COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MAY 8, 1880.

[illegible]

Last week Mr. [illegible] held a three-days sale at his Rooms, by order of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., at which the attendance was fair and the bidding spirited. The gross receipts of the sale will amount to over $21,000.

Mr. Allanson will sell household furniture to-day, at the residence of Mr. Wilbur, Nuuanu Avenue.

We have the following foreign arrivals to report during the week: [illegible] Chinese Coasts, from Amoy; [illegible] bark Hawaiian Home, from Newcastle, with coals.

The American bark Jenny Pitts, the American brigantine Wildflower, for Hongkong; American schooner Dashing, for San Francisco; American schooner [illegible], for San Francisco; American brigantine [illegible], for San Francisco.

The Pacific Queen having sailed, discharged her passenger, will load rapidly for San Francisco. The [illegible] will be her berth, on return for San Francisco, in [illegible].

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

May 5—[illegible] Hawaiian Islands, Dr. Neuhaus.

SAILED.

May 5—Schooner M. Hamilton, Lovegren, for Hongkong.
May 5—Bark Jenny Pitts, Pitts, for San Francisco.
May 5—Schooner Rialto, Foster, for Honolulu.
May 5—Ship Pacific Queen, Soule, for San Francisco.
May 5—Bark Hawaiian Home, Soule, for San Francisco.
May 5—Schooner Dashing, Hall, for San Francisco.
May 5—Schooner Wildflower, Hansen, for Hongkong.
May 6—H. B. M. S. Pelican, Langford, for North.

DEPARTS.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

BORN.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

The Decalogue of the Hawaiian Race.

Mr. Editor:—Nearly every person has errors of habit and practice which lead to impairment of health and ultimately to shortened and unhappy life. Each individual has his own case, too, exhibits certain evil habits and views especially prevalent in itself. Whatever these peculiarities over virtues, excess over temperance, decay is the result, in the individual, or in the collection of individuals.

This character, which no one will dispute, and which may be open to the charge of being trite, is really clear all that there is in the cause of the decadence of certain races. It is often sought to account for the wasting away of these races of men by a vague and general theory of an inherent weakness which enables them to succumb in the struggle for existence with hardier and more vigorous races. An analogy is made with the case of certain plants and grasses which, in some newly opened countries, notably in New Zealand, are giving way and rapidly disappearing before exotic plants, which are hardier and strikingly more vigorous. Just so, it is said the Maori is giving way before the pakeha. The last disciple, Tasmania, has disappeared before the white man.

There is a plausibility about an analogy like some half-truth, and a general hypothesis of comparative weakness is true to some degree, true. This, however, does not, and has never, led men to an exact investigation of the weakness. A thinking and scientific mind could be satisfied with loose general expressions, would be satisfied with a shrug of the shoulders, would be satisfied to find and yet the finger upon the precise point or points in which the weakness shows itself and the processes through which it works to their ends. It is easy to say, the patient is sick, any one can see such as that. But if you want to cure him, or even to prolong his life, a physician must make a careful diagnosis, and a pathologist must be called in, probably. Then, perhaps, and only perhaps, the cause and application of a remedy may be within the reach. If in case of a general belief, where the special weakness of any race of people lie, which cause have to decrease in numbers, it may then be possible to make a careful examination and scientific diagnosis of the disease, by which they may be saved, if saved they are, by their own, and to make healthy in the struggle, the survivors.

There no doubt that such a diagnosis can be made in the case of any decadent race, and that in many, if not most, cases preventive means of death will be found to be certainly within the reach of man, with their consequent development of vigorous life. The American Indian, hardly only before the advancing white man, because, in general, it is true, he is of a weaker race, not specifically and precisely, because he is less intelligent and not willing to refuse the white man's whisky or to use it temperately. Excessive drinking, gambling and debauchery kill. Before a Maine Law man, the Indian, and settle him under foot, and he will unhesitatingly and unanimously do the same. By no investigation the cause of the gradual wasting of Tasmania, you will unquestionably find that after the advent of the white, they became addicted to drunkenness and gambling, and they have passed away. Any efficient cause could have saved them, if he could have got them apart from their evil habits, and been able to do so, would have been a strong and authority to support his view. There was no weakness but such as, strong, would enforce.

