COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MARCH 9, 1886.

Since last writing there has been little, if any, change occurring in the status of trade in business circles and, as previously stated, none of any moment was expected, the hope being that trade would not get to any lower ebb than it then was at. Sugar is moving forward freely and the time for good business in trade circles is now if ever, the season's stock of our staple product being rapidly marketed. Of course the great drawback is the low rates at present prevailing and although the crop is larger the returns are really meager.—The subject of Reciprocity is again attracting attention from American legislators and, it being one of vital importance to Hawaii, tends to cause a feeling here that heavy investments are hardly in order until the question is settled.

By late advices it is learned that the Pacific Mail Steamships lose their place in the carrying trade between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Colonies, both of the steamers in that line having been bought by the rival, Oceanic S. S. Co.

The arrivals of importance from foreign for the week past consist of the British ship Stirlingshire from Liverpool with Portuguese immigrants and the O. S. S. Fulda bringing Eastern mail and passengers. The departures have been numerous, to the Coast, and include four whalers on cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27, 1886.

SUGAR—The condition of the local market remains unchanged.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS—There has been no improvement in London since our last report and other European markets have continued dull with prices declining. Beets have been quoted down to 12s 10½d and Fair Refining to 12s 3d, which are the lowest prices in over 20 months.

This has had a demoralizing effect on the N. Y. market, which has again been characterized by extreme dullness. Refiners have shown no disposition to operate except at further concessions, while holders have also shown hesitation in offering their supplies upon an unwilling market. Values are accepted as purely nominal.

Beet has been freely offered in N. Y. for March and April Shipment at 12s 3d for Firsts without results in business, but Seconds have been sold at 12s. There have been no sales of Cuba centrifugals since the 17th inst., 5⅞c for 96.

RICE—Undertitled supply. Market advanced to 5c, 30 days.

CHARTERS—The activity noted in our last has continued. We quote handy from 3½s Cork, U. K. Wooden 40s 3d C. K., Barry, Antwerp.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Mar 2—Br ship Stirlingshire, Alexander, from Liverpool via Madeira.
4—Am wh bk Ohio, Baxter, from cruise.
4—Am wh bk Europa, Jernegan, from cruise.
7—Br S S Mexico W Elder, Ackley, from San Fran.

Sailed.

Mar 2—Am wh bkt A Hommel, Wing, off and on.
3—Am bktne W H Dimond, Hoodlett, for San Fran.
3—Am bktne Forest Queen, Winding, for S Fran.
3—Am wh bk Europa, Jernegan, for cruise.
3—Am wh bk Ohio, Baxter, for cruise.
3—Am bktne John Smith, Kantel, for San Fran.
3—Haw schr Emma Walker, Anderson, for Fanning's Island and Jaluit.
6—Am ship Sunrise, Olsen, for Port Townsend.
6—Am bk Majestic, Bergersons, for Port Townsend.

Vessels in Port.

Hawn ship Allie Rowe, Phillips.
Am bk John Worster, Kittredge.
Am schr Eva, Wilkman.
Am bktne Mary Winkleman, Backer.
Am bktne Geo C Perkins, Ackermann.
Am bktne Courtney Ford, Miller.
O S S Geo W Elder, Ackley.
Br ship Stirlingshire, Alexander.

IMPORTS.

From Liverpool and Madeira, per Stirlingshire, Mar 2—Cargo general merchandise and Portuguese immigrants.

From San Francisco, per Geo W Elder, Mar 7—Cargo mdse mdse, passengers and mails.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per W H Dimond, March 3—9,205 bags sugar, 21 casks spirits oil, 100 bncha bananas; domestic value $37,900.26.

For San Francisco, per Forest Queen, Mar 4—12,288 bags sugar, 1,200 bags rice, 4,172 gals molasses; domestic value $14,820.

For San Francisco, per John Smith, Mar 4—17,149 17,149 bags sugar; domestic value $80,422.19.

PASSENGERS.

For Kauai and Niihau, per Iwalani, Mar 1—Judge G N Wilcox, V Rendson, Mrs W W Hall and son, Mrs G H Robertson and family, W T Monsarrat, Paauiani, and 16 deck.

For Maui, via Waianae, per Jas Makee, Mar 2—Col Z S Spalding, Hon H A Widemann and family, Mrs J B Weight, Mr Ramos, J S Allen, and 17 deck.

For Maui, per Likelike, March 2—H Laws, E Dowsett, H N Landford, Mrs Alexander and child, Rev S E Bishop, N Tanaka, M Louisson, E A Birkenberg, P S Makee, Mr Marshall, R W Meyer, and about 100 deck.

From Hawaii, per Lehua, Mar 3—R A Lyman, wife and 2 children, G Ross.

From Hawaii, per C R Bishop, Mar 3—C Conradt, May Smith, 2 Chinese, and 20 deck.

