By Authority.

By virtue of authority vested in the Minister of Interior the Rules and Regulations for Carriages, Wagons Boxes, &c., on hire in the District are hereby amended.

The following streets are established: Manka side of Merchant Street from east corner of Bethel.

Makai side of Hotel street from east corner of Fort street.

The following are new stands established: Makai side of Merchant street east of Fort street.

Makai side of Merchant street opposite Sailor's Home.

Makai side of Hotel street from Brewer's Block east.

On the stands hereby established not more than six carriages will be allowed to stand at any one time.

H. A. P. CARTER, Minister of the Interior.

Notice is hereby given that the police are instructed to prevent the standing of carriages for hire on places not authorized by the regulations. 822

MR. HENRY P. BALDWIN has been appointed by the Board of Education School Agent for the district of Makawao, Island of Maui, in place of Mr. J. D. Hoverson, who has resigned.

W. ZAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Education Office, Dec. 9th, 1880. 830 2t

The Christmas vacation of the Public Schools of the Kingdom, will extend from Friday, the 24th of December next, to Monday, January 10th, 1881, and on that date, (January 10th,) the first term of the coming year will begin.

W. ZAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Education Office, Nov. 27th, 1880. 829 4t

To Exporters of Hawaiian Rice and to Whom it may Concern.

In accordance with an Act approved 14th day of August, 1880, "To Prevent Fraudulent Exportation of Foreign or Hawaiian Produce in Ports of the United States," Wm. Green L. Rhodes is appointed "Export Guard" for the Port of Honolulu. Parties who are about to ship Rice to any port of the United States, will notify the "Export Guard" of the intended shipment that he may examine said Rice, and be able to give a certificate that it is the growth and produce of the Hawaiian Islands.

And in accordance with the said Act, I have fixed upon a fee to be paid to said "Export Guard" for examination and certificate, at the rate of Twenty Cents per ton (of 2,000 lbs), and in proportion for any less quantity than a ton.

JOHN O. WALKER, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, October 5, 1880. 822

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1880.

We suggest to Judge Hookano, in his enthusiastic desire to have at Kohala a duplicate statue of Kamehameha I., that he first devote his surplus funds and public energies to improving the educational system and resources of his district. However, we may expect to hear further in the next Legislature of this project, and that other like enthusiasts will be alive to the grand importance of having statues in their respective districts. Way indeed should there not be, say, twenty statues ordered at once, to be placed at various landings and towns around the different islands, with appropriate ceremonies and speeches? Twenty thousand dollars spent will cover all expenses, making only $400,000 in all; that ought not to be thought of, while school teachers may still be hired at from fifty cents to a dollar a day.

MARY is intensely disentitled, it is disgustedful, at having to travel over the Lahaina mountain to attend the December terms of the Circuit Court at Lahaina. It was all very well years ago, before Wailuku, Kahului, Makawao, Haiku and other places in the central and eastern part of the island were populated, as they now are. At present, most of the jurymen, witnesses and parties concerned in the term cases are drawn from the centre of Maui, required to lay aside their business and travel over to Lahaina once a year, to their great and unmitigated inconvenience. It may be said that the Court House at Lahaina ought to be used for some purpose. Then let it be sold or leased for a hotel, so that the Government may get some income from it. The Wailuku Court House answers all purposes. The sheriff lives near Wailuku, and every reason exists for transferring the Court there.

