By Authority.

The Royal Highness Princess Liliuokalani, the Heir-apparent of the Kingdom, will hold a Reception this day, Wednesday, the 26th inst., at Ahuiolani Hale, for the Foreign Representatives at 11 o'clock, A. M.; for the Consular Corps at 11:30 A. M. and for the ladies and citizens of Honolulu at 12 M.

Ahuiolani Hale, Jan. 22, 1881.

William C. Smith Esq., has this day been appointed my Deputy to appear for me, and in my behalf in all the Courts of Record, and in all the Police and District Courts, of the Kingdom, and in all Civil and Criminal cases in which the Crown or Government may be a party or be interested. R. A. P. CARTER,

Attorney General, ad interim.

Attorney Generals Office, Honolulu, Jan. 17th, 1881. 826 2t

Were the approval of His Majesty, I have authorized H. E. Whitney to transact all business connected with the Office of Chamberlain.

CHAS. R. JUDD,

826 H. M's Chamberlain.

During the absence from this Kingdom of Col. Chas. R. Judd, Mr. H. E. Whitney will collect all rents for Crown Commissioners.

R. A. P. CARTER, J. S. WALKER, } Crown Commissioners.

826 CHAS. R. JUDD,

Hawaiian Gazette.

"NOT MODUS IN REBUS."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

The letter of young Wilcox which we published last week, shows us that he is pursuing his studies under excellent leadership. We rather doubt, however, whether it was the intention of the last legislature that the money, which they voted for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad, was to be spent in jaunketing about the world. The party started in August and up to the latter part of November had not approached any nearer their legitimate object, viz: the placing of the youths at some proper educational establishment. They have been completely under the influence of Mormons during this period; he has no doubt passed before them as Lord Beaconsfield upon the money of the Hawaiian tax payer; he has infused them with a fine appreciation of his merits (!); he has inflamed their minds and apparently dictated their letters. No blame can be cast upon the present government for the choice of Mormon as guardian of the boys, but we hope peremptory orders may be sent forward to have this appropriation spent for its legitimate object and that a stop may be put to the writing of letters containing such injurious remarks as were made upon General Cooley. Such statements we are aware have no influence upon the foreign mind, the letter carries its own condemnation within itself, but upon the native mind it acts very differently; the bulk of the native population is unable to judge of the truth or the falsehood of the allegations made, and will accept them as statements of facts. We trust that the Envoys will make an effort to correct these erroneous impressions; the worst of such statements is that for one people who read the papers, only one person will probably read the antidote.

We are constantly having complaints and receiving letters upon the subject of leprosy. This matter we can well understand is a very difficult one for our administration to handle; it does seem very hard to consign a man to what seems to be a living grave; to make him lose his political and social rights, to separate him from his family and friends. It is very hard and we can quite understand how, not only the superior, but the inferior officers of the government find their task a very trying one. Still the segregation of lepers in a manner which should be vigorously pushed forward, neither family influence nor sentiment of pity ought to prevent their being strictly sent to Molokai. Their position on that island is by no means unhappy as it might appear to us. In the Settlement there is ample room for them to move about, they have their houses, their cottages, their houses; they are really very comfortable. We wish a thorough horror of the disease would take possession of the native breast. At present the executive has to battle against native prejudice, has to seek out the cases instead of having them brought up before it. We know that a great deal has been done by the government in this matter, but we doubt whether enough is being done. We shall never have our people clean until we have segregated every leper. Small-pox is a terrible disease and one which we take great precautions against, but leprosy is far more terrible. We have spoken upon this matter in consequence of several reports that have come to our ears, but we want said that though we know in many cases these reports to be true, yet in others people generally to be lepers, have, on medical examination, been found to be suffering only from other skin diseases.

No one has uttered a better night than President Hayes in a few last words, in his last message, on civil service reform. President Hayes has made a good square honest effort to solve some of the difficulties that have vexed the public service and affected the literature of the Republic until the very words "civil service reform," uttered in a Congressional speech, will empty the galleries like an emetic.

The truth is, the Executive mind and the Congressional mind can never be at one on this subject. There may be a time coming when the party machines men and the goldene derrieres shall be down together, and the New York Notes shall lead them. But so long as place is plum, and patronage power, the President and Congress can never agree on the subject of appointments to office.

