## By Authority.

The COURT will go into Mourning for Her late Majesty QUEEN DOWAGER EMMA KALEKEONALANI from the date of this notice until two weeks from the day of the Funeral.

C. R. JUDD,
His Majesty's Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Iolani Palace, April 27, 1885.
1059 2i

### Marshal's Sale on Foreclosure.

By virtue of an order issued from the Chancellor of the Kingdom, directing me to sell the property known as the NEUA SUGAR PLANTATION, situated at Waiawa, Koolau, in the Island of Oahu, free from all incumbrances, I shall offer for Sale the said Neuaa Sugar Plantation, upon MONDAY, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of Aliiolani Hale, in the Kingdom aforesaid, to wit:

The property to be sold is situated at Waiawa, Koolau, Island of Oahu, about ten miles from Honolulu, and consists of Seventeen and Hundred land, a well equipped mill (steam), an eighteen mill, also 225 head of cattle, 4 milking cows, 1 horse mill, about 20 horses, one valuable California horse, 4 mules, and a Chilian ox, 45 ox carts in good order, and yokes, chains and bows, 1 cannonballs, 40 ox carts, 4 flat cars, 4 hand cars, assorted railway track and fixed track, boiling implements, pipes, harness, etc. A well equipped blacksmith's shop, there is also a large well distributed reservoir on the land. A fine house for the manager, family furnished houses for engineer, sugar boiler, etc., and houses to accommodate nearly 200 laborers.

The mill is equipped with a centrifugals nearly new, steam machine for shipping sugar, mill will grind about 1,200 tons of sugar for this year's crop, of which between 900 and 300 tons is for the Plantation. It is estimated that the crop for the Plantation for next year will be about 1600 tons. Most of this land is irrigated under Ditch, water about 1,000 acres is 20 the land is cultivated by the cultivators, and for other purposes. The Income from these cultivators is more than sufficient to pay the rent.

Further particulars will be given later, and full information can be obtained from J. M. Soper.

Possession will be given to purchaser on the day of sale, and crop of the year.

DAN. N. WILINO, Sup. Water Works.
Approved: Chas. T. Gulick,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, Oct. 9, 1884. 1027 tf

**The above sale is postponed** to SATURDAY June 27th, by order of the Chancellor.

Royal Mausoleum, March 21st, 1885. 1056 2i

### WATER NOTICE!

Owing to the scarcity of water, the tanks for irrigation will be limited to 4 hours per day, from 8 to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. until further notice.

DEXTER R. WILINO, Sup. Water Works.
Approved: Chas. T. Gulick,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, Oct. 9, 1884. 1027 tf

### GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 25th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $200,000 will now be received at the Treasury, the same to be returned to above at 96½ per cent per annum payable semi-annually; and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes for ten years.

JNO. E. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

### The Dead Queen.

[illegible]

### Guatemala.

Considerable attention has been drawn to Guatemala lately, owing to the selection of President Barrios, whose death resulted in his death. It will be interesting to readers of the Gazette to have some more definite information of the country than is usually found in any gazetteer or postal guide.

Guatemala, the most of the Central American Republics has an area of 46,000 square miles and a population of 1,200,000. The Capital City alone numbers 45,000, more than the whole pure European population here.

The population is not neglected may be judged from the fact that at the close of 1883 there were 90 primary schools, attended by 3,000 pupils, in the 300 members at a cost of $202,000. There are hospital schools for apprentices and working girls, evening and Sunday schools, and in addition numerous private institutions. For secondary instruction, the Republic depends upon well established institutions, like the "Central Institute" where there were 307 students, time increased to nineteen, and the "National Institute for young ladies" (cost $100,000) usually are supplied on Government subsidiaries. There is a very good school for Arts and Trades, a Commercial College, to also special colleges for professional instruction of Medicine, Law, Engineering, Polytechnic Institute, International Commercial College, Commercial Academy, etc., so that the Republic is developing its intellectual wealth, while extending facilities for commercial communication with the outsiders.

Of the Revenue Guatemala is not behindhand, it is in the Postal Union. The postal service is regular and efficient. There are 124 branch offices, and the movement of letters and newspapers, which in 1882 amounted to 2,121,300 pieces, increased in 1883 to 2,292,400 pieces.

Regarding effects on imports, there were in June, 1883 in the Republic of Guatemala:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

In 1883 there were 2,275 sugar farms, which, during the first six months of 1883, produced 1,100,000 pounds of sugar.

It is doubtful whether Hawaii, as at present managed, could get up a little even remotely approximating the value of its books and lands. We will be happy to see an officer of the Government known anything of such matters.

### Who Shall Go!

(From a member of the W. C. T. U.)

