By Authority.

Notice.

[illegible]

JOHN E. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

[illegible] Honolulu, July 30th, 1884.

[illegible] will open to receive proposals for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to [illegible] will also be received at the Treasury, the rate of interest being at 6, 6½ [illegible] per annum payable quarterly, and the bonds are exempt from all Hawaiian Taxes.

JOHN E. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in August, 1884.

RETAIL—WINES.

[illegible]

RETAIL—LIQUORS.

[illegible]

RETAIL—BEER.

[illegible]

RETAIL—SODA.

[illegible]

DUTCHMAN.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE SPIRITS.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

POOL.

[illegible]

BOWLING ALLEY.

[illegible]

SALOONS.

[illegible]

LAPAIAU.

[illegible]

CARD PLAYING.

[illegible]

OPIUM.

[illegible]

PEDDLERS.

[illegible]

Week of the Morning Star.

[illegible]

The Hawaiian Gazette.

EST MODIS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1884.

MISINFORMED and misdirected persons are fond of ascribing the remarkable opposition which has long been made against this Government, to "Missionaries," or to the efforts of the "cons." to get into office, or to personal contempt for the Ministers or some of them. Such missionaries as Messrs. Widemann, Rhodes, the Brown Brothers, and we may add Isenberg, Bowsett, Bishop, Wilder and Mott Smith give the lie to all such erroneous statements. No one is misled by them.

THE condition of the roads around Hilo is very bad as will be seen by the remarks made by our Hawaii correspondent, but it is not only the condition of the roads around Hilo, but the condition of them in almost every district of the kingdom which calls for complaint. The Government claims that during the last biennial period they expended about $237,000 on the roads. There is positively nothing to show for the expenditure of nearly one quarter of a million of dollars. Is it over a quarter of a million, if we add the pay of road Supervisors to the above amount—except that the roads are worse than they have been for thirty years, with a prospect of their deteriorating still more during the next two years of months which seem to be before us. It is useless to vote money for roads if it is to be wasted.

THE financial condition of the Treasury is not very encouraging. As far as can be learned there may about $72,000 in the Treasury and there is no immediate prospect of an increase to any great amount till November. In September there is considerably more than $80,000 due for bonds. We know of one private account owed by the Government, amounting to $20,000. There is a very large sum due for the salaries and necessary expenses, and the moment the Appropriation Bill is passed, there will be large demands from many quarters. Part of the money due on the bonds will probably remain unpaid for a while, for it is owed to the Education Department, and the notes will be renewed. This will be equivalent to borrowing money at 9 per cent, which is illegal, but one need not think that the Cabinet will pause a moment on a question of legality. This will only be a drop in the bucket however, and bankruptcy seems to be staring the Cabinet in the face.

To this there has the appointment of two years brought us. What will be the result if these incompetents stay on for two years longer?

THE case of the Rev. Serene Bishop only once more points to the sore lack of principle, the intense desperation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his toadying hangers on. Mr. Bishop is a man of strong convictions, but he has studiously avoided politics since the present Cabinet came into power. When, however, a great moral wrong was proposed to be committed, viz. the passing of the Lottery Act, Mr. Bishop spoke out like a man and denounced it as what it was infamous. For this Mr. Bishop fell under the ban. He, whose duty it was to convey and make maps, having dared to lift his voice against an infamy which had Government support, became a marked man. Does a man make worse sins because he disbelieves in lotteries? We trow not. The displeasure was so marked that Mr. Bishop felt called on to resign, and the Minister of Interior snapped at the resignation. And yet Mr. Bishop is a man whom it will be impossible to replace, owing to his especial knowledge, a man moreover, of the strictest integrity, while the man who procured his resignation so readily is worthless as a Minister, and has his integrity questioned.

It is evidently the intention to crush the slightest sign of freedom of speech among all, no matter how possibly, connected with the Government. It is a pity that we should go on with this farce of calling the present system of Government Constitutional Government; it is a despotism, pure and simple, and the most contemptible, petticoat, measured despotism the world ever saw.

IF our country experts any radical change in the Ministry after the prorogation of the Legislature, it is a very great only mistaken community. There may be a little shuffling of the cards, but all the knaves will still remain at the top of the pack. It will be small satisfaction to the community to see the present Minister of Foreign Affairs resign, and at an expense to the tax payers of some $25,000 be rewarded for the ill he has done, by a trip to Europe in charge of the Queen, and on her return, by permission to oscillate between Paris and London, with a diplomatic mission of some kind or another. There is one thing we may be sure of, and that is that Mr. Gibson will keep clear of Holland, and that he will avoid Salt Lake City. Then it will also be eminently satisfactory to see Kapena promoted out of the Board of Genealogy fund.

