AUCTION SALE

BY E. P. ADAMS.

THE GREAT
Credit Sale !
AT THE STORE OF
Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.,
WILL BE CONTINUED
THIS DAY,
Saturday, Aug. 19th, at 10 A. M.,
Cottons, Prints,
Denims, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Portland Cement,
Hardware, Bread,
Calfskins, Soap,
CANDLES, SUGAR BAGS, RICE BAGS,
...... AND ......
At 12:30 O'clock,
Ales, Brandy,
Gin, Rhine Wines,
Claret, Champagne,
Tobacco & Cigars.
au19 d&w1] E. P. ADAMS, Auc'r.

Executors' Sale of REAL ESTATE.

By order of Messrs. John Ena and T. R. Foster, Executors of the Estate of J. Frazer, deceased, I will sell at Public Auction.

This Day, Saturday, Aug. 19th

At 12 M., at Sales Room, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that certain

PIECE or PARCEL of LAND,
—— WITH THE ——
Buildings Thereon,

situated on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, nearly opposite the entrance to the Queen's Hospital, and belonging to the Estate of said J. Fraser, deceased,

Containing an Area of about 1-3 of an Acre

The House has a Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Two Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bath Room and Pantry. There are also a Kitchen and a Stable.

☞ Deeds at the expense of Purchaser.

au5 3t E. P. ADAMS, Auc'tr.

Mortgagee's Notice
OF SALE !

By Direction of Antone Levaro,

The mortgagee named in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated February 5th 1879, made by W. Thomas Martin to the said Antone Levaro, I am instructed

To Sell at Public Auction
—— ON ——
SATURDAY AUG. 19th, 1882,
At 12 M., at my Salesroom in Honolulu,
All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land,

Situate on Kau, Island of Hawaii, known as the land of

KIOLOKAA !

More particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3219 and containing an area 1290 acres. And also,

All that Certain Piece of Land,

situate in said KIOLOKAA, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 398, containg 60 acres, and being the same conveyed to said W. Tomas Martin, by the Administrator of the Estate of Kaulia, by deed dated March 25th, 1879, of record in Liber 56, on page 372.

☞ For further particulars inquire of
E. P. ADAMS Auct'r,
Or CECIL BROWN, for Mortgagee.

HOUSE FOR SALE
—ON—
Tuesday, Aug. 22d,
AT 12 M., WILL BE SOLD,
On the Premises of St. Andrew's Cathedral, the House formerly occupied by the Clergy,
To be REMOVED WITHIN 10 DAYS
au19 E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Furniture Sale
— AT THE —
Residence of Gen'l Jas. M. Comly
U. S. Minister, Corner of Judd and Liliha streets,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23d,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
The Entire Household Furniture :
IN PART AS FOLLOWS:
Hair Cloth Parlor Suit,
1 Koa Centre Table,
Formerly belonging to Queen Kalama;

Black Walnut Marble-top Bedroom Sets, Black Walnut Cheffoniers, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Mosquito Nets, Black Walnut Dining Table, Chairs, Elegant Dinner Sets, Fine China and Cut Glassware, Chandeliers, Fine Field Glass, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Handsome Collection of Fine Chromos and Engravings.

ONE SQUARE PIANO FORTE.

The Usual Assortment of Kitchen Ware. At 12 M.,

1 DOUBLE CARRIAGE,
1 SET DOUBLE HARNESS,
2 Good Carriage Horses, broken to saddle;
1 Good Saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle.
☞ LUNCH AT 12.30 ☜
au19 E. P. Adams, Auct'r.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION
.... AN ....
ARTESIAN WELL
BORING APPARATUS
—— ON ——
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th,

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at 12 noon, at Salesroom, by order of the Artesian Well Boring Company, a

COMPLETE APPARATUS
IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

This Apparatus has been recently overhauled at a large expense, and has

COST OVER $4,000.

A full List of the Tools, Rope, &c., can be seen at the Auction Room, or at the Office of Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., where all particulars may be learned. The Apparatus itself can be seen on the open space between Mr. West's Shop and the Hon. H. A. Widemann's Store on Queen Street.

Terms Cash--Sale Positive,
Also, separate, a lot of
PIPE FOR WELLS.
E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer
Honolulu, August 12, 1882. au12 wtf

Apples, Potatoes, Onions !
—— EX ——
STEAMER SUEZ.
— ON —
MONDAY, - AUG. 21st,
At 12 o'clock noon, at Salesroom, will be sold.
75 Sacks New California Potatoes,
40 Boxes Fresh Apples,
20 Crates Onions,
20 Sacks Onions.
au19 E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE !
On THURSDAY, AUG. 24th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At the Residence of Geo. Koechlen, Esq.
Hotel street, opposite Dr. McGrew's, will be sold,
Parlor Furniture,
Centre Table, Lamps,
Bedroom Sets, Mattresses,
Pillows, Mosquito Nets, Stove.
—— ALSO ——
1 Phaeton,
1 Carriage Horse,
DOUBLE HARNESS, SINGLE HARNESS.
au19 E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE SALE
.... ON ....
FRIDAY, : : : AUGUST 25th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Residence of W. P. TOLER,
Beretania street, near Keeaumoku, will be sold
The Entire Household Furniture !
.... CONSISTING OF: ...
ONE ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT,
Handsome Black Walnut Marble-top Card Table,
Handsome Turkish Chairs, 2 Hair Cloth Sofas,
Black Walnut Patent Rocker, n rep and velvet;
Black Walnut Patent Rocker, in cane;
VERY FINE STIENWAY PIANO,
Chandelier, 4 burners; Curtains, Lamberquin, etc.,
Brussels Carpets, Fine Persian Rugs,
3 Black Walnut Bedroom Sets,
Handsomely Carved and Beautifully Finished;
Cheffoniers and Dressing Cases to Match.
2 Handsome Bed Lounges, Black Walnut Book Case,
Black Walnut Book Case and Secretary.
1 Office Chair, 1 Revolving Office Desk,
Black Walnut Pillar Dining Table, very handsome;
Fine Black Walnut Dining Chairs, 1 Large Bureau,
Marble-top Sideboard, Cut Glass & Silver Plated Ware
Dinner and Tea Sets, Kitchen Furniture,
Yard and Garden Tools,
1 Top Road Wagon, 1 Phaeton,
1 Set of Single and Double Harness,
1 Span of Handsome Carriage Horses,
Drive Single or Double. Also, at 12 M., I will offer
Those Valuable Premises on Beretania Street, near Keeaumoku,

