By Authority.

Mr. J. W. Kealiiokuu has this day been appointed Road Supervisor for the District of South Kona, Hawaii, vice H. Cooper resigned.

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

Interior Office, August 30, 1881. 869

Capt. D. Taylor has this day been appointed Road Supervisor for the Districts of Lahaina, Wailuku, Makawao and Hana, on the Island of Maui.

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

Interior Office, September 1, 1881. 869

Mr H. P. Wood has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for North Kohala, Hawaii.

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

Interior Office, August 30, 1881. 869

Official notice has this day been received that during the temporary absence of John H. Paty, Esq., Consul for Belgium and the Netherlands, Mr. Samuel M. Damon will discharge the duties of Consul for Belgium and the Netherlands. All persons are requested to give full faith and credit to all his official acts in that capacity.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dep't Fgn. Affairs, Honolulu, Aug 26th, 1881. 868 2t

Hon. Jno. E. Bush has been appointed Tax Assessor for the District of Honolulu, vice Chas. H. Judd, absent.

JOHN S. WALKER,
867 Minister of Finance.

Mr. J. G. Tucker has been appointed Tax Assessor for the District of Kawaihae, Maui, in place of C. Pograntz, resigned.

JOHN S. WALKER,
866 Minister of Finance.

Mr. J. W. Kalua has been appointed Tax Assessor for the District of Lahaina, Maui, in place of A. Fornander, resigned.

JOHN S. WALKER,
866 Minister of Finance.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the taxation Districts of the Kingdom for the year 1881.

OAHU.

Honolulu ..... Jno. E. Bush
Ewa & Waianae ..... Frank Brown
Waialua ..... S K Mahoe
Koolauloa ..... H Kauihilio
Koolaupoko ..... T A Lloyd

MAUI.

Lahaina ..... J. W. Kalua
Wailuku ..... T W Everett
Makawao ..... F H Hayselden
Hana ..... P Kawaiku
Molokai & Lanai ..... J Nakaleka

HAWAII.

Hilo ..... L Severance
Puna ..... T Kauihili
Kau ..... H M Whitney
South Kona ..... D H Nahinu
North Kona ..... J G Boapili
South Kohala ..... S H Mahuka
North Kohala ..... H Johnson
Hamakua ..... R A Lyman

KAUAI.

Koloa ..... Jacob Hardy
Lihue ..... J G Tucker
Kawaihau ..... J G Tucker
Hanalei ..... R Pauiki
Waimea ..... J H Kapaanai
Niihau ..... J H Keliko

JOHN S. WALKER, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, July 1st 1881. 866

Licenses Expiring in September, 1881.

RETAIL. OAHU. Honolulu

1 Love Bros, Nuuanu Street, " "
2 Lee Wo, Nuuanu Street, " "
3 E C McCandless, Nuuanu Street, " "
4 Ahuna & Co, Nuuanu Street, " "
6 Win Get Cheong, Nuuanu Street, " "
8 H E McIntyre & Bros, cor Fort & King Street, " "
9 Jacob Lyon, cor Fort & Merchant Street, " "
7 On Chong & Co, Nuuanu Street, " "
9 P. McInerny, Fort Street, " "
9 Lee Ngawk, Waianae " "
10 McLean Bros, Nuuanu Street, " "
10 J. D. Ramsey, Hotel Street, " "
13 Ah Sea, Waialua, " "
14 Kong Hing Lung & Co, Hotel Street, " "
16 Wan Ong, cor King & Punch Bowl Street, " "
17 Max Eckart, Kaahumanu Street, " "
18 Mrs. C. Bird, cor Punch Bowl & Beretania St., " "
19 T. Assee, Nuuanu Street, " "
20 Yuen Kee & Co, Hotel Street, " "
21 Ah Ze, Beretania street, " "
22 A. A. Montano, cor Fort & King Street " "
25 Wing Wo Tai & Co, Nuuanu Street, " "
30 J. T. & H. Waterhouse, Queen Street, " "

RETAIL—MAUI.

10 A. S. Cleghorn & Co, Wailuku,
20 Allardyce & Caldwell, Lahaina,
21 Akiko, Wailuku,
23 Moses Uhumhele, Kipahulu, Hana,
25 Man Chuck & Goo Kim, Huiku,
26 Akaunkoi, Kamalo, Molokai.
28 F. C. Achong, Haiku,

RETAIL—HAWAII.