But even supposing that these two months flying out we have could hope that they will be replaced by men who will prove themselves either less dishonest or more capable.

However, whatever change comes after the closing of the Legislature will come from the King instead of from the Legislature. The opportunity of winning to him the full support of the best political thinkers in all ranks of life, by carrying the true constitutional principle, has been missed by the King. The Ministry should have been asked to resign when it was patent that they did not possess the confidence of half the Representatives and more than half the Nobles. That opportunity was not taken, any change that comes merely from the whim of the Sovereign, and not by the will of the people, must be, in its essence, constitutional.

We may ask why have these men been kept in, and the reply is because they are the best tools with which to pry open the public treasury, cheats the best monkeys to fish the dollars out of the tax payers' pockets. The public now are fully aware what a ruse the King's Message has been made to appear. It needed only to watch the blatant and unpolitic Kaulukou pushing forward this and that item in the Appropriation Bill, or to notice $18,000 for palace stables, $130,000 for military, $26,000 for genealogy jobs, to be fully assured that retrenchment is not intended. We may rest assured that until our people assert themselves, neither good government nor economy will prevail in Hawaii nei!

AFTER the cause of the bitter worthlessness of the so-called work of the Genealogy Book, as shown in the report purporting (but falsely) to be the production of the Board itself, after the urgent message from the King to the Legislature again recommending most stringent economy in the appropriation of public moneys, one might have hoped that the most worthless, useless, bare-faced waste, under false pretences, would not again have been perpetrated, and yet on Saturday we find the Ministry and their papers enhancing every artifice of parliamentary numerous to pass a vote condemning the public to pay $16,000 for pocket money for two or three messmates of the Court.

Let the King himself consider. His Ministers are disregarding his most earnest recommendations, are falsifying his promises, are still stubbly pursuing the path of waste and jobbing they have followed since the Minister of Foreign Affairs became autocrat of everything. Is not the King's sincerity laid open to question by this action of his servants? Is it possible that the Crown is for economy and the Ministers for waste?

How does the House itself show? A few weeks ago, before the receipt of the King's message, they virtually refused to appropriate a score or two of dollars, which spread over the whole legislature would have provided each member with a comfortable drive at public expense to a garden party at Waikiki and back again, yet after straining at and refusing this tiny gnat, they strain every nerve and muscle in the effort, so far successful, to swallow this camel of "religion."

The Board as recently constituted is like Jack Bunsby, an "oracle full of science" that leaving their comparatively legitimate pursuits of genealogy, they branch off into the regions of every other clogy known to science, or to speak more correctly, promise to do so in the future.

In old countries where an hereditary aristocracy and have of entail necessitates an accurate and absolutely ascertainable genealogy of persons or families interested, these persons or families have to pay themselves heavy fees for search and registration. Here, where at most nothing but a sentimental curiosity calls for anything of the kind, the public are called on to pay heavily, and the work is consigned to wholly incompetent hands.

THE passage of the law to create the "Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank," is a new departure. It will create in our midst an institution, which although it is new to us, is not new to other countries. It has been tried, and proved, and found to be valuable to the public, as an educator of our masses in thrift and prudence.

An experience of nearly twenty years of such banks in England, has resulted in laws and regulations for their management which leaves little room for improvement, while the numbers of depositors stretches into the hundreds of thousands and the amount of the deposits into millions of pounds.

The principal and attractive feature of Postal savings Banks, is the opportunity of depositing small amounts, at localities convenient to the homes of the people and the pledging, for repayment of such deposits, the security of the Government. The deposits become a part of the public debt, for which the whole credit of the nation is pledged; the depositor a public creditor, with the right to call for his money at any time, and in many convenient localities.

By the law before us a commencement is to be made in Honolulu, and the Postmaster General will extend the system as fast as convenient to the other islands. He is made the manager of the Bank, with power to make regulations for the conduct of the business and for arranging the details, the preparation of blanks and forms, and books, a large variety of which is necessary for the safety of the depositor and the protection of the Bank.

The minimum of deposit is limited to twenty five cents. This, or any multiple thereof can be accepted. There is no limit to the maximum, except interest is not allowed on sums above $1,000. Interest is calculated on sums of five dollars or any multiple thereof, and for complete calendar months only, while at the end of the year, the interest account is added to the principal, the rate is fixed at five per cent. per annum.

