informed upon all questions of social economy and agriculture affecting the South, and particularly Louisiana, recently said:

> The Republican party is in the decline, and without a gigantic effort, will lose the presidential election. All the southern States will be united in favor of the Democracy, which will only need two or three of the Northern or Western States to secure a majority. The part of the Radical leaders will therefore be to hold some enough blocks to emigrate to some doubtful States, to insure a majority of votes. Kansas has been their first objective point, and thousands of blacks have been induced to transport themselves and family thither from Louisiana. The freedman, who is always easily seduced, without waiting any longer, has packed up his things and hurried off to Sunny Kansas, the promised land of the Exodus, to be fully a new region where development of his hard lot awaits him.

It remains to be seen whether the political result of this emigration will not be altogether different from what the Republican politicians expect. It is very possible that the Northern American agricultural laborers, the Irish and the Germans, who have settled in Kansas, will not be disposed to regard the competition of negro laborers with favor, and will be driven, for that very reason, to abandon the Republican party, which has given them such a costly and disagreeable treat.

### To the North Pole in a Balloon.

Commander Cheyne, of the British Royal Navy, is making efforts to get up an expedition to reach the North Pole by means of balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, having served under Sir James Ross, and has served the services of Capt. Templar, a well known aeronaut. Commander Cheyne believes that the Gulf Stream sweeps round the polar basin, and returns by the north and east of Greenland as a great body of cold water. He proposes to utilize this current in the following manner: The ship would proceed up Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay; then, turning to the west, would steam up Lancaster Sound and Queen's Channel to the furthest reported point. She would next take a north north-westerly direction until the set of the current was felt, when her course would be altered to due north. In any case, she would pass through every available opening in the ice until her advance was definitely arrested by the advent of winter. In addition to the usual equipment of sledges, etc., the vessel would carry several balloons, each one capable of lifting about a ton weight in addition to the men. When the ship became beset in the pack three balloons would be inflated and joined together by means of three light spars sixty feet long. Thus a triangle would be formed, with a balloon at each angle, the whole together representing a lifting power of about three tons. This power would be employed in carrying the boat-cars, sledges, provisions, tents, ballast, etc. Commander Cheyne proposes during the winter to establish two observatories about thirty miles apart, with the ship as a center, so that by the end of May the balloons may start upon a curve already ascertained with tolerable accuracy. By this means, the distance of the vessel from the Pole and the course to be followed being known, the travelers would be enabled to drop within ten or twenty miles of their destination. Wire trail-ropes would be used for preserving an altitude above the ice. When it was necessary to descend, the gas would be preserved by recompressing it, by mechanical means, into the receivers, there to be held in readiness for future use. If the journey should have been successful and the wind favorable, the return trip would at once be made, the balloons being arrested on the parallel of latitude upon which the ship was left ice blocked. The commanding officer in charge would send out sledge parties daily to meet the balloons and give whatever assistance might be required. On the breaking up of the ice the ship would leave her winter quarters and push round the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would be not unlikely to ensue, the time being spent in making a survey of the coast and other scientific observations. During the following summer, aided by the natural drift of the ice, the vessel would steam through every opening, and return home between the continent of Greenland and Spitzbergen. Should no favorable wind arise, however, to carry him back from the Pole to his ship, Commander Cheyne intends continuing his aerial journey, and trusts to good fortune to drop in Russia wherever inhabitants are to be seen.—[New York Tribune.

The proper proportions of the human form, as laid down by the best authorities, are as follows: The height should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers of either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the head, or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest, from one armpit to the other, should also each give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be precisely midway between the same point and the bottom of the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle line of the breast. From the top of the head to the level of the chin should be the same as from the level of the chin to that of the armpits, and from the heel to the toe.

### LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[*Special Correspondence of the Gazette.*]

NEW YORK, May 10, 1879.

The weather here of late has been simply detestable. Talk about spring indeed! Spring has only put in one or two furtive appearances, and has not yet stayed with us long enough to be recognized. Yet it is nearly summer by the calendar. The calendar is a fraud; in fact almanacs might as well be left unprinted for all the difference they make in the weather. They only insult one's intelligence in trying to make one believe that it is late in the spring, when the real fact of the matter is apparent,—that we are only now just emerging from winter. Overcoats and umbrellas are still almost our daily companions, and if some unlucky traveler starts out in the morning, beguiled by the genial but delusive sunshine into a defenceless state of umbrellalessness, he is almost certain to be reminded of his short sightedness by a rain storm before he returns in the evening. In another month the long-suffering wayfarer will be falling an occasional victim to sunstroke. Such are the beauties of the climate of New York.

Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has lately entered the legal arena as the champion of rats. The propensity of the average terrier to kill a rat at sight is to Mr. Bergh a propensity to be suppressed, and not encouraged. Everybody except Mr. Bergh considers rats an intolerable nuisance, the only trouble being that they are not killed off half fast enough. But Mr. Bergh is a man of original ideas, and his opinion is that any man who allows his terrier to facetiously strangle a rat is worthy of condign punishment. He has therefore prosecuted several owners of blood-thirsty terriers for aiding and abetting their animals to test their skill in catching and killing his pet vermin. The rat which dies by the quick snap of a terrier, working on scientific principles, suffers far less than the human being who is slowly choked to death according to law; but what of that? There is no society for the prevention of cruelty to adult human beings. Mr. Bergh has undoubtedly done a great deal of good, but he sometimes allows his hobby to run away with him, and so appears ridiculous.

There is a great rejoicing in sporting circles over the victories of Mr. Lorillards' horse "Parole" in England. This phenomenal animal has already netted quite a little fortune for his owner, and most likely other triumps are to come. We are feeling a little sore over the loss of the Astley belt, but now that we have beaten Brother Bull on the race course we have more appetite, and feel better generally.

Living jewelry is not yet exactly the rage, but who knows how soon it may be? The fashion has obtained a foot-hold in Paris, and several examples have cropped up in New York. The animal generally used is a species of Mexican beetle. He is about two inches long, has six legs, and is of a black and brown mottled appearance. He is supposed to live on air; probably he himself is better informed as to that matter. He is fastened by a thin gold chain to the bosom of the dress, and is at liberty to cruise round in all his sprawling republicanness to the full extent of his tether. The proportions which the costume wearing living jewelry may assume are alarming. Already glow-worms and beetles have been pressed into the service of fashion; who knows but that there yet may be a demand for tarantula earrings, and rattle-snake necklaces? We may be having our "women folks" bedecking themselves with living insects and reptiles till they are walking compendiums of natural history, and the man who accompanies his wife to a ball will have as much to look after as the keeper of a menagerie.

Among the many ruffianly characters who are to be found on the New York police force, there is one who out ruffians them all. A burly, profane, swaggering bully named Williams, who, to the disgrace of the Commissioners holds the office of captain of a precinct. Instead of giving his attention to the gambling dens and other haunts of vice in his precinct, Williams devotes his time principally to clubbing, on the flimsiest pretexts, defenceless and innocent persons. He was recently tried for one of his many exploits in that line, the accusation being that he clubbed a man unmercifully in Gilmore's Garden during the late walking match for kissing at the police. The evidence against him was overwhelming, and proved him to be the miserable cowardly ruffian that he is. But Williams laughed at the evidence, he boasted that the Commissioners dare not convict him, as he knew too much about them; it appears too that he was right, for they did not convict him. Only one of them, General Smith, had the manliness to vote for the swinger's dismissal; the other two Commissioners voted for acquittal.

New York is well supplied with blackguards, and by far too many of them are to be found in positions of trust which they are only fitted to disgrace.

The electric light has not yet supplanted gas, in fact it has not yet even entered into competition with it. Edison has been experimenting for a long time, and, though always confident of success, he has had numerous difficulties to overcome, and many drawbacks to discourage him. He has however made a discovery of great importance—an alloy of iridium and platinum the fusing point of which is higher than that of any known metal. The use of this alloy, by its greater resistance to the electric current, has increased the illuminating power to such an extent that six lights per horse power may now be easily obtained where only four were possible when the pollyoke of platinum was used. The cost is also less per lamp, and Mr. Edison expects soon to offer the electric light at about one quarter the price of gas.

J. J. F.

## Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the American bark H. W. Almy, from San Francisco on the 5th inst., we have dates down to the 23d of May, from which we extract the following summary of news:

Simla, May 21.—Among the stipulations of the treaty between India and Afghanistan is the cession of Ali Kheji (Peiwar Pass), Landi Khotal (Khyber Pass), and the Pisheen Valley beyond Quetta. The British will restore Candahar and Jelalabad, and ultimately Dakka.

Vienna, May 20.—The negotiations for the transfer of the administration of Eastern Roumelia to Governor Aleka Pasha has been satisfactorily concluded.