A people in the world have so strong a claim as the Hawaiian, if any race, to such a consideration of these forms of evil cause, whatever they be, which have been steadily decimating them for years past. Out of all races of the earth they have been, in comparing their white, brown, and black, most fortunate. They have not to wring a living out of their feet, and as far as possible their own, their sons, their sons, their wives, their children. They have taken the white man's land, given him the best place thereto, and, in return, received in his experienced guidance. They have greatly benefited and taken the place allotted to them among the Christian nations of the earth. Whatever may be the cause, there can be no question that the Hawaiians are the most favored people in the world who are living in peaceful equality and harmony with their subjugators, and retaining their own sovereignty.

It is exceptional character and attitude makes a peculiar demand for a special inquiry into the cause of their decadence, and, if possible, a remedy. There are very many participants in the work of extinction as a foreign power, and who, unknowingly, rather than intentionally, have taken all thought or effort to avoid the result, and, in their regard with mild, [illegible] and [illegible] which tend to the people, and many of their leaders, have come to be a spirit of indifference and perhaps disengagement, as if disposed to let go the reins of government, and make the most of the time for themselves.

It is a matter of consequence indifference, in foreigners and reckless self-indulgent in Hawaiians, which has of late been [illegible], and is now preparing to [illegible] the laws which have controlled the sale of liquor to Hawaiians. It is as if [illegible] parts were saying, "the end must come any time, and we may as well be there. How much better to spend the time in seeking and applying the means of our perpetuation to the survivors of us, and the children of their ancestors after them.

KAMAKAU.

Russia.

The N. Y. Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent says: I am in a position to state that Russia will decline to negotiate with the new Chinese Minister until the Government has ratified the Treaty of Tientsin, and I am also informed that the Chinese have already made inroads into Russian territory. The intelligence grows daily more unfavorable. The St. Petersburg Press stands against all the military energy of a nation whose interest lies in being constituted the natural ally of Russia. It is disgraceful, by the natural politics that are now being managed between the Hongkong and Central Governments, by the [illegible] of front on the part of the English officers in China with respect to Governor Ignatieff's pro-China policy, and by the friendly [illegible] unanimously expressed by Li Hung Chang, toward the administration of Lord Beaconsfield. It finds significance in the attention which is now directed to the defences of Shingking, where Gatling guns are being introduced and [illegible] drilled, and the assembled residences of foreigners collected into a well-armed corps. There is, indeed, no fear of China firing which [illegible] seem to not daily brought to trouble the history of the Czar, and to induce the belief that the course of Russian aggrandisement in Central Asia is at last to suffer a serious check.

ISLAND LOCALS.

ABOUT TOWN.

The Russian gun-boat *Rynda* sailed last evening for the North.

The *Idaho* resumed her regular trips yesterday. This week she makes the circuit of Hawaii.

The weather seems to have become well regulated again, and is quite the old style of years ago.

Here is a question. Why is the Legislature like a mice with a bumble bee in the seat of his trousers?

The German Club last evening gave a ball in honor of the officers of the German man-of-war *Vineta*.

The "orders" of the day—decorations. It is said that Hon. W. M. Gibson does not take orders,—of this kind.

There are now over 150 licensed express wagons running about Honolulu, yet they seem to pay. Why would not a line of street cars pay?

The number of persons who are about to go "bald-headed" in search of others, at the present time, is something appalling.

Last Saturday the Supreme Court admitted R. H. Austin, Esq., a lawyer of high standing in Buffalo, N. Y., to the practice of law in this kingdom.

After the opening of the Legislature last Friday His Majesty received the officers of the *Vineta* and *Bypsiche*, and was attended by a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen.

Our worthy townsman, Mr. R. W. Laine, has received the appointment of Spanish Vice Consul, a position which he will undoubtedly fill with credit to the nation he thus represents, and to himself.

The Anglican Church Bazaar, at the Lyceum, last week, April 27th, netted about $1,800. A card in the *Advertiser* says that the debts for which the Bazaar was instituted, are paid, and a balance of $1,300 goes to the Cathedral Building Fund. Note for the Library Fair.