2 C. Y. Aiona, Honokaa, Hamakua.
15 O. Heggard, Kohalii, Hilo
14 Atai, Hilo,
20 C. Y. Aiona, Waipio, Hamakua.
23 C. Spreckels & Co, Hakalau Plantation, Hilo,
28 A. S. Cleghorn & Co, Hilo.

RETAIL—KAUAI.

8 A. Con Chee & Co Kapaa,
20 S. P. Hanchett, Waimea,
29 A. Drier, Koloa,

WHOLESALE.

22 Wing Wo Tai & Co, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu,

RETAIL SPIRIT.

24 E. Chamberlain, Hotel Street, Honolulu,

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

29 M. S. Grinbaum & Co, Queen Street, Honolulu

BANKING.

20 Bishop & Co, Honolulu.

AUCTION.

27 A. S. Cleghorn & Co, Honolulu,

AGENT.

27 Jacob Lyon, Kingdom.

VICTUALING.

3 J. C. Ayeau & Apoi, Hawi, N. Kohala, Hawaii.
11 Aliua, Honomakau, Kohala, Hawaii.
2 E. C. McCandless, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu,
2 Chonge, Honokaa, Hamakua.
6 A. H. Houghton, Richard Street, Honolulu,
6 Wong Lan, Hotel Street, Honolulu,
9 Ahoa, N. Kohala, Hawaii.
11 Ahuna, Kahului, Maui.
12 Akanalilili, Piihonua, Hilo,
15 Hoping, cor Nuuanu & Beretania Streets, Honolulu,
17 Apa, Makapala, N. Kohala,
18 Awai, Lahaina, Maui.
28 Lam Yee, Honomakau, N. Kohala,
28 C. L. Ahuna, Waiohinu, Kau.

DRUG.

20 Hollister & Co, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu,
24 A. McWayne, cor Fort & Merchant Street, Honolulu,

LAPAAU.

22 B. H. Kekulai, Puna, Hawaii.

BUTCHER.

5 J. W. Puni, Koloa, Kauai.
4 Kaluaiha, Lahaina, Maui.
9 C. R. Makee, Wailuku, Maui.
13 O. G. Clifford, Queen Street, Honolulu,
22 W. McCandless, Fish Market, Honolulu,
27 Akanalilili, Hureo, Maui.
28 W. T. Martin, Waiohinu, Kau.

BOAT.

1 John Richardson, Lahaina.
28 Keola, Honolulu,

PORK BUTCHER.

11 Kon Sing Lung, Paeo, Hilo,
14 Win Ah Sin, Waimea,
14 G W C Jones, Kau,
15 H. Akana, Punahoa, Hilo,
27 Napoe, Niulii, N. Kohala,

SALMON.

20 Samuel G. Kaai, Nahiku, Keolou, Maui.
27 Kaalalii, Hana, Maui.

PEDDLING.

14 Kealihanaui, Lanai.

FIRE ARMS.

8 A. J. Cartwright Jr., Kona, Oahu.
10 Z. Andrews, " "
24 John Lishman, " "
24 F. Ertman, " "
26 E. A. Jones, " "

Mr Hallenbeck's Services

Mr. Hallenbeck closed his very successful labors on Monday night by holding a song and praise service. During the week past he has worked with unabated vigor. On Thursday last he was assisted by Mr. A. Pratt. He selected for his text on Friday evening, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth." He urged all those possessed of wealth, to aid God's work. He alluded to the comparatively small amount of money collected on that day, at the laying of the foundation stone of Kaumakapili church.

He devoted Sunday morning to the Sunday school children, and in the afternoon he conducted the meeting at the Lyceum, assisted by the Rev. W J. Smith of the Tabernacle, San Francisco. This gentleman who had just arrived in the city introduced himself in a fraternal address to the brethren, and he also took an active part in Fort Street church evening service by delivering an eloquent address on the words of the Psalmist, "One thing I of the Lord desire." The panic which occurred on that occasion, and alluded to in another column, seemed to furnish him with renewed vigor, and the congregation with increased attention. On retiring to the room below many new converts were aroused to testify to the preciousness of Christ's love. Mr. Hallenbeck's tour taking on Monday night was of the most affecting nature. He thanked God for the wonder he had worked in this city during the past few weeks. He thanked the community for the kindness he had received at their hands, the missionaries and pastors for their warm hearted co-operation, the choir for the valuable part of this good work that they had performed in singing those Gospel Hymns, thereby arousing the hearts of anxious listeners, and lastly he thanked the Press for having contributed their humble mite in this work of salvation.

