Prospective Sailing of the P. M. Steamships for 1883.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR AUCKLAND & SYDNEY:	
City of Sydney	March 11	Zealandia	March 18
Australia	April 8	City of Sydney	April 15
City of New York	May 6	Australia	May 13
Zealandia	June 3	City of New York	June 10
City of Sydney	July 1	Zealandia	July 8
Australia	July 29	City of Sydney	August 5
City of New York	August 26	Australia	September 2
Zealandia	September 23	City of New York	Sept 30
City of Sydney	October 21	Zealandia	October 28
Australia	November 18	City of Sydney	Nov 25
City of New York	Dec 16	Australia	December 23

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1883.

The past week has not exhibited any remarkable features in the way of business transactions. The festivities having ended the week previous, our dry goods dealers find the rush has ceased for the present, and matters have resumed their regular groove. The trade in this line during January and February of this year is greatly in excess of anything of the kind during the corresponding months of previous years. The price of provisions still keeps high, with no prospect of a reduction. Hay, grain and fodder of all kinds remain unchanged.

The steamer C. R. Bishop returned from San Francisco on Tuesday last, with one day's later news. Nothing of importance concerning the treaty. The Selina and Discovery also arrived during the week from the same port, and the M. E. Smith and Pannonia from the Sound with lumber.

The departures comprise the French war ship Limier for Tahiti, the Anna, Eureka, D. C. Murray, J. D. Spreckels and J. C. Ford, for San Francisco, the Revere for Port Townsend in ballast, and the Ullock for Portland with part of original cargo.

The Domestic produce received during the week consists of SUGAR, 23,671 pkgs; PADDY, 420 pkgs; MOLASSES, 121 bbls.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather during the past month for the transaction of business along the wharves, the receipts at the Customs are above the average, viz.: about $45,000.

Nearly every vessel arriving from the Coast brings some stock, and at the present time there are a fine lot of horses and mules on sale, more particularly at the Stables of Captain Cluney and Mr. James Dodd.

The old buildings at the corner of Merchant and Fort streets are being demolished, to make room for the new Campbell block, which promises to be an adornment to the city.

The transactions in the stock market have not been extensive. Below will be found Mr. Ellis' quotations:

Stock Quotations for the Week.

PREPARED BY A. G. ELLIS, STOCK BROKER.

	Par.	Askd.	Bid.	Sold.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	$2000	$ ..	$ ..	$ ..
Kilauea Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Koloa Sugar Co.	1000	2000	1850	..
Makee Sugar Co.	1000	..	1000	..
Ookala Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Hilea Sugar Co.	500	..	..	..
Waihee Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Haiku Sugar Co.	500	375	..	..
Olawalu Sugar Co.	100	85	..	..
Waianae Co.	100	..	135	..
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	100	135	..	132
Onomea Sugar Co. bonds	500	500	..	500
Kohala Sugar Co.	500	..	..	..
The Wailuku Sugar Co.	500	900	..	..
Union Mill Co.	1000	..	..	..
Star Mill Co.	500	550	..	..
East Maui Plantation Co.	500	400	350	..
Grove Ranch Plantation Co.	250	..	..	270
Pacific Sugar Mill	500	..	..	..
Haw. Bell Telephone Co.	10	70	..	..
Hawaiian R. R.	500	500	..	..
Kahului R. R.	500	..	500	..

SHIPPING NOTES.

The C. R. Bishop has resumed her regular trade on the Kauai route.

The Hope has been refitted as a bark, and will sail for the Sound next week, under the command of Captain Penhallow.

Captain Berry took command of the Eureka vice Captain Penhallow.

The U. S. S. Lackawanna will sail for Samoa in a few days, and the U. S. S. Wachusett for Callao.

The British Admiral in the flagship is due on Monday next.

The Hermann has hauled off in the stream to await orders.

The whaler Wanderer, and steam whaler Mary & Helen (2) arrived off port yesterday. The steam whaler Orca arrived on Wednesday last, and after discharging 160 bbls sperm oil, again left the port under the command of Captain Coulsen.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

COASTWISE.

Feb 23—Stmr Lehua, Lorzenson, from Maui and Molokai, with 1074 bags sugar & 26 bbls molasses.
24—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, from Kahului, Maui, with 900 bags sugar and 56 bbls molasses
Schr Wailele, from Maliko, Maui, with 1228 bags sugar.
Schr Kaluna, from Maliko, Maui, with 918 bags sugar
25—Schr Moi Keiki, from Pauwulu, Molokai, with 214 bgs sugar
Stmr Likelike, King, from Maui and Hawaii, with 5740 bags sugar
Schr Ehukai, from Waialua, Oahu, with 90 bags sugar
Schr Mile Morris, from Kamalo, Molokai, with 145 bags sugar, 25 bbls molasses
26—Schr Liholiho, from Koloa, Kauai, with 1737 bags sugar, 64 bbls molasses, 1 bundle goatskins
27—Schr Manuokawai, from Kekaha, Kauai, with 642 bags sugar, and 32 bbls molasses.
Schr Jenny, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, with 553 bags sugar and 420 bags paddy
Schr Mary E Foster, from Koloa, Kauai, with 1509 bags sugar
Schr Malolo, from Hakalau, Hawaii, with 2134 bags sugar
28—Stmr Iwalani, Bates, from Maui and Hawaii, with 4400 bgs sugar
Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, from Waimanalo, Oahu, with 443 bags sugar
Schr Meefoo, from Koolau, Oahu
Mar 1—Schr Waioli, from Paauhau, Hawaii, with 800 bags sugar.
Sloop Kaholomua, from Lanai
2—Stmr James Makee, McDonald, from Kauai with, 2548 bgs sugar, 66 hides, & 2 bndls goatskins
Schr Caterina, from Hanalei, Kauai, with 600 bgs sugar
Schr Jennie Walker, from Hilo, Hawaii, with 1840 bags sugar
Stmr Lehua, Lorzenson, from Maui and Molokai with 823 bags sugar.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Koolau, with 800 bags rice
3—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, from Kahului, with 561 bags sugar

FOREIGN.

