Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
HONOLULU, November 18th, 1884.

FRIDAY, November 28th, 1884, being the anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian Independence, by the Governments of Great Britain and France, will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all public offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

1076 2t

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
HONOLULU, November 14th, 1884.

JONATHAN AUSTIN, Esq., has been this day appointed Commissioner of Patents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

1076 2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony in the Kingdom, are hereby informed, that agreeably with the provisions of an Act on the subject, approved on the 20th of August, 1884, the blank forms necessary for making their quarterly reports of marriages to the Board of Education, will be furnished on application to the office of the Board.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Dept. of Education, Nov. 10, 1884. 1082 3t

GEORGE THISTLE, has been this day Commissioned as Second District Judge for the District of Kau, Hawaii.

POOMAIKELANI,
Governor of Hawaii.

Office Governor of Hawaii, Oct. 1, 1884. 1034 3t

JOHN L. KAULUKOU, has been this day Commissioned as sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, in place of L. Newsham, resigned.

POOMAIKELANI,
Governor of Hawaii.

Approved: WALTER M. GIBSON,
Acting Attorney General.

Office Governor of Hawaii, Oct 25, 1884. 1074 3t

Licenses Expiring in November, 1884.

RETAIL—OAHU. Honolulu

1 John Cooke, Nuuanu street
2 Chin Yee Kee, Nuuanu street
3 Leong Sing, cor King and Punchbowl sts
4 Ann Woo Kee, Waimalu, Ewa
5 Jim Bee, Hotel street
6 L Ah Nooane, street
7 Hong Kong, cor Nuuanu and Beretania sts
8 Hop Hong, Beretania street
9 John Sampson, Kaneohe
10 J Kenoiah & Co, Nuuanu street
11 Hop Shin, Kalihi-uka
12 George Lucas, Fort street
13 A M Mello, Fort street
14 Ane, Waimanalo
15 Moses & Co, King street
16 Pu Kam Tong & Co, Hotel street
17 Ah Chee & Ahing, Fort street
18 K P Adams, Queen street
19 Ah Sam Sing, Nuuanu street
20 Wu Wonney & Co., Fort street
21 A Tim, Fort street
22 Hellmer & Co., Nuuanu street
23 Wu Chee, Emma street
24 Mo Si Ji Sanpaw, Fort street
25 B Bentley, Nuuanu street
27 Yu Tenan, Fort street
28 Pun, Beretania street
29 Joe Kuoi, King street
30 Wo Kai, King street
31 Kwong Hing & Co., Waialua
32 Ah Sing, King street
33 Chin Kee, Punchbowl
34 Nee Wo Chan, Nuuanu street
35 Wo Kau, Beretania street
36 Ah Sam, Nuuanu street
37 Yun King, Emma street
38 Ah Hop Wo & Co., Nuuanu street
39 Allen & Robinson, Queen street
40 Fai Kee, Emma street
41 Hostace, King street
42 Chun Mun Tong, Hotel street

RETAIL—HAWAII.

1 C Y Aiona, Papaikou, Hilo
2 Chong Kong Leong, Naalehu, Kau
3 Chong Pun, Paauilo, Kau
4 A H Rapozo, Hilo
5 Wong Wo, Waiuku, Hilo
6 Kwong Sam Sing & Co., Laupahoehoe, Hilo
7 Wong Sing, Hilo
22 Manoel D De Sa, Hilo

RETAIL—KAUAI.

1 Ching Moon & Tuck Chow, Hanalei
2 D Kaiha, Koloa
3 J. M. Macedo, Koloa
4 Akiona, Nawiliwili
22 Sun Sec Yick & Co., Eleele

RETAIL—MAUI.

1 Ah Nee tong, Wailuku
2 S N Kaai & Co., Hana
3 Leong Hong, Wailuku
4 G R Aloni, Lahaina
5 Hong Kee, Makawao, Makena
6 C J Fishel, Wailuku

WHOLESALE.

1 W G Irwin & Co., cor Queen and Fort sts Honolulu
2 J T & J H Mackfarlane, Queen street
3 J T & J H Mackfarlane, Hilo
4 Con Chee & Ahing, Fort street
22 Tam Yuen & Co., King street
23 Quong Sam Kee & Co., King street
30 C Hustace, King street.

BILLIARDS.

1 James Dodd, Pioneer Saloon Honolulu
2 W Hoskins, Kohala, Hawaii Hawaii
12 Manoel R De Sa, Hilo Hawaii

CARE PEDDLING.

