By Authority

Licenses Expiring in November, 1884.

RETAIL BARS.

RETAIL SALOONS.

WHOLESALE.

BREWERIES.

CABS PEDDLING.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

OPIUM.

AUCTION.

BOAT.

LIVERY STABLE.

PIER LEASES.

PEDDLERS.

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PIER LEASES.

PEDDLERS.

MAUI.

HAWAII.

KAUAI.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Honolulu, Oct. 28th, 1884.

Department of Finance.

Hawaiian Gazette.

"NOT MONEY IS RICHES."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

Reference to the communication which we publish to-day, upon the gold law, it is probable that Bishop & Co's bank with the houses of Hackfeld and Irwin will open on the 1st day of December hold or control several hundred thousand dollars of the silver certificates which are then redeemable in gold.

If it shall at any time appear that the Treasury is short in gold with which to redeem such certificates as shall be presented for redemption, then, instead of waiting to send to San Francisco for more gold and thereby disturbing the national credit to be seriously damaged and gold to go to a premium, the proper course will be to arrange with the large holders of certificates to withhold presentation until the "equilibrium" is reached.

But it is useless to expect holders not to call for their gold, that will be the surest way to induce them to ask for it.

The arrangement with the bank and principal houses should be made in advance, to avoid all pressure.

THE "C. Advertiser" has come out with a long tirade of abuse of "W. O. Smith and his political friends," the main points of which are, that these gentlemen were clever enough "to persuade the community into advocating the new gold law, and opposing the Spreckels' bank scheme, in addition to persuading the Supreme Court to decide on technical grounds," that the Loan Act forbade the Government from selling its gold bonds to Mr. Spreckels for silver dollars worth about eighty cents each.

If the monopoly bank were to fail tomorrow, and the roughly cent dollars had continued to pour into the country, $800,000 of them would be poured out, we should all be in high feather, says the organ.

One might ask, if the Minister cared to answer, why the Cabinet unanimously voted for the gold law, and declined to vote for the original bank monopoly, if the former is an evil and the latter would be a public blessing.

There is no reason why the new piece of sugar should have caused relrenchment in the necessary expenditures of the Government. Their unnecessary and wasteful outlays for purposes of display and buf' boonery, coupled with their total inability to secure the confidence of the capitalists in the bonds which are hawked about the streets of San Francisco, are more than enough to account for the pressure now shown in offers for assignments or public improvements.

But the joke of the thing is that it is only a few weeks since the Minister was frantically shouting that the opposition had not caused a single penny. Now the readers must infer that it caused many pennies.

A PLEASANT surprise was given this community last week by the bank of Bishop & Co. lowering the rate of exchange on California to three per cent. This was sound financial policy, not only for the interests of the bank, but for those of the country at large. The United States gold law takes effect here on the first day of December. The action of the bank is taken, of course, in anticipation of the fall in exchange which must come as soon as that law goes into operation. But its significance and its far reaching results may not be generally appreciated. By taking this step now, before public confidence in the new currency has been established, the bank has settled the question of the working of the gold law.

If gold were likely to become scarce and command a premium, every one knows that Bishop & Co. would not care to sell exchange at three per cent now.

The banks of the community are due to those who have thus taken the exchange bill by the horns. There is no sense way in which credit can be given them to show that we appreciate the courage. The slightest anxiety displayed by the bank would have caused gold to be hoarded and sent out of the country as fast as people could afford to do so, with the immediate consequence that silver would be at a discount. But all can now see that gold will be of no use for exporting, and that there will be no reason to hoard it, as any more than silver from the fact that the bank, the Government or all our banks, does not care whether people export gold or not. Everybody means to do the legitimate exchange business of the country, by selling foreign drafts for a little more than actual cost of importation.

We hail with pleasure the near advent of a sound and solid national currency.

It is amusing to see the incomprehensible manner in which the editorial advocate of the Government strives to meet the usual objections. We are told that the Cabinet have to be careful of the money at their disposal and that they cannot wisely risk anything in the way of liability on the strength of a mere bank charter, and in the next paragraph we have a pretended quotation from the speech of Mr. W. O. Smith and his friends for preventing the government from contracting an unknown loan. The two statements in juxtaposition would be fairly comparable with that the Minister of Finance of the Cabinet is too timid a thing to put an ice lance where fortunes are bound up in Heaven.