Provision is made for accepting deposits from women and minors and for their protection in the same. It remains for actual trial of this bank to prove if the system can be engrafted with advantage to our people and Government, upon this country. We see no reason why it should not become a valuable institution among us, and if under the careful management of the Postmaster General it shall be successful many a dollar which now is hidden away will enter into the circulation and contribute its share to business activities. But what is better than its mere financial results, will be its teachings of thrift and economy, and saving among those classes of our population who most need such lessons. It is small savings, usually the commencement of savings, which generates the desire and fixes the resolution for more, which may, and often does, become a settled habit of one's life. We therefore hope the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank may thrive and prosper.

MEN of all nationalities, men of all creeds are taking the keenest interest in the fate of General Gordon, that Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, the Bayard of the 19th century. The papers are eagerly scanned but alas! nothing very definite is known of him. The latest definite intelligence was dated June 18th; we know he was then in Khartoum, safe, since that date we have had all kinds of rumors, from his being killed by his own troops, his being a prisoner in the hands of the Mahdi, to his still gallantly holding his own at Khartoum. As far as we can sift intelligence at this distance it appears as if the two former reports were mere rumors and that we may hope he was as stated safe in the river citadel.

Now one has to consider what his chances of escape are. There are various but of course all hazardous. The Mahdi has possession of El Obeid and the country to the south and west of him. Berber, 200 miles to the north of him is in the possession of Mahdi's lieutenant, and the whole country to the east is in arms, besides between Khartoum and Berber there is the sixth cataract which would prevent his taking his force by water the whole way. A proposal is made in one of the telegrams that he should march to Kassala, but to do that he would have to pass through a hostile country, for 372 miles and cross a wide river, the Atbara or Black river, for which he is not likely to have adequate means at his disposal; arrived at Kassala however, he would be near friends, for the Abyssinian Monarch has promised a large force to move upon that town.

The British Government propose to lay a railway from Suakim to Berber, a distance of 241 miles. This will be a tremendous piece of work. It will be fighting and laboring all the time, for in spite of the two battles of Tel; Osman Digna holds the whole country up to the very fortifications of Suakim, upon which he is nightly sniping. Operations in this direction are to be commenced in September.

Lastly, Stanley, the great explorer, who reached London July 28th, proposes two routes, one by the east coast the other by the west; his proposition is best given in his own words:

He says that General Gordon commands perfectly practicable routes of escape from Khartoum, whether by way of Sennaar on the east, or down the Congo in the west coast, if the Nile is blocked. Stanley considers that General Gordon should adopt the present route down the Nile from Khartoum to Gondokoro, a distance of 30 miles, in eight days. Gems proceed to Bahar and Ghazelle and join Lupton Bey, who commands 400 troops, having in their possession 1,000 in reserve. Gordon would then proceed with this addition to his force to Zanzibar. Should the soldiers refuse to take this journey, or should some other cause prevent the plan being successful, Gordon could cross to Uganda, reach the Stanley station, and proceed down the Congo.

Stanley thinks that Gordon unassisted by Salvo-urbatti, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and the Italian and Austrian missionaries cannot be interventable to Gordon, the soldier, traveler and explorer. Should the garrison at Lado prefer staying in the Nile Province, Gordon could take them along with him. If they refused to accompany him at first they would be sure to follow after he had gone. Stanley believes that the sending of a large English force to extricate Gordon would be a mistake. Gordon would be undertaking and would likely be attended with great loss and expense. English troops would be unable to stand the climate.

We have endeavored to give as clear a view of General Gordon's position as possible, we would recommend to our readers however, to take a map of Africa and locate the places for themselves. Any ordinarily good atlas contains the points named in this article.

TEXAS has been reprinted in pamphlet form, from the *Journal of Christian Philosophy*, a very notable paper entitled, "Lessons from the Hawaiian Islands," written by S. C. Armstrong.

Many of us who did not know General Armstrong in his youth, may remember his visit to this Kingdom in 1880, how he traveled from island to island, noted what he saw as a keen, practised observer, and with the love of one born and reared and schooled in these islands, with the love for the native race, and the knowledge of their good and of their weak points, spoke out from time to time fearlessly but affectionately, words of hope not unmixed with fear as to the future of the Hawaiian people.