Russia has promised that as soon as Aleka Pasha arrives in Philippopolis, General Stalypine will remove the Russian headquarters elsewhere.

London, May 21.—Peruvian advices, official and others, contradict the Valparaiso telegrams about the progress of the war, and call attention to the fact that Chile has control of the communications. The news, therefore, is necessarily one-sided.

London, May 20.—R. G. Turnlfalls, cotton manufacturer, Preston, has failed. Liabilities, £36,000.

C. M. Smith, ironmonger, Middlesborough, has failed. Liabilities £6,000.

W. Polak & Co. and Symons & Co., both of Rotterdam, have failed in consequence of the failure of Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging. The liabilities of the latter will fall heavily on the Meisinger Bank, the Darmstadt Bank and the Bank of Rotterdam. One of the Directors of Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging tried to commit suicide at Antwerp. He is now under surveillance in the hospital, as it is expected his extradition will be demanded. Another Director of the same company has fled to Spain with his family. The latter, whose name is Slootsels, was a man of great economical and financial influence. He was a member of the last Chamber and one of the leaders of the Liberal party.

The great northern handicap race to-day (York spring meeting) was won by Castlereah; Tendergate second; Knight Templar third.

A correspondent who has just traversed the Danube from Giurgevo to Buda, Pesth, telegraphs that the Danube is very high. A short distance above Bezias, where the Austrian shore becomes low and flat, the flood extends a great distance inland. Between this point and Belgrade it is fully twenty miles wide. Nearly all the Austrian villages between Pesth and Bezias have water in the streets. Riverside inhabitants informed me that the water is already within two feet of the highest point recorded, and is still rising. The floods continuing so late in the season must cause great damage to crops. All grain and other growing produce in Roumania, Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary, not within reach of high water, are looking fine, and promise a bountiful harvest.

Paris, May 20.—The *Republique Francaise* pronounces the statement that Ministers Waddington and Lepere cannot remain in the same Cabinet an idle invention.

Madrid, May 20.—A sensation has been created in financial circles by a newspaper article showing that in the next budget the interest and redemption of the recently issued treasury bonds will require 34,000,000 pesetas above the present debt charge, besides which military, naval and public works expenditure is increasing, and direct taxes are falling off through the crisis in Catalonia and the high price of food. But the customs receipts are sensibly increasing.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—Conflagrations in East Russian towns cause great distress. Seventy arrests have been made in Orenburg on charges of incendiarism. Four male and six female prisoners are undergoing Court-martial at Kieff. The prisoners include three nobles, one Prussian subject and a daughter of the Privy Councillor. Among other arrests are a titled lady and leading Nihilists. The streets of Kieff near the Court-house will be closed during the trial. Another fire occurred at Irbit on the 13th instant. Four of the poorer quarters were destroyed.

The Governor of Orenburg telegraphed on the 16th instant that the fire at Niesi Upish had broken out afresh (presumably on the 15th) during a violent [illegible], and several Government buildings were destroyed.

On the 16th there was another conflagration at Orenburg, which destroyed a considerable portion of the suburbs spared by the previous fire.

Upwards of eighty houses were destroyed at Irbit. The inhabitants have removed to the fields.

Rotterdam, May 18.—The Trading Company's Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging and Commanditaire Bankvereniging have failed. Total liabilities about £720,000. They have some London connections, but the losses are mostly in Holland. U. S. Bauer & Co., London, agents of Afrikaansche Handelsvereenigging, have suspended.

New York, May 15.—The *Sun and Herald* of Panama of the 8th of May says: Gen. Garces, who had been proclaimed a rebel, made an attack with some 1400 troops upon a party of Hurtadistas, in Amaestre, Cauca valley, and met with a complete defeat. The dead are estimated at from 200 to 300. Call was taken by the Hurtadistas with a loss of eleven killed. Garces and his men were later taken prisoners, and arms and ammunition captured. The rebellion of Garces has thus terminated.

Panama, May 19.—General Rejlo has announced his intention of executing General Marulanda and several officers captured at the battle of Aguades, on the ground that they prolonged the revolution against the government after they had lost all hope of success. He lays down the doctrine that "blood unlawfully shed must be avenged." Several Mexican officers captured recently in the ranks of the revolutionary party in Honduras will be tried by court-martial and shot.

Berlin, May 21.—Herr Seydewitz, Conservative, has been elected President of the Reichstag, in place of Herr Forckenbeck, resigned.