The reason is almost too obvious for discussion. Let us take a few elementary facts.

Theoretically, in the United States system, the people are the fountain of all power. The lower House of Congress is the only part of all the executive branches of the Government that comes directly from the people. The Senators are elected by the State Legislatures; the Executive is elected by the Electoral College of the different States; the Supreme Court, still further removed, is constituted of appointees by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President may always claim, as Hayes has done, the right of selecting men for the public service, as an exclusively Executive function, subject only to the advice and consent of the Senate as a body. He may always decline to entertain the business in the suggestions of Congressmen, whether in the way of "patronage in the district" or otherwise. The Representatives, all the same, will never give up their claim to know more intimately than the President all that is necessary to be known concerning the persons, needs and requirements of their own districts—to be better capable of making suitable selections of officials—and to be better and more directly controlled by the people as the Supreme Power.

Yet, President Hayes' greatest difficulties, for peculiar reasons, have been in the Upper House. In that body, by a series of acquiescence precedents, hardly so imperative as to be called usurpations, the Constitutional provision as to appointments has been construed to require the advice and consent of the Senator instead of the Senate, and that this advice and consent shall be obtained before, instead of after, the appointment. So long as the individual Senators shall uphold each other in their claims to control the "patronage" of their own States—so long as the rule of Senatorial courtesy shall exist, requiring appointments to be referred to the Senators from the State in which the appointees are distributed—just so long must the Executive be distributed of one of its most important functions, and be relieved from a corresponding responsibility. This responsibility, then, instead of being definitely fixed upon one person, will become diffused and diluted throughout two co-ordinate branches of the Government.

The subject would still be one of difficulty were all these circumstances cleared away. Suppose it to be settled conclusively that the appointing power lies exclusively with the President, or the Senate, or the House; or, that it lies jointly with all or less of them; we are still only at the beginning of trouble. The Jeffersonian formula for a good office-holder was—"Is he honest? Is he capable?" How are we to find out? Are we to find out whether a man is honest or not by asking him questions in geography or ancient history, or a comparative examination? Are we to find out whether he is capable by counting the noses of the good listeners on his "educational recommendations"? If he is found to be honest and capable by these tests, shall he be allowed to hold that he has established a claim to belong to a privileged official class, contrary to republican ideas of equality—that parties may come, and parties may go, but he runs on forever?

It is not our purpose to attempt to answer these and other embarrassing questions in this connection. They are sufficient to show why there is such a wide difference of opinion on this subject, even among men who are honest and patriotic, and who ought to admit to each other that they are honest and patriotic, and are not the public plunderers or pharisaic reformers they call each other.

After all, the best test is, the cleanliness and purity of any given Administration. Put to this test, the Administration of President Hayes is admitted by even the Opposition to stand as high as that of any President in the history of the United States. That all the immense revenues of the United States have been collected and disbursed for four years absolutely without loss to the public through the dishonesty of any official, is a fact not only creditable to the Hayes Administration, but of transcendant value in the history of social dynamics.