Dear Gazette:—For long ago the S. L. Times has had the following "line-out" for Women growers:

"At a meeting of the Uplands Growers of the Connecticut Valley a man now in the audience and offered a resolution, evidently not provided for in the programme, that "the use of tobacco ought to be encouraged in the public schools." To say that the resolution was "not back" by this way of putting the case is a mild statement of the situation. A loud silence ensued, only broken by the mover saying: "Why do not ladies, gentlemen? If this is legitimate business why do I not do it?"

The correspondent who reports the incident adds: "There were bellows there with one in these public schools, and they would not, with anything but approval, or an attempt to start up a break-down trade among them, or some enterprising young man would have had to make money with, but not just the stuff for boys, or the hand not their boys. They did not pass the resolution."

In an issue of one of our local papers, published last fall, there was a notice of reopening of a newly repaired and refitted saloon. The opening was to be celebrated by a "free clam supper." The public was informed of the opening by a regular advertisement, but the legal business might the newly opened saloon was to do was "probed" by a special notice of the free supper in one of the issues of the same paper wherein (presumably the editor secured "the boys" of a hearty welcome by the editor-keeper if they should attend. I was surprised at that, and felt that it should appear in a paper under the charge of the editor, who thus controlled the paper, and I read it aloud to the family circle. Instantly one who heard it said of one of the men: "I hope Hank won't go." And so I supposed Hank was a young man, married, and father who read the advertisement and then, instead accepting the editor of the paper himself, I suppose was a good thing to make money with, but employers who may indulge moderately themselves, and who may be with anything but approval upon efforts to do the same with young men. There may be a great evil or harm in liquor but it is not just the stuff for men to indulge in free freely, at least not for their sons. In fact, I have heard of a young man who was urged by his school companions would advise their sons to be school companions, or to be school companions, to be free members and suppers. Indeed, one who authoritatively knows whereof he speaks says the rest was to be free to all of those who attended the school concerts. "The Sons of Temperance." Instructor.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

NOT NOISY IN WORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

It is clear that the editors of the *Friend* are not to be bullied into reticence on questions of public concern, by the taunts of the monopolist organ. That well known organ of the Government continues to shriek that it is "not an organ," that it proposes to be truly loyal and to sit in judgment upon the entire community without respect of person or rank. But the *Friend*'s demand for honest money, its protest against the infernal rum policy of the Government, its assertion of the right to criticise corruption in high places as well as low, all this could not be tolerated, it really grieved the P. C. A.

But the *Friend* will not be likely to throw up its inalienable rights at such invitation.

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As a disinterested spectator of the little contest between our daily contemporaries, consisting of mutual abuse and self laudation, truth compels us to admit that the *Advertiser* blows its own horn the more loudly, and is more vituperative than is the *Bulletin*. The latter, while not stinting its praise of itself, comes more nearly to the "velvet corncoun," and wields a keener blade than its antagonist.

Each seems to appreciate the fact that two dailies are one too many, but they are not harmonious upon the question of which that one is. But then the Kilkenny cats were not agreed upon a similar question, and they fought it out until only their tails were left. There is no reason why our contemporaries should let up on each other, as long as there is any "shot left in the locker." *Go for* [illegible], or go up like a rocket!

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Five misleading figures comment on to the monopoly journal. Basing a calculation upon the product of the month of April, the month during which the sugar crop has come in, a result is reached of $10,737,000 for the year. Of course such a calculation is absurdly false, and one can hardly understand why such a ridiculous statement has been made. The solution offered by several prominent merchants is that the statement has been made for effect abroad, people, not knowing the extraordinary productions of the Court journal, might be fools enough to believe the statement, and it would have an effect upon certain securities which at present are none too good. It is very disgraceful to bolster up things in this way. Why not say honestly out that things are depressed, that we have hopes of better times, but that at the present everything is duller than ditch water, duller than it was in 1878, duller than it was when the great whaling fleet disaster occurred. Such a statement would be honest. The statement made by the organ is absolutely dishonest. The Editor must have been sadly misled and deceived by those who ought to know better and were only seeking their own ends.

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The "Cloud with the silver lining" still overhangs Hawaii. The main argument of the silver men is simply this:

"We want silver and do not want gold. Every one who wants gold and does not want silver, is a personal enemy of Mr. William G. Irwin and Colonel Claus Spreckels, and should be cast out into outer darkness."

(Exeunt all those who depend upon silver sermons and proper "Go say we all, they should be cast out into outer darkness.")

Another phase of the silver argument is: "There are many in the United States who advocate silver, we in Hawaii must do likewise." This argument applies equally to the small pox and yellow fever.

And yet another phase is, "we who want silver for our own purposes can make heaps of money out of it, can carry on large enterprises, develop the country's resources, and be the benefactors of the nation, as well as ourselves. Those who are not doing as we do, have no right to express any opinions in opposition to the interests of the country (and ourselves."