Chicago, May 21.—A *Times* Berlin special says: The resignation of Forckenbeck, President of the German Parliament, which was announced to-day, is regarded as an event of much importance. Forckenbeck assigns two reasons for his resignation: His ill health, and his opposition to the views of a majority of his fellow members on the Tariff question. The latter is understood to be the real reason for the step. The Protectionists are carrying all before them in Parliament and Bismarck appears to have thoroughly won over the majority of Parliament to support all his financial plans.

Berlin, May 21.—The Emperor has annulled the judgment of the Court Martial in the case of the Imperial Grosser Kurfurst, and appointed another under the Presidency of General Pultchlsky.

New York, May 21.—The *Herald* has the following dispatches:

Valparaiso, Chile, April 16th, via Rio Janeiro, Ap il 26.—The Chilean gunboat Magallanes was attacked by the Peruvian corvette Union, 1,150 tons, carrying twelve seventy-pounders, and with a crew of 400 men, assisted by the Pirocmayo, of 600 tons, carrying two seventy-pounders and four forty-pounder guns. The engagement took place off the mouth of the river Loa, forming the harbor to the port of the same name. This river forms the boundary line, near the coast, between Bolivia and Peru. The two Peruvian vessels fired 150 shots at the Magallanes, which fired forty shells and solid shot in return. The firing of the Peruvians was very wild, the Magallanes only being struck once and that by a ricochet shot. The Union then stopped firing and escaped with the Pilocmayo, which was badly damaged. The Chilean ironclads Almirante and Cochrane have gone in pursuit.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 21.—The Russian Consul-General here has received a communication signed "The Russian Revolutionary Committee," declaring that he has uttered certain slanderous instructions and base falsehoods in New York respecting refugees "one of our most honored and trusted friends," and warning him that he has "made himself particularly obnoxious to our order by transferring to this free soil the contemptible system of Romanoff espionage, and that, should he persist in his infamous conduct, the consequences will certainly be disastrous to him." He believes that an organization of revolutionists exists here, and says he is in no hurry to receive warning number two.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal Congress in Paris is attracting much newspaper attention. A *Herald* special cable to-day says: Judging from the general tone of the discussion and what I hear outside, the Wyse Panama route is the one likely to be adopted. Indeed, many said to me before the Congress met, that the acceptance of this route was a foregone conclusion. Whether this be true or not, I certainly never saw any Convention of the kind so thoroughly prepared, for many of the speeches were printed and circulated before spoken from the rostrum. A decision will probably be reached shortly.

A *World* Paris correspondent, under date of May 10th, writes: "Lieutenant Bonaparte Wyse visited the United States and, unless I am readily misinformed, made the acquaintance in New York of some accomplished fellow-countrymen of yours, more familiar with Wall street than the wilderness of Darien or the mysteries of Central American politics." The correspondent hints at the possible connection of the scheme with a bear movement in Pacific Mail and the overland railways.

The *World* editorially says: "Whether the Convention has or has not been called into being by the influences and with the objects intimated by our correspondent, it may at least be set down as certain that it will not result in the immediate canalization of the Isthmus of Panama."

The *Times* thinks the Congress deeply in earnest, composed of men whose minds are already made up as to the feasibility of the canal.

The question with them is not "shall it be done," but when and where? The choice of the Congress appears at this moment to be between the Sao Blas route, with its enormous tunnel, and the Nicaragua with its long succession of locks on both sides of the lake.

Washington, May 21.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day after passing upon two bills of a private character and discussing, without result, propositions relative to the duty on quinine, indefinitely postponed the resolution introduced by Chairman Wood regarding the adjournment of the present session.

The Committee agreed to the following resolution: *Resolved*, That this Committee will not consider, at this session, any bills or joint resolutions affecting revenue, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session in December. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report were $1,187,379.

Chicago, May 21.—A *Times* Washington special says: It is now certain the Democrats want to adjourn without passing the appropriation bills, or at least continuing the appropriations for the year. Thurman approves the latter course.


## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade mark on both case and movement. Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co." and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. Sterling silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon the movements, irrespective of either distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put into worthless movements of other makers, and our cases, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches wholly made by us. It is necessary, also, because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is a great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 10 to 20 per cent. from the fineness they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cased watches have been sold.

