By Authority.

B. NAHAOLEWA has been commissioned this day as District Judge of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, in place of S. L. Kaiwi, resigned.

POOMAIKELANI,
Commissioner of Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, April 3d, 1886. 1110 it.

S. P. PUNANA has been commissioned this day as Deputy of the Postal Inspector at Laupahoehoe, North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, in place of Owen Nakuina, resigned.

POOMAIKELANI,
Commissioner of Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, April 3d, 1886. 1110 it.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SAY WORDS IN SEASON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

THE *Rio Janeiro* brought 109 Chinese for this port. They were landed. There were other passengers beside who have gone on to the Flowery Kingdom. Two passengers had small pox and of course the men landed are in quarantine. How about that regulation which was issued February 11th, 1886. Have all these hundred odd Chinese passports "in due form and legally issued"? Shortly after this precious prohibitory document came out we said "we will praise the minister when he has had a year's trial. By his acts he will be judged and not by his official documents which, perhaps, may not be worth the paper they are written on." It has only taken twenty days to prove that the said documents are not worth what we called them on February 16th. By the way this matter of the *Rio Janeiro* will have a strong influence on the *Maihou* case. As far as the Government is concerned it is certainly damaging and the lawyers will make the most of it.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle a clause in the new Treaty cedes Pearl River to the United States. This seems to be a canard, for it cannot be possible that our Government can in cold blood have gone in for such a scheme. It seems to us that somewhere about July 15th, 1873, in a publication called the *Nukoa*, and edited at that time by one Walter Murray Gibson, there was a paragraph nearly as follows: "When cession of a portion of Hawaiian territory takes place, its condition will be that of a protectorate like Tahiti, all foreign diplomatic representation will be withdrawn, and even the American Minister will be merged in the Commandant of Pearl Harbor Naval Station. The King will no longer receive the courtesy of a salute from men-of-war as an independent sovereign."

Letters received direct from San Francisco refuse to give credence to the story as told in the Chronicle, our Foreign Office ought at once to come forth with a denial or should give authoritative reasons for its sudden change of policy. All Hawaii is anxiously looking for some light upon the subject. The matter requires official notice.

MR. MCKINLEY, Congressman from Ohio, and brother of Consul McKinley, remained seated in the House Committee, not voting for our treaty. As Minister Gibson advanced the idea that the member from Ohio would be able to save our treaty in the House, it must prove a disappointment to him and somewhat mortifying to the Consul General, his brother.

The Consul was requested to draw up a memorial to Congress in behalf of the ship owners, builders, and the lumber merchants on the Coast, but he declined to do so, perhaps from inability to present the subject in a proper manner. Subsequently Mr. Severance, who has always been an able exponent of the treaty and and its benefits, was asked to draw up the petition, which he at once consented to do. This petition to be signed by the leading ship owners, ship builders and lumber merchants, will show the importance of the maritime trade of the Coast with Hawaii, a subject well understood and ably presented by Mr. Severance, for so many years an advocate of our treaty. This will be sent to Washington to be presented in the Senate by Senator Stanford and to the House by Congressman Morrow.

THE proposals for rebuilding the burnt district, which the committee appointed by His Honor the Chief Justice, have officially signed, will undoubtedly be endorsed by the bulk of our citizens. The plan is comprehensive, and if the fire limit is extended, will insure practical immunity for the main business part of the city. We doubt however, whether it will be expedient to extend the fire limit beyond Nuuanu street. We must allow some quarter of the town where wooden houses can be erected. Decidedly Nuuanu street ought to be built of brick or stone as far as Beretania street. The King street limit should be carried to Maunakea street. Hotel street should be within the limits from Alakea street to Maunakea street. Fort street does not require the limit to be extended beyond Chaplain street. Everything above that is built in open lots, and there would be little danger to the neighboring buildings should a fire break out in any one of them. There are owners of lots in the burnt district, 100 ft. to the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, who certainly could never afford to put up brick dwellings, and indeed brick dwellings would not be suitable for the purpose they want them. Let us have what is practicable and not what is impracticable.

The proposed improvements, excellent as they are, cannot be carried out without a great deal of friction. The adjustment of claims and the assessment of damages will be no light matter, and will doubtless cause considerable litigation.

