## By Authority

TENDERS WANTED.

Sale of Government Lands.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Relating to the Mails and the Mail Service.

Licenses Expiring in July 1883.

RETAIL.

WHOLESALE.

RETAIL—HAWAII.

RETAIL—MAUI.

RETAIL—OAHU.

RETAIL—KAUAI.

BREWERS.

BEER BREWERS.

RETAIL—AGENT.

PEDDLERS.

SALESMEN.

BILLIARDS.

BOWLING.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

# Hawaiian Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1883.

In other countries, where a new minister forms a ministry he generally stays out. Mr. Gibson is unable to form a ministry. We have no ministry now. When a single man is trying to hold three important offices, besides half a dozen minor billets, the task of governing the country seems naturally to shove both. It is time Mr. Gibson generously retired.

The present condition of the Board of Education is most unsatisfactory. By the resignation of Mr. Rhodes only two members are left, for the Hon. J. Mott Smith being one of the minors cannot take part in the meetings. Two members cannot form a quorum and so the business of the Bureau is at a standstill, and has been for the past fortnight!

A question we would like answered is why Mr. Rhodes's resignation was not publicly announced. The hole and corner policy seems to be ingrained in the present administration.

Where Judge Bickerton was to Hono- [illegible] the last term of the Supreme Court sitting in his Hilo circuit, against [illegible] and the Attorney-General [illegible] to have his license to practice in the Courts restored. The Courts of the Supreme Court, nevertheless, the law was clear on the point of having personal notice to his re- [illegible] of Deputy Sheriff were still passed up that hole. He returned to Maui and resumed his practice of law and lodging [illegible] was prosecuted by the Attorney-General and found guilty of the offence of conducting business. Hon. L. Andrews, the Police Justice of Waimea, who specially hanging found here guilty of the offence and imposed sentence accordingly in law. The action of the Supreme Court in [illegible] the license, under the circumstances was disclosed, and calls for public comment. Had the Court been aware in what the charges made against Bickerton were not the case would have been different. But with a full knowledge of the facts they acted as we have represented.

The matter of granting licenses to practise law is in police officers is one of great public policy at best. But when charges of corruption in the administration of the law are made against such an officer, and especially with the marked publicity of this case, it would seem that the least the Court could have done would have been to refer action over the charges were disposed of.

Unless the Supreme Court enforces proper discipline it cannot preserve the purity of its officers and the beneficial administration of the laws will be endangered by the enforcement of such principles. In this instance John Bickerton was encouraged in his reckless behavior, and returned to Honolulu unless before his suspension.

A correspondent now in the [illegible] has been Rollin M. Daggett the Minister Resident of the United States. He arrived here when the country was in a fever, when the Gibson glamour was in the King's eyes and when the sensible portion of the community were eager that something should be done at once to upset the apple cart. Mr. Daggett appeared [illegible] to be favored the [illegible] and naturally believed that he had been what is vulgarly called "engineered" by the wily Premier. Put himself in his place in a good property and looking calmly back, is quite possible to appreciate Mr. Daggett's position. He could not at once leave, take the opposition line, for are old felt the force of it was impossible to arrival notably approved the points upon which the Ins embracing parties this ground. He waited, he consulted himself to be official position, he was bound to do so, he spoke he carefully watched events and when the proper time came he acted.

We feel confident at the present time that were Mr. Daggett not accredited to Honolulu. The fact that he has left should give confidence to the community. It is a matter of confidence to say that the present reckless expenditure of the Hawaiian Government is viewed with regret by the United States. That our foreign Neighbor regards such lavish outlays as have obtained lately in their true light, and that only a course of economy and retrenchment in public expenditure will be viewed with satisfaction by the [illegible].

The universal corruption and mismanagement of public affairs is appreciated and we fancy by none so much as by Mr. Daggett. The issues are at an appropriate crisis, but we believe that he leaves the only because he feels sure that the crisis is past, and that the right thing is going to be done.

We notice that a correspondent of the *Pacific of Italy* says upon the subject of taxation:

> The Tax Assessor is liable to find he cannot [illegible] the law. Under a decree of Mr. Gibson's he is [illegible] enough to levy money out on sugar or its bonds etc., mortgage taxes [illegible] collected. To give an instance. I was [illegible] time in the city paid last year about [illegible] on mortgages. This year there will probably pay as much [illegible] the same amount.

