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to an examination of the same.
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nd

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Portl

LEVE

W ...until the ... considered as a right, ... "move on" is regarded as a ...ation of power. This was doubt... ...ng among many of the market-men ...urday last, when they were compelled by ...der of the police to vacate their accustomed corners on Hotel and other central streets, and move down to the open space below and in the neighborhood of Queen street.

While the practice of occupying the sidewalks by market-men in the vending of their wares is in many respects objectionable, it may be properly urged that it is the duty of Government to provide and set apart suitable market places. This is due to the public, whose convenience and necessities in this particular are more involved than those of the market-men. In the present instance, the result of ordering off the dealers from their usual haunts has been to interrupt supplies to a great extent, for several days, the Chinese vegetable men having with characteristic obstinacy refused to comply with the new rules. This will not however be likely to last long, and we hear that some of them propose to hire the vacant lot on Hotel street opposite Union street, and erect a building for a vegetable market. In former years, it has evidently been contemplated by the Legislature that a suitable market house should be provided in Honolulu for the sale of vegetables and fruit, as well as for fish, for which last there is now ample provision. The Act of 1860, respecting markets, has the following section:

> 11. Every person who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of any public market or markets, or who shall stand or occupy for the sale or vending of any poi, fish, crawfish, oysters or shell fish, or any kind of fruit or vegetables, in any street in the city of Honolulu, shall be fined one dollar for such offense, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to prosecute all such offenders: Provided, however, that the fines mentioned in this section shall not be imposed until such time as suitable markets and conveniences are set apart for the public use by the Minister of the Interior.

By this it will be apparent that, there being at present no "suitable markets and conveniences set apart for the public use by the Minister of the Interior," there could be no fine imposed on the hucksters for "standing or occupying for the sale or vending of fruit or vegetables, in any street in the city of Honolulu."

But, the technicalities of the law aside, a market place is absolutely required by the growing necessities of the public. And it should be located in some more central position than the esplanade, or on the corner of Fort and Queen streets. It is rather too much to compel families to send a mile for their vegetables.

The coral stone building on Queen street now occupied by C. Brewer & Co. was erected by the Government in 1851, for a market house. In the Legislature of the same year an elaborate market law was enacted, providing for a "clerk of the market," &c., the principal portion of which enactment is incorporated in Chapter 65 of the Revised Penal Code. When the building was first completed, the stalls were sold at auction, and brought good prices, the vegetable and fruit dealers all centered there, and were not to be found on the streets. This continued for one or two years, until through the influence of some one in authority, in order to attract the vegetable trade to the locality of certain butcher shops, the

ertisements.

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, Treaty on the [illegible] a [illegible]

pressed themselves as injuriously stigma[illegible] the use of the word "unscrupulous," as applied to the party, in the leader of last week's issue. It is a good English word, and was used by us in a Websterian and not an offens

GOODS!

opposite of "nicely doubtful; [illegible] termine or to act; cautious in [illegible] fear of offending or doing wron[illegible] party to whom reference was made

a Moi

itself by the display of any of thes

N.

EGROUND

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that t[illegible] money order system would be a [illegible] nience if established between these [illegible] the United States. Doubtless it woul[illegible] here who have business relations in [illegible] and it would facilitate exchange to s[illegible] tent in the remitting of small sums, [illegible] business of our Post-office would be gr

loth!

creased. The subject is worthy of consid

IN THE Supreme Court this week, it [illegible] cided, that in the matter of claims again[illegible] estate of His late Majesty accruing before [illegible] cession, the Statute of Limitations does not [illegible] ate during the years of his reign.

MR. EDITOR:—A late writer says—"oppositi[illegible] have the illimitable range of objections at comman[illegible] which need never stop short at the boundary [illegible] knowledge, but can draw forever on the vasts o[illegible] ignorance." The opposition to the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the United States seem to depend entirely upon the stores of ignorance and prejudice at their command for their materials. The plan proposed, simply and honestly stated, is to secure for this nation an advantage in the markets of forty million of people for its products, and to give in exchanged reciprocal freedom of trade and a harbor for naval purposes which is now of no advantage to this nation.

It is easy for opponents to ascribe sinister motives and ingeniously try to show that other ends are being sought, but I believe the proposition as I have stated it a fair one to lay before the nation, and an honorable one for the best friends of Hawaii to labor for. Free trade with the United States for us as a producing people in exchange for naval advantages to that nation as a naval power, is the highest expression of what we understand by the plan proposed, and this is all that is embraced in it.