Another amusing change of front of the Ministerial organ is also noticeable. For months it was the aim to represent the opposition to the government as composed of mere office seekers, to disparagement were made, as a sore trial of now who could be entrusted on the fingers of one hand, and further, that they were unable to accomplish anything. It is laughable now to read, when the government is on the eve of a session of want of ready cash, of "a crowd of deluded followers of W. O. Smith and his associates, and to find it stated that but for that gentleman's determined action the government was might have been forced, and the country made the poorer thereby, of a California exchequer." As his always been maintained in these columns, the opposition had a large number of "skilled men, all the intelligence and respectability of the country have been ranged in its ranks, while only the worthless has naturally gravitated to the foes of the country, namely, the present Cabinet. Moreover the opposition has scored a success. Without it the men now in power would have completely wrecked Hawaii's fortunes, they have been checkmated, and solely by the clear common sense of the opposition.

THERE is one point with regard to national finance which may not have been as thoroughly appreciated by the community as it should be. The government organ—it is always well for our citizens to remember that that valuable sheet is edited by the confidential secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs—the government organ makes an attempt, in its recent defence of an untenable position, to show that there is little money in the country. Now there is, as a fact, plenty of money in the country, and if the people who have that money had the slightest confidence in the government there would be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite cash. But who is willing to trust cash now as it has pleased the King to put in power now? It is not that men fear for the chosen (period indefinite) payment of the debts, but they feel that if they advance their money it will not be put to legitimate uses, and they are not sure of present payment, two cogent reasons. Hawaii, despite of hard times is a rich country yet, and there is much money hoarded up, which under different conditions might be at the command of those who are managing the national finances.

Look at France, where did her wonderful recuperative power come from after the terrible losses of the Franco-Prussian war? From the great capitalists? Oh, no. It came from the people. It was the few hundred francs of a multitude of frugal thousands, of millions of sturdy artisans, agriculturists and so on, which gave to the nation new national life.

As a fact, which we have on good authority, it was those who are usually inferred to as rich, who are informed that quite lately the sum of $250,000, mostly trust money, has been lying idle. Why? Because the gentleman having the money in charge did not care to put what was entrusted to him in such very poor security.

This man is no solitary case, and we might bring forward dozens of instances to prove the truth of our words. If the Government wants a sound financial condition, the laborer, poor, the professional man, men of all classes would be crowding to get in to bonds. But there is no confidence, and so long as the present Ministry disgrace the positions they hold by the King's

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THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. MRS. C. R. BISHOP.

The Procession, Incidents, &c., &c., &c.

THE WATCH OVER THE DEATH.

For fifteen days and nights the black kahilis have been waved over the coffin of the late Hon. Mrs. Bishop. Most sad has the time been in the house of mourning. Parties of native chief men, with a captain in charge, have watched in turns, two hours for each party, making in all a force of eighty-four men. Very striking has been the solemn change at the relief guard. Behind each kahili bearer would stand his relief, at a given signal, the kahili was passed from hand to hand; the fresh bearers depressed their kahilis, for a moment, while the tired guard formed in line, and bowed in reverence to their queen; then, the fresh bearers waving, was resumed and continued without ceasing till the next relief. A morning night to see in the dim light of the falling day, its sadness of our own falling lives.

The work of the native mourners has sounded unusually the melancholy sound rising and falling in rythmic cadence. Friendly hands have brought their tributes of flowers, and around the coffin all the exquisite blossoms of these tropic isles have been lovingly laid. Magnificent large leaves have adorned the corners of the dais, many of them made of feathers that have been stored away for years. Most conspicuous of these were those made of the glossy black plumage of the o-hee from under whose wing come the beautiful yellow feathers very much prized. These plumes, emblems of Hawaii's royalty, have added wonderfully to the solemnity of the surroundings, their very brightness coming into such strong contrast with the sombre hues, the pure white, have added the almost shadowy figures of the black robed mourners. And so for fifteen days the dead has been watched. The very skies have seemed to mourn the beloved children, and hardly a day of sunshine has come forth. On Sunday, the 26th, the last day, the sun came to be paid to her who has gone, the brilliant tropic sun came forth to all its radiance, giving as it were a last smile upon that daughter of the land, who, when away in foreign climes, so loyally remained the its brilliant beams.

MOURNERS.

