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...T LOWEST RATES!
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Breaking Plow in the market. Also, other
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Knives, made of best steel, to our order;
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...Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, and a
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...the Cheapest Stock of Goods in our Line!

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Hawaiian Gazette.

TWICE A WEEK PUBLISHED.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882.

The New Zealand Maories as Immigrants. No. 2.

To the Editor of the Gazette: The responsive articles which have appeared in the Gazette and other Honolulu papers, called out by my first letter, are quite interesting, as showing the different views of persons who have been among the Maories, and who have formed their opinions from actual observation. Mr. Holland thinks that, for various reasons stated, "it is quite probable that any hope of persuading the Maories to labor for a livelihood would be doomed to disappointment," and that New Zealand can never prove a favorable field to all the wants of Hawaii nei. "Free Immigration" thinks the experiment might succeed "if properly managed," and that "agitation of the subject is wise." "A New Zealander" states that the "Maori subjects of Queen Victoria are as free to go where they like as the British subject himself." "White Pilate" in the P. C. A. says: "If by any chance a few hundred Maories did wish to immigrate hitherward, I am of opinion that the Imperial authorities would hesitate in co-[illegible] with such a wish," &c., &c. All which proves the truth of the old adage—"Doctors will disagree."

My object in calling public attention to the matter was, in the first place, to elicit discussion on a topic of national interest, and thus to obtain all the facts bearing on it. One of the above writers refers to it as an old scheme, brought forward by Kamehameha IV. Although I was connected with the Honolulu press from 1860 to 1878, I cannot recall any public discussion of the project by Liholiho or any other of our Kings. The interesting article in the P. C. A. of January 21st, referring to it in connection with Hoapili, presents a story which was new to me, although I was well acquainted with that estimable native, and published some articles relative to him, about the time of his return, in the Advertiser or Kuokoa, both of which papers were then published by me. If my memory serves me rightly, (not having the volumes here to refer to,) Hoapili and his wife separated from Queen Emma's party in London, on account of some difficulty with C. G. Hopkins, and were advised to take passage in a ship leaving for New Zealand, from whence, it was thought, they could more readily reach home. While in New Zealand, they took the opportunity to visit the Maories in the Waikato country, and proposed to bring some of the chiefs with them to Honolulu. This was supposed to be an after-thought, planned after their arrival there. It is certain, however, that when the news of Hoapili and his wife being in New Zealand, was brought to Honolulu by Mr. Frank Sinclair, in 1866, great surprise was expressed by their friends, at the announcement, and the sentiment was made that "they had been turned adrift on the cold charities of the world." Perhaps Mr. H. L. Sheldon or Mr. J. O. Carter, who were my associates on the paper about that period, can recall and give the circumstances correctly.

However, the interesting narrative of Hoapili's adventures in New Zealand in 1866, can have no important bearing on the question whether it is wise now, in 1882, to seek population from thence, or in deciding whether it be practicable. The project was proposed by me as a possible source from whence might be obtained a more vigorous, hardy and healthy stock to recuperate our native race, and to repopulate the Islands with a native race, but with no expectation of its affording immediate relief to the demand for labor. That relief must come from some other source. If the Maories come here, they must come only as free immigrants—entirely free to go and come as they please—yet under the protection and care of the Hawaiian Government. They must be guaranteed houses and land, and every encouragement given them to cultivate taro, and other vegetables and fruits suitable for their sustenance.

A gentleman now living on this island, who spent several years in the Maori country, assures me that he often saw them engaged in various kinds of labor, such as cultivating potatoes and fruit, of which they had peaches and pears in abundance; also gathering Kauri gum, fungus and flax, rafting timber to the sawmills; others were engaged in bringing fruit, fish, shell-fish, etc., to the markets. He, however, confirms the statements of others that they are generally indolent, shiftless and dissolute, as are most islanders, especially when they have free access to rum. If they come to this country they would be expected to raise food for their own support, as they do at home, and as the natives here do.

