By Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 20th, 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 3 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 into the Treasury at a rate not exceeding their bullion value, for government dues, duties and taxes.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 20th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that application for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $300,000 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 whatsoever.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in September, 1884.

RETAIL—OAHU.

Hongkong.

[illegible]

RETAIL—MAUI.

[illegible]

RETAIL—HAWAII.

[illegible]

RETAIL—KAUAI.

[illegible]

VICTUALING.

[illegible]

BUTCHER.

[illegible]

PEDDLING.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

PORK BUTCHER.

[illegible]

MILS.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

[illegible]

BOAT.

[illegible]

CAKE PEDDLING.

[illegible]

BANKING.

[illegible]

DRUGS.

[illegible]

SALMON.

[illegible]

LAPAAU.

[illegible]

NOTES.

Local astronomers had better forbook up their telescopes. Brown's periodical comet discovered by him at Kiel, on the 26th of February, 1846, and afterwards found to be moving in an elliptic orbit, with a period of 2,000 years, and a half years (+) in perihelion again about the end of August, will become visible when the early morning sky is free from moonlight towards the end of the present month. It was last in perihelion on the 30th of March, 1884, and was first seen on that occasion by M. Tempel, at Arcetri, Florence, on the 14th of January.

The cholera scourge has seemingly taken a new lease of activity in the destruction of the human race, notwithstanding the statements that had been received that it was near had ended. The latest reports show a still increased number of site dread disease and with quickened pace. No attempt has yet been made by the Board of Health to give this dread visitor the "go" direct, or the equally more potent sanitary condition of the capital seems to offer a challenge for a lengthened stay of the noted visitor upon arrival.

Now that active and aggressive hostilities have been commenced between France and China, the entire commercial world is agitating the question as to its probable effect upon trade and commerce, and upon the rates of marine insurance. Many interesting points as to the "law of war" discussed in the American public press, growing out of legal decisions made concerning contested claims that resulted from the late civil war. We are not aware that our local insurance companies have as yet taken any active steps to protect their interests by the insertion of any additional articles to policies to be issued hereafter.

The San Francisco Bulletin states that, "At the recent meeting of planters held in New Orleans the following resolution was adopted: That a committee of five members be appointed to prepare for the proposed Industrial Congress to be held at New Orleans during the celebration of the World's Exposition. The holding of the planter's Industrial Congress in New Orleans at such a time together with the fact that they have arranged for a complete exhibit of their sugar industry, including all machinery, present appliances for grinding and manufacture, which will be in full operation on each day that the Exposition is open, are significant that the Louisiana planters intend to have their industry well represented and placed prominently before the public."

M. Pasteur's experiments with the virus of hydrophobia, are going on with unbroken success. He has thus far experimented on fifty seven dogs, nineteen of them mad, and thirty eight bitten by them under uniform conditions. Out of these thirty-eight half had been previously inoculated, and the other half not. The latter without a single exception, died with unmistakable signs of hydrophobia, whereas the nineteen others are alive and as well as ever. They will be watched for a year by veterinary doctors to see whether the inoculation holds good permanently or only temporarily. M. Pasteur's theory is that hydrophobia is produced solely by the bite, and if this is correct, a law compelling all dogs to be inoculated, would in the end extinguish hydrophobia entirely, whereas if the inoculation proved temporary, such an enactment would be less effectual. M. Pasteur's theory, however, seems to be gaining acceptance, and his experiments, whether they lead to the extirpation or merely to the diminution of this form of suffering, must be watched with interest.

Mr. R. Valpy Fenwick, in his History of Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England, gives the following information with regard to the introduction of spirit drinking in England. He says: "Speaking comparatively the English were a sober people until the use of spirits became common, and then things got readily worse and worse until a time when it was almost a rare thing to see a sober man. We know with a sufficient approach to accuracy when ardent spirits were introduced into England, but have very little evidence as to the time when the evil habit of drinking them for pleasure became common. At first it is almost certain that they were used for their supposed medicinal qualities. That they were commonly taken for the pleasure they gave before the middle of the reign of Charles II, is not proved. Aphra Behn, though there is little to be said for her as the source of the morality of her writings, is a good authority as to manners and customs, and the only one reading her plays for the purpose of finding one allusion to a history of drink would come to the conclusion that ale and wine were the drink of all except the very "fast" young men about town.

