By Authority.

IT HAS pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen the members of his Cabinet, viz:

His Excellency JNO. E. BUSH to be Minister of the Interior, vice His Excellency S. G. WILDER, resigned.

MR. MARIO CIRIAX MORENO to be Minister of Foreign Relations, vice His Excellency JNO. M. KAPENA, resigned.

REV. M. KUAKA to be Minister of Finance, vice His Excellency S. K. KAAI, resigned.

MR. W. C. JONES to be Attorney General, vice His Excellency ED. PREZEVOS, resigned.

Iolani Palace, August 14, 1880. 814 2t

MR. J. R. BROWN has this day been appointed Keeper of the Government Powder Magazine.

JNO. O. DOMINIS, Governor of Oahu.

Honolulu, August 14, 1880. 2t 814

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until Saturday, August 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, for cutting lumber from the wharf at Honolulu to the new Plank Road, Waikiki Beach. All particulars can be obtained upon application to C. W. Hart, Road Supervisor for the District of Kona, Oahu.

SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 13, 1880. 814

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents for the taking and certifying the Acknowledgment to Instruments to, viz:

J. W. Kalua, for the Island of Maui.

J. N. Kapahu, for the Island of Hawaii, and J. H. Haro, for the District of Waihiku, Island of Maui, vice L. A. Thurston, resigned. THOMAS BROWN

Registrar of Conveyance

Registrar Office, August 17th, 1880.

Approved: JOHN E. BUSH,

814 Minister of the Interior.

MR. KAOMEA has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Contracts for Labor for Niihau.

SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 7, 1880. 813 2t

A request having been made to this Department by Major James H. Wodehouse, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, that he has appointed Thomas Rain Walker, Esquire, Acting British Vice Consul during the temporary absence of Mr. Vice Consul Davies: Notice is hereby given that the said Thomas Rain Walker has been recognized as Acting British Vice Consul aforesaid, and all persons are required to take notice of this fact and respect his authority accordingly.

JOHN M. KAPENA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dept. Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, Aug. 6, 1880. 813 2t

MR. JOHN H. BARROW has been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Island of Oahu, vice E. B. Frost, resigned.

JNO. O. DOMINIS, Governor of Oahu.

Honolulu, July 28th, 1880. 812 2t

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the Taxation Districts of the Kingdom for the year 1880:

OAHU.

Honolulu	C. R. Judd.
Ewa & Waianae	Frank Brown.
Waialua	D. Kanikaupili.
Koolauloa	W. C. Lane.
Koolaupoko	E. E. Whitney.

MAUI.

Lahaina	P. H. Hayselden.
Wailuku	L. Ahuli.
Makawao	E. B. Fitel.
Hana	J. K. Hanina.
Molokai & Lanai	S. Kaholokulaha.

HAWAII.

Hilo	L. Severance.
Puna	Awai Akau.
Kau	R. C. Searle.
South Kona	D. Nahale.
North Kona	J. D. Hoapili.
South Kohala	S. E. Kalauka.
North Kohala	James Richardson.
Hamakua	Francis Spencer.

KAUAI.

Koloa	A. Palekahiki.
Waimea	A. W. Malaba.
Nihiau	S. K. Kaupio.
Hanalei	S. Kaiu.
Kawaihau	John Kakina.
Lihue	Paul P. Kanoa.

SIMON K. KAAI, Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance, July 1, 1880.

Licenses Expiring in August, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Licenses must be applied for direct to the Interior Office, and all parties are cautioned about failing to renew expiring Licenses, and all Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs have instructions to prosecute without exception any and all parties doing business without the proper License.

SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 30, 1880.

Oahu.—RETAIL.

1 Ah Soon, Waikane, Koolaupoko
2 Ah Fee & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu
3 Ah Nin, Kamoiliili, Kona
4 Chee Hee, Beretania street,
5 W E Piano, Nuuanu street,
6 Wong Wai & Co, Nuuanu street,
7 Moses Nahinaiu, Waianae
8 Ioakim, Waianae street,
9 Quong Hook Tong, Nuuanu street,
10 Yii Man Wo, Nuuanu street,
11 Ong Tee, Pauoa
12 H Dowsett, Queen street,
13 Lum Pun, Kamoiliili, Kona
14 W E Foster, Fort street,
15 Kwong Lee Kee & Co, Hotel street,
16 J E Mahelona, Kapalama,
17 Ah Hua, Nuuanu Valley, Kawananakoa,
18 A W Pierce & Co, Queen street,
19 Ho, Nuuanu street,
20 Kwong Wing & Co, Nuuanu street,
21 S Kapela, Fort street,

Maui.