19 Lo Mun
20 Ahoi

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

26 Wing Wo Chan & Co., Nuuanu street Honolulu

DRUGS.

29 D R McBride, Queen street Honolulu
30 C H Wetmore, Hilo Hawaii

BUTCHER.

1 C E Rapoli, Makawao Maui
2 George N Bright, Hotel street Honolulu
23 Alex McBride, Kona Hawaii
24 George Hall, Kohala Hawaii
25 Fred S Rapoli, Makawao Maui
27 W H Rice, Lihue Kauai

BOAT.

5 George C Beckley, Hilo Hawaii

AUCTION.

7 C Brethour, Honolulu
8 J K Piimoi, Kapaa Kauai
12 S Kaaa, Waimea
13 E P Bishop, Honolulu
14 W S H Dowsett, Lihue

FIRE ARMS.

8 H Waterhouse Honolulu
9 Alfred Lewis
10 W Foster
11 W Wall
12 H M Whitney, Jr

LIVERY STABLE.

16 Fashion Stables, Union and Hotel streets, Honolulu

SOLICITING.

1 C Y Aiona, Papaikou, Hilo Hawaii
2 Chong Kong Leong, Naalehu, Kau
3 Akiona, Nawiliwili Kauai
12 Quong Sam Kee & Co., Laupahoehoe Hawaii
13 Apua Kapai, Paauilo, Hilo
14 Ah Chee, Beretania street Honolulu
15 Chong Fu, Kohala Hawaii
17 Young Hee, Waialua Maui
18 Kwong Hing & Co., Waialua Oahu
19 Wong Hoolee, King street Honolulu
20 Chee Mun, Punchbowl Honolulu
28 A Jim, Halawa, Kohala Hawaii

PORK BUTCHER.

9 Ching Yuen, Wailuku Maui

PEDDLING.

11 E E Bailey
27 Wo Wonney

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, as amended by Act to amend same approved August 30, A. D. 1878. All claims for compensation by reason of the taking of the fee of said lands and the water privileges now owned therewith, or for the past use of the same by the Government must be presented within thirty days from October Twenty-fifth, to Richard F. Bickerton, at his office, Merchant street, Honolulu.

RICHD. F. BICKERTON,
M. P. ROBINSON,
M. D. MONSARRAT.

Schedule of Lands above referred to:

Kalawahine.
Kewalo.
Kaaahi.
Pohaku.
Kaonahaoa.
Kamoiki.
Ope and lots of the same
Kaiwikuahiu.
Maunalahi.
Kaalaea.
And all grants and Kuleanas within the limits of Makiki Valley. 1082 3t

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 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 in the Treasury at a rate not exceeding dollar for dollar, the Government does, dollar and dollar.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

1081 4t.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
HONOLULU, Aug. 25th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that applications 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,
1037 Minister of Finance.

Notice is hereby given that R. F. Bickerton, M. P. Robinson and M. D. Monsarrat have been appointed Commissioners to make compensation for the taking of private land and water in the Makiki Valley for the Honolulu Water Works, in accordance with Chapter 20 of the laws of 1878. 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. 1072

Mr. F. W. Damon in Kohala.

A Kohala friend writes "Mr. F. W. Damon and wife have been spending a few days in Kohala. The friends of Mr. Damon are always glad to see him, but especially on this occasion when accompanied by one who is so earnest, and efficient a helper in all good works, as Mrs. Damon seems to be. The Chinese Peter and peoples, responded cordially to words spoken in their own tongues."

Work among the Chinese appears revived by this visit. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Damon met the ladies of the "Women's Missionary Society," at the house of Mr. Dyer, they were glad to hear a goodly concerning the work, in which she has been engaged in China. On Sabbath evening Mr. Damon spoke in the Foreign church, giving some very interesting facts connected with his recent visit to China and Japan.

The President of the Board of Education has appointed Mrs. J. D. Strong teacher of drawing in Fort Street School.

A timely use of Hop Bitters will keep a whole family in robust health a year with but a little cost. Read advertisement.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEST MODUS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

How is it that the present administration can do nothing as it should be done? Why was it necessary on the King's Birthday to so arrange the reception as to call for vigorous protests from the Commissioners. Such things are not calculated to increase the harmony between foreign governments and our own. Had not the Minister of Foreign Affairs retreated from his position neither the Foreign Commissioners nor the Consular body would have attended the Reception. We think it must be most annoying to the King to hear of matters causing friction of this kind, but as long as he insists on keeping such mis-managers about him, he must expect that blunders will be made.