The Steamer Kinau

On Monday morning the steamer Kinau came off the Marine Railway after a most thorough overhauling and re-painting, looking in a fine condition inside as well as outside. During the time she was on the railway she was visited by many of our citizens, who admired her fine hull and her water-line—as perfect as the day she was launched from Cramp's ship yard on the Delaware. Superintendent Lightner Tucker was on hand and showed to all who wished, the interior fittings up and the changes which had been made for the comfort of the traveling public. The Kinau's state-rooms and saloon are models of neatness and comfort, and are not crowded by elements of more pretentious dimensions. Under the careful guidance of that thoroughly accomplished Captain King, with an efficient corps of officers under him, the Kinau should need have no fears of making the Hilo trip.

Tired mothers and invalids so frequent in fast-growing children, may be easily remedied by a few doses of Hop Bitters. Read advertisement.

Hawaiian Gazette.

"KOE NOONO IN KEEPA."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884.

Our contemporary the Saturday Press, certainly does owe us a debt of gratitude for setting it right on the question of the Meridian Congress not being in the interests of science. The whole affair is in the interests of commerce pure and simple. Seeing how much of the tonnage of the world lies in the hands of the English speakers, there can be little doubt as to what the result of the conference must be. We notice also two happy adjectives used by the S. P. writer. Austria is certainly "decaying" and naturally Russia is "unsightly east."

The strictures which the Saturday Press passes upon the members of the independent party come with special ill grace from a paper which was called into existence by that party. The Saturday Press reminds one very much of the boy who looked up the Broadstone. He looked her and fired, but he suffered far more from what flew into his face from the touch-hole, than the foe he fired at, opposite the muzzle. The writer charged his gun and hurt only himself. He had better use a little more discretion when loading up again.

The Government will have no time to lose in supplying the United States gold coin for the gold low going into force the first day of December next. If they wish to avoid the difficulties which a premium on gold will entail, they will see to it that there shall be no scarcity of that coin. Nothing but an abundant supply, and probably a surplus of all estimated requirements, will save the country from serious trouble on this score.

It will not be wise to wait until the "equilibrium" between silver and gold is lost, to replace uncoded silver with gold coin, it should be done in advance, and in so thorough a manner as effectually to dispel all possibility of a panic.

A correspondent in the government organ, apologizing for the dismissal of Col. Allen, gets off the idea that in the United States "all intelligent persons understand that those who live by the sword of politics take their chances of dying by the same sword in the mutations of party triumphs and defeats." No sewer true this may be of the United States, it has no bearing upon Colonel Allen's case. The Colonel lived by no sword of politics. He was appointed, to his post because of his ability, and has held it while Ministries cracked around him for twenty odd years. He took no more part in politics than one of his own ledgers. He entered the office believing that by good behaviour and hard work he could retain it. It has remained for "I and my colleagues" to show that he cares not for those of him that he is willing to apply a vicious principle to obtain an infamous result.

The Hawaiian Treasury, during the past few weeks has found itself unable to pay its bonds, and has asked for the continuance of them for six months longer. This proceeding is entirely illegal and the holders of the bonds have no legal claims for obtaining their interest. Notwithstanding the present manipulators of Hawaiian finance that investors had better beware.

Of course this postponing of the bonds is, but a covert form of making a $500,000 loan. On the first of September the Government practically committed an act of bankruptcy. They have saved the immediate consequences of that act by begging for the leniency of their creditors, and in order to save themselves have persuaded others to join their in an act contrary to the law. Of course this is one of the cases which the Ministers are prepared to meet "for the good of the country" by "doing something beyond the power conferred on them by law." With such a standard as this to guide their counsels, the question is what single act will the Cabinet not find warrant for?

Only the other day our attention was called to the condition of the landing at Charlton's wharf. The spot has for years been the only boat landing from vessels in the harbor. What was our surprise to find the comfortable landing entirely done away with, on a boat house erected for the convenience of a select boat club, the public being now forced to put off from a set of narrow steps, difficult to approach and leave in fine weather, and decidedly dangerous if a southerly blow comes on. Enquiry leads us to understand that the Minister of the Interior has leased in other wise conveyed the old boat landing to the new boat-club, that it never entered his head that the public convenience ought for a moment to be considered before the private advantage of a small group of individuals, and examination proves that he knows nothing of what the public has a right to expect if not to demand. Even in despotic Russia, the very greatest care is taken to make the landing for the row boats which ply across the Neva, commodious for the ready crossing. In Hawaii it seems as if Ministers took a delight in scrubbing the public. We would ask every one to go down to Charlton's wharf and see for themselves.