belonging to W. P. TOLER, Esq., with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The Lot is 200x300 feet. There is a Dwelling House upon this property, nearly new, which contains a Parlor, 3 Bedrooms, Dining room, Bath-room, Dressing room, Kitchen, Wash-room, Servant's Room, Large Stable, Carriage House, with room for 3 carriages and horses.

au19 E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LAND
In Nuuanu Valley.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 2nd,
At 12 M., at my Salesroom in Honolulu,
All that Tract of Land known as the ILI of KAHAPAAKAI,

situated in Nuuanu Valley, three miles from King street, containing 25 Acres. This land fronts on Nuuanu Government Road, and is well fenced; it has on it a new House, containing 4 rooms, and a large loft with tongue and grooved flooring. Title perfect and guaranteed.

For further particulars apply to R. F. Bickerton, Merchant street, or (au18) E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

BY AUTHORITY.

The attention of employers of contracted laborers in the Kingdom is respectfully called to the following :

"AN ACT

"To Provide for the Sanitary Condition of Dwelling Houses.

"Whereas, on account of the over-crowding of persons in certain localities, it is expedient to provide for the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses and their surroundings, therefore,

"Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled :

"Section 1. Every house or tenement used or occupied as a dwelling for lodgers or contract laborers shall be kept by its owner in good repair, with the roof water-tight, and shall have the capacity of not less than three hundred cubic feet of space for each adult, or nine hundred cubic feet for one man and woman and two children.

"Section 2. The yard and grounds about all dwellings shall be well drained and kept free from rubbish of every description, with a closet or privy, also to be kept in repair by the lodging-house keeper or employer of laborers, for every six adults.

"Section 3. Every owner or keeper and every other person having the care or management of a lodging-house or of a dwelling for contract laborers, shall at all times when required by the Board of Health or its agents give free access to such house or any part thereof.

"Section 4. Every lodging-house keeper or employer of laborers who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Act shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars,

"Section 5. Every person who shall keep his dwelling in so filthy a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or who shall refuse or neglect to remove any nuisance or substance he may have caused or placed in the vicinity of the dwelling he occupies or any other dwelling, or shall commit any nuisance in any stream or thoroughfare, shall on conviction pay a fine not exceeding three dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor for any term not exceeding thirty days.

"Section 6. This Act shall take effect ninety days after its passage.

"Approved on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1880,
Kalakaua Rex."

JOHN E. BUSH,
President Board Immigration.

Department of Interior,
Bureau of Immigration,
Honolulu, August 17th, 1882. au19 w3t.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint His Excellency Walter Murray Gibson, member of the Board of Immigration, vice W. L. Green, Esq., resigned. Also, His Excellency Simon K. Kaai, member of the Board of Immigration. The Board of Immigration is now constituted as follows: His Excellency J. E. Bush, Minister of the Interior and ex-officio President of the Board; Members—Their Excellencies Walter Murray Gibson, Simon K. Kaai, the Honorables John S. Walker, John M. Kapena, and J. W. Smith.

Iolani Palace, August 15, 1882. au19 3t

Mr. A. W. Haalilio has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgements to Contracts for Labor for the District of Hamakua, Hawaii.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, August 14, 1882. aug19 3t

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Bureau of Immigration,
Honolulu, 17th August, 1882.

The Hon. A. S. Cleghorn has this day, been appointed Agent of the Board of Immigration and Inspector-General of Immigrants for the Kingdom.

JNO. E. BUSH,
aug19 3t President Board Immigration.

Hon. J. Kauai has, this day, been appointed Road Supervisor for the District of Waimea, Kauai, vice V. Knudsen, resigned.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, August 14, 1882. aug19 3t

Rev. G. B. Rowell has, this day, been appointed an Agent for the Certifying and Acknowledging of Instruments for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai.

THOMAS BROWN, Registrar of Conveyances.
Approved :
JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.
Registrar's Office, August 14, 1882. aug19 3t

With the approval of His Excellency Simon K. Kaai, Minister of Finance, I have appointed Mr. Joseph P. Sisson Collector and Boarding Officer for the Port of Mahukona, Kohala, Hawaii.

W. F. ALLEN, Collector-General.
August, 15th 1882. aug19 3t

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY .... AUGUST 19, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A meeting of His Majesty's Privy Council of State will be held this day at 11 a.m.

Dr Fitch returned from his official visit to the leper settlement at Kalawao, by the Lehua last evening.

The eight page weekly P. C. Advertiser published to-day is the proper paper to mail to friends by S.S. Suez.

A narrow escape from the destruction of a dwelling by fire occurred last night in Pauoa valley. The cause was the upsetting of a lamp: A quantity of bedclothss and bedding was destroyed before the flames could be put out.

