By Authority.

Hon. J. I. KAUKINE has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgements to Contracts for Labor in the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 20th, 1884. 1002

Notice is hereby given that R. P. Rickerton, M. P. Robinson and M. D. Monsarrat have been appointed Commissioners to make compensation for the taking of certain land and water in the Makiki Valley for the Honolulu Water Works, in accordance with Chapter 36 of the Laws of 1882. All claims must be filed in accordance with such notice as the said Commissioners shall publish.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 20th, 1884. 1002

Notice is hereby given that all lands having water privileges in Makiki Valley, Island of Oahu, and the lands named in the Schedule hereunder, now owned by private individuals, are hereby condemned and taken for the public use for the Honolulu Water Works by virtue of an Act "To authorize the Minister of the Interior to take possession of whatever land and water may be required for the use of the Honolulu Water Works," approved August 16th, A. D. 1880, and amended by Act to amend same approved August 26, A. D. 1882. All claims for compensation by reason of the taking of the fee of said lands and the water privileges connected therewith, or for the past use of the same by the Government must be presented within thirty days from October Twenty-Fifth, to Richard P. Rickerton, at his office, Merchant street, Honolulu.

RICHD. P. RICKERTON,
M. P. ROBINSON,
M. D. MONSARRAT.

Schedule of Lands above referred to:

Kalawahine
Kewalo
Kaaahi
Pohaku
Haumakaoko
Kamoiki
Opu and Iribe of the ahupuaa
Kaloiahiki
Waoalaha
Kaohikiki
And all grants and Kuleanas within the limits of Makiki Valley. 1021 3t

The anniversary of the Birthday of the Maeery van Kona, November 28th, falling on Sunday, MONDAY, November 27th, will be observed as a National Holiday, and all public offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed on that day.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 20th, 1884. 1002 3t

Department of Finance.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors for 1884:

OAHU.

Honolulu	G. H. Lono
Ewa and Waianae	A. Kaae
Waialua	Jesse Amara
Koolauloa	J. Pauhilulani
Koolaupoko	Ace Kealia

MAUI.

Lahaina	Jonathan Kaae
Wailuku	W. S. Kaaua
Makawao	A. Fernandez
Hana	P. Kaaua

HAWAII.

Hilo	H. A. Lyman
Puna	E. Walsh
Kau	E. Smith
South Kona	A. S. Hoapili
North Kona	W. P. Kaoo
South Kohala	W. A. Hastings
North Kohala	J. G. Hoapili
Honokaa	George Rice

KAUAI.

Koloa	D. Gibson
Lihue	J. Kwong
Kawaihau	D. Makaiki
Hanalei	J. W. Lota
Waimea	Francis Gay
Nihoa	A. Kaohiwa
Niuiapo and Lanai	J. Nakaiki

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Treasury Department, Oct. 20, 1884. 1001

Licenses Expiring in October, 1884.

RETAIL—OAHU.

	Honolulu
1 C. Nam, Fort street	
2 Kim Yen & Co., Nuuanu street	
3 Chin Yuk Kee, Nuuanu street	
4 Kona Chuong, Nuuanu street	
5 Ching Chew, Liliha street	
6 S. J. Levy & Co., Fort street	
7 Tong Hing & Co., Nuuanu street	
8 Ching Quan, Nuuanu street	
9 Kong Lee Yuen & Co., Maunakea street	
10 Brodie & Spear, Fort street	
11 Tim Yee Hong, Kaahumanu street	
12 Ah Kim Long & Co., Hotel street	
13 Ah Leong, Maunakea street	
14 Wong Yee Hong, Maunakea street	
15 Mrs Emma White Hotel street	
16 E. O. Hall & Son, King street	
17 Hutchinson Long Kee & Co., Hotel street	
18 Wilder & Co., cor Fort & Queen street	
19 Walter S. White, King street	
20 Hing Kee, Hotel street	
21 Tai Hong & Co., Kekauonohi	
22 Lu Sam Ping cor Richard & Merchant street	
23 A. J. Smith, Fort street	
24 Sing Kee, Kapiolani, King street	
25 Hee Wo Sin Kee, Nuuanu street	
26 J. T. & H. Waterhouse King street	
27 Benson Smith & Co., Fort street	
28 M. S. Parnes cor Hotel & Nuuanu	
29 A. Greenberg, cor Nuuanu & Queen	
30 Chong Ah, Nuuanu street	
31 Sam Wo & Co., Nuuanu street	
32 Yee Wo & Co., Nuuanu street	
33 Ah See, Liliha street	
34 Sing Jan & Co., Nuuanu street	
35 F. A. & Wo Tong, Hotel street	
36 M. Phillips & Co., Kaahumanu street	
37 Ah Chiu, Fort street	
38 J. T. Waterhouse, Fort street	
39 J. Lyons & Levey, Queen street	
40 Sam Sing cor Nuuanu & Queen street	
41 Hart Bros., Nuuanu street	
42 J. J. H. Waterhouse, Queen street	
43 Moo Sing Kee, Hotel street	
44 Ping Hing Kee, King street	
45 See Yan Fin, Nuuanu street	
46 V. T. Engelman, Kingstreet	

RETAIL—MAUI.