Last week altogether contained quite a number of entertainments, or sashes, as the natives would say. First, the success of the Artesian Well; then the Fireworks and Ball; and last, the convention of the Hawaiian Islands; or, in common terms, the opening of the Legislature. We think it is composed of Solons.

The hoodlums are not all dead yet. Last Thursday night the residents about the corner of King and Alapai streets were awakened by a din and uproar, with the crash of stones on the small tenements against the little Chinese shop. It was succeeded by the sharp rattle of horses racing away, and the Johns came out in force with lights and sticks, but the hoodlums had disappeared.

A most disgraceful affair occurred at the place of one of Honolulu's well known and just now prominent citizens, last Friday evening. It was probably in connection with the opening of the Legislature, but was none the less disgraceful and to be regretted. Liquor was at the bottom of it and liquor made some of the participants therein ridiculous.

The illumination of the *Bypsiche* last Thursday evening was very beautiful. Colored lights were arranged along both sides above the bulwarks, up the rigging and depended from the yards and a light was set upon mast-head. It looked like a fairy picture, and the sight was enjoyed by hundreds of people on the wharves, in boats and from elevated points all over the city.

Our neighbor wants more light, and complains that we merely touch on subjects, and then trip lightly away, (no pun intended.) Some people are so hard to satisfy! Early in the year we went exhaustively into a little matter which was avowed at by the other paper, to such an extent, that, like the sensitive plant, we folded up, and since then, we have not dared to do otherwise than touch lightly.

The Hawaiian Hotel in full force attended the opening of the Legislature the other day. It was a grand and imposing sight to see the splendid behavior of the multitude of officers. An occasional private also displayed himself. It aroused all of our war feeling and we longed for a declaration of war so that we could send all of our able bodied relatives. Really though the army is very grand.

Readers of the *Kuokoa* were probably amused to see in last Saturday's issue a note from Kaukau and others at Waimea, Kauai, supporting the $20,000,000 loan, on the following conditions: First that the rate of interest shall not be over ¾ of one per cent.; second, that no guns or other war armaments shall be purchased; third, that the money shall be devoted to internal improvements, and fourth, that the loan shall be payable in twenty years but if the money shall not then be covered, more or less much further time as need be shall be taken.

At the opening of the Legislature last Friday, a very excited person was asked why it was that the Band only played snatches from one piece, whenever any of the high-toned people come along. "Why! don't you know?" he said. "If the American Minister were to come along and the band were to play 'Yankee Doodle' then if the British Commissioner were to follow they would have to play 'God save the Queen,' and they might come so close that Berger is afraid they would get 'God save Queen' and 'Yankee Queen' mixed up! See?" We see.

The *Hornet* left port on Wednesday last for Hongkong, taking 145 homeward-bound Celestials, of whom six were women. It is to be presumed that John took as much cash as he could honestly lay his hands on, just as many of our other foreign residents have done. In fact, John has a large and accomplishing company of admirers. In the old whaling days particularly, fortunes were amassed here and sent out of the country, to be followed by the owners. Consequently, this was a poor country long after it should have been otherwise. But the John ought not to do so.

Mr. Kean, one of the Honolulu members has taken upon himself the championship of liquor and opium in the Legislature. On Monday he gave notice of a bill to repeal Section 1, Chapter 41 of the Penal Code, this is the section prohibiting the giving or otherwise furnishing liquor to Hawaiians. He also gave notice of a bill to license the importation of opium. The second bill will probably be the connection of some other person as Kean is not a man capable of constituting such an act of his own. He accomplished no evil in this position two years ago, but won for himself a name as a loud mouthed and windy person.

Our heavy writer will probably enlighten the public as to his views on Mr. Justice Judd's letter in last Saturday's *Advertiser*, on the currency question; but one point comes to our lighter self as incorrect. Judge Judd, under head 3, says that the price of everything we buy is higher by 25½ per cent. than if gold was in circulation, and that the country is the loser, etc. The fact is, that (good or bad) our circulation is silver, yet with our silver we buy exchange at San Francisco payable in gold and pay no more for it than if gold was plenty. So far then as the matter of exchange goes, our silver is on a par with gold, and the price of goods here has nothing to do with exchange, for it costs no more to buy $1,000 exchange with silver, which will be paid for the goods in gold in New York, than if the exchange were bought with gold here.