For San Francisco, per W H Dimond, Mar 3—F Darling, E Darling, W H Cook, and 20 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui, per W G Hall, Mar 5: From the Volcano—C M Rowley, wife and son, Col W Powell and wife, Miss F Gove, Miss M Gove, Miss J Parsons, W M Merritt and W Warner. From way ports—J N Robinson, L Turner, E A Birkenberg, E M Jones and 69 deck.

For Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Mar 5—G B Grigg, Capt A Lovell and wife.

From Kauai, per Iwalani, Mar 7—Judge G N Wilcox, G S Shaw, Miss E Gay, H Gay, J J William, W M Hoyle, W T Monsarrat, Mrs Dickenson, W E Rowell, F Pooke, 4 Chinese, and 60 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui, per Kinau, Mar 6—Mrs C F Hart, Miss M Hart, Miss L Hart, Mrs M Rhodes, Miss C P Edmunson, J D Dexbrough, J R S Kynerely, Rev von Tempsky, P A Dale, C Notley, D Notley, Mrs F F Hastings, Miss K Makee, Miss R Makee, J D Paris, Jr, W H Cunnie, H F Kunde, Miss L Kapena, Jiesu Kaiu, N Hips, Hu Ex J M Kapena, 2 Chinese, and 54 deck.

From Kahului, per Likelike, Mar 6—Wark Norton's Merry Makers, W F Johnson, L J Lonsdale, M Louisson, A M Spencer, C Copp, wife and child, Mrs Stolz and child, H H Dalley, J M Marshall, C B Maker, F J Hopke, A P Peterson, E W Podmore, Miss M Ulii, W T Rhodes and wife, Mrs S Alexander and child, W A Capman, Mrs Tear, 2 Chinese, and 81 deck.

From San Francisco, per O W Elder, Mar 7—Thos R Foster, C H Coll, wife and servant, J S Longhead, Mrs R Dorman and son, Capt J H Knowles, Capt Bolles, W F Macomber, Mrs N Berry, Sami Jenkins, wife and daughter, W Rickard, H S Foley, C J Jackson, Lee Wo, E R Hedley, F M Lewis, Capt Geo Baker, Capt J G Baker, Chas Pulman and wife, G Jolent, D G Eaton and wife, Mr C J Peck, C Gertz, J A Silva, Leon Ka, J J Green, M Joseph, R Dale, C Leonard, W A Dildine, S Smith, W M Lovell, J M Dowrson, W S Taber.

BORN.

In Honolulu, March 5th, 1886, to the wife of William Heine, a son.

DIED.

JONES—In Honolulu, February 28th, 1886, STEPHEN JONES, a native of London, England, aged 80 years. The deceased arrived at these Islands in 1849, and had been a resident of Honolulu since, and was an old time intimate friend of the late Capt. John Adams of this city.

BECK—At Oakland, Cal., February 26th, 1886, DAVID L., second son of the late David L. and Elizabeth Beck, aged 32 years and 29 days.

The Lenten Season.

To-morrow begins the Lenten Season of prayer and fasting, which continues for the space of forty days. This initial day which ushers in this season, so particularly devoted to the humiliation of spirit, is known as Ash Wednesday, so called from the custom, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, of anointing the forehead with ashes as a sign of penitence, and which ceremony is still in vogue among the Roman Catholics. Few indeed, even of the most devout worshippers, have a definite knowledge of the reputed origin of this penitential season and, our religious contemporaries, including the "Dailys," have failed to enlighten the community on the subject, the following information is presented as the compilation of their lay brother:

Lent is presumed to cover the period of Christ's forty days in the wilderness, ending with the gloom of the crucifixion, which is speedily followed by the joys of the resurrection, represented by Easter Sunday. It is not very important to the modern world to know that the honor of originating Lent is divided between the Apostles and the Fathers, with the weight of testimony leaning toward the latter. When the Church began to observe it is had more the character of a feast. For several hundred years the date when it should begin and end was not fixed. The Jewish Christians made Lent end on the fourteen day of the new moon, in the evening, irrespective of the day of week. The Gentile Christian, on the other hand, uninfluenced by Jewish traditions, insisted that it should end on Friday and that Easter should be celebrated on Sunday. The pagan Constantine "the Great," who flourished in Rome in the 4th century, brought this matter of Easter to the attention of the Council of Nice and the Holy Fathers there present settled that Easter should fall on the first Sunday after the full moon which occurs on or next after March 21 and if the full moon happen on a Sunday then Easter is to be the Sunday following." This was but a partial remedy for the trouble. Easter was fixed on a Sunday, but which Sunday should it be? The Sunday must come regularly in a certain cycle, and the cycle was still undetermined. There was a difference of practice throughout Europe. After the echoes of Easter anthems had long died out in one country they were taken up and sung in another.

