By Authority.

Reception at Iolani Palace.

On Saturday the 23d of April at 11 o'clock A. M., Her Royal Highness the Princess Regent received at Iolani Palace, His Ex. James M. Comly, U. S. Minister Resident, who presented to Her Royal Highness, Commander P. Lull, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. *Wachusett*, who introduced to Her Royal Highness the following officers of that ship: J. B. Parker, Surgeon; William A. Morgan, A. C. Dillingham, Lieutenants; Paul McMurphy, Lieutenant of Marines; E. W. Fischer, Ensign; Martin Bevington, Cadet Engineer.

Her Royal Highness was attended on this occasion by H. R. H. the Princess Likelike, His Ex. W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Ex. J. S. Walker, Minister of Finance; His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu; Colonels W. F. Allen, Curtis P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd and Major A. Rosa.

Reception at Iolani Palace.

On Saturday the 23d of April at 2 o'clock P. M., Her Royal Highness the Princess Regent received Monsieur P. Ratard, Acting Consul and Commissioner of France, who presented Monsieur A. Parisot, Capitaine de Fregate, commandant l'aviso de la marine Française *Hussard*, who introduced to Her Royal Highness the following officers of that ship: M. Durand, M. de Caladon, Enseigne de Vaisseau; M. Dupont, Aide Commissaire.

Her Royal Highness was attended on this occasion by Her Royal Highness the Princess Likelike, His Ex. W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex. H. A. P. Carter, Minister of Interior, His Ex. J S. Walker, Minister of Finance, His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, Hon. A. S Cleghorn, Colonels W. F. Allen, C. P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd and Maj. A. Rosa.

Reception at Aliiolani Hale

On Monday, the 2nd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Her Royal Highness the Princess Regent received at Aliiolani Hale His Ex. James M. Comly, U. S. Minister Resident, who presented to Her Royal Highness Rear-Admiral T. H. Stevens, Commanding U. S. Naval Force, Pacific Station, who introduced to Her Royal Highness the following officers of the U. S. S. *Pensacola*:

E. D. Robie, Fleet Engineer; Rufus Parks, Fleet Paymaster; W. K. Scofield, Fleet Surgeon; Capt. F. H. Coerts, Fleet Marine Officer; L. R. Harvey, Passed Ass't Engineer; M. B. Buford, Thos. B. M. Mason, T. H. Stevens, W. H. Driggs, Lieutenants; R. H. Sherman, Ensign; J. R. Stuart Lawrence, Ass't Engineer; A. D. McAlister, Chaplain; W. H. Wollersberger, Midshipman.

His Ex. James M. Comly presented D. A. McKinley, U. S. Consul; Frank B. Hastings, U. S. Vice-Consul.

Her Royal Highness was attended on this occasion by Her Royal Highness Princess Likelike, H. R. H. Ruth Keelikolani, Honorable Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. C. C. Harris, Mrs. H. A. P. Carter, Mrs. L. McCully, Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. J. M. Kapena, Miss Harris, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Sheldon.

Honorable C. C. Harris, Chancellor of the Kingdom; Their Excellencies W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. A. P. Carter, Minister of the Interior; J. S. Walker, Minister of Finance.

Honorables A. F. Judd, L. McCully.

Nobles.—Hons. G. Rhodes, J. M. Kapena, J. Mookauahi.

Privy Councillors.—Hons. E. O. Hall, W. C. Parke, J. W. Kawainui, W. M. Gibson, M. Kaaea, Wm. Buckle, W. P. Wood, and D. Kahanu.

His Majesty's Staff—Colonels W. F. Allen, Curtis P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd.

Governor's Staff—Major Antone Rosa.

There were also presented to Her Royal Highness on this occasion, Mrs. James M. Comly, Mrs. T. H. Stevens, Mrs. D. A. McKinley, and Miss Stevens.

MR. J. W. GIFFIN has been appointed by the Board of Education School, Agent for the district of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice the late Henry A. Kinney, deceased.

W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Education Office, May 3rd, 1881. 851 2t

Notice.—Circuit Court. Third Judicial Circuit. Hawaii.

Notice is hereby given that the May term of the above mentioned Court will not be holden. By order of the Chief Justice.

J. E. BAKNARD, Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, April 19, 1881. —849

THE Justices of the Police and District Courts of the Kingdom are hereby directed that, in all cases of insane persons committed by them to the Insane Asylum, a copy of the evidence taken in each case should be forwarded with the mittimus, to the officer to whom the mittimus is addressed.