1 S Ahu, Wailuku
2 Kaai Pong, Hamakuapoko
3 Mrs Honolulu, Hana

Hawaii.

1 Yee Chong, Paauilo, Hilo
2 Akina & Apoo, Kaiapuni, N Kohala
3 Ahi, Paauilo, Kau
4 J C Rhymer & Apoo, Kaiahi, N Kohala
5 Ho Sam, Kapaau,
6 Apoo, Hilo
7 Amana, Kukuihaele, Hamakua
8 Kekua & Ah Sam, Naalehu, Kau
9 S Pun, Honokaa, Hamakua
10 Akiu, Paauilo, Hamakua
11 Se Young, Punahoa, Hilo
12 Awaa, Waimea
13 A N Alona, Honokaa, S Kona
14 W H Reed, Hilo
15 J Wight, N Kohala
16 Goo Kim & Co, Hungtuan, N Kohala

Kauai.

17 A P Kamaipelekane, Waimea

WHOLESALE.

18 A W Peirce & Co, Queen street, Honolulu

AGENT.

19 Jacob Lyons

RETAIL SPIRIT.

20 Jas S Lemon, Commercial Saloon
21 H Bradley, cor Fort and King streets

JOBBING SPIRIT.

1 Mathesons & Co, Kaahumanu street
2 Chas Long, Merchant street

VICTUALING.

3 Makuni & Ah Sun, Nailehu, Kau, Hawaii
4 Wong Wai & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu
5 Akana, Waikiki
6 Ah Ki, Kohala, N Kohala

BUTCHER.

7 N Perry, Fish Market, Honolulu
8 G W Colburn, Waialua, Ewa
9 Kaleohina, Kona, Kau
10 Kaauwai, Waihee, Maui
11 W Beal, N Kohala

BILLIARDS.

12 Jose Espinda, Waihee, Maui

PEDDLING.

13 S Werner

STALLION.

14 W B Buchanan, Kahuku, Oahu

BOAT.

1 John Richardson, (2) Lahaina
2 D Kahaulelio, Lahaina

CAKE PEDDLING.

1 Ai Na, Kai nuuhu, Honolulu
2 Ah Hipu, Kaneohe, Oahu

A Race in Prospect.

MR. EDITOR: An agreement has this day been signed between the owners of the horses "Commodore" and "Oliver" to trot a race of mile heats, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $500 a side. The race to take place at Kapiolani Park, thirty days from date. The sum of $250 a side as forfeit money has been placed in the hands of A. McWayne, Esq., who acts as stake holder. This race is to be trotted according to the rules of the National Trotting Association of the United States. Tom B. McMahon enters by calling "Oliver" and E. J. Agnew enters by calling "Commodore."

Yours very truly, H. J. AGNEW.

Honolulu, Aug. 13, 1880.

Letter from the Hilo Road Supervisor.

EDITOR GAZETTE: The statement in your issue of Aug. 11th, in regard to the Hilo Road is very wrong. The author is a falsifier and a man who has resorted to a cowardly means of doing harm. The road from Hilo to Laupahoehoe is in much better condition now than it has been for the past year. About twenty miles of it has been re-graded since February last. Many places have been graded so that wagons may travel.

J. F. JOHNS,

Road Supervisor for Hilo and Puna Districts.

Hilo, Hawaii, Aug. 12, 1880.

The Band will give another of those popular concerts to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Royal Square. The following is the programme:

Grand March—Norma	Wagner
Overture—In the Italian Style	Schubert
Trio—The Moonbeam	Paulo
Quartette—Serenade	Gounod
Selection—Contrabanda	Verdi
Music—Sounds of Spring	Strauss
Solo Piano—Ka Hae a Hiki	Beyer
Piccolo Polka—The Returning Bird	Kelling

As we go to press, a large vessel is in the offing coming in, supposed to be the Japanese man-of-war Tenko from San Francisco.