In time, however, all the churches of Western Europe agreed on a day for celebrating Easter, which of course, fixed the beginning of Lent. The Eastern Christians did not adopt the calendar and Russian Churches follow the old rule and observe the day in the old fashion. As the result of much investigation it has been discovered that Easter cannot possibly be made to come before the 22nd of March nor later than the 25th of April; this year the festival of Easter, which ends the Lenten season of sackcloth and ashes, falls on Sundy, April 25th.

As before stated the Lenten season commences to-morrow, and appropriate services will be held in the churches, especially the Roman Catholic and Anglican during the forty days of fasting and prayer.

The Queen's Hospital.

On Saturday, the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital held their quarterly meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed the visiting committee for the ensuing quarter: Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Col. C. P. Iaukea and Rev. A. Mackintosh. Following is the physician's report:

HONOLULU, February 28th.

"To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

"*Gentlemen*: I have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending February 28: The total number of patients at present in the hospital is 68, viz: 30 Hawaiians, 18 males, 12 females; 4 Chinese, 11 Japanese and 23 of other nationalities; 37 paying.

"The number of admissions during the quarter was: 35 Hawaiians, 22 males, 13 females; 14 Chinese, 20 Japanese 45 of other nationalities. Discharged, 57, viz: 35 Hawaiians, 21 males, 14 females; 8 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 29 of other nationalities. Deaths, 19; viz: 2 Hawaiians, 1 male, 1 female; 4 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 12 of other nationalities.

"The highest number of indoor patients was 76, lowest 55; daily average, 65. Number of prescriptions, 2,788; calls at the dispensary, 799. The number of patients treated in the hospital was as follows: December, 1885, 81; January, 1886, 105; February, 1886, 104.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ROB'T MCKIBBIN."

The Rain Record. February.

The record kept by T. W. Bartholf, in Kalihi valley, shows that rain fell on 15 days in the month of February, viz:

10	1.26	20	0.02
11	0.23	21	0.08
12	0.25	22	0.37
13	0.12	23	0.58
14	0.05	24	0.27
15	0.92	25	0.01
16	0.26	26	0.02
17	0.05	27	0.20
18	0.28	28	
19	0.04		
Total			7.49.100 Inches.

The temperature for the month was:

TIME.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.
6 A. M.	70°	60°	67°
M.	85°	74°	78°
6 P. M.	78°	67°	73°

ISLAND LOCALS.

ABOUT TOWN.

Ash Wednesday on the 10th inst.

The present weather is more indicative of April than March.

Don't fail to attend the sale of stocks to-day at Messrs E. P. Adams & Co's auction room.

Mr. Charles Creighton has been admitted to practice law in all the courts of the kingdom.

No raids on opium smokers or gamblers of late. Has the philosopher's stone been discovered?

The proposed meeting of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. is postponed until further notice.

McCarthy, the California Supreme Court Clerk, arrived in San Francisco all right on the *Mariposa*.

A notice of special importance to members of the Improved Order of Red Men appears in this issue.

It is proposed by "racing men" to have two days of festivities in connection with "Kamehameha Day," June 11th.

Two of the rollers on Spreckleville Plantation broke down last week and the Honolulu Iron Works are now engaged in making new ones.

The *Kinau* did not sail on her route last week until Thursday. She returned to port, on time Sunday, with the usual large quantity of freight.

The "Married Men" B. B. C. after two seasons of trial has at last accepted the GAZETTE's suggestion and dropped that title and donned "Benedict."

Col. Allen, the receiver of the Hana Plantation Company, has been authorized by Judge Judd to make an expenditure of $4,000 for irrigation purposes on the land of the Company.

The schooner *Jennie Walker* left for Fanning's Island last Friday. After touching at Fanning's she will proceed to the Gilbert Islands. Her voyage is expected to occupy about two months.

Louis Kaloloa of Waimea, Kauai, is the most complete bankrupt that has been presented to the notice of the courts as yet. He presents a list of liabilities amounting to $2,342.50 with "nary" an asset.

The "tattered ensign" which formerly floated over the American Consulate has been replaced by a new flag which now proudly waves on high, and many a "Yank" is pleased to see that banner in the sky.

What an excellent speculation the Louisiana lottery business is for the dealers! Better than the sugar business by fact! How the purchasers must feel knowing that they paid $1.50 for 85 cents worth of—nothing!

Among the passengers by the *Geo. W. Elder* appears the names of Messrs. T. R. Foster, President of the Inter-Island Steamship Co., E. R. Hendry, and C. Gertz. Mrs. Berry, sister to the late Miss Barbour, also arrived.

Hugo Kawaiu, one of the youths sent abroad (to Glasgow) at the expense of the people, for the purpose of obtaining practical knowledge in the science of engineering, returned to this city again by the ship *Stirlingshire*.

