

By Authority



I have this day recommissioned J. G. HOAPILI, District Judge for North Kona, Island of Hawaii.

Hon. PAUL P. KAHOA has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the District of Kawaihau, on the Island of Kauai, vice Rev'd J. W. Smith, deceased.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Jan. 20, 1888.

Rev. P. KRAPUNI has this day been appointed an Agent to perform Marriage Ceremony for the Hawaiian Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. 145-31 1103-31

THOMAS WILLIAM HOBSON of Honolulu, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. 1302-31 144-31

Sale of Government Land.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1888.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Aliioli Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, the following Government Lands:

1st.—A certain piece of land known as Lot 13, at Kaula, South Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 1/4 acre.

2d.—A certain land in "Punamanoehi," Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 116 2-10 acres more or less.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 19, 1888.

Notice.

OFFICE AUDITOR-GENERAL, HONOLULU, Jan. 16, 1888.

All accounts presented at this office to be audited must be in duplicate, the duplicate copy will be retained by the Auditor.

GEO. J. ROSS, Auditor-General. 1302 St

Foreign Office Notice.

Official Notice having been received that Mr. C. ALEX

has resumed the exercise of his functions as Commercial Agent for the Chinese Empire at Honolulu, all persons are hereby required to give full faith and credit to all official acts of the said C. ALEX as Commercial Agent as aforesaid.

JONA. AUSTIN, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Aliioli Hale, Jan. 17, 1887.

Sale of Government Land.

ON WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1888, at the front entrance of Aliioli Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold a certain tract of land called Mahani, in Kalihii Valley, Oahu, containing an area of 18 1-10 acres, more or less.

This land is suited to grazing purposes. Terms—Upset price \$250.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 10, 1888.

MALCOLM BROWN of Honolulu, Oahu, has been this day appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1888.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint

THOMAS G. THURM, to be Registrar of Conveyances of the Kingdom.

Interior Office, Jan. 6, 1888. 135 St 1200-31

Mr. J. K. Berkett has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the districts of Koloa and Lihue, Island of Kauai, in place of the Rev'd J. W. Smith, deceased.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Jan. 3, 1888.

Mr. Chas. Koelling has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, in place of Rev'd J. W. Smith, deceased.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Jan. 3, 1888.

Mr. J. E. Elderts has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Jan. 10, 1888.

Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice having been given that during the temporary absence of

H. F. GLADE, Esq., Imperial German Consul, H. W. SCHMIDT, Esq., will discharge the functions of that office as Acting Consul, all persons are hereby required to give full faith and credit to

all the official acts of the said H. W. SCHMIDT, Esq. JONA. AUSTIN, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Aliioli Hale, Jan. 16, 1888.

In re the Trustees of the Fort Street Church and Congregation.

WHEREAS, a Corporation originally chartered as the Second Foreign Church and Congregation of Honolulu, which name and style was, by Resolution of Privy Council, on the 28th day of January, 1856, changed to the Trustees of Fort Street Church and Congregation, has pursuant to the Laws in such case made and provided, duly filed, with the undersigned, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a Certificate thereto annexed, as required by Law; now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the Interior Office on or before the 29th day of January, 1888, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the said Interior Office, in Aliioli Hale, Honolulu, at 11 a. m., of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior office, Nov. 23, 1887. 1194 104

Hawaiian Gazette

ESTD 1838 IN REBUS. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1888.

The Board of Health has established a quarantine against vessels arriving from the Coast under eighteen days. Regulations in that regard are authoritatively published in this issue. While in the opinion of some people this action taken by the Board may seem to be extreme, yet the great bulk of public sentiment must be that it is better by far that the Board should err on that side than that by inaction it should subject so susceptible a community as this one to a visitation from an epidemic of small-pox. It will be observed, too, that the Board of Health reserves discretion in sundry matters of quarantine, so as to enable operations of the service to be conducted without unnecessary inconvenience to the public.