It is all very well for the government to ask contributors to come forward and send goods, curios and so-forth to the coming Exhibition at New Orleans, but we rather fancy some of those who might be disposed to come forward as exhibitors will look somewhat askance on the promises that "all private exhibits will be taken charge of and forwarded to and from the exposition by the government free of expense to the exhibitor." The experience of some of the exhibitors at the Boston Exhibition is that the goods have not returned with that promptitude that they should, and even that some of them are still in Boston. People are not inclined to trust the "government" word for anything, the head of it being a man noted for shuffling. If any one sends goods and wishes to see them back, he had better fully acquaint himself with the arrangements that are being made.

The threat of lynching which was made the other day, when Bridges ran away after having shot Pallen is one we hope never to hear again in Honolulu. That justice which gives the sentence first and the trial afterwards is not the kind of justice which we wish to see here. There is nothing like upholding the majesty of the law; many a man who having committed a crime would rather be shot or hanged red hot, views with terror the formality of the law, which though it grinds slowly, most assuredly grinds inevitably and rushes those who have done evil, or releases those who have done none.

We must give credit where credit is due and speak with commendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was present when the threat of lynching was made and promptly used what influence he could to repress it and then proceeded to find the man who had done the shooting and persuaded him to give himself up quietly.

NOTICES are constantly being put forward that the Board of Health does this, or the Board of Health has done that. We would like to know who is the Board of Health. Changes in that body have been so kaleidoscopic that at the present moment the public have no idea of the personnel of the Board, save that it presided over by the President of all the Boards and the Master of all the Ministers. Again we would like to ask when the last meeting of the Board of Health took place. Important changes have been made among the Physicians under the Board, important appointments have been made, within a comparatively short time, and we believe that there are members of the Board, if not all members of the Board who were perfectly ignorant officially of what was being done by the President. Our impression is that no meeting has taken place since that hole and corner affair when the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn being absent on Maui three members were called together and dismissed Dr. McKibben who did not happen to be in "accord" with the administration. If we are misinformed the Government can reply through their organ.

WE believe in a division of labor and of profits, with due regard for responsibility on each side, and for the side which assumes the larger risks.

Figures prove that a planter can make larger profits who takes upon himself the entire business of cultivating cane and of manufacturing the sugar. But the outlay of money, and corresponding risk, is of course far greater than when one party does the cultivating and another the mill work. In case of low prices of sugar, scarcity of labor supply, breaks in machinery, drouth, and the thousand and one accidents to which a plantation is liable, the planter who has divided the risk finds great relief. Moreover, it is usually the case, that greater economy can be practiced and a higher degree of efficiency attained when one man has sole and exclusive direction over but one branch of the plantation business.

The division of labor and profits here suggested does not necessarily imply that either the mill or the field work is done upon the co-operative system. That system requires, we apprehend, a considerable degree of intelligence and responsibility among the operators, or else that the field hands, or cultivators, shall enter into carefully drawn and clearly understood agreements with each other, as well as with the plantation owner. Cases of death, misfortune or illness must especially be provided for, as well as cases of sheer incapacity or laziness; the cultivators should have among their own number men of intelligence, on whose judgment, and by whose direction they agree to abide and act. With Portuguese laborers a stipulation to submit all differences among themselves to the Portuguese Commissioner would be invaluable.

We are glad to see that the subject is having attention.

MONDAY Nov. 17th, instead of Sunday, Nov. 16th, was celebrated as the King's birthday, and the day was duly honored by salutes, a regatta and a reception at the palace in the evening. The regatta was of course, the principal event of the day. The boat races were good, in most instances, and there was one race which was magnificent, that in which the Myrtle Boat Club and the Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club measured their strength. It was a triumph for the Myrtles to win such a race, and it was really a triumph for the H. Y. B. C. to be beaten on such close terms. Anglo-Saxon bone and muscle, and above all Anglo-Saxon grit told. Those boys rowed that race for all they were worth, rowed it fairly as honorable men should, and accepted the positions which their pluck and endurance gave them—the one with becoming modesty, accepting their victory, and the other with a jolly headsome accepting their defeat. This is as it should be and we hope that such feeling will always be shown. It is but a mean contemptible spirit that is not willing, in a friendly match of skill, to do the best that can be done, no matter whether the odds are against them or not. Many a losing boat's crew give members for the winning crew of another regatta. It is pluck that is shown in such contests which is the thing that gives them their value. The prizes are nothing, but to be the winner in a well contested trial of strength is indeed honor. Greece rewarded the winners in its athletic sports with a wreath, England rewards her greatest boatmen but with praise. We are willing that our races might be rewarded with something more substantial, but still not with money.