H. A. P. CARTER,
Attorney General ad interim.

Attorney General's office,
Honolulu, April 1st, 1881. 3t 848

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

THERE once more seems a gleam of hope in the small-pox. The number of cases has fallen off, and a great effort is just now being made by the authorities to stamp out the disease. The people in a number of the quarantined houses have been removed to the reef, the houses have been fumigated, and very few infected houses, as far as the police know, remain inhabited at present. At least such is the information which has been given to us. Of course it is impossible to predict whether the few cases reported within the last two or three days indicate that the disease is dying out, or that it is merely a temporary lull, such as we have experienced before. We devoutly hope that our next issue will be able to announce that the disease is really held in check, and that it no longer has the upper hand. It is just at moments like the present that double precautions should be taken; a little carelessness now, and we shall be thrown back, perhaps for months longer.

The number of deaths from small-pox, as compared with the number of cases, is exceptionally large this week: indeed, the death-rate has been steadily increasing for weeks, and this week it stands 36.8 per cent. Those, who say that the epidemic has come in light form, had better study the figures and they will certainly change their minds. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that the total number of deaths for the month ending April 30th is less than it was in March. We then had 123 deaths and this report gives us 77, a considerable reduction. This ought also to give us hope. We look forward with great anxiety to the reports for the next few days.

ON Monday evening, standing on the Hotel veranda, we looked towards the pavilion and thought what a pretty scene it was, with its twinkling lights, and the busy movement of the crowd; but we at the same time thought that the authorities were very unwise to let such an assemblage gather together. We have quite agreed with the regulations of the Board of Health; we think that every precaution ought to be taken, even if it involves very serious inconvenience to whole classes of citizens; but what common sense is there in closing schools and the theatre and then permitting five or six hundred people to crowd together in the small space before the Hotel? If any one in that crowd, on Monday night, had the seeds of small-pox about him—and there is no reason to think or even to hope that there were none in such condition—an excellent opportunity was given for spreading the disease. The crowd was so dense that one had to elbow one's way through it. It must have been evident to the authorities that if permission was given for the two bands to play, a great number of people were likely to be brought together. If regulations are to be kept up, they should be so thoroughly or not at all; and if other public gatherings have been put a stop to, so should this. That this was in the open air does not help the matter at all, for, as we have already said, the people were in close contact. Personally we enjoyed the evening very much, and we should have been sorry to have missed such a musical treat; nevertheless, we consider, that under the circumstances it was wrong at this time to allow so many people to collect, or if it was *not* wrong, then certainly the theatre and the schools might be opened.

THE arrival of the *Highflyer* with a number of Portuguese is eminently satisfactory; we are only sorry that comparatively no single women have come. In getting Portuguese the Government agents should remember that it is population, not labor, that is required, and that this country can very easily find comfortable homes for a considerable number of women. However we pointed out some time ago that it is not very easy to obtain single women of desirable character, who would be willing to come, so we suppose we must not complain, and must be thankful for what we have received; how much more satisfactory to the thinking mind is the arrival of this vessel than that of the Chinese Coolie ships, however necessary the latter may be. Sixty-five families are certainly a valuable addition to our population. We can look forward to these people making their homes amongst us, bringing up large families, who will gradually fill the many voids in our domestic economy, and forming a class of decent law-abiding citizens. A hundred and four children is a good start, and in the course of time we may confidently hope that the number will be very much larger. The Portuguese is certainly the best immigrant we have yet had experience of; the Norwegian is good, but we have to wait and see whether he will remain in the country, whether or not, after he has made a little money, he will not be off to San Francisco; but the Portuguese will always stay with us; the climate suits him, the absence of too much activity suits him, the soil suits him, and California will seldom offer him any inducement to leave us. As these people gradually settle down and, as it were, shake themselves into their places, we may expect to see them take up the cultivation of many of those products which the *Saturday Press* mentions in its last issue. The Portuguese is our small farmer of the future; as such we welcome him to our shores, and we trust that we may soon see a further addition to his ranks.

WILL it, or will it not, astonish the quiet, stay-at-home, church-going portion of the Honolulu world when we tell them that gambling under its very lowest aspect is one of the vices to which a large section of the youth and alas! the riper age of this town is addicted? The authorities have very rightly been making a raid upon the gambling houses, and revelations as to who frequent them have been made, which may well surprise even those who are accustomed to the ways of mankind in large cities and who are not too easily shocked at the slight "*faux pas*" of their fellow-creatures; but we must say that with men who frequent such low dens we have little sympathy. We all know the Chinese, we know his style of life, and it will not require a large stretch of imagination for any of our readers to form some idea of what a Chinese gambling hell is. Men who habitually go to such places certainly have gone far astray; they have lost most of their self-respect. There are degrees even in vice, and to sink down to a low Chinese gambling hell is certainly to reach pretty near the bottom rung of the ladder. Thus far for reprobation of what all, even those who participate, will acknowledge is a very vicious habit and subversive of all moral character. Now let us look upon the other side of the picture.