Since then, while carrying on, with our most earnest success, the onerous duties of Principal of the Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Virginia, he has been watching with undiminished interest the progress of this kingdom in general, and of the native race more particularly.

Beginning with the probable origin of this, as well as of other Polynesian races, on which he, in one paragraph, throws more light than was possible to the most solidified genealogy job in two years, he refers to the probable pre-discovery of the group by the Spaniards, and touching slightly on the times of Cook and Vancouver, comes to his subject with the conquest of Kamehameha.

"The golden age of Polynesian barbarism," says Armstrong, "was undoubtedly from this date, 1800, till the death in 1819 of Kamehameha I, whose equal as a warrior or ruler has never appeared in the annals of Oceania. He apportioned the conquered islands among his favorite chiefs, and arranged the traditionary law as clearly as a written code."

* * *

"Later on, he learned of the great changes made by Christianity in the Society Islands, and desired much to know of the Supreme Being worshipped by foreigners, but there was no one to tell him and he died in the heathen faith." * *

"The genius of Kamehameha was fatal to the idolatrous system of which he was the staunchest supporter, for with a dark heart he had a clear head."

Passing on then to the reign of Liholiho and the tearing down of the tabu under the influence of Kaahumanu, he refers to the Chiefs of forty years ago. "As a boy, I remember them on state occasions, in splendid uniform, towering above the foreign dignitaries about them, posed and stately, conscious of their rank and sovereignty, peers of the nobility of any age."

Full justice is done to those "noble women, the wives of Kamehameha and his chiefs," to Kaahumanu, Kalanimoku, Kaioiani and other nobles who joined the Christian Church not long after the arrival of the little band of missionary pioneers which arrived at Kailua in 1820 after a voyage of six months from Boston.

Briefly we must pass by the death of Liholiho, Kamehameha II. in England, the episode of the re-establishment of Hawaiian Independence by Rear Admiral Thomas, after the brief usurpation of Capt. Lord George Paulet, and the difficulties with the French Missionaries and Naval authorities, and come to 1843, when the King, Kamehameha III, "voluntarily surrendered his absolute power, and granted well written laws and constitutional freedom to his people, who had never dreamed of such things," the grand division of lands in 1847, and come to the writer's summing up.

Hawaiian History "I find divides itself into three periods of thirty years each," viz:

1. From 1790 to 1820, the generation preceding the mission, a time of mental activity and national progress and the beginning of the nation's physical decay, all due to the presence of foreign discoverers and traders.

2. From 1820 to 1850, in which the people embraced the Christian faith, and civilized institutions were established through the efforts of American Missionaries, working against tremendous obstacles. * *

3. From 1850 to the present time. These years, all of which come within my own personal knowledge, present a curious record."

The Treaty and its results, the vast influx of Chinese males, with other nationalities, the increase of wealth, the decrease of mortality, the progress of leprosy, the recently created anti-leper feeling, are touched upon and we come to the "Period of Decay," dating from 1873.

"Following Liholiho, and Kamehameha IV, were his brother Lot, Lunalilo and Kalakaua, all since 1850, over whom the missionaries had little influence, and unscrupulous men a great deal. "The first two were of high rank and ability, and received much of the ancient reverence given to Kings."

"King Kalakaua has now at the head of his Government an ex-Mormon priest, a talented unscrupulous man, whom no one trusts or respects, holding his position entirely through his ability to handle the King, who though amiable and intelligent is utterly without executive capacity or wisdom and is esteemed," etc.

"The eight thousand Hawaiian voters have to-day their own way with the six hundred white voters, whose representatives, until lately, have always led their councils. Though now wholly set aside, the missionary and decent element is waiting the logic of events. The last Legislature, having repealed the Act prohibiting the sale of liquors to natives, intemperance is increasing frightfully."

The natives "are still the light hearted attractive people of old, dancing gayly to their doom, careless of fate, always smiling. In graceful costumes, decked with wreaths, mounted on garlanded horses, they ride like centaurs. * * knowing no future."

It is impossible in the limits of this article to give even a complete review, however condensed, of the thirty pages of this remarkable extract. It would be well for all if it were reprinted in pamphlet form and circulated throughout the islands in both languages.

Without pretending to endorse every statement, to agree with every opinion, to forecast always the same future as that predicted by the writer, it may be safely said that the paper is well worth serious study.

To conclude, General Armstrong says: "The summing up of Hawaiian History as it presents itself to-day is, that from the reign of Kamehameha the Great to that of Kalakaua, there has been a swift adoption of the externals of civilization, hand in hand with a steady physical decay, and a promising, but suddenly arrested moral development."