An interesting number of the *Anglican Church Chronicle* is to hand. It contains a further instalment of the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh's trip abroad, an article on the Lenten season, Church notes at home and abroad, Educational items and advice.

The Registrar of Public Accounts requests the prompt presentation to him of bills payable or receivable, in order to avert any delay that might be probable in connection with closing the Treasury accounts for the fiscal period ending March 31st.

A report has been flying about town that Mr. Hendry had come here to take the post of Assistant Postmaster-General. There is no truth in the story, the fact being that Mr. Hendry will be, for the present, placed on the list of employees of the Board of Health.

His Majesty leaves by the *W. G. Hall* on the 9th instant for Hookena, South Kona, Hawaii. The Band will also go by the same steamer and take part in a large Sunday school gathering at that place. His Majesty will probably stay over a trip; the Band returns on the 19th.

The royal yacht *Healani* having proved her superiority as a swift and seaworthy craft, never under the guidance, however, of the royal owner, is reported to have been relegated to the less popular business of carrying fish between ports on Hawaii.

The new adjunct to the lighthouse, in the shape of a private residence with all the necessary surroundings, has given the previously barren reef a prominence that has induced Minister Gulick to christen the place, Williamsburg. It is already well populated and prospects are favorable to an additional immigration in the near future.

The barkentine *W. H. Dimond*, Captain Hoodlett, sailed from this port for San Francisco on the 3rd inst. carrying a small, a few passengers and a full cargo of domestic produce. A strong wind from the N. E. was blowing at the time of the vessel's departure and helped greatly to assist toward the making of a rapid passage.

Mr. Walter Hill, for many years past, Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Palama, resigned his position as such on the 1st inst., and the same has been occupied by the Board of Education. Mr. Hill has been a painstaking and conscientious official and only words of praise are spoken in comparison with his long term of services at the institution.

The "ball tossers" are preparing for the coming season of baseball and and one or two of the clubs have already made their appearance in practice games in the field. The season promises to be replete with interest to such of the public as are advocates and admirers of the exciting plays on the "diamond." The annual meeting takes place on the 10th instant.

On Sunday evening the residence of Mr. Geo. Ordway, on Punchbowl street, was visited by a couple of burglars, who after trying to gain admission by means of false keys, awakened the owner, who stationed himself in hand ready their entrance into the house. Unfortunately Mr. O. had occasion to cough slightly when the burglars, who were barefooted, immediately decamped in opposite directions.

The Merry Makers after a successful season at Wailuku, returned to Honolulu on Saturday and gave a performance in the Music Hall. The audience was not a large one, but was thoroughly appreciative. Wash Norton's "Barny's Courtship" and the "Coming Man" created roars of laughter. The banjo playing was as good as ever. This evening a benefit will be tendered to Mr. Norman the baritone singer.

On the evening of the 3rd inst. quite a disturbance was caused in the vicinity of the King street bridge by the cries of a woman who vociferously shouted "haul in." A police officer heard the cry and going to ascertain the cause learned that a lately discharged prisoner had had trouble with his wife and she desired his arrest. The pugilistic husband defied the official as he had no warrant and the intelligent officer quietly retired and let the turmoil proceed and—it settled itself.

Charles Hiram manager of the Hawaiian stables lives on the Plains. On the evening of the 6th inst. he retired early, leaving his pants, with $13.75 in pocked, on a chair. About 2 a.m. on the 7th, Mrs Hiram signified the fact that an intruder was in the house by a local statement to her liege lord which started him on a voyage of discovery, resulting in his finding the usual night light blown out, the door open, linen drawers transferred, pants do, and his $13.75 *non est*. Only one more unfortunate.

Those in authority in the Attorney General's department, deemed it, not long since, a great necessity to have special officers stationed at each of the Chinese theatres. The duty seems to have been too exacting however, and both of those places of amusement are now without the watchful care of representatives of law and order and there seems to be no cause of complaint. Therefore the creation of office and consequent expenditure of salary seems to have been unnecessary and extravagant.

It is oftentimes the misfortune of the best regulated advertising company to fall a victim to the wiles of sharpers in this as in other business and an instance presents itself in the advertisement which has appeared in the columns of this paper for the past three months, over the signature of the Norman Electric Light Co. of Philadelphia. It turns out that the scheme is a fraud and the proprietor is now supposed to languish in jail in Philadelphia. Our authority in the matter is the business manager of the *P. C. Advertiser* which paper has been victimized as well as ourselves.

The British ship *Stirlingshire*, Captain Alexander, 112 days from Liverpool via Funchal, Madeira, 95 days from the latter port, arrived here on the 2nd inst. having on board another installment of Portuguese immigrants and one cabin and eight steerage passenger from Liverpool. The Portuguese immigrants comprise 167 males, 134 females, and 150 children, a total of 451 souls. There was but little sickness throughout the entire voyage, and there were no deaths. The immigrants are already being allotted to different plantations.