Mr. Hallenbeck left this city for Hilo yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Rev. W. J. Smith and Mr. H. Waterhouse. The only work has been taken up by the Rev. Mr. Cruzan, who held his first meeting last evening. On the return of the party from Hilo, the Rev. Mr. Smith will hold a series of Bible classes. It was a happy surprise to those old residents who landed from the steamer on Sunday last, to witness the wonderful work that the Spirit of Divine love had done in this city in a few short weeks. Let the good Seed which has been sown bring forth an abundant Harvest. "O give thanks unto the Lord, for *he is* good; for his mercy endureth for ever."

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

THE news of President Garfield's health, received by the *Zealandia* on Sunday morning, confirms the forebodings which have been present in so many minds for the past few days. The newspaper reports received by the sailing vessels of last week were in the main hopeful; but from the reports of passengers, it seemed as if the public at large had considerable doubts as to the truth of the statements. Our latest intelligence is dated August 28th, just as the steamer left. A report came down that the President was dead, but a later report stated he was better. We very much fear that "better" is only a relative term; that there really is very little chance of recovery. Still there is, even in the most desperate cases, hope, and there is no use in giving way to despondency as long as life lasts. This the doctors, under whose care the President is, seem to realize. Dr. Bliss continues very hopeful. He seems to think that the President's strength of constitution will enable him to hold out until the effects of the blood poisoning are counteracted. We sincerely trust the doctor may be right. The President's life is a most important one for the good of his country. There are grave complications ahead for the Great Republic should he die. Even we, in our little Island community, would feel very seriously the loss of President Garfield. It is almost impossible to foretell what would be the Cabinet changes, or if not changes of men, what would be the changes of policy, upon the death of the President. There are serious questions touching us very nearly, which have occupied the attention of the Cabinet of the United States lately. We know how these questions have been viewed, but we by no means know how they would be viewed in the event of President Garfield's death. But putting all local hopes and fears aside, we are sure that, personally, every one feels really interested in the recovery. The President is a man of such great promise—such a strong man—that all thinking people, whether citizens of the United States or subjects of other nations, will unite in hoping that the fatal day has been avoided, and that the melancholy prognostications which have been freely made may prove completely false.

IT IS hardly pleasant to read some of the things said about what ought to be done with Guiteau by many of the United States papers. We read in one print that there is a movement on foot in Washington to take the prisoner out of jail, to hang him in such a manner that he will die slowly, and meanwhile to employ a firing party who will shoot at him, taking care to avoid vital parts. We must say frankly that we do not believe this, we cannot believe that men, who have the honor of the country and of themselves at heart, can for an instant countenance deliberate cruelty, even when the crime is so infamous as that of Guiteau. The days for torturing people have gone by together with fendal monarchies, etc., we trust forever, and it is not, certainly, the great exponent of civil liberty that is going to revive them. The men, who talk the kind of cruelty reported in the nswspapers, belong to the mob, not to the thinking population: now mob law, though it may possibly be better than no law, is only a very slight shade better. We are glad to see that the governor of the jail understands his duty, and expresses himself as determined to protect his prisoner. Guiteau, even if the President recovers, deserves hanging: to *attempt* the life of the Chief of the State ought to be a capital crime. We regard the fellow as an unmitigated scoundrel, but however black his crime, a nation shows its dignity more by punishing him according to the forms of law, than by casting all the trammels of law aside, and getting rid of him in an illegal manner.