The evil results of passing the bill of indemnity last session are already beginning to make themselves apparent. A very pregnant sentence appeared in the government organ of September 18th. The writer, evidently inspired by the Great Suggestor, said: "Ministers have shown that they are not afraid to trust to Legislative indemnification when called upon for the good of the country to do something beyond the power conferred on them by law." Which being interpreted shows that for the future the Cabinet means to be a law unto itself. It is the Cabinet which will decide whether certain expenditures are for the good of the country or not, and it hopes that in 1886 the Legislature will be composed of as venal a majority as that of 1884, which will wholesale it for its acts. This is of course, a somewhat brittle reed to lean upon and the Cabinet officers, seeing what the temper of the country is, may find they have reckoned without their host. Meanwhile, however, they intend to make the most of their little streak of sunlight and defy the law when it happens to suit their purpose.

The office of Collector-General of Customs requires of its incumbent intelligence of a high order, business capacity and experience, and, above all, unimpeachable integrity. The recently deposed Collector-General, Col. W. F. Allen, possessed all of these qualities, and has always received and deserved the confidence of the entire community. His urbanity, his excellent judgment and discretion, his thorough familiarity with every detail of his department, his faithful devotion to the interests of this country have long marked him as a model for a trusted and trustworthy government officer.

His dismissal from office, under all the circumstances, and with the studied insults accompanying it, aroused universal indignation. The Chamber of Commerce passed at once, its resolutions condemnatory of the dismissal, and expressive of their high regard in which Col. Allen is held by the mercantile community. We do not suppose that the Chamber expected to induce his recall to office, but merely to place themselves on record in a way that cannot be misunderstood, and to do all that lay in their power to soften the bitterness to Col. Allen of the treatment he had received.

Two thousand dollars in quarters have been refused at the treasury. This is extraordinary in view of the published notice of the Minister of Finance, which reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Aug. 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 3 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 into the Treasury at a rate not exceeding their bullion value, for government dues, duties and taxes.

JNO. M. KAPENA, Minister of Finance.

It is still more extraordinary in view of the fact, as we are given to understand, that the coins were collected so as to save the treasury the trouble of receiving the depreciated coins in small quantities. Of course, the law is distinctly and clearly against the action of the treasury.

We notice that an attempt is being made to meet the difficulty the government find themselves in by suggesting that the Chamber of Commerce petition the Minister of Finance to disregard the law, which, with the consent of his colleagues, he would most likely do. Merely another attempt to get the people to connive at wrong doing. Our citizens, at all times, but especially at times like these, had better stick to the clear letter of the law, even at some inconvenience to themselves, rather than give the slightest precedent for interpreting the law as it may suit special circumstances.

Of what advantage will it be to the country to have the depreciated coin called in during the last days of November, when that very coin is needed for shipment to San Francisco in order to be sold for gold. The first shipment of silver coin to the coast should take place on the steamer of October 16th, and by November 22d there ought to be more than enough in gold in the treasury vaults to meet all possible calls. Unless the Government actively co-operate with the citizens of this country by promptly getting in the foreign coins and shipping them to San Francisco, there will be a fatal set of breakers ahead on December 1st, 1884.

As to the difficulty proposed in the same article, that the foreign coins will be legal tender, after September 30th, though they will no longer be changeable for Hawaiian coins at the treasury, the matter cuts both ways. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if private creditors will be forced to receive the foreign coins in payment of debts, the public creditor will have to also, and it would take very little combination on the part of our citizens to arrange that all debts due the government should be paid in these coins.

What our citizens have to attend to however, is that all coins of the prohibited denominations be presented at the treasury before September 30th. The value of these coins may fall before December 1st. It is quite in the power of the Privy Council to lower them to their bullion value after September 30th. We would therefore earnestly impress on all who have them in their possession to send them in.

Since the formation of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, sufficient time has elapsed to judge of the usefulness of that association, and to consider whether its plan of management has defects which can be remedied.

The present Trustees are Messrs Spalding, S. B. Dole, Jones, W. O. Smith, Atherton, Glade, Wilcox, Bailey, Halstead, Baldwin, Soper and Unna, Hartwell on his return to the country last November having declined to be a Trustee and no one being chosen to fill that vacancy.

