By Authority.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HONOLULU, Sept. 1st, 1884.

MR. E. R. HAYSEY has resigned the position of Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Honolulu.

1922 W. F. ALLEN, Collector-General.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
August 1st, 1884.

In accordance with an Act to Regulate the Currency, approved July 17th, 1884, notice is hereby given that for sixty days from this date, silver coins of all denominations, excepting silver coins of the Hawaiian Kingdom and of the United States, will be received at the Treasury at their nominal value in exchange for Hawaiian Coins at their nominal value.

Section 5 of the Currency Act also provides that from and after December 1st, 1884, gold and silver coins other than the coins of the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom shall be received in the Treasury at a rate not exceeding their bullion value for Government dues, duties and taxes.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
1921 tf. Minister of Finance.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
HONOLULU, Aug. 25th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $500,000—will now be received at the Treasury; the rate of interest is fixed at (6) Six per cent per annum payable semi-annually, and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes whatever.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in September, 1884.

RETAIL—OAHU.

2	H Lowe, Nuuanu street	Honolulu
3	K V Hi Audico, Nuuanu street	"
4	L Adams & Co., Nuuanu street	"
5	Pack, Nuuanu, Ewa	
6	Along, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko	
7	Wong Mun Nin, Nuuanu street	
8	Along Kee, Queen street	
9	Ah Chuck, Nuuanu street	
10	R J Makintyre & Bro, cor Fort and King sts	
11	Bailey & Co, Fort street	
12	Yee Tai, King street	
13	Gertz, Fort street	
14	C J Fisher, cor Nuuanu and Merchant sts	
15	P McInerny, Fort street	
16	Ying Loy, King street	
17	McLean Bros, Nuuanu street	
18	J D Ramsey, Hotel street	
19	Ah Sou, Waialua	
20	Seong Hing Long & Co, Hotel street	
21	Awana, Nuuanu street	
22	Manuel de Quadros, King street	
23	Max Eckart, Fort street	
24	Hop Sing & Co, Nuuanu street	
25	A Ah Ton, Beretania street	
26	A S Montano, Fort street	
27	Antone Marshal, Beretania street	
28	Hong Kong Ships, King street	
29	Thomas Yee, King street	
30	Pua Bee, Kaneohe, Waikiki	
31	Chun Kee & Co, Hotel street	
32	Ah Yan Kee, Maunakea street	

RETAIL—MAUI.

1	Awana, Paia, Makawao	
2	Akamiki, Kamoiki, Molokai	
3	Sam Shun Hui, Lahaina	
4	Ah Sam, Wailuku	
5	Ah Ki, Kepelkai, Wailuku	
6	Cap Wing, Kosmos, Keolou	

RETAIL—HAWAII.

1	Yan Chee Kee, Pauahoa, Hilo	
2	Ah Ki, Pacoloa, Hamakua	
3	Wong Sai Kee, Makapala, N Kohala	
4	Ahui, Laupahoehoe, Hilo	
5	W H Little, Pohakuloa, Hilo	
11	Apu, Waimea	
12	Mau Wai, Kapaau, N Kohala	
13	Kin Chow Chong, A Co, Niulii	
14	Hegardt, Kapaili, Hilo	
15	Ast, Hilo	
16	Sing Kee, Laupahoehoe, Hilo	
17	Hop Hing, Paauhau, Hamakua	
18	Ah Sun, Kalopiki, N Kohala	
19	Ah Leo, Laupahoehoe, Hilo	
20	C J Ainoa, Waipio, Hamakua	
21	C Spencker, Hakalau, Hilo	
22	G W Kimokea, Pahala, Kau	

RETAIL—KAUAI.

1	A Cowshee, Kapaa	
2	G Ani, Waimea	

VICTUALING.

1	Ah Fou, Kapuai, N Kohala	
2	J C McCandless, Nuuanu street, Honolulu	
3	Ah Ki & Co, King street, Honolulu	
11	Ah Fu, Waimea, Hawaii	
12	Kahoa, Kaholo, Maui	
13	Ah Ho, Kapaia, Lihue, Kauai	
14	Hop Hing, cor Nuuanu & Beretania sts, Honolulu	
15	Chong Yee, Wailuku	
16	J Alona, Waialuku, Kau	
17	J Johnson, Nuuanu street, Honolulu	
18	C Afoo, Wailuku, Maui	
19	Hop Sing & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu	

BUTCHER.

1	Awa, Hamoiki, Kohala	
2	Kong Poon, Paia, Makawao	
3	Kekahuna & Iona, Wailuku, Maui	
4	W Saunders, Fish Market, Honolulu	
5	W F A Brown, Makawao, Maui	
6	Sing Sing Aka, Honopou, N Kohala	
7	P M Kaluna, Kipahulu, Maui	

PEDDLING.