Sunday, November 2d, all those who loved, all those who not knowing her personally could but love, but respected Mrs. Bishop, came together to testify by their presence to the worth of a truly good woman. How heartfelt the grief was, how thoroughly the one who had passed away was appreciated by all, may be realized by those who were present at the ceremony. It was speaking, it came from the strong men and from the weak women, and it testified that not only one of the best of Hawaiians, but one of the best of women had gone to her last rest.

ASSEMBLING.

Long before the appointed hour, 1.30 p. m., the many mourners had begun to assemble. The rooms were crowded, and the many friends came in they were conducted to their seats. On the right hand of the coffin sat the various representatives of the foreign powers, and the Consuls, in many cases with their wives, to the left were the members of the Privy Council and the Nobles of the Kingdom, at the foot of the coffin were ranged many personal friends and the two chiefs. At the head, space was left for the chief mourners, behind them sat the King and Queen, the Princesses Liliuokalani and Likelike, the Hons. John O. Dominis and Leleiohoku. Behind these were the Ministers, the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, the President of the House of Representatives, the members of the suite of His Majesty and the Governor of Oahu, and a number of officials.

THE COFFIN.

The space left in the centre of the room was occupied by the coffin. This was an exquisite piece of workmanship, composed entirely of two native woods, the light koa and the dark ahi. Not a trace of metal was to be seen on the finely polished surface, every handle being fashioned of a material koa. A silver plate of exquisite workmanship bore the following inscription:

The Honorable
Bernice Pauahi Bishop
daughter of the
Chiefs A. Paki and L. Konia,
and wife of the Honorable
Charles R. Bishop.
Born December 19th, 1831,
Died October 20th, 1884.

The plate was ornamented with scroll work and delicate fern leaves, a beautiful design. Over the coffin was spread a rich royal pall, a mass of dark velvet, richly silk embroidered with the royal coat-of-arms, the last cloth which has enveloped the remains of all Hawaii's noblest and best. Around were placed numerous tables bearing floral emblems, crosses, wreaths, and tributes which had been sent in by the hands of those who mourned the deceased, rising from among these were massive silver candelabra. On either side stood four kahili bearers, not now waving the solemn black feathers, but bearing upright brilliantly polished silver, the finish of the top of the cases. At the head of the coffin was placed the kahili of Mrs. Bishop, made of pure white feathers, surmounted by three balls of white satin. Upon the coffin were laid a mass of flowers and leaves, a wreath of yellow chrysanthemums and roses, pillows and cushions of heliotrope, white roses, pinaccia and stephanotis, and several crosses feathers with the native hair fern.

THE SERVICE.

Exactly at half-past two, at a solemn dirge of the organ broke on the ear, with a series of minor chords improvised by Mr. Wray Taylor. The Hon. C. R. Bishop, Queen Emma, Mrs. W. F. Allen, the chief mourners with their attendants, entered the room, the music changed to a funeral march, the mournful strains of a funeral chant sung by the choir of Kawaiahao church. The words were "Iesu, e mate ia Oualani, i ola hou aku ai?" (If a man die, shall he live again?—Job xiv. 14. The reason of their selection was that no other words could withstand. Those were the people who had worshipped where Mrs. Bishop had worshipped, and the peculiarly touchful cadence of the Hawaiian tongue settled both the words and the music. Rev. H. H. Parker read the scripture lessons, Rev. S. E. Bishop offered a prayer, the choir sang the following stanzas, made the prayer, and delivered a short address in native. A quartette from the choir of the Fort Street church, consisting of Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Miss Lewis, Mrs. R. Dwight and Messrs. W. W. Hall, J. Winterbotham, J. H. Paty and Charles Cooke, accompanied on the organ by Miss Carrie Castle, sang the hymn the "Homeland." After this Mr. Parker delivered an impressive prayer in English, and the religious ceremonies in the house were concluded.

"THE SUNSET AND EVENING SUNSHINE."