It has been said that the Government has no large tracts of land to offer the Maories if they come. This is true, but there are large estates here, the proprietors of which would doubtless gladly co-operate with the Government in providing for colonies located on them. Among these I may name the estate of the Sinclair family at Makawell, Kauai and Niihau, the Lihue Sugar Company's extensive tract, running from Nawiliwili Bay to Wailua River, Colonel Spalding's estate on Kauai, Mr. James Campbell's and the Moanas, Companies on Oahu, the extensive lands of John and Samuel Cornwell, Hamakua, Hawaii, and of Gen. Scarrett, across the Hawaiian Agr. property in Kau, nearly all adjacent to harbors, and those of His Majesty and in the Crown lands on the [illegible]

[illegible] receive and locate a colony of Maories, giving them a life [illegible] homesteads, if the Government [illegible] the cost of tenement houses and other [illegible] at start. The same remark may apply [illegible] each of the islands named. This will indicate where and how these colonies can be located, should the migration commence, and probably from 2,000 to 4,000 Maories could be located as soon as they arrived. Still, it is not my purpose now to go into details, but simply to remove the force of objections that have been raised.

Without entering further into a discussion, which at the best can only be superficial and unconvincing, it would seem advisable and wise for the Legislature, at its coming session, to authorize the appointment of a commission of one or two foreigners and two natives, as suggested in my previous letter, to visit New Zealand, and make such inquiries in connection with the Colonial Government as will settle the feasibility of the proposed plan, and with authority to bring one or more of the leading Maories on a visit to Hawaii, should they deem it to come. If the project is found to be impracticable, it can be dropped and abandoned without further delay to some more available and practicable more desirable source of re-population. (Ireland is suggested by one of my critics.) The Maori colonies, as I have outlined it, appears feasible, as far as this country is concerned, if entrusted to judicious hands. Whether it would meet with encouragement at the other end of the route remains to be seen. For this reason, if anything is to be done about it, the sooner it is settled the better.

H. M. Whitney.

Kailua, Hawaii, February, 1882.

Among Lions Lions.

Mr. George Sanger, having engaged with Mr. Paul Cleves, the proprietor of the Porte St. Martin theatre, Paris, to supply eight lions, two dromedaries, and two elephants, to appear in "Riche aux Bois," the lions were brought into the theatre. At 9 o'clock the next morning the man in charge of the elephants, with an expression of terror in his countenance, said in a whisper to Mr. Sanger: "The lions are out." "Well," said Mr. Sanger, "why don't you catch them? Where's the keeper, Maccomo?" "Don't know, sir." Mr. Sanger, taking an oil-lamp, with a wretched, smoked globe, went on to the stage, and, after walking about for a time, was heard to say: "Oh, there you are, are you!" and, looking over a trap in the stage, he saw the big lion Tichborne, and presently the other two came prowling by. "All right, I will soon have them," said Mr. Sanger. At this, the big lion, as though he understood what was said, threw up his head and opened his ponderous jaws, showing his great tusks. Mr. Sanger took a heavy whip used by the elephant-keeper, and with this in one hand and the lamp in another, dashed into the cellar. The lions instantly dashed off. Presently he was heard to say: "It's all right, I have got one of them." Mr. Sanger came upon the stage, and said the other two were concealed among the broken timber and waste at the bottom of the cellar, and that he would have them directly. Several tried to persuade him to forego any further attempt. "What am I to do?" he answered; "I have engaged to bring eight lions here to appear in the 'Riche aux Bois,' and not to roam about the theatre." At this moment something was heard to fall. Mr. Sanger, leaving without saying a word, went into the cellar again, and, after searching in vain for the lions for some time, discovered that they had got into the bottom cellar. They had fallen a depth of twenty feet. "All right, I have got them; come on, come on," cried Sanger. Thinking the lions were secure, some friends descended, but they were only caught up in a corner. "Bring up those shutters; be quick!" was next heard; and seeing such bravery shown by Mr. Sanger, they plucked up courage, carried several shutters, and hemmed them in. Then the cages from which they had so recently broken being lowered, the capture was easily effected. The hunt was carried on in the most calm and collected manner possible, and proved beyond all doubt that there was not the slightest fear on the part of Mr. George Sanger, the modern lion-hunter.

The Death of Liszt, the Composer.