Hon. A. S. Cleghorn has been appointed Agent for the Board of Immigration for the Kingdom. Such an official has long been a need of the times, and a better choice of the man could not have been made.

Capt. Haley, has received an appointment as instructor of an armed constabulary force, about to be raised in accordance with the recent vote of the Assembly. Capt. Haley proceeds to Hawaii next week to purchase horses with which to mount the men.

An advertisement from the French Consulate, published in this day's P. C. Advertiser, calls for tenders for supplies for the Garrison Hospitals, &c., at Papeete, Tahiti, for the greater part of next year. Can Hawaii compete in such a piece of business ?

General Comly called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday to introduce the new American Minister, Mr. Daggett to him. An audience for the presentation of Mr. Daggett to His Majesty, has been arranged for noon on Monday, at Aliiolani Hale.

H.M.S. Sappho, under the command of Capt. Brownie Clark, R. N., will leave to-morrow at 5 p.m. for Hana and Hawaii whither she will convey H.B.M.'s Commissioner Major Wodehouse and the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Inspector-General of immigrants who, after leaving Hana, will contiuue their tour of inspection through the island of Hawaii.

The followiug appointments are announced:—Hon. J. Kauai, to be Road Supervisor for Waimea, Kauai; Rev. G. B. Rowell, agent to take acknowledgements of instruments Waimea, Kauai; Mr. A. W. Haalilio, agent to take acknowledgements to labor contracts, Hamakua, Hawaii; and Mr. Joseph P. Sisson Collector of Customs for the port of Mahukona, Hawaii.

The following is the programme for the regular concert at Emma Square this afternoon, commencing at 4:30 p.m:

March—In the country .... Faust
Overture—Schmoll .... Weber
Selection—The Barber of Seville..... Rossini
Waltz—Remembrance .... Mozart
Selection—The Magic Flute....... Waldteufel
Quickstep—Boccaccio.. .... Suppe

The Band will give an extra concert on Monday evening, August 21, at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The Lady Lampson was loading at San Francisco for this port when the Suez left.

The day of sailing of the Suez from San Francisco has been changed from the 6th to the 9th of each month.

At the meeting of the Board of Health on Tuesday Dr. L. S. Thompson was appointed Port Physician for Mahukona,

The foundations of a new warehouse for Wilder & Co. are being laid on the lot opposite the Likelike wharf. The building will be of stone 50 by 126 feet, one story only, 15 feet high with metal-roof.

Within the last few weeks two copies of the *Hawaiian Spectator* have disappeared from the Government Library. If any one has borrowed them without leave, he is requested to return them at once to the librarian.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that a heap of rice hulls exposed to the weather and showers of rain alternating with hot sunshine, is liable to spontaneous combustion. Such accumulations may be found in Honolulu by anyone who looks for them.

There was no meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday for want of the very moderate quorum of ten. A number of gentlemen sat waiting for their fellow-members until after eight, o'clock and then adjourned, after expressing their opinion that the Directors of the Association should be requested to arrange for a ceremonial laying of the corner stone of the new Hall. Mr. P. C. Jones reported that the contractor would have the work far enough advanced for this purpose in about ten days, and suggested Thursday, 31st inst., as a suitable day for the ceremony.

Somewhere about thirty of the lepers now at the Branch Hospital will, to-day, be removed to Kalawao. The lepers have all been examined by three medical men, Drs. Fitch, Trousseau and Hagan, and it is on their joint certificate that the order for removal is based; a great improvement on the plan hitherto in vogue of sending people off to irrevocable exile on the dictum of a single individual. The utmost care will be taken of these unfortunate people on their voyage, and the steamer Mokoli has been specially chartered to convey them. Supplies of lint and old clothing have been provided for them for their sores; hitherto lepers have been entirely dependent on charitable friends for such things.

While the S. S. Suez was being secured to the dock, upon her arrival Wednesday night, she backed into the S. S. Anjer Head, the two vessels barely touching. The sharp iron cut-water of the Anjer Head indented the projecting edge of the plank-sheer of the Suez, but did no further damage. The pilot had charge of the Suez, while the Harbor Master was giving directions in regard to the fastenings on the wharf. It was very dark on the wharf at the time, and the number of people who tripped over lines, ran against posts, and broke their shins against boxes and trunks, would if they had formed themselves into a "committee," have passed an unanimous resolution that *more light* be furnished on the wharf at night.

A sad accident, resulting in the death of the only son of Mr. H.J. Nolte of this town, occured at Waimanalo plantation on Saturday last at about 4 o'clock p.m. A train of cane cars loaded with posts was being pushed up the track, and upon stopping, the engineer ordered the boys who were riding on the cars to jump off; they did so, and the engineer then started the engine ahead, intending to push the cars a little further up the track. As he did so he heard a shout warning him that something was wrong. He stopped the engine in a moment, and it was then discovered that the young lad, who had been standing on the end of the car next to the tender—had been thrown between the car and the tender, and that he had been killed by the edge of the tender striking him upon the head, crushing in the back of the skull. Mr. Cummings telephoned the accident immediately, and the body was carefully carried to the top of the pali and there placed in a carriage that was in waiting and brought to town. The Coroner empanelled a jury to view the body which was then conveyed to the residence of Mr. Nolte. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, and was very largely attended by sympathizing and sorrowing friends.

The Kwong On Tai Co. have bought out the firm of C. S. Wachong, and propose to carry on a general merchandise business at 95 Nuuanu street.

The "preparatory hymn" before the sermon at the Bethel on Sunday morning opened with these lines:

"As we prepare our souls to rest."

