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SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1883

MR. SEARLES' FALLACIES

Elsewhere we give the New York Herald's report of an interview with Mr. J. E. Searles, Jr., treasurer of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company and one of the recent commissioners to these islands to investigate into the allegations of fraud in the working of the treaty of reciprocity. Our readers can thus see how facts are perverted, and what new obstacles are arising. Mr. Searles admits "that there have been no frauds in the administration of the treaty," but affirms that "the fraud is in the treaty itself." This investigator (in the eastern refiners' interest), in spite of the result of the commission's investigations in San Francisco, Portland and these islands, and contrary to the letter and spirit of their official report, makes the following assertion: "Our (the United States) government meant one thing; the Hawaiian government meant another. The treaty lets in free of duty sugars of a low grade, but such sugars had not been made there for twenty years. The language deceived the eastern sugar trade, and I believe that congress was misled. The result was that Hawaiian sugars of a high grade came in at once." The intent of this is certainly calculated to mislead. Muscovado sugars is intended to be here referred to, but they ceased twenty years prior to the negotiation of the present treaty, and at the time of its passage our present class of sugars were made, but a table of their own—not yet published, but which their report refers to—shows that a larger proportion of high grade sugars were made before the treaty than has been made since.

Mr. Searles says "commercially there is very great prosperity," and in the enjoyment of this bonanza "some of the plantations have paid dividends of seventy-five per cent in a single year; men have bought shares in plantations and made fortunes in one or two years; and planters who were bankrupt before the treaty became rich the moment the treaty was signed." Has the courteous treatment which this gentleman received while here turned his head? Verily if there have been such fortunes made and dividends declared it would pay our eastern friends to plant here the capital they are using in fighting us, as it must certainly return them a larger profit. But the statement about high dividends is nonsense, and much throughout the interview is quite as ridiculous. Points are raised that have been met and refuted time and again. A new move here displayed, however, appeals to race prejudice, against the growth of the Portuguese and Chinese population brought in to meet the demand for labor. Few, perhaps, are surprised at the views expressed against the latter class, for it was one that the late administration foresaw and therefore refrained from any encouragement; hence the establishment of other immigration to supply the needs of the islands with labor and population. Now we are told that "more Portuguese have arrived here during the last three years than Americans in sixty years." Does Mr. Searle wish to place his countrymen on the same scale as the Portuguese laboring class of the Western Islands in order to create a sympathy for our neglect to bring in Americans for plantation laborers? If they were so placed there would be some other nonsensical objections raised, and the reproach of holding "white slaves" would be fastened on us to the end of time.

The charges against the mismanagement of the government, its extravagancies and its tendencies, unfortunately are not so easily met. We have given faithful warnings there against from time to time and denounced official follies in no uncertain tone, for the political outlook has been a matter of solicitude among our thinking men for some time past. If, in addition to rushing the country into extravagant debt, the administration loses for us the treaty upon which the present vigorous life of the country now depends, it can console itself with the reflection that it has accomplished the ruin of Hawaiian nationality more surely and completely than all other causes combined.

A SPIDER'S WEBB.

The solicitude of a parent for her child is displayed in the Advertiser's leader of last Thursday. When Mr. Gibson brought forth his precious protest, Mr. Webb was chief clerk of the foreign office and dandled the immature infant with the tenderness of a foster mother and the skill of a professional wet nurse. Now that Mr. Webb vibrates between the editorial desk of the Advertiser and the correspondence table of the foreign office, he cannot bear that rude hands should be laid upon his good master's doll-baby. So he devotes a column of quotation and comment to telling the little public he writes for what the New Zealand Herald thinks of the protest. So clever a man of the world as Mr. Webb ought surely to have detected the latent sarcasm with which the New Zealand paper dissects the moonshine of Mr. Gibson's sorry jest.

In the same issue is published part of a letter written to a New Zealand paper by a Honolulu correspondent. Was that correspondent the same person who wrote the leader for last Thursday's Advertiser? Apparently yes.