1 Yee Wo, Wailuku	
2 Wong Lum, Wailuku	
3 Ching Bop, Makawao	
4 Kim Fee Chung, Paia, Makawao	
5 Sing Hop & Co., Makawao	
6 F. H. Stoddard, Wailuku	
7 Lum Kum Kee, Wailuku	

RETAIL—HAWAII.

1 Hilo Soap & Co., Papaikou, Hilo	
2 Wilcox & Co., Paauhau, Hilo	
3 Thos Spencer, Hilo	
4 B. Bergstedt, Pohoiki, Puna	
5 Akiuka, Punaluu, Hilo	
6 Apachana, Honuapo, Kau	
7 Sun Chan, Punaluu, Hilo	
8 Hay Wo, Kapaula, N. Kohala	
9 Jas Smith, Makapala, N. Kohala	
10 Apana Kahalbelle, Honokaa	
11 Hui Kalepa o Puna Lin Quanzon, Keaau, Puna	
12 Chong Hop, Laupahoehoe, Hilo	

RETAIL—KAUAI.

1 J. B. Chun Kee, Hanalei	
2 Ah Cheek, Kapaia, Lihue	
3 J. H. Hoapiipii, Waimea	

VICTUALING.

1 Akana, Waipio, Hawaii	
2 Ah Hung & Co., Kaahumanu, Honolulu	
3 Awaiui, Niuli, N. Kohala	
4 Sue Wo Wang Long, Hotel street, Honolulu	
5 Mau Kim Long & Co., Liliha street, Honolulu	
6 Long Hong, Wailuku, Maui	
7 Ah Kui, Kealia, Kauai	
8 Young Chong, Punaluu, Hilo	
9 Ah Ki Ave, Pahala, Kau	
10 Yo Wo & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu	
11 Akana, Honokaa, Hamakua	
12 Hart Bros., cor Nuuanu & Queen sts, Honolulu	

DEALERS' SPIRIT.

1 Lucy & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu	
2 T. Lenchan & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu	
3 Frank Brown, Merchant street, Honolulu	

RETAIL SPIRIT.

1 S. Boughtalling, the Horse saloon	
2 W. C. Agnoski, Bona Bona	
3 J. Veiera, Bee Hive Saloon	
4 F. L. Leslie, Cosmopolitan Hotel	
5 F. S. Cooke, Union Saloon	
6 Jas Olds, Empire Saloon	
7 J. S. Mellrose, Hawaiian Hotel	
8 J. Shaw, Commercial Hotel	
9 Jas Dodd, Pacific Hotel	

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

1 M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Queen street	
2 H. Hackfeld & Co., Queen Street	

MILK.

1 Nuuanu Ferry, Honolulu	
2 Woodlawn Dairy, Honolulu	
3 F. Milton, Honolulu	
4 Gon and A Co., Honolulu	

FIRE ARMS.

1 John Lishman, Kona, Oahu	
2 A. J. Cartwright, Jr., Kona, Oahu	
3 A. S. Wilder, Jr., Kona, Oahu	
4 E. H. Jones, Kona, Oahu	
5 W. S. Kettle, Kona, Oahu	

PEDDLING.

1 J. Fader, Honolulu, Oahu	

BOAT.

1 Frank Cook, Lahaina, Maui	

AUCTION.

1 T. M. Emerson, Wailuku, Maui	
2 Ahu, Kaahumanu, Oahu	
3 H. H. Hitchcock, Hilo, Hawaii	
4 John Fiddes, Kealakekua, Kona	
5 H. Kawahiwa, Kaneohe, Oahu	

WHOLESALE.

1 Hollister & Co., Queen street	Honolulu
2 S. J. Levey & Co., Fort street	
3 Kwong Lee Yuen & Co., Nuuanu street	
4 E. J. Marshal, Queen street	
5 E. O. Hall & Son, cor King and Fort sts	
6 Wilder & Co., cor Queen and Fort sts	
7 Hong Kong Kee & Co., Hotel street	
8 C. Afong, Nuuanu street	
9 Charles & Co., Fort street	
10 Lyons & Levey, Queen street	

PORK BUTCHER.

