By Authority.

Licenses Expiring in March, 1885.

RETAIL—OAHU.

RETAIL—MAUI.

RETAIL—KAUAI.

RETAIL—HAWAII.

WHOLESALE.

POOL BUTCHER.

LIVERY STABLE.

BILLIARDS.

CABLE PEDDLING.

AUCTION.

PEDDLING.

VICTUALING.

SALMON.

WATER NOTICE!

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

About Sugar.

Spirit Licenses for Country Districts.

License or No License.

Hawaiian Gazette.

NON MODUS IN REDUX.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885.

What particular advantage the country is at present deriving from the assistance of the Minister of Finance cannot be very clearly seen. He is utterly incompetent to manage even the mildest of accounts. No business man would talk financial matters with him for five minutes unless he had "His Excellency" tacked on to his name. Take away his position and even the toady faction would hanph at him. Why do the community stand having an utterly incompetent managing such a responsible position? Heaven knows! There are plenty of practical men here, not only among our large houses, but among the smallest of our businesses, who are the financial superiors of Hawaii's Minister of Finance. In fact, we might venture to say that some of our school boys are. We would put down the gage for a considerable sum that we can find a youth or so of fifteen who upon practical questions connected with finance would whip the Minister round a post a dozen times. It will be hard for our readers abroad to understand this; we poor residents know it only too well. When we have such men as Messrs. Atherton, Davies, J. O. Carter, S. M. Damon, M. Lonisson, J. Hyman and more than a dozen others, who would have something to propose in our present crisis, it is hard to submit to the nonentity that wears the clothes of our Minister of Finance.

Under the present circumstances it is worth while to see what the English Government possesses in the way of a mobilized force which she can call upon within the first few months of a struggle. India possesses a force of 130,000 regular troops, which is supplemented by 100,000 police. These latter being drilled men, under strict discipline are practically soldiers, and could be used as such very quickly.

The English army in Europe, as far as we are able to gather, comprises a total of 644,731 men, which is divided up as follows:

Men serving with the colours	130,114
Army reserve, or men who have passed through three years with the colours and receive pay and are liable to be called upon at a moment's notice	47,228
Militia, or men who have passed through the army reserve, and who do not require to do the line regiments	141,982
Yeomanry Cavalry	14,404
English troops in India	62,385
Volunteers, England and India	249,412
Total	644,731

In addition to the above there are 1,600 naval volunteers, 4,000 men employed in coast guard service with 12,400 marines, a body of men whose for discipline and effectiveness are well known.

Taking England and India together the British Government have at their command at least 1,000,000 drilled men, more than 50 per cent of whom could be used in the field within a few months.

In point of numbers, compared with continental powers, the above figures appear small. With this foundation to commence upon, however, England will have no trouble in building up an army equal, if not superior, to her neighbors. From our latest accounts from the Soudan, Englishmen are proving that they still retain their hereditary pluck and determination that has so often carried them to the front. We have not the slightest doubt that if the Bear intends to make a raid upon the pastures of the Lion he will find the Khyber pass about the most uncomfortable rage any menagerie could produce.

It is a fallacy that deceives many, that it is a public benefit to have cheap money and plenty of it. Those who find their advantage in such a currency usually have the arguments placed in the mouths of poor men, who are represented to be clamoring for cheap money against the greed of wealth, which is represented as trying to oppress the poor by keeping up a high, costly and scarce currency of real gold, of which only the rich can have the benefit.

It is true that the hopeless debtor class usually attribute their want of success to some fault of others, or to causes beyond their control. To them any change may be a boon, for they correctly enough reason, they have nothing to lose, and may gain.

But the great body of mechanics, artisans and salaried people, and of those who depend upon a fixed income from investments are concerned in nothing more than in a sound and permanent currency, unvarying in value.

In this country the mask is quite thrown off, and the capitalist openly, defiantly calls for a cheap silver currency and without attempt at argument declaims against a gold currency. The mechanics, salaried men and those of fixed incomes see clearly that it is their interest to have a stable gold currency, which does not fluctuate in value, and which can always be used at par for debts abroad.

Cheapen this coin and its volume necessarily increases and prices nominally increase in proportion. This is a simple proposition. The history of French assignats, of Confederate bonds and notes, as well as of United States Treasury notes shows how easy it is to inflate everything. But if such inflation is under any great public misfortune or emergency required, it is never to be desired, but always to be deplored.