There was a scene in the New South Wales Parliament on the night of December 14, which rivalled the most turbulent sessions on record of the British or French Parliaments. The Assembly had been in session all night, a motion of censure on the Government being under debate. At two o'clock there was an adjournment for half an hour, and on the speaker again taking the chair the debate was resumed. A point of order was raised regarding a reference to the Speaker's salary, during the discussion of which Mr. O'Mara caused "laughter" by interjecting the remark, "Tommy, make room for your uncle!" This sally seems to have had some personal point. The Speaker having decided the point of order in favor of the member having the floor—Mr. Hassall—the latter shortly concluded his speech by moving the adjournment of the debate. It appears that there had been a tacit agreement between the Government and Opposition that the debate should close at that sitting. Mr. Foster, at twenty minutes past five, moved "that the question be now put"—the regular form of the "previous question." The Speaker rose to put the last motion, when Mr. Slattery protested that the motion to adjourn the debate must first be put. The member was repeatedly told by the Speaker that he must resume his seat, and each time came up hotter with his protest. He was warned by the Chair that the latter would call in the assistance of the Sergeant-at-Arms if further insubordination was shown, but, undaunted, Mr. Slattery repeated his protest with specifications. The Speaker said that in the disturbance that had been raised he was not sure whether he had put the motion for adjournment, but the clerks telling him they believed it had been put he proceeded again to put the previous question. Once more amidst deafening clamor from both sides, Mr. Slattery hurled his objections at the Chair. The Speaker then ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms "to remove the hon. member from the chamber until the close of this debate, or until he shall have engaged not to further disturb the orderly conduct of business in this House." Making a formal show of resistance, the offending member accompanied the officer beyond the bar. A similar process was necessitated in the case of no less than thirteen other Oppositionists, who in turn opposed the Speaker's course. Very disorderly language was used by some of them. Mr. Melville addressing the Speaker was thus heard above the uproar: "If you are going to act as a party tool of men who have gagged the country, do as you like. Sir, you prostitute the position you occupy by taking men from these benches by force, and by acting as the dirty mean tool of men sitting there (pointing to the Ministerial benches), Mr. Levien, whose name and delicate sarcasm indicate that he might be a disciple of some Montreal city father, is reported to have risen excitedly and shaken his fist across the table to the Premier, declaring that at the head of the Government (Sir Henry Parkes) was one of the greatest scoundrels that ever sat in Parliament; "and you, Mr. Speaker, no more incapable officer ever sat in the chair than yourself." (Cries of "Shame" and great uproar and disorder.) After the fourteen recalcitrant Opposition members were penned behind the bar, all the motions on hand were put and decided to the advantage of the Government. Of

course all the ejected members then returned, when there was another angry scene over an attempt to adjust the equities of the previous disturbance. Mr. Melville was called to order on this second occasion for charging the Colonial Treasurer with falsifying the public accounts, lying and defalcation. The proceedings closed with a conciliatory speech from Sir Henry Parkes, and the House adjourned a few minutes after ten o'clock, an hour when the more humble and decorous Hawaiian Legislature gets to business. On the following day a motion was submitted as a matter of privilege, condemning the conduct of the Speaker in removing the members, but it was voted down.

The raising of the standard of qualifications for teachers in the public schools must be expected to enhance the efficiency of the whole national system of education. It has been questioned whether the standard referred to has not been raised too high for the start. While not prepared to answer that question, we can readily imagine the possibility of the merely scholastic standard being unnecessarily high for the schools of the country, at the same time that regard for technical qualifications for the work of teaching might be held too lightly. Candidates for the profession who can make the highest average as scholars may yet be lacking in qualities and acquirements in dispensable to achieving success as teachers. Again, there may be candidates whose good averages are gained largely by their superior command of the higher branches on which they are examined, and for which in the schools where they may be placed they will have little or no use, yet whose aptitude in the rudimentary branches forming the groundwork of all education may be deficient. Thus, a candidate may not make a slip in the examination papers on algebra, mathematics, or other difficult branch, but do very indifferent work in reducing to practice the principles governing a proper use of the English language. From the character and practical experience of the Examining Board conducting the recent examinations, we have no doubt that all these considerations have been given due weight. What we are coming at, however, is that with the higher standard of teachers' qualifications, or closely following upon it, in the progress of our educational economy, there should be means provided for enabling intending teachers bred in this country to meet all the requirements of the new situation. The system will not be rounded up into symmetrical efficiency until provision is made for the normal training of teachers. While the curricula of several of the higher schools, public and private, may be well adapted in most respects for preparing pupils for the teachers' examinations, it will not do any good to those institutions, as regards their general educational purposes, to make the preparation of candidates for the teaching profession anything like a specialty. Besides diverting the energies and purposes of the staffs of such schools from their legitimate objects, and stimulating an emulation in securing results at examinations for teachers to the prejudice of the laudable ambition for fitting the general run of pupils for life work in any calling they may pursue, the introduction of such a specialty would of necessity be lacking in completeness from the impossibility of its embracing that technical training in methods of teaching which must form part of any adequate preparation of candidates for the teaching profession.