A SINGULAR case of detection of crime arose at the present Term of the Maui Circuit. One Pahio Amoki was indicted for setting fire to the Wailuku mill. The witnesses for the prosecution testified that the prisoner, the day before the attempt to fire, had been grumbling because his wages were docked; and threatened that, "by-and-bye they would see something new there," that he had recently deserted and shipped over at Hana, that he was often having trouble with the overseer, that part of a pair of trousers, somewhat burned, was found in the storeroom, where the fire was set, and what appeared to be another part of the same trousers was found at the prisoner's room and admitted to belong to him; and that a part of a box of matches, which had been lighted, was found in the storeroom, and that more matches were taken from the prisoner's pocket. While the trial of the case was going on, the portion of burnt matches was found to fit precisely to a box over of a box of the matches found in the prisoner's pocket, so exactly that when examined, notwithstanding glues such small pieces and splinters, the piece had a counterpart in the other. The prosecution thereupon withheld certain other native evidence which they had, and rested their case. The jury gave a unanimous verdict of guilty. The sentence was three years.

A COMMUNICATION is sent to us from Kohala which we are unable to make room for, describing the King's visit there, and the festivities which attended it. The entire foreign population, at anyrate, has shown its determination to express the kindest of feelings towards the King, and has spared neither trouble nor expense in the effort to make his stay there enjoyable by him. This is well. We do not like the affectation of being "truly loyal," and we think that the loud vounting protestations of "loyalty" may mean nothing else but a desire to bring the declaimer into notoriety. A thorough and sincere regard for the welfare and happiness of the King is the real meaning of loyalty as far as it affects him personally. For the rest, all law-abiding and law-respecting citizens are loyal, and effusive protestations claiming more than this are very likely to border upon the "thrift which follows fawning." The joke of it is, that while in common with most neutrals, the King enjoys reasonable and proper respect and attentions, and such as are due to his station, he knows very well the difference between an unselfish and manly regard for him and his welfare, and the laughable sycophancy with which many persons try to magnify themselves under the pretense of magnifying him.

The foreign residents of Kohala appreciate, we have no doubt, the blessings of a safe and respected Government which the country now has. They desire to show, and in this desire all will gladly join, that they are personally grateful to the King, that he has now established an order of things, in his present Ministerial appointments, which guarantees peace and prosperity within our borders.

IT is curious how the world clings to its old prejudices. The steps, in spite of the social success of a few of its followers is still a matter that is regarded by the street-loafer as a very Bohemian one indeed. Any evil may be said of the people who supply us with our amusement and it is too often taken for granted that it is true. The theatrical profession, however, supplies as many instances as, say it supplies more perhaps than any other, of the genuine charity between man and man, the self dropping help between women and women, which are the best attributes of human nature. How many of those, who form an average audience think for a moment of the care and toil which has been bestowed upon the getting up of a piece which they forget half an hour after they have seen it? Who dreams when he is splitting his sides with laughter at the oddities of Sesamus, that Columbine is lying sick in bed and that poor Sesamus is worried to death about her? Mrs. Grundy scowls at Grimalkin in tights; but unless Grimalkin wore those tights, she would not be able to support her two little brothers at school. To please Mrs. Grundy, Grimalkin would probably have taken a governess' place at $20 or $30 a year, have been snubbed by every nobody woman she came across and have left her little brothers to grow up how they could. Joe Smith who goes down to his store in the morning very regularly, but who, if he feels somewhat under the weather, can stay at home and cause himself little trouble or expense in the effort to make his stay there enjoyable by him. This is well. We do not like the affectation of being "truly loyal," and we think that the loud vounting protestations of "loyalty" may mean nothing else but a desire to bring the declaimer into notoriety. A thorough and sincere regard for the welfare and happiness of the King is the real meaning of loyalty as far as it affects him personally. For the rest, all law-abiding and law-respecting citizens are loyal, and effusive protestations claiming more than this are very likely to border upon the "thrift which follows fawning." The joke of it is, that while in common with most neutrals, the King enjoys reasonable and proper respect and attentions, and such as are due to his station, he knows very well the difference between an unselfish and manly regard for him and his welfare, and the laughable sycophancy with which many persons try to magnify themselves under the pretense of magnifying him.

How many a tragic incident is taking place while an audience is roaring with laughter? How many a breaking heart is still more torn by the effort to please that Juggernaut, "the public?" Life to us, even at its merriest and maddest always seems to wear a sadness which it is impossible to shake away from it, and never does it appear more so than when we are shaking with laughter at the studied witticisms of the comedian.