One thing we hope will disappear, and that is the building of shops on leased and. This is always productive of slovenly building, and a neglect to repair as the end of the lease comes nigh.

There is much hard work before the Executive before things are put in proper order in the burnt district.

THE Government organ as usual, when any member of the present immaculate Ministry is attacked, falls back upon the statement that there has been a misrepresentation of facts. Now we have so often proved that the Government organ perverts facts and makes its own evidence, that there can be no possible necessity for argument. What the GAZETTE stated last week against Minister Gulick was correct, and anyone who saw the said Minister for even a few minutes would certainly not apply the epithet of "resolute" to that vacillating and weak man.

It is entirely in consonance with the Government policy to throw the blame on other people's shoulders, and a worse piece of taste has seldom been displayed than to charge Captains Blackburne and Alington with "evidently not comprehending the gravity of the situation." The person who ought to have comprehended the gravity of the situation was the Minister of Interior, and he should have made them understand it at once. We quite agree with the *Advertiser* that the Minister did not understand it.

Now as to the water. Upon this point the evidence is abundant. We call our readers' attention to "Hoseman's" letter in this issue. There was an insufficiency of water. There would have been a still greater insufficiency had not some months go the views of Mr. C. B. Wilson been carried out against the opposition of the Minister of Interior. But for the syphon in Kawela Pool the water would have given out together. The city has to thank Mr. Wilson for carrying out his idea, for at a critical moment it helped, if it could not save us. We can give no thanks to the Minister for this, he would have thwarted that scheme.

All that the Minister of Interior can point to is some miles of piping which are lying useless along the valley road and which have caused the death of one Hawaiian lady and may yet cause more. The Minister neglected his duty in the past. He has not his head completely when disaster struck the town over which he had authority, and we need expect nothing better in the future. After such an exhibition is it worth while keeping such a man in so responsible a place? That is a matter which rests with those who have the power to retain or dismiss an unworthy servant.

One word more. The *Advertiser* makes a good subject slur at the firemen. It says upon "not the want of water that was the trouble, but the failure to use it to any good purpose." This is a most despicable slur at a set of men who deserve the highest praise. If the water was not used to the best purpose it was because the men who were actually fighting the flames had no idea of what the extent of the conflagration was. Their duty lay with what was before them, and doing that they did nobly. If a general is a fool, it matters little how brave his soldiers may be, they throw away their lives to no purpose. Our firemen were ready and willing, our citizens were ready and willing, they only required a head, and much might have been saved. The head was inefficient with the result such ahas been chronicled.

It will be remembered that Admiral Byng, because he hesitated and did not dash forward after a partial action against the French, thereby losing Minorca, was shot after a court martial. But Byng was undoubtedly a brave man; it was judgment at a critical moment that he lacked. We have to judge men by their action at critical times. They are valuable or worthless as they show themselves at those times. We have no hesitation in saying that weighed in such a balance the Minister of the Interior has shown himself worthless and incompetent. That he is an amiable man, a worthy citizen, has nothing to do with the case. As meeting an emergency he is incapable, and being so should not retain his position. When the hour came he was not the MAN.

THE latest news from Washington is contained in a telegram which is reassuring. The Committee of Ways and Means voted *against* the Treaty. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, being the only one who voted in its favor. But the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate have recommended the adoption of a new Treaty of exactly similar character to the present one, by eight to one; the grounds they put their recommendation on are political and not commercial.

Some of the influences which may have been at work to bring about this result in the Senate may be judged from an article which appeared in the *Mile California*:

New York influence and New York sugar refiners' money, we have long known were at the bottom of the unusual report upon the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. It now looks as if British money might be used in the same cause. The British statesmen have long cast covetous eyes upon the islands and the completion of the Canadian Pacific has made their possessions of the utmost importance to the Dominion. Canada, Canada and not the place of the United States is Hawaii's commerce, and, moreover, has commenced preliminary negotiations with the Hawaiian authorities for a treaty somewhat similar to the American treaty, so that should Congress order the one year notice of abrogation to be given, on the day the present treaty expires, Canada would stand ready to step into our shoes. If Canada is not drawing on her secret service fund to aid in bringing about this desirable condition of affairs, her ministers are of a different school to those who control the legislative and administrative branches in Great Britain, which bear on foreign commerce.

