By Authority.

By virtue of authority invested in me, I have established a Pound at Puelenuku, in the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu. JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 26th, 1882. 922 2i

Mr. W. F. Mossman has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice Mr. H. P. Baldwin, who has resigned. W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Education Office, Nov. 21st, 1882. 922 2i

Mr. J. W. N. Poomea is this day appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and of Water Rights for the Island of Molokai, vice L. Lepaela deceased.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 20th, 1882. 921

Sale of Government Lands.

On WEDNESDAY, December 27th proc., at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at Public Auction three parcels of Government Lands known as **LELEPAUA** and **KAUHIKAPU**, situate in Kona, Oahu, subject to a Lease which expires Sept. 1st, 1887, at $200 per annum.

TERMS—Cash. Upset Price $300 for the two pieces.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 21st, 1882. 922

Auction Sale of Awa Licenses.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1882, the following Awa Licenses for the term of one year from January 1st, 1883.

OAHU.

Honolulu	3	Waialua	1
Ewa & Waianae	1	Koolauloa	1

MAUI.

Lahaina	1	Makawao	1
Wailuku	2	Hana	1
Molokai and Lanai	1		

HAWAII.

Hilo	1	South Kohala	1
North Kona	1	Hamakua	1
South Kona	1	Puna	1

KAUAI

Lihue	1	Koloa	1
Hanalei	1		

The licenses for the Island of Oahu will be sold at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, on the day above named, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the other Islands will be sold in their respective districts on the same date, at such places as shall be designated by the several sheriffs or their deputies.

UPSET PRICE—For Honolulu $300 for each license; for Hilo, Lahaina and Wailuku $200 for each license; and for all other districts $100 for each license.

TERMS—A deposit of 25 per cent upon the fall of the Hammer; and a forfeit of said deposit, should the full amount of license not be paid within 20 days from the day of sale. JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 12th, 1882.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the Honorable John S. Walker Auditor-General.

Iolani Palace, November 1st, 1882. 922

To All District or Police Justices.

No share of a fine imposed upon a servant for deserting Bound Service, or refusing to work, is to be paid to constables. These sums should all be returned to the Public Treasury.

In Districts where there are stationed paid constables only, no share of fines or costs is to be paid to them, except in Opium cases and in Smuggling cases. This applies to Criminal and Civil cases.

A. F. JUDD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest: Jas. S. Bickerton,

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Honolulu, November 6th, 1882. 918 1m

Sale of Lease of Government Land.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th prox., at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of a parcel of land belonging to the Hawaiian Government and situated on the S.E. Slope of Punchbowl.

TERMS—Lease 5 years, upset price $250 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 4th, 1882. 920

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

HONOLULU, Nov. 4th, 1882.

The following persons have been appointed members of the TAX APPEAL BOARDS for the year 1882:

OAHU.

Honolulu ..... W O Smith, J Mossman
Ewa & Waianae ..... S Preston, S K Kahanu
Koolauloa ..... J F Andrews, J N Kaulukukui, J O Davis
Kaalaula ..... J L Kaulia, J Kawaiokuli
Koolaupoko ..... T A Lloyd, G Bamanalo

MAUI.

Lahaina ..... J C Kirkwood, A Pali
Wailuku ..... John Richardson, I W P Kaneali
Makawao ..... C K Kapule, C H Dickey
Hana ..... J K Hanua, Jas Smith
Molokai & Lanai ..... D Kalua, A Kapaahiki

HAWAII.

Hilo ..... J D Mills, E P Bond
Puna ..... R Records, J N Kanoka
Kau ..... J Kaniho, W C Hoapili
South Kona ..... J Kealoha, S Kaio
North Kona ..... H Weeks, S Haiupu, J W Makaneulua
South Kohala ..... J Kealiiki, J Kaeaokuli
North Kohala ..... G P Holmes, H L Shelden
Hamakua ..... Henry Cooper, Chas Williams

KAUAI.

Hanalei ..... A Bertelmann, J M Gibson
Kawaihau ..... W H Rice, D Nakaila
Lihue ..... W Lowell, J B Hanalee
Koloa ..... L Lyons, S W Kaaiaiki
Waimea ..... G B Rowell, F Bindt, A Kaukau
Nihoa ..... J Kalka, J W Kaapuni

SIMON K. KAAI,

Minister of Finance.

OFFICE SUPT. WATER WORKS.

Honolulu, July 24, 1882.

All persons having Water Privileges are notified that their Water Rates are payable semi-annually in advance, at the Office of the Superintendent of Water Works, foot of Nuuanu Street, upon the 1st day of January and July of each year.