DO CIRCUMSTANCES make the man, or does man make the circumstances? Put the question in this way, and the answer will be, that many of the most decisive and controlling circumstances, those which have most to do in determining one's character and life, are in no way under his control; many of them indeed exist before his birth. But of all the professed fatalists, or "pessimists" whom we have ever heard upon the subject, not one can feel that he has himself done the best with those surroundings which were perfectly controllable. Why then talk of what one *might* have done under more favorable circumstances, as long as he does not do all he can now? Let us have the old questions, old as human intelligence, discussed afresh, as to free will, fatalism, and personal responsibility.

Not long since we were asked by an acquaintance who is addicted to the habit of thinking, what solution we could suggest to certain political questions in Hawaii Nei, and for avoiding certain tendencies arising from the presence here of the powerful Anglo Saxon race. We were asked, will Anglo Saxons long risk the security of property upon the whims, ignorance and injustices of such legislators as we have known? We replied that we had no solution. The answer to be made to such questions, is: Make the best of things as they are, and don't think that a ready made solution for great political questions is likely to be of value. The Anglo Saxon race is a race which puts its shoulder to the wheel and works, and does not "solate" or spend its intellectual forces in theorizing. This capacity of making the best of things, not saying that all is right when all is not right, not "letting things slide," but meeting each problem, each difficulty, and overcoming it, is what makes a strong nation.

EVERY profession seems now to have its especial paper; the doctor, the parson, the merchant, the builder, the engineer, one might also have each their journal devoted to their special interests. Lately we have had put into our hands a paper called the *Operator*, a journal of "telegraphic, telephonic and electrical science." It is a nicely got up and well-edited little paper, and contains much useful information for the outside world as well as for the strictly professional. The most interesting article is one entitled, "New Light on the History of the Microphone." As is well known Professor Hughes of London made public his invention of the microphone in May 1878; but it seems that a young man, Emile Berliner, a dry goods's clerk had been devoting his spare time to the study of the same object, and that he had arrived at practical results before either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Edison. Unfortunately for his fame Mr. Berliner possessed neither means nor influence to push his inventions forward. The scientific men of Washington took no notice of his discoveries except the late Professor Henry, who encouraged him to proceed, but was unable to assist him further, as he was already beginning to suffer from that disease which a little later carried him off. Though unable to get capitalists to push his invention forward he filed a caveat in the Patent office at Washington describing the microphone, on April 14th 1877. Mr. Edison filed an application for a patent for his battery transmitter on April 27th of the same year. June 4th, Mr. Berliner filed an application for a patent for the invention described in his caveat. In December 1877, Mr. Hughes commenced his experiments and only perfected his invention in May, 1878.

We presume that there is no invention extant which has not some half dozen rival claimants for the merit of the discovery. Take printing for instance and you have to adjudicate upon the claims of Faust, Gutteneberg and Schaefer. Sir Humphry Davy and Robert Stephenson, both invented a safety lamp for coal mines, and in Smiles' life of Stephenson his claims to prior discovery are strongly urged. There is a battle royal waged between American and English encyclopedias as to which nationality invented the first steamboat. Now it appears we shall have a like combat over the invention of the microphone.

We learn that the American Minister Resident at our Court received by last mail from Washington instructions to resume diplomatic relations with the Government which had been interrupted in consequence of a demand for the recall of the Minister made by the late Ministry of His Majesty.—*P. C. A., Dec. 4.*