To the question, why cannot this country have in circulation the gold coin in which its products are paid for, why should it be burdened with a silver currency and thereby placed at the mercy of the "benefactors," the answer is, "that's our business don't bother us." But there are men here who can reason, and who will not be bulldozed into forfeiting their reasoning powers.

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It is high time that the authorities bestowed themselves up and understood that it is their duty to know the origin of any fire that may occur. Fires will occur in every city, but it is a disgrace to the police authorities of any city, if customhouse companies do not think it worth their while, when they cannot give any solution as to their origin. We have had three fires lately the origin of which is buried in profound mystery. In each and every one of these there may be a thoroughly satisfactory explanation as to the reason of the conflagration, but it does not seem to have occurred to any official that public duty called for an authoritative opinion on the point. We would believe that these recent fires occurred through accidents, at the same time, as far as evidence is put before the public, they may have been the work of incendiaries. Many will remember that some time ago there was an attempt made to burn the Enterprise Mill, and that it was frustrated by the smartness of a watchman. It behooves our authorities to exercise an extreme vigilance. After a few fires should be a thorough investigation, not a half hearted, fly-in-the-glue-pot, sleepy affair, but a go-a-head style of things. Until the Gazette brought the matter before the public, it was customary only to hold inquests at rare intervals. If a man was killed by a fall, the police authorities were satisfied to say so, they rarely doubled their heads to do how the fall came about. It required a court's work to show that every sudden death required thorough investigation, and even now the lesson taught in 1881 is being forgotten. We would have the regulations which was once applied to the investigation of sudden deaths applied also to the causes of fires, we feel sure that the effort would be repaid in satisfaction if in nothing else.

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Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co. have at last added banking to their varied responsibilities, and, as is reported, have placed $200,000 in Hawaiian Government bonds in the hands of the Government as security for depositors.

This is the long promised for threatened Spreckels' bank, but it is not established under the Compromise Banking Act, as it may be termed, which was adopted after the withdrawal of the original and the defeat of the second Bank Charter Act. There has been considerable delay since the new bank first advertised itself to begin operations, but we are not aware that the delay is attributed to those objections, while persons who have tried to float a gold loan upon the country.

The more banks the better, as long as they are conducted on principles which are in harmony with the public interests. But we do not regard a bank as in harmony with the public interests which is avowedly opposed to a gold currency, and which has such control over the Government as thus far to be able to defeat the operation of the gold currency Act.

It would be necessary to demonetize American silver in order to dispense altogether with gold, upon repealing the gold Act, and this will no doubt be attempted at the next session. Then, with only Mexican silver, not current elsewhere, and valuable elsewhere only at a heavy discount, any bank with nearly all the foreign exchange under its control, can generally name its own terms for all persons seeking to do business in this country.

We say this with regret and without the slightest personal feeling against any concerned. On the contrary, we are well aware that men for whom we entertain high personal regard, believe in this thing, and do not believe in any opposition to it.

But gently as we enjoy having the good will of those whom we like, self-respect will not allow us to abate an iota, on account, one jot or title of our deliberate judgment that a silver currency is not for the public welfare.

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Honolulu has reason to be proud of her five million, and the Insurance Companies ought to be grateful to the men who give up their time and are ready to risk their lives whenever occasion calls for it. Honolulu has, for a city built of the materials it is, been remarkably free from fire. Every now and then however, there seems to come a regular inferno for the firemen, and then we have a real. Lately there have been three notable fires, the one on the Love premises, the great blaze out on the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and this last fire around the Enterprise Mill. On each of these occasions, had it not been for the exertions of our firemen, there might have been a conflagration which would have swept the town and dissipated hundreds of thousands of dollars in smoke.

And now take a look at the material of which our fire laddies are composed. They are nearly all dependent upon their labor for their daily bread. It is no light thing for such men to turn out of their beds at any hour of the night and put in from three to four hours' hard and exciting work, and then, without a chance of sleep, go to the next day's labor.

We doubt if some people fully appreciate the work done by these men. Their reward is by no means commensurate with the labor they perform. The remittance of their personal taxes is but a slight acknowledgement for what they are called upon to do. Honolulu may fairly look the world in the face and say that her fire companies are more orderly, more determined to do good work, and more zealous than probably those of any city which has to depend upon volunteer fire brigades can show. Seeing the amount of property these men save, it would not be amiss for the different insurance agencies to show in some manner the appreciation they feel for the manner in which the work is done.

The fire companies of Honolulu are a credit to the city, may they long continue to be so.