Feb 25—Am bgtne Selina, Miller, 17 dys frm San Francisco
26—Am bktne Discovery, Perriman, 18 days from San Francisco
Am tern M E Smith, Johnson, 22 days from Port Townsend
27—Haw stmr C R Bishop, Cameron, 11½ days from San Francisco
Steam whaler Orca, Coulsen, from a cruise
2—Am schr Pannonia, Higgins, 24 days from Humboldt
Am whaling bk Wanderer, from a cruise
Am steam whaler Mary and Helen (2), from New Bedford

DEPARTURES.

COASTWISE.

Feb 25—Schr Kauikeaouli, for Honokaa, Hawaii
26—Stmr Lehua, Lorzenson, for Molokai and Maui
Stmr James Makee, McDonald, for Kauai
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, for Kahului, Maui
Stmr Mokolii, for Koolau, Oahu
Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo, Oahu
Schr Wailele, for Maliko, Maui
Schr Kaluna, for Maliko, Maui
Schr Haleakala, for Pepeekeo, Hawaii
Schr Nettie Merrill, for Lahaina, Maui
Schr Kaala, for Koolau, Oahu
27—Stmr Likelike, King, for Maui and Hawaii
Schr Pauahi, for Ookala, Hawaii
Schr Ehukai, for Waialua, Oahu
Schr Kekauluohi, for Hanalei, Kauai
28—Schr Liholiho, for Koloa, Eleele, Waimea, and Kekaha, Kauai
Schr Jenny, for Kaalaea, Koolau, Oahu
Schr Mary E Foster, for Waianae, Oahu
Schr Ehukai, for Waialua, Oahu
Mar 1—Schr Manuokawai, for Kekaha, Kauai
Schr Mile Morris, for Moanui, Molokai
Schr Moi Keiki, for Waialua, Oahu
Schr Meefoo, for Koolau, Oahu
Schr Malolo, for Hakalau, Hawaii
Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo, Oahu
2—Stmr Iwalani, Bates, for Maui and Hawaii
Stmr C R Bishop, Cameron, for Kauai
Stmr James Makee, McDonald, for Waianae, Oahu

FOREIGN.

Feb 25—French ship-of-war Limier, Chateauminois, for Tahiti
Am schr Anna, McCulloch, for San Francisco
28—Am bktne Eureka, Berry, for San Francisco
Am bk D C Murray, Jenks, for San Francisco
Am bk Revere, McIntyre, for Port Townsend
1—Br bk Ullock, Swietoslawski, for Portland, Oregon
Am brig J D Spreckels, Fries, for San Francisco
Am schr J C Ford, Le Ballister, for San Francisco
Mar 1—Steam whaler Orca, Coulsen, for a cruise

FOREIGN TRADERS IN PORT.

Am ship Hope
Haw Schr Ninito
Hon bark Hermann, Hanson
Missionary brig Morning Star, Bray
Am tern Dakota, Wendt
Br bk Aberaman, Chapman
Am bktne Eureka, Penhallow
Am brig Consuelo, Howard
Am ship Gettysburg, Theobald
Am bk Forest Queen, Winding
Am bk Emerald, Gatter
Am bgtne Selina, Miller
Am tern M E Smith, Johnson
Am bktne Discovery, Perriman
Am schr Pannonia, Higgins

NAVAL.

H B M sloop-of-war Mutine, Edwards
U S S Lackawanna, Wilson
U S S Wachusett, Pearson

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

PMSS City of Sydney, Dearborn, for S F, March 11
RMSS Zealandia, Webber, for Sydney, March 18
Br bk Letterene, from Liverpool, due March 1-10
Am bk Amy Turner, from Boston, Jan 15.
Brsh Ambassador, from Newcastle.
Ger bk C R Bishop, from Bremen
Bk Janet Court, from Liverpool, March
Am bktne Eliner Vernon, from New York, March 15
Ger bk Canopus, from Bremen
Ger stmr Ehrenstein, from Bremen
Am bk Stillman B Allen, from Boston
Br ship Glenbervie, from Liverpool, May
——— Jubilee, from Newcastle, NSW, due
Am bktne Discovery, from San Francisco, due
Am bk S B Allen, from Boston, June
Br ship Shandon, from Glasgow, July
Br stmr Aberzeldie, from St Michael's, April 30
Br bk Lady Lampson, from San Francisco, March 5
Br stmr Suez, from San Francisco, March 17
Am bk Caibarien, from San Francisco, March 18
Am bgtne W G Irwin, from San Francisco, March 18
Am ship Otago, from Port Blakely, March 5-10
Am bktne Kitsap, from Port Gamble, March 10-15

IMPORTS.

From Port Townsend, per W G Smith, Feb 26—356,835 feet rough pine, 62,647 feet dressed pine, 25,000 laths.

From San Francisco per Selina, Feb 25—200 sacks flour, 342 bales hay, 250 bbls lime, 2 iron safes, 60 iron grate bars, 50 boxes RR spikes, 22 cows, 3 yearlings, 20 bbls cement, 1538 sacks bran and oats, 92 M bricks, 1 sulkey, 1 harness, 11 horses, 14 mules, 50 crates potatoes, 28 pigs, 1 electrical machine, 2890 pkgs general merchandise.

From San Francisco, per Discovery, Feb 26—690 bales hay, 15 sacks wheat, 194 sacks barley, 210 sacks bran, 500 bbls lime, 53 M bricks, 10 tanks gasoline, 420 sacks flour, 200 sacks potatoes, 125 cases bread, 444¾ M shingles, 5259 posts, 4 bbls pork, 4 horses, 33 mules, 24 lbs butter, 2 boxes castings, 115 bdls batten, 296 pkgs general merchandise.

From San Francisco, per C R Bishop, Feb 27—1 whale boat, 50 cs whiskey, 930 sks flour, 10 bbls sugar, 230 sks potatoes, 100 sks bran, 350 sks barley, 247 bbls lime, 11 cs sewing machines, 35 sks onions, 100 bushels oats, 173 pkgs general mdse.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per schr Anna, February 25th—SUGAR: 169,680 lbs, F T Lenehan & Co; 269,692 lbs, Castle & Cooke. Domestic Value, $29,029 98.