1	Moses Chinaka, Kingdom	

WHOLESALE.

1	Pacific Jewelry Co, Kaahumanu st, Honolulu	
2	Wong Wo Chan & Co, Nuuanu st, Honolulu	

PORK BUTCHER.

10	Hing Lee & Co, Hotel st, Honolulu	
11	Quong Chong, Kahului, Maui	
12	A Wong Jones, Kaneohe	
13	Sin A Sing, Wailuku	
17	Sun Sam, Pihonua, Hilo	
18	Yim Yoon, Honolulu	

MILK.

1	Rev L McCully, Honolulu	
2	Robert Lisbon, Honolulu	
3	M Barnes, Honolulu	

AUCTION.

1	W C Borden, Hilo, Hawaii	
2	S Kaai, Lihue, Kauai	
3	Kaiwi, Kaiwi, Molokai	
8	A Cuna, Hana, Maui	

BOAT.

7	John Richardson, Lahaina	

CAKE PEDDLING.

10	Kwong Sang	
27	Kee Sing Yet	

BANKING.

29	Bishop & Co, Honolulu	

DRUGS.

30	Hollister & Co, Nuuanu st, Honolulu	

SALMON.

10	H S Maule, Waihee, Maui	

LAPAAU.

21	E M Kekuhai, Paia	

A Prophet Abroad

"TIS TRUE, 'TIS PITY."

Some thirty years ago Rev. E. G. Beckwith, now pastor of the Third Congregational Church, San Francisco, was a teacher at the Sandwich Islands. Twenty-five years ago he left the islands, and has not since returned until last June, when he was invited to deliver the annual address at Oahu College, Honolulu. Since his return to this city he has delivered, at the Third Congregational Church, several Sunday-evening addresses upon the subject of the changes which he observed had taken place in the islands during the twenty-five years of his absence. Sunday night he gave the final lecture of the course.

The Golden Age of the islands was from the year 1824 to 1854, when they were under the rule of Kamehameha III, the last King, under the influence of the Christian missionaries, whose legislation, the object of which was the benefit of the native race. He gave the people a Constitution. And perhaps the wisest act of his reign was that by which the natives were allowed to purchase kuleanas in fee simple upon paying merely the cost of survey. The effect of this was to give the natives homesteads, and develop among them the beneficent idea of home life, which before they had almost entirely lacked.

Since the death of that King, and during the last twenty-five years, the changes in the islands have been most marked, and, so far as the native race is concerned, painfully disastrous. One of the causes has been the increase of the great sugar enterprises. There is no diversity of industry now. Everything is sugar. Potatoes, for instance, are grown hardly anywhere on the islands. Every one has rushed into sugar planting with an idea of becoming rich. Yet hardly any fortunes have been made, and if the Reciprocity Treaty should not be renewed and present prices of sugar should continue, nearly all the planters of the islands would be bankrupt.

The effects upon the natives of the growth of the sugar plantations and the vast influx of capital, have been manifold.

The great demand for labor has made it more profitable for them to work for others than for themselves upon their homesteads. As a result they are losing their homesteads. Twenty thousand male Chinese without families, have been flooded in upon the population, to work on the plantations. These have not only had their evil effect upon the morals of the people, but are gradually ousting them from their little land holdings.

The increased demand for wages among the natives hastened their ruin. They have more money than ever before. Being mere children, unfit to manage business, unable to save money and easily led into temptation, their little wealth injures them more than it benefits. Honolulu is infested with more saloons than ever. There the men go to earn the higher wages, and the young ladies to be 'introduced into society.' There they find the best opportunity to spend money, and the most lasting temptations to vice. To these they yield. Few ever escape from Honolulu, and most of those who do go away to die.

A general attempt is now being made to teach the native English. This is absolutely necessary in order to unify the nation in the midst of the increasing foreign population. And yet even this hastens their ruin. For it enables them to come into closer relations with that portion of the foreign element which are responsible largely for the increase of vice among them. They get to know the unscrupulous and various foreigners too well.

The deterioration in the native people has been rapid and appalling. The tendency of the race was always towards gross licentiousness. If the influx of foreigners has not increased this, it has at least introduced among the people attendant diseases which are eating away the life of the race. Drunkenness has made alarming advances.

Twenty-five years ago there was a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of liquors to the natives. Now there is a license law. Twenty-five years ago Dr. Beckwith rarely saw a native under the influence of liquor. Now the streets of Honolulu reel with drunken natives. He saw on this visit in two weeks more drunken people than he saw before in eight years.