The whaling bark *Ohio*, Capt. Thaxter, went aground on the windward side of the spar buoy, at 3:30 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning and the first indications pointed very strongly towards the appearance of another wreck off the harbor. Minister Gulick was appealed to for assistance and in pursuance with his orders shortly after 5 o'clock the tug *Eleu*, Capt. Rice, went to the assistance of the grounded vessel. After half an hour's hard and constant towing the whaler was finally got clear and towed inside the harbor where she is at present. But little damage is reported.

"*Outing*," an illustrated monthly magazine of recreation has been placed on the desk for comment and from a glance at the contents it would seem to be all that is claimed for it, "a gentleman's magazine of outdoor sports." The work is neatly printed on good paper and each number contains original sketches appropriate to subjects presented. In this country, where both old and young engage in some sport, athletic, at times, in athletic exercises, especially in sports adapted to the season, such as rowing, yachting, base-ball, etc., the magazine should obtain a fair subscription. A sample number may be seen at Messrs. J. M. Oat, Jr. & Co.'s who will attend to orders.

Road Supervisor Lloyd, who lives at Kalihi, was disturbed at his devotions at about 8 p. m., on last Sunday evening, by loud cries of "haul in," accompanied by the sound of blows being struck, and the accompanying noises of a general melee, all proceeding from houses occupied by Chinese. He hotfooted it immediately to the Police Station for police assistance, the locality itself being entirely without police protection. This arriving search was made for the cause of the disturbance, resulting in information being obtained that it was the usual gambling conceit and in which one Ah See had been kicked and punished by about a dozen of his countrymen. Four of the parties concerned were packed into hacks and taken to the Police Station. At a late hour the report was received that all was quiet at Kalihi.

R. Gerke, hog raiser at Moanalua, reported to Deputy Dayton on the 1st inst., that a number of his porcine pets had been stolen from his premises on the evening before, and the complainant desired assistance in tracing the whereabouts of the hogs, and capturing the purloiners. Pending active measures being taken, Gerke returned to his home. While there, meditating on the mutability of mundane affairs, he states he heard the squeals of pigs, recognized the grunts and counting his horse rode in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. Success crowned his trip for, hurriedly in a deep and darksome cave, the searcher found his lost porkers, seventeen in number, the opportunity being given, the drove joyfully started homewards, differing from Bo Peep's Sheep, in that the pigs *carried* their tails behind them.

A supposed attempt at robbery at the country residence of Col. G. W. Macfarlane, at Waikiki, on the 3rd inst., was frustrated by the discovery of the presence of the would be burglar by Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, who gave the alarm to one of her sons, Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, who responding quickly obtained a view of a masculine form disappearing in the darkness. Desiring an interview (being an exjournalist,) Mr. Macfarlane endeavored to force the retreating person to accede to his desires by firing a short from a revolver, in the rear. The other party was deaf to the intimation, however, and continued rapidly on his way followed, as rapidly, by Mr. Macfarlane and his revolver. Another shot in the air and finally a shot at the escapee failed of no more effect than to rouse another brother (Clarence) who also appeared upon the scene armed and who also commenced target practice, much to the detriment of the safety of his brother and other people at large. Mr. E. Macfarlane gave further chase but met with a fall in passing through the gate of the premises, which allowed the disturbed trespasser ample opportunity to gain the undergrowth near and he finally escaped.

The S. J. Levey & Co. Bankruptcy.

His Honor, Judge Preston continued the hearing in Chambers on the 1st and 2nd insts., in the matter of the bankruptcy of S. J. Levey & Co., the senior partner of the firm again being placed in the position of narrator of his knowledge of the causes which led to the disastrous, and as yet unexplainable collapse. The developments which are being gradually made show that the assignees of the estate, Messrs. W. G. Irwin and A. J. Cartwright, were right in their theory that an examination was necessary, before the discharge of Levey from bankruptcy. The examination held on the 1st inst., was as follows:

MONDAY, March 1st.

S. J. Levey examined: Macfarlane did not withdraw because the business was going behindhand. I went to him and proposed to buy him out. I have no diamonds. I did have a set of shirt studs before my bankruptcy, but sold them to my brother. Hoffnung never advanced $5,000, nor one cent to me. Until four or five months before I failed I hadn't overdrawn a cent.

[Mr. Cecil Brown here stated that the books show from September 30th, 1883, to October 27th, 1884, $5,035.90, and from September 30th, 1884, to date of failure, $10,981.16 was charged to Levey's California Produce Company business. There was not much stock. Sold it out to Davis in July, 1885, for $1,000. Think he paid about $300 before we failed. Have never sold a horse or wagon to Davis for $400 since bankruptcy, nor before. Sold him a horse before I failed which belonged to my wife. I have now a note of Davis' on which he pays me $20 weekly instalments.

[The Court here says that Levey must give up that note to the assignees.]