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

THE small attendance by foreign officials and the public generally at the prorogation of the Assembly on Saturday, was noteworthy. The American and the British Representatives were both conspicuous by their absence. None of the Royal Family were present. In former years, the opening and closing of the biennial sessions have been occasions for the gathering of rank, beauty and fashion, and the display of gold lace and costly dresses. This year, however, everything was flat, stale and unprofitable—including the tenor of the Speech dismissing unpliant legislators to their homes.

THE foreign residents are signing memorials to the United States Minister Resident and to the British Commissioner and Consul General, setting forth the general dissatisfaction at the dismissal of the last Ministry and the appointment of its successors, and showing the injury which is likely thus to result to their business interests. It is of course premature to say what the action of the diplomatic representatives will be on those memorials; but we adhere to the view we have elsewhere expressed, that His Majesty yet intends to accord with the views of his best friends and supporters, and to place in safe hands the administration of public affairs.

WE regret to see that the Government in the discussion of the coinage law, took the view that, "we can have a dollar coined in the United States for 90 cents and thereby make the ten cents instead of others." It would be a preposterous wrong to foist upon this country a coinage which is confessedly ten per cent. below its nominal value. There is no reason or right in the government making ten per cent. out of the people's money. It is bad enough that individuals have in the past been allowed to do so. We have not as yet been able to examine the new law, but we are confident that unless the subject is treated with the utmost care and with due regard to correct principle, we shall be worse off than before. At any rate no government can afford to declare that it proposes to make ten per cent. premium on its coined money.

BEFORE GLADSTONE could take the place of Premier of England, he had to come to an understanding with Austria on account of certain election speeches. It was essential that Austria should be satisfied. It will be well for those who think that foreign nations have no right to say what kind of Cabinets this country shall have to read up their international law and history.

But no foreign interposition ought to become necessary, for there is no knowing where it would end.

It is not wise to raise discussion among the treaty powers as to the Constitutional right of the King, concerning the Ministers. We do not know what the decision might be, nor whether the Great Powers would think it worth while to continue to call this community of fifty odd thousand souls a kingdom.

By all means let us not wait for them to demand that we have Ministers to whom their representatives can pay respect.

HIS MAJESTY'S refusal to sign either of the Free Rum Bills or the Opium Bill commands the unqualified respect and satisfaction of the country. The enactment of such measures, against the expressed wishes of almost the entire community, was an insult to the respectable and moral elements of society, and would have done incalculable harm, if the King's veto had not been thus interposed.

We would fain draw another encouraging inference from this timely exercise of the veto power, which is, that if the intelligent classes make their wishes known, in a firm and yet respectful manner, they will not be disregarded by the King. We regard his course in these matters as indicative of his purpose to retain the support and the confidence of those whose support and confidence are worth having, and to keep a Cabinet who represent and are trusted by the best people in the kingdom. We regard the failure of the resolution against the present Ministry as fortunate for the King's interests as well as for those of the country, for had it succeeded, and required a change of Cabinet, there would have been a general feeling of discontent, arising mainly from the universal distrust and suspicion concerning the prime movers in the matter, and to the view which was commonly entertained, that they are likely to go into power. Since the above was in proof the results have followed to which we have fully referred elsewhere.

ANOTHER MINISTRY DISMISSED! another COUP D'ETAT effected! we venture to say that the annals of any Constitutionally-governed country might be searched in vain for anything like precedent or parallel to the nonsense of the last two Ministries. In Constitutional Kingdoms the Sovereign does not DISMISS one set of Ministers and install another without cause assigned, it is only when some question of paramount importance is agitating the public mind, and the Ministers find themselves on one side of the question and public opinion on the other, that they tender their resignation to the Sovereign, who if it be accepted, sends for the leaders of that shade of opinion which has out numbered the Ministerial party and invites them to submit a list of prominent men, able and willing to take the places of those who have resigned. Those then become the New Ministry, as witness in England the substitution of Mr. Gladstone and his party in place of Lord Beaconsfield and his, or in France the resignation of McMahon and the election of Mons. Grevy, all in deference to public opinion; but for a so-called Constitutional Sovereign to remove a Ministry without assent or consent or even the knowledge of PEOPLE, REPRESENTATIVES, or the CABINET itself, when no one knows the reasons which prompt, on the one hand such dismissal, or on the other such reconstruction, and so do this twice within three months—and to make it more unconstitutional still, on each occasion within a few days of the success of the dismissed Ministers in repelling a direct vote of want of confidence—is more than unconstitutional, it is ASSOLUTISM undisguised!