According to a telegram which has been circulated in the United States papers, a special agent from Canada has visited these Islands for the purpose of arranging for a Reciprocity Treaty between the Islands and Canada. If such an individual has been down here, he certainly kept his secret well, for no inkling of his movements was known here. If, however, there has been some one spying out the land, and the thing has leaked out in the United States there is every reason to think that the Senate will act with promptitude.

In point of fact we may regard the Treaty as safe, and this will be an immense relief to those engaged in business enterprises of whatever nature they may be. The knowledge that the new Treaty is assured will cause property to look up, and investments will again be sought for.

We have so long been on the tenter-hooks of suspense that it is a real relief to hear of something definite at last; the United States Senate is not going to undo the political bonds which have been so carefully woven during the last ten years.

ON April 8th, 1886, Mr. Gladstone exhibited to the world, for certainly the whole world was looking at him, a *tour de force* which has been seldom equalled by the world's greatest statesmen. It is rarely that a man has the opportunity to propose in cold blood what Mr. Gladstone proposes. This measure is almost revolutionary, and we doubt whether it will ever be accepted by the mass of people in England and Scotland. If it is accepted the Irish will not be satisfied with it, but will regard it as a step in advance towards final separation. If it is not accepted the Irish will feel deeply aggrieved and civil war will be imminent. Mr. Gladstone is on the horns of a dilemma, which even his ability can hardly bridge. In the opinion of Lord Hartington, complete separation at once, would be better than what Mr. Gladstone proposes.

The main point of his speech was evidently—we have but a meagre telegraphic summary—the plan upon which the Irish Legislature was to be formed, and hardly less important were the figures relative to the income of Ireland and what that country ought to contribute towards the Imperial Exchequer.

The method upon which the new House is to be constructed is as follows:

The bill proposes to introduce two bodies, which would sit and deliberate together, with the right of voting separately on any occasion on the demand of either body, which would be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until a dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were twenty-eight representative peers, who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people had left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. He proposed that with the twenty-eight peers now in the House of Lords, there should sit seventy-five representatives, elected by the Irish people. With regard to the power of election, the constituencies would be composed of occupiers of buildings of the value of £8 and upward, and they would be elected for two years. The property qualifications of these representatives would be £200 annual value on a capital value of £4,000.

Mr. Gladstone said he proposed that 101 Irish members in the House of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and while the first order of the upper house body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206. It was proposed to retain the Viceroy, but he would not be the representative of a party or quit office with an outgoing Government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would enjoy. Religious disabilities now existing which make Roman Catholics ineligible to office would be removed. In the future Judges would be appointed by the Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund and be removable only on the joint address of the two orders. The constabulary would remain under their present authority. With respect to the Civil Service the Government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and the transfer of the Civil Service to the Irish legislative body would effect great economy. He, therefore, thought it would be wise to authorize an equal service serving to claim the pension that would be due to them if they quitted their offices, provided that they served five years, in order to prevent inconvenience from rapid transition of service, and at the close of that time both parties should be free to negotiate afresh.

In this there is an evident sop thrown to the Irish peers, but their power is reduced to practically *nil*, for they are swamped by the seventy-five Representatives or Senators. It would have been better to make the whole Senate elective at the outset than to retain what will be unpopular with the Irish and will be of little practical benefit to the peers.

The position of the Viceroy, as defined, is a good one. Many a blunder has been made in consequence of withdrawing an able and energetic Viceroy, merely because political parties have changed. At the same time the change strengthens the hands of the Monarch, and under different auspices, the appointment might be used to the detriment of both Ireland and Great Britain.

What the Irish Parliament will not be competent to deal with Mr. Gladstone clearly lays down:

Everything which related to the Crown, all that which belonged to the defense, the army, the navy, the entire organization of armed forces and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion.

The question of fiscal unity was another important point in the speech. Mr. Gladstone does not think that giving up the fiscal unity of the Empire, the real unity of the Empire is given up. This is of course, a question which will be strongly combated both in and out of the House. Many of the best thinkers will differ from Mr. Gladstone, and even he proposes an escape from what he acknowledges to be a dilemma. He said:

That one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial Government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: First—That the general power of taxation over and above those particular duties should pass into the hands of the domestic legislature in Ireland. Second—That the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland, and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the payment of the balance, after those obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish exchequer, and be placed at the disposal of the Irish legislative body.