This proposition is certainly one that should commend itself to those who hope for the progress and growth of this Kingdom. How far it can be realized in its entirety is a matter to be tested by experience. If the Government of the United States representing its sugar, wool and other interests, feel that the advantages we offer them would not compensate them for the freedom given to our products to compete with them in their own markets, the matter ends there. We shall have made an honest effort, and failure implies no disgrace. So far, while all the opponents of the proposition have agreed that some at least of our people would be benefited by its success, they have not shown that any would be injured. And their objections have been based upon assumptions, many of them of the wildest character.

It is assumed that the United States will break faith with the nation on slight pretexts. It is assumed that the jurisdiction of our native authorities will be interfered with—even such expressions as the devastation of Hawaiian homes by licentious soldiery are freely used, of course such arguments are unanswerable. An argument based upon the assumption that the world was square would not be less so.

Your correspondent X., very fairly shows that there are difficulties to be met, which will doubtless

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2

Queen Victoria as a Millionaire.

Queen Victoria either is or ought to be a very wealthy woman. Her income was at the beginning of her reign fixed at £385,000 a year. This sum, it was understood, would, with the exception of £96,000 a year, be divided between the lord steward, the chamberlain and the master of the horse, the three great functionaries of the royal household. Of the residue, £60,000 were to be paid to the Queen for her personal expenses, and the remaining £36,000 were for "contingencies." It is probable, however, that the above arrangements have been much modified, as time has worked changes.

The Prince Consort had an allowance of £30,000 a year. The Queen originally wished him to have £100,000; and Lord Melbourne, then prime minister, who had immense influence over her, had much difficulty in persuading her that this sum was out of the question, and gaining her consent to the government's proposing £50,000 a year to the House of Commons, which, to her Majesty's infinite chagrin, cut the sum down nearly one-half.

During the happy days of her married life the expenditure of the court was very much greater than it has been since the Prince's death. Emperors and Kings were entertained with utmost splendor at Windsor. During the Emperor of Russia's visit, for instance, and that of Louis Phillippe, one or two hundred extra mouths were in one way or another fed at her Majesty's expense. The stables, too, were formerly filled with horses—and very fine ones they were—whereas now the number is greatly reduced, and many of those in the royal mews are "jobbed"—*i. e.* hired by the week or month as occasion requires, from livery stables. This poverty of the master of the horse's department excited much angry comment on the occasion of the Princess Alexandria's state entry into London.

But besides the previously-mentioned £60,000 a year, and what residue may be unspent from the rest of the "evil list," as the £385,000 is called, Queen Victoria has two other sources of considerable income. She is in her own right Duchess of Lancaster. Her revenue from this source has been steadily increasing. Thus in 1865 it was £26,000; in 1867, £29,000; in 1869, £31,000; in 1872, £40,000. The largest of these figures does not probably represent a fifth of the receipts of John Gaunt, but the Duchy of Lancaster, like that of Cornwall, suffered for a long time from the fraud and rapacity of those who were supposed to be its custodians. Managed as it now is, it will probably have doubled its present revenue before the close of the century.

The other source is still more strictly personal income. On the 30th of August, 1852, there died a gentleman, aged seventy-two, of the name of John Camden Neild. He was son of a James Neild, who acquired a large fortune as a gold and silversmith. He received every advantage in the way of education, graduated M. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was subsequently called to the bar. He proved, however, the very reverse of his benevolent father. He was a miser born, and hid all his talents in a napkin, making no use of his wealth beyond allowing it to accumulate. From the date of the death of his father, who left him £250,000, besides real estate, he had spent but a small portion of his income, and allowed himself scarcely the necessaries of life. He usually dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons. This he did not allow to be brushed, inasmuch as that process would have worn the nap. He was never known to wear an overcoat. He gladly accepted invitations from his tenantry, and would remain on long visits, because he thus saved board. A few days before his death he told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will, but that he had a right to do what he liked with his own. When the document was opened it was found that, with the exception of a few small legacies, he had left all to "Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and that of her heirs." Probably vanity dictated this bequest. To a poor old house-keeper, who had served him twenty-six years, he left nothing, and to each of his executors, £100. But the Queen provided handsomely for the former, and presented £1,000 to each of the latter; and she further raised a memorial to the miser's memory. The property bequeathed to her amounted to upwards of £500,000; so that supposing Her Majesty to have spent every penny of her public and duchy of Lancaster incomes, and only laid by this legacy and the interest on it, she would from this source alone now be worth at least £1,000,000. Be this as it

[illegible] even that portion of the public which sur-
that there [illegible] bly never know the amount
they should stimulate us to grea[illegible] and queens
that our government will approach the ques[illegible]
may, statesmanlike manner, basing the proposition to the
vives her will probably went upon the broad ground of
of her wealth, for the wills of kings [illegible] as I have
are not proved; so that there will be no enlig[illegible]
enment on this head in the pages of the *Illustrated London News.*

Insanity of Cain.

The following are the closing paragraphs of a remarkable article in *Scribner's* for May, on "the Insanity of Cain."