C. B. WILSON,

Supt. Water Works.

S. K. KAAI, Minister of Interior. 929

THURSDAY, November 30th, 1882, being the Anniversary of the Recognition of Hawaiian Independence by the Government of Great Britain and France, will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all public offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 31st, 1882. 929

Licenses Expiring in November, 1882.

RETAIL—OAHU.

1 Young Ko Tom, Nuuanu street	Honolulu
2 John Robello, cor Nuuanu and Hotel sts	
4 J D Neal, Kalihi street	
5 G Segellard & Co, Nuuanu street	
6 Thomas G Thrum, Merchant street	
7 C Afong, Nuuanu street	
8 Lenox, Fort street	
9 A M Wells, Fort street	
10 Fo Sam Tung & Co, Hotel street	
11 Cowdner & Afong, Fort street	
12 Sam Sing, Nuuanu street	
13 Wm Weaver & Co, Fort street	
14 Sam Kee, Nuuanu street	
15 L Ornelas, Nuuanu street	
16 Hoffnger & Co, Nuuanu street	
17 Sam Long, Nuuanu street	
18 Mrs N F Brown, Fort street	
19 Wong Chu, Emma street	
20 Thos G Thrum, Fort street	
21 C O Berger, Merchant street	
22 Joseph Enos, King street	
23 Gee Fuk, King street	
24 Ho Ping, King street	
25 Chun Sing Tong, Hotel street	
26 Chun Hoon, Nuuanu street	
27 Chun Kee, Chaplain street	
28 Kuck Sing, Hotel street	
29 S W Kamai, cor Smith & Beretania sts	
30 Yee Sing, Emma street	
31 See Hop & Co, Nuuanu street	
32 Allen J Robinson, Queen street	
33 Ah Lee, Emma street	

RETAIL—HAWAII.

1 Yee Chiu Wai, Kailua, Kona	
2 C F Afong, Papaikou, Hilo	
3 Ah Chung, Honuapo, Kau	
4 Chong Kong Leong, Naalehu, Kau	
5 Chong Ho & Co, Pauahi, Hilo	
6 Ah Chong, Lupahehee, Hilo	
7 Wong Wai, Hilo	

RETAIL—MAUI.

1 Hong Chong & Co, Honolulu, Lahaina	
2 Ah Chong, Wailuku	
3 Ah Ho, Wailuku	
4 Ah Kong & Chuck Sing, Paia, Makawao	
5 A S Cleghorn & Co, Keanae, Hana	
6 Ah Chee, Wailuku, Hana	

RETAIL—KAUAI

1 Akina, Nawiliwili	

VICTUALING.

1 Ahi, Waimea, Kauai	
2 U Yan Hing, Lihue, Kauai	
3 Chong Kong Leong, Kealehe, Kau, Hawaii	
4 Akana, Nawiliwili, Kauai	
5 Ah Yan & Co, cor Nuuanu and King sts, Honolulu	
6 Agnes Kapai, Hilo, Hawaii	
7 Ah Hoi, Hotel street, Honolulu	
8 Ah Tong & Chuck Sing, Paia, Makawao, Maui	
9 Joe Hadfield, Queen street, Honolulu	
10 Ah Chee, Top of Kaheka, Maui	
11 Ah Chong, Wailuku, Maui	

DRUG.

12 E M Kibbie, Queen street, Honolulu	
13 C B Wetmore, Hilo, Hawaii	

WHOLESALE.

1 Wm G Irwin & Co, cor Fort and Queen sts, Honolulu	
2 J S G Walker, Queen street, Honolulu	
3 F S R Waterhouse, King street, Honolulu	
4 Cornelius & Afong, Fort street, Honolulu	
5 Quong Sam Kee & Co, King street, Honolulu	

BILLIARDS.

1 Jas Dodd, Pacific Saloon, Honolulu	
2 R P Richard, Beretania, Honolulu, Hawaii	

CAKE PEDDLING.

1 Ahuk, Kingdom	
2 Ah Sue, Kingdom	
3 Ahin, Kingdom	
4 Chong Ngon, Kingdom	

AUCTION.

1 D W H Kapuniai, Honolulu, Kauai	
2 Lonoke Ahu, Koloa, Kauai	
3 S D Kaoo, Waimea, Kauai	

PEDDLING.

1 D M Dolohoo, Kingdom (S Kona)	
2 W Wenner, Kingdom (South Kona)	

BUTCHER.

1 C K Kapule & Ah Tuna, Makawao, Maui	
2 Alexander McBride, Koloa, Kauai	
3 W M Rice, Lihue, Kauai	

JOBBING SPIRIT.