UNDER present circumstances it is impossible to discuss, fully and on its merits the late fatal shooting affray on Fort St. Comment, however, can be justly made upon the practice of carrying fire arms. The possession of arms often leads men to do in hot haste, what they would not do after calm consideration. In the days when men wore swords as a part of their ordinary equipment, nothing was more common than the appeal to that weapon on the public streets. As soon as the habit of wearing the sword went out, the appeal to the weapon gradually died out too.

We understand that a large number of pistols are imported into this country and that there is a ready sale for them, and that they are carried around. Of course, it is hard for the police to find out whether a man carries a concealed weapon, but the fact that certain men are in the habit of doing so, leaks out in the long run. If there were two or three prosecutions under our law against carrying concealed weapons, the practice would very soon die out. There is no excuse for men carrying weapons here, as our population is most orderly and crimes against the person are comparatively rare. In some parts of the globe it is of course a necessity, but here, distant though we are from the great centers of civilization, there can be no possible reason for the practice. A little energy on the part of the police would, we feel sure, make the fact that there is a law on this subject apparent to certain of our rougher element here.

THE cultivation of sorghum is now occupying a great deal of attention in the United States, and it is one to which we should give particular attention here. It seems as if the purely experimental steps had been at last passed, and that the results will now begin to show in the farmers of Kansas and Illinois going largely into the business. The following account of what the Champaign Sugar Works of Ohio have been doing in the direction of sugar making will be of interest:

The Champaign Sugar Works, Champaign, Ill., were the first large Sorghum sugar works ever started in the United States. They have ground the cane this season raised on about 1,200 acres of land, and the result is a perfect success in the way of making a first-class quality of sugar that polarizes 97 degrees, and much sweeter than sugar made from cane or beet-roots. For years experiments have been made to find out some way to change Sorghum syrup into sugar. The attempt was unsuccessful up to last year, when the State of Illinois offered a bounty to any one who would succeed in granulating the syrup into sugar. Experiments made at the State University of Illinois, in Champaign, by Profs. Weber and Scovell, succeeded in accomplishing the result. A ready sale is found for all the sugar and syrup made, and the success here will cause a large number of sugar works to be erected all over the West, for Sorghum cane will grow where corn can be raised, and where farmers can make $15 an acre in raising corn they can realize $30 an acre in raising Sorghum cane to sell to these factories.

The result of this discovery is likely to make as great a change in this country as the making of beet sugar has in Europe, where to-day two-thirds of all the sugar in the world is made. Out of a total production of three million tons, France, Belgium and Germany produce two million tons. The Champaign Sugar Works have introduced all the modern improvements. The machinery, boiler, and vacuum pans were made by Atlantic Works in Brooklyn, N. Y. They use both the Weston and Hepworth centrifugals.

From the above it will be seen that the profit on raising sorghum cane to the planter is $30 an acre. From another publication we notice in Kansas the net profit upon an acre of sorghum is estimated at $51.67. Labor in Kansas is put down at $1.25 to $1.50 per day; dearer than it is here. The canes grow from seed and arrive at maturity in about four months

Now there are many localities on these islands which do not depend upon irrigation, where sorghum would thrive splendidly. We are told by a gentleman who has seen a great deal of the sorghum crops in the States, that the few fields he has seen here, present a far better appearance. With our perennial summer we could raise at the very least three crops a year.

Now if in Kansas with only one crop a year, with not so fine a growth and a very heavy price for labor, a net profit of $51.67 can be made, what ought we be able to do in Hawaii with a more luxuriant growth and three crops a year. On the face of it, and without going deeply into the matter, it looks as if sorghum was going to be one of the things that will help to save the commercial prosperity of the Islands.

One of our planters is looking seriously into the question. He was here at the time of the Planters meetings and the matter was brought to his notice. He said on his return to Hawaii, he would at once commence experiments. The results of these may be looked for in the course of a few months. His idea is that the crop might be planted so as to mature from month to month, and the mill constantly kept going. Quick returns are the soul of business, and sorghum certainly promises that. Cane does not mature in some localities under 18 months, during that time the sorghum crop would be reaped at least four times, and a fifth crop would be half ripe. If the profit per acre is what it is claimed to be, the planting of the sorghum would be very much more profitable than the planting of cane, and it would not require the outlay of so much capital as sugar cane requires. We hope soon to have fuller information on the subject, and shall be glad to publish the views of practical men on the subject.

