By Authority.

REGULATIONS

[illegible]

Auction Sale of Awa Licenses.

[illegible]

Licenses Expiring in November, 1882.

[illegible]

To All District or Police Justices.

[illegible]

his 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: JOS. E. BARNARD,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Honolulu, November 8th, 1882. 921 1m

By virtue of authority invested in me, I have established a Pound at Pualoa-iki, in the District of Waikiki, Island of Oahu.

JNO. E. BUSH,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 28th, 1882. 922 2t

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. 22nd, 1882. 922 2t

Mr. J. W. M. Poomia is this day appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and of Water Rights for the Island of Molokai, vice L. Lepaona deceased.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 20th, 1882. 922

Sale of Government Lands.

On WEDNESDAY, December 27th proxo., 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 **LILEPAUA** and **KAIHIKAPU**, situate in Kona, Oahu; subject to a Lease which expires Sept. 1st, 1882, at $300 per annum.

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

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 21st, 1882. 922

Hawaiian Gazette.

"EST MODO IN REBUS."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

WHENEVER anything goes wrong people are always more or less anxious to have a law enacted to put it right, as if the law of itself would put matters straight. It is not the law but the proper execution of it which is so necessary. In these islands we have laws enough and to spare; what is required is that the Executive should so carry out the law, that in place of being mere lumber on the statute book, it should be an efficient weapon in the hands of officials.

At the beginning of last session, we understand that the question was put to one of our oldest lawyers, whether any fresh legislation was required to strengthen the hands of the Minister of Interior in dealing with the roads and the proper cure of the sidewalks; the reply was that there were ample powers in the hands of the Minister to deal with such matters and that no new measures were needed. Seeing the condition of our streets and sidewalks, we would suggest that the Minister apply to the Attorney General, who will give him ample information as to what these powers are, and that he should at once set about putting the present statutes in force. A beginning might be made on those traders who habitually obstruct the sidewalks. If the officials would only make a clearance along Nuuanu street they would greatly oblige that portion of the public, which has to go afoot. An inspection of all the sidewalks throughout the city might follow, and a systematic conversion of the roads into something that carriages might roll over easily should conclude the new departure. No new law, no creation of a city government is required, only a little administrative ability.

THE "Organ" professes to disclose a plot of "great audacity," made before the Assembly met, by the originators of the present opposition to "get some of their own members made Ministers of the Crown," and for this purpose to "secure the co-operation of the present Premier." According to the Organ, the plotters succeeded in breaking up the last Cabinet, "but failed to dictate or even in the slightest way to control the selection of the new Ministers." The conspirators, says the Organ, "then became very meek until after the Assembly was prorogued, when they set their heads together to vilify the Ministers and to bull-dose the King into dismissing them." We admit that anyone who seriously believed that the present Premier could co-operate in any Cabinet with safety or advantage to the public, is fully chargeable with "great audacity." It would perhaps have been a public misfortune if the King had obtained a Cabinet composed of the present Premier and the best men whom the country could furnish.

Most of the matters to which the Organ refers have become part of the history of the country. A Ministry was before the Legislature composed in the absence of Mr. Carter, the head of the Interior Department, of Messrs. Armstrong, Green and Walker. The want of harmony in that Ministry, and the desire and intention of Mr. Armstrong to leave, and Mr. Gibson's desire to enter a new Cabinet were well known. Mr. Gibson was told that if any three men in whom the country trusted should go into the new Cabinet with him his chance of public support was good. This was all the plotting that was done, except to urge upon several gentlemen that if such a thing were proposed to them, it was their duty to take the dose. Fortunately for them they were not asked to take it. There was no "wire-pulling" done at that time, nor has any been done since. The few who were so bold as to hope that Mr. Gibson's entry into office might be made palatable to the public taste were generally regarded as doomed to disappointment; it has remained for Mr. Gibson himself to call them "conspirators."