A report ran round town on Monday that the *Pomare* was off the port, but it proved to be a case of mistaken identity. We are sorry that the vessel has not arrived as we are anxious to hear of the success of her cruise. She has gone to a completely new field, and we favor a good one. The Fiji planters obtain most of their labor from the same source, viz: the Western Islands of the Pacific. The men are described as being excellent workers, and when kept in proper discipline, are orderly and obedient. The expenses incurred there are simply absurd when compared with ours. A New Hebridean man costs the planter £12 ($60); this sum is distributed over three years of contract, the planter paying £4 ($20) yearly. The wages are £3, ($15) a year; this is paid quarterly into the hands of the Government who retain it until the laborer's contract expires, it is then paid over to him in a lump sum, which he immediately turns into "trade," returning to his native country well laden with goods. The result is that the sight of what he has earned excites the cupidity of his fellows and a constant supply of men can be found who are anxious to ship for the advantages. It would be well for our Government to consider this matter and see if they cannot retain a portion of the wages of our South Sea Islanders in their hands until the time of their departure. The cost of returning Western Islanders to their country is about £7.10s a head, ($37.50.) The difference in expense between sending and returning being caused by the difference of time taken up when recruiting and when simply carrying back again. The figures for transport and return would, of course be greater for this country than for Fiji, but upon this point we shall learn more as soon as the *Pomare* arrives. The colonies supplied to these people consist entirely of vegetable products, tarro, bananas, yams, etc. No meat or fish are given. There is one objection to these people from our point of view and that is, that their chiefs will not allow their women to emigrate with them; in those islands the women are the workers and the sensible beings, the men, who usually are thoroughly aware of working as long as they can play. This objection however can be overcome we imagine. From the Line Islands more women can be obtained than men; it is an assured fact, from experience in Fiji, that the Western Islanders are willing to marry these women and settle down upon the Islands. Could such a thing be brought about here, it would go far to solve both the labor and population problem. Import men from the New Hebrides, Solomon, and other groups; women from the Gilbert and Line Islands, and in the course of 20 or 30 years we may possibly have an increasing instead of a decreasing population. Our plantations will be supplied with labor, and one of the great crimes of our Government may be removed from its shoulders. However, this thing is only a suggestion, and we offer it very humbly to those who are better acquainted with these matters than we are.

The question of labor and population supply is one that is occupying the minds, not only of the government, but of all thinking people very seriously. The Kohala planters have sent in a petition upon the subject of labor, and especially upon Indian coolie labor. We may expect shortly to hear an authoritative utterance from the Minister of Interior upon the subject. We are also looking forward with great interest to the report which our Commissioner of Immigration will send us; this, of course, we will not have for some months, but we believe that when it comes it will clear away the clouds, the doubts and the uncertainties, which at present envelop the question. We have touched upon this subject during the past year and have avoided pledging ourselves either for or against the importation of the Indian Coolie, but we have freely given publicity to facts on either side of the question. It is a great pity that the matter has become a sort of touchstone upon which to try the political opinions of people; the importation of the Hindu is an economic not a political question; it should be argued on an economic not a political base. Let people consider fairly whether the Hindu will prove a satisfactory inhabitant. We know that he is industrious, peaceable, frugal—but we do not know whether he will prove any more satisfactory in the matter of health than the South Sea Islander has done. We have recently had an opportunity of talking with a gentleman, who has spent thirty years in British India and who is thoroughly acquainted with the physique and the laboring powers of the Hindu, he has also seen the practical working of this class of labor in one of the British Colonies. He informed us that he did not apprehend we should find any great difficulty in obtaining a moderate supply, say about one thousand a year, but that he very much doubted whether our climate would agree with a strictly inland people, such as we should obtain when recruiting from Calcutta. The people of the West Coast would suit us well, but they find an ample field in the coffee and other plantations of Ceylon, to which island they go for the season and then return to their homes. The laborers who were introduced into Fiji were very unhealthy and our informant states that it took nearly a year after their arrival, before they could be allowed to work. A small island was bought by the government to keep them on and there they remained in a kind of quarantine. The trouble with the ship loads of these people is cholera, and we understand that it has been introduced by them on three occasions into the Island of Trinidad. A matter worthy the attention of our authorities here is that when more than five Hindus are on a plantation, the British government requires a hospital to be established and a medical officer to be appointed. If such a regulation is to be enforced it would be wise to limit up a number of young men, native, half-white or foreign, to act as compounders, this would not be difficult under the superintendence of some of our physicians in Honolulu. When the troubles arrived we should then be in a position to send these young men as assistants to the various plantations and by having a traveling physician to pass from one plantation to another, save the expense of having to support a resident physician upon each. The experiment of the Hindu coolie is certainly worth trying, but we must remember it is but an experiment and that the arguments of those for and against it are based for more upon theory than upon facts. We by no means wish to throw cold water on the scheme; but just as decidedly we do not intend to become enthusiasts on the matter until we are in a position to better judge of its probable results.

It is a very natural thing that the recently reported cases of small-pox in Honolulu should have caused much alarm in the minds of both natives and foreigners. Not only are the contagious power of this disease very great and its results very severe, but the circumstances of life in Honolulu are such as to render the spread of an epidemic very rapid. Probably small-pox has made more victims than any other disease known, and to combat it more readily communicable.