More serious is the cowardly falsehood found in the concluding sentence of the leader in question: "This is the doctrine which the Hawaiian protest preaches; and it will command respect wherever it receives fair consideration—everywhere, in fact, except among certain coteries in these islands who despise the natives and long for the extinction or complete subordination of the race." Where are "the coteries in these islands who despise the natives" and long for their destruction? Who compose those coteries? The chief agents of the sure extinction of the race are intoxication and lust—the latter being nearly always a logical sequence of the other. The Palace Party, with Mr. Gibson at its head and such men as Mr. Webb at its heels, have given the natives legal intoxication, and, therefore, legal lust. The official census shows a decrease of the native population in the eighteen years from 1860 to 1878 of 15,712. What it has been since no one knows. Doubtless a proportion equally dreadful to contemplate. Who then are they whose acts are responsible for this decrease—those who have labored to show them the value of cleanly, decent, reputable, honorable, pure lives; or those who have made intoxication legal in years past and present? It comes with exceeding bad grace from Mr. Webb—this attempt to link the enemies of the Hawaiian race with those who have made such justifiable (though perhaps needlessly cruel) sport of Mr. Gibson's silly diplomatic dabble. Behind nearly every web in nature there lurks a spider. Behind the Webb of Hawaiian politics skulks Walter Murray Gibson.

FOR WHOM IT CONCERNS.

Pure Water—You are in error. The San Francisco milk-man you speak of undoubtedly did so in order that the blessing of his milk supply might the better "go round." It would have been unjust to several out of every ten if he were unable to supply them. And then pure milk might have made them ill—to say nothing of the discomfort of eating ice cream in which little globules of ice were not found.

Critic—He has not been killed off as it was hoped he might be. It rather agrees with him. There is no taffy so sweet as the dispraise of a blockhead.

Reporter—"Satan rebuking sin" is not a more instructive spectacle than is a pseudo newspaperman writing of "reporting." The rut of tradition is his grave and the dead level of the commonplace runs beside his tomb.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Says the F. O. circular:

"If leprosy, tubercular,
By use of ergot may be cured
We need not have our lives insured;
Nor fear the vender, peripatetic,
Whose leprosy is anæsthetic."

* * *

Last Thursday there was a meeting of the privy council. The Gazette charter was not passed. Evidently some one *is* waiting to be "persuaded."

* * *

Why have certain charters hung fire while others have been rushed through? Personal friendship, favoritism, is one explanation. That is bad enough. But circumstances point to something worse.

* * *

There may be knavery beyond the reach of the law. No knavery is beyond the reach of honest scorn. Bribe takers are not soon forgotten. Let the bribe takers who further or delay the promotion of business interests on these islands remember that when "their deeds shall find them out" they may have to break rocks on the road for their folly.

* * *

This is no reflection upon the privy council; but it is a reflection on those responsible for bringing business before it. One of three men, very high in authority, is either a bribe taker or a tyrant.

* * *

Mr. Searles' spiteful charges against the treaty, from the eastern refiners' standpoint, illustrate thoroughly the dog-in-the-manger policy of his principals, who have not the business enterprise to utilize our free sugars, while they are unwilling that any one else should have the benefit. Hence "the great fraud" that has been perpetrated on the United States by Hawaii.

* * *

If the spirit of fair play is allowed to assert itself the next congressional discussion and fight over the treaty will reveal the unjustness of the trumped-up charges, and show the cloven hoof of spiteful trade jealousy so plainly that short work will be made of Mr. Belmont's little game of grab.

* * *

It is always good form to give the devil his due. We have so often shown the very bad badness of the "Shepherd Saint" that it is with pleasure we note one good thing he has recently done. He has planted a portion of the leased Kaa tract with manienie grass, the section in question being in about the present condition of the hills of Kahoolawe.

* * *

A naughty bad oppositionist insinuates that if Mr. Gibson ever did a good thing it was because of one of three things: to fatten his pocket, to give him a chance to pose or by mistake.

* * *

The arrival of the last Australian steamer at 9 P. M. Sunday, and its departure at 3 A. M. Monday, doubtless was a hardship to many people, who knew not of her arrival till they heard she had gone. It appears to have been the captain's fault and not the fault of the agents, yet probably nothing will so strengthen public favor of the new line as such treatment from the old.