"THE GODS," said the old Greeks "sell all the good things at the price of labor." In the same direction are the lines of Goethe:

"Who ne'er his bread in sorrow ate,
Who ne'er through nights of weariness
Upon his bed hath weeping sat,
He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers."

It is not unlikely that the same thought has been expressed in the proverbial maxims of every people distinguished for moral vigor. That which is true of individuals is often true of communities. No community deserves a good government, and we may be assured that no nation long retains a government which is unworthy of it, or is far short of its dignity, unless the members assume the responsibility and take the pains which are requisite for securing a good government. A community of mere growlers or fault-finders, not ready to make sacrifices or to work for the common good is unworthy of the blessing of a good government. In the last six months we have passed through an experience which is likely to produce some very good effects. The country is fairly waked up to the necessity of vigilance and of individual action concerning public affairs, and it is to be hoped that the old lazy, easy feeling will not again prevail. It is well too that certain prominent evils have come to the surface, just as the purulent matter which is "sloughed" out of a wound leaves the system in a healthy condition. We have had our sloughing process, but it may not yet be over. Nor must we settle down into indifference, for although the same *dramatis personæ* may not again be found contending against the public welfare, the consequences of apathy concerning public affairs will never fail to appear in some shape.

THE Hawaiian newspaper *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina* came out last week with a supplementary sheet, containing two columns in the English language, devoted to an attack upon "Vox Populi," and to a defence of the Chinese Subsidy, Loan, Coronation and Cable Measures. We infer that the views of the Rising Star are henceforth to find expression through the columns of our contemporary. The extracts published below from that journal will show the platform against which the "few dissatisfied souls" and "factionists" will have to contend in the next two years:

"It will not be contrary to rest satisfied with the declarations already made, and the guarantees already received, on behalf of Hawaiian Independence. In order to inspire on the part of Government a continued and judicious diplomatic action, with the object ever in view that the Great Powers of the world may be led to sanction it as a final guarantee of a perpetual neutrality and independence of the Kingdom.

"And yet a few dissatisfied souls in our midst strange to say make it appear that Hawaii is on the highway to destruction. And why? Because many of the Representatives of the Hawaiian People deemed it advisable to provide for the Coronation of their Sovereign, as a proper political measure and duty to stabilize a Dynasty, thus to promote a beneficial competition with other Lines, and to propose a Loan (not necessarily for $30,000,000 or any other amount) for the sake of reducing the rate of interest and carrying out great ameliorative works of internal improvements.

"These are some of the measures of alleged adverse legislation which certain factionists would have the world believe are imperil the welfare of this country. But their agitation is too well understood to be heeded for one moment. Those who hope for the decline of the Hawaiian race and the transfer of the Kingdom, do not want a Coronation or other measures for the strengthening of the Throne."

"Those who are Agents connected in any way with a Steamship Line, do not wish any encouragement to be accorded to be a competing Line, without any reference to our care for the interest of the public."

"But let us be thankful that there is a patriotic King and a patriotic people who will not agree with the ravings of a few interested parties whose agitation only expresses their greed and their impotence."

THE Session which closed last Saturday, occupying eighty-four days, has probably been the most fruitless in good results of any legislative session which has been held in this kingdom. It has been distinguished for passing measures which the good sense of the country has totally disapproved, such as the Chinese Subsidy Bill, the Free Rum Bills, the Opium Bill, and the Coronation Bill. The circumstances under which some measures have been introduced and urged have brought a large number of the members into general contempt. If this House represented the best tone among the Hawaiians, there would be little reason to feel encouraged in regard to their political future. But fortunately, there is a large majority of the respectable Hawaiians who utterly repudiate the objectionable legislation attempted at this session. When the next elections come, the native members, Kaulukou, S. W. Kaai, Pilipo and Nawahi, will find their reward for the integrity and independence they have shown, for they will be firmly supported by every foreigner in the country, as well as by the Hawaiians.

We publish below the King's speech at the prorogation of the Assembly.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

I congratulate you on the close of the duties which have devolved upon you during this Session of the Legislature.