In this city merchants and storekeepers employ a considerable number of clerks. Most of these young men have no chance of enjoying "home life;" they engage a single room, usually destitute of those comforts which make a home attractive; they go to their work early in the morning, eat their meals in a restaurant, and return to their room say about six or half-past. What are they to do? One in fifty—a liberal allowance—may be of a studious turn of mind, and in spite of the discomforts of his room, and any outward allurements that may be spread before him, he will keep at home study for some object, or merely improve his mind by reading; but he is after all *one* in fifty, and very frequently not the best out of the fifty. Now it certainly is the duty of the employer of labor to do what he can for the well being of the employed. Do our employers make any effort in this direction? Let us ask how many clerks habitually visited and were entertained in their employers' houses during the last six months? The employer may reply, "But in other countries I have little or no need to trouble myself about the amusements of the young men I employ." Very true; but he must remember that in other countries innocent amusement is cheaply obtained. A man can while away an evening at the theatre for twenty-five or fifty cents; he can go to hear a lecture for a less sum; he has usually a number of houses owned by men of his own class in society who are only too glad to welcome him. But here things are changed. There is seldom any theatre; lectures and such forms of amusement are very rare; men who have houses of their own are usually engaged in trying to court the society of those who are not necessarily above them in the social scale, but who are above them in means; and the young men are, as a rule, left to their own devices. We would arraign the business men of Honolulu upon this point. We feel disposed to say, gentlemen, if your young men gamble; if they take inordinately to drink; if eventually they rob your tills, it is in a great measure your own fault! What have you done for these young men beyond paying them for the work they do? Have you tried to fathom their characters? Have you tried to make their lives more pleasant to them? Have you tried to direct them in the right way to become honorable men? The answer will in a majority of cases come back, No. We have never interested ourselves in their home life; we have simply employed them for their work during the day; and even when we knew they were men of loose lives, as long as they smiled as we wished it, no matter what our own moral views might have been!

These are hard things to say, but they are based upon facts which have come under our own knowledge. We do not propose, and indeed we know too much of a considerable portion of the young men of Honolulu to make a strong defence for them; but two wrongs do not make a right, and if many of our young men are astray, their employers bear a certain share of the blame for this state of affairs.

APPLICATION has been made, and leave has been given, by the members of the Cabinet for Consuls to visit the other Islands in despite of the regulations of the Board of Health. Nay more, there is one instance where a gentleman, having been refused permission one day, appeared the next, stating he was *delegated by a Consul* to visit the Island of Maui to look into certain matters there connected with the Consulate, and that upon these grounds he claimed permission to go, and actually he was permitted; and to our mind a dangerous precedent was established.

We have studied the respective rights and privileges of Ministers, Commissioners, and Consuls as laid down by Vattel, and we cannot find any grounds for the latter claiming to be above regulations laid down by the country to which they are accredited. Vattel says: "*The Consul is no public minister, and cannot pretend to the privileges annexed to such character.*" We know that Major Wodehouse and Mons. Ratard have visited the other Islands during the time our quarantine regulations have been in force, but this has quite been within their rights, and those of General Comly, because as Commissioners they enjoy "an entire independence of the jurisdiction and authority of the State in which they reside;" but by the quotation made above from Vattel no such privileges can be claimed by a Consul. We consider the privilege which has been conceded in the case we cite as a far more important matter than the case of Mr. P. C. Jones, which the *Advertiser* took up on Saturday last. (By the way, why was no mention made of Mr. Pierce and his gang of men?) We have here a principle involved, and our authorities have been weak enough either not to understand their own rights or else to have culpably neglected them. Our country is certainly small, but it is an independent State, and as such its rights will be readily recognized by all countries, if it will only take care that in all cases these rights are respected, and that if they are not, protest be entered and appeal made to the law of nations. Small as we are, it is doubly necessary for us to be punctilious in everything that is connected with our national honor; it is incumbent on us to exact to the uttermost what is due to us. Among men, it is not always the big who are most respected. A little man, in stature, will frequently command more deference than a giant. Foreign nations will give the same honors to our sovereign as they do to the sovereign of the greatest nation upon earth. They may not exert themselves so much in the way of private entertainments, but in all official acts they will receive him as they would the ruler of thirty millions of people. The size of a country has nothing whatever to do with its legal status under the law of nations.

Now, in the case to which we have alluded, two points are involved. In the first place, this Government have allowed that a Consul should delegate his power to another; if he can do so to one, why can he not do it to twenty. He may have interests in and about every plantation in the Kingdom, and if the Government recognize his right of appointing a deputy, with consular power, why should he not delegate such power to every sugar boiler or plantation manager with whom he may be connected, and thus save them from sitting on juries? People are apt to say, "Oh, this was a special case; such a combination of circumstances is not likely to happen again." True enough; but where a principle is involved, one ought to be very careful how a precedent should be once established. The second point of course is the one already touched on—that is, that the Consul cannot claim the privileges extended to diplomatic representatives, and that permitting a Consul, *as a right*, to disregard the quarantine laws, is again establishing a precedent which may some day be appealed to.