SOME one remarked lately that such was the present condition of leprosy here that it might be out of the power of the Government here to put in force segregation thoroughly. To this a reply may be made, first by quoting the words of Dr. Munro, a writer quoted in the *Nineteenth Century* upon the leprosy question in India. He says:

It has been objected by the Government of India that the expense of segregating over 100,000 lepers in asylums would be too great, but I hardly think this is a proper view of the case. No such asylums need be built, but segregation could still be enforced by the compulsory confinement of lepers to certain spaces of land on which proper villages could be built for them, while they would when able be encouraged to work on the surrounding land. Properly managed, such communities might be partly self-supporting. Of course, after a leper was once put into such a village, a severe penalty should be exacted from anyone aiding or abetting him in leaving it. At the same time there could be no harm, I believe, in allowing the lepers, under proper supervision, sometimes to see and converse with their friends at some place near the village, *so long as so conduct was allowed.*

Probably over two hundred villages would be required for the whole of India. Of course medical officers would be required to live near each of them, but the work could be nearly, if not quite, all done by lepers. Such segregation would, I believe, with the other measures already mentioned, succeed in stamping out the disease.

This of course is dealing with leprosy on a most extensive scale, but even on such an extensive scale we see a prominent man writing upon it, who seems sanguine of success.

But a closer analogy to our condition can be found in a smaller country, viz: the Island of Cyprus. This island came under British rule on July 12, 1878. It has in the neighborhood of 135,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are Greek, and the habits of the people are anything but cleanly. This island, along with many other places in the East was terribly afflicted with leprosy, and one or two graphic accounts of the leper settlement on that island have been published. When the British Government took control of the island they at once faced the question of leprosy, and they applied the only remedy yet known, segregation. Within six years of the occupation of the island comes the report from the Chief Medical Officer of Cyprus, Dr. G. N. Stephens. He says, in a report for 1883-4:

I have come to the conclusion that leprosy in this island is markedly on the decrease, and I am of opinion that in time it will entirely disappear. For this purpose, however, two points have to be observed: firstly, the general amelioration of the condition and welfare of the inhabitants, which time only can bring about; secondly, the gradual isolation of all lepers as they are met with. To this latter measure the Government has given its full attention. It is greatly to be desired, for the sure and radical extermination of this disease that some more absolute mode of isolation should be adopted. I am considering the best manner in which this could be done, and I will shortly lay my views on the subject before the Government.

Here is distinct hope for us, but it is only by being up and doing that we can hope to rival Cyprus. That island has nearly double the population of the whole Hawaiian group, and there is no symptom of doubt in the mind of an important medical officer as to the possibility of a "radical extermination" of the disease. It is well for all of us to notice the two points which "have been observed" in Cyprus: the seclusion of all lepers, and the "general amelioration of the condition and welfare of the inhabitants."

It is well to take this lesson to heart. We have two goals to aim at. One to get the unclean put away and treated as humanely and kindly as it is possible, the other to so improve the clean that they cannot become unclean. Here is work for all. It is the duty of the Government to take up the matter of segregation with a strong hand and a determination to carry it out, it is the duty of our philanthropic men and women to go personally into the homes of the poor and do their utmost to inculcate cleanliness and good habits among the people, to war against debauchery, intemperance and vice. Oh! these isles are so beautiful, life should be so easy, so happy here, it seems a sacrilege that a dread disease should crawl in in its hideous loathsomeness and mar the beauty, threaten the life. It is the more to be regretted because we believe that the cancer which is eating into Hawaii is the result of carlessness. From statistics which we have had an opportunity of glancing at, and which will one of these days become public property, we are assured that the mismanagement has had more evil effects within the last few years, we fear it is having its most evil effects now.

Leprosy is a very old disease in the world, it is a very old disease in Europe, it spread there to such terrible extent that almost every small town had its lazar house. It has been stamped out. How? By segregation, and the following were the terms in which the priest (for in the middle ages segregation was a duty inculcated by the Church, and its members framed a terrible ceremony) pronounced the ten commandments which the leper had to keep.

