By Authority.

[illegible]

POOR KEELANE,
Minister of Interior.

Hilo, Hawaii, April 20, 1886. 1199 2t

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEE WORDS IN BRIEF.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1886.

The great fire in Chinatown, which has been predicted for so many years, has at last occurred. Upwards of a million and a quarter dollars worth of property has gone up in smoke, a clean sweep of the town has been made from Smith's lane to the Foundry, and along King street, from Bethel lane to the river bank. When one considers the enormous destruction one becomes appalled. It is the most terrible calamity which has come upon this city in the whole range of its history. Terrible as the destruction has been it would have been still greater, had we not had the assistance of 200 fire buckets from H. B. M. S. Sparrow and Tauranga. It was beyond the power of our own firemen to control the flames, and but for the help furnished by the sailors in tearing down buildings and do the rough work things which require strength intelligently applied under the supervision of competent officers, a much larger portion of the town would have gone. To the foreign sailors and to our own firemen the greatest credit is due.

But no credit can be given to the Minister of Interior. He it was who ought to have sprung forward as a leader. Had he intelligently given orders at 4.30 p. m., the greater part of this calamity might have been averted. When the fire was on Mauna Kea, causing like a very hell from both sides of the street, a few houses thrown up would have saved the rest of the town. The men were all there crowd King street. The gun which was ashore at the time. But no. He procrastinated, he had to run or compel to have such an emergency, and yet doing anything but cool, premeditated nonsense when there is time. Time and again he was urged to act, and time and again he hesitated till it was too late. He should immediately audit for the benefit of his friends. He may have the ability to supply places for family friends, but why be a good book keeper, but a man to meet an emergency he is not.

Another thing that the Minister must be severely blamed for is the lack of proper water supply. Had the supply been enforced by a reservoir, instead of upon when the fire first broke out, Smith's lane, our own depot would easily have got behind the fire. Appropriations sufficient for making a new reservoir had been made by the Legislature, and had the Minister done his duty, the duty he owes to the public by his sign of office, that reservoir would have been built and this calamity might have been averted.

Another point which the fire has brought out is the carelessness of the Fire Marshal in allowing such quantities of kerosene to be stored in and about such a tinder box as Chinatown was. It was the timely against the law, and it was the timely a laxity of duty in not knowing how this oil was being stored up. In one place no less than 20 explosions were heard by the men who were at work. Besides kerosene there were immense quantities of Chinese fire crackers and other combustibles.

Many of the Hawaiian soldiers also distinguished themselves by getting drunk and rendering themselves incapable of giving that assistance that they ought to have done.

The Government officials were a thorough failure, both before and after the fire. They cannot be too strong condemnation of their conduct.

Now let us turn to what the general public did. They worked with a vim and zeal in saving property, in lending aid in every possible way. Prominent among these were the King, ex-Marshal Parke, ex-Collector-General Allen, Messrs. Wilcox, Cartwright, Ordonaitau and many others. In the hurry and turmoil it was difficult to remember names. As a body however, our townsmen worked well, and ably seconded the organized efforts of the fire companies and the ships' crews.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 have been rendered homeless by this calamity. For them, of whatever nationality they may be, nothing but the keenest sympathy must be felt. Many saved nothing but the clothes they stood up in. The commercial loss is enormous, and will have far reaching effects.

Let us however be thankful that the loss is not greater than it is. At one time the whole of Merchant street was threatened, and that gone nothing would have stopped the fire till it reached the wharf. The lesson to be learned is that the area of the fire limit must be enlarged, and action should be taken to remove those wooden buildings which at present threaten some of the finest buildings in town. Secondly we must have better administrative ability at the head of affairs and not again have such an exhibition of imbecility and incompetence as was displayed on Sunday afternoon and evening, and which has cost us so dear.

There is one amusing incident in the post-office matter. So certain were Messrs. Gibson and Gulick that exactly whom they nominated would go in, that they presented a commission for a friend of theirs, for signature. His Majesty refused to sign, and no persuasion could induce him to alter his mind. Messrs. Gibson and Gulick felt somewhat cheap. They had not gained all they wanted by the change. This little personal rebuke fell to the ground.