For San Francisco, per D C Murray, Feb 28th—SUGAR: 372,068 lbs, F A Schaefer & Co; 44,499 lbs, J T Waterhouse; 48,544 lbs, M S Grinbaum & Co; 53,490 lbs, Hyman Bros. RICE: 197,500 lbs, M S Grinbaum & Co, 101,000 lbs, Hyman Bros. MOLASSES: 3777 gallons, J H Burns; 3195 gallons, C Bolte. 700 lbs Coffee, Hyman Bros. Domestic value, $46,728 30.

For San Francisco, per Eureka, Feb 28th—SUGAR: 903,792 lbs, H Hackfeld & Co; 57,[illegible] lbs, Hyman Bros. Domestic value, $59,363 25.

For San Francisco, per J D Spreckels, March 1—SUGAR: 34,382 lbs, J T Waterhouse; 60,430 lbs, F T Lenehan & Co; 29,190 lbs, P Phillips & Co; 661,385 lbs, W G Irwin & Co; 38,056 lbs, Hoffschlager & Co. Domestic value, $56,532 62.

For San Francisco, per J C Ford, March 1—SUGAR: 16,678 lbs, G W Macfarlane & Co; 56,863 lbs, Wilder & Co; 195,370 lbs, T A Davies & Co; 162,880 lbs, C Afong; 218,768 lbs, Brewer & Co. RICE: 139,900 lbs, Sing Chong & Co. Domestic value, $53,620 48.

MEMORANDA.

Report of the bgtne Selina, Miller, master—Left San Francisco, Feb 9th; on the first day the weather was fine, and the schooner Emma was sighted; until the 12th, fair and favorable winds prevailed, but on that day a heavy SE gale was encountered, and sails had to be taken in; on the 13th, the weather began to moderate and was squally, continuing so for some days; on the 15th, there was a heavy swell and the wind changed to the east, and again on the 17th to the SE, when rain fell; after which the weather was clear; until on the 19th, squalls set in and prevailed at intervals until the 23rd; weather was fine on the 24th, and the Islands were sighted, but a calm was experienced, lasting the greater part of the day; arrived in Honolulu Harbor, February 25th; 16 days from San Francisco.

Report of the C R Bishop, Cameron, master—Left San Francisco, at 8.40 p.m., Thursday, February 15th. A strong S wind prevailed with cloudy weather and a rough sea until the 23rd; when a heavy gale from the SE was encountered and for six hours the engines had to be run at half speed and the foresail was split; the 24th was the first fine day since the voyage began, no trades were yet met; the two succeeding days were calm; took the trades on the night of the 26th, about 168 miles from Coco Head; arrived in Honolulu, February 27th, at 10.25 a.m., having completed the passage in about 11½ days

PASSENGERS.

From Maui and Molokai, per Lehua, Feb 23—D Oxley, Mr Griffin & 14 deck.

From Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, Feb 24—W J Wall, E M Walsh & wife, T Cummings, C B Cockett, Miss Pratt, M E Newton, J G Jeffress, P N Makee, Miss Closson, Mrs H A P Carter, Aki, 4 Chinamen & 50 deck.

From Windward Ports, per Likelike, February 25th—Hon A F Judd, Hon S G Wilder, M Louisson, F P Hastings, Rev A O Forbes, G Bell, Pun Chi, Chung Hoy, J Cornwell, Awana, Mrs Gilmore, Achin, A Barnes, Asee, Afun, C H Carter, Miss S Keia, Miss A Makekau, Mrs Kalua & child.

From San Francisco, per Discovery, Feb 26—Mrs Gallison, J Fishbourne, H Baughman, H G Harding and wife, and G Claasen.

For San Francisco, per Anna, Feb 25—Capt Drew, A Skelton, W W Jordan, R M West, and E A Hall.

For Molokai and Maui, per Lehua, Feb 26—R W Meyer and wife, Mrs J E Barnard, Miss L E Forster, Mrs Ahuna and about 40 deck.

For Kauai, per James Makee, February 26—His Ex Gov P P Kanoa and wife, Rt Rev Bishop of Honolulu, W H Rice, C Bertelmann, wife and child, S W Wilcox, C E Miller, Mrs J Makee, Miss E Makee, Mrs Corning, A Faye, L Kahlbaum, Dr Walters, Dr Visick, Dr Thompson, F M Butler, R A Macfie, Mrs Conrad and child, J W Robertson, and about 50 deck.

For Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, Feb 26—J M Oat, jr, A F Dixon, U S N, Mrs M E Shore, Mrs A S Hartwell and 3 children, Miss N Lewers, C B Cockett, S Obed, Miss G W Coffee, E H Bailey and 2 daughters, A H and J K Smith and about 100 deck.

From San Francisco, per C R Bishop, Feb. 27—A McGregor, W A Dunscombe and wife.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Likelike, Feb 27—S Spencer, Hon S G Wilder, E M Walsh and wife, Miss E Spring, J R Sayers, W T Buckingham, J E McCreary, G H Baughman, J D Tregloan, Mrs Hewlett, Miss S Horner, Capt J E Eldarts, Mrs A B Rowe, R T Polk, A Barnes, Miss Mary Ann Shaw, J P Mian, F P Hastings, E Kekoa, Masters H and A Turton, J Auld, P N Makee, S C Luhiau, N Kahaulelio, wife and child, R Burns, G Wilhelm, S P Mahuka, wife and son, Miss E Turton, and Loo Ngwak.

From Hawaii and Maui, per Iwalani, Feb 28—Mrs C R Bishop, Mrs A Haaleles, Hon H M Whitney, E D Baring Gould, C L Tisdale, A Strehl, S Cohen, A S Hood, Mr Borgman, Akona and 60 deck.

For San Francisco, per D C Murray, Feb 28th—James McAfee, S Woodman, J Grady, Miss Closson, M Smith, D N Collins, George Ira, J Pretty, and 1 Chinaman.

For San Francisco, per Eureka, Feb 28—A Arnemann, Mrs Goodwin, Miss Alice Moore and Master J Lewis.

For San Francisco, per J D Sprerkels, March 1—J Leonard.

From Kauai, per James Makee, March 2—Rt Rev Bishop of Honolulu, Rev R Wainright, Mr Cook, 6 Chinese and about 30 deck.