1 Wong Wo Chong & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu	

LIVERY STABLES.

1 Max Rhyner, Union street, Honolulu	

PORK BUTCHER.

1 Ah Hui, Makawao, Maui	

FIRE ARMS.

1 E D Waterhouse, Honolulu, Oahu	
2 H Hackfeld & Co, Honolulu, Oahu	
3 Allen, Koloa, Oahu	

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

TREASURY OF FINANCE,

Honolulu, Aug. 25th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $200,000 will now be received at the Treasury, that the Bonds have been in (30) days past per annum payable semi-annually, and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes whatsoever.

SIMON K. KAAI,

Minister of the Interior.

Thursday, the 30th inst., will be observed in the United States as a day of Thanksgiving, Fasting and memorial sense.

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

MR. PILIPO, an Hawaiian of the old school, a man of large experience in the public affairs of his nation, has been giving vent to some immensely strong accusations against the Premier. Last week we published a translation of a letter in which Mr. Pilipo fairly charged Mr. Gibson with having proposed to him a conspiracy for the overthrow of our system of Government. At the time named, 1878, Mr. Gibson was a disappointed man: he saw no chance of filling the position of a Minister which his heart yearned after, and he was apparently willing to go to any length to attain his end. The reference to Cromwell's putting to death the English King was darkly significant. We see no answer made to the assertions of Mr. Pilipo; unless some showing is made to prove they are untrue, the public at large will have to believe that Mr. Gibson has added another character to his somewhat extensive repertoire; that of a conspirator against the acknowledged and legal sovereign of a constitutional monarchy. Just how much confidence His Majesty can repose in Mr. Gibson, if this charge is true, is very problematical indeed. The confidence most probably will approach vanishing point.

Mr. Pilipo has given another letter this week, in which he shews that Mr. Gibson tried to scare him with the annexation bugaboo: that venerable ghost, however, didn't seem to scare worth a cent.

THE remarks of Captain Belknap, as published in the *S. F. Bulletin* of Nov. 8th, when sifted down to what actually did say shew that he had [illegible] the position here pretty [illegible] quite of all the Premier says [illegible] the fact will pop up [illegible] binet is in direct anta[illegible] all clique of men [illegible] the entire planting and mer[illegible] interest of the community. Captain Belknap's remarks are those of an intelligent observer, who has had more than one opportunity of seeing what these islands require to make them prosperous and contented. The present political position of these islands is especially unfortunate when we consider how momentous are the issues which we have before us, and how utterly unfit every member of the Cabinet is to steer the ship of State through any difficulties that may present themselves. At the present moment, men should be at the head of affairs, who are in perfect sympathy with the large commercial and planting interests, what hope for success in the future, when the advisers of the King are at open variance with these great interests and have also lost the confidence of the majority of the native party. Captain Belknap's letter will be found among the foreign news items. The inference drawn is, we understand, not the work of a "newspaper man" but of the Secretary of the Navy; the *P. C. A.'s* leader of Monday cast a slur upon that official.

THE management of Government affairs, as carried on by the present Cabinet, is certainly curious. For many years past it has been the custom for the Tax Collectors on the other islands to receive good bills, either from government employees on the Treasury or from plantations, and remit them to Honolulu in lieu of cash. We are given to understand that no announcement that any change was contemplated by the present incumbents of office has been made to the Collectors. Drafts for salaries have therefore been cashed as usual, and have been sent to the Interior Department for payment. These drafts have been returned unpaid; no explanation, so we are informed, was given for the action of the Department. This is certainly very extraordinary conduct to say the least of it. Competent authorities state that now there is money in the Treasury with which these drafts might have been paid: why is it that Government employees who have earned their salaries should now be kept waiting for their by no means too liberal allowances? There is a very serious screw loose and the Government Organ is invited to explain the position. It is to be hoped for the sake of the Government, that the public exponent of its ideas may bring forward some facts and figures in its explanation and not simply confine itself in its usual line of simply denying what every one in the community knows to be a fact. If the case is as reported to us it is simply disgraceful and is likely to to injure the credit of the Department seriously.

THE Ministry still continue to hang on to their not too reputable colleague Simon K. Kasi. What an incentive to strict conduct and careful ordering of the lives of our young men this keeping in office of Mr. Kasi must be! One of the highest positions in the State occupied by a man who has neglected his official duties and has publicly disgraced himself. Rumors have every now and then been circulated that there was to be a change, but the Ministerial organ has constantly stigmatized such rumors as pure inventions, and the fact remains that Simon K. Kasi still retains his position.