"I HAVE, as near as I can remember off hand, about twelve cases of leprosy about my district," said a doctor to us the other day, "but I can do nothing—it is not my duty to go round arresting lepers," and if anyone will take the trouble to question the physicians of Honolulu, and more especially those of the other islands they will find our friend's words confirmed over and over again. It is a perfect disgrace that this should be so, and we would very much like to know why this state of things is allowed to continue. Seeing how very generally the contagiousness of the disease is acknowledged by our physicians here, how patent it is even to the layman, who will only give a little attention to the subject, it is a source of astonishment that centres of contagion should be allowed to remain all over the group, infecting daily those who are pure. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the manner in which the disease has spread among our people, to call to mind that the first authentic case is dated as arriving here between 1848 and 1852, and that from that source, during the past thirty or thirty-three years upwards of five thousand have fallen victims to the disease: these facts are thoroughly well known not only here, but abroad, being quoted in every work which deals with the subject. Is the present inxity in removing lepers caused by a lack of funds? this can hardly be, for the vote passed by the last Legislature was certainly an ample one—$85,000 for the two years—but even if this were to prove insufficient, a Ministry might spend more and go before the Legislature without fear, asking that their extra expenditure be approved: no body of men that could be collected together would refuse their sanction and approval of such a disbursement. If any good is to be obtained by segregating the sick, it must be by a thorough and complete carrying out of the system: spasmodic efforts though they may be good, are nothing in comparison with a steadily carried out and methodical plan: that is what is needed. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the weak link in our chain, is allowing lepers to continue living at large in this city and on all the islands.: in proportion as this is permitted or winked at, will the disease continue to increase. It stands to reason that if one case of leprosy in 1848 has been able to spread so terribly as it has among the people, a number of cases scattered abroad amongst us must have very fatal and terrible consequences. We do not for a moment say that nothing is done, but we do say not enough is done, and in this we feel sure that most people will agree, no matter how much they may disagree with us in politics. Leprosy is not a question of politics. We hope to hear that a vigorous effort is being made to carry out the law, and that that effort will be a continued one, and not an ephemeral attempt to gather up a few here and a few there.

IN our article on Cabinet Ministers last week we set forth the unhappy position of the holders of the really most important offices in the Kingdom. To-day we desire to refer to that article, and in particular, to the "trouble a Cabinet Minister has in the lack of outside support: the man feels little or no backing to his acts."

Let us consider this matter a little. It is a highly important one, for it lies at the root of many serious political difficulties in Hawaii nei. In discussing the relation of the Cabinet to the public in a Constitutional Monarchy we naturally turn to Great Britain for instruction. How is the Cabinet appointed there? It is virtually appointed by the portion of the House of Commons which has the widest popular support. No Cabinet can stand for a month which has not this support; and the Queen would never for a moment dream of attempting to traverse the popular will.

Here the order of things is widely different. The Cabinet is appointed by the King of his own proper motion, without consulting the people, and he can dismiss it equally without consulting them. If, then, the Ministers stand in no direct relation to the public, how is it to be expected that they shall be backed up by the public? If the last Cabinet, for instance, had complained that "there was no outside backing to their acts," the complaint could hardly have been heard with gravity.

The best remedy that we can suggest for this portion of the "trouble" complained of is, first of all, that no man should take office in the Cabinet unless reasonably assured of the support of at least a large portion of the best of the community.

In the next place, not only ought the Ministry to start with the support of the people, but they ought to maintain an open and definite relation to the people. At present they take office and carry out their plans as agreed among themselves and the King. This may be very well for routine work and details of Government; but as to the great principles of policy, they never ask for the support of the public, they never attempt to interest the people in political work and life, or consult them in any way. The people feel themselves outside all political action, and hence display the apathy so often complained of. Let us turn again to the great mother of representative government. How different is the case! Not only have the British Ministry to lay down and defend a definite policy every year in Parliament, but on countless other occasions, such as public dinners and special meetings for the purpose, they have to lay their plans before the nation, explain and defend them, and invite the support of the country. Surely this is a healthier and nobler way for a free nation to be governed than the one in vogue here. If the Ministry and the public are kept in close and healthy relation, not only is the political life of the nation quickened, but in a time of difficulty the Ministers know what "outside backing" they may reasonably expect. We cannot enlarge upon this great subject in an article, but we would earnestly suggest that amid the important changes we may soon expect, as well as in preparation for the assembling of the Legislature, it would be a great good to the country if the Cabinet were occasionally to meet the public and lay before them their plans and policy, seeking their intelligent and active support. And such a course would immensely strengthen a good Cabinet.