1 King Sing, Hotel street, Honolulu	
2 Lock Hop, Hotel street, Honolulu	
3 Ah Un, Koolau, Kauai	
4 Alana, Waianae, Oahu	
5 Akiuka, Punaluu, Hilo, Hawaii	
6 Apa, Waiohia, Maui	
7 See Hin, Wakiamoi, Maui	
8 King Yee Kee, Hotel street, Honolulu	

BILLIARDS.

1 Joe Smith, Makapala, N. Kohala	
2 Hart Bros., Nuuanu street Honolulu	
3 Jungman Smith, Wailuku, Maui	
4 John Stupplebeen, Kawaihae, Hawaii	

CAKE PUDDLING.

1 Ah Ahuy, Kingdom	
2 Ahuu, Kingdom	
3 Hochoa, Kingdom	

LIVERY STABLE.

1 Jno Dodd, Pacifacon Stables	

SALOONS.

1 Kekahuna Iona, Wailuku, Maui	
2 Pokelo, Wailuku, Maui	

BUTCHER.

1 Ahuna, Waianae, Oahu	

Department of Finance,
August 1st, 1884.

In accordance with an Act to Regulate the Currency, approved July 12th, 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,
Minister of Finance.

1001 1f

Hawaiian Gazette.

"NOT MODUS IN REDUS."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

THE LATE MRS. C. R. BISHOP.

THURSDAY, October 16th, was indeed a day of mourning for Hawaii. On that day this little nation lost the brightest, the gentlest and the purest of her daughters. To lose so good a woman, occupying the position which the late Mrs. Bishop did, would be a loss to any society, but to Hawaiians the loss is not merely social, but national. In the person of Mrs Bishop were united many rare qualities, which made her peculiarly adapted to be the friend of both races in the community. A native lady of the highest rank, she commanded the respect and won the love of her own people and all foreigners with whom she came in contact. She not only thoroughly understood the native character but she also fully understood the foreign character as well. She thought and acted as the most highly civilized women of the most highly civilized races, and she helped the races to understand one another. In this way then, and even yet more by the example she showed of a perfectly well ordered, beautiful, virtuous life she is indeed an irreparable loss, and Hawaii may and does truly mourn her.

Bernice Pauahi was the daughter of Paki and Konia, both of whom were representatives of long lines of high chiefs in the Hawaiian Islands. She was born December 19th, 1831, at Haleakala, the residence of her parents in this city. Immediately after her birth, she was, according to Hawaiian custom, adopted by Kinau, wife of Governor Keoni Ana and mother of Kamehameha IV, of Kamehameha V and the late Princess Victoria Kamamalu.

At the age of eight, the child was put into the Royal School for the young chiefs of these islands, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, her schoolmates then being all children of the highest families in the land. She remained with them until her marriage with Mr. Bishop, then Collector-General of Customs at Honolulu, June 5th, 1850, and for thirty four years she has been the constant companion of her husband, the longest separation between them never having exceeded a couple of months

From the time of her marriage, Mrs. Bishop took a leading position in Honolulu, both socially and as a leader in good works. Unlike many, her mental culture did not end with her school days, she devoted much time to self improvement and was well conversant with all the leading questions of the day. She was a great reader and informed herself thoroughly of the history of the old world. It was always her great ambition to travel. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Bishop paid a short visit to California, and in 1871 spent a few months in the Eastern States, but it was not till 1875 that her wish for an extended tour was gratified. In that year she and her husband went to the United States and Europe, remaining away about a year and a half. During the tour the principal cities of Europe were visited, and everywhere the Hawaiian chieftess met with marked attention. When in London she was presented to Queen Victoria and entertained by some of England's historic families. Wherever she went her intelligence, dignity of manner and winning gentleness acquired for her friends, and the friendships so formed have in many instances, survived the separation caused by time and distance.

Of Mrs. Bishop's life amongst us it is almost needless to speak. It was like an open book which all might read. No moderate sum of money in the advancement of culture or for charitable objects failed to find in her a ready helping hand.

Many and varied were the institutions with which she was connected. Kawaiahao Church has received much substantial help from her. She was Vice President of the Strangers' Friend Society; for many years she was a member of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Musical Society. Just before the death of Kamehameha V, it was his wish to appoint Mrs. Bishop as his successor, but she refused the position, and no persuasion would make her accept it, though she would have adorned a throne, as she adorned her private sphere.