But, fortunately, it is just as true that for no disease does a more certain specific preventive exist; and it may fairly be said that, if every human being could be vaccinated once in each seven years, small-pox would disappear from the world.

The theory of vaccination, a very simple one, appears to be that the cow, one of the most frequent domestic animals, possesses some intimate peculiarity of system which changes the disease from a virulent and dangerous malady into a slight and transient one. The experiment has been made of inducing a cow with small-pox by covering it with the clothing of a sufferer from that disease; and from the resultant eruption upon the skin of the cow virus has been taken which could be used most effectually for the purpose of vaccination, and secure almost absolute immunity from small-pox to the person vaccinated. The occurrence of small-pox in the case of a person who has been once successfully vaccinated is not frequent; two or three vaccinations seem to provide almost absolute safety; and probably a vaccination once in seven years would make this security complete. During the prevalence of a terrible small-pox epidemic in a crowded European city some years ago it was found that for about a thousand deaths which occurred amongst the unvaccinated, only twenty took place amongst those who had been a single time vaccinated. We quite agree with our contemporary, the *Advertiser*, in urging upon the heads of households the importance of insisting upon the vaccination of every person engaged in their service. In some countries in which vaccination is compulsory, certificates of vaccination are required when children are sent to school; and in parts, perhaps the whole, of Germany, in which this system prevails, and in which we believe a second vaccination is a necessary part of qualification for part of the public services, small pox is almost unheard of. It would probably not be difficult, and it would be very beneficial, to introduce this practice into Hawaii, where we are always liable to imported danger from the disease which lurks constantly in the seaport towns whence ships come to Honolulu.

If the story of the *Queen* deserters be true, we hope that a strong request may be made here through the representative of her national flag for the punishment of any responsible officer of that vessel who may have been cognizant of the existence of small-pox on board the ship. The importance of an honest declaration as to the health of ships is a thing recognized by all civilized countries; and the consequences of dishonesty in this respect might be most grave. The legal means afforded by Hawaiian laws for punishing such a crime may have failed in effect in the case of the *Queen*, owing to her having sailed before any doubt arose with regard to the accuracy of her "clean bill;" but the terribly serious nature of the offence is one which calls for a strict scrutiny on the part of the bureau controlling the mercantile marine to which the *Queen* belongs.

Meanwhile, although so fearful a disease has approached our shores from several sources and by several channels without causing any outbreak amongst our own population, and although by this that is proved the great and vigilant care which our local authorities have exercised, the duty is imperative upon every person, who values his own welfare and that of his fellow-creatures, not only to use all his influence in favor of general vaccination at all events two or three times in a lifetime, but also to remove every available source of danger by attention to sanitary matters and to assist the government in the maintenance of the strictest quarantine regulations it may see fit to impose.

NOTES.

His Majesty the King and suite left in the steamer *City of Sydney*, on Thursday evening last. The Royal standard was hoisted about a quarter to seven. A guard of troops lined the wharf and presented arms as the King went on board. There was a large crowd of people assembled, natives and foreigners. The band was present giving several musical selections. "God save the King" sent as the ship moved off, it played the Hawaiian National Anthem. There was loud shouting, cheering, the usual waving of pocket handkerchiefs, and the King had started upon his voyage round the world.

The exceptions to the verdict taken in the case of Andrew Welch vs. Thomas Spencer will be argued, we hear, to-morrow. Meanwhile Welch has taken proceedings in bankruptcy against Spencer, and an order was issued on the 18th inst. to the Marshal to take possession. These proceedings are contested by Spencer, who says that the Welch claim was not a provable debt against him while Welch's counsel argue, on the other claims that the Marshal has illegally seized the goods of his minor ward, Thomas Spencer, jr. We are informed that all the questions arising in these matters will be fully presented. Mr. F. M. Hatch appeared for Welch, Mr. Hartwell for Spencer.

Turning over the leaves of Bacon's essays we find the following: "A certain rabbin upon the text Your young men shall see visions and your old men shall dream dreams inferreth that young men are admitted nearer to God than old, because vision is a clearer revelation than a dream: and certainly, the more a man drinketh of the world the more it intoxicateth." We, therefore consider the aged *Advertiser's* remarks of last week as a very poetic compliment, inferring as it does that we are nearer to God than he is, and according to the New Testament a far greater than the Editor of the *Advertiser* appreciated the virtues of Mary Magdalene.