Franz Liszt, the Hungarian pianist and composer, whose death is announced, was born at Raiding, near Oedenburg, October 22, 1811. He showed so extraordinary an aptitude for music when six years old that his father carefully instructed him on the piano. In his ninth year he performed at a public concert at Presburg, and several wealthy Hungarians volunteered to contribute to his education for six years. After eighteen months of instruction under Carl Czerny and Salieri, he appeared in concerts at Vienna, Munich and elsewhere with great success. On the completion of his education, the father and son made lucrative tours in the provinces and in England. In 1827 he lost his father, and the grief, in connection with an unhappy attachment to a lady of rank, caused a retirement for several years. The performances of Paganini and Thalberg roused him from his torpor, and making his reappearance at Paris in 1835, created an extraordinary furore. From 1835 to 1847 his career was a series of triumphs. After that he assumed the part of conductor of the court concerts and opera at Weimar, which became the chief musical center of Europe. He helped to introduce to notice Richard Wagner and several other rising composers of Germany, and produced there most of his important musical compositions. In 1861 he went to Rome and became a great favorite with the Pope. In 1865 he took ecclesiastical orders, and since that time he has been known as the Abbe Liszt, and devoted himself principally to the composition of church music. He has been one of the most prolific composers of this generation. His works number several hundred, and belong to almost every department of the art. His seventieth birthday was celebrated at Boston by the musicians of that city, on which occasion Mr. Longfellow lent an oil portrait of the composer to adorn the dining room. A congratulatory dispatch was sent to Liszt on that occasion by the musicians present, to which the veteran poet added his signature.

General Merchandise.

Among the Endless Variety
—OF—
GOOD THINGS
DISPLAYED
AT SANTA CLAUS'
HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE SEASON, THE STOCK OF
Art, Presentation,
Miscellaneous,
Juvenile and
...Books,
...Literature
FOR ALL AGES THAT HAS
Never Been Excelled in This City,
and while the range of its value has been sought for by all ages, the tastes of the community have not been overlooked, either in the care of selecting or style of vending. THE PUBLIC'S ENDEARED
Bryant's, Holmes', Longfellow's, Moulton's and Whittier's Poems, in cloth and morocco; Christmas Tide, The Schoolgirl, Poems for the Holidays, The King's Secret, Lottie, A Dream of Fair Women, Fire of May, British Goddess, Dante, Gem of the Antilles, Rose Mary, Lalla Rookh, Poems, Sacred Poetry, Poet, Sunshine and Shade, Lucy, Winnie, Hands of Beauty, Ballads of Beauty, Paul Revere's Frolic, Art Work, Lady Dunore, Edge Cliff, Our Forefathers, Three Wise Kids, Three Kittie, Tom's Cabin, Easy Land of Success, The Universe, Pictures' Sculpture, Pleasant Spots Around Oxford, Art in Nature, Art in Artists in Contentment, Boy's King Arthur, Farm Festivals, The World's Wrestling in Wood and Stone, Lovers of Provence, Pastoral Days, Pleasant Days, Artist Loaves, French Pictures, Colorado, Tropical Nature, In Sunny Gardens, Pearl Fountain, Fire Fly, Beautiful Days, Landscapes in Verse, Fairy Fingers, Lady, The Sea, Bonbonniers of Writers, Half Hours in National History, Green's History of English People, Wilson's Poems, Poetry of the Bible, Poetry of the Language and Literature, Gethe's Life and Works of Christ, 2 vols., Dickens's Works, Lamb's Works, Novel Reader Art, Poetical Works of England, Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, Jonson's Works, Lamartine's Pilgrimage, Kheedive's Egypt, Egypt to Palestine, Hand Book of Japanese Art, Hand Book of Sacred Poetry, Hand Book of Water Color, Sepia and Sketching Tint, Ceramic Art, Parks and Gardens of Paris, Literary Recreations and Home Life, Literary Treasures of Art and Nature, Real Life, In Eastern Seas, Poems of Nature, Knight Errant, Settled Poets, 2 vols., Plymouth Collections of Hymns and Tunes, Bibles, Shakespeare's Works, Taylor's Goethe's Faust, Lalla's Art, 2 vols., Longfellow's Dante, American Painters, Holland's Works, Children's Hour, Children of the Village, Ingelow's Lyrics, Holland's Works, Maple Leaves, Kingsley's Poems, Poems, quarto edition, Poems, Light of Asia, Poems, Knight's History of England, Tales and Stories of the Alps, Poems of Life and Nature, Poems of Life and Nature, Life and Works, Shakespeare's Gems, Emerson's and other Birthday Books, Poetical Gems, Cambridge Poems, The Brother's Sleep, The Poet's Hall of Fame, Poetical Gems, Poetical Gems, Poetical Gems