The calculations relative to the income of Ireland it is impossible to deal with, the reports of the figures are too meagre, and in some cases contradictory. As far as one can judge, Mr. Gladstone makes out that there will be a surplus of £404,000, but such a balance with the many contingent expenses which the change will bring about is comparatively *nil*. However we must wait for more reliable information. What the papers give is the following:

The proportion of the imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. He thought that the new Irish Parliament ought to stand with a balance to its credit, but the only fund that it would have if left alone, could be the solitary £20,000 from the Irish church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money, except by carving it out of this year's budget, and he proposed that in the future, Ireland should pay one fifteenth toward the imperial expenditures. Careful inquiry showed that the Irish receipts would gain from great Britain a sum that would amount to £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an imperial contribution he set at £5,242,000 per annum. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including payments to the sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,945,000 per annum. Against this there was a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus to the good of £404,000.

The speech has called forth lamdations for its construction and manner of delivery, but its subject matter is not well received. Parnell does not consider it concedes enough, he especially objects to the tribute and Upper House clauses. Hartington, Trevelyan and Chamberlain are strong in condemnation. The conservatives have not yet spoken. The debate will have been a long and memorable one. The question has been whether the first blow to dismember the British Empire should be struck by her own children.

NOTES.

A PROPOSAL has been made that the German Government should station three ships of war at the Marshall, Samoan, and Bismarck Island groups for the protection of German rights and especially for the security of German trading settlements.

ACCORDING to *Knebel's German Trade Review* the official returns of the amount of sugar prepared within the German customs district with claim the tax reimbursement from January 1st to the end of February, 1886, was 8,331,594 kg. of candied sugar (against 11,685,284 kg. in 1885), 2,102,836 kg. of other sugar of at least 98 per cent. polarisation (against 8,737,977 kg.) and 36,414,066 kg. or raw sugar of at least 88 per cent. (against 131,384,225 kg.)

IN America the amount of capital sunk in the electric light business is said to amount to $70,000,000. About 2,000 incandescent and 12,000 arc lamps are installed yearly. In the matter of glow lamps over 6 tons of mercury and 700 air pumps are now in use. The city of New York pays about six cents per hour for each lamp of 2,000 candle-power. To supply the arc lamps in the United States 300,000 carbons are manufactured daily.

THE camphor laurel, a native of China, and the tree from which most of the camphor of commerce is obtained, seems to have been introduced successfully into California, one tree in Sacramento having attained a hight of thirty feet. The wood, every part of which smells strongly of camphor, is light and durable, not liable to injury from insects, and much favored by cabinetmakers. The tree reaches the hight of about 40 feet. The camphor is obtained by distilling from the chopped wood and root. There is no reason why the tree should not be grown here.

Cambridge won the great University boat race. It was a remarkable struggle over the whole four mile course from Putney to Mortlake, Cambridge was only half a length ahead at the finish. Although Oxford has still twenty-three victories to her credit to Cambridge's nineteen, it must be admitted of late years the Cambridge men seem to be rowing far better than their rivals. They were beaten last year, it is true, but only because one of their men fell ill too late to supply his place before the race. In 1884 Cambridge also won, and her record can still boast the best time made over the Putney-Mortlake course—19m. 35sec. in 1878.

IN a communication of recent date, written to *Nature*, Mr. William Pole asserts that the problem of propelling and steering a balloon through the air, in defiance of the wind, has been solved. The French government, it seems, freely nonthroned the money and the services of its engineers to assist in thoroughly working out this problem. Experiments have demonstrated the possibility of attaining an independent velocity through the air of upward of thirteen miles an hour. The balloon has been managed, steered and guided with the greatest ease, and it has, in defiance of the wind, been made to return to the starting point, an achievement heretofore deemed impossible.