Before we close we would like to point out that those gentlemen who are Consuls, and are at the same time Hawaiian subjects, are "obliged in all things to conform to its" (their own State's) "orders." The privileges of a *mixed* Consul, a gentleman sent specially by his State, are greater than those of a citizen of this State who has received such an appointment. We may return to the subject again.

AN excellent book has been published by Chief Engineer J. W. King of the U. S. Navy, entitled, "The War Ships and Navies of the World." It contains much valuable information which may be of interest to our readers.

The main stay of modern navies is supposed to be in their armor-plated ships and with these the book principally deals: indeed in estimating the relative strength of the several naval nations he casts aside wooden vessels altogether. It is curious to note that the idea of protecting vessels by armor is by no means a new one. As far back as the sixteenth century the Knights of St. John had a vessel protected by a sheathing of lead: at various times other materials have been used upon special occasions. In 1842 Mr. Stevens of New Jersey constructed an iron-plated floating battery which, on his death, he bequeathed to his State: she has proved a white elephant to the trustees who have lately applied for authority to break her up. But it was in 1855 that the armored ship really came into use: since then the advance has been rapid and improvements in construction are being made continually.

First among the navies of the world stands that of Great Britain in number of effective iron clads, in average thickness of armor and in average speed. Mr. King gives England 28 armored ships, with 11.6 inches of average thickness of armor, and average speed of 13.7 knots: while France, whose navy at the time of the second empire threatened to outstrip that of Great Britain, has now 21 armored vessels, several having wooden hulls, an average thickness of 11 inches and average speed of 13 knots. In modern unarmored vessels Great Britain also stands first with "two frigates, 21 corvettes and two vessels of the rapid type;" France having "four frigates and 12 corvettes of modern construction." There might also be added to the calculation Great Britain's 419 merchant steamers from 1,200 to 5,000, most of which could be easily turned into fast cruisers, should occasion require it.

Italy and Germany dispute for the third place among the navies of the world. The fleet of the former contains vessels which carry heavier guns than the ships of any other nation, the famous 100-ton guns. Two new iron-clads are shortly to be added the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, they will be of 13,500 tons burden, 15,000 horse-power and will have a speed of 16 knots at sea. The cost of these vessels is enormous, about $3,835,000. The policy of putting such a large quantity of valuable eggs into one basket is certainly problematical. Germany possesses no ships which can compare with these either in size or in weight of metal. Russia has no fleet which can compare with those of the powers already mentioned, though she has spent considerable sums in building and equipping the vessels she has: her great effort has been of late to create a fleet of swift unarmored cruisers, and says Mr. King "not only has the Russian Government itself expended large sums of money in the purchase and construction of cruising ships but * * * a private committee has been formed at Moscow" which have raised 5,000,000 roubles for the same purpose.

Of the United States navy there is not much to say, indeed one has only to look at the columns of the intelligent portion of the United States Press to see in what an unsatisfactory condition it is. There are no armored ships, "no armaments of modern rifled guns." Of course by keeping only a small navy afloat, a great expense is saved for the present; but in the event of hostilities breaking out a very heavy expenditure would be entailed. Thus during the late civil war a sum of over $64,000,000 was expended by the United States, to bring their navy up to the necessary strength.

Among secondary States probably Holland has the highest place. She possesses two sea-going iron-clads, and seventeen monitors. The navies of Sweden and Denmark are also by no means despicable. The unpaskable Turk, who lately possessed, as far as *material* goes, a fine navy, in the war with Russia proved himself incapable of taking care of the good things he had; and it remains to be seen whether the Chinese and Japanese will make better use of the navies they have. Chili and Peru have lately been testing their navies almost under our very eyes, and the result is that the Peruvian navy has almost ceased to exist. The Chilians have two armor-clads of their own and are now possessors of the celebrated Peruvian turret ship *Huascar*.

It would be interesting to follow out this subject, more *in extenso*, to review the strength of the various nations in men, to compare vessel with vessel, and to see what expense they are put to. We have only space to say that the ordinary expenditure of the principal European nations for every ton of their national vessels runs as follows: Russia $500, France $271 50, Germany $251 50, Great Britain $219 50, Italy $201, Austria $157, but the two latter maintain no squadrons abroad.

NOTES.

FOR many years past the only government officers who have been disciplined have been the Cabinet Ministers; they have lost their position time and again. By the recent changes in the police force, however it seems that disciplining subordinate officers will now occasionally be resorted to.