THE present administration having been severely hit by the representations upon the Board of Health which have appeared in our columns, and in those of our contemporaries the *Saturday Press* and *Daily Bulletin*, first began to cry out through their organ that what we printed was a pretty tale to send abroad; tacitly confessing, however, that the condition of affairs was as we had stated. In reply to the statement that such a tale should not have been published, we will say that the whole blame rests upon Mr. Gibson and the Board of Health. They have been six months or more in office; they have had ample time to shake into the routine of this work, they have had a larger fund at their disposal, than any other Board of Health, and they have had the advantage of a President who had climbed to power, largely by his constant detraction of the members of other Boards of Health, and his promises of making the health of the people his constant idea. He has his position, and—he has done next two nothing. We challenge Mr. Gibson to show what he has done, for the health of the "dear people," since he has been in office. Can! that is what all this talk was, the utterances of a veritable Tartuffe. The phrases were got off merely as political powder to charge the gun. Had Mr. Gibson really loved this people, as he pretends he does, he would at once have taken this terrible plague in hand, he would have made this the objective point of his policy, he would have been earnest and devoted to the grand object, the health of the people. Had Mr. Gibson done this, he would have, in a large measure, disarmed the opposition, he would have been able to say, "Gentlemen, in spite of what you advance against me as a time server and a venal man, I show you that on one point I am in earnest. So soon as the reins of power came into my hands, I threw my heart into a grand object, the life of these people, and I have done my best for them." At this moment he stands before the public as a man who promised, and who broke his promise; he has attended to everything but he thought might pander to the vanity of the Sovereign and has allowed the health of the nation to take care of itself. The charge has been brought, and what reply do we get? None! We hear of a subterfuge, however, which will enable this man to make something of a showing in defence. To answer the attacks that he has had made upon him, he proposes to make a list of the lepers in this city. Long experience has shown that any attempt of this kind will merely result in every person who considers himself or herself a leper flying to such hiding places as will defy the vigilance of the inspector who ever he may be. *The real object of this proposal of a leper census is to make the lepers out of town and kids, and so reduce the apparent number.* The merest tyro can see through this transparent ruse. If a census is required, Dr. Fitch can, we believe, supply a fairly accurate one; from his position as Physician to the leper hospital in Honolulu he must be well acquainted with the lepers resident in this city.

The whole blame of the present condition of affairs rests upon Mr. Gibson and the Board of Health: they have neglected their duty, and they would have gone on neglecting their duty, had not public opinion expressed itself as it has done in our columns and those of our contemporaries. Whatever improvements are made are due entirely to the opposition, and we consider that we all have done a great work when we have forced an inert body to do its duty. Leprosy in this country may be kept well in check if the law is carried out as it should be, and no foreigner of good morals need fear anything from it: that it has reached the proportions it has, is due entirely to the lack of self assertion on the part of the members of the Board of Health, and to the willful, nay even criminal neglect of the Premier!

WE see that a suggestion is put forth that the Hawaiian Government should make a treaty with China; there is certainly need to consider such a proposition most carefully. The making of treaties is a very grave proceeding for any country, especially is it so with small and weak powers like Hawaii. In making a treaty the weak power is almost always at a disadvantage, the apparent exception being when an inequality prevails on the side of the more considerable power; but even here the advantage is only apparent: for no considerable power grants such a treaty without looking to ulterior results: when Richelieu concluded a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus, the advantage from the mere stipulations of that document seemed all on the side of the weaker power, as a fact, however, in the great struggle with Austria, the real advantage lay with France and not with Sweden.

Hawaii should only seek to make treaties where she will obtain tangible advantages: would she be the gainer by negotiating a treaty at the present time with China? She can regulate the introduction of Chinese at the present time, better without a treaty than with one. The moment a treaty is signed, the Chinaman will have a right to come here, by treaty stipulation: at present the Hawaiian Government, should it deem such a measure advisable, could prohibit his introduction altogether. On the ground of regulating the introduction of Chinese, then, Hawaii has nothing to gain by making a treaty. From a commercial stand point there does not appear to be anything to be gained, and on political grounds, far from a gain, a treaty would be liable at some time to cause complications. At the present time the only result of a treaty would probably be an exchange of decorations and the sending of embassies; this is by no means a thing to be hankered after by Hawaii nei; we have no need to increase our expenditures upon follies. China is not a European power; Eastern diplomatists are kittle cattle to deal with; the Court of Pekin might be willing to enforce the non-fulfilment of even a slight obligation in a very different manner from the Courts of Europe. There would be far more likelihood of our finding ourselves "anchored off the Chinese Empire" after the conclusion of a treaty than before it.

Another, and very important point, is how a treaty concluded with China would affect our relations with the United States; the relations of the Great Republic with China are peculiar, and this is by no means an opportune moment for Hawaii to be trying to get on a very intimate footing with the Celestial Empire. No step should be taken in this direction without first carefully ascertaining in what light the government at Washington may look at the subject.

At the present time we should be giving our strength to securing one point, that is securing the greatest advantages for our sugar interests. The whole of our attention, the whole of our brain strength and our diplomatic skill should be devoted to that great object. Other more side issues may be left for a more convenient day. As things stand now, we have one grand objective point to aim at, and that is the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty!