The above is all the information, which thus far has been permitted to be made known to the public on one of the most important public questions which has ever arisen here; important, not only in a theoretical or diplomatic way, as a matter of etiquette or international usage; but in its bearing upon the hitherto friendly relations between Hawaii and the United States. About all that has leaked out here, or been announced in the Washington papers is, that a letter from the Hawaiian Government, or from the King, it is left uncertain which, was sent to the Secretary of State, or the President of the United States, here again in uncertainty, demanding that General Comly be removed as United States Minister Resident, for stated reasons; that this letter was either sent through Judge Allen or Mr. Moreno, and that it has now been answered by Mr. Evarts; that from the time when Mr. Green informed Gen. Comly that such a letter had gone on, official relations between the United States Legation and this Government were suspended. A like programme was followed in regard to Major Wodehouse, the British Commissioner, and Mons. Ratard, the French Consul. Now it is something more than remarkable, that the public here has been allowed to know literally nothing by authority of this official correspondence, but has had to rely upon Eastern newspapers, and accidental sources of information. The longer withholding of the entire correspondence is more than a mistake,—and Talleyrand thought a mistake worse than a crime in politics,—it is a wrong to the community. There is no longer any conceivable reason for silence. It is possible that the United States Government has instructed its Minister to "resume diplomatic relations;" but that would be a remarkable way of replying to the demand for his recall, it would be no reply. The letter demanding the recall and the reply should now be published. The public has a right to know how this matter stands, now that, as it seems, there is nothing more to be said or done about it. If the prospect of a renewal of the reciprocity treaty is affected favorably or otherwise by the final result of this unprecedented style of dealing with a great and friendly Power, the people of this kingdom have a right to know it, and such valuable information should not be kept to the exclusive knowledge of Cabinet Ministers. The Ministers are fair minded men, and they cannot fail to see that no Cabinet Minister has a right to keep to himself information which affects the vital interests of the country. This information is like the knowledge of a coming rise or fall in the price of sugar, or of plantation securities. The Ministers concerned as they are in such matters, would see the impropriety of keeping away from the public any such knowledge of which they themselves have the benefit. Let us then have the correspondence in all its entirety, beauty, simplicity or complicity.

(Communicated.)

THE result of the recent Presidential election in the United States is not a surprise to those who have watched the gradual change in public sentiment which silently but surely gained ground during the late campaign, as indicated by the tone of the independent press and by the October State elections. One cause for it has been the well-founded fear that the triumph of the Democratic party might result in handing over the national government to the Southern politicians, who have recently been so defiant and outspoken in their plans. Another cause has undoubtedly been the perfect satisfaction of the mass of intelligent voters with the honest and dignified administration of President Hayes, which promises to be continued for another four years by his successor, President Garfield. There is a strong conservative element in the United States that seldom votes except when a crisis is impending. It consists for the most part of well-to-do, independent farmers, business men and capitalists, including many Germans and other foreigners—men of intelligence, property and power—men who care little for politics or which party rules as long as private or national prosperity is not endangered. This class of voters, belonging to no party and voting only on extraordinary occasions, holds the balance of power in the American Republic, and is its strongest safeguard in times of peril. It is this element that has lately come to the front, (as the returns from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts and other States show,) and has declared through the ballot-box that there shall be no change at present. And it constitutes a safe and trusty power, that can always be relied on, to rally around and support the national government—in peace, by its votes; in war, by its wealth and material aid.

NOTES.

TEXAS is likely to be considerable opposition to the ninth version of the English Bible which is soon to appear. The New Testament version is perhaps already published; the Old Testament version will not appear for some two years yet. The reasons for such opposition are diverse, partly sentimental and partly controversial in their character. The exact phraseology of the Bible which has been used for nearly three centuries, since 1611, is so sanctified and hallowed by usage and associations that some dreads the changes of it even for the better. It is like the features of a friend, they may be homely, but we love them and do not wish them to be otherwise than as they are. Among the opponents of the new version will be those, it is feared, who have ever so strongly (and ever so ignorantly) defended erroneous versions or texts, under the unhappy impression that even the early English translations were to be regarded as in some manner inspired. To some, it seems like furnishing the army of skeptics with a complete armory of hostile weapons to use against the Christian religion itself, thus admitting that grave errors have so long existed in writings which have been held up as verbally inspired. But when it becomes generally known that the most devout, as well as the most scholarly, men are engaged in this translation, it will not be supposed that any useless change will be made. For ten years the finest scholars of the various Protestant denominations or sects have been at work on this new version. The original number of the translating committee was fifty-two, and of the American committee twenty-seven. The proposed changes seem to have been kept a secret, but it is understood that they are made only in cases of clear necessity.