THE managers of plantations seem to unite in praising the Portuguese as desirable laborers. Here and there we occasionally hear some slight objection to the number of children which they bring along with them; but such complaints are few, and are mostly made without thought of the ultimate advantages to be gained from this class of immigrants. The importation of Portuguese is not a momentary stopping of a gap in the labor market, as Chinese immigration is, it is providing for the future as well; the Chinese, when he has finished his contract, either goes into some other work, or returns at once to his own country: under any circumstances, he does not become a permanent resident; he is always hankering after a return to the Flowery Kingdom, and sooner or later he pulls up his stake and goes. The exceptions only go to prove the rule. The Portuguese gives us a stable and permanent population; he comes, and comes gladly, with his wife and his children; once in the country he certainly cannot easily leave it; he is bound down by too many ties; a man with a family is not likely to become a rolling stone; the mere expense of moving must deter him; moreover, what has he to gain by moving? Nothing. This country presents to him all that he can wish for; he can make a living for himself, and can find employment at once for every member of his family. It is in this particular that the Portuguese is going to be especially useful to us. The first immigrants may, and in fact almost certainly will, find other and more congenial employment than plantation work, as soon as their contracts have expired: they are becoming small retailers, carpenters, farmers, and cultivators on their own account, etc.: but such occupations have their limit, and as the families of the Portuguese grow up, they will inevitably have to seek work upon the plantations. It is in this particular that the great advantage is coming to us through the introduction of Portuguese. The Portuguese are a race who will, in the future, supply our labor market, here, at our doors, instead of obliging us to go constantly abroad, at great expense, to seek it. The Chinese or the South Sea Islander will never do this for us. We doubt very much whether the Hindu would do it for us. We know very well that even to *doubt* the advantages of the Hindu is regarded by some people here as very near akin to a very dangerous heresy; but nevertheless we cannot help doubting. We do see very plainly and palpably the advantages to be gained from the Portuguese; whereas the advantages from the Hindu are, as far as the Hawaiian Islands are concerned, very problematical. To our mind, the former people will help us largely in settling many of our political problems; they will help us to maintain the independent native sovereignty, for they will become a part of us; they will mix readily with our native population: they have done so wherever they have colonized, forming, physically, a fine race. They will enable us to carry on our agricultural speculations at a profit, and, if properly handled, would make most plantations paying concerns, even if the Reciprocity Treaty were not renewed. Our planters and speculators in sugar should look forward, not to the next five or ten years, but to the future of their families. They should consider that, even if they personally become wealthy, their wealth when divided up among their families, will, after all, only enable the boys to start on a better footing than their fathers; that it is not only the present good they have to strive after, but the future benefit which is to accrue to those who come after them. That good is only going to come from having a stable population, which will increase, which will amalgamate with the present population; and the only people to fulfill these conditions, of all those who have been tried, seem to be the Portuguese. We earnestly hope that Portuguese immigration may continue to be vigorously pushed on. We trust that no short-sighted policy of present apparent gain may be allowed to thwart it. The owners of plantations who have families to bring up, who have boys to set upon the high road of life, cannot afford to say with the Irishman, "What has posterity done for me?"

Quarterly Report of the Surgeon of Queen's Hospital.

The Trustees of the Queen's Hospital—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending August 31st, 1881: The total number of patients at present in the hospital is 69, viz.: 46 Hawaiians (24 males, 22 females), 23 foreigners, 19 paying. The number of admissions during the quarter was 95—38 Hawaiians (25 males, 13 females), 57 foreigners. Discharged during the quarter 86—33 Hawaiians (18 males, 15 females), 53 foreigners. The number of deaths during the quarter was 17, viz.: 2 Hawaiians (1 male, 1 female), 15 foreigners. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption 6, debility 4, uræmia 1, accident 1, old age 1, exhaustion 1, heart disease 3. The highest number of indoor patients was 85; lowest, 63; daily average, 72. The number of prescriptions was 5,183. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the quarter was as follows: June, 111; July, 106; August, 83. Calls at the dispensary 406. New names entered into the dispensary 50.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT MCKEEAN.

Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, Aug. 31st, 1881.

NOTES.

The late Mr. Robert Cheshyre Janion, news of whose death was received by the *Zealandia*, came to reside in Honolulu in the year 1845, and established the mercantile house which bore his name. At the time of the gold discoveries in California, Mr. Janion visited San Francisco and established a house there, from which he shortly afterwards retired. About the close of 1852 he went to England via Valparaiso, and has since lived in the neighborhood of Liverpool, for a long time holding a commission as H. B. M's. Consul at that port, where, as well as in all other places in which he was known, he was greatly respected.

THE following extract from *Bryant's Practice of Surgery*, edition of 1872, which we have come across in one of our exchanges, will be of interest to our readers: "Gun-shot wounds of the liver are attended with a great mortality; they are always complicated. Shock and hæmorrhage are the usual causes of death; when life is prolonged, peritonitis follows. Longmore saw only one case of recovery in the Crimea; but Dr. Otis records four recoveries in America out of thirty-two cases of this form of injury. In Circular No. 3 of the Washington War Department four cases of recovery out of fifteen are recorded; and in one of them the gall-bladder was wounded."