It is bad enough to have this country misrepresented abroad by persons who either do not know better, or have an ulterior object to serve in propagating false ideas and notions concerning the Kingdom's affairs. But when residents who cannot have any excuse for being so badly informed deliberately write letters to papers or persons abroad, containing utterly false presentations of the political or business situation in the Islands, there seems to be nothing for it but that the community will have to live down the injurious opinions thus cultivated among friendly peoples. One story that even ex-Premier Gibson felt bound to contradict was that both natives and foreigners entertained a growing feeling that the political troubles of the Kingdom "will find their natural rest in annexation to the United States. The union can be accomplished," a correspondent referred to by the *Call* says, "if the United States will assume the Hawaiian debt of \$5,000,000 and provide for the King. The King is thought to be willing to exchange a doubtful royalty for a California ranch and \$5,000 a year." Further on the paper just named says: "The King has a ranch on the Islands that pays him \$20,000 a year, and he would not, in the opinion of Mr. Gibson, exchange that estate for an annuity of one-fourth of that amount." The "ranch" referred to on these Islands must consist of the Crown lands, that belong to the state but the income from which is a prerequisite of the sovereign for life. Regarding annexation, it can never be a live question in this country until it becomes so first in the United States. Nobody at present has any reason to believe that the American Government desires the acquisition of this country. All the annexation talk in the Kingdom that has found an echo in San Francisco of late emanated from one man and a small knot he influenced, and that individual had only a few months previously been going about arguing that the ultimate destiny of the country was to be an independent republic under an American protectorate. Thus far un-

der the changed administration this Kingdom has shown a capacity for managing its own internal affairs, equal to that at present displayed by the great nations to which we look for examples. Certainly affairs have been very critical at times since the "revolution," but so in the same time have affairs in Great Britain, France, and even the United States been, in different sorts of cases, subject to dangerous crises. The British Government is still seen ruling Ireland and part of Scotland with military and armed police. France has saved its republican system but barely when it had been subjected to a severe test. In the United States only a few weeks ago, Chicago had to be filled with troops to prevent anarchy at the execution of a parcel of murderers. Another serious wrong has been committed against this country by San Francisco papers quoting the irresponsible statements of an anonymous correspondent in a Honolulu contemporary, grossly slandering the financial situation of the Islands in order to neutralize the effect of a few plain facts of a cheering nature in the *GAZETTE*. This correspondence is quoted by the San Francisco press as if it was the editorial expression of the paper that published it. Moreover, the same press quotes statements of there having been a counter-revolution in contemplation by the King, as coming from the Honolulu *Bulletin*, although that paper strongly assailed the *GAZETTE* for publishing rumors somewhat similar but not nearly so explicit. From whence did the San Francisco editors obtain those quotations? Nothing just like them ever appeared in any English paper published here. Has there been anything perpetrated akin to the Parnell alleged forgery in the London *Times*?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper says: "The Kupioleni affair cost the city of Boston, as appears by the Auditor's report, \$18,053 47." Hawaii will never forget such munificent hospitality bestowed upon her Queen by the warm-hearted municipal lords of "The Hub."