Mrs. Bishop was greatly interested in all educational matters, especially in such schools as were devoted to the care of young Hawaiian girls. Many young girls will miss in her a kind friend and a faithful adviser. Her love for the young was great, and it was a pretty sight, indeed, to see her surrounded by a group of children, to whose pleasure she was ministering. Only few short weeks ago can we remember her thus standing on the lawn of her residence at Waikiki. What a pretty picture it was. The blue Pacific stretching to the horizon, the tall pillars of the cocoanut palms, the sun flecked lawn, and this gentle woman, crowned with a wreath of white tropic flowers, tuberoses and plumerias, wrought by deft baby fingers, unbending her habitual dignity of manner, to please the little ones that clustered around her skirts. Death had then marked her for his own, but mercifully none knew how near at hand the destroyer was.

It is in this gentle scene we would last think of her who has gone. Her brilliant social qualities, her mental gifts, her rank, her love for her people, are all to be remembered, but her gentleness was her most winning characteristic, for "fearless gentleness is the most beautiful of feminine attractions—born of modesty and love."

It is supposed that she contracted the seeds of her disease, cancer, during the time she devoted herself so assiduously to the care of her relative, her Highness the Princess Keelikolani, and to the details of whose funeral she personally attended. In April of this year, Mrs. Bishop was advised by her physician to go to San Francisco for change of climate, and for treatment if her health did not improve. While there she underwent a painful surgical operation. This and her illness she bore with Christian fortitude. In June she returned, and for a few brief months her friends had hopes of her ultimate recovery, alas! to be too soon so rudely broken. Around the couch of the dying woman anxious hearts watched, but neither medical skill nor kindly care could stay the Destroyer's hand, and peaceful and calm as her life had been, so was her end; at midday, on Thursday, the last representative of a line of noble ancestors, the pure, womanly woman passed away, and with her closed sepulcher in the history of the Hawaiian nation.

THE Planters' Labor and Supply Company met on Monday. These meetings will be continued beyond Thursday probably. A number of interesting papers have already been discussed and more will follow. There is no doubt that with such an interest as our Planters have in this country, organization is strength. Shoulder to shoulder they are like the bundle of sticks, but separately they might be broken.

The Secretary presents a very succinct report which will be found in our supplement, it is a document well worthy of study, and no doubt will receive that attention which it deserves at the hands not only of Planters but the community at large.

These annual meetings are very beneficial to Planters. It is not only the good fellowship which actual contact is likely to engender, but it is the free discussion of theories and also of practical matters which is so valuable to our agriculturalists. It widens the mind to learn how other men do their work, manage their cane, cattle, &c. It is an advantage to older men, doubly the advantage to the younger men.

ONE prominent planter expressed his wish this week, that the country should not have a gold currency, because as he puts it, if his sugar is paid for in San Francisco, and he can get even 2½ per cent. premium for the exchange, he wants the premium, and is willing to pay the additional cost on the imported goods which he buys.

But we think his view is not sound. The great cost of labor, skilled, as well as unskilled, must go down if we expect to make sugar hereafter. The laborer who has to pay 25 per cent or 9 per cent. more for all that he eats and wears, cannot work for lower wages than he now gets. The cost of living must be reduced, instead of increased, if we are to make cheaper sugar.

Moreover, an inflated currency is always unhealthy. If it shall give one class an undue advantage, it is at the expense of all other classes, and that is not well for any society.

The producer is entitled, not to California, but to Honolulu prices for his products, just as the consumer must pay for what he uses, of foreign productions, not the foreign, but the domestic price, which is the foreign price with the additional cost of transportion and the profits of the importer. The producer has no right to a public currency which secures to him the benefit of the price of his products in a foreign market, at the expense of all the consumers. It amounts to a tax on the whole country to pay to the planter the difference between the home value and the foreign value of his sugar. In the long run, we do not think that a fictitious currency is for the benefit of the planter himself, for he is a large consumer of imported articles.

THE Gold Law will so shortly be in operation, that we have no doubt that our principal houses have made their arrangements with which to meet it. It is a law which received the approval of nearly all of the business men of Honolulu. If any of those gentlemen have the ear of the government, they will of course, urge the necessity of procuring in advance the requisite amount of gold coin. Gold certificates of deposit will be issued by the treasury, we hope, and it will be a matter of convenience as well as of first importance, that such certificates be accepted as equivalent to the coin.

They will be so received only if the community is assured that the gold coin is actually behind them. To try to work the new law with a scarcity, or short supply of gold, will have the result of leading people to hoard their gold as fast as they get it. This would cripple all kinds of business.

If the government ever needed sound advice, and clear heads, it is now—before gold shall, under the law, go to a premium.