Wm. Maples was on Tuesday committed to the Insane Asylum by the Police Magistrate. Dr. Hagan testified that he did not deem it safe for him to be at liberty.

The Bible class held at the Lyceum last Tuesday evening, was well attended, and much interest shown by all present. These meetings are conducive of much good, and it is to be hoped that they may be kept up with spirit.

People leaving horses standing, either in harness or under the saddle cannot be too careful about arranging the check rein or bridle so that the horse cannot put his foot through either, and, finding his head caught, plunge and break things.

At the auction sale of Chinese goods on Tuesday, the bidding was dull, and prices low. Feather and silk fans $2.50 to $1 each. Packages pongee silks from $6.50 to $5.25, three elegantly embroidered crape shawls at $70 to $72 and China bowls, vases, etc., very cheap. The large metal vases were started at $100 each, and withdrawn.

On Friday of last week some hoodlum untied Capt. Nordberg's horse that was attached to his buggy from the hitching post in front of J. T. Waterhouse's store on King street and started him along towards Nuuanu street, first putting into the buggy a lot of stones; for the purpose, no doubt, of causing a rattle in order to scare the horse. Fortunately the horse was met by one of the P. C. Advertiser reporters near Nuuanu street, and by him taken to the station house.

Whether the water cart will make its welcome appearance or no, depends upon whether Mr. Dodd can get paid for watering the streets. It has been stated that he finds some difficulty in getting those whose dust he downs, to come down with the dust. Some say it's flying in the face of Providence to try to keep the dust from flying in our faces, for from it we came, and to it—in spite of water carts—we must return; while others say they must "dust around" to get a living.

The Concert given at the Hotel on Monday night by the Band was a very enjoyable affair. A large number assembled to enjoy the music, and probably, each others' company. The selection from the "Barber of Seville," as well as that from "Faust" were well rendered, and the pretty, favorite waltz "My Queen," set many a dainty foot unconsciously tapping the floor of the Hotel verandah. Not less stirring, tho' in another mood were the strains of "God Save the Queen," and the spirited "Victor Emmanuel" march which last called forth some *vivas* from a group of the officers of the Cristoforo Colombo.

Mr. Coleman's newly invented and patented cane planter—the result of the experimental trip of which has been noted in these columns—is now in successful operation on Parker's plantation at Kaneohe. The first work done by the machine was to furrow, plant and cover over two and a half acres of land—furrows six feet apart—in six hours, which is equal to about four acres in nine hours. The force used was seven yoke of oxen and six men, which force will probably be considerably lessened on other machines which will be made lighter than the one now in use without detracting from their strength. The area of land planted can also be increased by using mule power and thus securing greater speed. Owing to the failure of the Legislature to annul the present patent law, Mr. Coleman can fully protect himself in all his rights to the machine here, and he has filed the necessary papers before the Consuls in the United States and elsewhere.

The trial of the steam fire-engine in Alakea street on Saturday afternoon was a success and a failure. It was a success as far as a mere two-inch connection with Dr. McGrew's well-head could afford a test of what could be done, for, when the engine was in full work there was plenty of extra water to be had from other connections with the well. It was a failure, because a two-inch connection to supply a four-inch suction hose is a useless thing. It may answer well enough with 150-lb pressure in the mains, but as things go in Honolulu such a pressure is not available unless the supply from a full reservoir can be concentrated at the spot where the engine is at work. The Department have connections of no other calibre, although their fireplugs communicate in many places with mains of at least 4-inch diameter. A connection subsequently made with the street mains in order to get water for the boiler of the engine showed that the supply from the well was infinitely better than that from the water mains at the hour of trial, 5 p.m.

The Amateur Musical Society gave a grand concert on Saturday evening in the Music Hall. The concert was announced as "in aid of the funds" of the Society and was very well attended, nearly all the seats in the dress circle and parquette being secured beforehand. The prices of admission however, appear to have been fixed too low for an occasion the special object of which was money-raising, and notwithstanding that the lower part of the house was filled there will only be some $75 for the treasury of the Society after all the expenses are paid. Cowen's cantata "The Rose Maiden" was given, preceded by some instrumental selections and by a song "Robert toi qu' j'aime," by Miss Ponti. The principal parts in the cantata were sung by Mrs. Paty, Mrs. J. F. Brown, Mr. T. R. Walker, and Mr. J. F. Hackfeld, and for the choruses there was a full muster of the members of the Society to the number of nearly forty. The orchestra was under the leadership of Prof. Berger and consisted of nine amateurs. Both the vocal and instrumental portions of the performance were highly meritorious and were often warmly applauded by the audience.

The eucalyptus tree has proved itself to be of great value in this country, not only for fuel but as a shade and as an ornamental tree. There are many localities now covered with groves made up of different varieties of this tree, that, before they were planted, were barren wastes. It has been proved that worn-out cane lands are the best possible spots on which to grow the eucalyptus, and many a field still under cultivation with cane is fenced by rows of fine trees, to which a few lines of wire are fastened. For cart tongues there are but few sticks that will compare with a well-seasoned trunk of one of these trees cut when three or four years of age, and an infusion of the leaves has been made use of in many cases of low fever with marked benefit. It is to be borne in mind, in this connection, that there is positive danger in home-made preparation of the leaf, as it is very active in its operation, and will almost invariably be made too strong. A rather odd use to which the leaves have been put is to strew them in ones bed to drive away—fleas! Those who have tried it say the remedy is effectual. The odor from the leaves possesses a strange fascination over cattle. If an ox can get at a young tree whose leafy branches are within his reach, he will tear it to pieces in a few hours. No part of the tree is eaten, but the animal is evidently attracted by the smell. Many of the trees planted at Ulupalakua bear fruitful seeds, which, by the way, are very difficult to secure, as they are very small and rattle from the pod as soon as ripe. The tree should find a place wherever there is room for it to grow.