President Fairchild.

Rev. James H. Fairchild, President of Oberlin College arrived by the *Mariposa*. This College is perhaps as well represented in Hawaii at the present time as any other in the United States. It is the leading college of the west, in spite of its poverty. Were it as well endowed as some of its rivals in the east, it would be ranked as the Harvard University of the west, it certainly would rank for about of its present high standing. One of the noblest points of the institution is the coeducation of the sexes, and as those graduated in it successful. Oberlin was founded over fifty years ago by a small band of earnest and devoted men whose liberality in life was equalled only by their poverty in death. The little settlement in the woods were brought upon itself the wrath and contempt of other religionists as well as the hatred of the dominant political parties of that day, because its supporters and students boldly espoused the cause of the down trodden and enslaved. The black was freely admitted to the schools and to the church, and the little town soon became one of the important stations on the underground railway, and many of its citizens now quite world rid of hair-breadth adventures in helping the escape of slaves which featured and protected slavery. The war of 1861-65 has been called "Oberlin's war," certainly Oberlin's principles were there and found their fullest expression. Oberlin was finally reproached to be a nursing of Schubert's serenade—how the music wailed, what passion there was in it, and how tremulous was the breeze as the last note died away.

At the seventh number of the programme, M. Remenyi appeared again, giving a selection of Hungarian melodies; to the ear unaccustomed to these strange and weird airs, the playing must have been a revelation. The extraordinary power of playing on air and on accompaniment on the violin was very striking. For an encore the talented gentleman played, unaccompanied by the piano, the simple air of the Swanee River, but so surrounding and embellishing it with chords that the little gem was rendered doubly brilliant from its setting. He then ran the air over into a quaint and showed his skill in these tricks on the violin which none but the most accomplished dare attempt.

The last appearance of the artist was in the ninth number, Paganini's Caprices, which revealed fresh beauties of execution and wrought the audience up to fever heat. This was followed by the *Carnival de Venise* and was applauded to the echo, M. Remenyi being called forth again and again.

Mr. Leader Lochstette, M. Remenyi has a talented pianist and a sympathetic accompanist. His solo pieces were loudly applauded by the audience. The remainder of the programme was filled out with two songs by Miss Bessie Dowsing, two songs by Mr. Rudolf Kittner, and a duett by the same lady and gentleman. All we can add is, it is impossible to convey how great pleasure there is in hearing M. Remenyi play, therefore go for yourselves and hear him.

The Whaling Fleet.

We slip the following intelligence relative to the whalers from a late paper:

	No. of Whales		No. of Whales
Sperm Fleet	[illegible]	Bark	Noah's Ark [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	John Barker [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Atlantic [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Gayhead [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Florida [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Platina [illegible]
Bark	[illegible]	"	Kingston [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Hope [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Ken [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Eagle [illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	Rose [illegible]

Bark Uncle Sams, Lost.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 30.—To-day Capt. Attchison of the English Sailor, was taken to the hospital in a violent condition of mental aberration. On Sunday, while riding, the girth broke and he fell on his head. His brilliant career as a naval officer, is to be feared, is at an end.

BEATRICE (Neb.), July 30.—A severe thunder storm visited this region this morning. The lightning struck the farmhouse of Nathan Miller, near Marysville, Kansas, killing his four daughters, while asleep in their beds. Two girls were 17, 12, 9 and 7 years respectively. A boy of 5 was badly hurt. The mother is in a critical condition from her bereavement.

CAIRO, July 30.—The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that reports have reached that city that Gordon had captured Berber. The Mudir has sent an official to Debbah to ascertain the truth of the reports.

The rebels recently made two attacks on Wady halfa. On both occasions they repulsed the troops and captured several villages, including Soan. Ten thousand Bedouins have been collected from Debbah to suppress the revolt.

BERLIN, July 30.—Dr. Koch, the noted German cholera expert, who has been visiting the infected districts, has addressed a report to Bismarck. Dr. Koch criticises severely the want of precaution shown the English Government in taking measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Should the cholera appear in England, Dr. Koch advises the strictest measures against all vessels sailing from England.