Last Thursday, the anniversary of the birthday of Emperor Alexander of Russia was celebrated in town. During the day His Majesty and the Cabinet visited the Legislature, and were received with royal honors. Salutes were fired from both war vessels and the battery on shore. (these three field pieces, by the way, were fired from the esplanade which is a decided improvement.) In the evening a grand ball was given by the Russian Vice-Consul, at the Hawaiian Hotel. Early in the evening, between half past seven and nine fireworks were displayed from a point at the east end of the Steamer wharf and in some respects were finer than any ever shown here before. The ball was a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one. The music and arrangement were perfect.

Last Friday afternoon Nuuanu Avenue people were treated to a spectacle which does not often occur in our streets. A fine span of horses tearing down the street, dragging a carriage occupied by a lady and two others. Six was bravely and skillfully directing the frightened animals so that they would come into collision with no one. Although the race began just above the one mile bridge, on reaching the corner of Kukui street they turned in, the carriage was over-turned and broken, and the occupants thrown violently out, but fortunately, none of them were seriously hurt. The run-away was started by some sailors who came racing down the hill in a reckless and furious manner, running against the horses. It is a pity they were not American sailors, for they would then have had the extent of the law. As it was, one of their own nation said: "Oh, never mind, it was nothing, they didn't know any better, &c., &c., and the men went free. In their own country, by the way, they would have answered for reckless conduct.

The Legislative Assembly was formally opened by His Majesty in person on the 30th—Friday last. The Assembly Hall was densely crowded long before the hour arrived, and the urbane ushers were refused to their wits end to provide seats for the thronging crowds. Precisely at 12 His Majesty with the Council and Cabinet entered the Hall and took their respective places. The King was in the center of the raised dais; on his right, the Heir Apparent, on his left the Queen. H. H. R. Keelikolani was on the right of the Heir Apparent, and H.R.H. Mrs. Cleghorn on the Queen's left. The King though surrounded with magnificent uniforms was dressed in that pleasing simplicity which is a mark of his extreme good taste. With one or two exceptions the leading people of the kingdom were present, besides the full diplomatic corps and the officers of the war vessels in port. Bishop Willis opened with prayer, after which in a clear and audible voice His Majesty read the opening address, which will be found elsewhere in our columns. The ceremony was short but impressive.

The Legislature.

A space will be devoted each week to the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. It will not pretend to provide a full and expansive report of all said and done, but will have, as its aim, accuracy as to what is offered, and will cover those matters which appear to be of special interest or importance.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

Nobles—Messrs. Dominis, Kaai, Kapena, Wilder, Kanoa, Bishop, Kahanu, Kaae, Martin, Parker, Kuihelani, Moanauli, Dowsett, Cleghorn, Isenberg, Castle, Rhodes, Smith, Judd and Bush (20), and Preston as Attorney General.

Representatives—Messrs. Wood, Kaumanano, Nawahi, Wahinu, Makee, Kahaulelio, Kaai, Piilipo, Hanaia, Glendon, Kalua, Kealiiha (disputed), Nahaiki, Gibson, Aholo, Beckley, Kapihoa, Kamakaia, Baker, Lilikalani, Kaae, Maki, Kahalu, Kalama, Kaulukou, Kaupu, Wilcox and Kakina, (28).

Hon. J. Mott Smith acted as Chairman during the organization of the Assembly. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilder, Gibson, Piilipo, Nahaiki and Rhodes, examined the credentials of members, and reported all correct except those from Waikiki. On the adoption of the report the representatives were sworn in, and Col. C. H. Judd was also sworn as a Noble by the Chief Justice. The House organized by electing the following officers:

President—C. R. Bishop.
Vice-President—L. Aholo.
Clerk—J. M. Monsarrat.
Interpreter—W. L. Wilcox.
Translator—S. L. Sheldon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. C. Parke.
Chaplain—Rev. M. Kinau.
Messenger—John Sheldon.