It cannot, and we have every reason to think that it is not, very acceptable to one member of the Cabinet, that this gentleman should be retained in office; why then is there not a greater pressure brought to bear? Why does he not clear his skirts from continual contact with a man whom he does not endorse and whom he would be glad to see out of office, even if a share of the official work fell on his own shoulders.

Of the inward working of the present Cabinet, of course, the outside world cannot have full knowledge, but it is not amiss to guess that the reason that Mr. Kasi is not asked to resign, is a somewhat wholesome fear of Mr. Kasi's power [illegible] the native people; that our [illegible] over Mr. K[illegible] out the Cabinet would prove a tough opponent, and that the Cabinet has all it can do to hold its own as it is. Thus to save their political lives a man is retained in the Cabinet, whose presence there is an outrage upon the citizens of the country; it is a downright scandal, that a man who has behaved as he has, should have been allowed to remain at the head of any department. Had he been a poor clerk, with a small salary, he would have been sent about his business without delay. One gentleman who had made a few errors in copying was "shunted" on that ground only. But Mr. Kasi, with a native influence at his back is a very different sort of individual, he can become a scandal to the whole community and the Premier can yet embrace him as a brother.

COSMOPOLITAN Honolulu showed its keen interest in American politics by the avidity with which the news of the recent State and Congressional elections which came by the *Sez* last Friday, was read. The roll of the old Republican States now for the time at least Democratic was large enough to silence at first even the prophets who usually "have known all along it would be so." It is certain that a large number of Republican voters have concluded to exchange the "frying pan" experience, and to try the purifying effect of fire.

The party which dates its control of the United States Government from Lincoln's election in 1861, is now forced into a position from which no machines, no bonses, no outlays of money can ever rescue it. If it will secure, or shall we say retrieve itself, it must adopt other methods than those which have, more than anything else, caused its defeat in the Fall Election.

Precisely as the Democratic party started with high ideals, with "Jeffersonian Principles" of equal rights, the Republican party began. As the former party in its old age forgot the vision of its youth, so it is to be feared has it been with its successor. It remains to be seen whether Republicans have actually changed their politics in favor of their ancient opponents, or have tried this method as the only way out of their troubles, intending merely to crush the "machine", and at the next Presidential election to make a "Boss" candidate an impossibility. The latter is more likely the motive which has led Republicans to join the Democratic ranks, or else not to vote their own ticket. There have been no great issues at stake on which such a wide-spread conversion of Republicans into Democrats can be predicated. Judging at this distance one can see no pretence of return to the old Jeffersonian principles in the latter. We doubt then whether the new converts can be relied upon as dyed-in-the-wool. If they start a new party, they will have the claim of higher ideals and fresh blood; but they can hardly expect to carry a national election, unless to be sure they can accomplish the hitherto impossible task of making a divided South; that, however, is a task which requires Southern leaders, and leaders too, we should think, who have not heretofore affiliated with either machine party.

We presume the definition of a "good honest political opposition" according to the Premier's views would be one which always applauded what his eastern imagination suggested. It might pass a mild criticism, *but* his egregious vanity could stand, but on the whole the opposition should be favorable to the administration. An opposition which is in earnest, an opposition which lays bare the gaping wounds and the festering sores of the body politic, is by *no* means what is required. The opposition, however, which Mr. Gibson has aroused he had better understand is no child's play, it is in earnest, and as we have frequently said, it *means to win*, it does not intend to go fooling about, but every time it hits a nail on the head, it does so with the intention of driving it home.

One particular nail which it seems to us, needs driving home as soon as possible, is the Board of Health: this undoubtedly is the weakest part of the armor. The neglect of this Board to do their duty, as required alike by common sense and by law, fairly stinks in the nostrils of the public.

In a recent article we called attention to these short comings, and the only reply of the "*Organ*" has been a feeble wail which begged the question altogether. What have the Board done? They may have held 11 or they may have held 10,000 meetings, as far as the public are concerned they might just as well not have met at all. The extent of the work of the Board has been the appointment of Mr. Gibson's son-in-law as Secretary at a salary *six times* that of any other incumbent of that none too onerous office, the acquiescence in the appointment of some one else to help him to do his work, and the spending of somewhere about $400 on the wreck of the *Kingson*, when no money need have been spent at all: this cash has been paid as smart money for official imbecility.