THE leading medical society of France, says a contemporary, has published a little pamphlet for general circulation, which should be of interest to Hawaiians as well as for Frenchmen. It is a protest against the alleged illegal use of artificial mineral waters, now so general in Paris. Under moderation, says this work, these beverages are safe enough, though never equal to natural mineral waters. But drank constantly, and especially when very cold, they produce a double action of the most serious character. They chill the stomach and lay a foundation for gastric catarrh, while the limestone held in deposit in the carbonated waters finds its way to and settles in the kidneys, eventually producing Bright's disease. The pamphlet also protests against the inordinate use ice-water, on the ground that it also is a standing invitation for catarrh in the stomach. To cool water and make a palatable draught, the society recommends that the water be kept in an earthenware jar, wrapped in a wet woolen cloth, and standing in a draught. When it is desired to drink it a quarter or half of a lemon in a tumbler full will give it a fresh and refreshing flavor. Mineral water should also be drank with a dash of lemon. Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry, but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water you throw it through your mouth and throat into your stomach without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require. Drink slowly, and keep the water in your mouth for a moment when you begin. If you work in a hot room in hot weather tie a damp cloth around your temples and you will not experience half the cravings for drink you otherwise would.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS!

Per R. M. S. S. Mararoa. Dates to Apl 14.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The steamship *Zealandia*, that arrived from Honolulu to-day, brought the largest number of passengers that ever came up from the islands at one time. Many are Eastern people who are now returning from a winter's vacation in the mild climate of the islands. There were one hundred passengers in the cabin and over one hundred and twenty in the steerage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The steamer *City of New York* from Hongkong, via Yokohama, was coming into port this evening. No yellow flag was observed, so it is presumed she is free from contagion. It was on the steamer that Ang Tai Dock, the Wickersham murderer, went to Hongkong, after being released by the authorities at Yokohama. Subsequently he was rearrested on the arrival of the steamer at Hongkong and some additional particulars concerning the fugitive are expected.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The *Times'* New York special says: Ex-President Arthur's illness is daily assuming a more dangerous form. His condition is regarded as extremely critical.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Stanford is very much opposed to the abrogation of the treaty, and when the matter comes up for consideration in the Senate the effect of the work he has done in that behalf will be made apparent.

QUEBEC, April 17.—The wholesale trading in young and innocent girls for the purpose of prostitution has come to the notice of the authorities. Dozens of houses in Chicago, New York, Boston and other cities in the United States have agents here who ingratiate themselves with young women to induce to go to the States, where they are drawn into a life of infamy. This trade has been carried on to an alarming extent, sometimes fifteen girls being shipped in a week. The prices paid to the agents depend on the looks of the girl and vary from $20 to $200.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The strikers yesterday issued a card to the public in which they say that the company has not kept faith with them, violating its promise to work the men only twelve hours, by keeping the cable-road men on duty twelve and one-half hours, and by paying triggers only $1 per day instead of $1.50 as agreed. The company also refused to raise the pay of timekeepers from $1.25 to 1.65. It also charges the company with heartless disregard of the condition of their employes.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Sun's* Buffalo, N. Y., special of the 16th says: The statement of Rev. Wm. Cleveland, brother of the President, that the latter will marry the lovely daughter of the late Oscar Folsom, together with some additional information gleaned to-day by the correspondent of the *Sun*, leaves no doubt of the fact that the White House wedding will take place. The wedding will be of the most quiet character possible and it will be solemnized in the White House.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A *Post* editorial says: We are very glad to read in the Portland *Oregonian* the statement that the boycott of that paper, ordered by the anti-Chinese element two months ago, resulted in a net increase of 12 per cent in the cash receipts over the corresponding month of last year. The *Oregonian* made one of the best fights for American manhood ever waged in this country, and the hearty support which it received from its constituency shows that the public is always ready to sustain the plucky maintenance of principles.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A Scranton dispatch says Master Workman Powderly was asked to-day if there was any immediate prospect of settling the strike in the Southwest. "I do not know what the business men of St. Louis may accomplish," said he, "but I might be able to give a better opinion if I knew more about the manipulation of stocks. There is a deep and bitter feeling among the strikers at the Third-avenue depot and trouble is feared from them. The employment of unlicensed drivers is denounced bitterly as against the law.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Chinese restriction regulation from Hawaii was designed to go into effect in San Francisco on April 4th and at Hongkong on the arrival of the notification mailed for that place, but will not be enforced against Chinese sailing from any port prior to April 1st.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Advices from Tahiti state that the French Admiral Maroq Blonde de St. Hilaire is there in command of a squadron composed of the Magon and Bourayne, cruisers of the first and second classes respectively, the gunboat Lynx, the dispatch boat Scarf and the schooners Aorai and Orubona. The Admiral awaits the arrival of his flagship, which is daily expected, and in the mean time has hoisted the Admiral's flag on the Magon, which he joined at Valparaiso. The presence of so large a fleet in those waters is supposed to have some connection with a possible annexation by France of the Leeward islands, consisting of Raiatea, Bora-Bora and Huahelene.