The British Benevolent Society, formerly the St. George's, are getting up a concert for the benefit of the funds of the society. On account of the large influx of foreigners which took place as soon as the report spread of our great spirit in agricultural industry, our charitable societies have had a very heavy drain upon their funds. The benevolent acts of these societies are known but to few. A man gets a few dollars from them which help him over a hard time and that him out into honest independence once more, or their money soothes the last hours of some unfortunate who leaves here without either means or friends and who, but for their charitable efforts might have to die like a dog in the street; the officers of the society attend to the wants of some incurable person, who is unable to work and keep him or her from actual starvation. Such is the work of these societies, and all honor to the gentlemen and ladies who give up their time to the direction of such charities. We are quite sure that such a cause will call forth a full house, for our citizens' hearts, upon such occasions, have always been found in the right place. We understand that the concert will be free to send in donations to the same cause we will be glad to receive them and hand them over to the treasurer of the society.

Our Chinese fellow-citizens celebrate their New year on Saturday, January 29th. We understand they have two methods of counting their years, one by the years of the reign of the Emperor, and the other according to a sexagenary cycle, 1881 is therefore the seventh year in the reign of the Emperor Kwo Shu, and according to the cycle bears the poetic name Sin Chu (the last time this latter name occurred was in 1641, and it will recur again in 1941. Either name is used by the Chinese in dating letters or documents. This is the season when there is a general distribution of cooks, and our kitchens are full of Ah Sins. The Celestial cooks work steadily seven days a week the year through, and never ask for a Sunday out. Were Britain employed our housekeepers would have to put up with the inevitable Sunday out and the equally inevitable young man, who is much more objectionable as an adjunct to our households than the "fiend" of 14 Sin. A Chinese friend of ours remarked that it was the custom of Chinese employers to pay their servants in this country, or as they express it to "turn them into gold." he added that he wished the custom held good among his white-skinned relatives. We were rather under the impression that the few breath which the city usually takes on this occasion from the Chinese constituents was rather a fair open then, but we learn that they really enjoy entertaining their friends and even acquaintances, and would find a night at their celestial ball very, very, Sin Chu pleasant, happy and prosperous to our Chinese friends.

On Friday evening a very pleasant concert was given at the theatre in aid of the funds of the Library Association. H. R. H. the Princess Regent and her sister Princess Liliuokalani occupied the royal box and the house was filled with a large number of our most genteel people. The audience was a very sympathetic one and that has a wonderful effect upon the performers. The music was exceptionally good; we were glad to see that the acoustic properties of the building are quite as good as should be. The opening piece, was a piano duet, the well known "Carnival" by Leonard played by Messrs. Berger and Owen. Next came "My Queen" sung by Mr. C. O. Berger who was loudly applauded. Miss Ida Mohring then sang the "Concert Polka" in a manner showing very careful cultivation which reflected great credit upon Professor Owen. As an encore sung Miss Mohring gave "It was a dream" which all of us have heard Miss Mary Coates singing in Kaumakapili Church. Later in the programme Miss Mohring sang the "Sky-lark" and received a double encore next, obligingly gave "Love's repose," and then the "Last Rose of Summer." Mrs. Pratt's songs were beautifully rendered; her duet with Mr. C. O. Berger was very good and the "Cuckoo" song was truly lovely, as an encore she kindly sang "At my window." Next followed a piano duet by Miss Herbert and Professor Owen which was admirably played. Mr. Owen showed wonderful power over his instrument; we think she receives his accompaniment to "It was a dream" we have seldom heard a prettier and more delicate accompaniment than he then gave. Mr. Owen is a master of his instrument. The concluding piece was a chorus from Haydn's creation "The heavens are telling." We were not surprised to a gentleman who sitting near us we understand from the *Saturday Press* that it was very well rendered. Altogether we would chronicle this concert as a decided success, and we congratulate those who were engaged in getting it up upon the pleasure they have afforded such a large circle of hearers.