Reducing the Hawaiian currency from a gold par to 80 per cent silver will do all this, and the results will follow as the night follows the day.

Wages and salaries will not increase with the cost of living; they are now higher than the legitimate business of the country justifies. Wage takers will suffer. Investments are not invited, they are prevented by an unhealthy inflated currency. And all to no purpose, and without the slightest occasion except to gratify a capitalist.

Mongrel. What does it mean? Let us turn to its derivation to find out. *Mous*, only; *ruse*, I sell. The only seller, the one seller. We had an instance of it the other day when a steamer came down from the Coast, a week or so ago, no papers for the newsdealers were brought. Why? because we had but one seller of steam freight hither.

Of course this is, after all, a minor evil, but it is one of the straws which show the way the wind blows. Minor evil though it was, it was an outrage that to suit the convenience of one Company or one man, the 80,000 people on these Islands were deprived of news which a large percentage were eagerly looking for.

In every age the poor have had to contend against some form of tyranny. Starting at the outset of civilization, we find the tyranny of the chief and the medicine man; in more developed forms the tyranny of class, or the tyranny of the autocrat surrounded by a servile set of followers. Against these forms have the poor rebelled, in many places they have succeeded, and the power has by hard fighting been wrenched from the hands that held it, and the poor have got their rights.

But even where such freedom has been obtained another serious evil has arisen. Monopoly, grim of visage, has raised its ugly head, threatening the well-being of all who will not bow down at the feet of the graven images it may be pleased to set up.

If a monopoly is a serious thing for a country like the United States; if there it is a thing to be fought tooth and nail; how much more serious is it for a little place like this, where interests are concentrated and where the evil effects can be felt by every one in the community.

However speciously monopoly may present itself; however winning its smile and soft its hand, long experience has shown that behind the smile lies unswerving selfishness and the hand of velvet has claws of steel, which can rend the living of the poor from them, and with all a heart of stone which can feel for nothing.

In condemning monopoly it is not individuals one criticizes, it is a system. The monopolist may turn and say, have I not been liberal? am I not affable? when did I ever turn a deaf ear to an appeal for charity? All this, the French Baron of 1750 was; polished, liberal, and when need be, charitable, but he ground the faces of the poor so hard that in 1789 his head was gibbetted on pike and his blood was running all over France.

Monopoly is a curse. The old adage that competition in business is the life of trade is a good and true one, as many a bankrupt can testify. Monopoly is diametrically opposed to this. No competition is its cry: if competition arises, crush it, even at a sacrifice, crush it!

Besides monopoly which begins with trade never ends thus: it must rule in everything, and so it stalks into the Legislature and it overshadows a little throne like this, and it talks of having the country in its breeches pocket. Laws are to be made to suit it. Government is to be carried on in its interests. Its subservient slaves are to fill all government posts. Those who conscientiously oppose it must be swept out of the path.

Fortunately the tactics of monopoly are well known; it has been successfully fought and conquered in England; it is being bravely fought in the United States. And it will be fought here, and in the end successfully. The poor man, though lacking resources, when once he realizes that he is being imposed upon, rouses himself. Between monopoly and the poor there can never be peace.

The Eastern Satrap, when he chopped off a man's head, or confiscated the property of another, never presumed to put forth any arguments to justify his method of procedure. *Vale*, "I wish," said he and there was an end of the matter.

Such is the present position of the Ministry in this Kingdom. They do things, or they leave them undone, but they do not deign to put forward even a defence when they have been proved to have done grevious wrong to the tax payers.

Besides many minor evils there are two matters before the country which admit of no argument. They are mere questions of yea or nay. Many questions admit of argument: views of men may differ as to the best method of conducting affairs. One may prefer haste, another may advocate caution. There can, thus, be room for considerable difference of opinion on say, the initiation of some great public work; on an extension of the franchise, on the general expenditure of public money. But in some things there can be but one course pursued. There must be a distinct negative, or judgment goes by default. In this position the Hawaiian Government finds itself to-day.

It has been shown, backed by document ary evidence that a wrong has been perpetrated upon this community in the matter of the conversion of the foreign silver into gold: that a loss of $13,000 has been sustained by the tax payer. This loss may be put down at at least 20 cents per head of the total population. The wage earning population are those who have to pay and it may be reasonably calculated that a man with a wife and three children paid $1 tax direct on this matter, let alone the further tax he will have to pay for keeping a depreciated silver in the country. The statement that it was not wrong, silence has shown. On this matter it had to be yes or no. The verdict by default is yes! It has also been shown that two leprous girls have been let loose upon the town. The statement admitted of but a yes or nay. If our information was incorrect it should have been at once swept aside. No answer here again. The fact remains a foetid blot upon the good name of Hawaii.