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The autocratic policy of the government is bearing some fruit. There are those whose common sense is lulled to sleep by the methods which are being at present employed. It is a policy of no reply. No matter what charges may be brought forward, no matter how unanswerable the facts in support of those charges may be—no reply. It is a following out of that good old adage which inculcates "the least said the soonest mended." The idea is that men will forget, that even their opponents will forget, and their nasty little pecca'illoes which they would then have discussed publicly may be buried in oblivion. This is the plan of all autocrats, be they founded upon military power, or on mere vulgar wealth. Never explain the unexplainable. No matter if we have elevated to positions of trust the riff-raff of San Francisco, and then having been found out, have had to dismiss our protégés, say nothing about it and the public will forget. No matter if no progress is made in public works. Hush, not a word—the men who ought to instruct them will go away, they can't live on air, and again the public will forget. Do we send disease broadcast into the community, do we violate the oaths of our office and the unwritten laws of humanity. Again hush, not a whisper. If some one complains say nothing, it will soon be forgotten.

Thus, then, do they stand before the community. These men who are supposed to rule over us, who are supposed to look out for the public interests of every one here. With the serenity of the ostrich they poke their heads into the sand and trust that not one will see their bedraggled tail feathers. And there are those who are equally blind and who will not see them. Who are willing to consider that as the head of the bird is out of sight, everything must be right. But there is a large class here, who cannot be easily blinded. They will by their votes at the next election show that they intend to know why the Finances have been mismanaged, why the progress of public works have been delayed, why men of no characters, aliens, have been appointed to government positions, why the disease of leprosy has not been dealt with on the broad lines of the public weal, but on the narrow lines of favoritism, why the gold law has been set at defiance, and many another question which the Cabinet will turn sick at the stomach when it has to answer.

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The growth of our population of late has not been on lines which a thinker will approve. We, of course, are anxious to see the plantations supplied with laborers and thus the arrival of Chinese and Japanese must be regarded as beneficial to the general interests of the country. But with the growth of the Asiatic population, the Anglo Saxon, or white inhabitants ought to increase. It is by no means satisfactory to wake up to the fact that though there has been a steady increase of Mongols, there has also been a very steady decrease of whites. The subjoined table, which is compiled from statistics that may be relied on, will give an idea of what has been going on. The tables extend from January 1st to May 1st of the present year:

ARRIVALS.

| By Regular Steamers. | White. | Chinese. | Japanese. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | 30 | 140 | — |
| Jan. 22 | 32 | 4 | — |
| Feb. 5 | 49 | 72 | — |
| Feb. 25 | 34 | — | — |
| March 9 | 72 | — | — |
| March 23 | 43 | — | — |
| April 8 | 46 | 36 | — |
| April 21 | 36 | 2 | — |
| By sailing vessels, Australian ports, etc. | 74 | 399 | 952 |
| Total | 476 | 2077 | 952 |

DEPARTURES.

| By Regular Steamers. | White. | Chinese. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | 34 | — |
| Jan. 22 | 30 | — |
| Jan. 25 | 49 | — |
| Feb. 24 | 36 | 6 |
| Feb. 25 | 32 | — |
| March 10 | 36 | — |
| April 1 | 108 | 3 |
| April 21 | 120 | 3 |
| May 1 | 123 | — |
| By sailing vessels | 177 | 285 |
| Australian ports. | | |
| Total | 895 | 296 |
| Excess of departures of whites | 419 | |
| Excess of arrivals of Chinese | 952 | |

So Japanese have pay left.

There are also 31 sojourners who do not figure in the table.

A depletion of over 400 from our white population is very serious, it means the loss of so many firemen, men who have been lined up in habits of self reliance and self-government. Hawaii cannot afford to lose such a population, and it will tell most sadly against her in the future that so many a good man has gone.

The most active political thinker is by no means the wealthy man, nor the best educated man. The mechanic is ever on the alert, for his interests are so easily affected, that upon him more than upon any other member of the community do the evils of misgovernment fall. The large drain upon our white population has been from this very class. Looking at the table it seems evident that we are becoming Asiatinized at a pretty lively rate.

Now there has been no need for such an ebb of whites. For the mechanics who formed the bulk of the ebb there ought to be plenty of work, there are large public improvements to be made, in the one matter of the new water supply for the town, a very large number would have been used.

It was just at a period of depression like this that the Government should have pushed its public works forward, keeping among its population material which was valuable socially and politically. It is ridiculous for us to be looking round for free emigrants from the United States, as suggested by the monopoly journal, when we are prepared to keep the emigrants who are amongst us. We must devise means to stop the exodus that has been going on, devise means to keep the white working man who is already here, in Hawaii, before we take up visionary schemes for the importation of new people. At present the outlook is most unsatisfactory.