The people of Fiji according to the Fiji Times, are not having a very pleasant time with their laborers. Last mail we noticed the account of a fracas which occurred on the cricket ground at Levuka, and we give below an extract describing another row which took place on November 29th. There now occur among the Polynesian laborers. It is further stated that a number of these men have brought measles and consumption. In view of our being on the point of importing a number of men from the New Hebrides, it would be well for our authorities to make stringent regulations that no dangerous weapons should not get into their hands.

"Another of those disgraceful fracas between the foreign laborers, which have of late become so notorious, occurred at Vagadroe on Sunday afternoon last, in which the injuries sustained by some of the combatants are of a very serious nature. The row arose out of a quarrel between an Oba boy and a Solomon man, both servants of one household. The quarrel was espoused by nearly two hundred men of the two nationalities, and a battle royal was fought on the cricket ground as above stated. Stones and sticks were freely used, and the locality was transformed into a pandemonium by the excited barbarians, whose passions have thus broken loose. One man had his jaw badly smashed by a stone, and numbers of others are suffering from severe cuts and contusions. During the height of the melee some European children were compelled to pass through a perfect storm of flying missiles, and it appears miraculous how they escaped without injury. Several members of the native armed constabulary were amongst the crowd, evidently enjoying the fun, but when appealed to by Europeans to interpose among the rows, they most emphatically refused. A number of the men were so knocked about that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital, and in the evening many of the rioters were arrested by the police. The men were brought before the Bench on Monday morning, and, on the application of the police, were remanded for eight days. This state of things has been fostered and brought about by the license which has hitherto been allowed these men, and this, its very natural consequence, is a disgrace to the police administration. Times out of number we have complained of the riotous conduct of these men in that locality, each Sunday afternoon, but not the slightest attempt has been made to check it."

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, NO family, a House of 5 or 6 rooms. Address, stating terms, "Tenant," office of this paper.

LOST,

BETWEEN EMMA STREET AND PAUOA, a satchel containing letters addressed to Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, and a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Return to the GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Hawaiian Agricultural Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., on Thursday, January 27, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M.

22 1t 807 1t J. O. CARTER, Secretary.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF:

FISHER'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

So well and favorably known in this community, can always be found, on ice, at Jacob Weik's, No. 42 King Street. Call in and judge for yourselves.

Honolulu, January 17, 1881. 826 3m*

PETER DALTON

BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO NOTIFY THE Inhabitants of Honolulu that he has placed all the accounts for collection in the hands of J. W. LUNING, Esq., who is duly authorized to receive and give receipts for the same, and to take legal process for their immediate recovery, if necessary. 807 4t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS DUE THE UNDERSIGNED on the 31st December, 1880, must settle immediately or they will be enforced by process of law. Mr. J. W. LUNING is authorized to receive and receipt for me.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Merchant Tailor, 98 Fort street, Honolulu, H. I. January 26th, 1881. 807 1t

POUND NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, at the Government Pound at Beretania, Kaulaupaoka, on Saturday, January 29th, at 12 M., the following estray animals: 1 black mare, saddle back, mole branded 5 on the left hind leg and brand on right fore leg indecipherable; 1 white horse, brand indecipherable.

P. KABUHU, Poundmaster.

Honolulu, January 17th, 1881. 807 1t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY notifies the citizens of Kohala, Hawaii, that the partnership of Man Wo & Co., doing business as retail dealers and merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that he has purchased the interest of Mr. Ahuna in said business, and will continue the same on his own account in future. MAN WO.

807 3t

Homesteads! Homesteads!

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, situated on Beritania, King, Young, Victoria, Lunalilo and Kinau Streets, Kaimukioka Tablets. Healthy climate, good water, plenty of water, the best of soil, beautiful scenery, and pure air.

☞ NO TARO PATCHES.

Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

807 1t H. J. AGNEW.

DR. E. S. THACHER, Dentist.

No. 104½ Fort Street, (Brewer's Block, up stairs.)

☞ No more pain in filling teeth, by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. 804

Notice.

ANY PERSON FOUND TRESPASSING on the Waikapu Commons, Maui, either for the purpose of hunting or taking cattle or shooting, or otherwise, without permission from the undersigned, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CORNWELL & CO.

Waikapu, Maui, Jan 1st, 1881. 806 1m

COPYGRAPH! COPYGRAPH!