The Government organ has received its orders. Write upon the immortality of the soul, write on anything, but do not attempt to defend the indefensible. We have determined to do wrong, say the Cabinet, and the less you say in our favor the better. If you only keep quiet people may forget that they have a right to discuss us, and we can proceed to more arbitrary acts and more lucrative swindles. Let us emulate Boss Tweed and ask the few who dare to speak, "what are you going to do about it?" Boss Tweed, however, met his deserts at last.

NOTES.

The German book trade is ever increasing, notwithstanding constant complaints of overproduction. Last year 15,607 works were published, being about eighty more than in 1883.

Enterprising litigants are following the course of Mrs. Weldon who successfully prosecuted her husband and others for conspiracy, and conducting her own case, won it. The example is catching. At the beginning of this year there were forty actions, on the English Queen's bench list which were to be conducted by either plaintiff or defendant in person. Our lawyers here will have to look out.

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The present low price of sugar, being the result of over-production of beet, has helped refit many that elsewhere. Compulsory measures for reduction in the cultivation of beet-root were seriously talked of; but on the 20th of October last, at a meeting in Berlin, there being present 220 sugar manufacturers, the conclusion arrived at was "that the present state of the market would naturally diminish the cultivation without compulsory measures."

One of the strongest arguments against the admission of the Chinese to equal status with Americans is the wide prevalence among them of the opium habit in some form. Of this there can be no question; the validity of the argument is not here considered. If one turns to India or Turkey he will find that opium or one of its correlatives is the national stimulant. It will have been observed, moreover, that the civilization to which the contrasts at these powerful nervines belong have passed their zenith; that up to a certain period in their history they were warlike, dominant, aggressive; that they are now to all intents and purposes effete.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "England has sixty-five square miles of colony to her own area; Holland fifty-four; Portugal, 30; Denmark, 25; France, 22; Spain, 0.86; Germany, 0.08; Italy, 0.06. The aggregate area of the British colonies is nearly 8,000,000 of square miles—rather less than the area of the Russian empire including Siberia and Central Asia; but if the area of the native feudatory states in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles be added, over which England exercises a great control as Russia does over much of the territory under its sway, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,757 miles, then the area of the British empire exceeds that of the Russian empire by about 300,000 square miles, and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe."

"The American Exhibition, London, 1886," is the designation under which an exhibition is announced to open in London in May 1886. It is intended to be so arranged that a visitor on entering will be reminded of the approach to America through New York Harbor, and thence taken in imagination by successive stages to the most prominent objects usually sought by sightseers, including a "Trip across the continent," the whole being so arranged as to exhibit the arts, manufactures, products, and resources of the United States, of every kind, from a broker's office in Wall street to the camp fires of Nevada. Applications are said to have been already made for considerable space in this unique exhibition from prominent American manufacturers and patentees. John R. Whitley is the director general, and Charles B. Norton, secretary, 7 Poultry lane, London, E. C.

The Quality of Mercy.

Editor Gazette:—On the 14th inst seven natives and a woman were arrested at Wailuku for gambling. The judge sentenced the prisoners to pay a fine of $100 each and six days imprisonment, and though this was the first time any of them had been before him on a similar charge. As they are plantation laborers and have no money they will have to go to jail for one year, one month and fifteen days to work out the amount. Could you some of your readers translate Shakespeare's eulogy on mercy for the edification of our judge "The quality of mercy is not strained," etc.

Evidently he had been studying Shakespeare on mercy a few weeks ago, as when a Chinaman was before him for having 104 tins of opium in possession and all the utensils essential for selling he only fined him 250 dollars and 24 hours imprisonment. That was nothing to the wealthy Chinaman but the poor devil of a Hawaiian and their families. For rare and discriminating judgment commend me to a Hawaiian Judge. Victor.

The Quickest on Record.