* * *

There is much to be said about recent action on the part of the Oceanic Steamship Company, which demands the careful and dispassionate consideration of all concerned. The monopoly may be arbitrary and deserve the support of a community. We shall have occasion next week to discuss this important question on its merits.

Says the New York Medical Record: "Some of our western countrymen have been quick to appreciate the fact that there is money in the bovine virus business if conducted in a certain manner. The St. Louis Medical and Surgical journal states that a firm was organized in September, 1882, for the purpose of supplying 'pure bovine virus.' In March, 1883, there being considerable smallpox in the city, the New York Board of Health awarded to this company the contract for supplying the virus. During three weeks over ten thousand vaccinations were made, but without a single success! The contract was at once annulled, but it is evident that if there had been an active epidemic, the consequences would have been most serious. It was afterward learned that the vaccine farm was under the direction of a dry goods merchant. The lesson is obvious. There is a temptation to make a purely commercial venture of the preparation of bovine virus. The increasing popularity of this form of virus in the United States makes it doubly important that great care should be taken by physicians and health boards to know about the methods of its preparation."

MR. SEARLES' STORY.

A Curious Jumble of Fact and Fancy.

The commissioners appointed by the treasury department to examine as to the charges of fraud in the operation of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, visited the Pacific coast in May last, and from there went to the Hawaiian Islands and made a thorough investigation. They returned in August, and their report has been published by the treasury department. John E. Searles Jr., treasurer of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company of this city, was one of the commissioners. On being asked by a Herald reporter how long the commissioners remained on the islands, he replied: "We were there fifteen days, of which three or four were spent in Honolulu and the remainder in visiting the different plantations, of which there are a large number scattered over the different islands. We met many of the planters and merchants and talked with them very freely on the subject of the treaty."

"It is understood," said the reporter, "that your commissioners report that there have been no frauds in the administration of the treaty."

"That is true," said Mr. Searles. "The sugars imported since the treaty are the same substantially as those imported before the treaty, except that in 1876, when it was being negotiated, they made low grade sugars. The fraud is in the treaty itself. Our government meant one thing; the Hawaiian government meant another. The treaty lets in free of duty sugars of a low grade; but such sugars had not been made there for twenty years. The language deceived the eastern sugar trade, and I believe that congress was misled. The result was that Hawaiian sugars of a high grade came in at once without duty."

GREAT PROSPERITY.

"What is the condition of affairs in the islands."

"Commercially there is very great prosperity. The treaty is a bonanza. There are about ninety sugar planters there and the amount of duty remitted to them last year was about $3,000,000. That is, each planter gets on the average about $40,000 of 'bonus out of the United States Treasury every year. There is nothing like that in the commercial history of the world. We are giving these men all the advantages of our protective system. We tax our people annually about $40,000,000, partly in order to help the sugar industry of Louisania and the Southern States. Then we let the Hawaiian planters, who have an immense advantage in climate and soil, come in and compete with these states with chinese labor. The consequence is that there is wonderful prosperity there. The sugar lands of the islands have gone up to enormous prices and there has been a 'boom' there since 1877. The taxes are only three-quarters of one per cent and yet the total revenue of the government amounts to $20 for each inhabitant. Here our total revenue, large as our taxation is, including tariff receipts, amounts only to $5 for each inhabitant. Some of the plantations have paid dividends of 75 per cent in a single year. Men have bought shares in plantations and made fortunes in one or two years. Planters who were bankrupt before the treaty became rich the moment the treaty was signed."

"What do the planters say about this big bonus?"

"They lay great stress on the fact that the trade of the United States has greatly increased under the treaty; that they are importing more goods from this country than before the treaty was made. They remind me of the boy who got 50 cents out of an old apple woman, then spent half it in buying her apples and told her she ought to be very thankful that he was helping her to do such a fine business. The duties remitted by our government to the 60,000 people there amount, as I have said, to over $3,600,000 every year, or $60 for each man, woman and child on the islands. Now, if we had a reciprocity treaty with some great country which would give us the same benefits which the Hawaiians get out of their treaty with us it would in one year pay our national debt and leave a handsome balance in our treasury."

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

"What do you understand was the object of the United States in entering into such a treaty?"