The theatrical troupe have continued their representations during the past week. On Thursday last they gave the little drama of the "Chimney Corner." Mr. Wilson's rendering of the character of Peter Probity was admirable. The bluff, honest tradesman, upon whose son the blot of a dishonest action falls, might be considered the principal sentimental part, but Mr. Wilson avoided that snare to the inexperienced actor and gave us a really delicate bit of character study. The other parts were well sustained, but they gave no scope to show the talents of the performers, except perhaps the Solomon of Mr. Crosbie. The piece, however, was essentially a one-character play. The farce of "Turn this on Cole" kept the audience in a roar from the moment the curtain rose. Miss Eliza Long, in soubrette parts, is to the manner born, and Mr. Crosbie is, to use a seeming paradox, a "*low* comedian" of a *high* order. On Saturday evening the comedy of "Checkmate" was performed. This little play gave an opportunity for some excellent acting. The fairy extravaganza fun produced by the vagaries of Martha Bunn (Miss Eliza Long) and Sam Winkle (Mr. Crosbie), when arrayed in their fashionable attire and displaying the airs of what is their ideal of aristocracy, was admirably in contrast with the more delicate comedy, with a touch of gentle satire carried on between the Baronet (Mr. Charles Wells) and his daughter (Miss May Williams), who affected languishing in their servants' costumes. Of the latter lady we would speak in high terms. Her by-play throughout was admirable. In the little love-making scene her business with the egg was capitally done. The duet by Martha and Sam received an encore. We were sorry to see such excellent performers play such a piece as the farce of the "Omnibus." It is simply prostituting good talent to put forward such trash. For next week the burlesque of the "Babes in the Wood" is to be given, and we would recommend those who have not been to go. This is decidedly the best company that has been here during our residence in the country. Indeed, it is the only one that has claims to be called a company.

[The following statement is handed us for publication. We decline to comment until we hear an official report.—ED.]

By certain sailing vessels arrived here before the last mail steamer news came down that small-pox was prevalent in San Francisco. Upon this, the President of the Board of Health instructed the Port Physician to go out with the pilot to meet the steamer and make strict enquiries as to the sanitary state of the vessel and of the port from which she had sailed. Careful preparations were also made, in the event of a bad report, for the separation of the passengers and the removal and care of the sick.

The Port Physician received from the doctor of the ship a statement, in writing, to the effect that "The health of all on board was good; that there was no small-pox on board, and to the best of his knowledge and belief, there was none in the population of the city; that the cases which had occurred were in the better part of the city; and that the whole affair had been more of a scare than anything else." To the verbal report was added that the cases had happened about a fortnight before the vessel sailed, and that the century had subsided as quickly as it had arisen. This account was fully confirmed by two physicians, passengers, and by a number of other gentlemen, including some well known here and of high respectability, such as Rev. S. C. Damon and Judge McCully. Under these circumstances there was no possible justification for quarantining the vessel or treating the passengers in any exceptional manner. She was brought into port accordingly. The Chinese passengers, however, who were the special objects of apprehension, were carefully noted, so that every one of them could be readily found in case of any outbreak.

The following Saturday a steerage passenger went to the hospital, and though the case was in many respects doubtful, he was immediately sent to the house on the reef. On the 9th inst. a second case was discovered, and the patient, also one of the steerage passengers, was removed.