We take this occasion to announce that we have recently entirely remodelled the very popular grades of full plate movements, known by the marks "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co., "P. S. Bartlett," and "Broadway," giving to them not only a highly improved appearance, but great additional value. We embody in them such of the best results of our experience and study for twenty years as can be useful in this popular form of watch. We give these new model watches special recommendation to all who look for good performance and solid excellence at moderate cost. The alterations have been made with the view of pleasing practical watch makers, as well as watch wearers.

We shall ourselves, too, of this occasion to warn the public against cheap watches. The superiority of Waltham goods, in all grades, is now so generally acknowledged that our competitors, Swiss and American, seem to have no resource but to prevent the attention of low price. Their goods being inferior to ours, they have to sell them for what they can get. Times are hard, and people generally not knowing a good watch from a bad one, very often allow a small price to decide them. As Sam Morris, the eminent English Lecturer on Art and Labor Topics, in a recent lecture delivered before the "Trades Guild," says:

"I know that the public in general are set upon having things cheap, being so ignorant that they do not know when they get them nasty; also so ignorant that they neither know nor care whether they give a man his due. I know that the manufacturers, (so called,) are so set on carrying out competition to its utmost, competition of cheapness, not of excellence, that they meet the bargain hunters half way, and cheerfully furnish them with nasty wares at the cheap price they are asked for, by means of what can be called by no prettier name than fraud."

We are much mistaken if this is what the public wants or expects, of us, at least. Good watches cannot be made when neither workman nor employer has pride in his occupation; interest and pleasure in the work are both wanting, and both are essential to good watch making. Low price, especially in watches, means low quality, with low performance and high repairs.

Our business was, and our business is, to make good watches, whatever the cost; holding firmly to this single purpose, we have seen improvement in quality and reduction in cost, by means of discoveries and improvements in machinery and by natural causes, go steadily on together until we can truly say, Waltham Watches in their respective grades, are the best watches made; and as to the lower grades, they are within the reach of everybody who earns wages. Our prices are as low as they ought to be, and as low as they will be. Watches cannot be made for nothing, even by machinery. We say to the public, buy a good watch while you are about it, and pay a proper price for it. The more you pay an honest dealer the better satisfied you will be in the end; don't be deceived by cheapness—quality descends faster than price.

For American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
745 3m* General Agents, New York, U. S. A.

☞ All the above line of Waltham Watches for sale at the Store of M. McINERNY, Sole Agent for this Kingdom.

Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE. The Trade supplied at the LOWEST PRICES. 746



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

*To the Officers and Members of Honolulu Fire Department:*

GENTLEMEN—I take the earliest opportunity of thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me by electing me to the position of Second Assistant Engineer of the Honolulu Fire Department. On assuming the office, I shall, with your aid and counsel, endeavor to fulfill the requirements of the position.

JOS. U. KAWANUI.

Honolulu, June 5, 1879.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between W. H. Reed and Jos. P. Sisson, under the firm name of Reed & Sisson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. P. Sisson retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. Reed, who will be responsible for all liabilities and will make all collections.

(Signed) W. H. REED,
J. P. SISSON.

Hilo, June 2, 1879. 742 3t

### FOR SPECIAL SALE

A MAGNIFICENT

**Rosewood Upright Grand Piano Forte,**

By Decker Bros., New York. 7½ Octave.

This Instrument, for sale for Six Hundred Dollars, will remain on sale only this week.

742 1t THEO. H. DAVIES.

### NOTICE.

**Mr. Claus Spreckles, of California, intends** to construct a large Ditch on the Island of Maui, for irrigating purposes. Any person or persons willing to excavate or dig 500 feet or more of this ditch by contract, and be paid for such work, either by the number of cubic feet or by the number of running feet of the ditch excavated, are requested to apply to H. Schussler, Haiku, Maui, or to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Honolulu, who will give them the necessary information.

CLAUS SPRECKLES.
By H. SCHUSSLER.

November 23, 1878. 738 3m

### NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP OPPERGELT is Authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

ED HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Honolulu, 27th MAY, 1879. 740 3t

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS, WITH will annexed, of the estate of the late E. DELEMAR, deceased, hereby request all persons having claims against said estate, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to present their claims to either of the undersigned within six months from the first date of this publication, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

W. C. PARKE,
J. C. GALDE,
Executors of the Will of E. Delemar, late of Makawao, deceased. 740 4t

### NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED FORBIDS THE TRESPASSING of all kinds of animals on the Land of PAPAANUI, situated at Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, near the Mill of Honokaa. Any one trespassing contrary to the foregoing notice will be prosecuted according to law. Any one wishing to lease the said Land will please call at the Office of *Ka Hoonui Pu Aina*.