The fact remains, patent to all, that the present Board of Health, with Walter Murray Gibson at its head, that apostle of health among the natives, that self-sacrificing man who has devoted so much time to instructing the race in hygiene, that patriotic statesman who has given his son-in-law $1,800 a year, has done absolutely nothing. Leprosy is rampant in the land; a number of incurable cases, 40 in all, are now resident at Fisherman's point. The Premier dare not move them for fear that the act may injure his waning popularity. The day is not so far distant, when for this cause alone, the whole Hawaiian nation will execrate the name of Gibson as the man who for his selfish ends led them astray and allowed the dread canker worm of leprosy to take firm hold on the nation. Two wrongs do not make a right, and the mistakes of any previous administration are no palliation for the neglect of the present one. Yet this shifty and unstable man tries to hide his own incapacity and meanness of conduct under cover of what others have not done. The public have only one issue before them in this matter of leprosy; have the Board done their duty: they have emphatically *not*.

Over forty lepers, not only are now at Fisherman's Point, but the city is full of leprosy. Complaints of lepers dwelling among the hale and hearty are loud and continuous. In the band, in the army, among the express drivers lepers are actually existing, and this with the full cognizance of the authorities. It is more than a disgrace, it is an outrage.

The members of the Board, too, require a word: how is it that they have allowed things to come to the pass they have, without protest, responsibility rests with them. Let them assume the responsibilities of their office, and by a determined effort put an end to the present disgraceful condition of affairs. Let them act vigorously, let them sweep away the dragon of disease which is, just now, preying upon the very vitals of the Hawaiian nation, eating its way into its heart, and if left unchecked, as at present, liable to destroy what remnant is left. Truly the Apostle of Health to the Hawaiians has made a sad mess of it, let us hope, before the injury is irretrievable, some one will be put at the head of the Department who will have the love of the Hawaiian more practically embedded in his heart than it is in that of Mr. Gibson. The policy of the Premier-President, in this, as in other things may be characterized as "*vex et pretterea nihil*!"

IN June last we heard that there was likelihood of an attempt being made by the authorities in New York, when Messrs. Hackfeld's shipments arrived, to prove that the sugars sent there were not the same as those which were produced here in 1875, the year prior to the Treaty. At that time we wrote combating the idea, but as we said last week the many headed hydra of misrepresentation was hard to kill; and in spite of [illegible] said by the commercial gen[illegible] in San Francisco, and by ourselves here, this very charge has been brought up and is standing in the way of our sugars in New York finding a place in the market.

In the memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, the statement is made by the refiners that our sugars are not clayed and "drained" sugars, and that they used to be such before the Treaty came into force. Such a statement is absolutely false. We have been in the habit of drying our sugars by the centrifugal process long before the Treaty ever came into force. *No drained sugars have been exported from these islands since 1851.* Our detractors forget altogether that Mr. D. M. Weston the inventor of centrifugals was a resident of Honolulu and for several years manufactured his centrifugals in this city; very clumsy things these crude germs of a most valuable machine were; but the idea grew, Mr. Weston left this country, patented his invention in the States and elsewhere and by patience, industry and perseverence realized a handsome fortune as well as revolutionized a most important process in the sugar manufacture. The first Weston Centrifugal was set up in 1851 in East Maui: it was not likely as a mere matter of probability that with such an expeditious method of drying sugar, clearly demonstrated to them by practical experiment, the planters of this country would pass by such a chance of improving their sugars. As a fact they at once accepted the invention and never from that day to this have they ever used the old and clumsy method which produces "drained" sugars.

In 1875 all plantations on these islands used centrifugals, at the same date 16 out of 27 plantations were using vacuum pans. The men who make objections to our sugars when they see them for the first time, shew absolute ignorance of the condition of our sugar industry. There is probably no country in the world where so much energy and skill has been devoted to this one object of planting sugar. We have been exceptionally fortunate in having a cosmopolitan population, the brains of many races have been devoted to this great object. The men who originally came here, showed they were above the average of their fellows, in that they had the spirit of enterprise so strongly developed in them, that they struck out for themselves a line which few were bold enough to venture: those who have followed, have shewn the same spirit of enterprise, we have again been specially fortunate in lying so close to California. From that State we have drawn an immense amount of energy, skill and, lately, capital. Our opponents altogether forget that in these islands for the past forty years men have not existed as a mere sleepy conglomeration of atoms, such as are usually supposed to be the denizens of tropical countries: but that an energetic race has taken in hand the development of the country, that that race has been keenly alive to the fact that unless good work is done, good results cannot follow, and that consequently it has been ever on the qui vive to improve its most important industry to the uttermost.