RENEWED interest in optical telegraphy has been awakened by the success of the French in Tunis. The heliograph has been used for some time past, but it had the disadvantage of only being effective in fine weather. The electric light has also been called into requisition, but that had the disadvantage of considerable expense, and further could not well be used by an army on the march. Colonel Mangin, of the French army, has invented and perfected a system by which the light of a common kerosene lamp can be used, the signals being perfectly discernable even during the brightest sunshine. A military commission was appointed, and certain modifications of the original models have been made, to enable the apparatus to be packed on the back of a mule, but the main features of Col. Mangin's invention have been kept. One great improvement, however, has been introduced by M. Penel by which the light of the sun can be instantly substituted for the light of the lamp; thus permitting communication to be carried on uninterruptedly whether the sun is obscured by clouds or not. These instruments have worked admirably during the Tunisian campaign, having been used by day and by night, during cloudless days, and again when it was pouring with rain. We certainly think that instruments of this kind might advantageously be used as a means of communication between our islands; this latest development is much in advance of anything that we have yet read of, and we recommend it to the notice of all who are interested in the subject.

THE question as to whether there is or is not an inter-mercurial planet is one which has been forced upon the attention of astonomers from time to time. The first discovery was made by a French physician, Lescarbault, who made his observation October 26th, 1859. In 1878 Mr. Wright of San Bernardino, stated that he had observed the transit of a small disc across the sun, which he supposed was the planet Vulcan, but the fact was taken little notice of at that time. We have received by the last mail, however, a communication from Mr. A. F. Goddard of Sacramento, which calls attention to the subject. Mr. Goddard has apparently investigated very thoroughly all the information extant about this planet, and has also made a number of calculations which lead him to believe that a transit of the supposed planet may be looked for either on the 12th or 13th of October, visible in Honolulu and over a large part of the Pacific Ocean: "Observations may be taken advantageously upon almost any part of the Pacific Ocean, by the ocean steamships, the navies of all nations, and at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Japan and Hongkong, and should be taken at intervals all day on Octo- 12th and 13th, 1881. Charles F. Crocker, Esq. Vice-President of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company has I believe, already given instructions to his officers, and I am now awaiting the consent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company which I trust will be assured. Honolulu has great advantages in longitude 150° W and about 20° latitude, mid transit may be due on October 12th, 3 h. 12 m. A. M. or October 13th 3 h. 11 m. P.M. or October 13 1 h. 13 m. P. M., 1881 at Honolulu. I am in communication with the Naval Observatory at Washington and trust to receive their concurrence in a few days. If the opportunity is neglected however we cannot have another according to the Leverrier hypothesis until 1885, which will render the date of the occurrence much more uncertain; we shall now be in accord with the crossing of the node on October 12th, 1881.

A. G. GODDARD.

The Bishop of Olba.

All our readers will gladly welcome back the Bishop of Olba, here so long known as Father Hermann. The Bishop-elect was extraordinarily well received in San Francisco, and those connected with his church vied with each other in showing him attention. On the arrival of the Bishop and suite in San Francisco the party were at once invited to the palace of Archbishop Alemany, where they remained during their three weeks' stay. The Bishop of Olba met at the palace Raimondi, Bishop of Hongkong, who was on a visit to benefit his health. As soon as the Bishop-elect arrived, he went "en retraite" to prepare for his consecration. The ceremony took place on Sunday, August 21st. There were present at the consecration the Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany, the Rt. Reverend Bishops O'Connell and Raimondi, and a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy of San Francisco.—The *Monitor* gives the following account:

At half past ten the Consecrator and the Assistant Bishops emerged from the sanctuary, the Archbishop ascending his throne, and the Bishop-elect passed in front of him and took his position, whereupon one of the Bishops rose and said: "The Holy Church asks that the candidate before you be consecrated Bishop." The Archbishop inquired: "By what authority?" Very Rev. Father Brunengo, S. J., the Notary, came forward and read the bulls of appointment, showing the Pope's authority for the consecration. Right Rev. Dr. Hermann then took the oath. After a preliminary by the Senior Assistant Bishop, the candidate was examined on the various doctrines of the Church, the dogmas of faith, etc, and followed with a profession of faith in the dogmas as taught by the Church. Pontifical High Mass then began, the Consecrating Bishop and the Bishop-elect commencing together.