THE organ of the Premier has not dared to say a word upon the subject of the conversation which Mr. Pilipo reports he had with the Premier in 1878. Of course we understand that to be reminded of such incendiary words can not be very pleasant to the Premier. Having attained the position he has, he is very anxious to forget the means by which he climbed: he would like the range of his ladder to break away and fall into the abyss of forgetfulness, as Tom Moore makes the ladder disappear in the "Epicurean"; unfortunately the Premier does not live in the realms of romance: his eastern imagination leads him to hope for the oblivion of the past, the baleful light of cold practicality reluctantly forces him to realize that the past cannot be wiped out.

The public, both native and foreign, are likely to believe that what Mr. Pilipo has stated is true: if the charge were not true, Mr. Gibson would long ago have instituted a prosecution for libel. As no denial has appeared and no prosecution (or libel) has been instituted, even the veriest outsider, must see that the balance of truth is on Mr. Pilipo's side.

It is a serious matter when we come to look at it; what did Mr. Gibson mean by that reference to Cromwell's putting the English King to death? We all know that he was soured at the time, we all know what his aspirations had been, he told us in May last where he had aimed for twenty years: in 1878 the golden opportunity had slipped from his grasp. What, under such circumstances *could* he mean by this allusion to Cromwell? Cromwell, admire him as much as we may, did really commit a crime when he allowed Charles to be beheaded: we may palliate it, we may point to Charles' encroachments upon the liberties of his subjects, but the naked fact stands out that Cromwell *did* murder his sovereign. Cromwell had specious arguments, nay magnificent arguments on his side, but still he murdered his sovereign. Was this what the present Premier was meditating at the time? Was this what he was desirous of instilling into the minds of Messrs. Pilipo and Nawahi? We would be loath to think so; but until the Premier replies upon this point, what *must* be thought of this reported transaction?

If this story be really true it becomes a very serious matter to have such a man around the person of the sovereign. Who can tell when similar thoughts may again come into his mind. He may have repented of his former would-be crime; but the demon of ambition might again inflame him, and then who can tell the consequences? We do not expect another Cromwell on these islands, but there are plenty of historical characters who might be reposted with little advantage to the body politic or the present reigning sovereign!

IT is unfortunately true that during the present Ministry there has been widespread discontent, which has found expression not only in the general talk, but in our weekly and daily newspapers, native and foreign, excepting only that paper owned and inspired by the premier, Mr. W. M. Gibson. The same feeling was expressed by the Planters' Company in the Report of their Trustees, and in the memorial to the King presented by their Committee and endorsed by the Company. The names of the Trustees who issued that Report are not the names of men whose "imaginative faculties run riot in the concoction of tales about the misdoings of the King and his Ministers." Messrs. W. G. Irwin, J. C. Glade, S. T. Alexander, J. H. Paty, A. S. Hartwell, E. P. Adams and Z. S. Spalding, the Trustees who signed and presented the Report to the Planters' Company, and P. C. Jones and S. B. Dole, who moved and seconded the adoption of the Report, and W. R. Bailey, Jonathan Austin, Adolph Rueberg, A. S. Hartwell, R. R. Hind, H. P. Baldwin, E. P. Adams, W. H. Halstead and Z. S. Spalding, who prepared and signed the Memorial to the King, are not men who "convert mountains into mole-hills"; nor are they of the kind to be "gathered together and kept in rank by a few persons whose sole object is to seize the reins of power."

The men whose names are given above, whom the Premier now calls conspirators, are known throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Premier is hardly to the extent of fool-hardiness when he characterizes these earnest and dignified protests against the course of the present Ministry, and against certain unconstitutional tendencies of the King, as "ribaldry and mud-slinging," and as "bull-dozing the King." The Premier does not try to justify himself or the King against these complaints by showing wherein they are groundless, but by declaring them to be impertinent. The objection to the King taking a hand in securing the elections of members of the Legislature, and in using his influence to obtain the passage of bills, especially for money for royal purposes, is a clearly defined and reasonable objection for any honorable and independent men to make. Such a course on the part of the King has been publicly advocated by the Premier in the columns of his *Advertiser* newspaper, as proper and constitutional conduct. The opposition do not agree with this. They are not "drawing and embellishing pictures of the Hawaii of to-day as a state bordering on anarchy; a people oppressed by a wily tyrant, groaning under the burden of taxation;" but to the extent certainly of manly and stern protests, and keeping aloof from the men now unfortunately in power, they mean to prevent such a picture from ever becoming a reality.