THE government organ being short of material, still harps upon the subject of the pay of the road menders. The square statement was made by the paid apologist last Wednesday, that "every man employed on the road in this island, whether as a mere road mender or in any higher capacity, has been duly paid from *week* to *week*, or from *month* to *month*." (Italics are ours.) In reply to this we give the following letter, no comment is needed:

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The road menders in the district of Waianae were out of their money for several months. The men came to me to know if Mr. Holt was keeping the money away from them. It was only after the matter was referred to Government that the men were paid. Mr Holt stated to me that he could not get the money from the government to pay them with.

J. L. RICHARDSON.

With regard to the other point of work elsewhere, our information came from men who are in government employ, in subordinate positions, and whose heads depend upon their keeping in "accord" with the administration. These men we do not ask to come forward, no one would, knowing the fate they would suffer, twenty four hours after. But Mr. Richardson's letter will clearly show what has been going on. Learn the whole affair from one case.

The attempt to drag in Mr. Lloyd's name is despicable. No one aspersed Mr. Lloyd. No one, that we know of, imagined that he kept back a dime from the employees, but every one does know now, from the P. C. J.'s story and ours, that the government did not supply the money for him to pay them. It is evident that our friends the government have tried to make a cats paw of Mr. Lloyd, and have failed.

In conclusion we will say that a more despicable attempt at bulldozing has never been shown in this community than has been displayed by the paid utterances of the government organ. The object was to frighten people into silence; fortunately we have men here who will not be silenced or bluffed, and the feeling grows from day to day, that they will make themselves heard and felt.

HALF a loaf is better than no bread, but half a truth is worse by far than a down right lie. The plan of using half truths in company with veritable fictions has always been a favorite one of the supporters of the Government, and last Thursday morning the Government organ treated its readers to a specimen of its skill in this particular branch of political defense. The P. C. J., forgetting the position it assumed a while since of being the Government organ, plunges wildly into an attempt to whitewash the Administration.

To start with it takes up two of the statements made in the GAZETTE and brands them as "deliberate untruths," and goes on to say that "the Government owes nothing to any one that is now due which it cannot pay at a moment's notice." We do not wish to use the language which the Government apologist indulges in, but from our knowledge we must say that if his statement is not "deliberate untruth" he has been singularly misinformed; and we must repeat, and that emphatically, that the Government does owe money and does not pay it. Only last Saturday a gentleman made application to one of our citizens for a small account, and told him that the application would not have been made if the money due him by the Government had been paid. His remark was, "we can't get anything out of them." Will the Government apologist tell us how long it is that Thomas Square has been run on private funds, or how long the "Public Nursery"?

People to whom the Government owes money do not like to come forward and give their names; they think it will injure their chances of getting "something on account." If the Government is in so good a financial position, how came it that on September 1st the sum of $50,000 or thereabouts, which fell due for bonds, was not paid; that the bonds were *issued* for a period of six months, and by that means an illegal loan was made. Men who are sound financially do not do these things, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the financial doings of the present holders of office as unsound, and as certain to bring disaster upon the nation.

Now we will refer to the specific defense set up by the Government in the matter of Messrs. Wilder & Co. We made no mention of the firm's name, it was reserved for the Organ to drag it into the newspaper columns. We will at once say we meant Messrs. Wilder & Co., and that our knowledge was nearly accurate, the sum being $25,000 instead of $30,000.

We are authorized by Mr. Wilder to state, and it is with extreme reluctance that he allows his name to come into the papers, he never having engaged in newspaper controversy since his dismissal from the Cabinet, but we are authorized to state that the remark made in the *Advertiser*, that the lumber was bought for the coronation "on the stipulation that they (Wilder & Co.) should await an appropriation from the Legislature for payment" is not correct—no such stipulation was made. Further, that the indebtedness of the firm for rent of the Marine Railway does not cover the amount of the account, but that there is a balance due to them.

As to the wharf matter it is true that the wharf is a free wharf to the Company at present, but the Government, even according to their own showing, intend to "take it over." The firm, if it is to be paid, at all can make better use of money *now* than when it may "suit the convenience of the Government" to pay them. From experience the "convenience" is apt to be a long time coming. By the use of half the truth the P. C. J. apologist has made out a case, which tumbles like a pack of cards when the truth is told. The firm of Wilder & Co. have made several efforts to have their accounts with the Government closed and their indebtedness written off against the indebtedness of the Government to them, but they have been unable to obtain even this satisfaction, and the fact remains that our statement of last week is correct.

With regard to the matter of the *Jelicoe* and the *Kalona*, which was not the case in our mind, the statement of the apologist shows that Mr. Cooke claims $1,700, and that the ministry are a long time in "consultation" as to whether they will pay or not.