1. I forbid you (said the priest) ever again to enter a church, a market-place, a mill, a bake-house, or any assembly of the people.

2. I forbid you ever to wash your hands, or any of your things, in the fountains or any running stream anywhere soever. And if you wish to drink you must dip up water in your cup (*bardin*) or some other vessel.

3. I forbid you to go out of doors without your leper's garb, so that all may know you; and you must not go unshod outside your house.

4. I forbid you to touch anything you wish to buy anywhere, except with a stick to let people know what you want.

5. I forbid you to enter any inn or any other house to buy wine; what is given you, you can have put in your barrel.

6. I command you not to answer any one questioning you by the way unless you have first seen that you are not on the windward side of him, so that no harm may come to him. Moreover you are not to go down narrow streets, where you might break against anyone.

7. I command you, should you be obliged to pass along any foot path, across the hills, or anywhere else, not to touch the railings, or stiles and such like, unless you have first put on your gloves.

8. I forbid you to touch infants or children, whoever they may be or ever to give presents to them or anyone else.

10. I command you not to eat or drink with anyone except lepers. And remember that when you die you will be buried in your own house unless you obtain permission beforehand to be buried in the church.

We must remember that these commandments were *obeyed*, and then we may turn to our own lax methods, our pretended, isolation, our scenes at the porch of Kakaako; the letters from the King asking extension of time for acknowledged lepers to remain at their homes, the orders of the President of the Board of Health, and we can understand why Europe succeeded, why Cyprus is succeeding in stamping out the disease, and also why we do not.

NOTES.

A NUMBER of Portuguese have been leaving for the Coast lately. It is probable, however, that they will return, for work is not plentiful nor are wages better on the Coast than here. Besides the relations of life are more suitable to the habits of Portuguese here than they are there. It is well perhaps, that a few should go over and try their luck, for it will make others acquainted with what they may have to expect. It is worth while noting that a number of Norwegians went over to the Coast, and returned, and that they are thoroughly satisfied now with positions on the plantations. Spreckelsville is now employing a large number of them.

THE German General Von der Goltz has written a pamphlet, says the *Christian Union* in which he predicts how the next invasion of France will take place. He predicts that the heavy work of the campaign will be done by the cavalry, and that the only serious battles will be those in which cavalry and horse artillery will be engaged. In the late military maneuvers which the Germans have been going through in the neighborhood of Cologne the principal positions were assigned to cavalry. It is also to be noted that the Prussians maintain a great cavalry force in Poland to guard against German invasion. A revival of cavalry campaigning will increase very largely the expenses of European armies.

ALL reports lately received from France give a very bad account of the state of trade in that country. According to the Paris *Economiste* all branches of business were depressed, and but little hope was expressed of any great revival in the near future. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu writing in the *Economiste* throws the blame for the existing depression on the financial and economic policy which has been pursued in that country for the past few years. It demands a reform in that policy at once, and thinks that in the present state of public mind delay would be dangerous. At Lyons the depression in the silk trade was intense, and the agitation among the workingmen men was occasioning grave alarm. The success of the wine crop was the only favorable feature, but it was not expected that this would alleviate the general agricultural and commercial distress. The information taken together with the Paris letter we publish to-day points to a very uncomfortable state of things in the Republic. It is highly probable that not even the war in China will be able to withdraw the attention of the people from home affairs, and that an explosion may take place.