Mr. Rhodes was nominated for President, but declined, saying that he had four times held the position and thought he could best serve the country by remaining upon the floor, where he could present some measures he thought of vital importance to the national life.

Messrs. Gibson, Rhodes, Aholo, Nahaiki and Kaumanano were appointed a Committee to draft and present a reply to His Majesty's opening address. Mr. Rhodes thought that the draft reply should be presented to the House first, as there were points in the opening address requiring criticism.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, MAY 3.

The following were announced as the Standing Committees for this Session:

Foreign Relations—Hons. J. Mott Smith, H. Kuihelani, R. H. Baker, H. U. Mahi, Sam'l W. Kaai.

Finance—Hons. W. M. Gibson, J. I. Dowsett, J. F. Parker, Jas. Woods, Fred. W. Beckley.

Military—Hons. C. H. Judd, J. A. Nahaiki, E. K. Lilikalani, S. K. Kaupu, C. N. Kalama.

Public Lands and Improvements—Hons. J. I. Dowsett, J. Mott Smith, S. P. Kupihea, A. E. Kunuiakea, J. Kakina.

Judiciary—Hons. W. M. Gibson, G. N. Wilcox, J. E. Kaumanano, A. Kalauli, J. Nawahi.

Sanitary—Hons. G. Rhodes, A. S. Cleghorn, S. K. Maheo, W. T. Martin, H. N. Kahalu.

Education—Hons. S. N. Castle, L. Aholo, F. W. Beckley, J. Moanauli, D. B. Wahinu.

Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures—Their Exs. S. G. Wilder, J. E. Bush, Hons. G. Glendon, J. A. Nahaiki, J. Kaae.

Accounts—Hons. G. N. Wilcox, L. Aholo, J. K. Hanaia, J. L. Kaulukou, and His Ex. S. K. Kaai.

Enrollment and Revision—Hons. A. S. Cleghorn, G. W. Pilipo, Their Exs. J. O. Dominis, J. M. Kapena, J. E. Bush.

Printing—His Ex. E. Preston, and J. M. Smith.

Report of the Committee on the reply to the King's speech was read and referred for engrossment and presentation.

A resolution of Mr. Aholo that the Waikiki members be admitted was referred to the Judiciary Committee, after sharp discussion.

Report of the President of the Board of Education was presented and ordered printed.

Reports of the Ministers of the Interior and Finance and of the Chief Justice were presented and ordered printed.

Mr. Rhodes introduced a resolution that next Monday the order of the day be "the state of the nation and the means of arresting dangers that threaten the Hawaiian sovereign and people," to be discussed in a Committee.

In support of his resolution Mr. Rhodes declared that every government since the time of Kamehameha V. had failed to destroy the country, not to benefit it. It was found years ago that the Hawaiians were decreasing, but no measures were adopted to stop this, on the contrary the need of the plantations for labor has been supplied by indiscriminate importations of Chinese males, and the disproportion of the sexes is already frightful. Dr. Hillebrand went as envoy to China and India and found it practicable to procure immigrants from those lands. Mr. Harris, who has drawn large sums as a servant of the country, stopped it. Carter and Harris had kept anything from being done. Carter had done nothing about cession because he wanted to barter the independence of the country; and in similar unmeasured terms he denounced these gentlemen saying that he had proofs of all he said. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gibson gave notice of a bill to reconstruct the Board of Health.

Mr. Rhodes introduced the following resolution:

That the President of this Assembly write to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, asking for a written reply to the following questions:

1. When in London in the year 1877 during the sojourn of Hon. H. A. P. Carter, to the Queen of Great Britain, did you advise the envoy to put an end to the negotiations with the British government for the introduction of East Indians into this kingdom?

2. If you did, what reasons induced you to give him that advice?

3. How far had the negotiations advanced when Mr. Carter broke off?

4. About what date did Mr. Carter break off those negotiations?

Mr. Attorney General was opposed to this mode of getting evidence, as no man can be a witness against himself. The matter was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 22 to 13 after some spicy debate in which Mr. Wilder said that as no negotiations were ever opened on that subject the Chief Justice could have given no advice. It rather discomforted Mr. Rhodes who stoutly maintained that he did not change his opinion.