For Maui and Mawaii, per Iwalani, March 2—Geo F Wells, Rev A O Forbes, C Meinecke and family, W Hakalaau, J Frost, D H Pierce, R O'Brien, S Kane and wife, J Paakaula and wife, and about 50 deck.

For Kauai, per C R Bishop, March 2—A de S Canavarro, Miss Knoke, and about 20 deck.

For Portland, per Ulloch, March 1—H M von Holt, Misses M and B von Holt.

For San Francisco, per J C Ford, March 1—Captain G Smith.

From Maui and Molokai, per Lehua, March 2—O Unna, M G Correa, and 16 deck.

From Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, March 3—Mr and Mrs Gladstone, John T Smith, Prof Hitchcock, C S Sheldon, J N Oat and 50 deck.

BIRTHS.

SHELDON—In this City, February 26th, to the wife of Mr. John G. M. Sheldon, a son.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—At Makawao, East Maui, February 23, Geo. Jackson, for many years a resident on Maui.

McAdam's Roads.

Roads which were mere layers of broken stone—six, four, and even as little as three inches in thickness, passed through the worst winters without breaking up, while, as the coachman used to say, "they ran true; the wheel ran hard upon them, it ran upon the nail." Commissioners could not believe their eyes when they saw new roads made for much less than it had cost them yearly to repair their old ones. When an old road was given into McAdam's charge he often made a new one of it for £83 a mile, while round London the cost of annual repairs had been £470 a mile. For he knew that the roads—such had been the ignorant waste—generally contained material enough for their use for several years if properly applied. Unless the road was hopeless, he went to work in a practical, cheap way, first cutting off the gridiron" of ruts in the centre "to a level with the bottom of the furrows," then "picking" the road up to a depth of four inches, removing all the chalk, clay or mud, breaking the large stones small and simply putting them back again, and one of his directions to his workmen was that "nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of binding." But too often the road was so bad that it had to be removed to its foundations. For the repairs of his roads when once made he always chose wet weather, and "loosened the hard surface with a pick" before putting on the fresh broken stone—things familiar enough to us now, but paradoxes to all the confraternities of the roads. The size to which the stone should be broken he determined in a practical way by the area of contact of an ordinary wheel with a smooth road. This he found to be about an inch lengthwise, and therefore he laid it down that "a stone which exceeds an inch in any of its dimensions is mischievous," that is to say, that the wheel in pressing on one end of it tends to lift the other end out of the road. In practice he found it simplest to fix a weight of six ounces, and his surveyors carried about scales to test the largest stones in each heap. He would allow no large stones even for the foundation of his road, for he found they constantly worked upward by the pressure and vibration of the traffic. The whole road was small broken stone, even over swampy ground.—*St. James' Gazette.*

There is no nobility like that of a true heart; for such never stoops to artifice, nor is wanting in good offices, when they are seasonable.

THE DAILY PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY .... MARCH 3, 1883.

A WRITER in one of the native papers published in this city expresses the opinion that there is a "great imperfection in our politics," through the "lack of two distinct political parties," which is, according to his way of thinking, the reason why things political are so much better managed, in England, France, the United States and other countries." A translation of some parts of this article is given by a foreign contemporary who criticises the writer's idea that the people of this country should "work on this plan," saying that he has not distinguished between "cause and effect," and being evidently of opinion that there are not two contending political parties in the Kingdom, and that there are not likely to be such until they shall be created by "a natural law as a result of a social or political demand or necessity." This critic's ideas do not seem to be in accord with those which dictate the usual run of articles in the paper for which he writes, or in the other foreign papers which range themselves in opposition to the present Government—or rather, if the truth should be said of them, to the whole existing order of things political in this realm.

Now this native writer may be amenable to the criticism of his foreign contemporary, inasmuch as he seems to think the "two parties" need to be created here, but he has much more of reason in his general idea than his would-be instructor has. In every country, in every community of civilized men, there *are* two parties; they need no creation; they exist in accordance with a "natural law," but of one that does not need some special "demand or necessity" to bring it into play; it is part of the nature of things and is always at work—here as much as anywhere else. In different countries these parties have different names, and, on the surface of things, they seem, sometimes, to have different objects and origin. These parties never wholly include the whole of the populace, there is always a third or even a fourth party, but, taking a broad view of things, a dividing line can be found in every community, separating it into two parties, each dominated by ideas which prevail everywhere, and everywhere divide men into two great classes. By no terms are these two classes better designated than by those which have in later days been adopted in England. Everywhere there is a party of Conservatives—a re-actionary party a Frenchman might perhaps call it; and everywhere there is the Liberal party, the party of progress, the party of action. Each of these parties is liable to the human weakness of calling the other names, of applying opprobrious epethets. The Conservative calls the liberal a Radical a Communist, an Anarchist, and sees in the tendency of his antagonist's doctrines dreadful characteristics which, if these doctrines should prevail, will in his opinion lead to the subversion of all social order, and all good government. The Liberal calls the Conservative an Obstructionist, an Aristocrat—or a Plutocrat as the case may be—sees in his ideas a direct tendency to every form of tyranny, oppression and slavery. These are the extreme views on either side, but it is only in times of popular commotion and social disorganization that such extreme ideas take hold of any large number of people on either side. Such times do not come about through the action of either party, or through the influence of their opinions. They arise on the one hand from the folly or ambition of rulers, or on the other from the misery and want of a populace occasioned by failure of food crops or the disastrous results of over trading and industrial over-production. Most men are moderate in their political views, their social and political theories, always, however, ranging themselves on one or other of the two sides of that dividing line which we have here indicated. Nations progress most happily when each of these two great parties keeps the other best in check. Neither party is wholly right or wholly wrong in its fundamental ideas. Each has got hold of a half-truth, and the absolute supremacy of the ideas which either cherishes would be the signal for national disaster—always has been so.