MONTREAL, April 16.—The water is now over the revetment and walls in several places and there are prospects of a heavy flood caused by the ice breaking up.

Joseph Bradford, a Boston Journalist and author and the author of "Our Bachelors," died at his home in Boston of pneumonia on April 15th.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The resolution abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity has not been taken up by the Committee on Ways and Means on account of the illness of Mills, of Texas, who is the chairman of the sub-committee that reported it to the general committee, but Mills is out now and able to attend to his duties again.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special.)—Representative Mayberry read to the Ways and Means Committee, this morning, the report of the sub-committee of that body recommending the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. The report, with but little discussion, was adopted, but it was left in the hands of the sub-committee to make certain changes and corrections before the sub-committee presents it to the House to be printed. It is taken for granted that the majority of the House will concur in the views expressed in the report unless, after a full debate, political reasons should appear paramount to commercial reasons for the maintenance of the treaty. The present indications are that no great opposition, will be made to the Ways and Means Committee's resolutions in the House, it being believed by the champions of the treaty that the Senate under no circumstances will consent to its abrogation.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day decided, by a vote of 9 to 1, to report favorably the resolution recommending the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Hewitt, McMillan, Harris, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Mayberry, Kelly and Hiscock voted in favor of the resolution, and Representative Breckenridge of Kentucky cast the negative vote.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *World's* Washington special of April 14th says: It appears that the early reports of the marriage of the eldest son of Bayard to a lady of West Virginia were premature. It now appears that the marriage has not taken place. It will occur however, next June. The young lady is Miss Deacon, daughter of a summer hotel proprietor at Fort Pendleton, West Virginia.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.—The towns of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids were swept by a terribly destructive cyclone about 5.30 o'clock this afternoon.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Passenger rates to California were advanced to $30 for second class, limited, and $70 for round trip tickets, good for ninety days.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Commercial Bulletin says: The Sugar market has latterly shown excellent form, and appears in a fair way for substantial and permanent improvement. The latest authoritive reports confirm the claims of a shortage in the crops. In round numbers the receipts are 94,000 tons less, and stocks are 35,000 tons smaller for the United States than for the corresponding date last year. An even more significant fact is that the total stocks in consuming countries have within the fortnight changed from nearly 100,000 tons excess to some 27,000 tons less than last year at this period. These remarkable changes have infused a decided feeling of confidence among all the holders of Raw Sugars. The strength of the local position is greatly enhanced by the fact that refiners are poorly supplied.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The report that the steamship Scotsoun had lately landed two hundred Chinese at Manatlan is confirmed by the Mexican papers. The immigration agents received two and a half dollars per head from some source for landing them.

UTICA, N. Y., April 15.—News has been received here of the death at Niagara Falls, Ontario, at 11.45 o'clock this morning, of John Humphrey Noyes, the founder of the Oneida Community.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The whole force of strikers of the St. Louis Transfer Company, confident of the protection by the authorities from molestation, have returned to their old places.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Mail and Express* asserts that on Sunday last a diver of the Merritt Wrecking Company went down and made an examination of the sunken steamer Oregon, and ascertained, beyond question, that she was sunk by a collision. Ten feet below the main deck and about twenty feet forward of the bridge, the diver found a hole in the starboard side where the heavy iron plates were crushed in. The hole is over feet deep and six feet in breath at the widest part. The steamer is broken in two and her upper deck parted over twelve feet on top. Most of her cargo will be saved.