We think this is liable to create a wrong impression in reference to the new Code the mortgagee given to the old law prevailed largely in the practice of double taxation. In all cases where a note was secured by a mortgage, the note was taxed as personal property to the owner, and the mortgaged property was also taxed to the mortgagee. If there was no note with the mortgage, then the mortgaged property only was taxed, the mortgage was exempt, but most mortgages had a note attached. The present law taxes all property to the owner or possessor, whether fee, and allows no deduction for debts, the property is held liable, but money lenders are generally careful to exact security, usually a mortgage to the borrower's property. Now under this law the holder of the property must pay the tax, the treasury gets its due, but the creditor must pay it back to him. The law says: "In respect of the amount of the money due on such mortgage to the mortgagee, shall pay the tax thereon, which payment shall be deemed a payment made by the mortgagee to the mortgagee on account of interest or principal and interest, as the case may be and all money so paid by a mortgagee shall be allowed for in the accounts between the mortgagee and the mortgagee."

Provided also that the mortgagee shall append to the statement of the property belonging to him, and required by this Act, a statement of the date of the mortgage and of the amount thereof and the name and address of the several mortgagees."

So that those who have loaned money will be holden explicitly by the law to pay to their debtors, just when the latter has paid, as a tax, into the treasury. The lender does not escape taxation. He pays to his debtor just what he would have paid into the treasury. There are few lenders in Honolulu but what have mortgage security and the lender who paid $1,000 taxes into the treasury last year and $200 this, will probably pay the $1,000 balance this year to his debtor, in the form of indebtedness of principal or interest on the mortgage. The law itself shows the intention of the legislature, that every property holder shall pay what is right to pay into the treasury, and no one pay what ought to be paid by another, and the principle applies when one is doing such business without exacting security, if he is able to sell to such risk, then the lender who has been careful to exact full security against possible loss.

The law does not prevent the parties making such terms as they please with each other, in regard to the rate of interest, or the payment of taxes, but governs all transactions to which it applies, in the absence of any stipulations to the contrary.

The intention of the law was to leave parties at full liberty to make such specific contracts as they could mutually agree upon. It passed the Legislature in 1880, but failed of the King's signature and again in 1882 passed and became a law.

The Massachusetts Legislature passed a similar law in reference to mortgages in 1881. Should any construction be put upon this law in connection with the freedom of parties making such stipulations as are agreeable to themselves, its effect would be to change the rate of interest, to diminish it, if the debtor pays the taxes, to increase it if the creditor pays. The principle of the law was discussed in the papers before the passage, and its advocates said "if the debtor is possessor of the property pays the taxes he will pay the creditor less interest. Again it should pay to B the amount of the tax paid by B. It would be no use for him to have to pay it to have paid the same into the treasury and it would be no greater hardship for B to pay the taxes into the treasury than to have paid them to the Chief Justice." It is probably clear that the Legislature intended to guard the interests of every man owing the debtor and the creditor, and to avoid chances in levying taxes, which had grown out of the construction of the laws of 1876.

It is important that the law and its intent should be understood by all parties both creditor and debtor, that arrived out in the intent, it will tax all property not previously exempted, bringing the payments home to the substantial owners and relieve it from the gross injustice of double tax which is certain consequence.

It has not change the aggregate of contribution to collector to assessor but it parcels it out a little those who do the work. The amount who increase a guarantee receive the pay for it. Formerly the secure tax were deducted which often left him little, and the money which they supposed were secured to their holder in the place of his own leaves, which we gather is in Honolulu. The present law tends to a more equal and equitable distribution of the compensation to the officers who do the work and according to the amount done. In proportion to contribution the tax rate are being constantly increased and considered and we hope the changes here will prove truly progressive, and in the permanent.

The Hon. Richard B. Thurston left last Monday for the Islands. During his stay here he has made a complete tour of the Islands, and has gathered together a large amount of valuable practical information which will prove a complete [illegible] to all of the details of our plantation work.