WE publish to-day the mortuary report for the month of April. Deducting the 77 who have fallen victims to the epidemic of small-pox, we have 51 left as the death-rate from ordinary diseases. This is lower than it has been during the same month for the past three years. Nine deaths appear as unknown; when is this disgraceful item going to be wiped out of our mortuary report.

AN exchange says: "It is said of Senator Ben Harrison of Indiana, that few faces in the Senate have more character than his, and yet few are more difficult to describe. None of the old Senators resembled him, and none of the new ones are like him in face or figure. He has taken the quick recognition of his rank quietly, and at his desk has much the manner of Hawley, treating his mail as though the proper disposal of it was a matter of interest and importance."

THE British Benevolent Society will shortly hold its annual meeting and we may reasonably hope that it will be well attended. This society in common with others of a similar character has had a great strain upon its resources during the past year with every prospect of the strain continuing during the coming twelve months. Every one in this country who belongs to the British nation, should subscribe to this institution. We hope to see a considerable increase in the roll of membership.

A NOTICE appears in one of the Chicago papers about the political outlook in Florida, which seems to be quite bright. The State Government is in the hands of the Democrats, but it is well-known that the white Republicans assisted in putting them there. Maurice Thompson, who has lately visited the State, says, "I have talked with many pronounced Republicans here, immigrants from New England and elsewhere, who vote with their political party in national elections, but who are staunch opposers of Negro and carpet bag rule in the State." The whole white population in fact have united to prevent the State Government falling into Negro or carpet bag hands. At the same time the leading men of the State are all strongly in favor of the education of the Negro.

THE case of Mrs. Fredenburg which the *Advertiser* cites, certainly was a very hard one; but it must be remembered that her application was made at a period of the epidemic when the quarantine regulations were more strict than they are now; that when she applied, no one was allowed to go backwards and forwards. It may also be interesting to know that at the very time Mrs. Fredenburg made her application, another mother made her application to go to a sick child in Maui; this request was also refused, and four days after, the woman had broken out with small-pox and was in the hospital on the reef. In this case too we suppose, that the Marshal of the kingdom ought to have carried the mother to the bed-side of her child, but he would have escorted as well the grim spectre of disease, which, once landed on Maui, would have stalked through the island with as fell results as he has here.

WE are authorized to contradict a statement of the Editor of the *P. C. A.* which appeared in last Saturday's issue. He there states that "a score of vaccinators who offered their services, *the Editor of this journal among the number*" could have done a great deal of good. Some time ago the Editor of the *P. C. A.* took a letter to Mr. Carter, in which he said that the time had now come to lay aside political feelings, (by the way, a confession that political feelings *had* had influence at first) and assist the Government. Mr. Carter accepted the letter and said that the Government were in need of vaccinators to look after the several districts. The Editor of the *P. C. A.* said that was *not* the kind of work which suited him, he wanted to take charge of a hospital which he wished to have erected on shore, and in consequence his services were not put to practical use. It is rather amusing therefore to see the statement in the *Advertiser*, that the Editor offered himself as a vaccinator, when it was work which he positively declined to do.

THE following account of General George W. Jones of Iowa is interesting: General Jones left the United States Senate on March 4th, 1859. On the 4th of March, 1881, he was an honored guest of the Senate, entitled as an ex-Senator to the privileges of the floor. All the members were new to him except one, Mr. Hamlin of Maine, and the next day even he was gone and a younger man was in his seat. General Jones is to-day the most historic and, perhaps, the most remarkable character in the West. He sat in the Senate with Clay and Webster and Calhoun, with Silas Wright, Benton, Crittenden and Jefferson Davis, with Sumner, Seward, Chase and Douglas. When General Jackson was President, he sat in the House of Representatives with Henry A. Wise and John Quincy Adams. His district included all of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; it now has over thirty representatives in Congress. He left the Senate, not because of personal defeat, but because his party had gone out of power in Iowa. The intimate and trusted friend of Andrew Jackson, the partner of Daniel Webster, he remembers Jefferson. On terms of personal acquaintance with nearly all of our celebrated warriors and statesmen, he numbered among his friends and enemies the mighty red kings Black Hawk, Keokuk and Howeshiek. A soldier in the war of 1812, General Jones is a young man yet. He walks erect, without a cane, with a light and springy step, and claims none of the indulgence and immunities of old age.—*Dubuque, Ia. Times.*

IN a recent issue we mentioned an alteration recently agreed to in the "Manila basis," upon which so large a proportion of the Hawaiian sugar product is sold, an alteration by which $2 50 more comes to the producers for every ton of sugar sold upon that basis. We learn that Mr. Theo. H. Davies of this city has been for a long time past collecting and arranging information as to the prices and analyses of various sugars, with especial reference to the terms upon which the Hawaiian product goes to San Francisco and other places; and we are now permitted to print portions of a letter addressed by that gentleman whilst in San Francisco to his office here, giving a very interesting resume of the circumstances which led to the change.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25th, 1881.