The native writer whose words have incited these remarks is wholly right in his belief that it is for the happiness of this country that these two parties should exist here and keep one another in check; and his foreign critic is wholly wrong in his idea that such parties do not exist here and need some special emergency to bring them into being. We live in a time when the influence of both these parties is happily exerting itself for the benefit of the country. The King now, as throughout his reign, earnestly seeks to keep a balance between the extreme views of both parties. How Liberalism and Conservatism develop themselves amid the peculiar circumstances of this country it would need a separate article to expound. Suffice it to say that as with the King, so with the Ministry we find the earnest desire to secure a happy medium in the government of the country—a half way stage between the ideas which are rampant as the minds of the enthusiasts of either party. This has ever been the way with Liberals whose liberalism has been tempered by experience. Avowedly and unmistakably belonging to the Liberal party in this country, devoted to progress, to the cause of freedom, and the "government of the people, by the people and for the people," the King and his present advisers yet recognize and respect what is good and wholesome in the fundamental ideas of the Conservatives, and strive with honest purpose, and much success, to rule accordingly.

WHATEVER pertains to financial credit is proverbially sensitive—sometimes a slight whisper or inuendo may effect seriously very important business interests. A while ago a malevolent rumor was circulated that the certificates of deposit issued by the Government had been tampered with. Fortunately, beyond a slight anxiety awakened in a few minds, this mischievous story produced no injurious result, whatever. It is well known that the certificates of deposit, issued by the Government, represent coin in the Treasury, dollar for dollar. Respectable business parties, on proper application to the Minister of Finance, can have full verification that for every dollar issued under the Government sanction, there is a dollar in good coin in the Treasury for its redemption.

Some Governments have issued at times, as a financial accommodation, exchequer bills, promises to pay, based solely on the

Government credit. This Government, notwithstanding its good name and credit has not ventured on any financial experiment of this kind, and it is not going to begin to do so now, or to do anything to affect, in the slightest degree, its past good name for promptly meeting all its obligations.

Civil Summary Court.

(Before R. F. Bickerton, Esq., Police Justice.)

J. U. Kawainui, vs. W. C. Parke,

Friday, March 2nd, 1883.

This was a claim for $200 damages for tearing down and carrying away a bulletin board on the 23rd February last that was exhibited in front of the plaintiff's premises in Merchant street. The plaintiff in this case is a newspaper proprietor and publisher, and the defendant is Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. S. B. Dole appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. E. Preston, for the defendant.

J. U. Kawanui, sworn, stated:—I am a journalist and owner of the *Pae Aina*. On the 23rd February, between quarter and half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, the Marshal went to the place where I hung my bulletin board, and without warrant or word, he seized the said board, saying "I take possession of this bulletin board." He got into his carriage quickly. At the time, I did not demand my property, as I was excited at the action of the Marshal. When in his carriage, I asked him if the frame containing the bulletin would be of any value to him. He returned the frame and kept the paper on which the bulletin was written, without my permission. He gave no reason whatever. My brother was there at the time. Mr. Hopkins was with Mr. Parke. After returning the frame, he said, "I want to take this bulletin board to the Palace." After he went away, I went to Mr. Cecil Brown's office. He (Mr. B.) at once wrote to the Marshal.

Cross-examined:—I am not certain whether myself or my brother took the Bulletin out of the frame and gave it to Mr. Parke. Not certain who opened the glass. Marshal had the paper in his possession all night. I went to the Marshal's house that evening. I was frightened and thought I was going to be arrested. The Marshal offered me the Bulletin, provided I gave him a receipt for it. I told him this matter was in the hands of my attorney and I preferred to let it rest there. I received it back next morning at half past eight o'clock without a receipt.

By Mr. Dole.—I glanced at the receipt that the Marshal requested me to sign. Do not remember the words. When at the Marshal's house, I asked defendant who ordered him to take away my Bulletin. He told me the Chamberlain wrote him a letter, demanding him to go to Kawainui's and take his Bulletin down. He also stated that he did not read the letter carefully and he was in a hurry, so he came down and instead of telling me to take it down he did so himself. He felt he was in the wrong.

By Mr. Preston:—The defendant told me at his house that I could take the Bulletin away with me.

Kahumoku sworn, stated:—I work at Kawainui's. On Friday last I saw Mr. Parke standing at the door looking at the board, young Mr. Kawainui and myself went out to see him. Mr. Parke took the board down and got into a carriage with it. Kawainui Sr., came out and spoke to Mr. Parke, and I heard the latter say "I am going to take this."

Cross-examined:—The Bulletin was in a frame and I do not know who opened it.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Charles Hopkins sworn, stated:—I am a clerk for the Marshal. I was with him on Friday last between four and five o'clock, the Marshal told me he wanted me to go down to Kawainui's office and read a certain item in the Hawaiian language that was on the board outside of Kawainui's office. We went down together. On arriving there, the Marshal asked me to jump out of the carriage and see if the item inquestion was on the bulletin board. I found it was there, and said, "Here's the item now." Mr. Parke took it down off the hook. As the Marshal was entering the carriage J. U. Kawainui came out, and he asked the Marshal what he wanted with the Bulletin Board. He replied "I want to take possession of this." In the meantime I got into the carriage. Mr. Parke was sitting on the mauka side. B. W. Kawainui and others were standing round the carriage at the time. B. W. Kawainui said, "that is it" pointing to another board with a lot of printed matter on it. I said, I don't think that is what we want, I think it is the manuscript we want. Joe Kawainui was standing on the mauka side of the carriage at the time. He again asked the Marshal what he wanted with that bulletin board. He added, "If you want the bulletin you might as well take out the sheet and let us have the board;" and the Marshal replied, "All right." Kawainui then unscrewed the glass front, and passed the sheet over to the Marshal, and he took the board. From there we started up to the Palace, and then we went back to the Marshal's office. After being there ten minutes, a note came up from Mr. Cecil Brown (note handed in). A little while after that, a note came requesting the Marshal to go to the Chamberlain's office. The Marshal went out and left me alone. At half-past eight he came to me, and told me to go to Kawainui's with him to deliver this bulletin. There were only two boys there when we arrived, and not finding Kawainui we enquired for him.

W. C. Parke sworn, stated:—I went to Kawainui's office on Friday the 23d February, taking with me Mr. Hopkins. In addition to what the previous witness has stated, I asked him on arrival at Kawainui's, whether it was written on the board that people going to the *luau* without an invitation would be kicked out by the Chamberlain. He said, it was so. I told Kawainui that he was wrong in publishing that, as it was placarded about the streets that anyone could go in without an invitation. He said "yes, that came out after I issued the bulletin." I then said, "I want that board." He opened the front of the frame, handed me the paper and I drove off. He came to my house and said he was afraid he was going to be arrested. I assured him there was no fear of that. I then drew out a receipt and asked him to sign it, offering him the bulletin. He refused to sign the receipt, so I told him he could take it without a receipt. He refused to take it.