The present evils are due in large measure to the sinister selfishness of the Government. The interests of the natives are entirely lost sight of. The King, who owes his sovereignty, next to his lineage, but to a political trick, cares only for his own aggrandizements. A short time ago a resolution of lack of confidence in the ministry was lost by one vote, the ministers all voting for themselves. Shortly after the resolution was actually carried in spite of the ministers, and yet in the face of that defeat they have not grace or sense enough to resign. Not long ago, to propitiate the people, the King conceded large reductions in the expenses of certain branches of the Government. And after the people had made a great demonstration of gratitude to him for the act, he then asked an appropriation for the royal stables, which exceeded the total amount of the reduction. The nation is dying in the hands of bed and selfish men.

In 1863 the American Boards of Foreign Missions formally withdrew from active work in the islands, intending as fast as practicable to place native preachers over the churches. Experience has shown that this course was a mistake. The natives were not then fit to carry on the work themselves, and the loss of the restraining and guiding hand of the Christian missionary has proved not the least factor in hastening the certain doom of the native nation. *S. F. Bulletin.*

That indigestion or stomach gas at night prevents rest and sleep, will disappear by using Leg Bitters. Read advertisement.

Hawaiian Gazette.

RES MODUS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

THE *Advertiser* has an abusive article upon the Rev. E. G. Beckwith. That of course is not surprising, for the Government Organ is always traducing the good and honorable. Mr. Beckwith may consider himself fortunate that he is blamed and not praised by the "organ."

One remark of the *Advertiser* needs refutation, and that is with regard to "the streets of this city being remarkably free from drunken men." Let any one go along Nuuanu street at night. Let any one go through Palama of a Sunday and he will see for himself how utterly untrue the *P. C. A.* statement is. To those of us who have known the islands for the last fifteen or twenty years past, the fact is patent that drunkenness is very much on the increase.

UNDER the heading "About Immigration," the government organ devotes two thirds of a column to an attempt to arouse a religious hostility between the Roman Catholics and the members of Fort street Church. That this is a government "card" we have long known, the thin end of the wedge appeared in some of the speeches of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Legislature, but the bald statement of it was reserved for the after session campaign: and it was only the other day that a worthy member of the Roman Catholic body informed us that the attempt was being made, but that it would be a failure as the Roman Catholic Church was not going to be used as a card in the hand of a sharper.

No antagonism, such as the *P. C. A.* shadows forth, exists between the two religious bodies referred to. Each does its own peculiar work and does it well. That in both bodies there may be a few narrow minds, is doubtless true, but that the mass of the people composing them is animated by any fanatic spirit, or that "Fort street Church has the same affection for Roman Catholics that Satan is supposed to entertain for Holy water," as the *Advertiser* charges, is a base slander.

It is by no means the members of Fort street Church only who are desirous of getting Japanese immigrants: if the planters were polled it would be found that men of many varieties of creed are anxious for them, and their object is the same, economy. On the other hand we know of several gentlemen connected with Fort street Church, whose plantations are in such a position that Portuguese laborers suits them. We know that they are glad that their laborers should have the ministrations of a priest of their religion, and that they have given their money towards the erection of suitable places of worship.

Those who know Wailuku, know how highly esteemed Father Leonore was by men of all creeds. Father Sylvester on Kauai, had the respect of all shades of religious opinion.

The charge of the government organ is most unjust. It is hardly worth noticing, because a charge so baseless must necessarily fall to the ground, but still a protest against such unfairness ought to be made, and we make it the more readily as we are in no way connected with the religious body that has been maligned.

DURING the past years, when the prices of sugar have been good our planters have been quite satisfied with the yield they have obtained from their cane, and there was no necessity for seeking fresh methods of obtaining juice from cane. But now the case is different, the price obtained for sugar is extremely low and it is doubtful whether it will ever return to the figures of former years. The problem now is, either to raise a ton of sugar at a considerably less expense than formerly, or to extract more juice from a ton of cane than has previously been obtained. On economy of raising cane the minds of our planters have been long set, and on many plantations expenses are put as low as possible. The first part of the problem then has been met, but the solution is not entirely satisfactory, with no economy of management can the price of manufacture be lowered so as to meet the shrinkage in value.

Then comes the second part of the problem. To this there is at present no direct answer, but there seems to be a probably satisfactory solution in the substitution of the Diffusion Process over the present method of crushing the cane. From the statements of those who have used this method, there seems no doubt but that the yield from the cane is increased from 15 to 20 per cent: in fact that every atom of saccharine matter is soaked out of the cane. But on the other hand, water is required in this process, which is not at present used, and the trash when it is thrown out of the cylinder comes forth sodden. It would have to be passed through a mill to squeeze out the water. Moreover, being destitute of all saccharine matter it would not make as good fuel as it does now.