Thomas R. Walker, Esq., Honolulu. *Dear Sir:* You are aware that during the past six months, I have been investigating the accuracy of the Manila basis upon which our sugars have been sold to the California Refinery. After many enquiries in many places, I came to the conclusion that the standard of 95 was too high, and on my return from England in November I broached the subject to Mr. Spreckels. He frankly told me that he did not think 92 higher than the Ex. Sup. Manila D. S. actually polarized—but he would get samples from Manila, and investigate the matter. My letter to Mr. Spreckels of December 20th will indicate the position in which I left the question when I sailed for Honolulu December 23d, and I gave you a copy of the letter. Yesterday I saw Mr. Spreckels again, and he was quite prepared to carry out the idea suggested by me. Fortunately, C. A. Low & Co. have just received 800 tons of Ex. Sup. Manila, just under 10 D. S., and Mr. Spreckels requested them to send him 2 mats from two lots of same grade. These were to be placed at my disposal for polarization, and we agreed on the following *modus operandi*. The mats (unopened), were sent to the Refiners—and I requested Mr. Welch and Mr. Dimond to let their chemist meet me there at three o'clock that afternoon. At that hour Mr. Spreckels and I drove down, but before we went, he showed me a note from Low & Co. saying we make the lot 90.5 and 90.9. The refinery chemist, and the other two, then prepared the samples together, and having placed the tubes alternately in the polariscope they tested the degrees separately. The refinery chemist tested first, and whilst Mr. Welch's chemist was doing so, the first named wrote down 90.9-91—Mr. Welch's then wrote down his test 91. 90.6. I then declared myself perfectly satisfied. Mr. Spreckels claims that this cargo being below 10 D. S.—he could fairly contend that an actual 10 D. S. would give at least 1% more. He however waives that, and agrees that all cargoes coming in under the Manila basis, and arriving *after* this date—shall be on the basis of 91% 10 D. S.—a virtual addition of 7/8 lb. or $2 50 per ton. I have written this out clearly in order that you may send a copy to each of our correspondents, who will, no doubt, be gratified at this addition to our prices. Mr. Spreckels will treat us all alike and therefore you can explain this to any who are interested in the Manila basis. The *Ella's* cargo will come under the new rule—all others to February 15th are *here*. I ought to say that Mr. Spreckels has met me all through most fairly, and I feel bound to thank him for making a concession which though not legally due, he never once tried to evade. Yours very truly, THEO. H. DAVIES.

Special Notices.

[*From the Golden Era, April 9, 1881.*]

More and More Unsavory.

When we commenced holding the shortcomings of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. up to public inspection, we hoped that much of the damaging information that came to us would prove to be greatly exaggerated if not wholly unfounded. We hoped that this so-called Life Insurance Company would be able to refute the statements we received and published for what they were worth, and prove itself to be an incorporation upon which the charge of conducting life insurance on a basis of legalized robbery, could not be fastened. We hoped it would free itself from these charges, and that no more of a damaging character would present themselves. We have been disappointed. No such defense as conscious innocence would hasten to offer, has been presented, and evidence of ways that are dark and representations that are false, continue to pour in upon us. The readers of Oregon and Washington Territory papers are familiar with the following advertisement:

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
Gives a Policy
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
A. McKINNIE, Manager
For Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho.
Offices: Seattle, W. T.; and 102 First Street, Portland, Or.

To the man at all familiar with life insurance law, or to the man of ordinary intelligence, we need not say that this advertisement conveys a false impression—that it is intended to deceive and delude the people into the belief that the State of California guarantees the payment of all policies issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The man who pays his money to the agents of this Company on the assumption that the assertion made in the above advertisement is true, will intimately find that he has been deceived and most likely robbed. How much—how very little—the State of California guarantees the payment of the policies issued by this deceptive, and, we fear, but indifferently honest Life Insurance Company, will be definitely and exactly learned by those who read the following communication:

These "concerns" have resorted to almost every conceivable device to sell their policies. The local board system was a favorite decoy, for the time, with half a dozen of them, now nearly all in bankruptcy. But the registered policy system (so-called), which originated and exploded in New York as a fraud, is probably the most wicked, because the most mischievous. By this rule it is sought to give the impression that where life insurance companies are permitted to register a policy with an officer of State, depositing the reserve or "net value" of the same, that the State becomes responsible to the insured for the amount of the policy, and "guarantees its payment."