It having been found that several of the steerage passengers had lodged at the American House, where the first passenger was taken, and that others had visited them there, it was judged advisable to remove all upon whom any suspicion could reasonably fall. Of these, seventeen are already released, but some of them are required to present themselves for several days longer to the Port Physician; and one white passengers only, who had been much in the company of the first patient, is still retained.

No cases have thus far appeared among the first-class or the Chinese passengers; and up to the moment of writing no new cases are reported.

Special Notices.

Notice to the Public.

The American Lodging House is at present under quarantine orders, on account of the inert Board of Health failing to do its duty by not quarantining the passengers by the last San Francisco steamer, which arrived here on November 28th. So far there have been two cases of small-pox reported in this community; one case slept at my house for a number of nights after having been examined by several physicians. The other case slept at Mr. Fowler's, Hotel street, the same number of nights.

December 12th.—All hands are well and hearty. The case from my house was removed early on the 6th instant. The case from Mr. Fowler's lodging house was removed to quarantine on December 9th.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you inform the inquiring community why Mr. Fowler's premises have not been placed under quarantine?

N. B.—I can accommodate a number of cabin passengers at my house. I think they would be safe under the yellow flag, and the general public much better satisfied and perhaps safer.

Z. Y. SQUIRES,
Proprietor of the American House, No. 70 Maunakea street, Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 10th, 1880.

To His Ex. H. A. P. CARTER—

Dear Sir: Understanding you are President of the Board of Health, and seeing an order from you to the Marshal, ordering him to quarantine the American Lodging House and all of its occupants, I desire to ask you and your Honorable Board what you intend to accomplish by so doing. If it is your intention to stop the spread of small-pox in this community, why not send to quarantine all cabin passengers that arrived here per steamer *Australia* as well as the steerage passengers which you have already sent there? Would it not have been better that you and the Board of Health had done your duty and ordered the quarantining of off of the passengers by the last steamer from San Francisco? Understanding there has been a case taken from Mr. Fowler's premises this morning, and but one room having been quarantined, and at the same time you and the Board have also quarantined the lodgers of the American House and the premises, does it not appear to you and the Board that you have used partiality in so doing.

Now for the facts in regard to the case of small-pox which was sent to the hospital on the morning of Dec. 4th. On the arrival of passengers here by the last steamer from San Francisco was one Amos Allen; on the 29th he commenced breaking out and on the 30th I sent him to Drs. McGibbon and Hutchinson to be examined; on Dec. 1st Mr. Allen told me he had been examined by Dr. McGrew. Noticing a sudden change of his disease on the evening of the 3rd, I thought best to send him to the hospital which I did. Early on the morning of Dec. 4th I sent to quarantine all his clothing and bedding; then I fumigated his room for several days thereafter. How, Sir, from Nov. 29th up to Dec. 4th he had his room and three different restaurants in this community, and probably came in contact with five hundred persons in the interim during that time, and so far I have failed to hear of your quarantining those eating houses. Now, Sir, if your Honorable Board of Health intend showing *no partiality* in this quarantine business you will order Mr. Fowler's premises and all his lodgers under quarantine. My lodgers and myself will cheerfully comply with your regulations and also request you at the same time to quarantine those eating houses that Mr. Allen patronized for five days while at large in this community with his small-pox. Z. Y. SQUIRES,
Proprietor of the American House.
No. 70, Maunakea Street.

HONOLULU, Dec. 10th, 1880.

MRS. A. M. MOLLIS has removed her dress making establishment to the new fire-proof building, (Brewer's Block) No. 104 Fort street, where she will be happy to meet her lady friends.

L. P. FISHER,

Advertising Agent, 21 Merchant Exchange, San Francisco, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

Notice 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 all movements, irrespective of other 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 vice versa, 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 great fraud in the material quality of both gold and silver cases as now produced. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 12 to 20 per cent. from the quality they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and amounts 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 finished movements, known by the names "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co.," P. S. Bartlett," and "Broadway," giving to them not only a highly improved appearance, but great practical value. We embody in these each 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 avail 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 present the attraction of low prices. Their goods being inferior to ours, they have to sell them for what they can get.