In conducting this opposition it has sometimes been necessary to call things by their right names. To wrestle with a chimney sweep will set loose more or less soot, but for our part we have desired especially to avoid useless reference to the private lives of public officials. If we point out the danger of allowing lepers to be at large, the "Organ" answers that we are frightening visitors away. If we refer to public scandals and neglect of official duty by a Minister, the Organ says this is "shameful slander." To the demand that Mr. Gibson at least try to fulfill his promises, on the strength of which he received the native votes, to look after the health of the Hawaiian nation, answer is made that this is "villifying the Premier." The Ministry which can bring to its support not a single newspaper but its own, which has drawn upon itself the censure and distrust of nearly the entire moneyed and intelligent classes of the country, must bid high for the support of the King. The leading article in the *P. C. A.* of last week is considered to be the highest bid of the kind that has yet been publicly made. It is better to be defeated in an opposition to such a Ministry than to remain silent. But such an opposition will not fail.

THE opponents of our Treaty are bringing up against us that we have taken to the use of improved machinery since the Treaty came in, and that therefore we must be manufacturing better sugar than we did before the Treaty. Last week we brought forward conclusive arguments, based upon the most reliable statistics, that most of the sugar which we are now sending to the States is not so good as sugar we were sending in 1875, the year before the Treaty; we pointed out then that the centrifugal had been in use on these Islands since 1851, and that we had been in the habit of manufacturing since that date, and previous to 1876 a class of sugar which paid to sell as a grocery grade.

Now let us take up this question of improved machinery and see what there is in it. Before we come to an argument upon this we must consider what the present condition of the plantations on these Islands is. The sugar industry in this country has great advantages. It has a magnificent soil, capable of producing a yield, with proper cultivation, which few if any countries can equal. The climate is admirably suited for that class of agricultural industry which we have occupied ourselves with. The supply of water, though it might be more abundant with advantage, is, taking seasons by and large, really good. We have had our bad years; we have seen our crops, upon which our existence depended, wither in our fields; we *have* been pinched for the most important fluid upon our globe, but nevertheless we have no reason to complain, such times are exceptional, and other countries suffer from like evils; indeed their sufferings have as a rule been far greater than ours, and we may be thankful that our dry seasons have been as infrequent as they have. Again we are not exposed to such frightful storms as many tropical countries fall victims to; we have no devastating tornadoes laying waste our fields, overturning our houses, destroying the fruits of our industry. We must own then that we have many natural advantages.

Now let us see what there is on the other side of the ledger. Many islands, many broad lands on continents may be as suitable for the growth of the particular products which will flourish in their soil, and they may be idle for want of hands to cultivate them. All the natural advantages which an estate, or speaking on larger lines, a country may have, are of no worth unless there is not only genius to conceive how to apply them, but bone and muscle to actually apply them. This Hawaii has *not*, for years she *cannot* have them.

What have our planters done? the men who have the spirit of energy and enterprise. They have very naturally set to work to overcome, as far as is humanly possible, the difficulties of the position. With all the natural advantages which the Islands give them, it is impossible to raise sugar at a profit, without some means which shall, in a manner compensate for the high price which has to be paid for labor. Therefore the whole talent of the country, engaged in raising our great staple, has been devoted to making such improvement in machinery or general management, as shall be labor-saving. Here it is that our improvements in machinery have been, since the Treaty. The one great improvement, which we have added to our mills since the Treaty, viz: the triple effect, has only been taken up on account of the saving it makes in the production of sugar: it has by no means been added to our machinery for the purpose of making better sugar. In the condition of our labor market, it is a matter of self-preservation for us to economize every pound of steam. This the triple effect enables us to do, we are able to send the juice to the vacuum pan at a higher temperature than we were formerly, and this is an advantage to us in that it enables us to use our exhaust steam. It only needs a man to go round our plantations to see what an amount of mind power has been put upon this one point, the saving of labor. Trash houses are made more convenient, the clumsey old methods being cast aside; the method of carrying cane to the mill, the feeding, the grinding, the boiling, have all been improved and, when possible, are being improved daily, but every improvement is in the line of economy of manufacture, not for the purpose of making our grade of sugar finer. If our great detractor, Mr. Brown, would only pay a visit to our islands, and make a thorough inspection of our plantations he would return to the States an ardent disciple of Reciprocity, instead of being, as he is now, so bitter an opponent.