The most heartrending part of all funeral ceremonies had now to be gone through, the coffin was to be carried out, the mourners were the beautiful decorations laid aside, and the coffin, resting on a bier of wheels, was slowly drawn from its temporary resting place. As it began to move the melancholy "Aloha e" rose in the air. The coffin passed through the main entrance, it passed by the bearers, many kahilis were bent in reverence to the earthly remains of the departed sister, the mournfully wail of the Hawaiian, the smothered sob of the foreigner was heard as the bulky bier, with the body of the last of the Kamehamehas glided from the house which, when in life it had been her desire to beautify. Since the day that the little Prince of Hawaii, the hope of Hawaii, was taken to his last rest, there never has been such genuine grief shown by the people as was shown on Sunday. It will be long before that memorial day, that spontaneous sob will die out of the memory of the men that heard it. As the coffin neared the hearse, the stoical kahilis slowly rose and after a short delay, the melancholy procession took up the gloom, which only a short while before had passed upon the water of the Kamehamehas and the last of a noble race was borne slowly and reverently to her tomb.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Undertaker Nauman.
Marshal of the Kingdom and Aide,
Band of the Kamehameha Schools.
Representatives of Foreign Governments.
Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1, Foreman Fassoth.
Honolulu Engine Co. No. 2, Foreman Hustace.
Hawaii Engine Co. No. 3, Foreman Kaae.
Pacific Hose Co. No. 1, Foreman Isenberg.
China Engine Co. No. 1, Foreman Akuhi.
Hawaiian Band.
Hawaiian Guards, Lieut. Colonel Boyd.
Engine Company, Lieutenant Lyman.
Hale Waiwai Nalaw Chiefs.
Hale Nobles Nalaw Chiefs.
Privy Council Nalaw Chiefs.
Chiefs of Hawaii.
Chiefs of Maui.
Chiefs of Oahu and Kauai.
The Royal Hawaiian Band.
Hawaiian Guard, Capt. Frank Gerrish (in rear).
Kings Guard, Capt. Kaulia (in rear).
Prince's Guard, Capt. Kaulia (in rear).
Household Troops, Maj. Hoapili (in rear).
Band of Instrument.
Hawaiian Church Ministers.
Rev. Wilcox and Sons.
Congregational Ministers.
Rev. Bishop, Parker and Hyde.
Officiating Clergyman, Rev. H. H. Parker.
Rev. John Comstock, Chief Mourner.

The procession, in the order above mentioned, proceeded along the route which had only a short time before been gone over by the melancholy train that had followed the remains of Princess Ruth to the grave, via Emma to Beretania to Nuuanu streets, and along the avenue to the Mausoleum. No untoward incident occurred to mar the solemnity of the occasion, notwithstanding the large number of people that joined in the procession, and that lined the route from dwelling to tomb, as spectators. Over 200 people were in line, exclusive of the school children, and 72 carriages, in which were seated the aged, the infirm, the young, and was over half a mile in length.

And now the gates of the Mausoleum were reached. Slowly they opened to admit the bier of the dead, and as the various members filed past, leaving by a position around the sacred building. Once more the waiting broke forth, redoubled in the energy, as our grieving heart breaking cry; a last wail for her who was a real hope to Hawaiian womanhood. And then amid the solemn strains of the Dead March in Saul, amid the lamentations of the mourners, the last that was earthly of Mrs. Bishop pass into the tomb of the Kamehamehas.

WHERE THE MOURNERS.

Within all was gloom, into that last home of Hawaii's illustrious dead the light but filters through the stained glass casting weird shadows on the pavement, and on the black palled coffins of so many chiefs and chieftesses. At organ stood the sister-musician, fastened in a fitting strain. In the narrow space within the mausoleum some had been arranged for those most nearly connected with the deceased. And also for the chief government officials and foreign residents. When the coffin had been placed by the side of that of the Princess Ruth Keelikolani, the Rev. H. H. Parker commenced his ministrations. A fresh fall upon those present, deeper than had been the silence before, as the clear ringing tones of one of Hawaii's greatest men said the simple prayer over the body of one who had labored with him, for the amelioration of the native race, hand in hand. Then once more the Kawaiahao choir broke forth into song: "E ola mau ia oe," (Live thou for ever) was sung by breaking hearts. Those who heard those few people sing, would know that it was no lip service they were giving, that it was not in the beauty of their harmonies that they took a pride, but that it was a heart service offered to one whom they truly loved.

Lost to the tomb is the last of Hawaii's royal blood, and Hawaii may well mourn its loss, and love memory is thoroughly. We who survive may truly say, in Wordsworth's words: "Let noble be great."

The Gold Law.