Mr. Kean gave notice of intention to introduce bills to repeal Section 1, Chap. 41 of the Penal Code, and to license the importation and sale of opium.

Mr. Kalauli gave notice likewise of bill to amend said section, to prohibit sale of liquor to all Hawaiian citizens.

Mr. Baker, to amend the act of 1878 with reference to developing the resources of the country (this must be the $20,000,000 loan bill).

Mr. Kakina, to establish hospitals on each of the islands.

Mr. Preston read (on suspension of rules) bill to extend the act creating a boundary commission.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs was requested to produce on Monday next the letter signed by the King, and sent to the Legislative Assembly of 1878 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. A. Peirce, on the citation to Hon. H. A. P. Carter to appear before that Assembly.

Also, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs be requested to state whether any, and if any, what communication on the subject of Mr. Carter's mission to England has been made to the King or His Majesty's Government by the British Commissioners.

Mr. Gibson introduced the following: *Resolved*, The House meet after this day at 1 P. M. every day for two weeks, in order that Committees will be able to do their work.

The Artesian Well a Success.

MR. EDITOR:—I am happy to inform you that on the 29th instant, a flowing stream of water was struck in our Artesian well, at the depth of 270 feet. It flows out through a full 6 inch pipe, and now rises 5 feet above the surface, under such pressure that if we were to use tight pipes down to the bottom of the hole, instead of the loose jointed ones now sunk only to the depth of less than 200 feet, the water could be raised some 30 or 40 feet above the ground, and the flow, which gauges now nearly 4,000 gallons an hour, and is still constantly improving, could be doubled. The water is perfectly sweet, cool and soft like filtered rain water and so pure that it flows off sparkling and perfectly pellucid.

The success which has thus crowned my undertaking proves that in spite of the geological theories about the formation of the islands which were till lately current amongst the learned men of our locality, sweet flowing water can be found nearly every where on all these islands, and I am thus satisfied of having shown, at my own expense, against all oppositions, that the actual desert and barren tracts of lands that now lay useless for want of irrigation, can be transformed on these islands, just as well as elsewhere, into fertile fields fit for any kind of crop. I am also satisfied that by the means of the improved machinery which has been imported, under our auspices, by a company composed of Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane, H. Cornwell, F. A. Schaefer, S. Parker, H. A. Widemann, W. S. Green, and myself, we have verified the fact by me first asserted, that well-boring on these islands, instead of being a costly luxury possible only for large fortunes, can be done in a modest and economical way within the reach of the most interesting class of small land-owners. My own expenses have been more heavy than they will be in future, for I have had to contend with all the difficulties and drawbacks incumbent with a new business; started in a new place, with new tools and new hands, but well-boring will now be possible at rates varying between $200 and $2,000 according to depths and obstacles encountered. Moreover my experience shows that even where flowing waters might not be expected, or not reached through the fact of the owners not being willing to go deep enough, the boring of Artesian wells by steam power will still be of the greatest advantage for procuring inexhaustible pumping water from the subterranean supplies which everywhere only wait for man to call for them. My own boring was commenced about 15 feet above the sea level; the first surface or infiltration water was found at the depth of 36 feet and, about the sea level, the supply was already considered as inexhaustible to a pump. At the depth of about 195 feet we crossed a powerful running stream two feet high, and several other streams equally interesting which traversed before reaching the flowing one, which was found under a shell of black iron lava, constituting the hardest kind of rock encountered by Mr. Pierce, our engineer, in twenty years' experience. I cannot speak too highly of the abilities, experience and thorough workmanship of our engineer, for certainly the obstacles we have encountered and vanquished would have stopped and discouraged any less competent man, and disheartened any less patient and faithful workers than his worthy helps have shown themselves to be.

The next boring will probably be on the King's premises at Makiki, but two new complete sets of tools are being sent for to the coast, so as to meet and satisfy any wants of the public.

And now I hope that my example may prove of use to these lovely shores on which I have fixed my abode.