IN JUDGING OF CAIN,

Look at the situation. On one hand, a terrible family mystery, no schools, no churches, no lecturers, no society, no amusements, no apples! On the other hand, the whole burden of humanity borne for the first time; paternal discipline; undue phrenological developments; monotonous employment; antediluvian monsters; antediluvian parents; and antediluvian good brother in whose mouth butter would have remained intact for ages.

Undoubtedly that brother had an exasperating smile. He was

HAPPY BECAUSE HE WAS VIRTUOUS.

He had a way of forgiving and forgetting that for a time would deprive the offender of reason itself; above all, he had a cool collected manner of his own, added to a chronic desire to be an angel. His offering always fulfilled the conditions. His fires needed only to be lighted, and the smoke was sure to ascend with a satisfied, confident curl [illegible]r into the sky.

CAIN'S, ON THE CONTRARY,

efused to burn. We can see it all. The smoke
uggled and flopped. It crept along the ground,
l, clinging to his feet, wound about him like a
e ent. It grew black and angry, shot sideways
ft his eyes, blinding and strangling him.
pond there stood Abel beside his pile, radiant,
ropfied, wanting to be angel.
der was but the work of a moment. The pent-
dice sorganizing influences of a life time found
hosti one wild moment of emotional insanity.

ABEL WAS NO MORE.

to th well upon the tragedy? The world is
Wa with its sickening details. We shall
at them here, nor shall we question the
To the of the punishment that came upon Cain
At a orse, the desolation, the sense of being
Island and a vagabond on the face of the
evening e had killed his brother and the penalty
was unan aid. Sane or insane, a terrible retri-
meeting, ist have overtaken him. But how
lication in uilt? Would it have been the same
se? Are hereditary organism, tem-
"WHERE xcitability, emotional phrensy not to
order to av? No, a thousand times no! What
tural and juror" would acquiesce in such a
and to cause
country, is t time has come when this case must
Reciprocity w ITS MIGHTY ISSUES
the basis of t be set aside. If Cain was not
River Harbor; nent of the killing, the stain of
"AND WHER wiped from his brow now and
Treaty, as to g dy justice may at least be done
our national inden and our children's children
enjoyed; speak of Cain the mar[illegible]
"*Resolved.*—Th tally-excitable; Cain
our King and his C But Cain the
patriotism, entitling TESTIMO
port of every citizen;
sist them in the accomplishme
to the best of our ability."

Gentlemen—he was the
ous in his
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suddenly
tracted

Yours truly, H.

WIN.

KAUNAKAKAI, MOLOKAI.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. WOODE[illegible] Store and Dwelling at Kaunakakai—securely fenced [illegible] and well situated for business. For particulars, app[illegible] at the office of [illegible] J. I. DOWSETT

jy19 1m

brain unconscious that Adam was the only other man in the wide world, instantly created an immense population. He saw himself fall again and again by the strokes of successive assassins, even as Abel had fallen under his hand. His first dazed glimpse of death expanded and intensified into a horror never conceived by mind of man. His happiness overthrown; his reason a wreck; a prey to fears that stretched before him forever, with no possible hope of final destruction—

THE ONLY CONSOLATION

Is that he could not foreknow the merciless verdict of posterity. He did not recognize in himself the first murderer. Rather than dream of such ignominy as this, was it not better that he should cry in his ravings: Every one that findeth me shall slay me.

We leave the question to the intelligence and justice of this faithful and enlightened century.

Napoleon's Fortune—How it Happened that He did not Die Rich.

We are informed that letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* have been applied for; the estate has been sworn under £120,000, but this sum is subject to claims which will reduce the amount actually received by the administratix to about one-half the amount.

This is not so much to have saved out of the enormous sums which were devoted to maintaining the Imperial State. During

A REIGN OF EIGHTEEN YEARS

Napoleon possessed a civil list between three and four times as great as that which contents the Sovereign of Great Britain, and still more magnificent when compared with the revenues of his most distinguished continental neighbors. During his reign every one connected with the Court or Government was supposed to grow rich too. Any Republican to whom one might have talked three years ago would have insisted that the Emperor had safely consigned his millions to London or Amsterdam, and would have laughed at any one who told him that the great Sovereign was a poor man. Did not people who had only the moderate salaries of French officials, or the still more sparing pay of the army, live amid luxury and display, like the most enterprising merchants and the boldest speculators? If they could do this, and conjure up wealth no one could tell whence, was it likely that the chief and master of all, the man who had raised and supported the entire fabric, should receive no benefit from it?