Mr. Thurston has visited the whole of the sugar districts. He has, in the course of business and part of his trip, special arrangements with the owners of the [illegible] to accompany the Commissioner and of Hawaii during our day the steamer usually passing at night, he was thus enabled to see what were the facilities for landing and how good the natural diffculties are which the complete planters have to contend with. After leaving Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu have each in turn been visited, thus making a complete tour of our sugar districts.

Before leaving, Mr. Thurston by the request of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company held a meeting with them when he made a statement regarding his tour and the satisfactory and gratifying. We are free to say that in the interest he extended he acted as all who have seen him have done, that the impartial consideration of the Portuguese Commissioner without fear or favor. He represented a series of questions to the Planters which we understand will be answered in a satisfactory manner, and we hope that the Planters will be able to make avail themselves of the information and the opinions of vital and important interest, not only to the Islands but to the United States. The time is ripe and a single reply was made to the proposition. Mr. Thurston's reception has been thoroughly and cordial throughout the Islands. In the interests of the Planters he has been ready to lend his aid upon him. With the knowledge he all have of the manner in which he has discharged his duties, it is withdrawal that the sympathy of the country should be limited, for a time should believe in his sagacity and should give him the trial he has had.

For a few fifteen months then the good sense of the affairs of this country has been unmanned to Gibson, and he has had an opportunity to show what those powers are of which he had boasted so much. He chose his own associates in office they were Messrs. Davis, Kaai, and Preston. Mr. Kaai was soon and simply made to retire then and was forced out of the Cabinet being replaced by Mr. Kapena. Mr. Preston, the late Attorney-General, resigned when he found his colleagues playing a double game with him, he went in from pure motives, he left for the same reason, he was sincere, as we all are, that the legal department of the Government should be honestly conducted, when he discovered that such was not the view of his colleagues he left, we all understand and thoroughly appreciate Mr. Preston, and he stands leading as the only popular man of the most unpopular ministry that ever ruled these Islands. Mr. Preston gone, Mr. Gibson had no one to replace him, and he a layman, saw for months attempted to discharge the position of Attorney-General. Meanwhile the condition of affairs in the Interior Department became day by day matter of public scandal, and finally, the veil dropping from the King's eyes, Mr. Both, Minister of Interior, was forced out of office, and the Cabinet, which came in with such a flourish of trumpets in May 1882, in July 1883 is represented by but one man, Walker Murray Gibson.

If the veil has dropped in the case of Both, we may fairly presume it has dropped in the case of Gibson too. It has been a praiseworthy act to get rid of Mr. Both, and the country has man apparently, but there is yet another left in the drama, and that is to get rid of the man who has been most to blame. Under different circumstances, with a different example Mr. Both might have played a very different part, and it is but justice that the conditions which the King has lost in Both should be no longer exposed in Gibson. In discussing Both the King has done right, it only remains for him to do right again and his subjects nation and foreign will be as one with him. All that people ask for is respectable government, the government of the past few months has not been respectable, the people of Hawaii have complained, as all subjects have a right to do, they have remained over the evil contents as all subjects must, but when the cause of complaint has been removed, they are as ready as they ever were to assist the King and Executive in making Hawaii nei as pattern a little kingdom as can exist. Once the glamour of Gibson's evil influence is removed, and a proper ministry is installed, we will wager something that King Kalakaua becomes a popular monarch.

We have an Attorney General of [illegible], and have a Minister of Interior [illegible]. But the words quoted are wholly unjustifiable and misleading when used as they have been of late most there. Whatever those words may mean in strictly classical Latin, their meaning when naturalized and familiarly used in English is simply this—"in the meanwhile" or, "in the gap in time" between two events and occurrences; now the vacancy in the office of Attorney General was occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Preston, the so called office is maintained simply by Mr. Gibson's greed for office and may continue for any indefinite period. On Saturday last the Interior office was drawing on the Treasury, drafts signed by Mr. Gibson as "Minister of Interior, thus exhibiting the unprecedented spectacle of one man in a so called constitutional government, filling or pretending to fill three posts in a Cabinet of four Ministers.

As to the Attorney General's office, why is it kept vacant? Is there no member of the bar capable of assuming the position with credit to himself and benefit to the country? It may be safely said that there is not a man in Honolulu who is not fully qualified and fitted for the appointment. The recent libel trials might have taught the Premier this much, if he were not so blinded by egotism. Not to go further, the law adviser of the Crown could do directly, what he now does indirectly, and most of necessity, that is better directly and independently, than indirectly and dependently. The fact truth is that the State is deprived of the services of an able, upright, properly qualified law officer, simply by the ridiculous vanity, the inordinate self esteem, the insatiable greed of place, power, patronage, and—what these may bring of one man.

The paper of the many offices! Premier objects to the word "Cesarism," but what else have we here, three Cabinet offices out of four, the control of both of the most important Boards outside the Cabinet, those of Health and Education, and by reason of his recent appointment, President of the Board of Immigration, and those in the gift of the main whipper ex-officio, he can control Legislature and party can towards this the latest pantry of "the chosen."

Mr. Gibson has referred to the complaint laid against by Mr. Carter of the office of Attorney General in truth there is no similarity or even analogy in the two cases. The Kingdom had an Attorney General, but he, being absent for a time on public business, at least on the Kaiser's tour around the world Mr. Carter left the post of course that is from Mr. Armstrong's departure till his return. Mr. Carter, the Minister of Interior, being relinquished on public business, Mr. Armstrong, the Attorney General, took charge of his office during his (Carter's) absence but in neither case was a place, still one place in the Cabinet, kept open for the purpose of putting all the power into one man's hands. Palatable or not, it is gentle say one, not wholly unprecedented with history to point to a parallel case in Cesarism, or the most power or autocracy, the Premier may have the choice of terms, to that which has recently exhibited in this little—somewhat constitutional government.

JOHN RICHARDSON, *Deputy Sheriff*, [illegible] *Deputy Sheriff*, [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday in the hearings of Mr. Gibson, [illegible] Carter, attorney in law, and [illegible] the former DEPUTY SHERIFF TAKES. The original man from Maui who answers to the above description now more claims the attention of the public.

The position of convicted criminal which he now fills as well as the only office in the gift of the Government in the completion of which he has given such complete and universal satisfaction. This addition to his already imposing list of titles may be entered upon the roll of the Hawaiian Patriot, and pour all the rest of them. What a sorry contrast with his recent prominence as prosecutor of this paper and the *No Name Pay Also* for criminal libel, and as plaintiff against the same papers in suits for damage, [illegible] of his character, placed at $10,000. Knowing he he did and as every one that will know anything about him, that bribe taking was only one of the many sources of revenue from which he derived an honest living, the impudence of the fellow in bringing the libel suits approaches the sublime, and can only be accounted for on the theory that whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.

Such a man would be made long leave actions and given the high seat of glory, but the fates but cast his lot under the fostering care of Boss Tweed or John Kelly, instead of forsaking him to the tender mercies of a police court to be dined along with the drunks and other disreputables.

Voting the way of the transgressor is cost. The man has had opportunities which come to but few young men. The nephew of the Sheriff of Maui, a family connection of the Police Judge of Waikiki, Kaiulani, and apparently the pet of the authorities in general, he has had showered upon him, and has absorbed almost every imaginable office in the gift of the Government in this district, besides practising as an attorney at law, and carrying on a large stock ranch at Kahakuloa and another at Uaumakuma, he owns and runs the largest and best livery stable on Maui, using the best imported horses, and for a number of years has held an interest in the Awa lounge for Wailuku. It would seem that this night satisfy the ambition of a young man not yet thirty. But not so. Several years ago it began to be common talk that a tip was all that was necessary to escape punishment in Wailuku. Chinamen from Spreckelsville, from Makawao and Huelo, all went to Wailuku to gamble because "Wailuku policemen be rotten money, he no see." As time progressed and the possibilities of the future opened up, his little gambling den became more entirely inadequate to contain or express the budding genius he felt to be within him, and he took to breaking stacks of sugar cane over his wife's back in public and maintaining her generally, as a good and faithful husband should, and whatever material was so unfortunate as to be found in possession of opium or otherwise to have offended the majesty of the law, the injured feelings of the blind goddess were at once made whole by a contribution for the benefit of the poor Deputy Sheriff. Thus it went on from bad to worse, complaints were made to his superior officers with no response. Over a year ago a written communication was sent to the Sheriff, Thomas W. Everett, but the only result was that he notified Richardson that stories were being told about him, and he had better make a raid, whereupon a somewhat venue of some fifteen individuals assembled for gambling, was consummated.