You have given careful consideration to many measures affecting the welfare of My Throne and Kingdom, and passed several Acts which will doubtless prove beneficial to our beloved Country, and enable Me to conduct My Government for the highest good of all who live under the protection of our laws, and to maintain all our good relations and friendship with foreign powers.

I have observed with satisfaction the willingness with which you have voted liberal appropriations for Immigration, and for the conservation of the health of My people.

I thank you for the very generous and loyal provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation and Consular Convention, concluded by My Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, and fully ratified by My Great and Good Friend, the Emperor of Germany, has been laid before you by My Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

On separating and proceeding to your several homes, you will carry with you a deepening sense of the great responsibility which rests upon all the branches of My Government, to conduct the affairs of our beloved Country with a wise appreciation of the era of prosperity with which we are blessed at present.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

IMMEDIATELY upon the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly last week, the Ministers were requested by His Majesty to send in their commissions. This abrupt dismissal of the Ministry, just after the overwhelming endorsement which the Assembly had given it, by a majority of 32 to 10, created a general feeling of surprise and indignation. This feeling was intensified by the report which soon followed, that the new Ministry was to be composed of Messrs. C. C. Moreno, J. E. Bush, J. S. Walker and J. M. Davidson, because it was felt that the appointment of two of these gentlemen, and especially that of Mr. Moreno, was intended to show utter disregard of the views and wishes of the entire community. On Monday it became known that Messrs. Walker and Davidson, with great credit to themselves, as it was thought, had declined to go into a Cabinet so constituted. Later in the day it was formally announced that a cabinet was made up consisting of C. C. Moreno, J. E. Bush, M. Kusan and W. C. Jones. A meeting of citizens was held at Kaumakapili Church on Monday evening, to express disapproval of the new appointments.

It is meet to be regretted that a Cabinet should not be appointed which can have the support and confidence of the best people in the community, for in the long run no other Cabinet can hope to manage the country with success. There is no doubt of the dissatisfaction felt at the dismissal of the former Ministry at the time and in the manner in which it was dismissed, and of the disapproval of the Ministry selected in its place, for it is difficult to imagine a weaker or more unsatisfactory choice than that which has been made. The Constitution gives a clear right to express such opinions, and it is better that they should be publicly expressed, but always in a dignified and respectful way. His Majesty can have only the interests of the country at heart, and when he is assured that the popular feeling arises from no factious motive, but from a sincere wish to promote his interests as well as those of the whole country, there can be no reasonable doubt of what his action will be. He has shown his good sense in vetoing objectionable bills, and heretofore he has certainly shown a desire to have in his Cabinets men in whom the country could rely. Queen Victoria's dismissal from her Ministry of Disraeli she prefer, and her appointment in their places of those with whom she personally was not in accord was due to the wise regard she always pays to the interests of her empire. Her example cannot fail to have weight with every sovereign in the civilized world. His Majesty is a reader of history, and a close observer of current events. We may, as we trust, rest assured that he will yet secure a Ministry in whom there will be no want of confidence.

Now that the Legislative Assembly has been prorogued, we desire to call attention to the list of appropriations passed during the session and to point out what we may call the Immorality of many of the items.

Taking the published Recapitulation. In the first instance we find it headed with "Civil List" $106,000 or, taking the population of the kingdom as 60,000, a tax of 1.44 per head; but this is not all. $80,000 in addition to what has been already spent, for the new Palace, and as a parting benefaction $30,000 to be subtled on the incoming value of the Crown lands to pay off "certain promissory notes," &c., it may be safely asserted that in no other country would such extravagant grants be voted for such purposes. With the "Permanent Settlements" we have no quarrel, but to pass on to the Foreign Affairs. Why the Military expenses are placed under this heading we cannot see, but however they amount to $43,200 or again considerably more than one dollar a head for the whole population. We do not grudge the Sovereign a suitable palace to live in, a suitable revenue to maintain the Royal State and dignity or a suitable guard of honor to attend him on public occasions, or a good band (and we have a good one, thanks to Mr. Berger) to give eclat to the celebration of National rejoicings or Royal festivities, but we do say that the sums voted are wantonly extravagant, and that we are at a loss to imagine how the King's Guards, such as they are, can swallow up legitimately, the sum allotted, supplemented as it is, by a nearly similar amount for Band, &c., and another large sum for aid to Volunteer Companies. We ought to remember too that the expenditure of these tax-raised thousands seems to be under no supervision, and will be subject to no credit whatever; there is nothing in the Appropriation bills which specifies the number of guards to be maintained, or the nature of their equipment! A few thousands worth of "Flags and Bunting" is of course a mere trifle to a wealthy and populous community such as this, but still we should like to see the items of the outlay at the end of this fiscal period, or else the appropriation and its expenditure will remain forever as it now is incomprehensible.