EVENING GAZETTE.—SIR: We are within a month of the date when the law ceases to be legal tender for any sums over ten dollars, and already, I think, much of the anxiety that was felt last there should not be gold enough in the country, is passing away. The first good effect of the "Gold Law" is even now being realized, in the fall of exchange, which next month will be at one or one and a half per cent, premium, never to rise again. During the discussion which preceded the passage of the Act, some of its best very great stress upon the necessity for the Government, guaranteeing the redemption of the silver certificates in gold, and I go so far as to say that the Act would have been almost inoperative without that provision. There appears, however, to be some uncertainty as to the working of this redemption, and it is important that it should be well understood.

It is stated that in some instances silver certificates are being collected and held back for the purpose of presenting them at the Treasury early in December, and so drawing out the gold. This can only be done, with one of two motives—either to injure the government, or to create a profit to its holder. My object is to prevent this course by endeavoring to show that neither of the objects described is likely to result from it, but that serious inconvenience may be caused to the depositor by the cancelling of a large portion of certificates, and the substitution of gold for actual circulation.

Speaking roughly, I will assume that the silver certificates are ten dollars each, amounting to $500,000 against which the Treasury will hold, December 1st, say:

Gold Coin	$300,000
Silver Coin	200,000
	$500,000

Now if a combination could be made to present $200,000 of certificates for redemption, supposedly the Treasury would find a difficulty in redeeming the last $200,000 with the balance of the bank and all the available here, as such an amount could be collected—and to present $300,000, $400,000, or $500,000 would simply have no effect on the stability of the Government, but would have a very bad effect on the reputation of any one who attempted in such a reckless manner to injure the Government.

Secondly, it is clear that there could be no profit in the transaction, for the gold would be worth no premium, either for exchange or remittance. If Mr. A holds $100,000 in certificates on the 1st of December, he can do everything with them that he can do with the gold. He can buy exchange at the bank at the price it would cost him to send his gold to San Francisco, and the bank would prefer his certificates to gold, and would if necessary give him gold for them. Therefore there would be no profit, but a good deal of trouble, in getting his certificates redeemed at the Treasury, and to obviate any "run," I should strongly recommend the Government to announce beforehand its intention to redeem in gold at once on the 1st of December.

The third point is that as the Government are bound to cancel certificates once presented, great inconvenience may result from the withdrawal of the paper currency to any greater extent than circumstances actually requires; and of this the bank will be the best judge. Therefore for every reason, it appears to me that the hoarding of certificates, simply for early redemption, would be a mistake.

There is, however, one element that is entirely within the control of the Government—but its effects are entirely beyond their control. There must be perhaps a feeling of uneasiness, which may not unlikely will be at one or more and a half per cent. premium, never to rise again. During the discussion which preceded the passage of the Act, some of its best very great stress upon the necessity for the Government, guaranteeing the redemption of the silver certificates in gold, and I go so far as to say that the Act would have been almost inoperative without that provision. There appears, however, to be some uncertainty as to the working of this redemption, and it is important that it should be well understood.

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Secondly, it is clear that there could be no profit in the transaction, for the gold would be worth no premium, either for exchange or remittance. If Mr. A holds $100,000 in certificates on the 1st of December, he can do everything with them that he can do with the gold. He can buy exchange at the bank at the price it would cost him to send his gold to San Francisco, and the bank would prefer his certificates to gold, and would if necessary give him gold for them. Therefore there would be no profit, but a good deal of trouble, in getting his certificates redeemed at the Treasury, and to obviate any "run," I should strongly recommend the Government to announce beforehand its intention to redeem in gold at once on the 1st of December.

The third point is that as the Government are bound to cancel certificates once presented, great inconvenience may result from the withdrawal of the paper currency to any greater extent than circumstances actually requires; and of this the bank will be the best judge. Therefore for every reason, it appears to me that the hoarding of certificates, simply for early redemption, would be a mistake.

There is, however, one element that is entirely within the control of the Government—but its effects are entirely beyond their control. There must be perhaps a feeling of uneasiness, that the gold and the silver for those certificates are permanently secured. Any doubt upon this point, whether justified or not, will be fatal to the silver certificates, and they will then find their way to the Treasury, whatever the inconvenience may be.