For more than a year past the statement has been sown on our streets and has confronted every reader in Oregon: "We give a policy guaranteed by the State of California." This is saying, in effect, to persons desiring the protection of life and endowment assurance, all other companies are of questionable safety; buy our policies; the great State of California will guarantee to pay them if we don't. We had hoped a decent respect for truth, in the absence of modesty, would, ere this, have stayed this presumption of ignorance, on the part of our people, and forbearance to the friends of genuine life insurance; but, being appointed in this, to protect others, who are without the means of better information at hand, from being misled, we will uncover this deception.

In the explanations we will give, we are sustained by authorities unquestionable. The policy registry act of California (see section 694, political code) requires a deposit by the company of an amount equal to the full net value of all policies registered up to the time of making said deposits, etc. The reader may ask, "What is this full net value?" We answer: The full net value of a policy is the difference between the present value of the sum insured and the present value of the future payments to be made to secure it. Lest this answer may not be clear to all our readers, we will give an example, furnished by Parks Fackler, an eminent actuary and insurance writer:

"The net value, or reserve of a life policy of $1,000, issued at the age of 25 years, is as follows: First year, $7.60; second year, $15.45; third year, $23.56; fourth year, $31.90; fifth year, $40.50, etc.

This enables a registered policy holder to see just how much of his money has gone into the treasury of the state. Should the insured (in the above example) die, having paid five years, the company will have received from him about $98.15, only $40.50 of which had been turned over to the State of California. The State holds, as we see, $40.50 of his money. Is it probable that it will pay his family $1,000 in the event of the company's failure? Not much! And no sane Legislature would make a law requiring it to do so. So much for what the registered policy system is.

DR. THACHER, DENTIST,

Will visit the Islands of Hawaii and Maui as soon as travel is allowed between the Islands, intending to be absent on those Islands about three months. Those wishing to have work done before his return will please call immediately. 846

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE PROHIBITED FROM trespassing, shooting, or entering without permission, the lands of Kipu, Haupu'ai, Halku, and Kalapaki, on the Island of Kauai.

Any persons found trespassing on the above lands will be prosecuted.

W. H. RICE,
Owner and Lessee.

850 4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY Mr. Justice Hardy, Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, executor of the last will of JOSEPH THORNE RICE, late of Kapaa, on the Island of Kauai, deceased, I hereby notify all creditors of the deceased to present their claims duly verified, to me within six months from this date, failing which they will be forever barred.

G. R DOLE.

Kapaa, Kauai, 27th April, 1881 850 4t

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, that at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the STAR MILL SUGAR CO., held on the 28th day of April, 1881, it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to them and their associates and successors under the corporate name and style of the

STAR MILL COMPANY,

And that the Corporation under said Charter was duly organized and elected the following named officers, viz:

President.....WM. R. CASTLE.
Vice-President.....J. B. ATHERTON.
Sec'y and Treasurer.....WM. G. IRWIN.
Auditor.....DANIEL R. VIDA.

Notice is also given that pursuant to the terms of said Charter no Stockholder shall be individually liable for the debts of the Corporation beyond the amount which shall be due upon the share or shares owned or held by himself.

WM. G. IRWIN,
Sec'y Star Mill Co.

35 851 4t

HORSES WANTED.

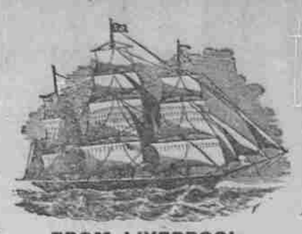
A MATCHED SPAN OF HORSES, warranted sound in every respect, kind and gentle, yet strong, good travelers. Parties having horses that will fill the above order will please leave word with

CASTLE & COOKE.

850 1m

New Advertisements.

"Pioneer" Line



FROM LIVERPOOL.

THEO. H. DAVIES

Offers for sale, to arrive,

THE CARGO

Of the Fine Iron

BARQUE "ZOE,"

NOW DUE, CONSISTING OF

Galvanized Iron Roofing,

In 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet lengths.

Galvanized Iron Ridging,

In 6 feet lengths.

FENCE WIRE & STAPLES,

Hardware, Cement, Saddlery,
Paints and Oils, Red Lead, Door Mats,

Rice Bags, Sugar Bags,

Burlaps and Twine,
Clothing and Dry Goods,
Blankets,

Horse Blankets,

Haberdashery, &c., &c.

BLOOD, WOLFE'S ALE!

"Pig Brand" Stout,
Liquors,
Wines,
Ginger Ale,
Champagne,
Cider, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

NOW ON HAND!

BY LATE ARRIVALS,

FIRE BRICKS,

Asbestos Felting, for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Cement, Fence Wire,
Railroad Iron with Spikes,
Bolts, Switches, &c., complete.

Roofing Slates

Galvanized Iron Ware,
Blue Mottled Soap, Yellow Soap,
Saddlery, Liverpool Salt,
Crockery and Glassware.

Dry Goods and Clothing,

Fire Clay, Canvas,
Tobacco, &c., &c.

Cottage Pianos.