Criticism of Royalty

When any public man desires immunity from criticism, it is an unfailing sign that his record cannot bear the light. The honest official, of whatever rank, is willing to be weighed in the balance of public discussion, and this is simply because he has nothing to conceal from his masters. It is so obvious a truth that the public have a right to discuss their employes, that it seems as if some explanation was necessary for the utterance of it; the explanation is, that there are those here who have recently argued before the public that His Majesty the King should be exempt from criticism. An effort was also made in the last legislature to pass a law designed to prevent such criticism, by depriving any one charged with libelling the King from the usual defense of giving the truth in the alternate completed libel. The introduction to this bill was preceded by an article of a somewhat inflammatory character, in that exhilarant publication known as the *Daily Bible*, evidently intended to educate the minds of the legislators to the proposed new departure. Regarding these attempts to place him beyond comment who was already beyond liability to the courts, will might His Majesty have humbly prayed to be delivered from his friends (?). This baneful bill fortunately never became a law, but was promptly killed by the Legislature. If the attempt was made under the instructions and by the desire of King Kalakaua, it is very much to his discredit as an officer of the Government; and the high position of his official rank only adds to the blame inseparable from such conduct. Without a shadow of hereditary claim to the throne, Kalakaua was elected to the King's office much as a President is elected in a republic. He holds his position under a legislative enactment, and his own duplicated oath to maintain the Constitution, and to govern in conformity therewith. Now for him, or for any one in his behalf, to seek to deprive citizens of their right to write his official conduct, and to publicly hold him to the performance of his official duties, is to admit that the Royal oaths are not like those of other men, but are worthless. The King is the servant of the people; and from them he received his official position, and from them he receives his official salary, which may be increased, diminished or withheld at their pleasure. Under these circumstances it is only laughable to argue that the King owes nothing to the people, or that he is not accountable for his official conduct. The public have the right to demand that he shall administer the Government according to law, and with a moderate amount of ability, and they have the right to enforce this demand. It therefore naturally follows that every citizen, and every one whose services and property are liable to the support of the Government, may investigate and publicly discuss the official conduct of every one engaged in the administration of public affairs, from the King down to the country policeman. The Government is for public utility; if it ceases to be useful, it may and should be superseded by a system better fitted for the work of governing. Not only have the people a right to good government, but they have the right to decide what is good government, and the exercise of these rights is not to be hindered by any ridiculous claims of official infallibility. WATCHMAN.

One of Our Boys Abroad.

Mr. J. Alfred Magoon, who went East to pursue a course of Law studies, at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, has taken advantage of a vacation to visit the State of his birth (Maine). After visiting his friends, he was interviewed by the editor of the *Lewiston Daily Gazette*, and the latter gives Mr. Magoon's ideas quite full. It will be observed that his remarks are quite complimentary to this kingdom:

Mr. J. Alfred Magoon, who left Maine when a mere boy, 17 years ago, for California, is now visiting with his aunts Mrs. Ann Nowell and Mrs. Alice I. Johnson, in this city. He went from California to the Hawaiian Islands and from thence he returned to Michigan and entered the department of law at the Ann Arbor University and is spending his vacation in visiting his relations and the scenes of his childhood. The gentleman proposes after completing his studies to return to his adopted country, which he thinks is in many repects equally favored with the United States. There one escapes the rigorous cold of American winters and the excessive heat of her summers. He describes it as a land of poetry and beauty. The trees never lose their foliage nor the earth her carpet of green. Flowers continually bloom. Mr. Magoon, thinks that suffering, except from pain and sickness, is never known. The native population, however, which numbered 200,000, has in one hundred and six years, under the evils that attend civilization wrinkled down to perhaps not over 50,000. The ravages of disease and leprosy have been frightful. It is sad indeed to see a noble people who had not their equal among the heathen nations of the globe so stricken. In about 30 years they have become so universally educated that there is hardly a person among them who cannot read and write; a fact which would reflect credit upon the oldest nations. They opened their doors to the foreign stranger and met him with the loving greeting "*Aloha*" which is characteristic of their affectionate and frank natures. Mr. Magoon says that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands has enabled many cane growers to become suddenly, wealthy, and its abrogation would work to them inestimable harm. It would be at least, a great injustice as the American greatly preponderate over other foreign nations there and though many of them are loyal Hawaiian subjects, yet they can never be alienated from the land of their nativity. They watch her with jealous interest and are as quick to see any slight to their country as if it were their own. This cannot be more conclusively proven than that many of them board with patriotic fervor her call to arms in the late rebellion and rushed impetuously to her assistance, leaving, gladly, the security of peace to preserve inviolate the land of their fathers. The little Kingdom of Hawaii thanks the great, magnificent and beneficent America for what she has done for in this treaty, but it would be as cruel and merciless as the "Czar of Juggernaut" for America to deprive her own children of the benefits which she is so able to bestow and for which, indeed, she does and will reap so rich a return in more ways than in filial devotion and commercial exchange.

A "Shoot" at the Casino.