To give a proper answer to these gentlemen, who *will* not believe in our good faith, something more than mere refutation must be used: and we subjoin figures which though published by ourselves, long 'ere this, do not seem to have been seen, or thoroughly appreciated by those who are against us. The following table makes a comparison between the sugars exported in 1875 with those exported in 1881+.

For the calendar years 1875 (the year prior to the Reciprocity Treaty) and 1881, according to grades, from Customs House returns.

Grade.	1875.	1881.
Not above No. 7, lbs	147,[illegible]	.....
No. 7 to No. 10	330,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
No. 10 to No. 13	1,[illegible]	32,[illegible]
No. 13 to 16	13,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
No. 16 to No. 20	1,[illegible]	138,[illegible]
Totals, lbs	18,[illegible]	10,[illegible]

Table shewing the ratio of the above grades to the total exportations:

	1875.	1881.
Sugar under No. 7	1 per cent.	.....
Sugar, No. 7 to No. 10	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
Sugar, No. 10 to No. 13	9 per cent.	35 per cent.
Sugar, No. 13 to 16	32 per cent.	59 per cent.
Sugar, No. 16 to No. 20	6 per cent.	7 per cent.

It will be clearly seen from the above that while the percentage of low grade sugars, those between 10 and 13, had increased four fold, the percentage of the higher grades, when compared with the total exportations, had decreased very largely. The explanation of this is very plain, it pays better to export lower grades than higher.

We have only, after all, given but a very small fraction of the evidence that might be brought forward in support of our position. If our detractors and opponents wish to meet us on facts, we are quite prepared to meet them: our arguments, once fairly laid down are unanswerable. This, however, is not the course which those who oppose us wish to have pursued: windy rhetoric and unreliable assertion is used by them, and they would rather be met with like weapons. These the planters of our Islands do not care to use, but they are prepared to put forward a whole army of facts, and will do so whenever they find themselves attacked. The Sandwich Island Planter is a busy man, his work, though remunerative is hard, he cannot afford time for wordy discussion, but when he is called on to supply facts, he is ready to take up his pen and give them thoroughly.

NOTES.

BY the *Sez* we have received a copy of the Eclectic Manual of Phonography, published by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati. It is a very compact and handy little volume, beautifully printed and prettily bound. For those who wish to make a study of short hand writing it seems eminently suited.

DR. SUTRO has returned to San Francisco from Oregon, where he has worked hard to prove to the Oregonians that the Treaty does not militate against their interests. In this he has succeeded, according to the letters received from him. From advices that arrived by the *Sez* we learn that the Dr. and his family were to leave for Washington last Monday.

HERBERT Spencer has given to a friend a few thoughts on American development. He thinks the Great Republic is losing its freedom while retaining the forms; that the political machinery has little resemblance in its workings to what was contemplated, and that an organization of professional politicians has become the ruling power.

IN an editorial last week treating on stock, we quoted the law of 1868. We find that this law was repealed in 1880. We erred in good company, for it is evident that the Planters' Committee on Stock had an idea that the law was still in force. The Interior Department itself was unaware of the change in the law, and for five months collected fees which it had no right to. The trouble was caused by the bad indexing of the laws of 1880. We doubt whether the *P. C. A.* would have discovered our mistake unless we had pointed out our error in the *Daily Bulletin*. Our thanks are due to that bright little paper for the space it accorded us.

THE police of Belfast, from a report recently published by Dr. Hancock, have a total effective strength of 324. The proportion is twenty-five per ten thousand of the population, or one policeman to every four hundred persons. This is considered a large number, but it is added that party spirit runs high in Belfast, and that such a large force is required. In London the police force is in the proportion of 26 to every 10,000, in the Scotch Boroughs 17, in the English Boroughs 15. Comparing these figures with Honolulu, we learn that for a population of say 15,000 souls, we have a force of 50 native and five white policemen, or 33 per ten thousand of population. Our people are not as lawless or as disorderly as the cosmopolitan of society in the places above mentioned. We require such a large force simply because our force is so inefficient.

IN the following remarks on the growing beet crop of Europe be correct, the probabilities are that the beet sugar crop will not be up to the average: The growth of the beet-root in France, for the past year has been greatly hindered by the cold weather which has prevailed, and the root remains small, short, and forked, growing at no great depth in the soil. In Germany, until quite recently, there have been abundant rains and a low temperature. Lately, however, there was an improvement in the weather. The beet was developing fairly well, but it had lost a little of its richness. From Austria to Hungary, there were complaints of incessant rains, which, though it promoted the growth of the beet, was damaging the quality. Advices from Russia also speak favorably of the prospects. In Bohemia the quality is very inferior.