When the Company started in April of 1882, the Ministry was composed of Messrs. Green, Armstrong and Walker, Mr. Carter being then absent on a foreign embassy. The planters were aware of the active, not to say violent opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty by eastern refiners, and by many politicians in the States, and that to remove the unfounded charges which were rife against the workings of the treaty, systematic and intelligent efforts must be put forth. They also felt the necessity of concerted action to lower the high rates of wages which the scanty labor market had created, and to obtain a supply of immigrant laborers upon reasonable terms.

It was believed by many that in order to justify the expectations of the friends of the treaty in the United States, it was of vital importance to show, not only that the treaty was bringing financial benefit in the way of increased and largely increasing trade, but to show that Hawaii holds out the amplest protection for American capital invested here, inviting larger investments, and that American interests in this country are peculiarly encouraged and fostered by reason of the treaty.

For these reasons as well as from the plain dictation of self-interest, the trustees sought in 1882, after the incoming of Mr. Gibson's Cabinet, to place the Company firmly on record in favor of good government, and in so doing they expressed the strongest disapprobation of Mr. Gibson's administration and memorialized the King to that effect.

During the year 1883 Mr. Spreckels and his plantations became disaffected with the Company, and left it. Col. Spalding was deputed to represent for a time its interests in Washington. By the aid of Messrs. Smith and Carter in Washington, correct information was at last given in the United States concerning the treaty, and the reformers' opposition to it was practically done away. There has been more or less friction with this Government, in matters of immigration, but the Company has rendered valuable aid in making felt the wishes of individual planters, as to the kind of labor and contracts desired, and in testing various labor markets.

The Company has kept up its Planters' Monthly, a useful medium by which planters obtain and interchange information on practical matters. We should say that the most practical subject for their discussion at the coming annual meeting, would be the diffusion processes of making sugar, in which we hear that Mr. Wideman takes a deep interest.

We think that the trustees ought to be all practical planters, capable of managing the interests and business of the Company. A planter can afford to come to Honolulu once a quarter for trustees' meetings, and cannot afford to leave to agents to look after the concerns of the Company.

The planters have it in their power to make the Company permanently useful to themselves. If there are defects in former methods let the defects be corrected.

The subject which has been foremost in men's thoughts during the past week has been the arbitrary dismissal of Colonel Allen. How the action has been regarded by our most prominent men is voiced in the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce. In what esteem this worthy gentleman is held by those who have served under him, who have been in intimate daily connection with him, is shown by the handsome testimonial which the Custom House employees presented to the Colonel last Saturday. With the exception of a few interested persons, who hope to gain by the Colonel's dismissal, the feeling of regret is universal, and the feeling that a great wrong has been done is strong.

We have looked in vain for a cause for the Colonel's removal.

The regular government apologist can only charge that the Colonel "has not been in accord with the government, and not in harmony with the present administration;" and enforces his remark by stating that "all the world over political heads are cut off for political reasons." The new government apologist in the field, the Saturday Press voices the latter idea in somewhat different language, but to much the same purpose.

Now we wish to be clearly understood in this matter. We do not desire to give any sweeping denunciation of all dismissals: we can thoroughly understand that when new men come into power, there may be favorites of former Ministers, inefficient men, who ought to be removed. This, no one, calmly viewing the course of government objects to, but it is a very different matter when mere whim and personal malice dictate the dismissal. Men who are fitted and qualified for their positions should not be removed from their positions because they are not in "harmony with an administration." Men occupy responsible posts in England, or represent that country abroad, whose daily prayer is that the Gladstone administration may come to an end. Men serve Republican France who eagerly desire the restoration of the monarchy; who bitterly dislike the men now in power. In the United States, truly, the evil system of paying for political support by paying with place from which an able public servant, not so active politically, has been ousted, has obtained. But every intelligent American thinker is against the system, and every effort is now being made to remedy what is an acknowledged evil.

The circumstances of Colonel Allen's dismissal are peculiarly flagrant. Whether the Colonel was in sympathy or not with the administration, what mattered it? Would he be the better Collector if he favored the administration and allowed the friends of the Cabinet special favors, thus injuring the country at large. By no means. It should be thoroughly understood by the citizens of this country, that official posts ought to be filled, not for the purpose of bolstering up any Cabinet, but for the purpose of having the public business properly conducted. The public at large cares not a button for personal likes and dislikes, but it cares very much that its work should be efficiently done.