Imposition of hands was next preformed, three Bishops participating in due form. The "Veni Creator" was intoned by the Consecrating Bishop, who, during the singing, anointed the new Bishop's head and hands. His crozier and ring were also blessed and the remaining ceremonies of the grand function were carried out in accordance with the customary precision. After the *Ite Missa Est* and the usual prayers by the Archbishop, the Consecrator blessed the mitre and gloves, presenting them to the candidate and intoning the Te Deum, during which Bishop Hermann walked through the main aisle of the church, accompanied by the Assistant Bishops, and blessed the congregation. The Consecrator followed with prayer, and the new Bishop gave the blessing according to the prescribed custom.

After the Gospel Very Rev. J. Prendergast, V. G., ascended the pulpit and delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse. He alluded to the remarkable success attained in the Sandwich Islands, refering particularly to the apostolic labors of Bishop Maigret and his Coadjutor. A very interesting sketch was also given of the introduction of Christianity, the first to make it known being a Spanish layman. When the Catholic missionaries appeared, they first met with persecution; but, in spite of opposition, their work prospered, and, at present, one-third of the population was Catholic, the number being from 23,000 to 25,000. About 25 priests and some 70 churches and stations are maintained in the Islands, while about 25 sisters are devotedly laboring in the hospitals and schools.

After the consecration the Bishop of Olba visited many of the places of interest to him in and around San Francisco. He was especially interested in the various schools and colleges maintained by his denomination. Wherever he went he was received with especial honor. Among the institutions visited were the Santa Clara College, St. Ignatius College, and the College of the Sacred Heart. All the regular and secular clergy, and delegates from the religious orders, visited the Bishop after his consecration. Bishop Kockmann returned by the *Zealandia*. The vessel arrived just as the congregations were going to service, so that there was no deputation to meet the episcopal party, which at once proceeded to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The Bishop celebrated a private mass, but the congregation remained. An address in Native and English was presented to the Bishop, and the pleasure of the congregation on seeing him showed how popular among his flock the Bishop of Olba is. The following is the address:

To the Right Reverend Hermann, Lord Bishop of Olba:

MY LORD: With swelling hearts, the flock over whom your Lordship has been called to exercise spiritual jurisdiction hasten to welcome you back to the scene of your past labors, and to an enlarged field of future profitable exertions in the Divine Government of the world.

They are humbly grateful for the blessings which for many years past they have experienced, with scarce a cloud to darken the serene sky of their happiness, under the guidance of the venerable and holy man to whose assistance in weakness and failing health, amid arduous and responsible duties, it has pleased Divine Providence to summon you; and they confidently look forward for others yet to come through your instrumentality. They expect much in the future from the exercise of those Christian virtues which for the past twenty five years have so endeared you to all dwellers in Hawaii nei, but especially to your own flock to whom you are most intimately known. They expect as much from your firmness and decision of character in the exalted station to which you are called as they have hitherto experienced from the kindness of heart which has signalized your long-born in the holy ranks of the Priesthood. They have full trust that under your paternal care and direction their march onward to a better world will continue steady and uninterrupted.

The commencement of the sacerdotal labors here of him to whose aid you come was marked by pains, penalties and banishment for himself and other members of the Priesthood, by persecutions and proscriptions of their religion for their flocks. These persecutions were borne by the suffering victims with Christian resignation and fortitude under the precept and example of that noble and pure minded gentleman, but were happily at an end before your Lordship was called as a laborer to this part of your Master's vineyard.

Your Lordship, it is hoped, will never be called upon to bear up under acts of tyranny and oppression, but at all times to take a commanding stand in directing affairs and organizing the forces of Holy Mother Church in her perpetual warfare with sin and evil.

The Catholics of this diocese pray their Heavenly Father for a long, useful and happy life in His service for your Lordship. They also beg of you, in conjunction with that man of God with whom you are associated, your episcopal benediction.

The Advertiser on "Disloyal Sentiment."

The following letter was sent in for publication last week, but was unavoidably crowded out, we apologize for the delay.

The *Advertiser* of August 27th, states that "two foreign journals in Honolulu" were, in the same month of last year, "representing a strong *disloyal sentiment*." Now if the *Saturday Press*, under its late management, be referred to as one of these two foreign journals, I beg to state emphatically that neither "disloyalty" or "treasonableness" is to be found therein.