MADRID, July 30.—The decree concerning Cuban export taxes granted yesterday takes off 60 per cent. of the present export taxes on all commodities except. It permits the refund taxes to be paid one half in Cuban bank-notes. Moreover, with a view to breaking the prevailing deadlock in sugar exportation, the decree directs even the refund tax need not be paid at the time of shipment, so now exporters can find satisfactory guarantees of payment are given.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service, having received information that the yellow fever is spreading rapidly in Sonora, Mex., has instructed the inspector at Nogales, A. T., to be extra vigilant to prevent the introduction of the fever into the United States.

LONDON, July 30.—It seems likely that the Australian federation will soon become an active question of British politics. In London a meeting to consider the subject in the interest of federation was held yesterday and it proved a meeting of much importance. Forces had been marshalled. H. H. Smith and various others, including members of Parliament, made speeches looking to an imperial Parliament for the colonies in the near future. A resolution was passed, declaring that federation was indispensable. The latter is already taking 80 per cent of the exports from Cuba.

LONDON, July 31.—Advices from South Africa state that the people at Vryburg, in Stella-land, pulled down the British flag hoisted by Commissioner Mackenzie. The Commissioner thereupon ordered the whole available police to arrest the ringleaders of the disturbance.

SALT LAKE, July 31.—Pioneers' day was generally observed to-day in Utah, it being the thirty-seventh anniversary of Brigham Young's entrance to this valley. All the banks, courts and public offices generally were closed.

The Paris correspondent of *The American Register* says it is reported that the Bartholdi Statue originally destined, under the name of "Progress," for the Suez Canal, but being refused by the promoters of the canal it was sold as a job lot, at a reduced price, to the American Union.

July 22.—The Egyptian Conference met to-day at the Foreign Office. Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presided. There were present M. Waddington, the French Ambassador; Mauroris Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador; Count Munster, the German Ambassador; Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; and the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. The financial advisers of the several Ambassadors were also in attendance. The conference continued in session for only about one hour, when it adjourned *sine die*. Earl Granville is empowered to summon the conference to another meeting at any time.

Orders have been issued at the Chatham dock yard to send all available steam launches to Egypt.

THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—H. M. S. Constance arrived for Honolulu, from this port, yesterday.

The Tooth lake, Wis, are dying by hundreds daily from some unknown cause.

There were only two deaths from cholera at Toulon yesterday.

The "White Camellia," formerly a powerful secret society, is said to be being reorganized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2—Sir Henry Parkes, Governor-General of New South Wales, said to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday, in discussing Australian topics, that the annexation of New Guinea, or at least an English protectorate over the island, was the most important question in Australia. New Guinea is the next largest island in the world to Australia and at present is in the hands of the aborigines. There is danger that some European country will make it a colony for felons. Sir Henry said that the question of the federation of the colonies of Australia was not a matter of much importance; that it had not yet begun to be seriously discussed in Australia. The colonies are reluctant to give up a portion of their authority, as they would have to if a general Government was formed. In speaking of the transportation of mails Sir Henry said that the colonies pay the Pacific Mail $300,000 a year. There are, however, five steamship lines from Australia direct to England, and unless the United States joined in paying the subsidy to the Pacific Mail, he thought that the Australian trade would probably be sent to England by one of the direct lines.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 2nd—Eleven deaths from cholera here last night, and two at Toulon. Fugitives are returning in increasing numbers. The city is becoming more populated and the shops are re-opening.

LONDON, August 1.—It is reported from Cardiff that a man died of cholera on the French steamer Greville, from Marseilles, at anchor in Penarth roads. The body was thrown overboard. Another man aboard the ship is very ill.

LONDON, August 1.—At a meeting of the Egyptian Conference yesterday Count Von Munster, German Ambassador to England, repeated his proposal regarding the discussion of reform of the Egyptian sanitary system. The proposition was again declined.

BERLIN, August 1.—It is so stated that the Czar has abandoned his contemplated visit to Copenhagen in consequence of a warning sent to the St. Petersburg police that a delegation of nihilists and socialists at Paris and in Switzerland had gone to Denmark and were concerting another attempt upon his life.

PROVIDENCE, August 1.—Jay-Eye-See, on the Narragansett Park track today, surpassed all previous performances, making a mile in 2:09, beating his own previous record of 2:09¾ and that of Maud S of 2:09¾. The crowd also witnessed the famous black gelding H. B. Winship and mare beat their double team record of 2:20¾, and also that of Frank and mare of 2:24¾.

New York, August 1.—Alexander Jefferson, a negro, was hanged this morning in the presence of a large number of people, for the murder of Sheriff Jefferson, of Jefferson county, Ala. The crowd became so dense that it was necessary to call in the aid of the police to keep the people back. The Sheriff's last of persons to whom he wished his photographs given.