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The full significance of a monopoly to a small community like this, does not seem to fully dawn upon a large number of the intelligent men who dwell here. It is not likely to do so. This is an essentially commercial community, and commerce is proverbially selfish. It looks more to the present than the future. It has few institutions for which it will make a stand. It desires that public affairs should be properly conducted, but it is unwilling to take risks, it is averse to agitation, present gain is a great factor, and if present gain is to be obtained at the price of silence, the commercial spirit is quite willing to pay so small a fee. Nor can the men who think thus be blamed. They have families depending upon them; they have their declining years to provide for, and they would rather get along with a few present inconveniences with a little loss, than assert themselves. This is very possibly a portion of the argument with which a number of men satisfy their minds.

The present position of monopoly in Hawaii is the incipient stage. It has shown a little aggressive nerve, but as monopolies go, not very much. It has strangled a few poor devils on the other islands, it has interfered with the water rights of a few natives, but its full strength has not yet been shown. Once this community allows it to grow to its full strength and it will strangle every breath of freedom left amongst us.

For what is monopoly? It is the gathering together into the hands of one man or a few men, the common and prime of a community. Everything has to be done to bring grist to the mill of monopoly mill; it is an oligarchy of wealth, and God help the nation that falls under such rule.

Monopoly essentially can consider nothing else than personal gain; its moral standard is dollars and cents. It does not consider for a moment the vested rights of the individual; it says, in order to make so many hundred thousand dollars, such lands are required. It matters not that the present occupants have other views, by some means they must be got rid of. To cultivate certain lands, from which a fine dividend can be obtained, water is required—water must be got. What matter if Lono or Jack are short of their taro crop in consequence. Who could think of such wretched fellows, mere drones on the globe's surface; they inherited their bits of land and were they in any other place, why they might jog along as easily as they please, but they need not interfere with monopoly schemes. As Colonel Sellers says, "there's millions" in them. Away with Lono and Jack who strive to clog the wheels of the monopoly Juggernaut.

There is no one enterprise, however small, that monopoly does not eye with jealousy. In one word monopoly may be summed up. I! "I" stands here and "I" stands there, and "I" dominates everything. "I" maps out a country and decides what is best for "I," and then "I" carries out its policy relentlessly.

The monopoly "I" has got hold of Hawaii pretty closely, it has wormed its insidious tentacles around some of our best men, it has lifted up into positions of trust some of our worst. Monopoly has insidiously corrupted many. In a number of cases the very men who have been corrupted, do not realize how the coils have closed around them; they only feel the pressure when they wish to assert themselves.

That any determined stand will be made at present, against the prevailing evil, we doubt. The rich, and those engaged in large schemes, however bubble they may be, are almost unavoidably dragged into the monopoly whirlpool. The poor have only felt the pinch a little as yet, indeed it has been the policy of Hawaiian monopoly to conciliate the poor, while in the profitable employment of freezing the rich indirectly. By and bye the poor man's turn will come and he will get the squeeze. He will find he is not wanted, and he will have to move out of his lot, his store or what not. He will have to go if he is in the way. As things now are the Hawaiian Islands, whose boast it was that they had formed the only Polynesian Kingdom, have come largely under the domination of one man, and he an alien. Their freedom has gone. From the Minister down to the lowest clerk, all are dependent upon the sufferance of one moneyed man. It is a disgusting position to be placed in, but it is acquiesced in calmly. How long it will be acquiesced in in this spirit is a problematical matter.

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### The Gazette's Paris Letter.

FRENCH OFFICES.

PARIS, March 25, 1885.

It is curious to note the almost complete silence the press here observes, regarding the imminent war between Russia and England. Previously, Herat was treated out as the Nucleus destined to squeeze English civilization to death. But the coolness and constancy with which the British nation has displayed its resolutions for the struggle, not in the least avail, has staggered observers here. In a word, French opinion is undergoing an evolution; it feels it has been making an error in considering John Bull no more fight in him, and events having proved his spunk surprises to put on war paint, he may henceforth lead the world a dance, where other peoples will be compelled to be partners against their will too. Danger that way lies.

The issue between England and Russia is perfectly understood. It is simply to draw at last and definitely, a hard and fast line, against Russian encroachments, India-wards, and that will supersede her "declarations," her secret advances, and her policy of throwing dust in the eyes. Military men here assert, Russia is not capable just now to enter on a campaign with the Afghans, backed up with English science, soldiers, and all the sinews of war; that the occupation of Herat becomes a necessity for the safety of Russian India, and will time block Russian advance. It is also held, that English diplomacy must be sustained by a concentration of military preparations, as it war were a certainty. A shock between England and Russia, a shrewd diplomatist observed to me the other day, has all the chances of bringing about the disruption of Holy Russia. The Nihilists who honey-combs the empire, will improve their occasion; the Immense masses, more important since the abolition of serfdom, will not long remain sufferers from a continued active blockade. Russia's wild men's hands that she has strung like beads on the necklace, will drop off, once the string is cut. Financially, Russia lives, and has been living, by adding on her vast annual deficits to her national debt. Bankrupt, she will be compelled to pay the war bill in full this time, the which will be the best guarantee for her future good conduct back home, remember the time, Napoleon's maxim should be repeatedly applied—as Bismarck did to France—"War should pay its own cost." American wheat and provisions have a bright future before them. As Russia is an Emperorless Empire, with Bismarck be able to restrain the Magyars from indulging in "operaiks," in memory of their defeat by the Russians in 1849, at Arz, Waag and Arad?

GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

It would seem the more Bismarck takes colonies, the less his hair-brained Teutons like to imitate them. The long stopping into France is—and are about right, where their goods, are positively swamping the home trades. In imitators of wares, the Germans are unrivalled; for proof, ask the first French manufacturer you encounter. The Colonial movement in Germany is not national; it is the hobby of Bismarck and the lucre bait for speculation. The German is not a colonist of the pioneer class; he does not hesitate to emigrate himself, but always to newly populated lands where trade openings exist, for a general remark, the Colonial craze is large, is less violent; governments, rather than peoples, than worked it up, nincompoop to perceive the play is not worth the candle. Once again, England has long ago helped herself to the best pickings, and since she appears to be gravitating towards a blood and business knitting of all her possessions with herself and home, there is nothing to be expected, to win once a thirty-time article, that her colonial empire was a thing of the past, and that other nations were destined to pick up Australasia etc., to so much jetsam and flotsam.

MORTGAGE AND PAYING BACK.

During the Franco-German war, the evidence was repeatedly revealed, that when any tough fighting was to be done, the Germans could make no way—the Saxonians and Saxons to wit, unless they had Alsatians or Poles, some Frenchmen, to give their backbone, go, and staying power. The same principle must be applied to the Indian troops in the Soudan. It is feared the ugly mug of the Kodia is too amen for them, alone. There is no doubt the English troops will secure amnesty with Osman Digma; the more stubborn his resistance, the more complete will be his defeat. The French, who are authorities on Arab warfare, say, the stubbornness of the Mahdi's soldiers, is due to England's policy of "fall and some luck." France "hills and goes forward," and while counting upon Arabian affection and loyalty, helps forth by a standing army of 50,000 men. In the new outline lately adopted by Osman Digma—fighting and falling back, the French recognize tactics, the counsels of their own Mahdi—El Sousou, who keeps amongst Algeria and Tunisia in a state of unrest. Raids on the tribes are held to be the only way of maintaining them quiet—so long—as you keep your hand on the sword. The surprise of McNeill's column is severely judged, although during the late war, the French experienced the same misunderstanding of the Germans just as they were sitting down to their pillule. If cavalry be of any use at all in modern warfare, it assuredly is in pursuit, or surprise duty. In the Soudan and such, the dry weather ought to be favorable to sending some incidents among them, and smoke out the hidden foe. This could not be exactly the same kind of smoking which Polissier adopted towards the Ouled Riah tribe in 1845, in their Black Hole.

GERMAN OFFICIALS.

Excepting at the German Embassy, the German officials in this city did not celebrate the Kaiser's anniversary. There was no marked consumption of Frankfurt sausages, emmentaler and salvadors. This is not to be misinferred as implying, that his Majesty is not popular; apart from his sensible age, he is the minister, the sensible itself. In private life he is natural. Look at the people when they pass the study windows, on the ground floor of the palace, or when he stops to pat on the head the fleet of juvenile solicitors, as they gambol in the Tiergarten. The Emperor first visited Paris in 1855, as a minor, with the allied troops; his last was in 1873, fifty-six years later.

His Majesty is first of all a soldier; he never initiates disturbances under any circumstances. His life is so simple as a private soldier; he occupies only three rooms, a bedchamber, study and reception room. He has been confirmed in one at time, instead of an hereditary, a second cloak; his field bulletin consists of an old pair of slippers and an old military uniform, the whole not worth ten thalers. After he dons his old meds the worst gets, he puts on his working clothes—an everyday uniform, receives the chiefs of the three departments, works at military reports till one, when he dejeunes. His breakfast is limited to an egg, a mutton chop, some fruit and a glass of claret; he has lost to give up Steiner, devilled kidneys and Rhenish cellars. He eats alone. Like Victor Emanuel, he appears to have to talk, and converse at table only if there happens to be a guest of the Empress Frederick. The latter recommended his friends, if they wished to enjoy a comfortable meal, to call on the Marshals or Ministers. After dejeuner, the Emperor drives in a grey chariot, without escort, to neither soldiers, nor guards, nor civilian beat. His evenings, from five o'clock are devoted to the Empress; the third has rolled by which once squeezed them, and leaving climbed the hill together, they will stay together at the fort, John Bullesque by-lo-the-bye, the Emperor's operations are over the Emperor's, and although a cliff and a crowning embrasure embrace connect them, his Majesty dislikes their sill. The Emperor is forbidden alcohol, and he obeys, when the Empress never allows, are charming moments before it is at bed, his Majesty obtains permission to spend the remainder of the evening, in his private bar at the opera, to after military subjects, he dotes on the theatre. Born to unavoidable nonpriam, the Emperor has never been in a salary of Rosenthal, and will time block Russian advance. It is also held, that English diplomacy must be sustained by a concentration of military preparations, as it war were a certainty. A shock between England and Russia, a shrewd diplomatist observed to me the other day, has all the chances of bringing about the disruption of Holy Russia. The Nihilists who honey-comb the empire, will improve their occasion; the Immense masses, more important since the abolition of serfdom, will not long remain sufferers from a continued active blockade. Russia's wild men's hands that she has strung like beads on the necklace, will drop off, once the string is cut. Financially, Russia lives, and has been living, by adding on her vast annual deficits to her national debt. Bankrupt, she will be compelled to pay the war bill in full this time, the which will be the best guarantee for her future good conduct back home, remember the time. Napoleon's maxim should be repeatedly applied—as Bismarck did to France—"War should pay its own cost." American wheat and provisions have a bright future before them. As Russia is an Emperorless Empire, with Bismarck be able to restrain the Magyars from indulging in "operaiks," in memory of their defeat by the Russians in 1849, at Arz, Waag and Arad?

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### The Crisis in Denmark.

It may not be generally known to our readers that a ministerial crisis has been disturbing the peace of the usually quiet Kingdom of Denmark, which, unless terminated by the dismissal of the offensive ministry, may speedily end in revolution. The story, as it is given in a late New York paper is briefly this:

"The Folkething, or Lower House, has refused to vote the budget unless the King dismisses the reactionary Ministry Estrup. The King, with the sanction of the Ministry, proposes to levy taxes, and spend the money required to run the Government, without the political, in the Lower House. This, of course, would be to abolish the constitution and return to absolutism, pure and simple. What gives the Ministers the courage even to threaten such a revolutionary measure is the fact that the Folkething will have no way of punishing them. In case of impeachment they are sure of acquittal, because the supreme judicial tribunal, the Rigsret, would have a majority of their own party. Nevertheless, there is one thing which they are afraid of, and that is public sentiment. The excitement at present runs so high in Copenhagen that none of the Ministers dare show themselves in public; and the King, it is said, has packed up all his valuables and is ready to fly with his family at the first sign of a riot.

At a recent mass meeting in which the Government was violently denounced, the old and honored parliamentary leader Alberti said that he had only cast one vote in his life which he deeply regretted, and that was the vote he cast for Christian IX. as successor to the throne of Denmark. This declaration was received with a storm of applause. From all parts of the country comes a chorus of bitter denunciation of the stupid and pig-headed King. The English Government, it is reported, has volunteered its advice, urging him to abandon his untenable position, dismiss the Ministry, and return to constitutional rule. This counsel he is probably not wise enough to accept until it is too late. A telegram reports that Bismarck is watching the development of events in Denmark with much quiet interest. It is not impossible that, in case of disturbances, he may see his chance to seize the rest of Slesvig and perhaps a slice of Jutland. In the presentation of European politics there is no one who is strong enough to interfere with him if he has set his heart upon such an enterprise."

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### Foreign Landowners in the United States.

An immense quantity of land is held by foreign capitalists in the United States. The subjoined list is taken from a table published in the New York Tribune:

| | |
|---|---|
| An English Syndicate No. 1 in Texas | Acres 7,000,000 |
| The Sherman Land Company, New Mexico | 1,500,000 |
| Sir Edward Reed, a Syndicate in Florida | 1,000,000 |
| English Syndicate in Mississippi | 1,000,000 |
| Marquis of Tweeddale | 1,250,000 |
| Phillips Marshal & Co., London | 1,500,000 |
| Scottish Syndicate | 1,500,000 |
| Anglo-American Syndicate, London | 750,000 |
| Hugan H. Evans, of London | 500,000 |
| Duke of Sutherland | 425,000 |
| British Land Company, in Kansas | 350,000 |
| Wm. Wheeley, M. P., Peterboro, England | 310,000 |
| Missouri Land Company, Edinburgh, Scotland | 300,000 |
| Robert Pearson, of London | 250,000 |
| Dundee Land Company, Scotland | 237,000 |
| Lord Dunmore | 120,000 |
| Bent and Scarge, Liverpool | 100,000 |
| Lord Houghton in Florida | 80,000 |
| Lord Dunraven in Colorado | 60,000 |
| English Land Company in Florida | 50,000 |
| English Land Company in Arkansas | 50,000 |
| Albert Peel, M. P., Leicester, England | 50,000 |
| Sir J. L. Ray, Dorkhill, Scotland | 50,000 |
| Alexander Grant, of London, in Kansas | 35,000 |
| English Syndicate, Wisconsin | 100,000 |
| Rippingille, of Halifax, in West Virginia | 100,000 |
| A Scotch Syndicate in Florida | 100,000 |
| A. Brown, Dunfob Consul, in Milwaukee | 50,000 |
| Missouri Land Company, of Edinburgh | 150,000 |
| Total | 19,647,000 |