Cross examined:—Do not know whether I or Hopkins took down the board. I had no warrant. I asked no permission as there was no one there to ask. I had no authority. I have been Marshal 33 years. I know of no precedent for my action. I did not offer a receipt for the bulletin when I took it. After taking the bulletin, I passed it into the hands of the Chamberlain. He did not ask me to bring it to him. I wished him to see the exact words on the board, as it had been represented to him there were words there that were not there.

Mr. Preston, in addressing His Honor on behalf of the defendant, said that at the time Mr. Parke took the bulletin, he was not acting in his official capacity, and he acknowledged having made a mistake. Every person has a right to be protected. The defendant took the bulletin into his carriage, and there the trespass ended, if any. It was in evidence that the plaintiff did unscrew the frame, take off the bulletin, and give it to the defendant. If damages were awarded, he was of opinion that they ought to be merely nominal, as no harm had been done, and no loss sustained by the plaintiff. On the other hand, it had acted as an advertisement for Kawainui, and good would result therefrom. He would sell more copies of his paper. The defendant tried to return the bulletin the same day that he took it, but the plaintiff refused to receive it. He contended that leave and license had been given at the time of the occurrence. The defendant might have been guilty of the trespass, but if so, in a very slight degree. A small sum would cover the loss to his business, his feelings, or his house.

Mr. Dole said this was a most important case. The evidence on both sides showed that Kawainui regarded himself in the hands of the Marshal. Instead of resisting him at the time he took possession of his (the plaintiff's) property, he looked upon the Marshal as a symbol of authority. Such is the nature of the native mind in regard to the Marshal of the Kingdom, that they regard all his actions in an official light. The plaintiff asked one small favor from the defendant. He said, "if you must take the bulletin, give me back the frame." The bulletin was not allowed to go out of the Marshal's possession.

It is true that the damage done is small; the value of the paper is nothing. As a matter of news, it was of not of great importance as it occurred near the close of the day, but the case as a matter of principle is not small; it was of vast importance. The learned counsel quoted the 4th, 9th, 12th, and 14th Articles of the Constitution, all of which have particular reference to the protection of life, liberty, and property, according to law.

When the highest official in the Kingdom, next to the Ministers, committed an outrage like the one under consideration, he looked upon it as a matter of great importance. It is not simply the case of J. A. Kawainui against W. C. Parke; it is the whole population against official aggression. Acting as the defendant had done, he might go into any one's private office, open the safe, and take away such private papers as he thought fit. It would render every household liable to intrusion, or one's premises to be entered without permission. The Anglo-Saxon hold their personal rights as sacred. The Hawaiians do not understand these rights so well. This principle was instituted under the Magna Charter in the reign of King John. Official despotism was a direct invasion of the constitutional rights of citizens. He (the Marshal) was not authorized to do as he had done. The defendant had received the sympathy of the whole community. This bulletin was held in possession of the highest official in the Kingdom. It was read and ordered to be returned. His client represented the sentiment of this country.

Without warrant or authority, the Marshal took the place of a discretionary Court. If such actions were permitted, citizens could no longer have the protection of courts of law which seek to prevent oppression. The laws of the Kingdom would all be swept away if this kind of thing goes on unchecked. It is right that courts of law give damages as punishment to offenders, and as an example to others. He quoted many instances where heavy damages had been inflicted for apparently trivial offences. Damages to the extent of £500 had been given for knocking off a person's hat. In this particular instance, the case was brought into court to save a duel. It is the care and sentiment of the courts that prevent violence being resorted to. He quoted at length from Sedgwick and other authorities. When there is an injury to a man's feelings, he ought to receive heavy damages. The defendant was frightened, thinking he was going to be arrested, and for what, he did not know. He considered that the Marshal of the Kingdom, not acting according to law, should be regarded as an outrage. The matter should be recognized and not passed over lightly. If it had not been the desire of the plaintiff to settle this matter quickly, he would not have limited the damages to $200, but would have taken it to a higher Court. All officers throughout the Kingdom should take this matter to themselves, that not one of them can lay a finger on another man without due authority. It was the duty of every Court to protect the people's rights, from that of the King to the lowest man of the Kingdom.

His Honor gave judgment for the plaintiff for $30 damages and $4 40 costs.

* * *

We hear that the Consul for this country at Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, has been making active enquiries in the rural districts there, and finds a strong disposition to emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands prevails among the agricultural population. Our Government therefore, in promoting Portuguese immigration will still have two strings to its bow, even should emigration from the mainland of Portugal have been utterly discouraged by the circumstance connected with the Hansa's visit to Lisbon.

A complaint was heard yesterday before Judge Bickerton, brought by Mr. W. R. Castle against Mr. Grieve of the publishing firm of R. Grieve & Co., for printing and publishing a pamphlet known as *Hula Poni Moi*, which was characterized as immoral and indecent. The complaint charged the defendants with being a common nuisance, in that they printed the document referred to. The Deputy Marshal, Mr. David Dayton, appeared as public prosecutor, on the information of Mr. W. R. Castle, who swore out the warrant, and Mr. A. S. Hartwell for the defendants. Mr. Grieve, pleaded guilty, and through his attorney pleaded ignorance of the contents of the document in question. Mr. Hartwell stated that his client had accepted of the manuscript in good faith,—being entirely unacquainted with the Hawaiian language, and passed it over to his foreman, a Hawaiian, who said nothing about there being anything objectionable in it. Mr. Grieve—the attorney said—stood very much in the position of the baker who baked the famous "four and twenty blackbird pie" of nursery lore. He merely baked the pie, and had nothing to do with its composition. He said that his client had undoubtedly printed the document, but that after doing so it had passed from his control, and he, the attorney, did not think his client was guilty of "publishing" the same. He asked that the Court give judgment and pronounce sentence, which he was confident would be as light as the law permitted—a fine of $25.00. Judge Bickerton declined to give judgment in the case, or to proceed further until he was made acquainted with the nature and extent of the offence. He said that he had a document—the Hula Poni Moi—printed in the Hawaiian language, which was said, by the prosecution, to be indecent and immoral. He did not consider himself proficient enough in the Hawaiian language to decide upon the meaning of words which had been pointed out to him, and he should ask the prosecution to furnish him with the translation needed to enable him to judge intelligently upon the merits of the case. Mr. Castle explained to the Court that he had examined the document, and finding words which he did not understand, he called to his assistance some natives, and they gave him the meanings which he had noted in the margin of the copy now before the Court. He added that his knowledge depended entirely upon hearsay. The Court then reiterated its determination to suspend further hearing until the prosecution furnished a translation of the document by some one duly qualified to make the same, and the case stood adjourned until Monday next. The case of the Crown against Mr. William Auld was then called. The defendant was charged with having published a certain paper called the "Hula Poni Moi," said to contain obscene language. Mr. Auld, through his attorney, Mr. John Russell, asked for a remand, which was granted. The court fixed the hearing for Monday next.