Mr. Everett has some good qualities, but the necessary qualifications of a sheriff are entirely lacking in him. He is a mere tommy who draws the salary of office, while his deputies hoodwink him right and left, and he is utterly incapable of coping with his enterprising nephew. On the bare statement of Richardson that he was innocent, he was retained in office in the face of a reputation so universal that a number of the most prominent men of Maui were willing to testify that his established reputation was that of a "regular bouncer and bribe taker."

Richardson is a connection by marriage of Sam Ohed, the recently discharged customs officer of Kaiulu, who had charge of an iron safe full of opium which mysteriously evaporated one night, he has also been for several years just the confidential friend and adviser of David Crowninshield, the ex Road Supervisor of Maui, who will occupy reserved quarters at the government hotel for the next two years, free of expense.

While things were in this position the GAZETTE had the temerity to object, in a few pointed remarks, whereupon the enterprising Mr. Richardson, intoxicated with his own self importance and the importance with which he had defied public opinion, thought he had struck a bonanza, and that all he had to do in order to make five thousand dollars was to have a couple of lawyers and then come around and collect. But when he got to Honolulu and found that he had outraged justice to deal with, instead of a simple old man, and that some forty odd witnesses from Maui were on hand to substantiate the statements of the GAZETTE, his bravado left him, and he ignominiously withdrew his suits, thereby tacitly admitting that the charges against him were true, and slunk back to Maui in the vain hope that he might be let alone.

The country is to be congratulated that such a prominent representative of official corruption has at last received his deserts. We feel that the course which the GAZETTE has taken in this matter has been thoroughly vindicated, and we may also say with a little pardonable pride, that it is mainly through the efforts of the GAZETTE and its correspondents that this result has been achieved.

The fate of John Richardson will stand as a warning to young Hawaii, that he who makes haste to get rich, regardless of methods, is bound sooner or later to come to grief.

## NOTES.

Dictatorship, or those seeking for advancement by ingratiating of their relations may serve to fill wholly to the Premier's cook, or manager's to the Premier's whip, but it cannot be a comfortable position for a man who has a mind of his own, or a due regard for his own honor.

"Too first thing the people did was to do justice to the Crown's gifts." A sentence which appears in some one every account of the generous work of the Premier's Commission. Good! It is the people's gifts to themselves. Every poor sound who devoured the so called "Imperial" pies paid and will pay for them over and over again. It is extraordinary how the ordinary jargon of the newspaper or orator sticks, even by papers in the United States.

Seventeen drafts for all amounts and salaries are large the Legislature had been presented for payment, on the second instant how much of the $10,000 "reported" as balance would have remained in the vault that evening? or put it more broadly, how much would the opposition step have failed for? Such little dodges as postponing payment of drafts and salaries due have been resented smart as the Premier but none but greenhorns are deceived, and even the native members of the Legislature will not fail to understand how grossly efforts have been misunderstood, and the disgrace which has been inflicted on Hawaii nei by the Ministers.

The following information from Chambers Journal is worthy of consideration here. The wind superintendent of the corporation of Nottingham have instructed the National Telephone Co. to establish a system of fire alarms throughout the borough. These fire alarms work as follows. At every street fire there is fixed into a wall, and inside the box is an apparatus which is connected by wire with the central police and fire stations; to raise an alarm, the glass in front of the box has to be broken. This breaking releases a strong spring, sufficient forward, throwing a curved on the line, which connect an armature producing a red disk, indicating the name of the place where the alarm box has been given, at the same time a bell rings in the house where it is the firemen's lodgings and the central station, so that the man receive the alarm at the same moment. The whole arrangement worked satisfactorily and only from three to four seconds is lost from the time the alarm is given. The bell at the fire station continues ringing until a new general disk has been inserted in the alarm box.