The Australian and New Zealand mails, which arrived at Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the 28th of February, in a special sealed car, made the quickest antipodean trip on record. The mails, consisting 347 bags, left Sydney on January 30th on the *Zealandia*, reached this city on the morning of February 26th. The *Zealandia* beat her schedule time by two days. Close connection was made here with the through train for the East, which was expedited by Postmaster Berkus and his assistants. The mail train was run as a "special" to Jersey City, which was reached ahead of time, despite the stormy weather of the week during which the overland transit was made and the delay of several other overland trains. On arrival in New York the mail was promptly transferred to the Pennsylvania depot, whose departure had been postponed by the urgent request of the Postmaster, who had arrived in the night, which otherwise could not have left before Wednesday. The mail probably arrived in London yesterday, making the time from Sydney 28 days, while the transit usually consumes 42 days or more.—*S. F. Ex.*

The East India Rice Trade.

The trade in the East India rice was, during the whole of the past year, unsatisfactory from first to last, and sharing with the depression in other lines as well as owing to inherent causes, prices steadily shrank until Rangoon reached the lowest range of values ever known. No class can be noted as having escaped the effect of the decline; it fell alike on importers, speculators and millers, and many in each of these departments of trade were seriously crippled and not a few entirely ruined. With every desire to clear the decks, they were already heavily stocked purchased again and again, and with every fall in prices sank to the lowest point ever known the more wary were also tempted into making investments, and with subsequent decline, shared in the common fate. To add to the general discomfiture, every crop which hitherto had been cleared of inferior sorts turned out of far higher grade than usual, hence the supply of good rice proved to be in excess of any previous year. In December the decline in value was checked, and prices became firm, and so they remained, and continued firm, and are now steady. It is now generally believed that the bottom has been reached, as the extraordinarily low range of values have drawn to this cereal a large demand for manufacturing purposes which have hitherto been supplied from other grains. We have from Messrs. Dun Talmage's Sons the following statistics: Exports from the East Indies in 1884, 6,116,400 bags; in 1883, 7,296,000 bags; stock in English ports at date, 691,000 bags; last year, 1,099,264 bags; quantity afloat, 151,720 bags, last year, 140,000 bags. The telegrams of the day note hardening markets.—*Market Review.*

Dr. J. Mott Smith will remain in New Orleans till June.

IN THE SOUDAN.

New York, March 15.—The *Sun's* London cablegram of March 14th, says: The arrival of General Graham at Suakim has already produced an almost magical effect in correcting blunders and rectifying the lines for the defense of Suakim. Graham is still lame from the effects of his accident in Cairo, but he insisted on making a personal inspection of the garrison at Suakim and of the outlying camps. Graham has ordered a radical change in the dispositions for the defense on the land side of Suakim, and his advent is hailed by the soldiers like the coming of a savior. The guards have been put to unaccustomed drills in handling snap guns. The Egyptians have been sent wherever there has been a chance of stopping bullets and the Indians have been employed in sallies to terrify the Arabs.

All hands at Suakim are worried and exhausted. The constant night attacks by Osman Digna's troops prevent all chance of sleep, and the necessary fatigue and police duty during the day keep the British troops fully employed. As a sample of the vigilance required on the advance line, it may be worth while to relate the experience of last night. About midnight the enemy began creeping in small parties toward the right of the British lines. The guards were stationed on the right and had been taught by bitter experience to beware of letting the Arabs to come to too close quarters. The pickets shot in the dark at the advancing enemy and then fell back upon the earthworks. The troops behind the fortifications delivered a heavy fire upon the unseen foe and the incident was supposed to be ended. In the meantime a far more serious attack was being made upon the left of the British line. The enemy advanced in the same stealthy manner that was employed in the surprise on the British right, and presently the ground swarmed with Arabs, many of whom were armed with excellent rifles. They rushed on the Grenadier Guards and were repulsed with considerable loss. They were rallied again by their officers and made an onslaught upon the camp of the Bengal Lancers. A spirited skirmish ensued, but the lancers finally succeeded in beating off the Arabs. About a half-dozen of the Indians were killed and several wounded. The Arabs lost about 100 men, but managed to carry off from the field most of their dead and wounded.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S PROGRAMME.