Unfortunately the Government have shown a lack of appreciation of this confidence on the part of the public, and it will require the greater exertion to win it now. In relation to these certificates the Government are not simply the Ministers, but the Trustees of the people, and as trustees, they would, I venture to think, be acting with policy and judgment, if they invited some one or more unofficial experts to examine and certify the accuracy of the certificate deposit.

The $500,000 of silver which has been shipped to San Francisco, will be only about $440,000 when it comes back, and there will therefore, be $60,000 to provide from the ordinary revenue before the end of this month, so as to keep the deposit intact, which must be done without a shade of doubt.

This gold redemption of certificates is not a procedure for which the Government is responsible, and it would be most unfair to use it as a means of warfare, and in the hope of adding to some of the difficulties by which this redemption is attended, I have troubled you with this hollow address.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. DAVIES.

CALENDAR OF CASES TRIED AT THE SUPREME COURT.

October Term, 1884.

JUSTICE MONTHLY PRESIDING. DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL WRITING FOR THE CROWN.

HAWAIIAN POST, CRIMINAL CASES.

The King vs Kaai. Perjury. Verdict, not guilty. L. L. Kinney for defendant; W. A. Kinney, prosecuting.

The King vs Kaauwaiokia. Manslaughter. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 18 days imprisonment and $10 fine. Deputy Attorney General Writing for the prosecution; W. L. Hopkins and J. M. Poepoe for defendant.

The King vs Makini. Larceny in the 4th degree, appealed from Police Justice of Honolulu. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and pay costs of suit. J. M. Poepoe for prosecution; J. M. Poepoe for defendant.

HAWAIIAN POST, CIVIL CASES.

S. Hoil, et al, vs B. F. Kaakaua. Covenant. Continued for the term.

J. K. Kaauamano vs Nawahine, et al. Ejectment. Venue changed to November term Criminal Court.

Puhi et al vs Kaohiwa et al. Ejectment. Continued.

James Kalua et al vs Lazar et al. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. W. A. Kinney for plaintiff; J. M. Poepoe for defendant.

W. C. Achi vs Kaawa, et al. Ejectment. Verdict for defendant. W. H. Castle for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant.

Mary S. Ross vs Henry Smith. Ejectment. Discontinued.

Turpinoua Nakai vs J. W. Hussell. Covenant. Demurrer argued and submitted.

BLUE POST.

W. C. Achi vs Nanea et al. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff and $20 damages. W. H. Castle for plaintiff; C. Brown and J. L. Kaulukou for defendant.

Mokuiaa vs Wm. McCandless. Assumpsit. Appeal from Intermediary Court, Oahu. Continued.

Akana vs Lokana. Trespass. Submitted. F. M. Hatch and J. Russell for plaintiff; E. Preston of counsel for defendant.

Male Hualeia vs Kauai Kapu. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff and $50 damages. E. Preston for plaintiff; W. A. Kinney and F. M. Hatch for defendant.

Kaiwi et al vs Beni et al. Ejectment. Verdict for defendants, motion for new trial required. A. S. Hartwell and W. S. Castle for plaintiffs; J. L. Kaulukou, Kinney and Preston for defendants.

Emma Kaleleonalani et al vs Commissioners of Crown lands. Ejectment. Set for November 20.

Kalua et al vs Anne R. W. Haines et al. Ejectment. Jury dismissed. S. B. Dole for plaintiffs; W. R. Kinney for defendants.

A. C. Baker vs Kalo. Assumpsit. Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. Jury waived. Case argued and submitted.

Kalu (w) et al vs J. H. Paty. Ejectment. Settled out of Court.

Serino F. Leal C. R. Bishop vs Lokana and Naanea. Trespass. Continued for term.

HAWAIIAN POST, CRIMINAL CASES.

The King vs J. R. Grant. Aggravated assault. Venue changed from 4th Circuit Court. Verdict not guilty. Deputy Attorney General Writing for the crown; C. W. Ashford for plaintiff.

The King vs Ah Hong. Perjury. Verdict not guilty. The Deputy Attorney General for the crown; W. R. Castle for defendant.

The King vs Tam Luck. Larceny 1st degree. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at hard labor and $40 fine. John Russell for defendant.

The King vs Li Quai. Assault and battery. Appeal from Police Justice Honolulu. Verdict not guilty. The Deputy Attorney General and A. S. Hartwell for the crown; John Russell for defendant, appellant.