What a pretty condition the government of this country is in! Gibson Premier, Gibson Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gibson Minister of the Interior, Gibson Attorney-General, Gibson President of Board of Health, Gibson President of the Board of Education, etc., etc. It is fairly lovely. Could anything more show how acquisitive this one man is of power. The object of such boards and engrossing commissions is to make people who are interested in the general affairs, but under the present regime centralization of the worst type prevails. Of course, the present position we expect to hear of Gibson King over Kamehameha conquered; but also expect to see gentlemen, Gibson, Chief of the Shoe Black Brigade, Gibson, manager of the chicken carnivorous, Gibson superintendent of the streets; nothing too small or too ill sounding for him to aspire to. There is little doubt but what he would have applied himself principal of one or two of our schools, but that he knows he would have to come down to the level of a man, and that can't be tolerated, the child quickly sees through the veil. We know of no one more in contemptuous ridicule than the "Great Sagacious."

## Special Notices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—[illegible] Apply [illegible] GARDEN LANE.

American Waltham Watches

[illegible] Gold Medals. The only watch award at the Vienna Universal International Exhibition, 1873.

[illegible] Gold Medals, Paris 1878. Four First Prize Medals, Sydney, 1879.

[illegible] Gold Medal, Paris 1878. Four First Prize Medals, Sydney, 1879.

[illegible] Waltham Watches [illegible] Trade Mark. Waltham, Mass., [illegible] Waltham Watches, [illegible] American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. [illegible]

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.

JAS. DUNN, MERCHANT, GLASGOW

HAWAIIAN CONSULAR [illegible]

[illegible] Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## New Advertisement.

JUST ARRIVED

Per Bark Canopus,

Pilsener Beer

FOR SALE BY

HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

CLARENCE W. ASHFORD.

Attorney, Solicitor, &c.,

OFFICE: 33 Kaahumanu Street

Board and Rooms, on Maui.

I CAN FURNISH BOARD BY THE WEEK or MONTH at REASONABLE RATES. [illegible] Apply to Rober. [illegible] H. B. BAILEY. Maui, July 28, 1883.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO [illegible] HAWAIIAN MILL COMPANY, [illegible] Thos. H. Davies, President; Thos. C. Walker, Vice President; F. M. Swanzy, Treasurer; J. W. Makee, Secretary; J. R. Boyden, Auditor. [illegible] J. W. MAKEE, Secretary.

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THE MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON STEAMSHIP

Mariposa,

HOWARD, Commander,

Will sail from this port on about July 30th, and will be dispatched hence

Saturday, Aug. 4th,

Passage in this magnificent steamship may be secured at office of the undersigned.

W. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Stmr. Iwalani,

BATES, Commander.

Will Sail From Honolulu on:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Aug 3, at 4 p m | Tuesday | Aug 28, at 4 p m |
| Tuesday | Aug 7, at 4 p m | Friday | Sept 7, at 4 p m |
| Friday | Aug 10, at 4 p m | Tuesday | Sept 18, at 4 p m |
| Tuesday | Aug 21, at 4 p m | Friday | Sept 28, at 4 p m |

TOUCHING AT KONA AND MAALAEA:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | July 7 | Wednesday | Aug 29 |
| Wednesday | July 18 | Saturday | Sept 1 |
| Saturday | July 28 | Wednesday | Sept 19 |
| Wednesday | Aug 8 | Saturday | Sept 29 |
| Saturday | Aug 25 | | |

ARRIVING AT KAU:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | July 8, at 6 a m | Thursday | Aug 30, at 6 a m |
| Thursday | July 19, at 6 a m | Sunday | Sept 9, at 6 a m |
| Sunday | July 29, at 6 a m | Thursday | Sept 20, at 6 a m |
| Thursday | Aug 9, at 6 a m | Sunday | Sept 30, at 6 a m |
| Sunday | Aug 26, at 6 a m | | |

RETURNING WILL LEAVE KAU:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday | July 12 | Thursday | Aug 23 |
| Monday | July 23 | Monday | Sept 3 |
| Thursday | Aug 2 | Thursday | Sept 13 |
| Monday | Aug 13 | Monday | Sept 24 |

TOUCHING AT MAALAEA AND KONA:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | July 13 | Friday | Aug 24 |
| Tuesday | July 31 | Monday | Sept 3 |
| Friday | Aug 10 | Tuesday | Sept 11 |
| Tuesday | Aug 14 | Tuesday | Sept 25 |

ARRIVING AT HONOLULU:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | July 14 | Saturday | Aug 25 |
| Saturday | Aug 4 | Wednesday | Sept 5 |
| Saturday | Aug 11 | Saturday | Sept 15 |
| Wednesday | Aug 15 | Wednesday | Sept 26 |

Stmr. C. R. BISHOP,

CAMPBELL, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu on Mondays for Kauai. Returning, Leaves Kauai Fridays.

Stmr. JAS. MAKEE,

MACNAIR, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu on Thursdays for Kauai. Returning, Leaves Kauai on Tuesdays.

OFFICE of the Company, foot of Kaahumanu Street.

TIME TABLE

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Returning, will leave Hilo the third Friday, arriving at Honolulu each Sunday A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

No Credit for Passage Money.

Freight Rate. Due on Demand.

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CODE, Commander,

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Monday Aug. 27.

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF SYDNEY!

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For Freight and Passage apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Goods for Shipment per Steamer can now be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse near the Steamer Wharf.

Agents have no [illegible] prepared to Issue Tickets to San Francisco and Return, FOR $125 THE ROUND TRIP.

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TAX ASSESSOR'S

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS liable to taxation in Honolulu is respectfully directed to section 16 of Act 31 of Consolidated and Amended Tax Laws, relating to Taxes, which reads thus:

Section 16. Every person owning any property, real or personal, whether occupied by himself or not, and whether he be a resident of this Kingdom or not, and every person and agent in the Kingdom, on the 1st day of June, 1883, and that the said property, or any part thereof, was in his possession or under his control on the first day of July thereafter, shall be taxed for the same.

2. Of all such property, whatever it may be, and wherever situated, belonging to such person, or in which such person has an interest, or which such person has had the possession, control or agency of, on the first day of July thereafter, shall be taxed.

3. Of all mortgages, indebtedness, and charges upon property, belonging to, with the owners and residence of the persons or persons, or firm or firms, to whom such property or debt may be owing.

4. Of all moneys and other property subject to taxation which shall come into possession, control or agency of such person on the first day of July.

5. The owners of all property on the said first day of July, or which thereafter shall be added, a designation of the same in true and sufficient in all particulars.

F. S. SAYSBURY, Tax Assessor for the District of Honolulu.

## New Advertisements.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

New Goods

New Prices

BROWN & CO.

No. 14 Merchant Street

(Opposite the Government Post Office, Honolulu.)

Wine and Spirit

MERCHANTS

Desire to call the attention of the public to the following partial list of Goods kept in Stock, as follows:

Whiskies and Brandies!

OF ALL BRANDS and all PRICES.

WHISKIES!

Kentucky Favorite,

O. F. C. Sour Mash,

O. K. Cutter, Al. Cutter,

Cyrus Noble Whiskies,

White Rye Whiskey.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Brandies,

John Exshaw, F.Courvoisier,

Otard Dupuy & Co.,

J. & F. Martell, Hennessy,

Muller Frères,

Rouyer Guillet & Co.,

AND NUMEROUS OTHER BRANDS.

Champagnes!

Moet & Chandon, Brut Imperial;

Veuve Clicquot, Poussardin;

Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche;

George Goulet, Ay Monopole;

George Goulet, Carte Blanche;

St. Morceaux & Co., Royal;

St. Morceaux & Co., Carte Blanche.

WINES:

—VERY SUPERIOR OLD—

PORT & SHERRY,

Ginger Wine, Sauternes,

Claret, Volnay, Chablis,

Chambertin, Johannisberger,

Hockheimer, Riesling, Muscat,

Muscatel, Isabella, Catawba,

ZIN FANDEL, MOUND VINEYARD.

Liqueurs as follows

Benedictine,

Chartreuse,

Trappistine,

Maraschino,

Rigs Kummel,

CREME DE NOYEAU, white & pink;

Kirshwasser, Curacoa, Absinthe,

Creme de Rose, Creme de The,

Creme de Vanille, Bonn Humain,

Creme de Rosi, Rossolis,

Creme de Menthe, Anisette.

Cherry Cordial, Cherry Brandy,

Aromatic Schnapps,

Old Tom Gin, Botavia Arrac.

Beers, Ales and Porters!