But even granting for a moment the P. C. A. argument, that there was justice in removing Colonel Allen because he was not in "harmony," how have the Cabinet bettered themselves by the appointment of Col. Curtis Iaukea? Is he more in "harmony" with Messrs. Gibson and Co.? It is certainly very doubtful, more than doubtful. Colonel Iaukea is a young man of careful thought. He has certainly not been acceptable to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has kept him as much as possible out of the Foreign office. He has not been in "harmony" with the administration in the matter of re-appointing the lately discharged Hendry; and he has stanchly said he would not re-appoint him. On this showing of their own subsidized organ, then, the administration stand convicted of having removed Colonel Allen, not for political motives, not from a wish to strengthen their own hands, but from the base, unworthy and despicable motives of personal spite.

There is thus no apology to be offered for the recent action; and the men who have forced the course taken and the man who has permitted, must alike feel ashamed of what they have done. When such a man as Colonel Allen falls under the ban of a Ministry, no man need be ashamed to fall, rather may a man glory in his own fall, for the Cabinet have clearly shown that long service, integrity, ability and loyalty to the country are to be counted as nothing, the public are not slow to gather that sycophancy, subservience and lack of virtue are what commend themselves to W. M. Gibson, and that there are those who are ready to pander to his wish.

The Removal of Colonel Allen's Dismissal.

(Communicated.)

The immediate pretext for Collector Allen's removal shows the smallness of mind now predominant in the government, and is a perfect illustration of the Gibsonian policy. The Government Organ announces that the removal was because Col Allen was "not in accord" with the Government. This is how the lack of "accord" was manifested. It happened that the late departed, "able," "eminently fit" and "dignified" meridian commissioner Abolo, was the owner of an unfeasible piece of property known as a creditor; and this creditor was so extremely vulgar and so lacking in appreciation of the delicacy, the sublimity and the dignity of the late departed, that he had the temerity and the impudence to request a settlement of his bill. This immoderate request aroused the dignified soul of the eminently fit, and he positively declined to remove his mind from the matters involved, pertaining to fixing the meridian, to any such common-place matter as the payment of a mere store bill. The creditor thereupon turned his attention from the dignity of the commissioner to the dignity of the law, and filed a sworn protest at the Custom House against the issuance of a passport to the eminently fit and dignified.

This is a remedy given by the law to all orders, and concerning which the Collector has no discretion. The law is peremptory, stating distinctly what shall not be done, and in receiving the protest Mr. Allen simply performed a routine duty. However, to the fable of the wolf and the lamb, the wolf wanted a pretext for eating the lamb, and the Foreign Office wanted a pretext for removing the Collector. Accordingly this simple act of duty on the part of Mr. Allen was construed into a mortal insult to the dignity of the Foreign Office and its Commissioner, which nothing but the head of the offender could wipe out. It showed such a lack of accord between the government and Col. Allen that it was simply impossible for him to be longer retained in office. The faults for which Col. Allen is removed, is that he did his duty without regard to person. Had he violated his official oath, taken the law into his own hands, and refused to accept the protest against Abolo's passport, because he was a government favorite, he would have been in full "accord" with the government. Had he prostituted his office for the benefit of the Cabinet, there would have been no change. It is well that we know what being in accord with the government means.

Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the members of the Chamber of Commerce last Thursday, September 18th. They show how highly Colonel Allen was appreciated by the business community, and how thoroughly this body of representative men condemn the action which deprived him of his office.

Resolved, 1. That this chamber has learned with the deepest regret and indignation, of the peremptory dismissal of Colonel W. F. Allen, from the office of Collector-General of Customs, which post he has held for a period of twenty-one years.

2. That during his long incumbency, Colonel Allen has won the honor and esteem of the entire community, by his upright discharge of the important duties confided to him by successive Kings of Hawaii. In no instance has he been known to sacrifice the claims of his office to any personal fear or favor, and in him the Government has had an officer of the strictest integrity and impartiality, in whose hands the interests of the nation were absolutely safe.