NOTES.

THE ubiquitous Celestial puts in an appearance at every industrial centre on the Pacific shores. Among the prominent sugar firms in Queensland we notice Hop Wah & Co. There is no estimating the nationality of these people. They are getting along too, for according to the paper before us, they had already sent 45 tons to market, to be followed by 300 tons more.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Mr. W. N. Armstrong to one of our citizens:—"An item in the *Advertiser* states that I claimed, in Washington, to be the Agent of the Planters' Co. This is not true. I have studiously avoided making any such representation. I have distinctly said that I was not an Agent of the Hawaiian Government or of the Planters, but a friend of many people in the Islands who desire to see good government thrive and would have it, if the Treaty was not taken away."

THE wages question in Queensland seems a very serious one. At Cairns £52 per annum is being paid for field labor, this is at the rate of $20 a month. Another firm are paying £1 12s 6d, or say about $8 a week, the men to find their own rations. At Townsville, where there appears to have been a great scarcity of labor as much as £1 per diem was being paid last October. No wonder the labor question is one which exercises the minds of all those who are interested in sugar cultivation in that colony. We are badly enough off, but heaven preserve us from £1 per day for bone and sinew minus skill.

THE following table shows the political standing of the next U. S. Congress:

States.	R.	D.	States.	R.	D.
Alabama		1	Missouri		14
Arkansas		7	Nebraska	1	
California		4	Nevada	1	
Colorado	1		New Hampshire	2	
Connecticut	1		New Jersey	4	4
Delaware		1	New York	17	17
Florida		1	North Carolina		7
Georgia		8	Ohio	8	13
Illinois	10		Oregon	1	
Indiana	4		Pennsylvania	19	15
Iowa	10		Rhode Island	2	
Kansas	7		South Carolina		6
Kentucky		11	Tennessee	4	6
Louisiana		4	Texas		11
Maine	4		Vermont	3	
Maryland		5	Virginia		9
Massachusetts	8		West Virginia	2	1
Michigan	5		Wisconsin	5	4
Minnesota	3				
Mississippi		6	Total	137	196
Democratic majority					59

DISCOVERIES are constantly startling the world. The latest we have come across is one for concentrating the sun's rays, and using the heliotrope as a generator of heat. The inventor, Mr. Carver, has constructed a machine on the following principles, we clip the account from the Washington *Post*:

"Forty innocent, guileless-looking fifteen-cent gilt framed mirrors, each three and three-fourths by four and three-fourths inches, were arranged upon a frame propped up like an artist's easel and bearing a striking resemblance thereto. Facing the easel was the fragment of what was once a barn door, also propped up and party covered with a worn and faded sheet of zinc that bore the unmistakable evidence of having been burned through in several places. It was but the work of a minute to converge the forty mirrors upon a space three and three-fourths inches upon the barn door, and then the revelations began. As each mirror cast its quota of sunlight upon the common store, the parralelogram of light grew whiter and more dazzling, until at last it looked like a patch of electric light. But little patience was required to await results. In less than thirty seconds a thin, curling puff of smoke gave evidence of the progress of the experiment. In a moment the board was bursting out in flames. The focus was then shifted upon the zinc. In a few moments it began to turn colour; then shrink as it anxious to get away where it was cooler, and in less than three minutes the entire surface covered by the focus was literally melting, drop by drop. To melt zinc requires a temperature of over 700 degrees Fahrenheit. The most wonderful feature about the whole thing is the brilliancy of the light. Each mirror adds not only heat but light. The forty mirrors produced a light more brilliant than any electric light." Such an instrument would be invaluable to housewives here, where fuel is so dear, unfortunately the only cooking that can be done by it is during the day time, and most of us like a hot meal after the day's work is over.

A REMARK is made in the *P. C. A.* about a certain Minister "ratting," and also about his flying the country where he will not dare to show his face. The innuendo is pointedly intended for Mr. Armstrong, the ex-Attorney-General. Now though many may be disposed to criticize much of Mr. Armstrong's policy as a Minister, no fair-minded man would wish to see such a charge pass by unanswered. Mr. Armstrong never "ratted" from his colleagues; moreover Mr. Armstrong did not fly the country in disgrace; he failed, together with Messrs. Green and Walker, in carrying on the Government of the country. Many better men have done the same thing; there is nothing disgraceful in that. It is a cowardly and despicable thing to cast a slur of this kind on a man who is not here to defend himself, and who by his errors of judgement was not successful, and therefore not popular. It is to be presumed that the proprietor *P. C. A.* took this into consideration when he penned the lines. Such a style of warfare must appear contemptible in the eyes of every honorable man.