Now that the events of the period referred to have passed by, and we are able at the distance of a twelve month to look back upon, and review the matters then under discussion, coolly and dispassionately, I ask fearlessly, where lay the disloyalty? with those who upheld, or those who opposed the men whose wicked councils brought about the lamentable state of affairs of August and September last? Were those *loyal* advisers who taught the natives, that the respectful presentation, of a respectful petition, by a small deputation, from a most thoroughly representative and influential meeting, was Treason, Insolence, &c., &c., that it emanated from "a lot of foreigners" and so on? That those who supported and did their best to maintain the perpetrators, or would be perpetrators, of all the mischief and jobberies and disgraces of the six weeks, were *loyal*? and those who opposed their disloyalty treasonable? I pause for a reply!

So much for loyalty in the past. "Since then" we hear the *Advertiser*, a great change has come over the opinions of men who uttered and listened to such (treasonable) "language." "Now His Majesty has won golden opinions everywhere, and the revilers have become the foremost flatterers." Here again the *Advertiser* is hopelessly astray as far as the above remark is supposed to apply to the *Saturday Press*. That paper never reviled, did not change its opinion, nor ever take to flattery. About a year ago mistakes, grave mistakes were made, and the *Saturday Press* said so. During his foreign tour, the King has won golden opinions everywhere, and the same paper gladly reported that it was so.

Where then is the reviling? where the flattery? The mistakes were regretted, and opposed, that by opposing they might be ended; the reports from the Royal travelling party we rejoiced to receive and to publish. Both the mistakes of the one period, and the golden opinions of the other are historical facts, and were reported and discussed impartially, without reviling here, or flattering there.

For my own part, I would rather look back on the files of a paper which refused to call evil good, or good evil, than on those of a print which had nothing but the most servile adulation for every action of the King, whether he were struggling in the grasp of the hungry adventurers who came near up-setting this poor little ship of state a year ago, and yet has only the same vocabulary to draw upon, when His Majesty as the guest of the most famous Courts of Europe is winning "golden opinions" wherever he goes.

The writers in the *Saturday Press* did not regret, or pretend to regret, the manly and loyal remark of the King, that "mistakes have been made in the past," which might serve as beacons for the future, nor did they humbly sigh forth, "Be it far from thee, O King, to speak of mistakes, knowest thou not that Kings can do no wrong! Suffer then thy most humble slave to "regret" thy utterance!"

H. W. M.

Special Notices.

Miss Carrie D. Castle will give Piano Lessons at the house of S. N. Castle to a few scholars. Hours of instruction to be arranged with the pupils, on application at Mr. Castle's residence, 180 King Street. Classes of two or four can be formed if desired.

September 2, 1881. 868 53 3t

Furnished Rooms.

Neatly and comfortable Furnished Rooms, centrally located, may be obtained by applying at No. 4 Garden Lane, near Beretania Street.

Dr. Thacher's

Dental Office will be closed until further notice.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late L. W. Hopp, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within six months from this date or the same will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to me.

JOHN HOPP.
No. 78 King street.

Honolulu, August 1, 1881. 864

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.

JAS. DUNN, MERCHANT, GLASGOW,
(HAWAIIAN CONSUL)

Undertakes the purchase and shipment of all kinds of British and Continental goods, and will begiad to receive Orders, at rates either free on board at shipping port in Europe, or delivered ex ship (but with duty for buyer's account) at Honolulu. Such Orders may be accompanied by remittances, payable in London or San Francisco; or he will draw at 60 days sight against confirmed credits from Honolulu Bankers, or otherwise, to suit the convenience of buyers.

REFERENCES:
MESSRS. WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Honolulu.
HON. W. L. GREEN, Honolulu
HON. J. S. WALKER, Honolulu.
THE AGRA BANK, (Limited), London.

868 1y

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 either distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put into worthless movements of other makers, and *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, from the fact that it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 10 to 20 per cent. from the quality they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cases would have been sold.

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

We ask 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 price. 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. William Morris, the eminent English lecturer on Art and Labor Topics, in a recent lecture delivered before the "Trades Guild," says:

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

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

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

For American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass.

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

812 1y

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

Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE. The Trade supplied at the Lowest Prices.

812

New Advertisements.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WAH SING, OF THE FIRM OF Wing Wo Chan & Co., retires from the said firm to-day, and Chieng Ping is admitted as a partner; so that the said partnership from said date this day consists of C.