3. That the positions which Colonel Allen has held as a member of the privy council of state, and officer on the personal staff of three Hawaiian Kings in succession; the confidential relations which he has hitherto held with the King and Government, were honors inherited from his late venerated father, who devoted a great part of his long life to the welfare and progress of Hawaii, the discretion with which he has at all times held aloof from public, political or partisan discussion, maintaining an absolute silence on his own views, have pointed more Colonel Allen as the last man who should have been treated by Hawaiian officials with ignominy and disrespect; and this Chamber cannot be ignorant of the fact that this dismissal has been doubly painful by the circumstances of its execution.

4. That the abruptness of the dismissal, and the absence of any expressed reason for Colonel Allen removal, force upon the Chamber the grave conviction that this is but another step in the procedure which has gradually withdrawn the importance from the Hawaiian Kingdom from the control of men, who have, by their long service, won the confidence of the public.

5. That while this Chamber disclaims all desire to take part in any purely political discussion, it cannot but ignore the responsibilities which its charter imposes, and therefore in the course of action whose effect must be to bring into disrepute and contempt the commercial and financial reports of the nation.

6. That an engrossed copy of these resolutions signed by the members be sent to Colonel Allen, with an expression of the Chamber's confidence of the Chamber.

J. R. ATHERTON, Secretary.

International Exhibition at Antwerp.

In May, 1885, it is proposed to hold an International exhibition at Antwerp, under the patronage of H. M. the King of the Belgians. By the last mail we received a prospectus of the exhibition, part of which we herewith reprint. Doubtless Hawaiian products will be represented, and further information may be obtained from the Belgian Consul, J. H. Paty, Esq., Mr. Van Haagen, 32 Van Horn Street, Antwerp, also writes that he is willing to act as agent for any Hawaiian products that may be sent forward.

The following is an abstract of the prospectus:

An International Exhibition will be opened on the 15 of May, 1885, at Antwerp, and will have a duration of at least five months.

It will comprise all natural products, all goods forming objects of commercial transactions, and all objects and appliances of interest to navigation.

The programme consists of the following five principal sections or divisions:

Section I. Education, Liberal Arts and Industrial Arts.

Section II. Industry.

Section III. Navigation and Commerce—Fisheries and Pisciculture.

Section IV. Electricity.

Section V. Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture.

These five sections are subdivided into groups and classes.

The International Exhibition will coincide with the Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Engravings, to which the *Royal Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts* will convoke the artists of all nations.

Due to private initiative, the International Exhibition of Antwerp has obtained the gracious patronage of H. M. King Leopold II.; the efficacious co-operation of the Government, and the sympathetic support of the town of Antwerp.

The purpose of the enterprise is to favor and develop international exchanges which contribute so powerfully to the welfare and progress of Nations. The Executive Committee addresses its appeal to all Nations, and hopes that by the concurrent zeal of all concerned, they will vie with each other in their zeal to unite at Antwerp in 1885, an attractive collection of all the products that interest the commerce of the world.

By its geographical position and the ever increasing importance of its harbor, Antwerp is most favorably situated for the attentions given to the producers of all countries. The commercial metropolis of Belgium, so easily accessible, so hospitable to all, will attract in 1885 a vast number of visitors, and it is beyond doubt that in this great centre of trade, exhibitors will form beneficial connections.

The Exhibition will be established in the new town on a ground plot measuring 220,000 square metres (22 hectares—54½ acres) comprising part of the Southern Railway Station, intended for the installation of machinery. A part of the Lighterage Dock will be reserved for the maritime section. It will thus be placed in the vicinity of the Schelde and the new Marine Establishments, for which the Belgian Government and the town of Antwerp have, during the last five years, expended more than 100 millions of francs.

The new line of quays, measuring 3500 metres (over 2 miles) in length, and 100 metres in breadth, which border the right bank of the river, will be entirely devoted to the purpose of the Exhibition.

The principal building will have magnificent proportions, and will be constructed by the three greatest metallurgical establishments of the country; the Executive Committee is in a position to affirm that the roofs of the works will be completely terminated within the appointed time.

A base ball match was played last Saturday at the Recreation Grounds, between the Unknowns and the Honolulu 2-ds. The Unknowns are the youngest nine in St. Alban's College. The following is the score:

UNKNOWNS.		HONOLULU 2DS.	
A Gray c	[illegible]	C Wedemann p	[illegible]
H Wilkinson 1 f	[illegible]	A J Waterhouse 1 f	[illegible]
E Boyd 3d b	[illegible]	G Thrum c	[illegible]
A Atkinson p	[illegible]	H Hall c f	[illegible]
A Perry 3d b	[illegible]	G Rose r f	[illegible]
C Wilkinson c 2d b	[illegible]	W Porter 2d b	[illegible]
E Winterhouse s s	[illegible]	A J Cooke 3d b	[illegible]
S Rose r f	[illegible]	J F Waterhouse 1st b	[illegible]
F Woods 1 f	[illegible]	J A Carter c	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The Merchant Navies of the World.