—ALSO—

Mirrless, Tait & Watson's

Centrifugals

—AND—

Two 500-Gallon Evaporators,

&c., &c., &c

35 851 THEO. H. DAVIES.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY.

Grand Racing Tournament

KAPIOLANI PARK,

JUNE 11, 1881.

The following gentlemen comprise the Committee of Arrangements, viz:

C. E. WILLIAMS,
ROBT. LISHMAN,
CAPT. A. M. TRIPP,
J. H. BLACK,
H. WEBB.

—with—

C. E. WILLIAMS.....Chairman and Treasurer.

—AND—

J. E. WISEMAN.....Secretary.

PROGRAMME:

Princess Regent Purse,
Running Race, for all horses bred in the Kingdom. Mile heats; best 2 in 3; catch weights.

King's Purse,
Running Race. 2 mile dash. Free to all.

Princesses Purse,
Trotting Race, for all horses bred in the Kingdom, Mile heats; best 2 in 3, to harness.

Queen's Purse,
Running Race. Mile dash; for all horses bred in the Kingdom.

Kamehameha Purse,
Trotting Race. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to harness. Free to all.

Kapiolani Park Purse,
Running Race. Mile dash; free for all under 3 years old; equal weights to be carried.

Citizens' Purse,
Pacing Race. Mile heats; best 2 in 3, to harness. Free to all.

Lunalilo Purse,
Running Race. Mile dash. Open to all.

Oahu Purse,
Mule Race. Open to all. Mile dash; catch weights.

Honolulu Purse,
Running Race. Half-mile dash. Open to all. Each horse to carry 100 lbs. weight.

Boy's Purse,
Running Race. Open to all ponies not over 12½ hands high. One mile dash.

Sporting Purse,
Donkey Race. Free to all. Each to ride his neighbor's donkey. The last one in the winner.

Ladies' Purse,
Hurdle Race. One mile dash. Free to all.

No horse allowed to trot or run except in one race.

There must be three entries in all races, and two to start.

The entries will be closed on Saturday, the 28th day of May, at 8 o'clock p. m. Entries to be made at the office of C. E. Williams, Fort street.

The purses will soon be published and arranged according to the liberality of the public subscriptions.

35 851

WILLIAM FENNELL,

(Successor to P. Dalton.)

No. 92 King Street, Honolulu,

Saddle and Harness Maker and Importer of Leather and Saddlers' Hardware. All work done in my establishment is under my direct supervision, and, will use my best endeavors to please my customers.

☞ Give me a call. 847

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO Jas. Richardson formerly of the Kohala store, are requested to make immediate payment to Jas. Woods of Kohala, or to Theo. H. Davies, Honolulu, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for their collection.

849 3t 8t THEO. H. DAVIES.

New Advertisements.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the

BRITISH BARK "AIKSHAW,"

Just Arrived from Glasgow,

—CORPRISING—

A FULL LINE OF GOODS!

Specially selected for this market, and our Plantation and Country Requirements, namely,

DRY GOODS!

In variety, such as—Fancy Prints, Long Cloths, Muslins, Shirtings, Linens, Towels, Woolen Goods, Blankets, Millinery and Fancy Goods, in variety; Handkerchiefs, a large assortment; Sheeting and Pillow Linen, Socks, French Merino, Shirts, Braids, Laces, Fringes, Fine Threads, &c.

Corrugated Galvanized Iron,

Of the best Scotch make, of the Celebrated Smith & Maclean brand, and guaranteed not to curl up, split, or scale, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet lengths, 24 gauge, extra wide 36 inches. Also, Ridging and Screws for same.

Best Annealed Fence Wire,

Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Also, a few tons of Best Galvanized Fence Wire, and Staples for same.

HOOP IRON, ¾, ⅝ and 1 inch.

CEMENT, best English brands: Knight, Brown & Co's., and J. B. White's.

A Large Assortment of the Best Refined Bar Iron.

LEATHER BELTING—best English, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch, and Lacing for same.
RUBBER PACKING, Hemp Packing, and Centrifugal Cloths.

Best Scotch made Galvanized Buckets, 10, 11 12, 13 and 14 inch.

The Celebrated Blue Stripe SUGAR BAGS, for which we have the sole agency; also, Ordinary Plain Burlap Sugar Bags, and extra heavy Coal Bags, different sizes.

Best White Lead, White Zinc, Red Lead, & Black Paints,

In 12½ and 25 lb. galvanized Iron Kegs. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in 5 gall. iron drums.

Hydraulic Pumping Jacks,

To raise 4, 6 and 8 tons; every plantation should have a pair.
BLUE MOTTLED SOAP, 25 bars in box. English Crown brand Yellow Soap, 25 bars to box.

Galvanized Iron Pipes, ½, ¾, 1, 1