THE *Chicago Times* has got somewhat astray on the subject of "our premier," as the following extract will show:

S. B. Parker, prime minister to King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands, in an interview with a reporter for the *Times*, gave an account of the commercial relations existing between the Islands and the United States. Mr. Parker is a man about 30 years of age, tall, erect, and somewhat stout. He has the bronzed complexion of one to the manner born, and is one of the wealthiest men on the Islands. He owns twenty square miles of territory, forty thousand head of stock, besides working extensive sugar plantations. The intimate friend of the King, he is also his adviser in affairs of state.

We are glad, however, to read that the information given in the interview is correct. Mr. Irwin is also doing good work in giving correct news as to Hawaiian labor, etc. The subject is treated of in many papers.

The Native Press.

[From the "Kuokoa" Nov. 25, 1882.]

PILIPO'S LETTER.

We have waited a sufficiently long time for an answer to Hon. G. W. Pilipo's letter that appeared in a late number of the *Hawaii Pae aina* touching certain conversation of Gibson with Pilipo and Nawahi at the Hawaiian Hotel, in the year 1878. If the truth of this letter is not disproved there attaches to our Minister of Foreign Affairs the guilt of a high crime, that of plotting to overthrow the government of Hawaii, and of conspiring against the life of the King. Can Gibson defend himself truthfully against this charge. If he can he should answer without delay, because every one is waiting to hear his answer, and if he does not reply for himself, it will undoubtedly be presumed that the charge of Pilipo is true, and the stigma of rebellion will attach to him. In the minds of the people this is a very surprising thing; because Gibson's newspaper, the *Elele Poinaio* has been extremely forward in charging others with treason. It will not be forgotten by the readers of newspapers in the last two years that the *Elele* has been blessing foreigners and native Hawaiians alike, who have not agreed with him in opinion, and has charged them with being traitors. He should also answer J. Nawahi, who is brought forward by Pilipo as a witness in this matter. We have heard a great desire expressed by people to hear his (Gibson's) answer to this charge.

(From the Hawaii Pae Aina, Nov. 25, 1882.)

It is a great surprise to intelligent people and to the Hawaiian nation, that Gibson's mischievious Cabinet is so long kept in power, whilst the nation is exhausting the tricks and corruptions of this Cabinet.

Is it true that the time has come for rascality and corruption to reign over this Hawaiian Government? Is the progeny of Boss Tweed, that notorious thief of New York City, about to enter into the secret places of Hawaii? Is the blood of that famous revolutionary warrior, Cromwell, about to be imported into the records of Hawaiian history!

To tell the truth about the state of our government at the present time, there is not a soul but is shocked and grieved at the way in which this Cabinet conducts public affairs.

Now, for a little more than six months this Cabinet has not undertaken anything to show that they desire the good of the nation, not a single enterprise to advance and lift up the government. What we see and what is at all times clearly manifest to the public, is that public improvements are declining, the effort is being made to plunge us into debt and the payment of a profitless interest, a decrease of the income, a disagreement among the people, the making notorious among foreign nations of the instability of the condition of Hawaii; such things as these are what we see. The end and the evident goal of this state of things is disaster, sorrow and grief.

Reciprocal Relations.

The residents of this city tendered a reception and ball to Captain Belknap and the officers of the U. S. S. *Alaska* on the 17th inst. which was duly reported in this journal, and in return for the courtesies thus extended Captain Belknap and officers reciprocated by a reception and dance for the residents of the city which was held on board the *Alaska* on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. The vessel was gaily decorated in honor of the occasion and the bright uniforms of the officers enlivened the quarter deck. A large number of representative ladies and gentlemen of the city were on board and enjoyed the festivities of the happy occasion, prominent amongst whom were members of the Royal Family, His Ex. R. M. Daggett, American Minister Resident, His Ex. Henri Feer, French Minister Resident, Comte De Lonviers, J. H. Paty, F. B. Hastings, Consul McKinley, members of the consular corps, Government officials, and a slight sprinkling of the general public. At 3 P. M. His Majesty came alongside and was received with a royal salute and manned yards. Dancing was indulged in, to the music of Berger's band, until past 5 P. M. when the company separated, His Majesty being again saluted on his departure. Each and all were highly pleased with the enjoyable afternoon's entertainment. In the evening the *Alaska* was serenaded by shore parties who also enjoyed the hospitalities of the gallant officers.