CAUTION.—American WALTHAM WATCHES.—We beg to call the attention of the Trade and the Public to the well known quality and elegance of finish of our gold cases, guaranteed by us to be of eighteen karat gold, U. S. Mint assay, or of fourteen karat gold, as may be stamped; and also to our mode of selling the same, charging only for the actual weight of the gold used, and not for the base metal comprised in springs, key pipes, filling of crown, &c. To illustrate which a tag accompanies each one of our gold cases, which plainly indicates not only the gross weight of the case, but also the net weight of the gold. Our silver cases are all sterling quality—925-1000 fine. In explanation of the above, we desire to say that the old plan of charging for the gross weight of the case, as if it were all gold, worked well enough as long as the manufacturers were content with the amount of brass and steel actually required in its construction; but when the business was degraded into a contest as to who should get the most base metal into the least quantity of gold, and call it a gold case, then the time came when, in the interest of dealers in American watches, it became necessary to adopt a plan of selling, showing the buyer exactly how much gold each case contained. In adopting this method, we act in conformity with the earnest wishes of the leading houses of the trade, some of whom have already undertaken to carry out the same idea in their own business.—American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. M. M'Inerny, Agent for this Kingdom; also Agent for Gorham Sterling Silverware. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ju23 3m.

INQUEST.

On Sunday last the Coroner, David Dayton, empannelled the following jury to take evidence in regard to the death of the young son of Mr. H. J. Nolte:—S. Roth, J. H. Schuack, J. Asch, Louis Adler, F. Wilhelm, C. Gertz.

The jury, after viewing the body, adjourned until Monday, in order that witnesses might be summoned from Waimanalo.

Upon assembling on Monday p.m. the following persons were sworn and gave their evidence in effect as follows:—

Moses Hiram testified that he was employed as engineer upon the road where the acsident occurred, and on the 12th instant, a little before 4 o'clock p.m., started from the junction of the two roads with the locomotive pushing before it three trucks laden with railroad iron. There were seven or eight boys on the truck nearest the engine when he started, and he told them to get off. They did not do so. Saw one of the lunas standing by the side of the track motioning with his arms for me to stop, but before I did so he waived for me to go on. Went on about 100 feet, and then the luna signalled for me to stop. Did so. The boys were still on the truck. I turned around when I stopped to reverse the lever, and heard some one call out "Pilakia Charley." Shut off steam, jumped off the engine, and saw Charley under the ash-box rolled up like a ball. He did not move. Called for help, and then moved the engine a little so as to get the body out. The boy was quite dead.

James Smith testified to seeing the boys on the truck, and to hearing Mrs. Nolte call to Charley to get off the cars. He told her he was all right. The witness was walking alongside the cars, which were not moving but a little faster than he was walking. When they stopped heard the cry for help, and when he reached the engine saw the body lying as described by Moses.

Thomas Cummins, jun., saw the boy sitting on the edge of the car next the engine. Next he saw him under the ash-box. The car and engine were about twenty feet apart.

J. A. Cummins, sen., certified to the appearance of the body when it was taken out from under the engine, and also stated that the distance from the axle to the ground was about five inches, and from the ash-box to the ground about 5½ inches.

Frederick Peterson deposed that he was on the locomotive at the time of the accident. Charlie was on the truck, and when the engineer stopped the engine he tried to jump on the locomotive, but missed, and fell under it. The distance between the locomotive and the truck was about three feet. Both engine and truck were moving slowly in the same direction at the time, the trucks rather the faster, being then uncoupled.

Dr. Stangenwald testified that he had examined the body of the little boy, and found that the skull was fractured from over the right eye across the forehead, over the left side, and over the back of the head, completely separating the bones, so that the upper part could be moved from the lower part. The skin was not much injured, showing that the injury was caused by some blunt object, not a sharp edge. The right leg was broken above the ankle, and three fingers of the right hand badly cut and bruised. There were other bruises upon the body, but death was undoubtedly caused by the injury to the head, and must have been instantaneous.

After the hearing of the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—The death was accidental, and caused by jumping from the car while in motion, the locomotive going partly over the body.

We can recommend St. Jacob's Oil to our readers, for it is really a good remedy.

The Philadelphia (Pa., U. S. A.) *Ledger* lately mentioned, among many others, the case of Chief of Police of that city, Samuel H. Given, Esq., who says he used St. Jacob's Oil in his family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. He has also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism that it, above all remedies, did them good.

What the People Say.

[We invite expressions of opinion from the public upon all subjects of general interest for insertion under this head of the Advertiser. Such communications should be authenticated by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication.

Our object is to offer the fullest opportunity for a variety of popular discussion and inquiry.

To all inquirers we shall endeavor to furnish information of the most complete character on any subject in which they may be interested.]

The East Indian Coolie.

Mr. Editor:—The importation of the East Indian Coolie as a labor supply to our plantations has been under discussion from time to time, and I think the question may be re-opened with a view to encourage the Board of Immigration to give the scheme a fair trial out of the appropriation at their disposal, and thereby set at rest by actual experience the many theories advanced for and against their introduction. The Colony of British Guiana from 1838 to the present time has systematically recruited this labor, which fact is conclusive evidence that East India Coolie labor is of value to the planter.