People generally not knowing a good watch from a bad one, very often allow a small price to decide them. Wendell Mollis, 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 the opposite not of excellence, that they meet the bargain hunters half way, and cheerfully furnish them with nasty wares at the cheaper 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 sellers are working now employers' bagpipe in his ear, and interest and pleasure in the work are both wanting, and both are vital in good watch making. Low price, especially in watches, means low quality, with low performance and high repairs.

Our ambition 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 in the movements, machinery and by natural causes, go steadily on together, and 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 other prices—quality descends faster than price.

For American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, New York, U. S. A.

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

Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVER-WARE. The Trade supplied at the LOWEST PRICES. 812

New Advertisements.

Direct from Boston and New Bedford

Ex bark Amy Turner, we have received

COTTON DUCK NOS. 1 TO 10. COTTON Ravens 8 oz. to 10 oz. Cotton Sail Twine 3, 6, 7 and 8 ply. New Bedford Manila Cordage, sizes from 1¾ to 9 thread. Sperm Oil, 6, 8 and 12 thread. Spun yarn, 3 yarn and 2 yarn. Tonsella Seizing, 6, 9, 12 and 15 thread. OARS—Ash Oars, sizes from 9 to 22 feet.

All of which will be sold as low as can be bought in this market. 831 1t BOLLES & CO.

BLOCKS OF ALL SIZES AND Styles, for sale by

831 1t BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA EXTRA MESS BEEF Eastern Extra Prime Pork, California Pig Pork, for sale by 831 1t BOLLES & CO.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

AKUWAI, ALIAS YOUNG QUAI, vs. D. W. KAMAHALIAI.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION issued out of the Supreme Court for the sum of $202 62 in favor of the above-named defendant, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale on

Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1881,

At Allolani Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said D. W. Kamahaliai in and to all that piece of land situated in Waikiki, Ewa, and described in Royal Patent No. 845, containing 1 1-10 acres, together with one wooden house, unless said judgment and costs and expenses of sale be previously satisfied.

Terms Cash, and Deeds at expense of purchaser.

W. C. PARKE, Marshal.

Honolulu, December 9, 1880. 831 5t

MERRY CHRISTMAS IS COMING

ALL IN WANT OF A GOOD FAT

Corn Fed Turkey,

Will do well to leave their orders early at the

CITY MARKET, NUUANU ST.,

Where they will be promptly supplied.

OWEN J. HOLT, Proprietor.

N. B.—The choicest of Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c., also on hand. 832

E. B. THOMAS,

Contractor and Builder,

Residence, No. 25 Alaken Street.

Estimates furnished at short notice, and work done in the best manner. 831

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS COMPRISING the Kekaha Sugar Company, located at Kekaha, Waimea, Kauai, are Carl Isenberg, Otto Isenberg, W. Hinde, Geo. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, S. W. Wilcox and Paul Isenberg, all residing on the Island of Kauai.

830 3t KEKAHA SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT GEORGE W. Norton and Giles B. Norton are doing business as dealers in Groceries and General Merchandise under the firm of G. W. Norton & Co., at Grove Ranch Plantation, district of Makawao, Maui, H. I.

830 GEO. W. NORTON & CO.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

BEST

Whittaker Star Hams

For Sale at Low Rates in quantities to suit, by

829 1m CASTLE & COOKE.

DR. E. H. THACHER

Dentist,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO 104½ Fort Street (next door above Dickson's Photograph Gallery), where he has better facilities than ever for doing First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices.

Having two operating chairs, and no Assistant in the office, work from the other Islands will be done at the **Shortest Notice.** All work skillfully performed and **Satisfaction Guaranteed.** 828 1m

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AN INVOICE OF

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827—2 H. HACKFELD & CO.