A match at rifle-shooting took place at the Casino range, Kapiolani Park on the afternoon of the 14 inst between Messrs Chas. H. Wilson and William Unger on the one side, and Messrs F. H. Higgins and Henry Wilson (chief engineer of the *Mariposa*) on the other. The distance was 200 yards, the stakes $100 a side, and the test the total of 80 rounds by each team. The weather was excellent on the day, only a zephyr from the north-east stirring. Mr Unger won the toss for his side and sent Mr. Higgins first to the butts; that gentleman retiring without making a bullseye. Mr. C. H. Wilson followed and then Messrs Unger and H. Wilson the score on the conclusion of the first round placing the C. H. Wilson—Unger team ahead, which position they maintained throughout the match. The best individual score was made by Mr. Unger but best average by Mr. C. H. Wilson. Following is the score as kept by Mr. J. H. Fisher the official scorer:

C. H. WILSON AND W. UNGER.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	G'nd. Total
Wilson, C. H.	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	3			32	
	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4			35	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			36	
	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4			30	
	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4			30	132
Unger, W.	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	3			28	
	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4			34	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			36	
	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4			35	
	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4			35	138
												270

F. H. HIGGINS AND HENRY WILSON.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	G'nd. Total
Higgins, F. H.	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4			32	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			32	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			32	
	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4			31	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			32	159
Wilson, H.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			32	
	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4			31	
	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4			30	
	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4			30	
	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4			31	154
												313

1. I forbid you to go out of doors without your

The Gazette's Paris Letter.

PARIS, October 13, 1884.

FOUCHER'S TREATY.

M. Ferry has all his sorrows before him. His adversaries are becoming formidable, and the counts in his indictment are augmenting. If his majority still vote him up, he can, for a while longer snap his fingers at a hostile public opinion. The question of China will be the first on the roster when the Chambers assemble in ten days. It is conceded that the moment has arrived to tear asunder all veils, to put aside whispers and demi-phrases, and have out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The Fournier treaty of Tien Tsin, which M. Ferry declared was so marvellous, has never yet been communicated to Parliament, or published; consequently there is no means of rebutting the Chinese assertion that no date was fixed for the evacuation of Bac Le. We have only as set off, M. Ferry's declarations, and the severe reprimand administered to the officer by the Minister of War, who attacked the Chinese. This is hardly satisfactory for impartial Frenchmen, who may have to pay with their blood and purse, for a war with China; nor is it sufficient, why foreigners should put up with the destruction of their trade in the East.

PEACE OR WAR.

The Ministry desires to make "peace" with China; that which seems to strengthen the belief, France is engaged in hostilities with her. Khelung is converted into a Turk's head: it is bombarded every time China declines to pay the third of the 250 millions demanded for the mutual blundering before Bac Le. And Foucher will be held as a guarantee. Pity M. Ferry did not commence by the latter, and so economise the "intelligent destructions" at Foochow. M. Ferry has no trump card to play; the Atilias and the Tamerlanes of the official telegrams are the impedimenta of the Celestials. But the latter show no disposition to knuckle down, and peace cannot be made without them. They can close their ports against French ships—few as the latter be; they can keep stinging away at Tonquinese trenches; they can bring about complications over the right of search.

China knows of late, European politics: she evidently speculates on the embarrassments of the Ferry Cabinet, and so in a sense commands the political situation. With the defeat of M. Ferry, that would not be merely a Minister overthrown, but the disappearance of the spirited colonial policy. France will not consent to have her present situation in China, in "link'd sweetness long drawn out." The war must be either on or off. M. Ferry longs passionately for his extrication, to be free to go ahead elsewhere, and to thwart England more positively on the Nile—perhaps.

"PERFIDE ALBION."

England may rest assured France will never go to war with her on the land-holders' question. She knows what that madness would cost. But the rage is not the less boiling at the complete indifference with which England treated the earnest protests of France. The *République Française*, official organ number one, menaces John Bull with a European alliance, a descent on "Ould Ireland," and the heading a march on London, of the Home and not at Rotten Holders. England has decided to install herself at Cairo, to organize Soudan, and open it up to civilization and unprivileged traders. This does not suit a M. Bernard, who holds Gordon Pasha responsible for knocking over six French ivory dealers in 1874, who, had they been allowed to continue the ivory business, and its too well known concomitant sundries, would by this have converted the Soudan into a Russelas Valley.

A PROPOSED INVASION.

England has but one reply to make to all threats, insolence and bonnoe leveled at her daily; fit out her fleets of *Rosarotes* as rapidly as possible; fortify her military possessions, and proceed to weld her colonies like the bundle of sticks. Then the Hotspurs will become as mild as sucking doves. Jules Vallis has done good recently, reminding his countrymen, they are ignorant as babes of the fighting resources of England—with her population superior to France, to beware of; the hordes of silent men that would start into armies, like the myriads of Germany, on stamping the ground. M. Delonele ought to read, mark and learn this fact, and in singed silence ponder on the lesson that "there was