KAPAKAULA.

Manoa, Oahu, May 12, 1879. 740 1m*

### COALS, COALS, COALS.

NOW LANDING EX SHIP GEN. BUTLER

**1650 TONS**

BEST WALLSEND STEAM COAL

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

730 ALLEN & ROBINSON.

### JUST RECEIVED!

A NEW LOT OF P. LORILLARD'S

**LIGHT PRESSED GOLD LEAF**

And Six and Twelve Inch Twist.

**This is the finest Tobacco in the Market.**

749 4t HOLLISTER & CO.

### Honolulu Fire Department.

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Officers for the Honolulu Fire Department, held in the Room of Mechanic Engine Company, No. 2, on the evening of Monday, June 2, 1879, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

Chief Engineer.....George Lucas.
First Assistant Engineer.....John Nott.
Second Assistant Engineer.....J. U Kawanui.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Secretary.

Office of Honolulu Fire Dept., June 3, 1879. 741 2t

### For Sale.

THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, at present occupied by L. Severance, Esq. The house is a two-story (12 rooms), with bath house and servants' quarters, stable, etc. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. CONEY, Honolulu,
or C. RICHARSON, Hilo.

742

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I HAVE appointed His Excellency E. Preston to attend to all my business during my absence from the Kingdom.

747 1t J. H. CONEY.

### Telephones! Telephones!

GUARANTEED TO WORK ONE MILE. Price $5.00 per pair. Wire, 75 cents per pound, or 400 feet.

For further particulars inquire of

740 3m C. W. COOKE, Honolulu.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO MY FRIENDS AND old customers, that I will attend to

**Horse Shoeing and acting as Horse Farrier**

All manner of Blacksmith Work done to order and at short notice. Shop in the building occupied by Charles B. Wilson, on Fort Street, near the Custom House.

730 1y JAMES HANLON.

### WO CHONG & CO.

**Shoe Manufacturers.**

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS and Shoes made in the latest style and best manner.

749 3m* No. 32 Nuuanu St., Honolulu.

### HOP LUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND Children's Underwear; also, Gents' and Youths' Clothing, Shirts and Collars.

Hotel Street, one door from Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

749 3m*

### Hen Lee,

### CHINESE LAUNDRY,

HOTEL STREET,

Between Union Street and Adams Lane, Honolulu.

☞ Work done in a first-class manner. Blankets, Window Curtains and Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned.

749 1m

### EX LOUISE!

AN INVOICE OF

**Muller's Lager Bier,**
**St. Paul's Beer,**
**Bavarian Beer,**
**Bout Meaux's Cognac Brandy,**
**1, 2, 3 and 4 ◇**
**Heidsick Champagne,**
**Thoreaux Champagne,**
**Finest Clarets, as Porneys, Gorse, &c.**
**Rhine Wine, &c.,**

FOR SALE BY HACKFELD & CO.

749 1m

### PIANOS! PIANOS!

FROM L. NEUFELD, BERLIN,

**Just Received in Splendid Order,**

*AND FOR SALE BY*

**H Hackfeld & Co.**

749 tf

### BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Miss Woodward, Principal, Harrisburg, Pa.,

ESTABLISHED FOR YEARS, AND PATRONIZED from all quarters—where young ladies can obtain the advantages of the best education in English, French and German, Music and drawing, as well as a home well provided with every convenience.

At the above School the French and German languages are taught by native French and German Teachers, and the Art department is under the control of a lady graduate of the Cooper Institute of New York. Music is taught by a lady of many years experience, who is a first class instructor.

☞ Terms moderate. Send for Circulars. 746 6m

CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF HONOLULU, Visiting Friends and Strangers generally are cordially invited to attend Public Worship at FORT ST. CHURCH, where Services are held every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats are provided for all who may be pleased to attend. There is a Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, to which all are welcome. 729 1y



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### KAMEHAMEHA DAY!

### KAPIOLANI PARK.

### Programme, June 11, 1879.

*COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:*

His Ex. Jno. O. Dominis, Franklyn S. Pratt, Esq., Allan Herbert, Esq.

*TREASURER & SECRETARY*—Henry J. Agnew, Esq.

*JUDGES*—Ad. Maillard, W. C. Wilder, J. S. Lemon.

*TIMERS*—W. D. Clark, M. Rickert.

*C