CALIFORNIANS are claiming that living in their State is cheaper by 33 1/2 per cent. than in the East. It is time that Hawaii began importing some of this desirable condition of life. Many of the necessities of existence seem to be dearer here than the position and circumstances of the country demand.

"I NEVER in my life," says John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, "used such a thing as a poster, or dodger, or hand-bill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper, and fill it up with what I wanted."—Exchange.

You cannot pick up a respectable daily newspaper of Philadelphia without seeing the large advertisement of John Wanamaker, and the people who read the papers have been pouring their custom these many years into his establishment until his name is proverbial as that of a merchant prince of the "City of Brotherly Love."

The Planters' Monthly.

The January number of the *Planters' Monthly* is the first of volume 7, and the price is reduced to \$2 50 a year. The articles, editorial, communicated and selected, are of the practical sort to be expected in such a periodical. Mr. W. O. Atwater, Secretary of the Board of Immigration, gives complete statistics of Japanese immigration. Professor Van Slyke gives No. 8 of his paper on "The Chemistry of plants and some of its applications."

What cannot but prove a very valuable contribution to the sum of Hawaiian agricultural information, is the "Report of Mr. W. J. Forsyth, on the suitability of lands for Coffee and Cinchona culture." This document occupies about fourteen pages of the magazine, and treats of soil, climate, rainfall, localities, methods of cultivation, pests, and so on. Mr. Forsyth has a poor opinion of the manner in which the coffee industry is carried on at Kona. A summary of the practical instruction in the report might profitably be prepared for publication in the newspapers of both languages.

New and Good.

The first number of the *Paradise of the Pacific* has just been tabled in the *GAZETTE* office. It is a well got up eight page paper, intended to be issued monthly. Mr. J. J. Williams is business manager, and the Press Publishing Co., printers. As stated in the prospectus, the aim of the periodical will be "to present to the inquiring and traveling public an accurate account of how people live in Hawaii-nee; what they do—in a business, social and philanthropic way; what are the attractions; times and methods of sight-seeing; how to get to the various parts of the Islands; the facilities for travel, and other matter of interest to tourists and seekers after new scenes in nature and in society.

The initial issue of this journal certainly fills every part of the bill and fills it well, and cannot fail to supply in a convenient and compact form, many items of interest that the ordinary journalist, daily, weekly and monthly, must necessarily deal out in fragmentary and dissociated notices.

Mr. Edward Hore, who has been several years in the employ of the Board of Education as a teacher in Government English schools, left Saturday night by the Mariposa on a trip to England, his native country, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Hore has been engaged as teacher at Kaneohe and Waianae, in both of which places he made an excellent record. He is one of a class of men that this country can ill afford to lose. It is to be hoped that his long voyage and a period of rest may bring about such a restoration of health as will warrant his return to resume his duties as an active, practical educationist among the youth of these islands.

THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Hilo Happenings—Shipping News—Changes that "Mean Business"—Volcanic Wonders—Improved School Architecture—Wild Dogs.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The weather is perfection in Hilo just now.

Mr. C. E. Richardson has pasted on the front of his store his thanks to those who saved his buildings.

It is supposed Mr. L. Severance, the agent for Spreckels, will soon commence the erection of a building to cover the entire ground where the late fire occurred.

The Hilo Blue Ribbon entertainments will occur monthly instead of semi-monthly in future. Judge S. L. Austin is President, F. E. Atwater, manager. This change it is hoped will ensure a large attendance.

The tern Dora Blumh is loading for Hilo according to late news, having been chartered by Capt. Goodman, formerly of the brig Hazard. It is hoped before long a fine vessel as the Lurline will be put on the route.

The brigantine Lurline has about finished loading with sugar from Wainaku and Waialeka mills. Capt. Matson reports she will sail Saturday 21st inst.; has as many passengers engaged as she is capable of carrying.

It does seem now that the railroad for Hilo is assured. More vessels riding at anchor or at the wharf in the beautiful bay of Hilo. Hilo becoming a city to vie with the capital Honolulu in time, only a matter of time.