A lawyer in Ohio has been disbarred for stealing sheep. The Ohio bar thinks the line should be drawn somewhere.

How can I expand my che[illegible] stingy fellow of a physician. [illegible] carry a larger heart in it," was th[illegible].

A man's own conscien[illegible] his own tribunal: and he should c[illegible] more for that phantom "opinion," th[illegible] he should fear meeting a ghost if he cross the churchyard at night.

PORTLAND AND SUGAR REFINING.

[S. F. Merchant.]

Such is the popular excitement over the little Hawaiian Kingdom and its production of a few thousand tons of sugar, that none of its merchants or planters, and least of all Mr. Spreckels or any of his sons, can visit any part of the United States without being waylaid by importunate interviewers, sometimes causing serious interference with their night's rest. Mr. C. A. Spreckels lately took a short run to Oregon with some friends of his own age, on pleasure bent. The irrepressible interviewer went for him, and we see the result in the *Oregonian*. It is well known here that Mr. Spreckels' Sen'r. has for years had his eye on Portland and been watching with keen and kindly interest the rapid growth of population in Oregon and Washington Territory. It is not disguised in San Francisco that some one or more places in the North probably Portland will be one, must become great manufacturing centres. Everything in those States is favorable to manufacturing; climate and water, the abundance of lumber, the proximity to the coal fields, the vast agricultural community already tributary to their merchants, a community which is growing in number year by year with increasing ratio in a manner almost unprecedented in the United States. The railroad enterprises nearly completed when in thorough working order will probably double the population of that section within three if not two years from their opening to traffic. A man must be blind who cannot see the opening grandeur of the opportunity for manufacturers on or north of the Columbia River, and the worst enemies of Mr. Spreckels do not charge him with short-sightedness. Mr. C. A. Spreckels made no denial that while that was not the main object of his visit, he was looking about as to the advisability of, at some future day, establishing a sugar refinery at Portland. But this young gentleman can speak for himself, and therefore we condense his statement to his interviewer as follows, without altering his language:

"I do not think that a refinery at the present time would pay. My father had an eye on Portland for several years, and as soon as he thinks that the business will warrant it—and it will not be many years either, perhaps inside of three—he will set up an establishment here. At the present, sugar can be refined in San Francisco and shipped to Portland much cheaper than it could be refined here, for the reason that we refine in very large quantities, and the cost per unit is always less in proportion to the amount refined."

Speaking of the machinery in the present refinery in San Francisco, which will be idle when the new one with all its improvements is completed, he said: "That part of the old machinery still serviceable was too small for the great establishment at San Francisco, but would perhaps come in well in a smaller establishment at Portland. The capacity of the new works is about 800 tons per day. The capacity of the old works—the works now in operation—is about 250 tons per day. We expect to have the new establishment in operation in about two months."

When questioned about subsidizing railroads to prevent Eastern competition, he said: "I know of no arrangements. It has been common talk, I know, but the idea of such a small interest as sugar refining on this coast being able to subsidize two or three trans-continental railways (I quote the gossip) is preposterous. Such carriage has always been two cents per pound across the continent until about three years ago, when it was reduced in the interest of California jobbers. They failed in the business competition with us at this reduced rate, while the railroad company lost money by it through loss of tariff on the British sugar, which it carried through in bond for British Columbia. Their loss of one cent per pound on this foreign sugar freight amounted to about $[illegible]0,000 per year (I speak in round numbers), while there was absolutely no compensation in sugar freights in the coast trade, for none was brought across. To protect themselves, they put up the figures to the old rate, and out of this move, with which our house had nothing to do, has grown the talk to which your question refers. As to the Northern Pacific, they are now carrying sugar for us into Montana and southern Idaho. We shall have no other relations with them than as producers on the one hand and carriers on the other.

"My father has gone to New York on business in connection with our new refinery, and has no interest in the extension or abrogation of the treaty."

Question—Do you expect to control the trade of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, when the Northern Pacific is completed, against Eastern competition?

Answer—We do. We expect to supply from our establishment at San Francisco, and from our proposed works at Portland, all that region west of the Mississippi river.

Question—As to your control of the Island sugar crop?

Mr. Spreckels answered promptly:

"It is true that we do control nearly the entire Island crop which amounts to sixty-five thousand tons per year, by means of purchase thereof; which control may be had by anyone who is willing to pay as high a price as we do for the same. Eastern refiners have at various times sent their agents there for the purpose of buying the crops; but as they were not willing to match our offers, they could not succeed."

Question—Who brought the Manila sugar which arrived in San Francisco last week, and how were they able to do it in competition with Island sugars, which come free?

Answer—"We brought the Manila sugar, and can always bring Manila sugar in competition with the Island sugar for the reason that we pay the Hawaiian planters the same price as a like grade of Manila sugar costs less the duty, laid down in the port of San Francisco duty paid. We brought the Manila because the Island supply was not sufficient for our uses. By this you will see that as refiners we are not benefited in the least by the reciprocity treaty, as the planter and not the refiner receives the benefit of the amount of duty waived."