After the rope was cut and Jefferson's body shot up into the air the knot slipped around under his chin and his neck was not broken. For a moment it was touch and go. Then he kicked, struggled and grimaced as he slowly strangled. By a desperate effort he got his right hand up to the rope and tore the black-cap from his face, exposing its contortion and staring eyes. Life was pronounced extinct eight minutes after the rope was cut.

TAZEWELL (S. C.), August 1.—Wilson Stevens, a negro boy, was hanged to-day at Edgefield Courthouse.

CONNELTON (Md.), August 1.—Frederick, alias "Bug" Cephus (colored), was hanged at noon today.

SCOTTSBORO (Ala.), August 1.—George Smith and Anthony and George Hughes, all white and under 20 years of age, were hanged here at 1 p.m. to-day.

A dispatch from Foochow received August 1st, states that there is a great panic there. The foreigners are arming for defence, the Indies are leaving and the French Consul is preparing to go aboard the gunboats.

Special Notices.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Neat and cosy furnished Rooms can be had by an early application at NO. 4 GARDEN LANE.

A CARD.

HONOLULU, July 30th, 1884.

MESSRS. H. HACKFELD & CO., HONOLULU.

DEAR SIRS:—I hereby beg to tender my sincere thanks for the immediate liberal settlement of the loss I sustained through the destruction by fire of my place of business in Kohala during the night of the 19th inst. I consider it my duty to recommend the Insurance Company for which you are the Agents to all parties desirous of procuring their property by Insurance.

I am, Dear Sirs, Respectfully Yours,
(Signed,) GEO. SANDERMAN.

New Advertisements.

READ IT ALL.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

Hop Bitters

are

The Purest and Best

Medicines ever made.

THEY ARE COMPOUNDED FROM

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion.

"The Oldest, Best, and, when properly used Valuable Medicines in the World, and of which thousands testify all the best and most effective curative properties of all other bitters, being the greatest Liver Regulator, BLOOD PURIFIER and life and health restoring agent on earth."

They Give New Life and Vigor to the Aged and Infirm.

"To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Laborers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employments cause irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, healthy and stimulating, without intoxicating."

"No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, of a suffering one."

Ask your Druggist or Physician.

"Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters."

"Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made and as pleasant or healthy should be without it."

HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO.
Melbourne, Australia. Rochester, N. Y. U. S., Toronto, London, Antwerp, Paris.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ☜

HOLLISTER & CO., Honolulu.

EXCHANGE ON CHINA!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO DRAW ON THE

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong.

BISHOP & CO.

Shipping.

Notice!

TO THE VOLCANO AND BACK

Inter-Island S. N. Co

THROUGH TICKETS TO THE VOLCANO AND RETURN, can now be had at the office of the Inter-Island S. N. Co. Tourists leaving Honolulu per this date at the "PLANTER," will be landed at Pauahoi, thence by Railroad to Pahala, where Horses and Guides will be in attendance; by this route, Tourists can make the round trip in 7 days, giving 4 days to visit the Volcano.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, including Horses, Guides, Board and Lodging, $60.

☞ For further particulars enquire at the office of

Inter-Island S. N. Co., Honolulu.

Or to E. F. JORDAN, Volcano House. 1882

WILDER'S Steamship Company

LIMITED.

STEAMER 'KINAU'

SING, : : COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu each Tuesday at 4 P. M., for Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Kawaihae, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, Arriving at Hilo early Thursday mornings. Will depart Hilo each Thursday at noon, Makaihae each Friday at 4 P. M.; Kawaihae at 7 A. M. of Saturday; Kailua at 5 A. M.; Maalaea at 7 A. M., and Lahaina at 9 A. M., reaching Honolulu each Saturday afternoon.

PASSENGER TRAIN from Ninole will leave each Friday at 3 P. M., to connect with the Kinau at Waikiki.

The Kinau WILL TOUCH at Honokaia and Paauhau on down trips for Passengers, if a signal is made from the shore.

☞ Steamer Kinau will not take heavy freight for Laupahoehoe.—Light freight and packages only. All heavy freight for the above port will be taken by the Likelike.

STEAMER 'LIKELIKE'

WEISBARTH, : : COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu regularly every ten days for the following ports, Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Makaiwa, Kawaihae, Pueohu, Honokaia, Kohalaiki, Okoiki, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau, Onomea, Paauhau, Papaikou, Wailuku and Hilo. Returning will touch at all the above ports.