AN insinuation was made in the *Daily P. C. A.*, repeated in the weekly, that a letter which appeared in our columns was not genuine, but was the handiwork of some friend of this paper. If the editor of the *P. C. A.* had taken as much trouble to find out how the Gazette office is conducted in its editorial department as he has done in matters connected with the business management, he would learn that no such base and disreputable subterfuge is ever used by those who conduct this paper. The discharged employee, who is so greedily bought up, will furnish Mr. Gibson ample information on this point, as he has done on others. We can speak conscientiously say that *never* during the [illegible] years has such a *rose de guerre* been used, and we hope further add, it never will be as long as it remains under the present management. We trust we must confess that those who are intimate with the proprietor have [illegible] us to think that it is a favorite weapon of his [illegible] when he wishes to attack without accepting responsibility.

What the Native Papers Say.

(From the Hawaii Pae Aina, Nov. 18, 1882.)

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN W. M. GIBSON AND G. W. PILIPO IN THE OFFICE OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GIBSON.—"Hackfeld, Dole, and Castle are the ones who are stirring up the Hawaiians to have meetings of the citizens to displace the ministry. They want Americans alone for Ministers, and no Hawaiians to be in the cabinet. They want the Government to be carried on according to the wish of the United States, in order that annexation with that country may be furthered."

PILIPO.—"I am an Hawaiian; I have not been spoken to by one of them, nor have I been directed by them. My actions and utterances are my own. I do not in the least favor annexation, I am entirely opposed to the whole plan—"

GIBSON.—"I do not suppose you are one of those mentioned that way, but other Hawaiians are."

PILIPO.—"I know nothing about it, nor did I hear any thing of this sort from those with whom I have acted in this meeting of citizens."

GIBSON.—"Can you offer a good cabinet, if the present one is put out?"

PILIPO.—"Foreigners and Hawaiians fit for the positions can be mentioned. You are not fit to stand at the head of this list of foreigners, and Bush and Kasi are not worthy to be put even at the tail end of the list of Hawaiians fit for cabinet positions." Our conversation was after this sort, I tried to define further my own position and that of the others who stand with me."

I am an Hawaiian under a constitutional government and a constitutional King, as set forth. When I heard a report that Hawaiians was getting up a meeting of citizens to express their opposition to the ministry I took passage on the very first vessel to reach it, as being one who had striven against the Ministers with my pen, through the public press. Sometimes signing my own name and sometimes using *nom de plume* I met with the citizens, I looked at the resolutions, and agreed with them, for they expressed just what had been in my own mind and that of my friends, who had contended for the Hawaiian people. The ones with whom I at first conferred were all Hawaiians, the Kawaiuni brethren. They requested me to make a speech at the meeting. I had scant time for making my preparations. It is well to take ample time in preparing for such an important occasion. It were well to make compact with solid substance the charges against the ministry.

It appears that Gibson thinks the Hawaiians have not the ability to organize a meeting and to put their opinions in form. At all times when the Hawaiians have organized meetings, they have done it clearly. I am proud to assert that at all times the Hawaiians have shown ability enough in getting up their own meetings and in doing their own speech making and they do not need to be instructed in this matter.

To put forward the names of others, is merely a falsehood of Gibson's for the purpose of misleading, by which he aims to make the work of the people. He says what is false for wherever and whenever an annexation meeting has been called, I for my part have not failed to oppose it, and such has been the sentiment of all true Hawaiians.

As to the purpose ascribed, to have only Americans for Ministers, how does it happen that he himself is an American. And that the judges of the Supreme Court are Americans? And yet who appointed them? The appointment of the judge of the Supreme Court is by no other one than the King himself. If he chooses Americans alone, so be it, and if he chooses (his Ministers) from different nationalities, it is well. The responsibility of the choice rests upon the King. And in out of place for the nation to enter its objections to a Ministry whose real character they see to be worthless (laguvale nauli) as that of the present Ministry is?

As to his second question "Can a good Hawaiian Cabinet be formed if the present one be put out?" I say, I do not know whether about doing that. Does Gibson imagine that he is the only good American living? If so why do the foreigners so greatly oppose him? They perceive that he is one who shrinks from the wish of the people. He is a greater stench in their nostrils than any of his colleagues. Yet in spite of this with the bombing impulsions he sticks to his office. The country has no use for those of his own color and the independent minded once among the Hawaiians detest him; and if there are any not included in this list they are probably such as receive weekly wages at his parting office.