General Graham expects to make a general advance of his troops toward the interior some time next week. His first objective point will be Sinkat, where an intrenched summer camp can be established in a healthy location, and with a sufficient supply of water. It will also be a comparatively easy matter to keep up the line of communication and supply between Sinkat and Suakim. Incidentally, the British will have "a word" with Osman Digna before getting to Sinkat. Then they expect to await the subsidence of the hot winds from the south and remain at Sinkat until the autumn weather shall make it practicable to advance upon Berber. Osman Digna does not appear to have been consulted as to his programme. He has issued a proclamation in which he tells his followers that he is about to demolish the British, to occupy Suakim and capture all the ships that transported the British dogs. He concludes by promising that with the arrival of El Mahdi and his triumphant troops. Then the combined forces will cross the Red sea in the captured British transports to Jeddah, in Arabia. Thence they will march upon Mecca, where El Mahdi is to be anointed and proclaimed the successor of Mohammed. He will next proceed to Stambout, having behind him the authorization of the Moslem world and will smash the false Caliph who occupies the Turkish throne.

Alexandria, March 14.—Zebehr Pasha has been arrested and his house searched. Documents were found proving his complicity with the Mahdi. Zebehr was put aboard a British frigate. Zebehr Pasha is the person whom General Gordon asked to be made Governor of Khartoum. It has now been discovered by the British Government that Zebehr has been in continual correspondence with El Mahdi, and that he encouraged the capture of Khartoum and the killing of General Gordon. Several other persons are about to be arrested, including some prominent notables.

Suakim, March 13.—Osman Digna is concentrating a large force at Tamanieb to oppose the advance of General Graham toward Berber.

Korti, March 13.—A report is current among the natives to the effect that the Mahdi has overruled Metemmeh. The reason alleged for the step is that the Mahdi fears an invasion is about to be made inl. the Soudan from Abyssinia.

Naples, March 13.—Six torpedo-boats have been ordered to the Red Sea. It is said that orders were received here for the speedy dispatch of 12,000 troops to sea.

Cairo, March 13.—General Grahnm decreed that the inhabitants to Suakim be disarmed as he has reason to apprehend treachery. Hereafter any unenlisted native found with arms will be treated as a rebel.

Vienna, March 12.—The Turkish authorities in the Arabian province of Hedjaz have send hundreds of placards distributed to the emissaries of El Mahdi at Jeddah, Tokar, Lith and other seaport towns opposite the Soudan. The placards order the "faithful" to organize and expel the heretics that have polluted the holy cities. There will soon arrive at Jeddah and lead his hosts to Mecca, where there will be such displays in the sky as will leave no doubt as to his identity.

Cairo, March 12.—A dispatch just received from Suakim states that heavy firing from Osman Digna's forces continued yesterday (Thursday) evening. The Sikhs and the East Surrey regiments, mainly composed of Londoners, are returning the fire. At the time the dispatch was sent the buglers of the British camp were sounding a general alarm.

Korti, March 12.—The Guards have gone to Dongola. Forty-six Canadian voyageurs, whose term of service have expired, started to-day for England.

Suakim, March 12.—An attack was made upon the ordnance inclosure garrison by El Mahdi's men last night. The rebels in answering the challenge of the pickets, replied, "Friends." Then the conspirators at these powerful nervines belong have passed their zenith; they up to a certain period in their history they were warlike, dominant aggressive; that they are now to all intents and purposes effete.

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Very Latest News.

PER O. & A. S. ALAMEDA. DATES TO MARCH 16TH.

THE SOUDAN.

London, March 15.—Special editions of several papers were published to-day, announcing, on the authority of a private telegram from Suakim, that Kassala had fallen and the garrison had been massacred. The report is not believed in official circles, as the Government dispatches from Suakim received to-day make no mention of such an occurrence. Massawah advices to March 10th say that no news has been received from Kassala since March 1st.

Alexandria, March 15.—An Arabian paper reports that 15,000 men in Abyssinia are being prepared for an advance upon Khartoum.

Suakim, March 15.—General Ewart has arrived. Work on the Suakim Berber railway has been begun. Osman Digna has offered to give money and stop night attacks if the British return the body of his standard-bearer. The firing last night was the heaviest and most continuous the British have yet been subjected to here.

ASIATIC AFFAIRS.

Teheran, March 15.—It is reported that Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Herat and that the Afghans are actively fortifying the city. Small bodies of Russians hold the wells and roads between Sarakhs and the Murghab river. There are several hundred Cossacks near Pul-i-Khatoun, the most southerly point nearest Herat occupied by the Russians. The Russian forces occupying Merv consist of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of dragoons and some Cossacks. At Askabad there are about 1,500 troops of all arms. One Russian brigade and a convoy of military stores are en route from the Caucasus to Askabad. The Afghans here believe an offensive and defensive alliance between England and Turkey would have the effect of alienating the Turcomans from Russian authority.