HIS LEGAL REVENUES WERE IMMENSE,

and the sums charged upon the country for subsidiary expenses connected with the maintenance of the Imperial State could hardly be ascertained. Then the fortune of one so high and powerful could be augmented at every turn of European events. Let others strive to discern the future, an Emperor of the French could fulfill his own prophesies, and a dispatch, a sentence in the *Moniteur*, a phrase, a reception, might move the markets of Europe. France had been covered with railways, and her cities had been almost rebuilt. Who decided in the last resort to improvements, and who granted the concessions which were to raise so many to opulence? The result has shown how little there was in these suppositions. Experience proves that the gains which are made under the shadow of power generally fall to the lot of those who are less conspicuous and responsible than the Prince. Napoleon might imagine that his Civil List was wealth, boundless and inexhaustible, and with every desire satisfied he would not hunger to augment it. But no revenues could be secure against such demands as pressed upon the ruler of France and the chief of the Bonapartes. The advance of wealth and luxury made

PROFUSION A NECESSITY

at the Tuileries. The Imperial household was the representative of an extravagant age, and a party given to display. It hardly dared to follow the more simple traditions of the July Monarchy. The entertainments were splendid, both in Paris and at Compiegne, the horses and equipages were magnificent, the ladies of the Court set or bettered the example of extravagance in dress, and the Civil List was taxed for all. Moreover, it is no secret that the Empire, above any monarchy in recent times, was infested by dependents and parasites of every kind. Not only did every one who could establish a connection, real or imaginary, with the Bonapartes claim a right to look for something, but social support was given for a consideration. Of the people who went to the Tuileries a greater portion wanted to get something, in one way or another, than was ever known at any Court of our time.

We can then well imagine that with the best desire to provide

AN INDEPENDENT INHERITANCE

for his wife and child, the Emperor saw year after year pass away without the object being accomplished. He was not, like his uncle, a man of detail, and to deal with large sums of money expended on the thousand heads of a vast establishment was too much for him. He had been [illegible] of the French Stat[illegible] Chief [illegible] [illegible]xteen years and Emperor for thirteen when he made this summary disposition of all that he was to leave behind him. He had probably learned by past experience that he was not likely to become, as the Paris multitude supposed, the possessor of millions.—*London Times.*

A F[illegible] [illegible] GAR-
DEN Lane, with the necessary out-buildings.
Enquire next door. au2 1m* tf

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Rev. Dr. Stone, pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city, gave a noble discourse on last Sunday evening in behalf of the Chinese. He regarded the subject chiefly in its Christian aspect, and while not ignoring the economical considerations connected with the subject, he sought to inquire into the Divine purposes in view in this emigration. Our duty is plain. It is to take these people and lead them to Christ. In this connection we would say that the statements that no religious benefits have followed the efforts made to Christianize this people, are entirely erroneous. Their conversion is a mere question of time—and a short time too. Christian churches are rapidly increasing in China. The whole country is being leavened by the Gospel. In every direction Christian powers are hemming in that Empire. Christian teachers are gaining a foothold in the institutions of learning; Christian ministers are obtaining a hearing, their books are read, and the prestige and premonition of the coming conversion is everywhere apparent. Not as rapidly, but as certainly as Madagascar and Japan, is China ripening for the Gospel.—*S. F. Occident.*

From the Third Annual Report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society we gather the following cheering words:

We cannot turn from India without a brief mention of the great encouragements that should stimulate us to increased activity in this blessed work of saving heathen women. Sarah Morrison says in a recent letter, "There is a better and more widespread appreciation of justice, morality and religion; and a desire for sound knowledge has risen among the people. Caste is becoming lax, widows are being re-married, and the female sex is being educated and more honored." Look at the fruits of Christianity which have ripened in India during the last ten years. "Christians in the Northwest provinces have nearly doubled, in Oudh an increase of 175 per cent.; in the Punjaub 64 per cent.; in Central India of nearly 400 per cent.; in Bombay of 64 per cent. In the Madras Presidency, Burmah and Ceylon, the increase is upwards of 100,000 in ten years!" Where in Christianized America could such harvests be found? Surely the "Sun of Righteousness hath arisen on India."

Dr. David J. Lee, formerly a medical officer in the Sandwich Islands, writes to the S. F. *Chronicle* that he finds lepers in the streets in that city, in the Chinese quarter, and on the wharves. Several years ago he learned of several cases of leprosy in San Francisco, but the victims to the loathsome disease were generally kept concealed. Now they are to be found in public places, and there is danger that the plague may spread unless strict measures are adopted for its control. In [illegible] of the islands of the Pacific leprosy has [illegible] alarming ravages of last year. Dr. Lee [illegible] in all these instances it can be dis[illegible] to a Chinese origin. In some of [illegible] islands it [illegible] the whole [illegible] governm[illegible] even the [illegible] victims [illegible] pularly [illegible] osy is [illegible] s has [illegible] g its

BRAN.

H. HACKFELD

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