Again $15,000 for "Education of Hawaiian Youth in foreign countries," &c., what could be more crude and unsatisfactory? Why this precise sum, why not more or less? Has any one calculated what this number of dollars can effect in the proposed direction? How many youths, for how long a time, to what foreign countries? Who is to take care of them and the moneys? Where is the vote for the bear-leader? The vote like many others of this assembly, is sheer folly carried at the instigation of a blatant demagogue and is indeed only an instrument to a series of jobberies.

In the Interior department we note $10,000 for road stock and road damages, independent of, but immediately followed by $175,000 for roads and bridges. For the care of lepers at $200 per case $30,000! We sincerely hope we may see the hundred cured lepers, or taking this, let us see the $30,000 again. Medical superintendent of leper settlement the for past services $1,000.—FOR THE FUTURE NIL!

The Pele is to cost in the next two years as much as she is worth altogether. In the Finance Department we observe that the National Debt falling due and the Interest on the Debt together amount to the very considerable sum of $267,700, and yet we narrowly avoided tacking on ten or five millions to this.

Never was income to what is perhaps the most amazingly perverse and utterly suicidal vote of this very remarkable session, $24,000 for a Chinese line of steamers! The freight and passengers from this port to San Francisco formed the main inducement to the P. M. S. Co., to send their ships in to Honolulu. They are hard pressed by powerful rivals for the Colonial business, but here they were comparatively safe to earn what mails it worth while to call now this vote, absolutely unnecessary and wantled for, if it does bring another monthly line of steamers to run between this and San Francisco will reduce the earnings of the P. M. S. Co., by one half and we lose the services of the magnificent ships we have just become accustomed to. How *has this misleading piece of folly (shall we call it?)* been accomplished?

After the immense sum voted for Civil List, military expenses, and so forth, comes a modest vote of $89,020 for Education!

And so we bid adieu to this costly list of appropriations; may we never look upon its like again!

NOTES.

THE moment the President announced on Friday that the Assembly was adjourned to be prorogued on the following day, the members, almost to a man, immediately dived their hands into the desks and with commendable thrift gathered each the proportion of pens, ink and paper, for home use. Meanwhile the sergeant-at-arms, with his assistants, proceeded to clean up the Augean stable.

THERE was an interesting attempt at "filibustering" in the Assembly last Thursday. The Hon. Mr. Aholo prepared, and the Hon. Mr. Hauona presented, a resolution which was really an Act, providing for an extra session of the Legislature in January next, to take up the consideration of the sub-marine telegraph propositions of Cyrus W. Field and C. C. Moreno, "and other important matters." The scheme was a very pretty attempt at filibustering, and to put the country to some $20,000 expense; but it happens that the Constitution gives to the King and Privy Council alone the authority to convene an extraordinary session, and the attempt failed.

THERE is one institution among us which is doing good work, although with very limited means, and with less public sympathy and interest than it deserves. We mean the Reformatory School. Its unassuming and faithful superintendent, Mr. Ii, is evidently devoting himself without stint to the charge of his troublesome flock. The boys at this school are kept in the wholesome traces of regular work and orderly behavior and are disciplined without being subjected to violent treatment, and without being degraded to the rank of malefactors and criminals.

MR. GIBSON'S bill to abolish the passport system of the country was unfortunately defeated last week. It ought to have been brought forward earlier in the session, when the House was ready to give it the consideration it deserves. The law as it now stands is objectionable in the extreme, in the power it gives to any private person professing to have a claim against another to stop his passport, without taking any proceedings in Court, and, as far as the statute is concerned, without incurring any liability for presenting a trumped up claim, or out of pure malice. If may be that a malicious stopping of a passport would be actionable and give a right to the party injured to recover damages, but there would often be difficulty in proving the malice, and if malice were proved, it might turn out that the wrong-doer was not a responsible person.