"Hawaii a Pacific power," was the title of one of the articles in the Ministerial mouthpiece during the last week. It was the supposition of everybody that Hawaii was pacific. But if the policy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is carried out Hawaii will cease to be a pacific power. At the head of a great confederacy of Polynesian States, Hawaii would have to become warlike, not pacific. The clang of arms would resound in our streets, our harbor would have to be filled with men-of-war. Complications would occur with Germany, and that power would have to be put down. There would be difficulties with France over Tahiti, which undoubtedly ought to be freed from the hated yoke of the foreigner—to say nothing of possible difficulties with China, Japan, Chile, Peru, Christmas Island and other powers. No, Hawaii will not be a "Pacific Power."

Queensland is on the lookout for labor other than Asiatic, and we notice that an offer has been made by Messrs. Lesonck & Co., of Madeira, to introduce laborers from that island into the Colony. In support of the proposition, Messrs. Lesonck & Co., quote the success of the Portuguese Immigration to the Hawaiian Islands, and especially point to the report of the labor committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. From this it appears that there should be no difficulty in getting further labor from Madeira. If a Madeira firm is looking out to find where a number of colonists can be placed, it must be plain that there are plenty of people who are willing and ready to come here. Queensland is an untried country; Hawaii they know and like. The only trouble with Hawaii is the lack of opportunity to obtain land. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dillingham's Land Colonization Scheme will give that opportunity, and then the Portuguese will be thoroughly happy and content.

Some two years ago the Inter Island Cable Company made surveys between the Islands of this group for the purpose of finding the best place to lay cables. The figures have never yet been published; when they are they will undoubtedly be of great interest to scientific men.

We have had handed to us by the Company a few of the most salient points. Starting from Nin on this island the cable was to be carried to a point three miles south of Puuloa, on Molokai, a distance of about thirty-four miles. Off Kalio Head, on this island, the depth is 197 fathoms. The deepest point, 265 fathoms, was found thirteen miles from Nin, or a little more than one third of the way across, and then commences a gradual rise. To cross the channel between Molokai and Maui, the point chosen was two miles south of Kaluaaha church and the landing near Hawea, ten and one-half miles distant. The greatest depth found here was 129 fathoms, at a distance of four and one half miles from the Molokai Station. Starting to cross the channel, Nun, Maui, was the spot fixed upon, and the line was to run to Kawaihae, a distance of thirty-six miles. Here the greatest depth, 129 fathoms, was found seven and one-half miles from the Maui shore, there being a gentle slope towards Kawaihae of eighteen and one-half miles.

The depth between Hawaii and Maui is considerable, but it is less than half the height of our greatest mountain. Were the Islands to undergo another period of elevation, and were the bed of the Hawaii channel to come to the present surface of the sea, neither Mauna Loa nor Mauna Kea would reach the height of some of the Himalayan giants. To lay cables across such channels as we have ought to be a matter of no difficulty whatever.

A curious thing to notice is that the greatest depth has a considerable distance to the north of each island, say about two-thirds of the way across each channel, thus making the southern beds much steeper than the northern ones. When the whole of the figures become accessible to our savants on the Islands, we may expect to hear of some interesting theories to be deduced from the facts discovered.

Wild statements are made about our sugars and their effect upon the American market. Five thousand tons of Hawaiian sugar which westward of the Rocky Mountains are credited with having caused sugar to fall from one-half to three-fourth cents a pound since the first of January. Now, as a fact the whole Hawaiian sugar crop is but a drop in the bucket, when the general consumption of the United States is considered. The quantity is so incomparable that the Hawaiian crop is not taken into consideration, when making calculations as to the world's production. And yet we are told that it has the effect of lowering the price. It is best sugar and the vicious bounty system which lowers the market, and we fear will go on lowering it.

But suppose the enemies of the Treaty succeed in having it abrogated. How much better off will the Louisiana sugar planters be? not a stiver. The whole of the Louisiana crop is used up by the refineries, and many hundreds of thousands of tons more are required. The surplus comes from Cuba, the British West Indies, Colombia and Manila. Do away with the Hawaiian crop and the refineries will have precisely that amount of sugar to obtain from either Cuba or Manila. The crop is too small to influence the market, and the absence of Hawaiian sugar would not raise the price of sugar in the slightest. The Louisiana planters would be no better off. In fact the Reciprocity Treaty does no more harm to the southern planter than a Reciprocity Treaty with the North Pole would.