FRANK H. AUSTIN & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

Office No. 20 California St., San Francisco.

Consignments from the Hawaiian Islands desired. The Best Prices Warranted, and Sales Guaranteed.

819 6 1y

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KING STREET,

IN ADDITION TO HIS LARGE and varied assortment of

FURNITURE

Has recently added an

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To his establishment, where may be found

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS

And Caskets, of the best material and workmanship. Mr. Hopp will shortly be in receipt of a **New Hearse** which will be served out at moderate rates. 821

House and Lot For Sale

A SMALL COTTAGE AND about One Acre of Land, situated on Fourth Row Street, adjoining the Lots of Messrs. James Campbell and A. W. Rich.

For particulars, enquire of

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New Advertisements.

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BREWER'S BLOCK, FORT STREET,

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With its usual assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

FOR OLD AND YOUNG,

Unequaled by any establishment in this city for excellence and variety, being selections from

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GERMAN MANUFACTURERS,

which will be placed at as low figures as is consistent with first class goods.

No Goods Sent out on Approval.

Orders from the other Islands are respectfully solicited, and will be carefully attended to as heretofore. When selections are left to us, the sex, ages and preferences of those for whom they are intended should be given, to guide in such selections.

FANCY GOODS—Bronze Statuary, Bouquet Holders, Card Receivers, Smoker's Sets, Jewel Caskets and Paper Weights, Glass and China Vases, Marble Statuary, Inkstands in variety, Pen Racks and Paper Weights, Work Boxes, Baskets and Bag Reticules, Music Boxes, Glass Busts, Globes, Writing Desks, Calendar Racks, Photo. Statuary, Flower and Bird Panels, Easels, Passepartouts, Mats, Cabinets, and Card Vevets, Frames, Ladies bags, Purses, Card Cases, Bronze and China Ornaments, Fans, &c.

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Walking and Talking Dolls, Swimming Toy, Santa Claus on Skates, Blondin on Velocipede, Warner's Gymnast, Jubilee Acrobat, Mechanical Alligators, Rats, Vehicles, Reversible Locomotive, Whistling Locomotives, Elephants, Jointed Animals.

Rocking Horses, Shoo Fly Rockers, Parlor Swing, Perambulators, Velocipedes, Bicycles, Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Sail Boats, Steam Boats, Engines, Drawing Tools, Tool Chests, Carpenter's, Building, Puzzle, Chinese, Comic and Alphabet Blocks, Crandall's Artillery, Acrobats, Menagery, Palace Car and other Blocks, American Hard-wood Ten Pins, Tin Wagons, Animals and Toys of various kinds, Tin Kitchen Sets, China and Britania Tea Sets, Laundry Sets, Guns, Pistols, Soldier Caps, Drums, Cornets, Trumpets, Base Balls and Bats, Parlor Balls, Brooms, Chameleon, Spring, Bell, Brass, Tip, Humming and Circus Tops, Masks, Santa Claus Comic, &c.

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NEW JOINTED DOLLS—Fine French Kid Body Dolls, dressed and undressed; China Dolls, dressed and undressed; Worsted Dolls, Rag Dolls, Bathing Dolls, Asstd. Rubber Dolls, Doll Bodies, Doll Heads, in China, Wax and Patent; Dolls' Hats, Shoes, Stockings, Jewelry, Bath Tubs, Bedsteads, Perambulators, &c.

NOVELTIES:

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With many other articles impossible to enumerate.

Call and examine, either in person or by proxy. What you don't see, ASK FOR; as room fails to exhibit everything.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the subscriber, he trusts this display of Goods for the Season may show his appreciation thereof, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

828 1f THOS. G. THRUM

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STEAM AND WATER PIPE.

We would call the attention of those requiring Piping to our large stock of

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Black Welded Steam Pipe ¼ to 7 in. diameter.
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☞ The above at Moderate Prices.

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818—3 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the estate of Constant F. Merrill, deceased, here