A. MARQUES.

Foreign News.

United States—Pacific Coast.

The election held in San Francisco for fifteen freeholders to draft a new charter for that city resulted in a decided victory for the Citizens' Protective Union ticket. This is a death-knell of Kearneyism and a triumph of conservatism over the disorderly element in that city. A cry of rejoicing comes from every part of the State at the triumph of the right in San Francisco, and we sincerely hope it may bring order out of the chaos which has reigned there for the past two years.

The Pacific Coast Oil Company's petroleum works are now in course of construction near the Pacific-avenue Station of the South Pacific Coast Railroad, Alameda. The crude petroleum will be brought from the Santa Cruz Mountains by rail in tanks.

While digging a well recently on a farm on the plains between the Calaveras and Mokelumne Rivers a man discovered human bones at a depth of ninety-three feet from the surface. They were found in a thin stratum of earth underneath lava over eighty feet in thickness. A few feet from the surface the lava was reached, and it continued to the depth stated, and after that more lava. It was on the top of the lower stratum of lava that the bones were discovered.

Work has been commenced at the new iron mines near Port Townsend, W. T., and forty men are already at work building houses, making roads, etc. Land in the vicinity is being rapidly bought up, and it is probable that before long quite a large settlement may be the result. Since this enterprise has been started several new stores have appeared in this city, and business seems to be reviving generally.

Atlantic States.

The prohibition amendment which has been passed by the Legislature of Iowa, includes ale, wine and beer, and prescribes that the Legislature shall enact its legislation for its enforcement. It must pass another Legislature, and be submitted to the vote of the people.

Seventy-six towns in Connecticut, (about one-half the State,) have voted against licensing the sale of liquor.

Boston, April 8.—The *Herald* publishes an interview between Tilden and its New York correspondent, in which Tilden is made to say, in answer to a question whether or not he intends to again aspire to the Presidential office?" "I do not much mind telling you frankly that the time has now come when I don't care a continental penny for either politics or politicians."

Information has just been made public of the sale of the United States and Canada Express Company to the American Express Company.

New York, April 12.—Under the heading of "What did De Lesseps Gain?" the *Times* says: De Lesseps has returned to his pilgrimage to the Western continent and set out on his return to Europe, and it is pertinent to inquire how much he has gained for the promotion of his great project for severing the Isthmus that separates the two oceans at Panama. He has visited the scene of his proposed operations, and a technical Commission brought over for the purpose has declared the work to be entirely practicable, and has set down the cost at about $168,000,000. The projector has made a tour to some of the principal cities of this country for the purpose of commending the enterprise to our people. He was received with the respect and attention which the prestige of his past achievements was calculated to excite, but it was probably less rather than greater than it would have been if he had had no new designs which were supposed to affect our national interests. His proposals were everywhere respectfully listened to, even at Washington; but there is no evidence that they are regarded with more favor than before his visit. He has stirred up the ancient Monroe Doctrine and provoked the declaration of protestation on the part of our Government, which will probably be prevented from putting us in a ridiculous attitude only by the failure of his scheme. With the suppleness of the diplomatist he professed to regard these pretentions as unobjectionable, and claimed that they furnished a new security for the purely commercial character of his undertaking.

A *Times* Syracuse special says: Much excitement was created in local Democratic circles to-day by an attempt by Alfred Wilkinson, a prominent banker and guardian of Tilden's interests in this part of the State, to secure all the hotels in the city, and thus shut out John Kelly and Tammany Hall from Syracuse on the day of the Democratic State Convention. Wilkinson secured all the hotels except the Vanderbilt House, whose proprietor refused to accede to Wilkinson's terms. Wilkinson declared that unless the State Committee could secure the hotels of the city it would call the Convention for Utica.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Inter-Ocean* Washington special says: The other day R. T. Merrick, attorney for Senator Ben Hill, appeared in Court and asked that the case of Jessie Raymond vs. Ben Hill be dismissed, because the plaintiff has confessed that the suit was brought against her will. The Court took the motion under advisement, but in a few moments Bella Lockwood, the female lawyer, appeared in Court, accompanied by Jessie Raymond, breathless and red in the face, and protested against any such action. On being questioned by the Court, Jessie Raymond said that the suit was brought in good faith, and she wanted it tried. The Court still had the case under advisement, but to-day rendered a decision against Merrick's motion, and announced that the case must be tried. Jessie Raymond's reappearance here was a decided surprise, quite as much so to Senator Hill as to any one. She left Washington the week before with a ticket for Georgia, and plenty of money, and nothing more was seen or heard of her until she appeared in Court like an apparition. She left the Court-room with Mrs. Lockwood, and disappeared in oblivion again. Mrs. Lockwood declines to give any information as to her whereabouts, but protests that she will be on hand when the case is called, with plenty of evidence called to sustain her suit.