All the American influence which the Treaty has fostered would be gradually lost with the abrogation of the Treaty. The work of ten years would be cast aside, our own depot would easily have overtrolled the Hilo. Appropriations sufficient for making a new reservoir had been made by the Legislature, and had the Minister done his duty, the duty he owes to the public by his sign of office, that reservoir would have been built and this calamity might have been averted.

Another point which the fire has brought out is the carelessness of the Fire Marshal in allowing such quantities of kerosene to be stored in and about such a tinder box as Chinatown was. It was the timely against the law, and it was the timely a laxity of duty in not knowing how this oil was being stored up. In one place no less than 20 explosions were heard by the men who were at work. Besides kerosene there were immense quantities of Chinese fire crackers and other combustibles.

Many of the Hawaiian soldiers also distinguished themselves by getting drunk and rendering themselves incapable of giving that assistance that they ought to have done.

The Government officials were a thorough failure, both before and after the fire. They cannot be too strong condemnation of their conduct.

Now let us turn to what the general public did. They worked with a vim and zeal in saving property, in lending aid in every possible way. Prominent among these were the King, ex-Marshal Parke, ex-Collector-General Allen, Messrs. Wilcox, Cartwright, Ordonaitau and many others. In the hurry and turmoil it was difficult to remember names. As a body however, our townsmen worked well, and ably seconded the organized efforts of the fire companies and the ships' crews.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 have been rendered homeless by this calamity. For them, of whatever nationality they may be, nothing but the keenest sympathy must be felt. Many saved nothing but the clothes they stood up in. The commercial loss is enormous, and will have far reaching effects.

Let us however be thankful that the loss is not greater than it is. At one time the whole of Merchant street was threatened, and that gone nothing would have stopped the fire till it reached the wharf. The lesson to be learned is that the area of the fire limit must be enlarged, and action should be taken to remove those wooden buildings which at present threaten some of the finest buildings in town. Secondly we must have better administrative ability at the head of affairs and not again have such an exhibition of imbecility and incompetence as was displayed on Sunday afternoon and evening, and which has cost us so dear.

There is one amusing incident in the post-office matter. So certain were Messrs. Gibson and Gulick that exactly whom they nominated would go in, that they presented a commission for a friend of theirs, for signature. His Majesty refused to sign, and no persuasion could induce him to alter his mind. Messrs. Gibson and Gulick felt somewhat cheap. They had not gained all they wanted by the change. This little personal rebuke fell to the ground.

"Hawaii a Pacific power," was the title of one of the articles in the Ministerial mouthpiece during the last week. It was the supposition of everybody that Hawaii was pacific. But if the policy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is carried out Hawaii will cease to be a pacific power. At the head of a great confederacy of Polynesian States, Hawaii would have to become warlike, not pacific. The clang of arms would resound in our streets, our harbor would have to be filled with men-of-war. Complications would occur with Germany, and that power would have to be put down. There would be difficulties with France over Tahiti, which undoubtedly ought to be freed from the hated yoke of the foreigner—to say nothing of possible difficulties with China, Japan, Chile, Peru, Christmas Island and other powers. No, Hawaii will not be a "Pacific Power."

Queensland is on the lookout for labor other than Asiatic, and we notice that an offer has been made by Messrs. Lesonck & Co., of Madeira, to introduce laborers from that island into the Colony. In support of the proposition, Messrs. Lesonck & Co., quote the success of the Portuguese Immigration to the Hawaiian Islands, and especially point to the report of the labor committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. From this it appears that there should be no difficulty in getting further labor from Madeira. If a Madeira firm is looking out to find where a number of colonists can be placed, it must be plain that there are plenty of people who are willing and ready to come here. Queensland is an untried country; Hawaii they know and like. The only trouble with Hawaii is the lack of opportunity to obtain land. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dillingham's Land Colonization Scheme will give that opportunity, and then the Portuguese will be thoroughly happy and content.

Some two years ago the Inter Island Cable Company made surveys between the Islands of this group for the purpose of finding the best place to lay cables. The figures have never yet been published; when they are they will undoubtedly be of great interest to scientific men.

We have had handed to us by the Company a few of the most salient points. Starting from Nin on this island the cable was to be carried to a point three miles south of Puuloa, on Molokai, a distance of about thirty-four miles. Off Kalio Head, on this island, the depth is 197 fathoms. The deepest point, 265 fathoms, was found thirteen miles from Nin, or a little more than one third of the way across, and then

NOTES.

It is stated that before deciding whether the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889 shall be of a universal character, it will be necessary to know whether foreign Governments wish to take part in the undertaking, and that the French representatives abroad will first consult the Governments of the countries to which they are accredited.

The city of Philadelphia is about to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the introduction of printing into that region. The first printing press was set upon the month of December, 1685, by William Bradford, and the first book printed was a sixpenny primer. The first paper mill in America was established also at Philadelphia, in 1690, by William Rittenhouse, whose name suggests German extraction. Some years later a son of Bradford's published the first American newspaper. This son, in partnership with Benjamin Franklin, published, in 1741, the first American book of considerable size. Two years later Christopher Sauer, the first type founder in America, published the first American Bible. The first daily newspaper of the United States appeared in Philadelphia in 1784, with the title, the *Pennsylvania Packet*. The celebration of the festive remembrance is in the hands of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. John B. Gough, the well-known temperance advocate, is announced. Mr. Gough was a native of Sandgate, Kent, and had resided the age of 68 years, having been born in 1817. Like many others of the most eminent and successful temperance reformers, Mr. Gough, who emigrated to America at the age of 17 years, was, as a young man, of very intemperate habits, but when he was about 25 he took the pledge of abstinence, and soon began publicly to advocate the principle. His reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, and reached England, and in 1853 he accepted an invitation from the London Temperance Society to visit Great Britain for six weeks. The visit was prolonged over two years, during which time he addressed the temperance cause. He visited England again in 1867, where he remained for three years, and also in 1878. After his visit to England in 1867, Mr. Gough commenced as a lecturer of general topics, and acquired a large income. For some years past he had been residing at Boylston, Massachusetts.

The Mackay pictures in a review of their present position say: "By the substitution of double for single cranking we are now producing, on an average, a ton of sugar from 12 tons of cane, whereas formerly from 14 to 18 tons were usually wasted, more or less, in securing the more result, and although the cost of running a double crushing mill and the interest on the extra capital involved in its working, are considerably in excess of manufacturing the ton of sugar, yet the saving of that quantity of sugar which formerly found its way to the Furnaces will far more than compensate for the increased cost of manufacturing. And, further, we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that the Diffusion process holds this very shortly to supersede even the double cranking system, and it is our firm conviction that until diffusion is adopted we shall never be able to ascertain correctly what ought to be the value of a ton of sugar to the manufacturer. Since it is an ascertained fact that the diffusion plant is not so costly as a double cranking mill, we may begin to expect that the former will very shortly supersede the latter, and then we may predict that an average of seven to eight tons of cane will only be sufficient in the production of the ton of sugar. It may be some little time before these results are reached, but that they will be arrived at, no one can doubt who has watched the progress made, however, we think the outlook for the planter is by no means a gloomy one."

Statement of the Ex-Post Master General.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have no desire to appear before the public in the role either of a martyr or an agitator. But being unwarranted from the head of the postal Department, at the time when public attention has been turned to it by the late so-called robbery, and the authoritative failure of the authorities to track out the guilty party or parties, a statement from me that may throw some light on the case is the only course left open to me myself.

In the year of grace 1880,—some thirteen months ago—I called on the Minister of the Interior, and stated to him that I wished an official examination made of the cash and the amount books of the Post-office, as I had good reasons to suspect that there was something wrong about them, and fully and plainly stated the grounds of my suspicion and the reasons why I wished it made. He informed me that the person in charge was an old friend of his and mine, had been a long time in the service of the government, that he knew more of his troubles than I did, and that we ought to bear patiently with him in his failings, or words to this general purport. He promised that the matter of my suspicions should be taken into consideration, and some action taken, if deemed best. I heard nothing further from him about it.

A few days later, I called on the Auditor-General, and laid his whole matter before him, stating that I had already conversed with the Minister of the Interior on the same subject. He promised that an examination of the cash and books should be made, and set a day when he would come to the post-office for this purpose. Prompt to the hour, he came and stated to the cashier the object of his visit. The latter replied that he was not ready for an examination, and wished it deferred. Again a day was set, some weeks later, but with the same result—no examination was made at that time, though six months later, in October, a count of the postage stamps, and a hasty inspection of the accounts books were made.

I accompanied the clerk of the Attorney-General, to consult with him on this matter, and he being absent, I stated the facts in detail to his deputy, Mr. Whiting, who replied that if these statements were correct, the cashier ought to be prosecuted.

It will thus be seen that the facts relating to irregularities in the cashier's department of the post-office were laid before the two principal executive officers of the Crown, whose duty it was, if the information proved to be reliable, to take such steps as might show whether my suspicions were well grounded or not, and also to what extent the accounts books and the public funds had been tampered with. The cashier having been appointed by the Minister of the Interior, the power of removal rested only in him.

Had my efforts been attended promptly at that time, I have no hesitancy now in saying that the "robbery" of the Post Office in January last would never have occurred. On whom the blame rests, I leave the public to decide.

Respectfully Yours,
Honolulu, April 17, 1886. H. M. WHITNEY.

Mr. Whitney has also forwarded the following letter.

EDITOR GAZETTE: In reply to frequent inquiries from my friends, as to the causes which have led to my removal from the Post Office, allow me space to state that no reasons have been given to me, although such have been asked for. The following official letter furnishes all the evidence I have, that my services were not acceptable to the Government. As I have been the servant of the public as well as of the Government, there can be no breach of etiquette in giving it to the public, who are equally interested in the management of the Post Office.

Respectfully yours, H. M. WHITNEY.

(COPY.)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, April 12, 1886.

HON. H. M. WHITNEY, *P. M. General*—SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in view of contemplated changes in the postal service of the Kingdom, I have deemed it important to advise His Majesty that your resignation of the office as Post Master General was required.

Whilst I recognize the value of your experience and information in your present trust, yet I have had reason to differ with your management in many important particulars, so that your acquiescence in the proposed change will be acceptable. Which I request to take place on the 15th inst.

I have to be your obedient servant,
CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of Interior.

The English Bimetallists.

The currency question is constantly agitating the world. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

The bimetallists have lately shown signs of fresh vitality. They have reconstituted their forces under the new name of "The Bimetallic League." They have recently gained a few not unimportant adherents.

"The main question is whether or not the standard of value has itself in any way been interfered with. Upon this point there can be no doubt that as time goes on evidence is accumulating in favor of an affirmative answer. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Giffen and others have adduced a mass of the most important facts and arguments in support of it which have never yet been at all satisfactorily met by those who oppose their views. The very great and serious fall in prices which has taken place within the past seven or eight years is admitted on all hands. It is urged, however, in explanation of this phenomenon, that modern improvements in mining, in machinery, in transport and distribution have brought about the change. Of course it is quite open to the bimetallists to reply that even if this were so the effect is precisely the same as if the standard of value had itself changed, and they would not on this account be excluded from instituting an inquiry into the currency laws with the view of ascertaining whether or not greater stability of prices is not possible. But, in truth, they are not shut up to this course alone. They may fairly contend, and do contend, that many improvements cannot be made to account for the universal fall in the value of commodities and property which has been witnessed, that these improvements have always been going on at a rapid rate ever since the invention of the steam engine and of automatic machinery, and that there is consequently some other, some more general, cause of the recent decline in prices. And when they point to the great diminution in the supply of gold in relation to silver within the past fifteen years, to the enormously increased demand for it for currency and other purposes, and to the tendency to hoard gold in the shape of profitless banking deposits, they certainly establish a very good case in favor of the theory that the value of the general tendency towards depreciation gold is one commodity which has been, and is expected still to be, enhancing in value."

Malayan Immigration.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The wheel of fortune, and an overwhelming sullen vote have placed the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his position of discharging a great burden from his soul, by initiating some immigration from Malaysia. During the last fifteen years, dynasties have fallen, revolutions have occurred, and fortunes of nations have changed but through it all the Minister has ever kept his eye on the Pole Star of cognate races, especially involved in Malayan immigration. The opportune moment has now arrived for a definite movement in that direction. The cognate nations must now be explored. There is but a moment to lose. The Hawaiians call for it. The minority of women demand it. The restoration of the race insists upon it. Now, however, let the Minister vindicate the Hawaiians, he has declared them sufficient for self government. He has repeatedly shown no faith in constitutional government. Therefore let a purely Hawaiian Embassador be sent to Malaysia. Let the alien foreigner stand aside. It is an insult to Hawaii to ask the Malay races, through a foreigner for aid on a race question. If the Hawaiians is capable of managing his affairs, let him manage this.

Let the aesthetic Satan, and the European stand aside. Let the Hawaiian face the Malaysian, and ask him with his own lips to come to the genial climate of Hawaii. Let no taints profane the secret meeting of these cognate races. Let the experiment be tried of leaving the Hawaiians to manage this affair. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, can have no doubt about it, why should he object?

Would not the Malaysian say, if a Malay spoke of, "Why are you here? why does not the Hawaiian manage his own affairs? Has he sunk so low in the scale of nationality that he must have a foreigner to do his work?"

The Minister in the official organ announced a new departure, let him live to the fruit of his own choice. No fitter person than the Hon. Lot Kaulukou, (the Post-Office might run itself) could better present the Hawaiian needs to the Malayan of the Archipelago. Let him be sent at once. Any other course would be a confession by the Minister that he suspected the native capacity, and that his unqualified statement regarding the Hawaiians capacity for business, was only palpitating in—a double sense.

HAIN TO FEN.

Supreme Court Business.

During the week past the following cases have occupied the attention of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at bar and in chambers:

SUPREME COURT.—SECULAR.

On the 16th inst, the usual day (Saturday) for hearings in divorce cases, the Court granted a decree of dissolution of the marriage ties existing between Puanaiotu k. vs. Puanaiotu w., and Clark k. vs. Clark w. Mr. J. Alfred Magoon appeared for petitioners in both cases. In the suit of Nordberg vs. Nordberg on a libelled petition, for divorce, on the grounds of cruelty, non support and drunkenness, the Court ordered publication of the petition.

On the 12th a Hawaiian jury heard the evidence in the case of Frank Material, accused of forgery, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The Court sentenced prisoner at hard labor for 2 years.

On the 13th inst the presiding Justice heard a motion of Hon. S. B. Dole counsel for plaintiff in the case of John Chapman vs. the Kingdom, where accounts, that had been set down for trial, were struck off the mixed jury list and placed for hearing by a foreign jury. The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General and after arguments, was submitted.

On the 15th and 16th inst. a foreign jury was occupied in listening to the case of Ah Chuy vs. J. H. Soper, the Marshal of the Kingdom, where trespass. The case arises out of the descent by the Marshal and his officers on the premises of the Tung Hung Society in November last. Ah Chuy's private room was invaded on that occasion and he alleges he was assaulted, and claims damages of $1,000. The result of the trial was that the jury found for the defendants. Kinney & Peterson for plaintiff. S. B. Dole for defendant.

AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

In re guardianship of Samuel Mookuewa, an insane person, continued from April 3d. Mr. Lalakea of Hilo, Hawaii, the intended appointee for guardianship, having arrived and presented himself before the Court, and consenting to act, the Court appointed him as guardian under bond of $2,000. Kinney & Peterson for petitioner; J. M. Poepoe for respondent.

In re estate of Akuna, of Waikiki, Maui, bankrupt. His Honor heard the application of J. F. Hackfeld, assignee, for approval of his accounts and discharge. The total amount of claims proved were $7,026.31. The accounts were approved and the assignee discharged upon filing receipts of creditors for the sum of $2,000, being balance in Court remaining undistributed. The assignee in person.

In re estate of Ahu (Ch.) late of Honolulu, deceased. Application of J. F. Hackfeld and Joseph Hyman, creditors, for letters of administration upon the estate. His Honor heard proof of the intestate of deceased, and orders that letters issue as prayed for to J. F. Hackfeld and I. Rubinstein under a joint and several bond of $8,000. The debts of the estate aggregate about $2,000. The proceeds of the business when realized upon is estimated at about $6,000. The deceased left a widow and two young children in destitute circumstances. Hon. L. A. Thurston for petitioners.

In re estate of August Cunn, late of Hana, Maui, deceased, continued from April 13th. Hearing on executor's petition for approval of accounts and discharge. Hon. Cecil Brown appeared for himself and co-executors. Hon. S. B. Dole for M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to oppose. Mr. Dole claims that the balance of cash should not be distributed among the heirs, but held as part of the assets of the Hana Plantation, a partnership concern, that the Court ordered publication of the partnership debts. Mr. Brown argued that the surviving partners should first exhaust all other assets of the partnership before claiming any right to the funds in hand. After hearing counsel in the matter, the Court took time to consider.

SUPREME JUSTICE PRESENT.

In re guardianship of Hilome Kauakahi, a minor. The minor, who is a leper, presents himself before the Court and asks that one Samuel M. Kaunaki be appointed his guardian. The grounds, said Kaunaki is the bond of $250, together with an inventory of the ward's property and to render annual accounts. W. L. Hopkins for petitioner.

In re estate of G. Paulaimakai, of Mountain Ohia, deceased. Application of Kawaiahoi Pua, the widow, for probate of will. J. M. Poepoe opposes the application on behalf of a contestant, on the ground of (1) fraud and (2) that testator was not of disposing mind, and asks for continuance. The Court granted continuance to Thursday next on condition that contestant file grounds of witnesses and that contestant appear personally in Court and not merely by counsel. Kinney & Peterson for petitioner; J. M. Poepoe for contestant.

In re petition of W. H. Aldrich, for discharge from bankruptcy. The usual affidavits preliminary to discharge are filed and oath of the bankrupt presented. Mr. J. Show appears for Mr. J. F. Waterhouse, and desires an explanation of the disposition of considerable sums of money drawn from the firm before bankruptcy. The Court says Mr. Waterhouse should appear personally or by counsel, and continues hearing till 19th inst, that the assignees may be present before discharge is granted. A. Hoes for petitioner for discharge.

In re estate of G. Paulaimakai k. of Mounalua, Oahu, deceased. Hearing on petition of Kawaihoi Pua, the widow, for probate of will and for letters of administration with the will annexed to issue to her. Proofs having been heard, the Court admitted the will to probate and ordered letters of administration with the will annexed issue as prayed for, under a bond of $250. The parties to contest brought no witnesses and had to abide by the Court's ruling. Value of the estate is estimated to be $2,000. Kinney & Peterson for petitioner.

Many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved sound and whole, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

Special Notices.

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. 1198 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. 1198 6m

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

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S Advertising Agency, at and 10 Montgomery Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it. 1062

New Advertisements.

POUND NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1886, at 12 noon, at Waimanalo, Ewa, Oahu, the following Horses will be sold at Public Auction, viz: 1 Bay Horse, branded on left hip, undescribable; 1 Yellow Horse, branded on left hip, undescribable, white spot on forehead; 1 Bay Horse, branded 2 on off side of head.

J. KUKAHI, Pound Master.

April 20th, 1886. 1199 2t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of ALIA (Ch.), late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all to whom the said deceased did owe against the estate of said Alia, duty authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to J. F. Hackfeld & Co. office of J. F. Hackfeld & Co., Queen St., Honolulu, aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

J. F. HACKFELD,
I. RUBINSTEIN,
Administrators of the estate of Alia, deceased.

Honolulu, April 15th, 1886. 1198 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—

Real Estate at Auction

By virtue of an Order of Sale made by the Hon. A. Fornander, Circuit Judge of Maui, sitting in Probate at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on the 20th day of Feb., A. D. 1886, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction,

On Tuesday, the 11th Day of May, 1886,

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, situated on Market St., Wailuku, Maui,

All the right, title and interest of the late Edward Bachelor in and to those certain premises lately occupied by deceased and used as a retailing house and bakery, consisting one eight of an acre of land, more or less, with all the buildings situated thereon, consisting of a long wooden building fronting on Market street, used as a retailing house and dwelling, and a large bake house in the rear with large brick oven, and other out houses and one superior grape vine on the premises. For further particulars enquire of

THOS. W. EVERETT,
Admr. Est. of Edward Bachelor, deceased.

Terms Cash and Deeds at expense of the purchaser.

Wailuku, April 17, 1886. 1198 4t

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will cure you.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and disjointed, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore you.

"If you are a man of business, or labourer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen you.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, and indiscretion or dissipation, and you young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve you.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is what you need.

"If you are old and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unstrung, and your faculties wanting,

Hop Bitters will give you new Life and Vigour.

"HOP BITTERS is an elegant, inviting, and refreshing flavoring for sick-room drinks and impure water, rendering them palatable, sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach.

Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood with Hop Bitters,

Dark pale will have no sickness or suffering or doctors bills to pay.

HOP BITTERS.

Is an elegant, Pleasant and Refreshing Flavoring for sick-room drinks and impure water, rendering them palatable, sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach.