Examination continued: This note was not for a horse and wagon, but for money lent Davis nearly a year ago, before he bought me out. I have now no interest in the California Produce Company. Have no agreement with Davis to become partner again after a certain time. I had not $20 in my own possession when I failed. Some $100 or over was turned over to the assignees. I have no other property which I thought I might keep except the carpets. I don't collect lottery tickets. Have had some in Louisiana lottery. Have none now. It is a week since I had any. I had 250 at $1 apiece. Got them from New Orleans. Borrowed money to buy them after bankruptcy from John Paty, Lyons security as indorser on my note. I disposed of the tickets here to different people, one, two or so at a time at $1.50 each. Paid 85 cents each for them there; they send them here at that rate. Before bankruptcy did not consign any of my goods to any one here for sale. I believe that my clerk Miller did consign some cigars to Wiseman while I was away in San Francisco. He was not demanded payment for those cigars since bankruptcy. Have had transactions with Luning. I owe him nothing now. Have borrowed from him $300 for thirty days and paid him $5; once I think I paid him $10. Borrowed on account of the business, and charged to bills payable. The original note of Davis was about $800. It amounts to about $300 now. I have received payments since bankruptcy. I think first cost of house where I now live was about $3,000. Mr. Preston paid for it out of my wife's account. Don't know where my wife got the money she paid for the furniture. She said she had some from her father and some in bank before I married her. Not received any money after marriage from sale of land. Over $800 was paid for furniture before marriage, and about $400 after. Some of the things in the house still belong to the Coney estate. Never received any benefit from the California Produce Company; it just about paid for itself. I did not add $5,000 to mercantile account when making out a statement at any time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hatch: I made nothing by selling my diamond studs. I used the money obtained for them. With regard to the sum of $16,000 and over charged to my account, just before failing, some debts I owed were paid and charged to my account. Did that because Aldrich was drawing heavy from his account. Aldrich paid nothing for himself and wife while he lived with me. They were to pay $75 per month rent and pay each one-third expenses, but did not. Aldrich drew $3,700 or $3,800 while in the business. Many of our accounts could not be collected because Aldrich owed them. Had no personal difference with Aldrich, but was continually after him for drawing so much money. He got angry when I instructed the book-keeper not to pay him any more. My interest account and expense the last 11 months in business was nearly $12,000.

Adjournment was now had until the next day.

On the 2nd inst., the hearing was continued: S. J. Levey being again examined, but previous to which Mr. Cecil Brown stated that; from examination of the books we find that the expense account from the time Levey bought out Davis to date of failure, two years and eleven months, was $32,366.06. Interest and discount for same time was $9,539.62, rents $6,534.23, making total expenses $48,501.01. Merchandise sales were $36,525. Was figure gross profit on sales $67,319. Besides this, $28,000 was paid into the business in cash, as follows: From Macfarlane, $3,000; Cartwright, $10,000; Bishop & Co., $5,000; Levey himself, $8,000, and Aldrich, $5,000. Now after using all the assets, there is still over $32,000 to distribute. This would show a deficiency of $79,819, or leaving out $10,000 paid Bush, $69,819. On January 1st, Levey says his business was $12,000 to the good. Aldrich put in $5,000. His profits on sales for the eleven months of 1885 must have been about $30,000. Deduct $15,000 for expenses, and there is then a deficiency of $27,819.

S. J. Levey, the bankrupt, was then examined: Cannot account for this deficiency except what shows in books. I never had any idea anybody was robbing me. I should like to have this deficiency explained myself. Miller kept daily cash sales while there, and bookkeeper copied into the regular cash book. I never entered in regular cash book, only in blotter. Sales for cash varied $10, $15, $30, sometimes only $3 daily. Have not fully discovered cause of my failure yet. I have never gone through the books thoroughly; took my bookkeeper's word for it. Don't think now there are errors.

The Court at this stage ordered the examination to stand over till called up again in order to give Levey time for an examination of his books.

Licenses.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—There are two kinds of licenses in force in this country, the one for revenue alone, the other in the nature of a restriction of what is an evil, or as a prevention of danger. The merchant's license comes under the first, the license for the social evil and the liquor license under the second. But in regard to the liquor license does the present law restrict the sale of liquor to the safe degree, if there is any such limit to any sale? Once in a long time we hear of a saloon closing up, but they never stay closed. Some other man is always ready to take up the business in the old stand and make a success where the first proprietor failed. The liquor saloon is an evil, and the liquor traffic is an outrage on other business. To give a man a license to keep a liquor saloon is to give him the privilege to injure every other business in the country. Probably the majority of the saloon keepers of Honolulu insist that their own employees shall not get drunk but every saloon in this town is a trap for the employees of other men, and more than one man here finds again and again that his men are inflited for work, and his business damaged, and his property endangered just because of the open saloon.