A letter from Askabad, dated February 24th, says: Communications between strangers and people in the outside world are closely supervised. Troops and stores are going forward daily, en route to Merv. The soldiers are previously blessed by the priests, who tell them to fight valiantly against the Czar's enemies. Civilians and military men openly discuss the likelihood of a declaration of war against England. There is great excitement here. It is stated that 16,000 troops have been ordered to Merv. The railway from Kizil-Arvat to Merv is being pushed with the utmost rapidity. Great difficulty is experienced in undoing work men to go to Merv, as they fear they will be killed by the British or Afghans. A letter from Sarakhs, dated March 2d, states that five battalions of Russian infantry and three batteries of artillery are expected to Pul-i-Khatoun and Merv, and a small party of Cossacks recently attempted to traverse the Zulfikar defile, but were prevented by force.

Calcutta, March 15.—It is reported here that there has actually been a collision between the Russians and the Afghans. The Government officials were reticent concerning frontier news.

Berlin, March 15.—It is stated that Bismarck, since the amicable settlement of his recent troubles with England, is using his whole influence with Russia to avert war.

AMERICAN.

Washington, March 15—The Senate is likely to devote some of its spare time during the present week to the consideration of foreign affairs. It is expected that two or three resolutions of minor importance, and in respect to which there is very little difference of opinion, will be reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and taken up by the Senate in executive session. Among them will probably be the treaty relating to the boundary lines between this country and Mexico, and the treaty providing for the readjudication of the Weil and Ludlow claim. Sanderson's resolution calling for information in regard to Central American affairs may also be reported and discussed. The more important of the pending treaties have been withdrawn, and the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and that relating to an international patent rights system will be held back until the regular session. The "backbone" resolution will doubtless be further discussed to-morrow. It is probable that all public business which the Senate has in hand will be disposed of within three or four days, and the body will then only await the pleasure of the Executive, and will adjourn as soon as the important nominations have been received and acted upon.

New York, March 16—The *Sun* prints the first installment of Confederate papers never before published. The papers consist of letters from R. S. Ripley to Hon. A. G. Magrath, Governor of South Carolina; also, from W. Gillmore Simmes, Major-General (now Senator) Butler and ex-Senator Barnwell.

New York, March 16—An unusual scene occurred in Plymouth Church at the morning service yesterday. In the course of his sermon Mr. Beecher said: "I don't think there is any harm in horse-racing to horses, but I think it is a great deal. Although abstractly there is no more harm in running one horse against another than in running one boy against another, yet, as an institution, we are warned by experience that, unless very carefully guarded, it does tend to the breed of horses by deteriorating the breed of men. At this juncture a man occupying a seat in the gallery shouted. "That is not true." The people turned their heads to look at him. "What is not true?" asked Beecher in a stern voice, but the author of the contradiction remained silent. Mr. Beecher stamped his foot and added, emphatically, "What I have said is true and I repeat it with thundering emphasis. [Loud applause.] I have sympathy with everything that enlarges the liberty of man, but liberty should be administered that it should inspire them and lift them up. That doctrine I shall teach to the end of my life. [Applause.] I don't like applause in church, but now and then I think a demonstration is permissible and this is one of the occasions."

New York, March 15.—Drs. Sands and Shrady, consulting physicians in General Grant's case, visited the General's residence this afternoon and held a consultation with Dr. Douglas. It is understood that they fully indorsed the treatment of the patient adopted by Drs. Barker and Douglas. The General was in a comfortable condition. The local disease is believed for the present, to be stationary.

Washington, March 16.—It is authoritatively learned that there is no truth in the report cabled from Paris that the United States Government has asked the United States to mediate with France.

New York, March 16.—General Grant passed a bad night. He slept none and is not quite so well to-day.

New York, March 16.—Lock Grannoyle is laid up with rheumatism at the Brunswick.

Washington, March 16.—It is understood that Gen. Foster will be retained as Minister to Spain for the present with the view of conducting negotiations for a more favorable treaty, and that he will probably return to Madrid in the course of a fortnight.

Washington, March 16.—Gen. Sherman received a telegram from Gen. Hatch this morning, stating that upon the receipt of the President's proclamation concerning Oklahoma lands, most of those preparing to invade Indian territory decided to return home.