The striking Marshal of the Kingdom is supposed to have given the Sheriff of Hawaii advice to hold on to his position; also the same advice to the Governor. Both must step down and out. Both say they await the decision of the Supreme Court. It's no use, E. G. Hitchcock is Sheriff of Hawaii, and that means business—and a better administration of the laws. No slipshod work now. A live man is at the wheel, and the ship Reform is bound to be in good trim and sail well. Hilo, Jan. 20. J. A. M.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

A great deal of smoke is still ascending from the summit crest of Mauna Loa, showing that Pele is all alive. Both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are draped with snow far down their sides, and afford a fine sight from the sea.

The new school house, erected by the Board of Education at Pahoaehoe, North Kona, is almost ready for occupation. It is a credit to the district. The building contains three rooms, fitted with desks, blackboards and all the latest scholastic improvements. This is a decided step in the right direction. More of such school houses should be built.

Mr. Barnfield, the water-color artist, is residing at Haanaloa, Kealahakua Bay. This gentleman is employing his time in obtaining sketches of the historic bay and the surrounding scenery. Several of these are now finished and when exhibited in Honolulu will be fully appreciated. Mr. Barnfield is also making a number of figure studies and has taken a number of photographs.

A traveler who has just passed the flow of January, 1887, in Kau, reports that it is still smoking in places, and that the heat from it can be felt perceptibly by any one riding along the road. Even more striking than this is the experience of a ranchman whose duties take him over the slopes of Haalalei. He states that the upper part of the flow of 1859 is still hot, and that whenever there is rain clouds of steam arise from it.

The wild dogs from Haalalei have come off victorious for the present, in their warfare against the shepherds. It was reported some time ago that the dogs had been pretty well killed off, but such is far from being the case. The animals hunt in small parties of from two to five, and are very mischievous in destroying sheep and goats. When very hungry they will even attack a calf, but cattle they cannot tackle.

That Hawaiian Company.

Auckland papers by last mail contained a cablegram from London, stating that the Hawaiian Commercial and Industrial Company had been registered in that metropolis, with a capital of \$250,000.

Meeting Mr. B. F. Dillingham, a *GAZETTE* representative asked him if the concern named above had anything in common with the Oahu Colonization Company. That gentleman replied that by a late letter from London he had been informed that it was contemplated to start a company of first-rate capitalists, with the objects of forming a sort of bureau of information on matters Hawaiian and of taking hold of schemes ascertained to be sound, for the development of the resources of these Islands. He presumed it was likely that the Hawaiian Commercial and Industrial Company was the outcome of the project thus mooted. Further than that future advices would have to be awaited to reveal, as to the origin, purposes and scope of the newly registered corporation.

Departure of the Steamer.

The departure of the Australia yesterday brought a large concourse to the wharf. Several prominent citizens were among the passengers and some were profusely covered with leis. Berger's band was at the scene in force and played, as usual, well. An incident of considerable importance to at least two parties occurred. Just as the men had commenced unloading the upper end of the gangway, Mr. Gonsalves and Officer Hopkins stepped aboard and handed a piece of paper to an officer of the steamer. A Portuguese woman owing a bill to Mr. Gonsalves was found in the hold. Officer Hopkins tried to bring the woman ashore but came off without her, saying that a 200-pound woman was one too many for him. The creditor, however, had better success, as he soon followed the police officer ashore, and shook a handful of gold coin that he had secured by the expedition. The curtain having fallen on this act, the ship swung off and was away.

CHINESE FEMALE TRAFFIC.

Important Proclamation by the United Chinese Society.

Below is a translation of posters about town in the Chinese language. The document explains itself:

This is to notify that many decent and respectable Chinese women and girls are kidnapped in Canton, Hongkong, and other places, for the purpose of being shipped to California for immoral purposes, and complaints have been made to the Viceroy at Canton, China, by the parents or guardians, and the Viceroy has examined into these complaints and sent a cablegram to the Commissioner, Cheung, at Washington, directing him to report this to the Consul-General at San Francisco and to order that a strict investigation must be made as each steamer arrives at San Francisco from Hongkong.