The *Bremen Vorsher*, a short time ago published the following table of the world's merchant navies Great Britain is credited with 46 per cent. of the whole world's tonnage. She owns more than 57 per cent. of the steamers, and 68 per cent. of the steamer tonnage. The figures are interesting.

	Steamships. No.	Steamships. Tonnage.	Sailing ships. No.	Sailing ships. Tonnage.	Total ves. Ton'ge.	Proportion of tonnage per cent.
Europe.						
Austrian	94	95,237	228	219,209	322,446	1.5
Belgian	32	62,459	27	9,511	71,970	0.4
Danish	145	75,551	1,199	191,241	266,792	1.2
Egyptian	19	12,344			12,344	
English	4,459	5,622,236	17,875	3,571,180	9,193,416	46.5
French	458	414,265	2,443	452,529	866,794	4.3
German	620	542,193	1,614	604,558	1,146,751	5.7
Greek	24	24,000	1,000	100,000	124,000	0.6
Dutch	127	106,495	1,153	342,839	449,334	2.2
Italian	133	111,549	2,064	357,040	468,589	2.3
Norwegian	29	16,000	4,000	350,000	366,000	1.8
Portuguese	30	11,651	458	109,439	121,090	0.6
Roumanian	1	131	21	3,836	3,967	
Russian	154	96,932	1,231	468,276	565,208	2.8
Spanish	282	200,300	1,324	306,779	506,879	2.7
Swedish	232	72,221	1,959	399,866	471,871	2.3
Turkish	39	5,279	802	65,585	70,864	0.3
Extra-European.						
Col. America	19	3,195	119	32,759	35,944	0.2
N. America	622	774,334	5,214	2,080,258	2,854,592	12.6
S. America	107	46,918	324	115,896	162,814	0.8
Other countries.						
Asiatic	105	57,207	151	48,546	105,753	0.5
Liberian	1	4	4	2,545	2,549	
Tunisian	1	125	3	546	671	
Zanzibar	1	120			120	
Divers	2	3,264	1	420	3,685	
Totals	7,594	8,957,264	49,374	14,847,871	23,805,242	100.0

New Advertisements.

A. H. RASEMANN,

BOOK BINDER

PAPER RULER

— AND —

Blank Book Manufacturer

BLANK BOOKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Ruled and Bound to Order

With Neatness and Dispatch.

Blank Books, Magazines, Legal and New papers Bound in various Styles and at Reasonable Prices.

27 Merchant St., (Gazette Building)

Honolulu, H. I.

Special Notices.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20th, 1884.

C. O. BERGER, ESQ.,
Agent Macmasle & Urban Safes.

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in stating that the MACMASLE & URBAN SAFE I purchased from you, and which went through the late disastrous fire in my store, came out to my entire satisfaction. I opened the same on the conflagration and found all its contents in perfect condition. Yours Truly,

F. A. DIAS.

DR. WHITNEY'S DENTAL ROOMS will be closed from Sept. 1st to MONDAY, Sept. 29th, 1884. 1074 2t

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Neat and cosily Furnished Rooms can be had by an early application at NO. 4 GARDEN LANE.

A CARD.

HONOLULU, Feby. 27th, 1884.

MESSRS. H. HACKFELD & CO., HONOLULU.

DEAR SIRS:—I hereby beg to tender my sincere thanks for the immediate liberal settlement of the loss I sustained through the destruction by fire of my place of business in Kohala during the night of the 19th inst.

I consider it my duty to recommend the Insurance Company for which you are the Agents to all parties desirous of protecting their property by Insurance.

I AM, Dear Sirs, Respectfully Yours,

(Signed.) GEO. SANDERMAN.

New Advertisements.

Tax-Appeal Notice!

THE TAX-APPEAL BOARDS, ON the Island of Hawaii, for Hilo, Puna, and Kau, will be in session as follows:

IN PUNA—FRIDAY, October 3d, at the Court House, Pahoehoe.