A Chance to Save Time and Labor!

BY WRITING ONE LETTER, NO time or stock of music, one can obtain copy from fifty to one hundred in less time than it takes to write two, and therefore every business house should be provided with a copygraph. Sold by

C. F. WOLFE,

802 4t No. 4 Merchant St., Honolulu.

LANDSCAPES.

PERSONS WISHING TO HAVE views of houses or any out door photography done, can have

PICTURES IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

By applying to the undersigned, at 117 Fort Street.

Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1881. 806 H. L. CHANE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late Wm. Jarrett, hereby notifies all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, with the proper vouchers attached, within six months from date or they will be forever barred.

W. H. JARRETT,

Administrator Estate Wm. Jarrett, deceased.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1881. 804 4t

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Honolulu. Sketches of Life in the Hawaiian Islands—by Lucia Fisk Judd. Price $2 50.

Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, by Isabella F. Bird. Two volumes—price $5.00.

For sale by THOS. G. THRUM'S Fort St. Store.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM this Kingdom, Mr. H. E. WHITNEY will act for me as under Power of Attorney.

CHAS. R. JUDD.

806

MRS. A. M. MELLIS,

Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker,

104 Fort street, Honolulu, H. I.

806 3t 1y

S. E. WHITNEY. Established 1850. A. W. ROBERTSON

WHITNEY & ROBERTSON,

(Successors to H. M. Whitney)

Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Publishers, News Dealers, Book-Binders and Paper Ruleers.

104 & 106 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I. 804 3m

F. T. LENEHAN & CO.,

Importers and Commission Merchants.

Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

S. M. CARTER,

Agent to take Acknowledgments to Contracts for Labor.

Office at F. H. S. Davis, Kaahumanu, Honolulu, H. I.

No. 75 1y

HONG QUON & LEE ONG,

Authorized Government Shipping Agents

Of Laborers for Plantations or other kinds of labor.

Offices at No. 39 King street, below the Station House, on opposite side of the street. 802

CHR. GERTZ,

Importer and Dealer in Gents', Ladies', and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

Has received a great variety of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, also Ladies White Kid Button Boots. 803

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

SUITABLE FOR TWO LADIES, OR A LADY and Gentleman, with or without board, by the week or month, in the Vicinity of Waikiki. Apply at the

GAZETTE OFFICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of C. W. Clark & Sons, of Honolulu, has this 20th day of January, 1881, been mutually dissolved, and the business will be carried on by Chas. W. Clark and Geo. H. Robertson under the firm name of Clark & Co.

C. W. CLARK, G. H. ROBERTSON, C. H. CLARK.

Honolulu, January 20th, 1881.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the business of Drapery, under the firm of Clark & Co.

G. H. ROBERTSON, C. H. CLARK.

Honolulu, January 20th, 1881.

Ship Chandlery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING—Coaiar Manila and Sisal, Cotton Duck, Sheeting Cotton, Flax Canvas, Flax Sail Twine, Cotton Sail Twine, Marlin, Oars, Boat Hooks, Fly Hooks, Tar, Pitch, Coal Tar.

For sale by BOLLES & Co.

EASTERN PORK—A SMALL LOT of Eastern India Prime Pork. For Sale by

BOLLES & Co.

BLOCKS OF ALL SIZES AND Styles, for sale by

BOLLES & CO.

Shipping.

Schooner for Sale.

THE SCHOONER

Sarah Ann,

Of about 30 tons burthen.

She sails well and carries a large Deckload. Is well found, and in every way suited for a Coaster.

Apply to J. I. DOWSETT, Queen street.

Honolulu, January 20th, 1881. 807 3t

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Barkentine

DISCOVERY,

PENHALLOW, Master,

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THE HAWAIIAN BARK

KALAKAUA

JENKS, Master,

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From Honolulu to Hilo Direct.

The A 1 Clipper Schooner,

"MALOLO,"

GOODMAN, MASTER,

Will sail from Honolulu to Hilo direct, and will call at intermediate Ports on the return trip.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, 1 804 or A. FRANK COOKE, Agent.

TIME TABLE OF STEAMER LIKELIKE.