The consideration of water supply and deterioration of fuel must enter considerably into the calculation. But it is impossible to determine how much of the value of the increased product of juice, will be absorbed by the increased cost of fuel. This can only be fully tested by experiment here. Some people say wait till we see the results of the experiments in Java. That will be a matter of probably eighteen months or two years. We should then have to begin our own experiments. It seems to us that it would be wise to commence at once. The writer in Java who advocates the diffusion experiments speaks as follows:

"In a matter of so much importance as diffusion, the co-operation of all who are concerned in the Java sugar industry is hardly to be doubted."

"Nobody would lightly incur the reproach of shirking, for an unimportant contribution, a trial or experiment of which he would subsequently reap the profits."

"Courage then; let us not hesitate, but let us boldly show the oceans we must seize for us not to succumb in the struggle of competition, but let us choose our ground on which we can maintain a firm footing, however obstinately the battle may be fought."

His advice seems thoroughly apt for the Hawaiian Islands.

A FAVORITE argument with the Cabinet sympathiser is, the reason that the Independent party has failed in the Legislature and has not ousted the Cabinet, is because it has attacked men and not measures. If, says the Ministerial organ the Independents had only gone to work in a different way, and had calmly and temperately shown wherein the government was at fault, they had fair material to work upon, and would have succeeded in carrying their measures in the Legislature.

This argument is founded upon a fallacy. The fallacy consists in the assumption that certain members of the Legislature who voted in support of the Cabinet, were amenable to reason, and would have voted with the Independent party, had the facts which were presented been presented in a different way. Such however, was not the case. Look at the list of names who supported the Cabinet: Macfarlane, Walker, Kaulukou, Aholo, Kaunamano, Kamakele, Gardner, Palohau, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker and all the rest. Is there any sane man who can point out any one man among the Cabinet supporters who would have changed his vote upon any argument, or upon any different method of presentation of facts from that which was pursued. If not, the argument falls to the ground, for if a majority were supporting the Cabinet from interested motives, they would continue to support it irrespective of any showing made to the contrary. And this was precisely the situation. Of the members of the Legislature, one-half were office-holders whose retention in office and appointment to new offices depended upon their giving an undivided support to the Cabinet. These, in addition to the individual votes of the Ministers, gave them the majority. With the experience of the past four months, it is simply absurd to say that any of these men voted as they did because of the manner in which facts discrediting the Ministry were presented. Argument and reason had no more control over the votes of those men than the geological report has over the price of sugar. Likewise as to the retention of the Cabinet in office and the argument that the reason they are not ousted is be cause of the wrong methods of opposing them which have been adopted. This is based upon the assumption that the King is open to conviction, if sufficient facts were only placed before him. Facts have been placed before him which no man can ignore without stultifying his intelligence or his honesty, and no action has been taken. The simple fact is that the King is not open to conviction. He wishes to retain the present Cabinet because they are willing to be subservient to his wishes. Under such circumstances it is simply ridiculous to say that the King and the Legislature have done thus and so, because of any act or omission on the part of the Independents. They have acted as they have because it was in furtherance of their individual profit and wishes.

THE struggle between France and China presents some grave points. Whenever a European power goes into an extensive war with an Eastern one, such is the complication of interests that the most prominent States cannot afford to see their sister lose, and are terribly jealous if she wins. This is the present status of affairs, with the addition that not only is Europe interested, but the Great Republic is also, and another factor enters into the problem, whose action cannot be so clearly foretold, depending as it does on the turn of a popular election.

The present difficulty of France with China dates back to 1859. At that date the Chinese were defeated, and the colony of Saigon was founded. From this as a *point d'appui* French intrigues have spread as a net work over the devoted country, and have caught the petty chieftains of the Peninsula in their meshes. For full twenty years this has been at work and then suddenly affairs were precipitated. Actual fighting broke out, and Riviere, one of the most gallant and most polished men in Paris, soldier, scientist and author in one, met with his death at the hands of the Annamese. This called forth the energies of France and war was carried on in a more vigorous manner: China as Sonzerain of the Province found her honor mixed up in the affair, and massed troops on the frontier. With French success came French demands, and a material guarantee was exacted. In advancing into the interior, the French approached the border and at Bacninh, and further north, encountered Chinese troops. The account of the struggle is various. The Chinese claim that the French had an overwhelming force against them. The French show that they were very much in a minority—however it may be the collision took place.