All the Stock from Kawaihae must be shipped by the Likelike.

STEAMER 'LEHUA'

LORENZEN, : : COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu each Monday at 4 P. M., for Kaneohe, Pakiki, Hoomaka, Kapaloa, Kipahulu and Nuu; and at Kona every other week.

Returning will touch at Lanaloa, Pakiki and Kaneohe, reaching Honolulu Friday P. M.

STEAMER 'MOKOLII'

MCGREGOR, : : COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu each Monday P. M., for the windward side of Oahu. Waiting by way of Waimanalo, Waimanalo, Kaneohe, Hakipuu, Heeia, returning every Friday P. M.

☞ The Company will not be responsible for any freight or packages unless receipted for, nor for personal baggage unless plainly marked. Not responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in charge of the Purser.

All possible care will be taken of Live Stock, but the Company will not assume liability for loss or damage.

SAM'L G. WILDER, President.
S. B. DOLE, Secretary.

OFFICE—Corner Fort and Queen Streets.
Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1884. 1880

TIME TABLE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Stmr. PLANTER

BATES, Commander.

Will Run Regular for Kona and Kau

Leaves Honolulu at 4 p.m. on

Tuesday	July 22	Tuesday	Sept'r 2
Friday	August 1	Friday	" 12
Tuesday	" 12	Tuesday	" 23
Friday	" 22		

Returning, Touching at Maalaea

Tuesday	July 29	Tuesday	Sept'r 9
Friday	Aug 8	Friday	" 19
Tuesday	" 19	Tuesday	" 30
Friday	" 29		

And arriving at Honolulu, the same day at 3 p.m.

On the out trip, will touch only at the following ports in Kona, Kailua, Kealakekua, Honaunau and Hoopuloa.

Stmr IWALANI

CAMPBELL, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every Tuesday, at 3 p. m., for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele and Waimea, Kauai. Returning, Leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday Evening.

Stmr. JAS. MAKEE,

FOREMAN, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu every Thursday, at 3 p. m. for Kapaa & Kilauea. Returning, Leaves Kauai every Monday, at 4 p. m. and touching at Waianae both ways.

Stmr. C. R. BISHOP,

DAVIS, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., for Kukuihaele, Honokaa and Paauhau. Returning, arrives at Honolulu every Sunday Morning.

☞ OFFICE at the Company's Dock of Kilauea Street near the P. M. S. S. Wharf. 377 tf a

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For San Francisco.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

ZEALANDIA

WEEKER, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO

On or about Monday Sept. 1

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

And the Splendid Steamship

AUSTRALIA

GHENT, COMMANDER.

On or about Sept. 8th, 1884,

For Freight and Passage, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Goods for Shipment per Steamer can now be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse near the Steamer Wharf.

The Agents here are now prepared to

Issue Tickets to San Francisco and Return, FOR $175 THE ROUND TRIP.

FOR EUROPE VIA NEW YORK

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Two Sailings Every Week.

FOR LIVERPOOL:

From New York every Wednesday,
From Boston every Saturday

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin ..... $80, and $100 Gold

According to Accommodation.

STEERAGE TICKETS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Steerage ..... $28 Currency

Good accommodations can always be secured on application to WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., San Francisco.

PAT. ALEXANDER, 90 State Street, Boston.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 4 Bowling Green, New York.

Notice to Passengers from Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu.—The Cunard Liners do now take special facilities to through passengers from Trans-Pacific ports, the frequency of the sailings providing all possibility of delay in New York.

☞ Good accommodations always reserved.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 4 Bowling Green, New York.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW

FOR THE COMPLEXION!

THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION is the MOST PERFECT BEAUTIFIER KNOWN. It is Pure and Durable. Delightful in its Application and wonderful in its Effects, while the choicest smelling Bulb to Bouquet the best. Prepared by

E. BOWMAN, Chemist, Oakland, Cal.

☞ FOR SALE BY

HOLLISTER & Co.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of TUNG KIM, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate. Before Chief Justice Judd.

On reading and filing the petition of Ah Hoheefoo per & Co., and Hyman Bros. of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that Tung Kim of said Honolulu, died intestate at Honolulu, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1884, leaving stock in trade in store at corner of Emma and Beretania streets, and to another store on Nuuanu street, necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Ah Ong[illegible] and Jas. Hyman, and that temporary letters issue in the meantime to prevent the removal of said goods.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 10 a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition