By Authority.

In order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts at the Hawaiian Treasury for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1886, all persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make returns promptly, and all employees of the Government, or other persons to whom moneys may be due, are also requested to present vouchers for settlement on or before the 31st of March, 1886.

F. S. PRATT,
1103 Registrar Public Accounts.

Hawaiian Gazette.

"EST MODUS IN REBUS."

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

Is Dr. Gero still employed by the Government or is he not? We have definite information that he is not looked upon as a thoroughly qualified physician by the Japanese Government, and yet he had charge at Kakaako of certain people. It is said he was paid at the rate of $2,000 a year till the Government found out that they had made a mistake. Is any portion of the salary still being paid?

It is about time that the Customs Statistics should be given to the public. We have been treated to a short resume which was prepared for a special purpose, but no details have as yet been furnished. This is, we know, not the fault of the Custom House officials, for the figures have been furnished by them nearly a month since. It is ridiculous that figures of such importance to the community should be withheld for so long a time. They are of the greatest use to merchants and financiers, besides being of interest to the community at large and to a large number of people abroad. The sooner they are before the public the better. We believe that this is the first time for many years that they have not appeared before the end of February.

Hawaii has reason to be proud. One of her sons has made a name in science which will last as long as scientific books last. The Rev. Serene E. Bishop's name is thoroughly identified with that peculiar Halo round the sun which in English is now known as Bishop's Ring, in German as *Bishopscher Sonnenring* and in French *Le Cercle de Bishop*, he having been the first person who observed it and called the attention of the scientific world to it. And this man, who has brought credit to the country, whose name will live when those of Ministers are forgotten, has been hounded out of a position which he admirably filled, because we would speak plainly on a matter which he, as well as every right thinking person, considered wrong. Verily Hawaii has done herself credit in her treatment of Mr. Bishop. How he is elsewhere thought of can be seen in a late number of the *Popular Science Monthly*.

We are glad to see that some attention is at last being paid to the unfortunate beasts of burden, which are so much maltreated by the Chinese. These unfortunate animals are loaded with a heavy burden of rice and other produce, and are driven over from Koolau, a considerable distance. Some twenty of these wretched creatures were being driven along Nuuanu Avenue the other day by the police, having been rescued from the inhuman wretch who had been wringing a livelihood out of their pain. The sight was disgusting, yet pitiful. The open sores on the backs, and under the girths, were red, angry and of large extent. We think that such a display of suffering has not before been shown on our roads. Now that the police have started in we hope that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will wake up. There is lots of work to be done in this direction, but it is work that cannot be done in a half hearted way. It is a work which has to be pushed. The field is large and an immense amount of good may be done; beginning in town here the movement might spread all over the Islands. Now that a beginning has been made, may it be kept up. Officer Mehrtens deserves credit for what he has done, and the Hon. J. S. Walker, formerly President of the S. P. C. A., has acknowledged his action in a letter of thanks.

The police have exerted themselves and have met with some success in their efforts to capture the rascals who have caused the burglar scare throughout Honolulu. From the character of a number of the robberies, it is evident that the thieves, whether Caucasian or Celestial have means of getting rid of any property, such as clothes or linen, easily. Unless such articles can be converted into cash, the thief would leave them alone. It follows that there must be one or more places in Honolulu where clothes can be disposed of. The question is where? That is a point to which the police authorities should devote themselves; such an establishment can undoubtedly be found in Chinatown.

What the police have already done is certainly to their credit, considering the few men in the force that can be relied on for this particular work. That our citizens appreciate this work is evidenced by the readiness with which a subscription was raised by them to reward constable Kauhane for his capture of Chun Hook.

What we must have, however, is a thorough reorganization and the responsibility laid on one man's shoulders. As long as divided responsibility is maintained, so long will responsibility be shifted from one shoulder to the other, and no one will be found to blame.

Meantime, while we are waiting for reform, it is to be hoped that the members of the police force will exert themselves to the utmost to put a stop to the present thieving which is alarming so many of our citizens.

Since April, 1884, we have not heard much of the Minister of Foreign Affairs' claims to the position of Premier. It bursts once more forth upon us at the end of the proclamation calling together the Legislature of 1886.

It may be well to explain to those who are unacquainted with the native equivalent of this word Premier—*Kuhina Nui*—what its full significance was. The *Kuhina Nui* in the time of Kamehameha I, had power of life and death. According to the old Constitution of 1840, the *Kuhina Nui* was a sort of vice King, the holder of a dignity only filled by Hawaii's highest chiefs, among whom may be mentioned Kaahumanu, Kinau, Kekauonohi, Keoni Ana and Victoria Kamamalu. According to the Constitution of 1852, this officer was to have charge of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, of the Royal Standard and the National Flag and in the absence of the King to preside at the Privy Council, to perform all the duties incumbent on the King while the throne might be vacant by the death of the King or otherwise, and during the minority of the heirs to the throne.

By the Constitution of 1864, the office of *Kuhina Nui*, or Premier was abolished and the Constitution provides that:

> The King's Cabinet shall consist of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance and the Attorney-General of the Kingdom.

What warrant under this for reviving the old title of *Kuhina Nui* or Premier? none. It must be remembered that this title which, without a shadow of right has been arrogated by the Minister, who thus tries to raise himself to a seat only a few inches lower than the throne, has a very distinct meaning to an Hawaiian. It does not belong to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and if borne by any one, should be borne by some one of Hawaiian Chief blood. As far as we can remember this is the first time the title has been used officially since 1864.

The effect of the work put in by the Government Organ against the treaty in behalf of a private firm is beginning to become apparent. *Bradstreet's*, whose San Francisco correspondent was Mr. Buckland, of the San Francisco *Merchant*, says in its issue of Feb. 18th, that:

> Morrison, who introduced the bill into the House to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, has a strong argument in his favor from the fact that some of the Hawaiian planters are utilizing English sailing vessels and steamers for the shipment of their produce as against American vessels. This is in strong contrast to the action of the owners of the California refinery, who have come East to contract for the building of another large steamer in Philadelphia, although the work can be done cheaper in Scotland. At present there is a great anomaly in the "ins and outs" of the Pacific coast sugar business.

Of course, this is not going to be of great advantage to us in treaty matters, it is put in such a way as to antagonize many who would do us a good turn.

It certainly is a cheap way of making capital. After all this flourish about building a steamer in Philadelphia, "although the work could be done cheaper in Scotland," the great patriots, who were willing to pay this money to support their country have bought a couple of English built ships, twelve years old, and have sent their Philadelphia scheme to the winds.

There is no doubt about there being annuities as to ins and outs on sugar, but it appears as if those who are "in" are willing, while it suits their purses to throw over the American workman, to knock out an American shipbuilding firm, and to make as much as can be made from whatever turns up.

The treaty between this country and Japan has been published. It consists of the usual preamble and eleven articles. Article I makes the treaty cover all subjects of Japan who may be in the Hawaiian Islands, both those who emigrate before its signature and those who may follow after. Article II gives permission for Japanese to emigrate freely to the Hawaiian Islands. It also provides that:

> Nothing herein contained shall be held to deprive His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government of the right, to be exercised in his own time, to prohibit such emigration, or at their pleasure generally, to limit, suspend, or prohibit such emigration, if in their judgment the exigencies of the State or the welfare of Japanese subjects justifies such action.

This leaves the power of terminating the emigration whenever the Japanese Government may see fit, and without reason assigned. There is a modifying clause which says that "it is understood" that this right "shall not be arbitrarily exercised." Those who have experience in treaty making and in diplomatic affairs rarely leave anything to be "understood." Everything should be clearly defined.

Article III shows what Japanese official is to act on behalf of the Japanese Government, in emigration matters, and also provides for the appointment of an Hawaiian official to reside at Yokohama, the appointment being subject to the approval of the Japanese Government. One months' notice must be given of intention to gather emigrants—in default of favorable reply they cannot leave the country.

Article IV refers to contracts, the following extract showing the responsibility of the Hawaiian Government:

> During the continuance of any such contracts, the Hawaiian Government shall assume all the responsibilities of employer towards the emigrants, and shall consequently be responsible for the due and faithful performance of all the conditions of such contracts. And at the same time the said Government of Hawaii guarantees to each and every emigrant the full and perfect protection of the laws of the Kingdom, and will endeavor at all times and under all circumstance to promote the welfare and comfort of such emigrants.

Article V provides for the passage of emigrants, and orders that the steam vessels employed be approved by the duly appointed Japanese official.

Articles VI and VII refer to the employment by the Hawaiian Government, of Japanese Inspectors, Interpreters and Physicians. The wording here is decidedly loose. In such case it is provided that "a sufficient number" of these gentlemen should be employed. It is not stated who is to be the judge of what is a "sufficient number," nor is it defined what are the duties of the Inspectors. Everything between the two Governments will be carried out in good faith, without doubt. But in composing treaties there should be nothing left to good faith and "understanding." Everything should be clear and definite. Every ambiguity is a loophole through which future trouble may creep. It would have been an easy matter to have made both these Articles clearly definite.

By Article VIII:

> His Hawaiian Majesty's Government further agree that the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Japan in Hawaii shall at all times have free and unrestricted access to all Japanese emigrants; they shall be afforded every facility to satisfy themselves that the Contracts are being fulfilled in good faith; and they shall also have the right, in case of violation thereof, to ask and obtain the protection of the laws and the local authorities of Hawaii.

Article IX gives the Hawaiian Government power to return to Japan "all evil disposed, vicious or vagrant Japanese," who may create trouble or encourage dissipation "among emigrants" or who may become a charge on the State.

The last two Articles are formal. No. XI providing for a six months' notice of termination to be given by either party. Article II however, as has been shown above, permits the Japanese Government to terminate emigration at will.

In spite of ambiguity in some clauses, the treaty may be regarded as a fair one. Japanese Immigration however, is going to be somewhat costly if, as is laid down, the Hawaiian Government have to pay the "sufficient number" of Interpreters and of Physicians. How large a sum this will be we shall probably learn during the coming session of the Legislature. By our law the gentlemen employed in the above named capacities *will have to be some Hawaiian subjects*, because no one but an Hawaiian subject can receive pay from the Hawaiian Government. It is distinctly stated in Articles VI and VII that the Interpreters and the Physicians are to be employed by the "Government of His Hawaiian Majesty." To keep their nationality and receive Government salaries, it should have been provided that the appointments should have come from the Board of Immigration, which has power to dispense moneys to other than Hawaiian subjects.

Copies of the report of Dr. Arning to the Board of Health and of the correspondence between that gentleman and the Board have been circulated, and the time therefore has come for comment.

It will be remembered that Dr. Arning came here at the request of the Government, in 1883. He is a gentleman of high scientific attainments and during his stay in this country has devoted himself to the investigation of the causes of leprosy untiringly. As is known, Dr. Arning was summarily dismissed by the Board, December 31st. The reasons for this sudden dismissal were not made public at the time, but the whole correspondence is now available.

In accordance with the desire of the Board, Dr. Arning furnished a report of his investigations. This report will be found to contain a very able review of the Doctor's work, together with suggestions relative to the future, and comments on the past. We extract a few of Dr. Arning's remarks:

> If you ask me whether enough has been done to be able to say to the world that all is being done for the lepers that can be expected and in a model way for other nations looking with fervent interest to Hawaii's fight with leprosy, I must say no. The segregation side, the treatment is neglected. I have been told that my views are too advanced. I answer, that I am proud of it and that I consider nothing can be too advanced in the treatment of a question which has been grappled with for centuries to the old style of isolation and feeding.—*Report, p. 17.*

He then proceeds with suggestions of treatment which he concludes as follows:

> But to offset all this, and a great deal more which I will not discuss, there is required good will on all sides. On the part of the physician it must be brought and on the part of the patients it will have to be courted and enforced by more vigorous support of the medical work by the Hospital Board, working in concord with the advice of the Hospital Physician.—*Report, p. 32.*

It is on this point that the Doctor complains. He has never had the moral support which the Government were in duty bound to give him. His work has been really thwarted by the authorities.

An important suggestion made is that a *small house* should be furnished at the Kakaako Hospital, "to obviate the certainly impermissible practice of some of the lepers sending their soiled clothing out to be washed." A still more important one is with regard to the disposal of the dead bodies of lepers. The Doctor gives a strong protest against the "practice of letting friends and relatives take away dying lepers to their homes, as has actually been done in several cases." His reasoning is unanswerable on this point for he found Bacillis Lepræ in large numbers flourishing in a corpse which had been buried three months and was in an active state of putrefaction.

He concludes his report in the following terms:

> Increasing familiarity with a signal danger, lessens our fear of it, but not the danger itself. This applies most pointedly to our relations to leprosy. We live amongst it, and there are many of us, not only Hawaiians, but also foreigners who have grown so accustomed to it that they not only do not heed it themselves, but by word and deed try to dispel the fear of others. This is all very well, and has its good side when it becomes necessary to dissipate a panic. But as long as this is absent it will be a good thing to sound a warning note from time to time, so that carelessness on the part of the population may not be the outcome of assurances of safety. Examples like those of Father Damien who has now himself become a leper, and as such a veritable martyr to his cause and of other worthy and pure members of the community whose names I am not authorized to mention, should teach us a lesson, and cause us all to work harmoniously and united for the one good end, to confine the dreaded leprosy to its closest limits and to help and support the poor afflicted ones with the best of our will and skill.—*Report, p. 37.*

This report did not suit the Board and a demand was made in a letter dated November 30th, 1885, for further information and also for duplicates of casts. This letter is characteristic of the President of the Board of Health. He is always posing as the friend of the Hawaiian, and yet from end to end of this letter, not a word about Hawaiians occurs. Everything is based upon one point, how to construct a report which will make a stir "abroad," which will have its effect on "other nations" and "foreign powers."

To this letter Dr. Arning replied that as his investigations were not nearly completed he could not furnish a full scientific report. Upon which followed a letter dismissing the Doctor, the reason assigned being a desire for retrenchment.

Knowledge of the action of the Board having got abroad, the whole medical faculty of Honolulu united in a letter which states that Dr. Arning's "removal and the consequent interruption of the important work in which he has hitherto been engaged, will be little short of a public calamity." The names appended to this letter were: Drs. G. Trousseau, John Brodie, Jno. S. McGrew, Henri McGrew, N. B. Emerson, Mrs. Dr. Emerson, Robert McKibbin, Charles T. Rodgers, G. H. Martin, S. G. Tucker; a list comprising very varied medical interests and the weightiest that could be found in Honolulu. Had time been allowed for sending to the other Islands, this list would have been signed by every medical practitioner on these Islands. A committee consisting of Messrs. C. R. Bishop, F. A. Schaefer and J. B. Atherton, on behalf of the citizens of Honolulu, forwarded this letter to the Minister, stating that they were authorized to pay Dr. Arning's salary for ensuing two years if the Board would give "the support and facilities which are necessary."

To this letter the reply was a long one, detailing, of course, the services of the Minister, and what he had done towards getting Dr. Arning out here; showing that the Government had paid during two years and one month, $4,300 towards Dr. Arning's salary and expense, but not showing that the amount, which is made in the letter to appear excessive, was very small in comparison with the $5,000 a year salary which they had paid to Dr. Fitch, which had been done for purely political purposes. It may as well here be said that Dr. Arning paid his own expenses out here, brought his own instruments, and furnished his own animals for experiments. The offer was made that Dr. Arning should go to the leper settlement at Molokai instead of the one at Kakaako. This offer Dr. Arning, through the committee, declined. To carry on his investigations he wanted to have access to both places, and on his behalf the following request was made:

> Free access to the Branch Hospital at Kakaako, and to the Leper Settlement on Molokai, for himself and his assistant, and to all the inmates at both places, a separate hospital ward of eight beds at Kakaako for four male and four female cases to be selected by himself; the ward to be fitted and appointed as stated in his late report to the Board of Health; a room attached to the ward with a northerly light and a table, sink, etc., for special work; a convenient place for such animals as are necessary for experiments; and also the firm and hearty support of the Board in certain work which may not be agreeable to the mind of the patients, but which forms a most essential part of the investigation, i. e., regulations of diet, enforcement of special ward rules, surgical operations, post mortems, etc.; and finally it should be understood that no patient will be removed from his care without his knowledge and without reason given thereof.—*Report, pp. 41, 42.*

To this came a refusal and the Minister says:

> Apparently it would be useless to reiterate or enlarge upon the advantages, which I believe the Leper Settlement on Molokai, (the chief center of the disease where there are over 600 cases of confirmed leprosy) possesses over the Branch Hospital at Kakaako, (with barely one hundred cases of much milder type) for such a line of investigation as is proposed by you for Dr. Arning.—*Report, p. 42.*

Is he a judge of such matters? We rather fancy Dr. Arning is the person who is most qualified to say what is and what is not of advantage to him in his special scientific work.

Here the matter rests. The Government or rather Mr. Gibson, has treated a man of great ability, and who was engaged in a most important investigation with but scant courtesy. Dr. Arning is a gentleman; he came here expecting to be treated as a gentleman, and expecting to deal with gentlemen. No one who reads his letters and those emanating from the Board of Health will have the slightest hesitation in saying that his expectations have not been fulfilled. Mr. Gibson, evidently has considered him a contract laborer, and has expected that science could be supplied by the yard. As a fact Dr. Arning's advice, when given, has not been acted on. Dr. Arning was working for the human race, and in the cause of science, while Mr. Gibson is only interested gathering votes.

One word more, the introduction of Dr. Arning has always been claimed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs as his work. It appears however, that the Hawaiian Government, even under the much abused previous administrations were in negotiation for bringing out a specialist for this purpose, and the fact is, that the accession of the present Cabinet *retarded* by a couple of years, his introduction. As a proof of this we quote a letter from the German Consul to Dr. Neisser, whose visit here devolved upon Dr. Arning, the former having meantime received a professorship at the Berlin University. Mr. Glade says:

> Dear Sir—I take the first opportunity, the monthly mail steamer, leaving on the 16th of January, to answer your favor of *November 25th, 1885*, which came to hand on December 27th, and I take the liberty to reply to your various questions. I beg to state that the necessary information has been furnished in the most cordial manner by Mr. Armstrong, President of the Board of Health, and several physicians of my acquaintance.

Further, Dr. Hillebrand, writing to Dr. Arning, under date of April 20th, 1883, says:

> In Honolulu, your arrival is looked upon as a settled fact, judging from a leading article in the official newspaper, which is evidently penned by Mr. Gibson himself, as it brings points which are taken from a letter written to him by me, although somewhat misunderstood and distorted. I have certainly given no cause for such misconception, but it appears that the Minister wants it to be looked upon as his personal merit to have secured the services of a scientist for such an investigation.

With these must be compared the statement in the letter from the Board of Health forwarded to Messrs. Bishop, Schaefer and J. B. Atherton. The Secretary of the Board of Health, writing on behalf of Mr. Gibson, says:

> It was at His Excellency's own suggestion, and by his correspondence with Dr. Hillebrand and his own personal influence and exertion that Dr. Edward Arning, himself, came to this country to pursue his studies and experiments, as a medical scientist, under the patronage of the Hawaiian Government.—*Report, p. 36.*

NOTES.

The Toronto *Monetary Times* says: It is learned that the cash system is making progress in Canada, not rapid, perhaps, but steady progress. Numbers of town and country storekeepers are beginning to have "a realizing sense" that they can get good bargains if they go with money in their hands. And to do this they cannot sell on twelve or eighteen months' time. So they offer inducements for the cash. Would that the same system could be brought into vogue in Honolulu.

The collapse of the Halifax Sugar Refining Company, with liabilities of $900,341, has caused a slight stir in both commercial and financial circles. Several causes are responsible for the failure. Among the most important are the incompetency of the first manager and secretary, who were imported from New York and Boston respectively; disentangling duties in favor of Montreal to the extent of $30,000 a year; lack of capital and adverse freight rates, the Intercolonial Railway charging 50 per hundred pounds more than the American roads.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley says: The importance of boycotting is new and the name is new, but the practice itself, even on a large scale, is no new thing. The anti-slavery men were systematically boycotted by the slaveholders. The British tea traders were most actively boycotted by our forefathers just before the outbreak of the revolutionary war. The Jews have been boycotted in various parts of the world, off and on, for nearly two thousand years. Every community where there is any such thing as public opinion, from a nation down to a boy's school, has possessed the power of boycotting and has occasionally used it. What is it that has within five years transformed an old and commonplace practice into an industrial weapon of enormous power and almost unlimited terrors?

The Manchester Society of Chemical Industry has had reported to it "a new substance" named saccharin, extracted from coal tar," and possessing sweetening properties far stronger than the best cane or beet-root sugar." The chemical name of saccharin is "anhydro ortho sulphamine benzoic acid," one part will give a very sweet taste to 1,000 parts of water." It has no injurious effect on the human system, and patients suffering with diabetes are said to have been treated with it without inconvenience. Its use as a substitute for sugar, and for medicinal purposes where sugar is not permitted, is considered probable. Dr. Fahlberg, a German chemist, is "the inventor." He combined it with glucose or starch sugar, obtaining dextro-saccharin scarcely distinguishable from the best sugar. This is another competitor in the field.

Bradstreet's says: That the French fabricants are exporting bounties amounting to 30 per cent of the value of sugar exported. This is in excess of any previously given by any country, and will no doubt greatly influence the export movement of that country. The discussion upon the German bounties continues in the Reichstag. Deputy Heine now questioned Government regulations, pointing out that at present the sugar revenue suffered to the extent of about $11,000,000 per annum, which gave an average subsidy to the 400 sugar factories of $25,000 each. It was, he said, through the operation of this law these factories were able to pay dividends of from 30 to 60 per cent, while others were could not even all themselves of it had to liquidate. Deputy Heine also opposed the bounty system upon the ground that it was disastrous to the agricultural laborer, who had been compelled to sacrifice all his land to the beet cultivators. These cultivators, who farmed upon a large scale, had effected many improvements in labor-saving machinery, and thus reduced the laborer's wages to a minimum; in some districts the laborers were little better off than serfs. Deputy Heine stated that the only remedy was to abolish all tax upon sugar, and thus reduce the price to the German consumer &c. a pound. This was the only policy that could enhance the property and comfort of the nation and the trade.

Gone But Not Forgotten

Hawaii's Wonder Takes a Vacation,

WHAT NEXT!

The news from the volcano is not surprising to those who have made a study of our great natural phenomenon. Mr. Green, writing two years ago, predicted pretty nearly what has occurred. On Saturday March 6th, at nine o'clock in the evening, after some severe shocks of earthquakes, a low rumbling sound was heard by Mr. Maby at the Volcano house. On looking out he saw that the light over Halemaumau and the new lake was gradually diminishing and in a few hours completely disappeared. Examination next day showed that the lava had completely disappeared from both pits, and that a large portion of the floor of the crater of the southern end had fallen in. At new lake, bottom could be seen at a depth of about 500 feet below the present floor, while Halemaumau which but a week ago was bubbling with fountains of liquid fire presented a yawning, dark abyss, apparently bottomless, the spot upon which so many travellers have rested have sunk into the gulf. The sight is described as awe inspiring in the extreme.

The following letters have been received by the Hon. S. G. Wilder from Mr. J. H. Mayby, manager of the Volcano House.

KILAUEA, March 8th.

Since last writing there has been considerable of a change in the crater. Saturday evening (March 6th) both the Old and New Lakes were unusually full and brilliant looking from the House and remained so until 9:30 p. m. of the 6th instant, at which time there commenced a series of earthquakes, forty-three in number, lasting until 7:30 a. m. of the 7th.

The first three were slight, and the fourth one quite severe; on looking out upon the crater, all fire had disappeared from the New Lake. At about 2 or 3 a. m. the fire had disappeared from Halemaumau. During the night, while the shaking was going on, all hands were up in the sitting-room, not knowing what would go.

On the morning of the 7th, after the mist and smoke had cleared away, it was discovered that all the bluffs surrounding Halemaumau had disappeared during the night. They, and the path formerly traveled to go from the New Lake to the old one, and quite a piece on the mountain side of Old Lake, had all fallen away, forming one large chasm.

There have also been several rents in the ground, one on the road to Kilauea Iki, and three on the Keauhou road. Two of them were cracks across the road, which I have bridged over. The other is a large hole where there was a cave, and the road bed had all fallen in. I have cut a new path around it. No other damage has been done that I have heard of up to writing.

Last night (March 7th) all in the crater was in total darkness, excepting a few small lights from previous flows.

MARCH 8th, 7 p. m.

My guide has just returned from the place of the burning lakes. There is at present no fire to be seen. In the place where the New Lake was there is a deep hole and from there to Halemaumau, all that part formerly used as a path from the New Lake to Halemaumau, along with the Little Beggar, has fallen in, and forms a deep valley. At Halemaumau there is no fire to be seen and no bottom.

From the account that I had from Mr. Lentz in 1880, just before the Hilo flow, the fire disappeared there, leaving a bottomless pit for a week or more, when the fire returned.

J. H. MAYBY.

The Hon. W. L. Green says this disappearance of the lava is periodic. In 1868, before the great shocks in Kau, and the celebrated mud flow the fires of Kilauea went out and the lakes were dormant for a considerable period. In 1877 or 1878, there was a similar occurrence and again in 1882. The lavas has probably made its way to the sea, and has found exit in a submarine eruption. If all it burst forth in Kau, intelligence would undoubtedly have reached us. Many consider that phenomenon may be regarded as an indication of a grand outburst from Mauna Loa.

On the other hand Mr. Furneaux who has spent months about Kilauea sketching, and who has visited the volcano every year since 1880, basing his views upon his own observations and those of Professor Agassiz, thinks that the disappearance of the fires is a prelude to the extinction of Kilauea. Professor Agassiz was of opinion that Kilauea was dying gradually. The best accounts from the volcano will be eagerly looked for. It is to be hoped that some of the Hilo residents, who know the crater well will go up and make a thorough examination of the pits as far as it is practicable.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

The undersigned, most respectfully desires to tender his heartfelt appreciation of the handsome gift which the Merchants of Honolulu, through Hon. W. R. Castle, had the kindness to present to him on the 14th inst., and would say besides that it will be his endeavor in the future as the past to do his duty to the best of his ability, when occasions require.

JAMES KAUHANE,
Police Officer.

Honolulu, March 15th, 1886. 1105 1ts

MR. W. F. ALLEN.

Has an office with Messrs. Bishop & Co., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. (1086 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. 1086 3m

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Co-Partnership Notice.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT WE, M. A. Gonsalves, E. Hutchison and Wm. Lishman, all residing at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, are copartners carrying on business as Importers of General Merchandise, and also as Commission Merchants, under the firm name of GONSALVES & CO., and that the place of business of said firm is Queen Street in said Honolulu.

Dated March 11th, 1886.

M. A. GONSALVES,
E. HUTCHISON,
WM. LISHMAN.

1105 3t

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY the Supreme Court, Administrator of the Estate of AHUNA, otherwise LEONG TAT PIO, late of Waialua, of the Island of Oahu, deceased, all creditors of the said Estate are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to me at the office of M. S. Grinbaum & Co., in Honolulu, within six months from this day, or they will be forever barred.

All persons owing the said Estate are requested to settle their accounts with me without delay, and all persons owing the said estate on account of the store business of the deceased in Waialua can settle the same with Ah Lin of said Waialua.

S. SEELIG,
Administrator of the Estate of Ahuna.

Honolulu, 22nd February, 1886. 1102 3t

Honolulu STEAM LAUNDRY

WILL OPEN

ON OR ABOUT

APRIL 5th, 1886!

NO CHINESE

Employed.

1103

New Advertisements.

Mortgagees' Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Kaanaana and Peleikui his wife to Samuel Savidge, dated the 20th day of March, 1884, recorded in Libor 86, page 47. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

SAMUEL SAVIDGE,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: 1st—All those premises described in R P 1618, L C A 1041 to Kaanaana, 8 83-100 acres at Mokauea, Kalihi, Oahu.

2nd—All that certain parcel of land situate at Kaumakapili, conveyed to Peleikui by Keanalu by deed recorded in Liber 61, page 413, and also conveyed to Kaanaana by deed of J Wahinuma, recorded in Liber 71, page 31.

3rd—All those premises described in R P 6823, L C A 3096, to Hoea, 5 acres at Kalihipuhi, Kaneohe, Oahu.

(1085 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Joe M Poepoe to Francis Moss, dated the 23rd day of October, 1882, recorded in Liber 78, page 430. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

FRANCIS MOSS,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situated in Honolulu, Oahu: All those premises described in deed of Nian to J W Kalioie, father of said J M Poepoe, recorded in Liber 78, page 466; and being leased to Yee Man at the annual rental of $120 per year. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by David Ohule to Miss E K Bingham, dated the 14th day of November, 1882, recorded in Liber 78, page 1. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

E. K. BINGHAM,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are situated in Waimea, Oahu: All the undivided ½ of said David Ohule in those premises described in R P 3963, L C A 4284 to Keanuhe, containing an area of 41-100 of an acre. Also the share in the undivided one-half of the Ahupuaa of Waimea, Oahu. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by John Kalikkakio to F C Lowrey, dated the 24th day of December, 1882, recorded in Liber 78, page 81. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

FRED. C. LOWREY,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: All those premises situated at Kalihi, Kooloapokio, Oahu, more particularly described in R P 2812, L C A 6972, issued to Kalikkakio, father of said mortgagor, containing an area of 3 30-100 acres. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by J B Kekauonohi to Mrs B Johnson, dated the 26th day of December, 1882, recorded in Liber 78, page 69. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-law.

MRS. B. JOHNSON,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: All those premises situated at Manoa, Oahu, and being the same premises conveyed to said J B Kekauonohi by deed of Kapiki and Bila Kekuna her husband, recorded in Liber 79, page 29, containing an area of 1½ acres. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by B Malama to Miss Helen Norton, dated the 13th day of December, 1882, recorded in Liber 78, page 110. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

HELEN NORTON,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: All those premises described in R P 1201, L C A 1939 to Manokaulua, father of said Kalama wife of said B Malama; said Kalama died before the death of Kamaili their daughter, containing an area of 1 10-100 acres of land at Kaneohe, Oahu. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Bill Kaneakahi and Wahinemaikai his wife to Miss Mary S Parker, dated the 26th day of January 1883, recorded in Liber 78, page 298. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

MARY S. PARKER,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: All those premises situated at Panaiewa, Kaneohe, Oahu, more particularly described in R P 250, L C A 240 to Kalalilo, containing an area of 2 77-100 acres; and being conveyed to said Wahinemaikai by deed of said patentee, recorded in Liber 51, page 136. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Kaimiaka to Francis Moss, dated the 19th day of October, 1882, recorded in Liber 78, page 442. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesrooms of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

FRANCIS MOSS,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: All those premises situated in Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu, more particularly described in R P 1028, L C A 4462, awarded to Liilipi, containing an area of 1 10-100 acres. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Kauiakea to G P Castle, Trustee, dated the 8th day of December, 1883, recorded in Liber 93, page 231. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the salesroom of E P Adams & Co. in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1886, at 12 M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of W R CASTLE, Attorney-at-Law.

G. P. CASTLE, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

Premises to be sold are: 1st—All those premises described in R P 5558, L C A 6252, to Kekinkahiko, 4 136-1000 acres at Kualawai, Waikiki, Oahu, and conveyed to said A K Kinaokaea by deed of Makaaiahe, recorded in Liber 84, page 212.

2nd—All those premises described in R P 2108, L C A 1831, to Mamala, 1 4-100 acres at Manoa, Oahu. 1105 4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure & of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by J B Kauinkaahua to Mrs B Johnson, dated the 26th day of May, 1883, recorded in Liber 77, page 445. Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public au