Meantime the diplomatists had not been idle and the difficulty which was being fought out in the marshes of Tonquin was being quietly discussed in the official drawing rooms of Paris and London. Through Marquis Tseng a convocation was signed, Li Hung Chang being a party to it. This convention was perfectly satisfactory to France, but it has been broken. Hence the claim for indemnity. Much of the negotiation is very obscure to the public even of France, and it will probably be twenty years if not more, before the true inwardness of the affair becomes public property.

One thing however, is very patent and that is, that whatever the demands of France may be, they will have to be liquidated. France demanded $15,000,000 the other day. She has now destroyed government property at Foo-chow amounting to about that figure. China will have to pay not only the original bill, but also the cost of destruction, and she cannot long afford to allow the account to run up at such a ruinous rate. The French army has been to Pekin before, and it may be said to know the way; the summer palace episode of Oct. 6th, 1860, may be played again in 1884 or 1885

One lesson may be learned from the success of the French, and that is, that no amount of western knowledge can make the eastern man the equal of his western brother when it comes to hard knocks. In diplomacy he is more than a match, in lying he is distinctly his superior, but when it comes to military matters, the western man, no matter of what nationality is not only his superior, but immeasurably his superior. From the day that Alexander met the Asiatic forces at Arbela and with only 47,000 Greeks routed 1,040,000 Asiatics; from the many conflicts of Englishmen in Hindostan, from the recent efforts of Russia against the very chivalry of Asia, the same lesson must be learned, the western man is superior, and neither arms of precision, nor cultivation nor any thing short of a most radical change in character will raise the lower race. The fear of their dominating the world, a favorite theme a year ago, is a vain chimera.

But there is another aspect of the Franco-Chinese struggle, which is very serious. That is the trade question. France in preying upon Chinese commerce injures not alone China, but all Europe and the United States. This will lead to grave complications should the struggle be continued to any length of time. Every mail now will be watched with intense interest, to see the many possible developments of this war.

NOTES.

REPORTS from the Soudan are encouraging, but they are no more reliable than usual. General Gordon is stated to be not only personally safe and able to hold his own, but to assume the aggressive.

THE British Government has concluded to give up the attempt to reach Khartoum via Suakim. The relief expedition will proceed up the Nile in steamers under command of General Wolseley. Vigorous preparations are being made. Its purpose of the story that General Gordon is at Khartoum without authority from the English Government.

THERE is to be a fresh Arctic Expedition. The money has been subscribed and Engineer Melville of the *Jeannette* expedition is to have command. The object is to settle the question of the open polar sea. It is not the expedition that will cost so much, but the relief expedition that will top up the expenses.

THE *Nautical Gazette* says that Seidlitz powders and blue pills are now considered requisite in the outfit of ocean voyagers, bromide of sodium having been almost discarded as a remedy for seasickness. The rich foods, nuts and pastry of a steamship's bill of fare are tempting to the sharpened appetite of the voyager, they over-eat, and the pitching of the vessel completes the round. But it is asserted that Neptune can be disarmed of his tribute if the intending ocean passenger will begin to fortify himself or herself a week in advance with a five grain blue pill every other night alternating with seidlitz powders.

BRADSTREET'S, by recent figures, shows that the consumption of liquor in the United States has far outstripped the growth of population. The number of gallons of liquor consumed yearly has increased as follows: 1840, 71,000,000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 99,000,000; 1870, 230,000,000; 1880, 105,000,000; 1883, 655,000,000. While the population has only trebled in the last forty years, the consumption of liquor is nearly ten times greater than it was in 1840, and the amount of money expended in its purchase shows a still greater increase. The annual expenditure for liquor now exceeds $800,000,000.

WE hear that the Mother Superior of the order in charge of the leper asylum at Kalauao was asked by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to go to Molokai to distribute the clothes and other presents to the lepers, which have been bought with the funds obtained at the recent fair and entertainment. The request was an extremely unkind one. The Mother Superior is a frightful sufferer from seasickness, and though she never hesitates to encounter any personal discomfort or danger when good can come of her facing it, where there is no particular good to be gained, it is a needless cruelty to ask this estimable lady to face what to her a real hardship. Considerable feeling has been expressed among her friends upon the subject. Any trustworthy person could of course do the work.

TO GIVE its support to home industries is certainly the duty of a government: but of late this rule has not obtained among the members of the Hawaiian Cabinet. Much blacksmith work which might be easily done here, as cheaply and quite as well as abroad, has been ordered in San Francisco. We only give this as a case in point, later we shall further elaborate upon the matter. There are other labors ordered from the coast which might just as well be obtained here. The mechanics feel this passing by of their claims keenly. The only reason they can assign for this action of the government is that it is convenient to keep certain agents attached to them, and by liberal commissions they can do a good deal of canvassing. Complaint is the frequent appointment of foreigners in place of *Kamainas* to positions of trust: in many cases Hawaiian born aspirants for the posts have been equally suitable for the positions, but have been ignored.