Enough has been here shown to make those who are outside the charmed circle of officialdom understand that there is something very rotten indeed in the financial "state of Denmark;" that the heads of the Government are incapable of managing our finances; that confusion reigns where there ought to be order; that if such things leak out bit by bit as we have done, there is something behind them which is likely to be worse than what we already know; and, in fact, that the Government, like the typical beggar on horseback, are riding the road whither the typical beggar is said to go!

THE *Advertiser*, after petulantly and repeatedly denying that it is a government organ, has at last given up trying to make the public believe such an obvious fib, and has come out as the regular international bulwark, in its masterly effort on the prosperous state of government finances. Unfortunately, however, this talented leader is a still more obvious fib than the other. It is sad and discouraging to think that so much ingenuity and mental ability must go for nothing, but that is probably its only result. The Ministry is something like the Deacon's "one hoss shay" in its old age, it is weak all around, and there is no one feature so very much weaker than the rest as to be very conspicuous. This average weakness produces a kind of harmony which some persons, particularly the Ministers themselves, mistake for strength. But when the machine goes to pieces, it will go all at once, like the "one hoss shay," and the one weakest spot which is likely to give way first and start the general tumble is the financial question. The Ministers understand this as well as they are capable of understanding anything, and when the truth is told about the financial status, they rush for their speaking trumpet—the organ, and yell forth a panic-stricken howl, to the effect that the financial situation is wonderfully prosperous, that they can pay all claims upon the government; this in the face of facts to the contrary. On the first of September they dishonored government bonds to the amount of say, fifty thousand dollars, and forced the holders to an illegal continuance; claims for various considerations are outstanding, some of which are long overdue, and are still put off for want of money. The rose-colored picture exhibited in the pages of the organ, is very different from the piteous official excuses for non-payment which the Ministers are in the habit of making to the suffering creditors of the government. As a matter of fact the government is in a bankrupt condition, if we apply to it the test of our own bankrupt law. Moreover the government credit has collapsed, which is an inevitable result of the ignorant and incompetent manner with which public affairs have been administered.

The Ministry rely much upon the support of what are called "fists" in other countries. They attempted to make Hawaiian silver worth American gold by a Privy Council fiat, but that body requires further judicious additions before it can be relied upon for passing fiats at the order of the Ministry. They attempted to flood the country with fiat money in supporting the Banking Monopoly Conspiracy, and now they are trying to meet the financial crisis by declaring in their organ the difficult fiat, that the treasury is overflowing with money. Now this is doing very well, but if the Ministry are going to run the government on fiats, they could strengthen the system somewhat; for instance, they could ignore official certificates of different kinds according to subject; the Cabinet could ignore a certificate over their official seals and publish the same in the "by authority" column of the newspapers as follows:

"The Ministry have the full confidence of the public, based upon their honesty and ability and an overflowing treasury.

Certified to by (names of its members with seals.)

Then each Minister might be furnished with a certificate signed by its other three Ministers, as follows:

"We hereby certify that (name of Minister) is an able and honest Minister."

(Names of these Ministers and seals,) to be published in "by authority" columns.

Official fiats of this kind would look well and would greatly impress certain minds. These suggestions are freely offered in the hope that they may assist the Ministers in their difficult work of inspiring the public with confidence in themselves.

NOTES.

WAREHOUSES for the storage of cold air are in use in New York, and by pipes the air is served to various parts of the city. What a boon it would be in Honolulu, if one could lay in a stock of cool air during the prevalence of southerly weather.

THE report of M. Speller on the recent parliamentary inquiry into the trade of Paris and the condition of the working classes gives some interesting facts relative to the progress of trades unions in Paris. According to the report the attempt to combine Paris workmen in trades unions has been a failure. Of 18,000 house painters only 150 are associated; of 20,000 engineers but 200 are combined; of 11,000 bakers but 350 are associated. In short, of 300,000,000 Paris workmen only 50,000 are members of trades unions.

RECENT returns of the foreign trade of Italy during the first six months of the present year, place the value of the imports at 745,295,112 francs, an increase as compared with a corresponding period of last year of 51,000,000 francs. The value of the exports is placed at 616,458,981 francs, an increase as compared with the same period of last year of 19,000,000. The greatest activity was in the silk trade, of which there was an increase of 34,000,000 francs in imports and of 14,000,000 francs in exports.