Other nationalities were introduced, and the proportion at the end of ten years was as follows:

East Indian	65,000
Chinese	12,000
Barbadoes	10,000
Africans	2,000
Portuguese	12,000

during this term 7,000 East Indians returned to their homes. Here we have tested as laborers, Scandinavians, Portuguese, Chinese, and South Sea Islanders, and the merits of each nationality are known to the planter, therefore, while the Government have funds at their disposal, why not make the experiment with East Indian labor. I will endeavor to show the cost of introducing and employing this labor. Assuming that we have recruited 800 adults to serve for five years the cost of collection and transport to these Islands would be as follows:

Bonus to recruiters at $5 per adult	$ 4,000
Bounty to emigrant, $5	4,000
Charter and fitting of steamer	17,500
Agency charges—salaries, travelling expenses, advertising, printing, and contingent charges	6,000
Food for voyage of 30 days at 12 cents	2,880
	$34,380

Averaging within a fraction of $43 per adult.

After the expiration of their term the Convention stipulates for a free return passage, this would cost at the above estimate, for transport and food, say $25, those re-engaging receive $25 as bounty money, which in these cases would go to profit and loss account of the new term.

The rate of pay and ration allowance would be regulated by that offered by the established agencies, and would not exceed monthly, per adult males $9, ration allowance, $4; females, $5, ration allowance, $3. Minors from 16 to 18, males $4.50, females 2.50; ration allowance, $2.50. About 16 and under 21, males, $6, females $3.50; ration allowance, $2.50. With full wages and ration allowances at 21 years. The coolies would prefer cooking their own rations, the provisions being supplied to them at cost price from the plantation stores.

The cost of Portuguese to the planter under the present arrangement is, per male adult $100, female and minors $50. But what does the very large percentage of unproductive labor represented by children cost him to feed and house. We know the Government sunk $30,000 on the last shipment per Monarch for unproductive labor (that is monies not recoverable from the shipper), or nearly 50 per cent of the whole venture.

Let us suppose our Government entered into a convention with the British Government and permission was granted us to engage laborers on the same condition as the other agencies at present in operation; our agent would proceed to Calcutta and organize the necessary staff for collecting suitable persons from the natives of the upper provinces, say in the districts of Ghazrepore, Azimgurh, Goruckpore, Fyzabad, Oudhe; the inhabitants at these districts being physically superior to natives at Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

The regulation stipulates that 40 per cent of the emigrants must be females, and owing to their domestic customs the proportion is difficult to obtain. Mahomedens and Hindoos are alike in betrothing their children in infancy marrying at three years and the marriage is consumated at thirteen, the husband taking his wife to his parent's home under whose roof she remains until he can provide and is able to manage one for himself; and it is a common practice for the males to leave their families for long periods, seeking employment in district towns and villages where the demand for their services and the remuneration is greater, andits is very rare that their wives or families accompany them.

Therefore, to comply with this regulation, the only female labor available would be widows, whose husbands have died in childhood or subsequently; these generally perform the menial

work of the family and are consequently inured to hard labor, and therefore, well adapted to perform the duties required of them on a plantation.

Taking morality into consideration, we would have to allow the same domestic relations among them as prevail in the British colonies, where this labor is established, and the problem can only be solved by experiment.

As to the East Indian being a means whereby the permanent population of these Islands can be increased, and their manners and customs assimilated to European ideas, must be left to the kindly influence and example of their employer.

As to *monkey worship and idolatrous practices*, and other peculiar religious observances, these are left behind with *their sacred rivers and shrines*. The very fact of their crossing the "Kallee Pawnee," or ocean, breaks *caste* (repurchasable on their return), and the indulgence they would seek is the privelege of cooking their own rations, thus satisfying a conscientious scruple, and enabling them to prepare their simple diet to suit their own palate. They require no cooking ranges, and carry their own utensils with them. The following is the daily diet scale for an adult, the provisions to be supplied them from the plantation store at prime cost and free duty upon imported articles:—1½ lbs. rice, 4 ounces whole or split pleas, 1 ounce ghee or clarified butter, ¼ ounce curry powder, composed of chillies, turmeric, and cerriander seed, 2 ounces sugar, 4 ounces flour, salt, and firewood. Should these items exceed the allowance for rations, the excess would be deducted from their wages. They could supplement their diet with the vegetables and fruits of the islands, to all of which they are accustomed, these they would raise themselves in their spare time.

We can offer the Indian Coolie fixed wages, a splendid climate, free from epidemic, and one half the distance of the present established agencies to the West Indies. The treatment is universally good, and I apprehend but little fear of their willingness to renew their contracts under the favorable conditions offered them: and the phantom of the dreaded Protector would die a natural death, as the planter would, undoubtedly, carry out the terms of his agreement.

To facilitate their management in estates say one clerk could be shipped to each 50 adults, who could speak and write English, this class of men would ship at $15 dollars and the usual ration allowed per mensem.

We could prove by experimental shipment that the Indian Coolie, male and female, are equal to any other labor procurable at the same cost, the females being infinitely superior for field work to any available. I trust that the planters will yet urge the Department to give the scheme a fair trial, and by opening up a new channel of tried labor, augument and develop the resources of the Islands at no cost to the tax-payer, as the planter having no large families of unproductive labor to provide for, would not hesitate to *re*-imburse the Department for the whole outlay.

I am, etc. X.

The Labor Question.