THE French appear to have made short work of the arsenal at Foochow. It is now stated that in seven minutes the contest was practically ended. Seven Chinese gunboats were destroyed with the fort. The French fleet sustained no injury. The loss of life is given at six men. The Chinese replied promptly from the dock-yard battery when the bombardment commenced. But that was all. They, however, looted the residences of the foreign consuls. Yet the arsenal was a strong place. There were several Krupp guns mounted. If the new warlike aspirations of China are ever to be realized, Foo Chow should have furnished some inkling of the awakening. The fight was conducted behind fortifications and in armored gunboats. The conditions were favorable for the display of the new war spirit, if it existed. But the French hailstorm of shot and shell was too much for them. It is not difficult to imagine what would have happened if the Chinese had been deployed in the open field. The heaviest masses would not hold their ground long after the first discharge of artillery, and their rout could not well be prevented from turning into a massacre.

MRS. BLAINE is a finely educated woman. She was a school mistress in Kentucky when Blaine first met her. She had had graduated and went to Kentucky to commence life as a school teacher. His school was very near that of his wife's, and a warm friendship ensued. Blaine fell in love with her and when school broke up and the lady returned to her home in Maine, Blaine followed her and eventually married her. Mrs Blaine is said to be very domestic, and is tall and dignified. Her constant associate and friend and cousin is Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton. Unlike Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Logan, wife of the Republican nominee for Vice President, is a great politician. She has rendered her husband great service in the performance of his public duties. In her younger days, she had aided her father, who was Sheriff of the county where they resided, in his official duties; in fact, he depended on her for the accomplishment of work to be done. On her marriage she immediately installed herself as companion and helpmate to her husband, and his success in public life is due not a little to her. The arduous work of the approaching campaign will still find Mrs. Logan exerting her talent and ability for the success of her husband.

SUGAR from beets has been made in California for the past four years. Like all other local industries there have been many prodjuecies and other obstacles to overcome, but the business has at last got on a basis where there is some profit to the manufacturers. There have been two or three Sugaries of this kind started in the State. The leading and most successful one is at Alvarado. During the third season of that factory, the product was 1,301,588 lbs refined sugar and 81,775 gallons molasses, the gross value of which was $158,617. The manufacturing expenses were $109,3-3, while the incidental expenses were $4,324, leaving a profit of $44,926 for the year. This sugarie will start up on the 1st of September. It is said to have secured 20,000 tons of beets, or 25 per cent more than any former year, and is expected to produce about 2,000,000 lbs refined sugar. The bulk of the sugar used in France and Germany is made from beets. California is probably ahead of any other State in this industry.

DR. KOCH attended the last meeting of the Sanitary Commission at Toulon, and stated that moisture was an essential condition for the transmission of the cholera germs. Every effort is therefore to be made to keep the town as dry as possible. He also said the disease in not contagious. The Marseilles correspondent of the *Daily News* states that he has been to Toulon and and has seen Dr. Koch. He says: "He has made, in conjunction with Dr. Strauss and Dr. Roux, a post-mortem examination of a cholera patient. He found in the intestines the same microbe he discovered in India and Egypt, which he declares to be the cause of the disease. Dr. Koch thinks that it is not inhaled, but swallowed in water, or with fruits or vegetables. It can be destroyed by heat—that is, by cooking food well and boiling drinking water. Dr. Koch says that people can be infected by soiled clothes. He thinks that the filthy condition of a city cannot create of itself the microbe, but that it aids the cholera by enfeebling its victims. The French savants will not express a decided opinion as to the microbe, but withhold their decision."

MORE TROUBLE!

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, August 23rd.—A *Times'* dispatch from Foo Chow dated 7 o'clock this morning says: At 9 o'clock last night Admiral Courbet officially announced that he had received orders from Paris to make reprisals. The British Vice-Consul left last night and reached English gunboats at midnight.

A dispatch from Shanghai, dated this morning, says: Admiral Courbet has announced his intention to bombard the arsenal at Foo Chow to-day. The French Consul at this city has lowered his flag.

Advices from Peking, of yesterday, state that the Governors of Yunan and Quangsi have received imperative orders to march their forces into Tonquin.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

A dispatch to the *Times*, which left Foo Chow at 2:15 P. M. to-day, says: "Hostilities begun this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS ON FRENCH RENTES.

PARIS, August 23rd.—2:30 P. M.—Three per cent rentes opened this morning at 78 francs 25 centimes for account, but since have fallen to 77 francs 92½ centimes.