"That is a difficult question to answer," said Mr. Searles. "There seem to have been mixed motives in making it. Some say it was done to help the missionaries; others say it was done to develop our commerce, and still others say it was done to secure a dominant American influence in the islands, so that no other nation would get a foothold there. In the debates in congress previous to the signing of the treaty it appeared that there was some fear that other nations might get in, notwithstanding the fact that we didn't wish to get possession of the islands ourselves. But I notice that no European nation for forty years has shown the slightest intention of taking the islands. I sometimes suspect that the idea of foreign interference was gotten up by the planters in order to 'force' the treaty?"

"Has the treaty built up American influence there?"

"No, I think not. I believe that, on the contrary, it has greatly lessened American influence. You can see for yourself from these figures. In 1878 the number of American residents in the islands was about 1,300. There were 44,000 natives, 5,000 Chinese and 800 Englishmen. Now, after a lapse of five years, there are probably not over 2,000 Americans there. The native have rapidly decreased, while the number of Chinese has gone up to 20,000, as I learn from the Planter's Monthly. Besides this, during the last three years the planters have brought into the country over 4,000 Portuguese. In fact, more Portuguese have gone there during the last three years than Americans in sixty years."

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

"Are not 20,000 Chinese rather an overwhelming number for such a small country?"

"Certainly. They now amount to about one-third of the entire population, and, so far as able-bodied men are concerned, they are in a majority. To illustrate: New York State has over 4,000,000 of people. Suppose we imported about 2,000,000 Chinese and distributed them over the State; and, further, suppose that these 2,000,000 Chinese were able-bodied men, outnumbering all the other able-bodied men in the State, you would then have a case just parallel with that of the Hawaiian Islands to-day. When 75,000 Chinese gathered on the Pacific coast our people were scared and we forced a new treaty with China in order to keep them out, and yet we have 51,000,000 of people to counteract Chinese influence. But the Hawaiian government and the planters, who have got this bonanza treaty for the purpose of promoting American interests, have encouraged Chinese immigration, until it seems to me that the islands are now practically a Chinese colony. The planters want cheap labor and they will get it wherever they can. Whatever their professions are regarding the increase of American influence, the fact stands out that they have filled the country with chinamen. The planters want money. I do not blame them for that. But when they look very solemn and say they have American interests at heart I think it only fair that the truth should come out. Why, one-third of the merchants are now Chinese. The treaty admits Hawaiian rice into this country free of duty. The result is that about 7,000 Chinese are cultivating rice, while there is not, I believe, an American in the business. The United States are paying to these Chinese rice cultivators about $300,000 a year as a bonus on rice. So there is not only a sugar but a rice bonanza there. We kick John Chinaman out of the Pacific coast and then give him $300,000 a year in the Hawaiian Islands, so that he can complete with our own rice cultivators in the Southern States. This amount is increasing each year. They find the culture so profitable that they pay as high as $40 and $50 per acre yearly rental for rice lands. Notwithstanding all this, the planters and merchants of the islands will insist on it that American interests are growing up. The Chinese occupy entire valleys and get hold of many of the most fertile spots. Twenty thousand men without wives are a dangerous element in any community. I was told that the Chinese got the wives of the natives away from their husbands and that they corrupted the younger girls. The natives are greatly inferior to them. The consequence is a social condition which is perfectly abominable. The planters want the Chinese laborers whether bringing wives or not. The Chinese put up their joshhouses all over the country and they are handed together in secret societies. An official statement shows that they are all armed. Whenever they choose to take possession of the islands they can do so. King Kalakaua has a standing army of sixty-five men, all lazy kanakas, to hold in check these 20,000 armed Chinamen."

PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH.

"How are the Portuguese doing?"

"The Portuguese are all poor laborers from the Azores islands. They take their families with them and are very prolific. When their time of service with the planters expires many of them become small farmers. They largely outnumber the Americans and if the Chinese do not get possession they will be the dominant race there."

"Why don't Americans go there?"