SIR:—I am sorry to see that certain recent statements of Fiji papers have led you to look upon Western Polynesia as a worn out field for labor recruiting. There has always been more or less difficulty in procuring laborers from that quarter, and almost every year the same cry is to be found in the Fiji and Queensland papers; whether got up by interested parties or not I cannot say. Whatever difficulty there may be in getting men from New Hebrides and the islands to the west of that group, I would like to see our planters and the government recognize the fact that these men are worth all the trouble and extra cost that they may cause. They are, undoubtedly, the best field laborers in the world—that is for plantation work in a hot country. The only sample of them that we have ever had here were those that came up by the Pomare. These are on different plantations, and at the Planters' Convention their employers spoke in such terms of them that in spite of Judge Harts' solemn protest against bringing here any more savages a resolution was passed to have "a good man with full powers" sent "as soon as possible to the New Hebrides." This instruction has, I am glad to see, been carried out, and I have not the least doubt the result will show its wisdom. The difficulty of obtaining men has always existed, but every year it is overcome by the agents of the Fiji and Queensland planters, who are not like the people here—always ready to see "a lion in the path" when anything sensible is proposed. A hundred of these men will do the work of 130 Chinamen—this is the result of actual experiecne, and they are cheaper than the Chinamen and more reliable; and if brought here young will stop for good, or at any rate come back again when they have been home once. Consul Dunn, in the report you published lately, speaks like a man who had experience, but he would have treated the labor question more exhaustively had he visited Fiji. I think the Government should give the planters every opportunity in Western Polynesia so that we may get here the right people to supplant the Chinamen who are now over-running the country. This would tell in America when the Reciprocity Treaty is under consideration there. If the Government would take a guiding hand in the matter we might get something more than male laborers introduced from that quarter. A good and useful element for repopulation is to be secured there. And in my opinion we shall be forced to try this thing properly and on a large scale. These Portuguese that are coming here will not stay and settle down—at least most of them will not. They can do better for themselves in California, and every one who goes there will be the means of inducing others to follow. Western Polynesia is the field for us to look to—all the way from the new Hebrides, nearly to New Guinea the same sort of men are to be got by those who properly understand the business.

I am, etc., O.

MR. EDITOR:—The question has been asked as to how many banana plants can be grown to the acre, and, having had some practical experience in the matter I would ask you to permit me to give some information on the subject through your columns.

In the first place I would remark that a good deal depends upon the kind of soil your suppositious acre is composed of; as in some localities you couldn't grow any bananas or anything else for that matter. But presuming that the soil is good and moisture abundant (I use the word moisture advisedly for too much water is not desirable) the banana sprouts can be planted six feet apart in rows six feet distant from each other, leaving occasional paths of ten feet in width, and thus about 1,000 plants placed in an acre. The plants or young shoots more properly speaking should be bedded in the bottom of holes dug about 15 or 18 inches in depth. This depth is regulated somewhat by the character of the soil. If the surface be rich and porous and a compact clayey subsoil is found, the holes must be shallow. In no case should the *haului* or bunch of rootlets be bedded in clayey soil. Again,—and this is an old native fact—the shoot should not be planted upright but a little inclined. The object of this is two fold. When the fruit is matured it is nearer the ground and easier to cut than when the plant is upright, and secondly, it will be found that the shoots from the old plant are clustered on the upper side—if so it may be called, and are better matured and easier detached when needed for planting. Again the shoots do better if planted in a soil that is a little different from that in which they grew—and so they should be shifted to other acres. With a minimum of care given to them when young the plants will do well and produce fruit in about twelve months from the time of transplanting, irrespective of the time of year when set out. Ripe bananas can be had all the year round, and as good bunches will average 40 or 50 pounds in weight it is easy to see that the amount of food thus grown to the acre is simply enormous. When the cost of cultivation and like items are taken into consideration and compared with the expense attendant upon raising a crop of potatoes, it will be found that an acre of bananas produce more food for the money than any other crop. C.

Is it not time for the "New Broom" to Commence Sweeping!

MR. EDITOR:—It was gratifying to read your "leader" this morning respecting the necessity of removing the rubbish and filth from our streets. It is a matter of surprise that the sanitary condition of the community is so good, when there is a violation of all the rules and regulations of health, as far as the condition of our streets and lanes is concerned. Let there be regular "cleaning up."

At the same time, would it not be well to straighten our streets and "cut off" corners where private individuals have been allowed to encroach upon the public highway?

The Government has compelled private carriages to carry lamps; now, ought not the Minister of the Interior to cause lamp-posts to be erected along those long and open spaces between the present lamp-posts?

A new broom sweeps clean according to the old proverb, is it not quite time for the "new broom" to commence operations?

A QUIET CITIZEN.

Improvements in Honolulu.

THE NEW PALACE.

Since our last notice of the Palace so much progress has been made with the work of its interior finishing that it will very soon be ready for occupation. Already the forward state of matters rendered it possible for His Majesty to give a banquet in the Dining Hall to the members of the Assembly on the occasion of the prorogation. Outside the Palace, great improvements have also been made during the past few months. Wide carriage drives have been constructed from the King Street and Richard Street Gates. Then sweep entirely round the Palace. In front they broaden into a great oval affording room for a muster of the Household troops and the Band on state occasions without interference with the approach for carriages. These changes have involved the removal of a number of trees. The open space permits the façade of the Palace to be grasped at one view, and the structure gains as much in appearance as is possible for a building whose design is so little suitable to its character. In the terraces over which] the verandahs of the Palace extend a pavement of colored tiles, of chaste and pleasing design, is being laid by Mr. Bowler. This is a great improvement and corresponds much better with the elaborately ornate character of the ceilings of the verandahs than the cemented floors originally designed.

Inside Mr. Lucas's workmen have so far completed their task as to permit of a general idea of what the Palace will look like when occupied. The staircase with its massive balusters and the panelling of its landings, all of highly polished koa looks now very handsome and relieves the appearance of the hall. Nothing can compensate for the erroneous design of the staircase enforced by the plan of the rooms on the upper floor, but the best has been made of the circumstances with a result far nobler in its proportions and better in effect than we had ventured to hope for.