ENGLISH.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Mr. Gladstone last night in the Commons furnished an outline of the second bill in his general scheme for the pacification of Ireland, which he first introduced expropriation of the landlords. Neither his bill nor the Rule, nor this last bill has yet been submitted to Parliament.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A London special says: It is reported on good authority that among the seceders Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen favor the Irish Land bill and that Chamberlain and Trevelyan are wavering in their opposition, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon them by country Liberals, who are now willing to favor both the Home Rule and the Land bill, in order to pass local government before this Parliament expires. A prominent member of the opposition said to-day that he firmly believed Home Rule would pass the House by a majority of thirty two while the Land bill would pass by a much larger majority.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Times'* London cable of the 16th says: The chief interest to-night lay in Chamberlain's revelation of his position, for the essential features of Gladstone's land scheme have been discounted for days back. Despite the ugly tone of Chamberlain's speech, everybody sees in it an opening back-door for his return to the Liberal party, and believes he will vote for the bill.

LONDON, April 17. The Bartlett poisoning case was given to the jury to-day. The jury were out but a short time and returned a verdict of acquittal.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The *Tribune's* Halifax special says: The Newfoundlanders are greatly excited over the action of the French and American fishermen in taking bait. Between 200 or 300 fishing vessels have arrived at St. Pierre, proceeded to the Newfoundland coast and obtained bait.

LONDON, April 16.—At the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day the Newmarket handicap race was won by Lord Hartington's four-year-old, Sir Kenneth, by three-fourths of a length, J. Lowther's four-year-old King Monmouth second, two lengths ahead, and the Duke of St. Albans's four-year-old Bellona, third. There were ten starters. Betting was fifteen to one against Sir Kenneth.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The amendment in the House of Commons last night, that the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest, under the present Government, has been characterized by extravagance, mismanagement, immorality and culpable neglect, was defeated by 65 to 114.

LONDON, April 14.—The race for the Babylon plate at the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day was won by Gen. Owen Williams' five-year-old brown Hambletonian by three lengths, L. E. Walker's four-year-old second.

LONDON, April 14.—The second reading of Gladstone's Home Rule bill in the Commons has been postponed until May 10th.

The Conservatives have concluded to postpone until after the Easter holidays deciding whether to force a division on the second reading of Gladstone's Home Rule bill.

LONDON, April 14.—The letter from Minister Phelps declaring that the Chase-Townley estate in England is a myth and that any one who subscribes money for the expenses of litigation to recover it for American heirs will lose his coin, ought to put an end to the delusion so far as California is concerned.

LONDON, April 15.—Earl Shaftesbury killed himself this afternoon. He was in a cab riding through Regent street when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of its several chambers into his person. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital. He was 54 years of age and was eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeding on October 1, 1885, to the title on the death of his father, who was a noted philanthropist.

WELLINGTON (N. Z.), April 12.—Later reports from the scene of the wreck of the coasting steamer Tararua show that fourteen persons were saved from the vessel. The number drowned was twenty-four.

EUROPEAN.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States Consul-General at Rome has telegraphed to the Secretary of State that there were sixteen deaths from cholera at Brindisi from April 5th to 10th.

An emissary is believed to have left Khartoum for Cairo with a proposal of peace from El Mahdi's successor.

The Upper House of the Prussian Landing has accepted the Ecclesiastical bill with the amendments offered by Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda.

Special Notices.

MR. W. F. ALLEN.

Has an office with Messrs. Bishop & Co., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, and to will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1196 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. 1196 6m

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

THIS PAPER is kept on file at S. C. BARCLAY'S Advertising Agency, 64 and 66 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it. 1067

New Advertisements.

Prosecute the Swindlers ! !

If when you call for American Hop Bitters (*see green strip of Hops on the white label with Dr. Soule's name blown in each bottle*) the vendor hands out anything but American Hop Bitters, refuse it and shun that vendor as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for anything else indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

"I have suffered.

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me I used two bottles! Am entirely cured and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one.

T. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

Counterfeiting proves superiority.

"Although counterfeiting is one of the greatest crimes against the business of any country and in many cases—

"Destructive of health and life!"

"It proves beyond a doubt the"

"Superiority"—

Of the article counterfeited;

As *no inferior article is ever counterfeited*

Proof of this is found in the great number in

"Australia England, France,

"Germany, India, Belgium, Canada and the U. S.—

Of counterfeits of the great remedy,

"Hop Bitters,"

Whose name and merits are so well known the world over that it is a

"Shining mark and favorite prey

"For counterfeiters ! ! !

Beware of all that does not have a green cluster of hops on the white label.

Prosecute the Swindlers ! !