A CHANCE FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, August 23rd.—4 P. M.—Three per cent rentes this morning before the regular opening of the Bourse were bought at 77 francs 95 centimes for account, on the report that Li Fong Pao, Chinese Minister, would continue negotiations with the French Government.

RESULT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, August 25th.—A *Times'* dispatch says: The Foo Chow arsenal was destroyed yesterday after five hours' bombardment by Courbet's squadron. Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk and two escaped. The European settlement was undisturbed. The French fleet sustained no damage. Of the Chinese men-of-war which escaped the French bombardment at Foo Chow, one was stranded and had her back broken. The other met with no mishap. The French shelled the barracks and camps near the Quantao. No resistance was made to the attack. The Consulate building was looted with Chinese soldiers, who were in uniform and armed. The French Chief of Staff reports the loss of the French at six men. The *Times'* correspondent believes that this estimate is untrue. An English pilot was killed on Saturday night, when the French opened their heavy fire, and it is believed that they sunk one of their own torpedo-boats. The Chinese fleet lately on the Min river, with the exception of two ships, was blotted out. No surrender was allowed the disabled and sinking ships. After their guns were silenced they were shelled four hours. Admiral Courbet opened fire at 2 P. M. and the Chinese replied almost simultaneously. The dockyard and arsenal were fired immediately, but with only partial success. Eleven vessels formed the Chinese fleet—mostly light river and coast transports—and were really toys. The French had eight heavily armed ships, namely, the Volta, Dugay, Tourville, Delaining, Aspe, Vipere, Lynx and Hamelin. Several Chinese gunboats maintained bravely a desultory fire for about a quarter of an hour, when the survivors or their crews leaped overboard. The combat was practically finished in seven minutes. The superior French artillery made the contest, after the disabling of the Chinese vessels, no fight, but a massacre. This is the opinion of every spectator. Two eighteen-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war Champion, while one stationed above the junks made a good stand. The French kept up a fire on the arsenal, neighboring buildings, forts, barracks and villages until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, although resistance from the batteries ceased about 3 P. M. Some French and Chinese ships were engaged in close proximity to the English men-of-war Vigilant and Champion.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The following is a list of the French vessels and other armament in the China squadron: The Bayard, the flagship of the squadron, is a wooden ironclad of the second class. Her armament consists of four 9½-inch guns, *en barbette*; six 5½-inch guns in the battery and two center pivoted 7½-inch guns on deck. She also carries four Hotchkiss machine guns and spar torpedoes.

The Atlanta, wooden; armament, six 7½ and six 4½-inch guns.

The Victorieuse and Triomphante, sister ironclads, armament, six 9½, one 7½ and six 5½-inch guns, protected by a six-inch armor.

The frigate Bourrille—armament, seven 7½-inch guns on deck, fourteen 5½-inch guns in the battery and torpedo apparatus. Her hull is of iron, cased with wood.

The cruisers Villars and Chateau-Renard are of the second class. The armament of the former consists of fifteen 5½-inch guns and torpedo apparatus, while the Chateau-Renard carries only seven 5½-inch guns.

The cruisers Hamelin, Kersaint and Volta are of the third class. They each carry one 6¼ and five 5½-inch guns.

The Farsieval, wooden, armament, four 5½-inch guns.

The Albnette, Plivier, Eclair and Trombe, all wooden paddle vessels, built for river service. They each carry three Hotchkiss machine guns.

The gunboats Vipere, Latin and Lynx are the largest on the station. The former carries two 6½ and two 4-inch guns, while the Latin and Lynx each carry one 7½ and two 4-inch guns.

The Leopard and Fanfare, also gunboats, are both armed. They each carry one 7½ and one 4½-inch gun.

The Surprise, an old wooden gunboat, carries two 5½-inch guns.

The remainder of the fleet are all gunboats, built especially for service in China, and consist of the Lance, Carabine, Sarcapette, Fusee, Framee, Hache, Javeline, Masque, Musqueton and the Yatagan. They are all built of wood. Their armament consists of 6½, 5½ and 2½-inch guns.

In addition to these there are several transports.

The Cher, Annamite, Drac, Mytho, Touquin, Bien-Hao, Saone and Wintz-Long. They vary in size from 5623 to 1596 tons, and are each armed with from two to four small-caliber guns.

This fleet of thirty-eight vessels of all classes, exclusive of transports, carries approximately 5250 men, a force which has undoubtedly been largely increased of late. The ships, with a few exceptions, are very inefficient and would prove no match against any other enemy.

THE CHINESE FLEET.

China's navy is composed of four divisions, namely: The Pei-Ho and North Coast, the Foo Chow, the Shanghai and that of Canton.