PARTICULARS now come to hand of another of the Shapira frauds. This time an American gentleman is the victim. It seems that the late discoverer of the Deuteronomy roll sold to a Philadelphia *amateur* for a considerable sum a "Book of Numbers"—which turns out to have been pieced together from synagogue scrolls of various ages and style—accompanied by a vouching letter from Prof. Tischendorf. When Shapira's last fraud had been detected, the purchaser above mentioned began to tremble for his own treasure, which he had deposited in the Philadelphia Library; and his fears were soon confirmed. The Tischendorf letter, having been photographed and sent to Germany, was there pronounced authentic by the writer's friends; but Prof. Delitzsch furnished ample proof that it had been written with reference to another manuscript altogether. Hereupon the "Book of Numbers" was submitted to examination by competent authorities, with the result of exposing its comparative worthlessness.

THE LATEST CONTAGION.

Dangerous to Man and Beast.

Such of the general public as are owners of horses, are well aware of the prevalence, now and for some time past, of a disease amongst the equines of the city, which has slowly perhaps, but surely, been spreading; baffling in many instances the most determined efforts to stay its course. Proprietors of the various stables in the city have had several horses laid up at one time, from the disease and it was no uncommon occurrence to find a stall vacant that had been occupied the night previously, the equine occupant being either furnishing food for sharks at the harbor entrance, or else polluting the air in one of the valleys to windward of the city. Capt. John H. Brown, the agent of the Board of Health, assisted by officer Reynolds, has been on the alert to isolate, as much as possible, all suspected cases, but efforts for the common good have often been retarded and thwarted by owners of horses who were not satisfied with their ability to properly diagnose the disease. There is no doubt but that there is, even among jockeys, a diversity of opinion regarding the prevailing disease, and, to endeavor to assist in reconciling the various differences, the following extracts relative to glanders and farcy are produced for the benefit of readers. It may be well to mention that Dr. Reoli, the veterinary surgeon, pronounces the disease to be glanders, while other experienced horse men disagree with that statement. Whatever the name, the existing disease is known to be highly contagious and fatal in effect, both to man and beast.

GLANDERS.

The most formidable of all the diseases to which the horse is subject, is glanders. It has been known from the earliest antiquity.

The earliest symptom of Glanders is an increased discharge from the nostril, small in quantity, constantly flowing, of an aqueous (watery) character, and a little mucus mingling with it.

It is a common and very mischievous error to suppose that this discharge is sticky, when it first makes its appearance. It is an aqueous or mucous, but small and constant discharge, and is thus distinguished from catarrh, or nasal gleet, or any other defluxion (discharge) from the nostril. If a horse is in the highest condition, yet has this small watery constant discharge, and especially from one nostril, no time should be lost in separating him from his companions. No harm will be done by this, although the defluxion should not absolutely betray lurking mischief of a worse character.

The peculiar stickiness and glutness which is generally supposed to distinguish the discharge of Glanders from all other mucous and purulent secretions belongs to the second stage of the disease, and, for many months before this, glanders may have existed in an insidious and highly contagious form. It must be acknowledged, however, that in the majority of cases, some degree of stickiness does characterise the discharge of glanders from a very early period.

It is a singular circumstance, for which no satisfactory account has yet been given, that when one nostril alone is attacked, it is, in a great majority of cases, the near, or left.

This discharge, in cases of infection, may continue, and in so slight a degree as to be scarcely perceptible, for many months, or even two or three years, unattended by any other disease, even alteration of the nostril, and yet the horse being decidedly glandered from the beginning, and capable of propagating the malady.

Glanders have been confounded with catarrh or cold; but the distinction between them is plain enough. Fever, and loss of appetite and sore throat, accompany cold—the quidding of the food and gulping of the water are sufficient indications of the latter of these; the discharge from the nose is profuse, and perhaps purulent; the glands under the jaw, if swelled, are moveable, there is a thickening around them, and they are tender and hot. With proper treatment the fever abates; the cough disappears; the swellings under the throat subside; and the discharge from the nose gradually ceases, or, if it remains it is usually very different from that which characterises glanders. In glanders, there is seldom a cough of any consequence, and generally no cough at all.

There are hundreds of glandered horses about the country with not a sick one among them. For months or years this disease may do no injury to the general health. The inflammation is purely local, and is only recognized by the invariable accompaniment of inflammation and increased secretion. Its neighbors fall around, but the disease affects not the animal whence it came. At length a constitutional inflammation appears; farcy is established in its most horrible form, and death speedily closes the scene.

Glanders may be either bred in the horse, or communicated by contagion. What we have further to remark on this malady will be arranged under these two heads.

Improper stable management we believe to be a far more frequent cause of glanders than contagion. The air which is necessary to respiration is changed and unpoisoned in its passage through the lungs, and a fresh supply is necessary for the support of life. That supply may be sufficient merely to support life, but not to prevent the vitiated air from again and again passing to the lungs, and producing irritation and disease. The membrane of the nose, possessed of extreme sensibility for the purposes of smell, is easily irritated by this poison, and close and ill-ventilated stables oftenest witness the ravages of glanders.