I know, whereof I speak, because I have felt the injury in a business where men cannot be taken on and discharged without much trouble. I know the sickening anxiety of watching men to see if they keep sober and are faithful to the charge committed to them. Certainly I have never troubled the saloon or the liquor traffic, but it has troubled me and injured me. I might ask what right the Government has to license a man to injure me and my business. The Government has licensed the sale of liquor and the social evil. Now suppose it should go a step farther and give a man a license to murder a few of his neighbors, or those industrious burglars who have been so busy lately, a license to enter such unprotected houses as they find, that they may do their stealing under sanction of a license. It would only be calling things by their right names, for as it is now, a license to cause men to steal and murder is included in a license to sell liquor.

If we are to have liquor licenses, let us have them so high they shall be in fact what they now are supposed to be. The retail liquor license is one thousand dollars. There are twelve saloons in Honolulu, the only place up to a few months ago where they were allowed, and these twelve saloons, paying licenses amounting to twelve thousand dollars, with three or four wholesale houses, paying perhaps another thousand, did an aggregate business in 1885 of *eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* Where is the restriction of the license in such a business; has the Government made it hard for its people to do wrong? The liquor license might be more than doubled without decreasing the number of saloons to where they ought to be brought, and the highest license obtainable would be no injustice when the mischievous nature of the liquor business is taken into account.

AVERI LAYIN.

His Majesty Talks.

His Majesty gave a short descriptive lecture on the Hawaiian Islands, in the basement of Kaumakapili Church, last evening, to an audience of nearly 800 people. The royal lecturer touched upon the theory of the creation of the group, from volcanic action, the population, by migration from Japan, the gradual development of the resources of the islands, the artesian water supply, and the kindred interests of the Carolines, Solomon, Gilbert and other groups with those of Hawaii. He pictured the benefits that would accrue to the entire group on the completion of the Panama canal, His Majesty made use of several colored charts, during his remarks, and his explanations seem to be readily understood by the audience. At the close he referred *en passant* to the Chinese troubles in California and elsewhere and likened the influx of Chinese into that great country to a flea upon a man's leg, saying that, although the space was large yet the element was apt to prove troublesome. He deprecated making Hawaii a Chinese colony, and questioned if a maximum of that race had not already arrived here. Although a special detail of police were present not the slightest occasion offered for their services, and the large audience dispersed quietly at the close of His Majesty's remarks, seemingly much impressed with the subject matter of the royal discourse.

The Luso Hawaiiano.

The periodical has now reached its 21st number with every sign of a vigorous life, since its advertising list is largely increasing, and there is a prospect of its being enlarged even from its present size. One of the first things that strikes the reader is the full account of the Portuguese Benefit Society, which from the statement appears to be in good condition. The special correspondent from Lisbon gives his usual succinct account of the city by the Tagus. The foreign news is well selected, the home news is thoroughly adapted to the readers and the feuilleton is good. The *Luso Hawaiiano* is evidently fulfilling its mission.

Telpherage.

A new system of transport for field or other produce by means of an overhead railway with electricity as the motive power has received the name of Telpherage, has been for some months successfully worked in England, seems admirably adapted to the needs of our planters. Mr. W. L. Green has been appointed agent for this kingdom.

The following account of this new departure in electro-technology is condensed from an article in *Nature*, published in England on November 5th, 1885, describing the opening of the first Telpher line:

Telpherage has been defined as the transmission of goods and passengers by means of electricity without driver, guard, signalmen, or attendants.

The line opened on October 17th, is nearly a mile long, and is composed of a double set of steel rods, each 60 feet long, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and eight feet apart, supported on wooden posts standing about 18 feet above the ground, and is now regularly delivering clay at a railway station one mile distant from the clay pits at a minimum rate of 150 tons per train per week, and 20 trains can be run on the line without fear of collision as an absolute automatic block is provided, and the trains are governed automatically so as to run up or down an incline at the same speed.

The clay is delivered at the railway station, where it is tipped into the railway cars at a price of 15 cents per ton. The first train was composed as follows:

About the middle of the train is the electric locomotive, there are 10 *skips* or buckets which hang by their traveling wheels from the steel line. Each *skip* weighs 101 pounds, and carries 250 to 300 pounds of clay, and by distributing these evenly and somewhat widely apart the strain on the steel line is small, although the total weight of train and clay is about two tons. Only two electric horse-power are necessary to be furnished at the engine house to propel the train at the rate of five miles an hour.

The Sussex Portland Cement Company decided to adopt this method of transport, as any road or tramway would have seriously interfered with agricultural work carried on in the fields between the clay pits and the railway station, and moreover those fields are under water during part of the winter.

The train is under the control of one workman who by touching a key can start, stop, or reverse the train at will.