If when you call for American Hop Bitters (*see green strip of Hops on the white label with Dr. Soule's name blown in each bottle*) the vendor hands out anything but American Hop Bitters, refuse it and shun that vendor as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for anything else indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

For Sale by

1195 1y HOLLISTER & CO., Honolulu.

New Advertisements.

HAWAIIAN

OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

Grand Second Night

—OF—

SIGNOR CAMPOBELLO'S

—GRAND SOCIETY—

OPERA CONCERTS

A Brilliant Programme in which the Company will appear.

PERFORMAACE ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, AND SATURDAY, EVE'G, MAY 1.

[1111]

DURING THE GREAT FIRE

IN HONOLULU, THE

Macneale & Urban

FIRE-PROOF SAFE !

Stood the test of 65 Hours exposure, Successfully !

The Macneale & Urban

Is the Only Eight-Flange Safe made in the World.

The Macneale & Urban

SAFE

Contains more improvements than any Safe ever made, such as Round Corners, Solid Welded Angle Iron Front and Back, paved inside Bolt-work, Hinged Cap and Four Wheel Combination Lock.

A Large Stock Constantly on Hand !

C. O. BERGER,

HONOLULU,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

[1111 e]

THE WHITE HOUSE

(FORMERLY THE ST. LAWRENCE.)

Corner Howard and Third Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA.

Mrs. James T. White, Proprietress

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

Special care will be paid to catering to the comfort of families, and to all from the Hawaiian Islands, and Islands and residents will find here many reminders of their beautiful Home.

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

Orders may be addressed by mail.

MRS. JAMES T. WHITE,
Formerly of the White House, Nuuanu Avenue,
1197 Honolulu, H. I.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

By the order of the Honorable Jacob Hardy, Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, I shall sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon,

On Saturday, May 15th,

A. D. 1886, in front of the Post Office, in Koloa, Island of Kauai,

All the right, title and interest of J. PUNI, late deceased, in the Ahupua'a of Mahaiwapalie near being an undivided four one-hundredths interest. The said Ahupua'a is situated in the District of Koloa, and contains an area of 1192 acres of

Cane and Pasture Land

And is described in L. C. Award 7713 and in Royal Patent 4482. Terms Cash; deeds at expense of the purchaser.

J. K. SMITH,
1199 3t Administrator of Estate of J. Puni, dec.

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 26th 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 Batchelor in and to those premises formerly occupied by deceased and used as a victualling house and bakery, containing 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 victualling house and dwelling, and a long bake house in the rear with large brick oven and other utensils and one superior grape vine on the premises. For further particulars enquire of

THOS. W. EVERETT,
Adm'r. Est. of Edward Batchelor, deceased.

Terms Cash and Deeds at expense of the purchaser.

Wailuku, April 22, 1886. 1198 4t

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE !

MIKANALINE,

A Preparation made from the PAPAIA TREE, acts in most remarkable manner on the Digestive Organs. WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Heart-Burn, Sour Stomach, Cramps in the Stomach, and all the other

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

—WILL REGULATE—

The Bowels and Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Etc.

What Cause any one to have a good Appetite.

JUST TRY IT !

Testimonials as to its Efficiency from all parts of the Islands.

Prepared by D. H. HITCHCOCK,

Hilo, Hawaii.

All orders for the same from the other Islands promptly attended to. For Sale by

Hollister & Co., Honolulu.

Patented December, 1885. 1197 3m

H. DAVIS. J. K. WILDER.

DAVIS & WILDER,

No. 52 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Fresh Roll Butter,

Fruits, Provisions,

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM THE COAST.

OUR ICE HOUSE GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

Orders for Families and Plantations Filled with Care. P. O. Box 435.

[1195]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of ALIA (C.), late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Alia, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to J. F. Hackfeld at the office of H. 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 said J. F. Hackfeld.

J. F. HACKFELD,
J. RUDENSTEIN,
Administrators of the estate of Alia, dec'd.

Honolulu, April 12th, 1886. 1193 6t

New Advertisements.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the beginning, the Equitable has been the pioneer in all reforms affecting the security, convenience, and advantage of policyholders. It was the first company to issue incontestable policies; the first to make such policies payable immediately, instead of after the delay of a stipulated number of months; the first to simplify the policy contract, and rem