Among the causes of glanders are want of regular exercise, over-exertion, and the stimulating and debilitating cordials administered by sensless grooms.

Glanders are highly contagious. If the discharge from the nostrils of a glandered horse be rubbed on a wound, or on a mucous surface, like the nostrils, it will produce a similar disease. If the division between two horses were sufficiently high to prevent all snuffing and snorting at each other, and contact of every kind, and they drank not out of the same pail, a sound horse might live for years, uninfected, by the side of a glandered one. The matter of glanders has been mixed up into a ball, and given to a healthy horse, without effect. Some horses have eaten the hay left by those that were glandered, and no bad consequence has followed; but others have been speedily infected. The glanderous matter seems in some to contact with a wound, or fall on some membrane, thin and delicate, like that of the nose, and through which it may be absorbed. It is easy, then, accustomed as horses are to be crowded together, and to recognize each other by the like the nostrils, to understand how one may, and drinking from the same pail—to imagine that the disease may be very readily communicated. One horse has passed another when he was in the act of snorting, and has become glandered. Some horses have received the infection from the nostrils blown by the wind across a lane, when a glandered horse, in the opposite field, has claimed acquaintance by neighing or snorting. It is almost impossible for an infected horse to remain long in a stable with others without irreparable mischief.

If some persons underrate the danger, it is because the disease may remain unrecognised in the infected horse for some months, or even years, and therefore, when it appears, it is attributed to other causes, or to after inoculation. No glandered horse should be employed on any farm, nor should a glandered horse be permitted to work on any road, or even to pasture on any field. He should be destroyed.

In a well settled case of glanders it is not worth while, except by way of experiment at a veterinary school, to attempt any remedies. The chances of cure are too remote, and the danger of infection too great.

Worse than all, the man who attends on that horse is in danger. The cases are now becoming far too numerous in which the groom or the veterinary surgeon attending on glandered horses becomes infected, and in the majority of cases dies.

FARCY.

Farcy is intimately connected with glanders; they will run into each other, or their symptoms will mingle together, and before either arrives at its fatal termination its associate will almost invariably appear. An animal inoculated with the matter of farcy will often be afflicted with glanders, while the matter of glanders will frequently produce farcy. They are different types or stages of the same disease. There is, however, a very material difference in their symptoms and progress, and this most important one of all, that while glanders are generally incurable, farcy, in its early stage and mild form, may be successfully treated.

Few things are more unlike, or more perplexing, than the different forms which farcy assumes at different times. One of the legs, and particularly one of the hinder legs, suddenly swells to enormous size. At night the horse will appear to be perfectly well, and in the morning one leg will be three times the size of the other, with considerable fever, and scarcely the power of moving the limb.

At other times the head will be subject to this enlargement, the muzzle particularly will swell, and an offensive discharge will proceed from the nose. Sometimes the horse will gradually lose flesh and strength; he will be hide-bound; many eruptions will appear in different parts; the legs will swell; cracks will be seen at the heels, and an inexperienced person may conceive it to be a mere want of condition, combined with grease.

Farcy has been confounded with other diseases, but he must be careless or ignorant who mistook again for it. The inflammation is too circumscribed and too plainly connected with the joint or tendon.

It may be readily distinguished from grease or swelled legs. In grease there is usually some crack or scurfiness, or inflammation, and redness and glossiness of the skin, some ichorous discharge, and a singular spasmodic catching up of the leg.

In farcy the engorgement is even more sudden than that of grease. The horse is well to-day, and to-morrow he is gorged from the fet-lock to the haunch, and although there is not the same redness, there is great tenderness, a burning heat in the limb, and much general fever. It is simply inflammation inflammation of all the absorbents of the limb.

Local dropsy of the cellular membrane, and particularly that enlargement beneath the thorax which has the strange appellation of *water-farcy*, have none of the characters of real farcy. It is general debility to a greater or less degree, and not inflammation of the absorbents.

Farcy, like glanders, springs from infection and from bad stable management. It is produced by all the causes which give rise to glanders, with this difference, that it is more frequently generated, and sometimes strangely prevalent in particular districts. The matter of farcy must come in contact with a wound or sore, in order to communicate the disease.

The most effectual constitution remedy is the *chloride of copper*. It is a stimulant of the absorbent vessels, and a tonic. The gentian root is usually combined with it. Cantharides, in small quantities, may be advantageously added. An application of its influence is a nuisance of the diseased parts, arising from the dil