For Sale by
1195 ly HOLLISTER & CO., Honolulu.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE that he has purchased from W C Parke and H R Macfarlane, assignees of the Estate of Akau, the following plots and parcel of land situated at Pearl, being the south half of the land described in a certain lease from H R Hall Kwilokoai, recorded in Liber 74, page 380, and the same land leased to Akau and Amana by lease recorded in Liber 67, page 402, with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, together with all the tools, fowls, etc, belonging to and now on the land.

AH FOOK.

1198 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE

(FORMERLY THE ST. LAWRENCE.)

Corner Howard and Third Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA.,

Mrs. James T. White, Proprietress

The above well-known, first-class Lodging House is well appointed throughout and offers superior accommodations to the travelling public.

Especial care will be had in catering to the comfort of travellers to and from the Hawaiian Islands, and Island residents will find here many reminders of their beautiful Homes.

MRS. WHITE relies with satisfaction in her past record on the Islands, in supplying the comforts of a home to all patrons and hopes for her constant patronage in the future as in the past, to merit a continued patronage.

Rooms may be ordered by mail.

MRS. JAMES T. WHITE,
Formerly of the White House, Nuuanu Avenue.
1192 Honolulu, H. I.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight **Colds and Coughs** frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious **bronchial and pulmonary affections.**"

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic **Bronchitis, Laryngitis,** and even acute **Pneumonia,** and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of **Pulmonary Consumption.** It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of **Croup and Whooping Cough.**

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Cor. Merchant and Fort Sts., Honolulu.
1097 1y Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR SALE!

Deane's Steam Pumps

Clarifiers, Baxter Engines.

Iron Filter Presses, Filter Cloth.

Sugar Coolers, Railroad Switches.

STEEL RAILS

R. R. Car Wheels.

Patent Portable Tracks.

Kiesicuhr Competition.

Cement, White & Imperial

Fire Bricks, Phosphates.

Kegs and Keg Shooks.

Sugar Bags, Rivets & Twine.

Tarpaulins,

IRON BEDSTEADS!

COAL BASKETS, &C., &C., &C.

FOR SALE BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

1097 1 m

Honolulu

STEAM LAUNDRY

WILL OPEN

ON OR ABOUT

APRIL 5th, 1886!

NO CHINESE

Employed.

1194

PRIZE SHOOTING MATCH

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

To take place at FORT-ST. SHOOTING GALLERY, near the Pauahou Stables.

The following Prizes will be given.

FIRST PRIZE—For highest score, a Remington Pistol of Kaulkaru.

SECOND PRIZE—For next highest score, a Kamehameha Statue, three feet high, carved from Hawaiian Wood.

THIRD PRIZE—For the third best score, a Pistol Boat of the late Queen Emma.

FOURTH PRIZE—For the lowest score, a Pistol Statue of Kamehameha.

The Prizes are on exhibition at the shop of F. S. Greenbaum, No. 104 Fort St., next door to Lane's marble shop, where competitors can register their names.

Date of Shooting to be Published Hereafter.

Shooting now in progress.

One "Sighting" shot and ten "Score" shots will be allowed each competitor.

Professional shots will be handicapped and put on par with amateurs.

Mr. T. H. Rolston will canvass for competitors' names and is authorized to receive fees and receipts on my account.

F. S. GREENBAUM,
Manager.

1196 tfm

New Advertisements.

Notice to the Residents

—or—

Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Molokai & Oahu

The existence of a properly organized EXPRESS & BAGGAGE CO. is very much to be desired by all parties residing on these Islands, especially out of Honolulu, which need I have undertaken to fill in the most perfect manner as will be seen by the following:

1st—I have arranged with WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Agents at Honolulu to deliver all Packages or matters of Express (which they receive from foreign parts) by parties residing out of Honolulu, each matter to be forwarded by me to my Agent at the point of its destination, to be delivered to the party addressed and collect charges, which will avoid the trouble of remitting small drafts or writing letters to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agent in Honolulu.

2nd—The Agents in Charge of the offices at the different ports in these Islands are prepared to receive from all parties in their District such matters of Express for shipment through Wells, Fargo & Co. from those Islands to any part of the world.

3rd—I am also prepared to receive furniture of Goods, make entries at Custom House under Power of Attorney and ship such freight or goods to parties out of Honolulu. Parties traveling to and from any points in these Isl