Mr. Furneaux's Studio.

Last Saturday we had the pleasure of a stroll through Mr. Furneaux's studio, at the corner of Fort and Hotel Street. Our Hawaiian Painter, for we may claim him almost as a compatriot, he has been so very busy amongst us and has so identified his work with our scenery. Mr. Furneaux seems very comfortable in his new quarters, next to Dr. J. M. Whitney's dental rooms; the studio is pleasant and airy, well lighted and more handy for visitors than the room he formerly occupied in the Government building.

The walls exhibit a number of new views which this artist has lately been working up, besides a few old friends, all that are left of the series of sketches of our great eruption of 1880-81. A set of four sketches showing the crater whence the lava belched forth is especially notable. The new sketches are mostly scenes on this island. Three views of Mokolii are very pleasing, especially one which has for foreground some fine trees growing near Colonel Judd's ranch. An excellent effect is obtained of Manoa; the familiar mist is filling the mountain part of the valley, blotting out whole portions and only veiling others; the middle distance and foreground are in bright sunshine, a few rainbow tints relieve the monotonous grey of the mist. We were shown a sketch of the sea coast of Hawaii, looking towards Waipio, showing a fall of water 2,000 feet high: this Mr. Furneaux intends to enlarge. A sunset view of Waianae is another very restful picture, and a little sketch of Wekiwi, hau trees, cocoa-nut trees, canoes, sand, and a glimpse of the sea, with a grey sky overhead a rare sight in these islands, may be regarded as a little gem. Mr. Furneaux has also a number of pretty plaques. Those who are desirous of making Christmas presents should give Mr. Furneaux a call; whether they become buyers or not, the visit will repay them.

New Advertisements.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Messrs. DILLINGHAM & Co. invite attention to their large and varied stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents.

They have just received new and very complete invoices of SILVER-PLATED WARE from the celebrated factories of the Meriden Co. and the Middletown Plate Co., in designs entirely new to this market.

Their stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS is very complete and comprises many Novelties—a large variety of ALCOHOL LAMPS, KEROSENE STOVES, new patterns in Lamps and Chandeliers; a fine selection of TABLE CUTLERY; Feather Dusters for all purposes; Brushes of all kinds; superior House Brooms, Boys' Tool Chests, etc., etc.

They make KEROSENE OIL a specialty, and are prepared to supply the best oil in color and test, in quantities to suit, upon the most favorable terms.

DILLINGHAM & CO.,
GROCERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.,
Fort Street, Honolulu. 924 1m

CHARLES KESSLER

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE music loving people of Honolulu that he has just returned from a visit to San Francisco, and shall be happy to return old associations and receive new pupils for the piano.

☞ Applications left at the music store of G. F. WELLS, Fort Street, will meet with immediate attention. 922

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO PRODUCERS OF & DEALERS IN PADDY

THE INDIA RICE MILL, S. F.,

Has Reduced Rates

For Hulling and Dressing Hawaiian Paddy

TO

FIFTY CENTS PER 100 POUNDS,

A Yield of 70 lbs. Merchantable Rice from 100 lbs. No. 1 Clean Paddy Guaranteed.

THE SUPERIOR WORK DONE AT THE INDIA MILL, the FRESHNESS AND EVENNESS IN QUALITY OF THE RICE, as well as UNIFORMITY AND CLEANLINESS OF PACKAGES, command from Dealers in San Francisco and Other Markets in the U. S., not only the preference, but BETTER RATES than the Product of the Hawaiian Mills which, as a rule, is delivered at those Markets in a more or less STAINED AND ULLAGED CONDITION.

Consignments of Paddy Solicited,

WM. M. GREENWOOD,

AGENT IN HONOLULU, Proprietor India Rice Mill, San Fran.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Who will make Liberal Advances on Consignments of Paddy to San Francisco. 923 3m

Christmas Auction Sale at B. F. Ehlers & Co's, on Saturday Evenings, December 16th and 23d, Mr. E. P. Adams will sell our Entire Stock of Fancy Goods. B. F. Ehlers & Co., Dry Goods Importers, Fort St., Honolulu.

922 1m

ST. JACOB'S OIL!

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacob's Oil, as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cts., and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Hollister & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BRUCE LAFFERTY, N. S. LUCE, A. W. BUSH.

UNION FEED COMPANY

Best of

Hay and Grain

CONSTANTLY

ON HAND!

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Prompt and Correct Delivery

GUARANTEED.