IN KAU—MONDAY, October 13th, at the Court House, Waiohinu.

IN HILO—MONDAY and TUESDAY, October 20th and 21st.

All persons taking appeals from their assessments are hereby notified to appear at said times and places, in their several Districts.

F. S. LYMAN,
President of Tax-Appeal Boards.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Second Judicial District. H. I.

Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHANGE in the Steamer Time-Table, the notice given to the Tax-payers of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, of the times and places when and where the Boards of Tax-Appeals would sit to hear appeals

HAS BEEN ALTERED AS FOLLOWS:

At Court House, Wailuku.....October 1st & 2d
At Court House, Makawao.....October 4th & 6th
At Court House, Hana.....October 9th & 11th
At Court House, Lahaina.....October 21st & 22d
At Court House, Pukoo, Molokai, Oct. 27th & 28th

And the previous notice is hereby cancelled.

ABE FORNANDER,
President of the Boards of Tax-Appeals for the Second Judicial District, H. I.

Lahaina, Sept. 12th, 1884. 1068 3t

Mr. L. B. KERR

— HAS —

JUST RETURNED

From the United States

WITH A FINE

SELECTION of GOODS

— SUITABLE FOR —

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR!

— EMBRACING THE —

Latest Styles

And Purchased by Himself in Person.

THE BARK C. R. BISHOP

— HAS —

Just Arrived

— WITH A CARGO OF —

NEW AND DESIRABLE

EUROPEAN GOODS

Of Every Description, which will be Sold at the

Very Lowest Prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES. BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Honolulu, Sept. 20th, 1884. 1057 1m

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

"If you are suffering from poor health or confined long on a bed of sickness take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will cure you.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself in your pastoral duties, or a Mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore you.

"If you are a man of business, or laborer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, burning the midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen you.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or disaster, or are sick, nervous and growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve you.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, tonicing, or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is what you need.

"If your old and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you new Life and Vigour.

"HOP BITTERS is an elegant, healthy, and refreshing flavoring for sick-room drinks, impure water, etc., rendering them harmless, and sweetening the mouth and cleansing the stomach.

For Sale by
HOLLISTER & CO., Honolulu.

NOTICE!

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the WAIKAPU SUGAR COMPANY, held in Honolulu, on the 8th day of August ultimo, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....William H Cornwell
Vice-President.....Henry Macfarlane
Secretary & Treasurer.....John Robbins
Auditor.....F W Macfarlane

JOHN ROBBINS,
Secretary.

Executor's Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR of the Will of MR. W. WENNER, of Honolulu, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same duly authenticated, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred. Notice is also hereby given that I have this day deputized W. C. Greig to collect all monies due to the above Estate.

H. F. McINTYRE,
Executor of Will of Wm Wenner.

Honolulu, August 12th, 1884. 8m 1022

Executrix's Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTRIX of the Estate of Peter A. Costa, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MRS. ANNA COSTA,
Executrix.

Honolulu, August 20th, 1884. 1025 5t

Notice to Creditors!

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have been appointed Administrators of the Estate of Tong Kim, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased; all persons having any claims against said estate are notified that they must present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers to the undersigned, at the office of Ed. Hoffschlager & Co., within six (6) months from the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred; and all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

PHIL. OPPENHEIMER,
JOS. HYMAN,
Administrators Estate Tong Kim.

Honolulu, September 1st, 1884. 1027 4t

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of L. Ahuna & Co., General Retail Merchants of Honolulu, has been dissolved by mutual consent. L. Ahuna withdrawing from the firm and C. Apo will carry on the business at the same place after this date in his own name. All claims against the firm of L. Ahuna & Co., whether due or not must be presented to L. Ahuna at Waialua within 14 days from this date, who otherwise will not recognize such claims.

L. AHUNA & CO.,
L. AHUNA,
C. APO.

Honolulu, Sept. 1st, 1884. 1027 4t*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between G. Fogling and Charles Smith, doing business in this city under the firm name of G. Fogling & Smith, is hereby mutually dissolved. The business will be continued by Charles Smith who assumes all liabilities and will collect all outstanding accounts.

G. FOGLING,
CHARLES SMITH.

Honolulu, Aug. 27th, 1884. 1023 3t

CARDS, BALL PROGRAMMES, &C done in the neatest style, at the Gazette Office.

Shipping.

Notice!

TO THE VO