In the early days of the ninth moon a cablegram from the Chung Wah Hospital, Hong Kong, was received by the Consul-General, Leung, complaining that plenty of women and girls had been kidnapped on the way to San Francisco. The Belgic, on her arrival at San Francisco, was examined, and it was found that more than 50 women and girls, most of whom had been kidnapped, were on board. The report made asked the authorities to arrest Wong Hung, and these women and girls accused Wong Hung of kidnapping them. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and \$2000 fine on being found guilty, and the women and girls were ordered to be returned to the Chung Wah Hospital, Hongkong, requesting them to transfer the women and girls to the Viceroy for investigation of their case.

These women and girls were shipped from San Francisco to Hongkong on board the San Pablo, which touched at Honolulu on the voyage. Li Fook, who lives at Honolulu, hearing about these women and desiring a monopoly to earn money by them, applied to the Supreme Court, making an affidavit that Luk Moi was his wife, Cheu Ho his daughter-in-law, and Ah Moi and Hoi Cheu his daughters. He engaged a lawyer to get these women and girls from the vessel, and this was with the view to his making money by their immoral practices.

This is treating our law with disrespect and a practice of great cruelty. The members of our society and the Chinese Commercial Agents have performed their duty and endeavored to procure an order to cause these women and girls to proceed on their voyage in order to do as the Viceroy had wished, and thus to permit them to have the happiness of a family gathering. The Chief Justice found no law to prevent these women and girls from landing of their own accord and they landed. Luk Moi was subsequently, with Li Fook, charged before the Police Court at Honolulu with perjury. Luk Moi was acquitted and discharged, and Li Fook was committed for trial at the January Term of the Supreme Court.

With regard to Li Fook's false representation and his desire to make money in the bad way he tries, it is considered he is no better than the kidnapper, and must be punished for this serious offense. No one can pity such a man. It is said that plenty of people privately help this man with money to carry on his bad conduct. It is the duty of our Society to petition the Commissioner at Washington, who will take action and report to the Viceroy, who will do his duty and cause the guilty parties to be punished; but we are afraid that these people who help Li Fook are perhaps ignorant of the true facts and the law, and we will not petition as we intended. It is therefore hereby made known that if any person or persons help Li Fook in any way hereafter, the petition will go, with the names of these parties attached, and no excuses made. You are expected to listen to all this, and take care accordingly.

UNITED CHINESE SOCIETY.

Dated January, 1887.

United States to Germany: "You had better keep Hawaii from the Sandwich Islands!"—EX.

New Advertisements.

Election of Officers.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY, held on the 29th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

HONOLULU SAILORS' HOME.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS the funds required for rebuilding and furnishing a Home will be gratefully received by any one of the undersigned Committee of Ways and Means.

A list is now open at the Bank of Bishop & Co. J. B. ATHERTON, B. F. DILLINGHAM, JOHN H. PATTY. Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1888.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden trespassing on the land of the undersigned, or to go or come through, or take anything from this land, located in Hialewa, North Kohala, Hawaii, the same being land purchased from Kamehameha, and persons have any right to this property, or to sell or to lease it in any way, except myself.

Any person violating this notice will be prosecuted according to law. MRS. ANNE JOAQUIM ZABLAN. North Kohala, Hawaii, Nov. 25, 1887. 1194-3m

Awa For Sale!

THERE ARE GROWING IN South Kona, Hawaii, forty-two (42) acres of AWA, which is now offered for sale. This Awa has been growing for twelve years, and is much sought for by people who use it on account of its stimulating and invigorating qualities. I think of offering it for sale, either by wholesale or retail. One acre produces over 200 pieces. Therefore I will sell one acre for \$250, or the whole 42 acres for \$5,000. If any wish to buy by the piece, the price will be \$1.25 for twelve pieces. Any parties wishing to buy, can address me at No. 1, Maunakea Street, Honolulu. A. K. O. Honolulu, Jan. 7, 1888. 1300 4/2

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

HAVING MADE COMPLETE arrangements, I shall receive EVERY MAIL new sheets of stamps of all kinds. Sheets of stamps sent on approval to any address on the understanding that they will be sent back by return of mail.