In the case of the guardian of the minor children of R. B. Neville, deceased, the Supreme Court finally decided last week that the guardians are personally liable if without a prior order of Court they encroach upon the ward's capital for the education and support of the ward. The case has been strongly contested, the decree made by Judge McCully having been appealed to the Court in Banco for the last April Term, and a reargument having been ordered for the July Term. Messrs. Dole, Castle and Hatch appeared for the guardians (Messrs. Cleghorn and Smithies), and Mr. Hartwell for the ward. The rule applied in this case is the same which the Court laid down at the April Term of 1874 in the matter of Ross Bartlett Duncan, against Daniel True, her guardian, and undoubtedly is the rule adhered to by the English as well as by most if not all of the American Courts. Guardians here will do well to bear in mind this limitation upon the power over the ward's estate. The probability is, that trustees generally, such as executors and administrators as well as guardians, will be held to a more and more stringent liability for their acts as the law becomes more fully defined in this country.

ONE of the best cartoons of the season by our Hawaiian Nast was displayed on a bulletin board on Saturday, and attracted crowds of amused spectators throughout the day. The central figure was a mule, representing Hawaii nei, heavily loaded and bending its knees under a pile of packages severally labeled with the amounts: Education, National Debt, Steamship Subsidies, Interior, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Judiciary and Attorney General's Departments, Soldiers, Lepers, Permanent Settlements, Legislature and Privy Council, the whole topped by the Civil List, $104,000. Four territorial personages are in the picture, one on top of the load to receive the last package, being handed up to him in the shape of the *Ho Chung*, by a seedy looking individual, while another equally seedy person is endeavoring to coax the mule to move under its portentous load by the mild persuasion of a bottle of rum. The last of the four is represented as sitting on a chest (the Treasury) having been checking off the load and exclaims—"I say, go slow, some of that load belongs to me!" Overhead the air is full of winged insects, representing, on closer inspection, honorable members flying away home to their districts, each duly labeled and carrying more or less of spoils in their carpet bags.

The Californian for August is at hand, and we can truly say that its contents are more than usually varied and interesting. The managers of this Magazine are making it a credit to the Pacific Coast and developing a rich mine of literary talent. The feast of reason and a flow of soul set forth in the present number consists, among other good things—"Casa Grande," a celebrated mine in Arizona; "Some of the early poetesses"—a collection of gems; a thoughtful and sound article on "Probable Changes in American Government;" together with very readable sketches, stories and original poems of merit. The writer of the article on "Probable Changes," &c, sees great danger to the prosperity of the American Union in the dominance of party, as developed in Conventions for the nomination of officers, from the President down, and he shows up in strong colors the inner working of the party bureau or machine. He lays great stress on the importance of large minorities being represented in the national council. We quote one of his concluding sentences: "I think the ultimate remedy will be found in a reform in the electoral system based on the representation of minorities in all assemblies—not disturbing the rule of the majority, but purifying it by recognizing the right of the all important shades of political opinion to representation in direct and true proportion to the numbers entertaining them." *The Californian* gives monthly about 100 pages of first class reading matter at the low price of $3 per annum.

THE late Alexander McDuff, whose death we briefly announced last week, was an old resident and so universally known and respected for his sterling qualities that his departure from our midst calls for more than a passing notice. Born in Scotland in 1806, he at an early age enlisted in the British army and saw some active service in India. Subsequently he entered the British navy, was for several years on the West African station, and was a quartermaster with Admiral Thomas. He used to state with much satisfaction that he assisted in again hoisting the Hawaiian flag in 1843, which had been pulled down by Lord George Paulet. In 1845 he was with Fremont in California and took part in the "Bear Flag" demonstration which preceded the occupation of that country by the United States troops. He was in the mines in the early days of the gold excitement, and like many others, not realizing the great extent of the auriferous deposits, and having secured a modest share, came to Honolulu finally to reside.

Here, in the various employments in which he engaged, he maintained a character for shrewd Scotch sense and sterling honesty. From 1861 up to the time of his death he held the position of keeper of the Honolulu Police Station. He was a very prominent Free Mason, having attained to the 32d degree of Ancient Scottish Masonry. He was also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men, deputations from all of which attended the Funeral. The beautiful Masonic burial service was read at the grave by F. M. Dayton, of Lodge le Progres, No. 134, assisted by P. M. W Allen, C. S. Barrow and D. K. Fyfe of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21. Mr. McDuff leaves two young daughters by a deceased Hawaiian wife.