The King vs F. G. Pond. Grand Claim. Continuance for the term, granted and defendant released on his own recognizance. H. E. Avery for defendant.

The King vs Ah See. Assault and battery. Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. Verdict not guilty. John Russell for defendant, appellant.

The King vs Ah Lum. Possession of opium. Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. Verdict not guilty. John Russell for defendant, appellant.

The King vs Fook Ki. Possession of opium. Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 1 day's imprisonment and $50 fine. John Russell for defendant.

HAWAIIAN POST, CIVIL CASES.

W. H. Holmes vs Ah Hong. Assumpsit. Jury waived, judgment for plaintiff. W. A. Kinney for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant.

Wm. Lidgate et al vs R. R. Hinde. Covenant. Verdict for plaintiff of $1200. E. Preston for plaintiffs; F. M. Hatch for defendant.

Bishop & Co vs C. Holts et al. Assumpsit. Continued for the term.

Akana vs W. C. Parke. Trespass. Judgment for defendant. W. R. Castle for plaintiff; C. Brown and F. M. Hatch for defendant.

Allen & Robinson vs Ah Lun et al. Assumpsit. Default ordered. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff.

G. W. Macfarlane & Co vs M. S. Grinbaum & Co. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff of $1,147 and interest. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendants.

Akana vs Kolale Sugar Co. Damages. Continued for the term.

Ah Chu vs Sung Kwong Wo & Co. Damages. Verdict for plaintiff of $431. Motion for a new trial argued. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; John Russell and E. Preston for defendants.

Ching Wo vs Sun Wo Co. Assumpsit. Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. Jury waived. Case argued and submitted.

A. Barnes et al vs C. S. Maker. Ejectment. Judgment for plaintiff. (jury waived). A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; E. Preston for defendant.

H. Rodenhouser vs S. S. Dole. Assumpsit. Jury waived. Case argued and submitted.

BANCO CASES.

The following cases in banco were argued and submitted:

J. T. Waterhouse vs J. D. Spreckels et al, appeal on demurrer.

A. G. Ellis vs G. N. Wilcox. Exceptions.

Un Wong vs Kua Chi et al. Exceptions.

Kamakaia et al vs J. L. Kaulukou. Appeal from the Water Commissioners of Ewa and Waianae.

Board of Immigration vs Benito I. de Estrella. Appealed from 3rd Circuit Court.

W. C. Peacock vs J. H. Lonoy et al. Writ of error from Police Justice of Honolulu.

Fathman (w) vs Lio et al. Equity appeal from decision of Chancellor Judd.

J. O. Davis et al vs Afong. Appeal from Water Commissioners of Waimea, Oahu.

Harriet A. Coleman vs Chas. C. Coleman. Separation. Appealed from decision of Chancellor Judd.

In the case of Nanaimo vs J. A. Kalil, a divorce appeal, the appeal was dismissed.

The case of John R. Ross et al vs Antone J. Lopez et al, an equity appeal from decision of Justice Austin was set for hearing on Nov. 10th.

The following divorces were granted:

J. M. Dwight from Pauwela Dwight.

Frank Rose from Maria Frank Rose.

Kaelei from Ana Wahokani.

James Wright from Kahana Wright.

Palani (w) from Hanale.

Isaac Uni from Kalua.

The court adjourned on the 1st inst to noon.

The first annual meeting of the Pacific Navigation Co. was held at the office of Mr A. Frank Cooke, on the 27th ult. The following gentlemen were elected to fill office for the ensuing term: President J. Frank Cooke; Vice-President W. L. Wilcox; Secretary and Treasurer F. B. Cooke; Auditor H. Waterhouse.

Letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

The following is the last communication that has passed in the correspondence between the Government and the Special Immigration Committee of the Planters' Company:

HONOLULU, Oct. 29, 1884.

To His Ex. the Hon. W. M. Gibson:

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter dated October 27th, and the Company have very fully considered the important statement contained in it therein.

We beg permission to make a correction in one impression which Your Excellency appears to have gathered from the conversation of the Committee on Friday last, in that we saw only one remedy for the difficulty in which the planters appear to be placed—viz: the invitation by the Government of 2,000 voluntary immigrants from China.

In our interview on Thursday last, Your Excellency informed us that there was every assurance that the wants of the planters would be fully supplied from Japan, if the Government were able to provide the money voted by the Legislature. Your Excell