Orders will be Gratefully Received

by A. W. BUSH, Manager;

EITHER AT S. J. LEVEY & CO.'S, FORT ST., TELEPHONE 21,

OR AT THE

Feed House, Telephone No. 175

All Island Orders, Please Address

Union Feed Co.

HONOLULU, P. O. BOX 127.

A. W. BUSH,
MANAGER.

J. WILLIAMS & CO,

NO. 102 FORT STREET.

Leading PHOTOGRAPHERS of Honolulu.

WORK FINISHED IN

Water Colors, Crayon, India Ink, or Oil, Photo. Colored &c.

The Only Complete Collection of Island Views, Ferns, Shells, Curiosities, &c.

☞ Charges Moderate. 921

MISS PRESCOTT'S SCHOOL,

For Girls and Boys, Fernandez's New Cottage, King Street,

Is Now Open!

☞ Accommodation for a few boarding pupils.

REAL ESTATE

Horses, Cattle,

Etc., AT AUCTION.

The Assignees of the Estate of DAVID CROWNINGBURG, a Bankrupt, will sell at Public Auction, at the front entrance of ALIIOLANI HOUSE, HONOLULU, ON

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27TH,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The undivided half interest of the said David Crowningburg in the partnership of Brewer & Crowningburg

COMPRISING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

1140 Acres of Land in Makawao more or less, held in fee simple, of which 560 Acres are in growing Cane.

4000 Acres held by lease from the Board of Education, having 26 years to run.

2185 Acres by lease from the Hawaiian Government, having about 9 years to run.

9000 Acres, more or less, leased from C. R. Alexander, as a cattle run, having with privilege of extension 8 years to run.

43 Acres, more or less, leased from A. C. Gurn, having 4 years to run.

31 Acres in small pieces.

Also, The Following Stock:

2100 CATTLE, more or less
11 HORSES, more or less
40 MULES, more or less
4 DONKEYS, more or less.

15 Ox Carts, 2 Mule Carts, 1 Horse Cart with Pipes, Ox Chains, Cultivators, Harrowers, Road Scrapers, Blacksmiths' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, Butchers' Tools, Hoes, Shovels, Axes, Saws, Chains, Pans, Iron Safe, Bags Bone Meal, and 100 cords of Wood.

—ALSO—

One Managers House!

With Cook House and Stables.

18 Laborers Quarters, 3 Store Houses, One Blacksmith & Carpenters Shop,

And other items pertaining to a Stock Ranch and Sugar Estate.

☞ Further particulars can be obtained from J. O. CARTER, for the Assignees of D. Crowningburg. 921 3t

MRS. W. H. WILKINSON,

103 Fort Street.

Has determined to offer her entire Stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS & BONNETS!

Childrens Clothing,

Ladies' White and Linen Suits.

AT

A Large Discount from Marked Prices for Cash, in order to make room for her

New & Elegant Stock

TO ARRIVE.

This opportunity is one, and others offered as the Goods are all in good order, and

Mrs. Wilkinson

Would earnestly ask her patrons to

INSPECT THE STOCK!

AT HER PRESENT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson,
103 Fort St., Honolulu.

HONOLULU

BLACKSMITHING, CARRIAGE MAKING,

—AND—

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 32 King Street, two doors from Maunakea, T. R. MURRAY, MANAGER.

Horse-Shoeing, Carriage Painting and Repairing, and Work of Every Description

DONE TO ORDER AND WITH DESPATCH. GIVE US A CALL. 921

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to shoot birds or any other game on the Lands of Kaneohe and Kaiona, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu. Any persons trespassing upon said lands will be prosecuted.

M. Rice,
Manager Kaneohe Plantation.

November 1st, 1882. 921 6m

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of G. C. STRATEMEYER. Notice of meeting for choice of Assignees.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors who have proved claims against said Bankrupt's Estate, to the amount of $200 or more, will be held at the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court on THURSDAY, December 14th, 1882, for the purpose of electing assignees of said Estate.

D. K. FYFE,
Deputy Clerk.

Honolulu, Nov. 23d, A. D. 1882. 921 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. In the Estate of JOSEPH O. TUCKER, of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Clara L. Tucker of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that Joseph O. Tucker, of Honolulu, died intestate at Honolulu on the 12th day of Nov., 1882, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Allen Herbert and F. A. Schaefer.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 15th day of Dec., 1882, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, before the said Justice, in the Court Room at this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted; and that this order be published in the English language newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, November 18th, 1882.

Attest: D. K. FYFE, Deputy Clerk. A. F. JUDD, Chief Just