The Supreme Court, in the case of an insurance policy, decided that the insured, who erroneously stated that there was no taint of hereditary disease in his family, did not thereby invalidate his policy, because it is not proven that he knew of the existence of such hereditary taint, and because his answers were restricted to what he himself knew of the matter.

The bill introduced in the Senate on the 3d inst. by Bailey, to refund the National debt, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever bonds now outstanding shall become due, to issue bonds for exchange bearing three per cent. interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years. It also provides for issuing $200,000,000 in notes, bearing three and one-half per cent. interest, redeemable after two years and payable in ten years from date of issue, but prohibits redemption of more than $40,000,000 of these notes in any one fiscal year.

The House Military Committee agreed to report a resolution to be placed upon the Army Appropriation bill, that none of the money appropriated by the bill shall be paid for transportation of troops to be used as police at the polls.

Cuba.

Drouth has prevailed on this Island over three months in the most fertile portions of it, and has done immense damage. The tobacco crop in Vuelto Abajo is almost destroyed, and plantations are unusually exposed to fire. Luckily, fires have been comparatively few. It is estimated the total sugar crop will not exceed 400,000 tons.

The insurrection in the east of the island languishes, but robbery and vagrancy increase fearfully.

European—England.

The *Times* speaks of the policy of the future government as follows: The Liberal Cabinet will maintain the treaty of Berlin in accordance with the public opinion of Europe and the policy of the Great Powers. It will treat the Anglo-Turkish Convention as an engagement of contingent obligations. In South Africa it may inquire whether the annexation of the Transvaal was not an error, although the measure was approved by Lord Kimberly and Mr. Forster. The question ought to be treated as an open question. The Government would insist that the South African colonies, whether they choose to confederate for political purposes or not, shall enter into such common engagements for military defense as shall relieve the mother country from charges for native wars. When this policy in European, Asiatic and South African affairs has been carried out, a point will be reached at which the Liberal Ministry if it attempts or is forced to go further, must part company with moderate men. We do not believe, that the Marquis of Hartington and other leaders of the party will desire to go further, and so far we can have no difficulty in accompanying them.

France.

PARIS, April 6.—The *Estafette* and *Ordre* publish a letter from Prince Jerome Napoleon on the decrees against unauthorized religious communities. The Prince declares that he cannot, without being false to his origin, show himself an enemy of religion or of the revolution. He continues: "The decrees do not constitute persecutions. They are merely a return to the indispensable rule of public law. The fiction of a conservative union has lasted too long. There is nothing in common between the Legitimists and ourselves. It is time for each one to resume his colors, traditions and principles, and that all ambiguity should cease."

The Bishops at the head of the Paris Catholic University have decided to conform to the law as embodied in Jules Ferry's education bill by altering the name of the institution to that of the "Catholic Institute."

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THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the Court Lindsay, No. 6889, A.O.F., at Knights of Pythias Hall to-morrow (Thursday evening), May 6th, at 7:30 o'clock, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Per Order

SAMUEL M. MORGAN, Secretary.

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$10 Reward.

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The Schooner "Malolo,"

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TIME TABLE OF STEAMER LIKELIKE.

KING, : : : : MASTER

Tuesday, May 11, 5 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, May 18, 5 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, May 25, 5 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, June 1, 5 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, June 8, 5 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, June 15, 5 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, June 22, 5 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, June 29, 5 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii

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