Yreka, Cal., March 16.—The eclipse to-day attracted much attention. It commenced at 7:50 and ended at 9:45. The moon covered the sun at the center of belt, and left a bright ring outside, cropping about one-eighth of the side next to the earth. The sunlight during the eclipse was very weak, about like the electric light.

Washington, March 16.—The President has nominated Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

EUROPEAN.

Paris, March 14.—The *Gaulois* says the Chinese Government has asked the mediation of the United States with France, but President Cleveland is not disposed to intervene.

There is a rage in England just now for ambulance classes. Large gatherings take place at Lady Brassey's with this end in view.

London, March 16.—Advices from Calcutta report that the tea and indigo districts in India are suffering severely from drought.

Paris, March 16.—*La France* announces that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany will visit Paris next Monday.

The Russian Admiral Crown has arrived at Singapore, on his way to take command of the Pacific squadron of the Czar's navy.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out in Albania, and all the available Turkish troops have been hurried to the scene.

Edmund Yates, editor of the London *World*, was released from prison March 11th.

In the House of Lords, on March 10th, Granville said that neither the English nor German Cabinet was aware that the British flag had been hauled down by Germans in Victoria, on the coast of Africa.

Dublin, March 8.—While Lord Mayor O'Connor was at the railway station to-day to receive an American deputation with the remains of Dr. Cahill, he was vigorously hissed and groaned at by a crowd of 8,000.

Official List of Blanco Cases.

The following *heavy cases* in order for the April Term, will be heard by the Supreme Court in vacation by agreements of parties, viz:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH.

M. S. Grinbaum & Co. vs. Hecia Sugar Co. et al. Equity appeal. A. S. Hartwell and W. R. Austin for plaintiffs; F. M. Hatch for defendants.

John McKeague vs. Alex. Kennedy. Equity appeal. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant, appellant.

G. W. Wilcox vs. A. G. Ellis. Equity appeal. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant, appellant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH.

Mary S. Rose vs. Henry Smith. Exceptions. E. Preston for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendant, appellant.

Kaanihi vs. Mary S. Rose. Exceptions. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff, appellant; E. Preston for defendant.

W. H. Cummings vs. J. T. McCrosson. Equity appeal. E. Preston for plaintiff, appellant; A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

J. T. McCrosson vs. W. H. Cummings. Equity appeal. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; E. Preston for defendant, appellant.

Akiona vs. Kohala Sugar Co. Exceptions. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant, appellant.

Achon vs. Sing Kwong Wo Co. Exceptions. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant, appellant.

Mrs. A. Swan vs. J. F. Colburn. Appeal from Commissioners of Ways. W. R. Castle for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendant appellant.

The Gazette's Hilo Letter.

Editor Gazette:—Times are dull in our little town. Activity among the shipping in the harbor has kept the business somewhat more cheerful.

The *Hazard* is about unloaded, the *Amos* likewise; the former takes sugar from the Waiakea plantation, the *Amos* from Waimaka.

A little break-down at the Waiakea Mill, has stopped grinding for a week or fortnight.

Last Saturday a native boy was killed at Punee, across the river. He was thrown from a horse and killed almost instantly, lingering but a few minutes after the fall.

Dull times and uncertain outlooks do not seem to prevent new enterprises from being begun. A new building is going up near Front street, on Waianenane, to be used as a coffee saloon, etc., it is so generally understood.

The windy weather has been felt here. The present move, coming in from the northward, has stirred up quite a swell in the bay, so much, so that the *Kinau* had to cross over to Waiakea to finish discharging freight.

The roads are dusty. Rain is needed and quite importatively on the plantations.

The crater, Kilauea, is reported as being quite active; Halemumau being in lively action.

The non-arrival of the Governess disappointed quite a number of natives. The landing pier had been decorated in anticipation of her arrival.

Ahuoo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral possesses far-reaching and powerful healing qualities which let persistent use will demonstrate in any case of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its soothing and restorative effects are realized at once.

Special Notices.

Testimony to Iron Filter Presses Imported by H. Hackfeld & Co.