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## New Advertisements.

### TENDERS WANTED

TO SUPPLY THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL with FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, in quantities required, for one year, from 1st July, 1885. Sealed tenders to be left at the office of the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 20th May, 1885, at noon. Per Order,

F. A. SCHAEFER,
Secretary.

Honolulu, May 6th, 1885. 1060 2i

### MUSIC HALL!

MONTAGUE - TURNER CONCERTS.

Miss Annie Montague and Mr. Chas. Turner.

Each Monday & Thursday,

COMMENCING

Monday Evening, May 18th

Box office now open at the office of J. E. Wisemans for the sale of Season Tickets.

FINE TICKETS, RESERVED FOR THE SEASON, $6.00.

Box plan open on Monday, May 11th, at Wisemans, and at the door of Hall on Evening of Entertainment.

For full particulars see all newspapers on and after Monday, May 11th, 1885. 1060

### NOTICE.

CLARK & CO.,
ANCHOR MILLS.
PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
SEWING, KNITTING, CROCHET and EMBROIDERY COTTONS.

Beg to direct Public Attention to their Registered

TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK

SUPERIOR GOLD MEDAL

Without Which None are Genuine.

Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against infringements of CLARK & CO.'S Trade Marks and imitations of their manufactures.

ROBT. CATTON,
Secretary for Clark & Co.

Honolulu, 23d April, 1885. 1052 3m

### Twin Foes to Life

Are Indigestion and Constipation. Their primary symptoms are among the most distressing of minor human ailments, and a host of diseases, speedily resultant from them, mutually aggravate each other and swell at once the whole machinery of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Drops, and various Skin Disorders, are among the symptoms and maladies caused by derangement of the stomach and bowels.

A Thorough Purgative

medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be maintained, in a mild degree, for sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and at the same time the liver, kidneys, and stomach must be stimulated and strengthened.

### Ayer's Pills

accomplish this substantial work better than any other medicine. They are sensitive and thorough, yet mild, in their purgative action. They are not painful, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other cathartics. Without, they possess special properties, diuretic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

### Absolutely Cure

all disease originating from disorder of the digestive and assimilative organs. The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS is earnestly recommended at the first indication of serious ailment, avoid the serious illnesses which neglect of that condition would inevitably induce. All irregularities in the action of the bowels—habitual constipation—are speedily corrected by AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by long-continued derangement, one or two of AYER'S PILLS daily, after dinner, will do more good than a regular physic.

Leading Physicians Concede

That AYER'S PILLS are the best of all cathartic medicines, and many practitioners, of the highest standing, customarily prescribe them.

AYER'S PILLS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists]
For sale by all Druggists.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

1045 2i

## New Advertisements.

### WANTED THE PUBLIC TO KNOW

That by the Arrival of the Steamer "ALAMEDA," the Stock of the Undersigned has Received Large Additions,

### Which are Now Open for Inspection and Sale

Black Doe Skin Pants,
Black Frock and Dress Coats and Vests,
Black Diagonal Suits,
Ass'td. Tweed Suits,

White Linen Duck Suits!

White and Colored Shirts,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Silk and Wool Undershirts,
Silk and Wool Drawers,
Perforated Silk Underhirts,

Gent's Dressing Gowns,
Gent's Wrappers,
Towels, something new;
Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

Brushes and Soaps!

Scotts Electric Hair Brushes,
Balb Men's Lisle, Silk, riggan and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Lisle, Silk, Balbriggan and Cotton Hose,

India Gauze & Lawn Undershirts, Jean Drawers, "Stetson's" Hats,

ELEGANT NECK WEAR

New Lots of FINE STRAW HATS!

Everything in Solid Gold Jewelry; Waltham Watches, Gold & Silver, cheaper than ever. "Gorhams" Sterling Silver Ware.

All of which will be sold as low as consistent with the times. M. McINERNY.

Misses' Lisle, Silk, Balbriggan and Cotton Hose.