* * *

The list of foreigners I have given above are for I regard Gibson as integrity, and the mind of the people would not be moved to complain if one or more of them were chosen to office in the Ministry. As to the Hawaiian names I have mentioned they are intelligent men, and they are used to discussing in the Legislature. It would be a good thing for one of them to quit heavy drinking. Thus makes an official position good for nothing. It is for the King to choose. I merely suggest.

HONGAKIE (Oct.), Nov. 1, 1882.

Report of the Temperance Committee of the Y M C A., presented Nov. 16, 1882.

The special subject referred to us for consideration, and report at this time is the question, what lines of work can we take up now, or follow up, in promoting the cause of Temperance?

This question is one of vital and pressing importance. Many of our young men in our highest social circles it is said, have already formed the habit of tippling. There have been several instances reported of intoxication at social parties and in the public streets. Such advice has been given from some pulpits to young men, "to use the good things of this life without abusing them," or "to let one's moderation be known of all men," affords license and encouragement to those who need rather warning and restraint. The Church of Christ must hold up the high standard of precept and practice we have had given to us in the teachings and example of the Lord Jesus. And our Y. M. C. A. cannot take any lower standard, or show to social evils any compromising spirit unwarranted by Christ's life and works. The professed disciples of Christ must be united, heart and hand, if any successful effort is to be made to combat this hydra-headed monster of intemperance. We rejoice that any of our English friends are moving in the right direction. We shall rejoice still more when all their Ministers and all their congregations, shall by precept and example inculcate the Christian duty of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

We must do all that we can individually and as an Association to awaken and foster a healthy public sentiment. The press has been and will be, of great service. Much can be done by the circulation of Temperance literature. The cooperating of members of this Y. M. C. A. should be given to the work undertaken by "The Committee of Twenty-one." Frequent public meetings are needed to keep the subject prominently and persistently before the public. The development of public sentiment, is a matter of slow growth. There is power in a growing tree to rend a rock, but it takes years to do it. The power of living growth is not the explosive force of a charge of powder, touched off in a flash. We would recommend as one means of showing the increasing majority of temperance advocates, and of helping to form public opinion, that the members of this Association wear the blue ribbon, as a temperance badge. What this Y. M. C. A. ought to do in the department of Christian work, is similar to that properly expected of the Church of Christ. The sphere of the Church, is more comprehensive than that of any Temperance Society. And our main object, helping young men to a vigorous and manly social Christian life, requires of us that the reformation of the intemperate should be regarded as one of the incidental and subsidiary objects of our Association. Yet in the opinion of your Committee, one of the most beneficent and Christ-like enterprises in which this Y. M. C. A. has engaged, has been "the Saturday Evening Gospel Temperance Meeting." Here have been over sixty cases of reformation during the fourteen months in which this meeting has been held, and only four of those, who have signed the special pledge and roll, have gone back again to liquor drinking. All the members of this Association, should feel a special interest in the success of this meeting. We may not all be able to take an active part on account of our accumulating property for future profitable business ventures, or by indulgence in the liquor saloon.

We do therefore respectfully petition your honorable Body, in view of the widespread and acknowledged evils, arising from the sale of alcoholic beverages, that you withhold your sanction from any additional licenses for the sale.

A. PRATT, President,
W. J. BOWEN, Secretary.

Petition of the New York Refiners.

THE following is a copy of the Petition which has been signed by the Importers, Refiners and Brokers of raw sugar in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and has been forwarded to Secretary Folger:

"The undersigned, Importers, Refiners and Brokers of raw sugar, respectfully call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the great injustice done to them by the interpretation, free of duty, into San Francisco and other ports, of sugar from the Sandwich Island, which are entirely different in quality from that contemplated and clearly specified in the Hawaiian Island Treaty. The effect of this unlawful importation into San Francisco has greatly stimulated the production of sugar in the Sandwich Islands until it has reached the extent of making it necessary to find other United States markets, and already cargoes have been imported into New York, which, we are informed, the New York appraisers have pronounced liable to duty as not coming within the stipulations of the treaty. But it is now announced in the Press that this is a question of fact which has been referred to the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, against which course we respectfully protest, as it is well known that such importations have been very large, and are continually increasing in San Francisco, and to refer the question to the Collector of that port would constitute him the judge of his own acts, which we contend have allowed illegal importations, greatly to the detriment of the entire sugar trade of the country, without benefit to consumers. And we, therefore, respectfully request that some other tribunal may decide on what oil, except parties directly interested in the profits of this comparatively new trade, have long counted as contraband and illegal abuse of the Hawaiian Island Treaty."

Acting Secretary French in reply sent in the following letter to the signers of the petition: "This Department