It is the second season this Press has been in use in connection with the Lahaina Mill, and is proving a great success. I estimate the saving at about 8 per cent. of the crop. The many advantages the Presses have over the wooden ones in use on these islands are as follows: They are much stronger, being able to stand a pressure of 700 pounds of steam, the skimmings are therefore forced through much quicker and consequently more work is being done with them. As each frame has a separate outlet, it is not necessary to stop working the Press altogether should one Press cloth be leaking, it is sufficient to stop the overflow of the leaking frame. The Press-cloths can be changed much quicker, as no sewing is required. The Press will last forever, it can never get out of order.

E. MOELLER.

Lahaina, Maui, February, 1885. 1054 1m

MACNEALE & URBAN SAFES!

HONOLULU, January 21st, 1885.

C. O. BERGER, ESQ.,

Agent Macneale & Urban Safes.

DEAR SIR:—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the Fire-proof qualities of your Safes.

I had a small single door Macneale & Urban Safe in last night's terrible fire, and on opening the same this morning, found its contents—consisting of books, papers, and money to the amount of $1,540—in perfect condition.

I am so well satisfied with the result that I want another No. 2 Safe at once.

Yours truly,

GEO. M. RAUPP,

Germania Market.

1046

MR. W. F. ALLEN,

Has an office with Messrs. Bishop & Co., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts., and will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1021 6m

MR. W. C. PARKE

Has an Office over Messrs. Bishop & Co.'s Bank, corner Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts., and will be happy to attend to any business entrusted to his care. 1020 6m

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

(992)

New Advertisements.

JAMES BRODIE,

VETERINARY SURGEON

COR. MILLER AND BERETANIA STS.

Office Hours from 7 to 9; 12 to 2; 4 to 6. Post Office Box XXX. Telephone 246.

☞Orders may be left at the Pastures Stables.☜

(1039 1y 4t)

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HONOLULU ICE WORKS CO., held March 9th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....S G Wilder
Vice-President.....W S Foster
Manager.....John E Wilder
Secretary.....A McWayne

A. McWAYNE, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 9th, 1885. 1052 4t

Honolulu Iron Works Company.

AT A MEETING OF THIS COMpany, held at the office of Theo H Davies & Co., on March 5th, 1885, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

President.....Theo H Davies.
Treasurer.....Thos Rath Walker
Secretary.....F M Swanzy
Auditor.....W L Green

F. M. SWANZY, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 5th, 1885. 1052 4t

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Partnership under the firm name of SORENSON & LYLE, for the purpose of Leasing and operating the

Honolulu Marine Railway,

And carrying on a General Shipwright Business.

THOS. SORENSON,
JAMES LYLE.

Honolulu, Feb. 21, 1885. 1051 1m

DR. S. ERNEST CRADDOCK,

(Late Scholar and Prizeman Chemical Surgery and Medicine, King's College, London.)

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

104 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Office Hours—9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m. 7-8 p.m.

And at Hawaiian Hotel. 3m*

NOTICE!

HAVING SOLD MY STOCK IN PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. (Limited.) I desire to express my thanks to the community generally for their patronage in the past, and to respectfully solicit for the future the patronage of the new concern in which I am personally and financially interested, orders addressed to me or the new firm for specialties in my line, will for the present have my personal supervision.

SAMUEL NOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO notify their friends and the public in general that they have bought out the entire stock in trade of Mr. Samuel Nott, which added to their fine assortment of House Furnishing Goods, etc., makes a very full and complete line of goods.

All goods will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices.

1046 1f PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1859.)

Issues Policies on all the best Plans, among which are to be found many new departures, containing features not yet in use in other companies, aiming to the comfort and security of the POLICY HOLDERS.

This Company may be safely called the Pioneer in most of the important Insurance reforms, and for this reason as well as many others, it now transacts the largest yearly business done by any one company in the world. Policies are both

NON-FORFEITABLE AND INDISPUTABLE

Assets, Dec. 31, 1884.....$53,036,561 79
Liabilities.....43,914,612 44
Surplus " 9,115,369 26
(New York Standard).....12,109,736 79

NEW ASSURANCE, 1884.

Which please compare with other Companies.....$81,125,756 00
Increase of Surplus.....1,451,082 22
" Assets.....5,004,839 84

The returns for 1884 are not yet to hand, but will be an equally splendid increase.

☞For pamphlets or full particulars, apply to

1048 ly ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Agent.

READ IT ALL.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

Hop Bitters

ARE

The Purest and Best

Medicine ever made.

THEY ARE COMPOUNDED FROM

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion.

"The Oldest, Best, most renowned and Valuable Medicines in the World, and in addition contain 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, tonic 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