The doors architraves and panelling especially on the main floor are well worthy of study. The designs are throughout chaste and suitable, and the manner in which different species of woods have been used in the details, results in a pleasing effect. White cedar from Port Orford, Oregon, has been extensively used throughout with *Tomano* or *Kamani* for the panels. The front doors and those of the rooms which open into the hall are of *koa* with *tomano* panels. The upper part of the front door has figured glass specially cut for the purpose. The carved work over the folding doors between the dinning room and reception room has at the suggestion of Her Majesty the Queen, been relieved by some mouldings of *koa*. The sliding doors themselves are handsome, being of *koa* with *tomano* panels and mouldings in walnut. Upstairs the wainscotting is all of white cedar. Here the floors of the rooms have been carefully planed and polished, as the carpets ordered for them are not intended to cover the whole floor. We hope it will not now be long before we can give our final notice of this building and report it at last as out of the hands of workmen.

THE IMMIGRATION BARRACKS.

Since last occupied the Immigration Depot at Kakaako has undergone a thorough overhauling under the immediate superintendence of Captain John H. Brown, and sundry improvements of a minor character have been carried out. When visited by our reporter, the place looked exceedingly pleasant, and it must be a delightful change from shipboard for immigrants after the weary journey round the Horn. A new building was erected some little time back in order to render the accommodation sufficient for the large cargoes of Portuguese. This has a separate yard on the Waikiki side of the older premises. Its dimensions are 150 feet by 12 feet. At present it is divided into two large dormitories for men, but should the necessity arise it can readily be subdivided.

The older buildings were erected during the earlier months of 1879. If any one desires an example of what nature can do here in the most barren waste with the aid of a little fostering care on the part of man, he can find one at Kakaako. What the appearance of the place was, before given up for its present purpose, many of our readers remember, and those who do not can judge of it by the condition of things outside the fences, or even by the yard in which the new building stands. A thousand or more cart-loads of material were needed to level the yard before anything else could be done. As seen now with its green grass, its tall algeroba trees, its trailing masses of the blue amanda and its young cocoa palms, it is difficult to believe that the change has only been the work of three years, and that in the mean time the place has more than once been half desolated by the rough ways of the swarms of human beings who have found in it a temporary home. The last batch of Portuguese who were there reduced the grass plots to a mere swamp by doing their washing there in order to be near the hydrants. Two places for washing have since been constructed on the makai side of the enclosure, with sloping boarded floors, so that a repetition of this mischief will not be allowed. One of the pleasant features of the place is a *lanai* 40 feet by 18 feet, and raised about 6 feet from the ground. This gives an outlook to the sea and over the harbor and is a favorite resort especially for the women. Altogether the provision made for the comfort of immigrants and the pleasant surroundings into which they are introduced on landing reflect much credit on the officers of our Immigration department.

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Alterations and improvements are still in progress at the Hotel. All fences and old out buildings have been removed from the lot at the corner of Richard and Beretania Streets which Dr. McGrew has thrown into the hotel premises, and the tower formerly used in connection with the gas supply has been removed bodily to the rear of the kitchen. These changes leave a fine open space behind the Hotel, surrounded by the cottages which are provided for guests. The bar of the hotel has been remodelled and extended across the whole width of the saloon. It has been fitted with a handsome counter of highly polished koa. A costly bric-a-brac mirror occupies the centre of the wall behind the bar, running up to the ceiling. Some new plated gas fittings of an elegant design add much to the appearance of the place. The redecoration and refurnishing of the interior of the hotel is nearly complete, and the whole place wears a bright and cheerful air. Great credit is due to Mrs. Lawlor for the tasteful selections of new furnishings made by her in San Francisco, and to Mr. Lawlor for judgement in his suggestions as to things necessary and desirable; suggestions which have been liberally carried out by the new proprietor, who seems to have but one idea, viz: to make the hotel everything that it should be.

MR. RAWLINS' NEW BUILDING.

A handsome building to be used for the purposes of office store and dwelling, has been lately erected for Mr. Rawlins on the frontage to the main road of his well known Soap Works on King Street. Mr. Sam'l Harrison was the contractor for the building which is of brick on a stone basement, with front of compressed bricks. The front of this building is twenty-four feet, and it runs back forty-two feet. The lower story has a cemented floor laid down in Mr. Harrison's best style. The upper story is divided into suitable dwelling apartments and has a wide balcony extending round three sides of the building. From the front balcony a very pleasant view of the harbor and its surroundings is obtained. We congratulate Mr. Rawlins on the evident prosperity of the manufacturing industry in which he is engaged—one of the very few existing here—as evidenced by the erection of this commodious and substantial building.

THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Work was commenced a fortnight ago by Mr. Lucas on the foundations of the new Hall for the Young Men's Christian Association. We have already given a general account of what this building is to be. The contract price has by some alterations in the specifications been reduced to $14,600, but no change has been made in the character or dimensions of the building. Already the walls of the basement are some feet above the ground, and arrangements are being made to have the corner-stone laid about 31st instant with appropriate ceremony.

MESSRS. WILDER & CO.'S NEW BUILDING.

On the Esplanade, near the wharf frequented by their inter-island steamer *Likelike*, and opposite where their steamer *Lehua* usually berths, Messrs. Wilder & Co. have commenced the erection of a new stone freight shed and store. This building is to be a plain but substantial shed having a front of fifty feet to the Esplanade an one of 126 feet to Kilauea-street, with a height 15 feet.