Bass & Co.,

J. & R. Tennents,

Blood, Wolff & Co.,

Wm. Edmonds & Son,

Pig Brand Porter,

St. Louis Beer,

Salvator Beer

Salvator Beer,

Milwaukee Beer,

Guinness Stout,

McEwens Stout,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Hostetters, Bokers, Orange and Angostura BITTERS.

HIGH PROOF JAMAICA RUM,

Honeysuckle Gin,

In Large Stone Jars;

Palm Tree Gin!

Pure Holland Gin,

In Large White Bottles;

Hostman & Son's Gin,

Grey Stallion Gin,

J. Reynaud's Pine-apple Brand Gin,

Key Brand Gin

In Stone Jugs and Small Sq. Bottles;

LA ANGLA GIN,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to and GOODS carefully packed for shipment.

Our Stock is continually changing, additions being made of all the Latest Brands of Choice Liquors, Wines and Beers and intending purchasers would do well to give us a call.

Brown & Co.,

No. 14 Merchant Street,

Honolulu, H. I.

## Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. In the Matter of Will of JAMES WERK, of Honolulu, Deceased. Before Mr. Justice Austin. On reading and filing the petition of David Tarrant of Honolulu, praying that a certain instrument now produced to him, may be admitted to Probate as the last will and testament of the late JAMES WERK, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, and praying that letters of Administration be issued to him. It is ordered that THIS DAY, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1883, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted, and that this order be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, and that for three successive weeks to the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu. Date Honolulu, H. I., July 14th, A. D. 1883. A. F. JUDD, Chief Justice Supreme Court. Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of SEFERO K. BIAK, of Honolulu, deceased. Before Chief Justice Judd. On reading and filing the petition of Catalina T. Ow, of Honolulu, praying that Will of W. Rook, of Honolulu, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters of Administration issue to her, and praying that letters of Administration issue to her. It is ordered that FRIDAY, the tenth day of August, A. D. 1883, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, when and where all persons interested 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 for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu. Date Honolulu, H. I., July 26th, A. D. 1883. A. F. JUDD, Chief Justice Supreme Court. Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of HENRY KAWAHIO WHITE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate. Order for notice. On reading and filing the petition of Henry K. White, of Honolulu, praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the Estate of his father, late of Honolulu, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1883, and praying that letters of Administration issue to him. It is ordered that MONDAY, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 26th, A. D. 1883. A. F. JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, IN CHAMBERS. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Hawaii, Hilo, in Probate. In the matter of the Estate of TITUS OHAN, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Titus Ohan, of Hilo, Hawaii, Administrator of the Estate of Titus Ohan, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, praying that he may be allowed $467.25, and charges his self with $600.00, and asks that the same may be allowed, and the balance be paid to the parties entitled thereto, and that they be discharged from further responsibility as such Executors and Administrators. It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, September 14th, at 9 o'clock A. M., before the Circuit Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, be appointed for the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the same should not be granted, and why persons entitled to the residue of said property should not be discharged from their respective trusts. And that this order be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing. Dated at Honolulu, H. I., July 12th, 1883. A. F. JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

Executor's Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE EXECUTOR named in the will of the late JOHN T. BARNARD, deceased, having duly qualified before the Supreme Court, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said estate, to present such claims duly authenticated, to the undersigned, within thirty days from the date hereof, or they will be barred. All persons owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. C. J. LEFT, Executor of the Estate of John T. Barnard. Honolulu, July 25th, 1883.

Administratrix's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of ANNA KAPUA, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the same, to present such claims duly authenticated, to the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof, or they will be barred. All persons owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the law office of W. C. Wilcox in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; all persons owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated Honolulu, July 25th, 1883. FANNIE SIMPSON, Administratrix Estate A. Kapua.

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY in me vested by the Constitution and the Statutes of this Kingdom, and finding it necessary in the performance of duties [illegible] that the regular Term of the Court of the 3d Judicial Circuit, to be holden at Waimea, Kau, Hawaii, on the 3rd THURSDAY of September, 1883, be and the same is hereby postponed until 9th DAY, the 16th day of said September, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M. Witness my hand and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1883. (SEAL) A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice Supreme Court. Attest: H