TAKE NOTICE!

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MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS

Headstones, Tombs,

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MARBLE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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☞ Particular attention paid to filling and shipping Island orders. 813 1y

CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL,
Honolulu, July 28, 1880.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of MANUEL FRANCISCO, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased are requested to present the same to the undersigned, within six months or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same without delay.

JASON PERRY, Consul for Portugal

813 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

KNOW ALL PERSONS THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. Chas. C. Harris, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Sandwich Islands, as administrator of the estate of Maurera Pahi, of Ewa, deceased. Now therefore, all persons having any claim against the estate of the deceased above mentioned are requested to present the same within six months from this date or they will be forever barred, and all persons having any property in their possession belonging to the said deceased will make return of the same to the undersigned without delay.

J. L. KAULUKOU,
Administrator Estate of Maurera Pahi.

July 29, 1880. 813 4m*

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM this Kingdom, MR. THOMAS RAIN WALKER and MR. RICHARD WILLIAMS JANION will act for me under joint power of attorney.

Mr. George R. Carter Jr. is authorized to sign my name to drafts.

C. R. DAVIES.

Honolulu July 31st, 1880. 813 3t

Special Notices.

Special Notice.

Dr. Whitney's Dental Rooms will be closed from Tuesday, August 10th, until Saturday, Sept. 4th. 812

Notice to the Public.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade mark on both case and movement. Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co." and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed B. K. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of either distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put into worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches wholly made by us. It is necessary, also, because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 10 to 30 per cent. from the quality they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cased watches have been sold.

We take this occasion to announce that we have recently entirely remodelled the very popular grades of full plate movements, known by the marks "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co., "P. S. Bartlett," and "Broadway," giving to them not only a highly improved appearance, but great additional value. We embody in them such of the best results of our experience and study for twenty years as can be useful in this popular form of watch. We give these new model watches special recommendation to all who look for good performance and solid excellence at moderate cost. The alterations have been made with the view of pleasing practical watch makers, as well as watch wearers.

We avail ourselves, too, of this occasion to warn the public against CHEAP watches. The superiority of Waltham goods, in all grades, is now so generally acknowledged that our competitors in this country, have seen to have no resource but to present the attraction of low price. Their goods being inferior to ours, they have to sell them for what they can get. Times are hard, and people generally not knowing a good watch from a bad one, very often allow a small price to decide them. William Morris, the eminent English Lecturer on Art and Labor Topics, in a recent lecture delivered before the "Trades Guild," says:

"I know that the public is careful are set upon having things cheap, being so ignorant that they do not know when they get them nasty, and so ignorant that they neither know nor care whether they give a man his due. I know that the manufacturer, so called, are so set on carrying out competition to its utmost, competition of cheapness, not of excellence, that they meet the bargain hunters half way, and cheerfully furnish them with nasty wares at the cheap price they are asked for, by means of want can be called by no prettier name than fraud."

We are much mistaken if this is what the public want or expects of us, at least. Good watches cannot be made when neither workman nor employer has pride in his occupation; interest and pleasure in the work are both wanting, and both are essential in good watch making. Low price, especially in watches, means low quality, with low performance and high repairs.

Our ambition was, and our business is, to make good watches, whatever the cost; holding firmly to this single purpose, we have seen improvement in quality and reduction in cost, by means of discoveries and improvements in machinery and by natural causes, go steadily on together, until we can truly say, Waltham Watches in their respective grades, are the best watches made; and as to the lower grades, they are within the reach of everybody who earns wages. Our prices are as low as they ought to be, and as low as they will be. Watches cannot be made for nothing, even by machinery. We say to the public, buy a good watch while you are about it, and pay a proper price for it. The more you pay an honest dealer the better satisfied you will be in the end; don't be deceived by cheapness—quality descends faster than price.

For American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass.

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General Agents, New York, U. S. A.

☞ All the above line of Waltham Watches for sale at the store of M. McINERNY, Sole Agent for this Kingdom.

Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVER-WARE. The Trade supplied at the LOWEST PRICES.

812

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