KING, : : : MASTER

Tuesday, January 25th, 8 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, February 1st, 8 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, February 8th, 8 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, February 15th, 8 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, February 22nd, 8 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, March 1st, 8 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, March 8th, 8 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, March 15th, 8 p m.....Hilo
Tuesday, March 22nd, 8 p m.....Circuit of Hawaii
Tuesday, March 29th, 8 p m.....Hilo

☞ No Credit for Passage Money. ☜

We positively decline to open accounts for Passage, and we particularly call the attention of the traveling public to the necessity of having Baggage and Freight plainly marked; the Steamer will not be responsible for any lost or mislaid Baggage, or for Freight or Parcels not Receipted for.

Freight Money Due on Demand.

In all cases of Freight for parties not responsible, or unknown, the freight money will be required in advance.

PACKAGES of LIQUORS and WINES MUST BE PLAINLY MARKED

For the party whom they are for, or plainly stated in the receipt to whom they are consigned.

All demands for damage or loss must be made within one month.

In no way liable for loss or accident to live stock.

☞ Black Drivers, Boys, and such like, will not be allowed on board the Steamer on sundays, until after the passengers have been landed.

WILDER & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For San Francisco.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

AUSTRALIA

CARGILL, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Monday, Feb. 14.

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

ZEALANDIA

CHEVALIER, COMMANDER.

On or about Saturday, Jan. 22

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Goods for Shipment per Steamer can not be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse near the Steamer Wharf.

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FOR LIVERPOOL:

From New York every Wednesday,

From Boston every Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80, and $100 Gold

According to Accommodation.

RETURN TICKETS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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S. B. DOLE,

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New Advertisements.

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Has Just Received ex Late Arrivals, a Large

Assortment of Merchandise

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS MARKET, COMPRISING:

Opera Glasses! — Ladies' and Children's Dressed, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Cuffs and Collars, Ladies' and Children's Silk Ties, Ladies' Embroidered Waists, Ladies' Embroidered Chemisettes, Ladies' Hat Pins—Silk, Ladies' Fretted Shawls, Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Ladies' Real Maltese Lace Collars, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Poplins, Brocaded Velvets, Cashmeres, Merinos, Real Irish Linens, Bleached Linens, Lawns, Delaines and Mouslins. — ALBUMS — Gents' and Children's Tweed Hats, Gents' and Children's Crash Hats, Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps, Gents' and Children's White and Red Hats, Gents' and Children's [illegible], Gents' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Gents' Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, Gents' Fine Merino Underwear, Gents' White Dress Shirts, Gents' White Silk Ties, Linen Bosom Shirts, Gents' Linen Collars, Gents' Linen Cuffs, Gents' Fancy Suspenders, Gents' Silk and Satin Garters, Real German Worsted Ties, Mallows Soap, Alpaca Soap, Black Silk and Satin Aprons, Real German Worsted Ties. — JEWELRY.

Real Valenciennes Laces!

Table Linen and Napkins, White Damask, Green and Red, Red and Black, Gold and Brown Bay Table Covers, White and Brown 8, 9 and 10-4 Sheetings, White and Brown Russian Towels, Embroidered and Checked Honeycombed Bedspreads.

All these Articles were Selected with the Greatest Care by my Agents In New York, Europe and San Francisco, and are now offered here for sale at the lowest possible margin above first cost.

IF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD BARGAINS, it will pay you to try me before going elsewhere.

ALFRED M. MELLIS,

826 104 Fort Street, Spencer's Block, Honolulu.

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE KINGdom of the Hawaiian Islands.

ANDREW WELCH vs. THOMAS SPENCER—In Bankruptcy. Before Chief Justice Harris.

Whereas an order issued on the 18th day of January instant to the Marshal, directing him to take possession of the property of Thomas Spencer of Hilo, bound of Hawaii, and to give due notice thereof, by posting up notices, books and papers under lock and seal, on the petition of Andrew Welch, alleging that said Spencer is indebted to him to the sum of $[illegible] and costs, and that said Spencer has committed the act of bankruptcy, viz: that said Spencer has made a fraudulent conveyance of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Now therefore, in pursuance thereof, MONDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my Chambers at Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, is the time and place of hearing such petition and trying the question of said Spencer's bankru