In the Pei-Ho division the only sea-going vessels are the steel deck-armored cruisers Yang Woi and Tehao-Yung, built in England in 1881. Each carry two 26-ton 10-inch Armstrong guns on center pivots, mounting a nearly all-around fire. Their speed is 16 knots, and they carry coal sufficient for a continued speed of about 8 knots for a period of four weeks.

The Foo-Cheng and Chien-Cheng are gunboats also built in England in 1875. They are of 360-tons displacement, and carry one 10-inch Armstrong gun.

There are also thirteen gunboats built in England during 1876-81, varying in displacement from 319 to 440 tons. The last four and the largest were named by the Chinese, the Chin-Nang, Chin-Pei, Fei-Hung and Lang-Lang. The others are known among foreigners as the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, etc. According to size they each carry one 11-inch or one 12-inch Armstrong gun and two 12-pounder rifles.

The Foo Chow division consists of unarmored cruisers and gunboats only.

The fleet at Shanghai embraces some of the best vessels to be found in any navy. The ironclads are:

The Teng-Yuen and Chen-Yuen, ironclad frigates, built at Stettin, Germany, in 1882; 7400 tons displacement, built of iron and clad with compound plates 14 inches thick at the water-line. They have a citadel amidships, protected with 8-inch compound armor. Above the citadel are two barbette towers, in each of which are mounted two 12-inch 47-ton Krupp guns, capable of penetrating 22 inches of iron at 1000 yards. On the bow and stern is a 58-inch long-caliber Krupp gun. Their speed is about 14½ knots. These vessels, if handled as they should be but Chinese, would be capable of destroying the entire French fleet.

The Nan-Shin steel armored, cruiser built in Germany in 1883, is 2930 tons displacement and carries two 8½-inch Krupp guns in barbette, protected by 10-inch armor.

The Nan-Shuin built in Germany recently, is of 2300 tons displacement, and carries two 11-inch Armstrong guns.

The Hay-An and Yu-Yuen were built at Shanghai in 1874 and 1875. They are of 2630 tons displacement and each carry two 9-inch Armstrong and twenty-four 7-inch Vavassenr guns. They have a speed of 12 knots and a complement of 372 officers and men.

The Yung-Woo is a composite built corvette, built at Shanghai in 1870. Her battery is one 9-inch Armstrong, eight 5-inch Vavassenr and four 28-pounder smoothbore guns.

There is also an ironclad gunboat of 195 tons, carrying one 6¼-inch Krupp gun in a fixed turret forward.

The Shanghai fleet further consists of a number of transformed merchant steamers, of which no reliable data are obtainable.

The Canton fleet is composed of about fifteen gunboats, averaging 180 tons, which are used in suppressing piracy and smuggling. They are nearly all vessels of obsolete designs.

The whole Chinese navy, exclusive of Canton's, is in round numbers, 56 vessels of all kinds, carrying 350 guns and 5860 officers and men. Most of the officers are foreigners, who received orders from their home Governments to withdraw from the Chinese service at the time real trouble began between China and France. Most of the engineers were offered treble pay to remain and participate in the war, an offer which was undoubtedly accepted by many. The Chinese navy, composed as it is of many fine vessels and excellent guns, looks is one essential part—that of proper organization. Its weakness is in the scientific, medical and commissariat service; their native skilled officers are few and up to latest advices not a single surgeon had been appointed to any of the ships.

THE STATES BEFORE THE WAR.

Wong Ha Chong, one of the wealthiest Chinese merchants in New York, describes the status before the war. He said Anam was progressing when the French secretly made a treaty with the dissolute and drunken Governor, who signed a concession making France Governor and master of Anam. It is just the same as if the Governor of New Jersey or Delaware should, while drunk, convey his State to Germany or Russia. The proceeding would simply reflect discredit upon him personally, and would be null and void. Then, without notice to the United States, the French declare war against this very man, and bring to bear against him all the power of their great nation. They vaunt themselves upon their valor and victory—a nation of 40,000,000 conquering a petty official, who at farthest could bring together an army of 5,000 unpaid, unequipped and undisciplined men. Five hundred American or English soldiers could have done the same thing in less time. After that the French passed beyond the Anamese border and attacked one of our regiments. They had 6,000 men. We had 800, although they telegraphed all over the world that we had a force of 20,000 massed at a strategic point. Besides, our orders were peremptory not to fight. The only fighting we therefore did was what was necessary in order to retreat successfully, and for this they now say either pay us millions or we will slaughter your people and burn your cities. This is what they call civilization and Christianity. Do you wonder that we Orientals look askance at a people and a creed under whose name such things are