Regarding the advantages to Portland of having a local refinery, he said:

"In our San Francisco refinery we employ directly over three hundred men, and indirectly about seven times that number. The consumption of fuel and general supplies, makes the works an extensive market of itself. In Portland our establishment will be smaller, but it would be safe to calculate that it will give employment to at least a thousand men, about one hundred and twenty of whom would be at skilled labor rates."

Mr Spreckels might have added that Oregonians have their own sugar refinery, and that is only a question of time, they will have also a share of the island shipping [illegible]s and will be strong competitors [illegible]ifornia for the immense export of animals, feed, building material and general supplies, of which this State has not almost a monopoly. The advantages to Oregon would not be confined to the disbursement of wages through the refinery, but her farmers, her dairymen, her lumber and mill men, her other manufacturers and her produce merchants would divide among themselves an export trade of a million or two dollars a year. We have always argued that it was shortsightedness for Oregon or Washington Territory to stand idly by while the reciprocity treaty was attacked, for though their interest in it is mainly in the future, there will be a time, and it is not distant, when that interest will be equal to that on California.

The Bishop of Melbourne, whose chief characteristic is strong common sense, has propounded a cure for "larrikinism," or as it is called [illegible] Honolulu "hoodlumism." As reported by the *Argus*, the Bishop recently described the wonderful work accomplished in St. Peter's parish, London Docks—"how all the people were made to love the church, how 500 communicants were gathered from amongst one of the lowest populations in London and the clergy could say at last, of a district which has been a sink of impurity, 'not only has open professional sin been swept away from the streets of St. Peter's, but besides, there is not one known house of ill-fame in the whole parish'—though such places swarmed round its borders." How were these miracles wrought? The bishop quotes from one of the workers who assisted in the reform. In the evening the men fill the new school room, smoking, reading, playing bagatelle (there are two good tables), or skittles, or racing in the running ground outside. On Wednesday evenings the desks are cleared, and the neighbors pour in for the weekly concert, which once a month resolves itself into a ball. The drum and the fife band practices twice a week, as also the stringed instrument band. In the winter there are all all sorts of things going on, theatricals nigger entertainments, anything to keep them out of the public houses and out of the streets. The lads' club, which devoted itself principally to the athletics, was under the superintendence of a paid officer known as the "chuckerout," and says the author of the account from which I am quoting, "No boys' club in the east of London can possibly exist without such a functionary." There are many good people who will not be able to get through this paragraph without a gasp. Bagatelle, skittles, theatricals, nigger entertainments, concerts, balls and a "chuckerout"—what good is to be got out of such works of darkness as these? Yet the Bishop of Melbourne evidently believes in them. "That is the way, depend upon it," he continued, "and the only way to conquer 'larrikinism' and sanctify the overwhelming wild energy which boils over in its excesses. Who has greatness of heart to try it on a large scale?

The City of Glasgow bank failed four years ago and the liquidation of the debt has just been accomplished. Every penny of the vast debt of the bank has been paid and the remaining assets handed over to the company for the benefit of the still solvent shareholders. The liquidators have paid off $55,000,000, of which nearly half came out of the pockets of the shareholders.

A colored man named Bob Tompkins was on trial the other week before an Austin justice for assault. Old Uncle Mose was one of the leading witnesses for the State. The main point was whether or not Tompkins had given any provocation to bring on the row. "Now, tell the jury all you know about the affair," said the justice. "Kin I tell de jury all I knows in my own way?" asked old Mose. "Yes, tell the jury what you know in your own way." Old Mose turned solemnly to the expectant jurymen and said, "Gemmens ob de jury, you am de meanest lookin' crowd eber I seed." "Stop," bawled the attorney for the State. "Your Honor will incarcerate the prisoner for contempt of court, howled the attorney for the prisoner. The foreman of the jury got up and asked the court to protect the jury from insult. "Witness, if you insult the jury again I shall certainly resort to extreme measures." "I'm not gwine to consult nobody if yer don't interfere with me," said old Mose, sullenly." "Proceed." "Gem'mens ob de jury, you am the meanest lookin' crowd eber I seed outside ob a gaol—" The prosecuting attorney jumped up and down. The foreman of the jury once more howled, "Your Honor?" The constable laid his heavy hand on the collar of old Mose, when the latter calmly repeated to the horrified jury. "You am de meanest lookin' crowd eber I seed outside ob a gaol. Dem is de berry words de prisoner dar used when he fust come into de bar room, and which led to de row." The foreman sat down quick; the attorneys doubled up like jack-knives with suppressed laughter; His Honor smiled; the spectators roared; while old Mose, with a surprised look of childish innocence, once more said emphatically to the crowing jurymen, "You am de meanest looking crowd eber I seed outside ob de gaol."

A Good Story.—Sir James Paget, the well-known surgeon, has a country house in Kent. Recently, as he was taking a walk along the road, he witnessed a serious accident. Two men were driving in a cart, when one of them fell out and the wheel passing over him, broke his leg. Sir James, with the kindness that belongs to his profession, had the man got into the cart and proceeded to do what required to be done. In the meantime the poor wretch's companion hurried off to the local medico, whom he addressed in this fashion: "Please, sir, Bill has been and fallen out of the cart and got his leg broke; there's an old cove a pulling of him about; but I can see he ain't up to much, so I wants you to come at once, Sir, 'cos Bill's wery bad." The doctor hastened to the scene, and discovered at once to his surprise, that the "old cove" was Sir James Paget, who in the interim had improvised some splints and bound up the leg with a copy the *Times* newspaper.—*Vanity Fair.*

The Richest Man in Mexico.—Patricio Milmo—said to be Mexican for "Paddy Miles"—is the richest man in Mexico, and owns an estate of 400,000 acres. He largely cultivates sugar cane, corn and grapes, and has a splendid house erected on a commanding site in the midst of his property. It is substantially built of stone and is so richly decorated with gold, silver and precious stones (says a recent visitor) that "the eye is dazzled with their splendor." Patricio's riches have made him a favorite with the knights of the road, who, in Mexico, flourish like the green bay tree. He has been several times captured by brigands, and has each time had to pay heavy ransoms. To guard against a repetition of these unpleasantries, he has turned his house into a sort of citadel, and it can only be reached by a narrow path through an iron gate of enormous size and strength.—*Land.*

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