It is estimated that a line similar to that described above may be erected at short notice for a total cost, in England, of £1,200 including engine, dynamo, permanent way, and five trains, with locomotive to carry 100 tons daily; the working expenses, including coal, attendance and depreciation, being less than 3d., (6 cents) per ton per mile upon material carried.

A double line such as this, but ten miles long, worked heavily, would carry material for 2d. per ton per mile. Some of the advantages claimed for this system are as follows:

The facility with which such a line can be run up and carried over uneven ground or across streams, high fences and deep ditches, where an ordinary railway would involve serious expense. It does not impede, as any form of railway does, the ordinary agricultural operations.

A special advantage is the ease with which the trains can go round sharp curves without loss of power, since electricity having no momentum, suffers no loss in going around a corner, whereas with the overhead wire-haulage system there is considerable friction, and great wear and tear of the running wire-ropes where they go round sharp curves.

The Telpherage Company state that they can do cheaply the work of Lorses and carts, light tramways, and the wire-haulage system, and this they seem to have accomplished.

Samoa.

From a San Francisco paper the following relative to the Samoan "trouble" will be found of interest. It says: Capt. W. B. Churchward, late British consul at Samoa, when on his way to London, bearing dispatches concerning the recent disturbances on the island, has explained at San Francisco the cause of the difficulty. He says that Mullin Point, in the city of Apia, the seat of the Samoan government, many years ago, came into the hands of Mr. Weber, a former German consul and the head of a leading firm at Samoa. Notice was given the government to move, and although Mr. Weber was offered a previously agreed price for the land, he refused to accept it, and the Samoan king was compelled to remove his residence to another part of Apia. Mr. Weber's action was supported by the German consul, Steubel. The king hoisted the Samoan flag over the part of the city to which he had removed; but subsequently, owing to an alleged insult to the German government by Samoans, Consul Steubel forbade the king to display his flag anywhere within the municipality of Apia. The consul went personally to the king and commanded him to pull his flag down. This the king refused to do. Consul Steubel went on board the German gun-boat Albatross, which happened to be in the harbor, and brought a party of armed sailors ashore, and forcibly, and against the protests of the United States and British consuls, pulled the flag down. Two Samoan high chiefs went to New Zealand to claim sympathy and from their story the reports of Germany's annexation of Samoa probably arose.

A petition, signed by the most prominent American residents of Apia, under date of December 9, 1885, was forwarded to Secretary of State Bayard at Washington. It asks for the removal of United States Consul Greenebaum, whom it charges with general unfitness for the office which he holds. Mr. Greenebaum is accused of charging more than his legal fees for services tendered in his official capacity, and with neglect of his official duties. One of the most serious charges is contained in the affidavit of Ah Su, a Chinese merchant, who swears that Mr. Greenebaum tried to make arrangements with him whereby Chinese could be brought from China to Samoa and furnished with certificates there which would permit them to enter the United States. Each Chinaman was to be charged $100 and the proceeds were to be equally divided between Ah Su and Greenebaum.

Boys' Branch of Y. M. C. A.

An entertainment was given on Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, by the Boys' Branch of that Institution. A large number of invited guests were present. The entertainment consisted of music and readings, the boys taking part. After the conclusion of the programme, ice cream and cake were served. All expressed themselves pleased with the success of the affair. The Boys' Branch of Y. M. C. A. is doing an excellent work and the number of its members is constantly increasing. The following is the programme of the evening's entertainment:

PART 1—BOYS' BRANCH.

Pianoforte Duet.....Clive and George Davies
Declamation.....Clarence Cook
Reading, "Moderate prayers".....Hiram Bingham, Jr
Violin Solo.....Walter Dillingham
Declamation.....Horace Hall
Song.....Miss Hathaway
Reading—The Mock Turtle's Story.....Clive Davies

PART 2.

Flute Solo.....Mr Morse
Vocal Duet.....Misses Macdonald and Pauahi Judd
Reading.....Mrs Adams
Song.....Mr Theo H Davies
Vocal Duet.....Hon and Mrs A F Judd
Reading.....Mr P C Jones
Song.....Mr Holdsworth
Part Song, Misses Van Holt, Mr T May and Mr Starkey

Read and Ponder.

Hon S. N. Castle has kindly supplied the following extract, from the columns of the *New York Evangelist*, and the subject matter is well worthy the attention of those in the community who may be addicted to the too free use of spirituous liquors.

"President Green of the Connecticut Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, an experienced authority in the study of insurance tables, says: The mortality among temperate persons from twenty to thirty years of age is five times greater than that of temperate people of that age. From thirty to fifty years of age it is four times greater. From fifty to sixty years, three times greater. From sixty to seventy years, two times greater. A group of total abstainers, aged twenty years, will on the average live forty-four and two-tenths years each; a group of total abstainers thirty years of age, will live thirty-six and five-tenths years each; a group of moderate drinkers of the same age, will live twenty eight and eight-tenths years each; a group of moderate dr