"Because there are plenty of chances for business at home. Sugar planting, besides, requires large capital. Young Englishmen are getting into the country very fast. The treaty encourages Chinese and English immigration as much as it does American. We made the treaty to keep the English out, but so framed it that they have the same advantages as the Americans. English merchants supply the greater part of the sugar machinery and English capital is very active there. The English planters sneer at the idea of American dominance. Many of them have already made small fortunes out of the treaty and they are very anxious to have it continued."

"What is the character of the Hawaiian Government?"

"Well, the government consists mainly of King Kalakaua and a man named Gibson, who is prime minister—a sort of opera bouffe affair. The king has lost the confidence and respect of the majority of the best people of the islands. Gibson's life is partially told in the Congressional Record of 1856. It seems that thirty years ago he was arrested in Java by the Dutch government on the charge of stirring up treason and was condemned to death. He escaped and on his return to the United States our government demanded of the Dutch a large sum for his arrest, but the state department soon abandoned his claim. He next turned up in the Hawaiian Islands as an agent, I am told, of Brigham Young, and he established the Mormon Church there, but Brigham Young finally dropped him. Then he became editor of a newspaper which always took the ground that Kalakaua was the most enlightened potentate of modern times, and so he is now chief adviser and right-hand man of Kalakaua. I am fully satisfied that the Hawaiian Government does not favor the increase of American influence in Hawaiian affairs. It is heartily in favor of the present treaty so long as it brings such fine revenues to be spent in coronations and in junketing, but if the government can make a better bargain with any other nation it will close out our treaty at once. The king and prime minister of this insignificant nation are holding the whips over the American people. They are saying to us: 'If you withdraw this bonanza we shall make a trade somewhere else.'"

FORESHADOWING THE END.

"What will be the end of all this?" inquired the reporter.

"I cannot say," said Mr. Searles; "you can judge for yourself. I have by no means exhausted the subject. I think there will be anarchy there before long. As the Chinese get a better hold and the Portuguese increase the Americans will step out. So long as the planters can make money they will let things drift along. If the Chinese offer to buy out the plantations, so much the better for the planters. If the treaty is terminated by our government the foreigners will then invite Kalakaua to step down and form a new government. But they will do nothing so long as the bonanza lasts."

"Do you believe that we need the islands for the protection of our commerce?"

"I am at a loss to see how we can possibly utilize them. The present treaty gives us no advantage over any other nation. If we had them it would cost millions to fortify them. Our policy is to keep on the continent. It might be of some advantage to hold them, so as to keep the Chinese out, but we have already spent $16,000,000 in bounties there and we have only filled the islands with Chinese—the very object we wished to prevent. The treaty was an experiment. We have had seven years of it and it works out just the very opposite of what we expected. The fact is the United States are the natural market for the islands and we shall have some of their trade, treaty or no treaty. Before this treaty they took 61 per cent of their goods from us and with the treaty they take only 70 per cent. For every dollar of goods they take from us we give them a dollar in bonus. As an American citizen, apart from all other considerations and after examining the subject on the spot, I am convinced that the treaty is a failure so far as American interests are concerned, and that any one who will take the trouble to get at the facts will agree with me. I think we can use $3,500,000 a year in some better way than by paying it out to a lot of Hawaiians, English, Chinese and Portuguese to be friendly to us. On the whole the working of this treaty is the most amusing diplomatic farce of our times.—*New York Herald.*

A New York cablegram to the London Times of September 19th says: "A dispatch from Honolulu received here states that the Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs, without notifying the foreign representatives, sent a formal protest by the last mail to London, Paris and Washington against any annexation by alien or colonial powers in the Pacific Ocean. The dispatch adds that no authority is known for this action of the minister, and that it is generally disapproved."

The band will play this afternoon at Emma Square, this evening at the Hawaiian Hotel and next Monday night at the square again. This afternoon's programme will be:

March, Deftir, new.....Rosen
Overture, French Comedy, new.....Reter Bela
Finale, Belisario.....Donizetti
Selection, The Pirates.....Sullivan
Chorus, Bivouac, by request.....Petrella
Waltz, Southern Breeze, new.....Meister

Dr. Roland Kuehn of the Mariposa has taken out a license to practice medicine in the kingdom, and is an applicant for a medical position under the government.

John Payne Collier, the famous philologist, bibliographer and commentator on Shakespeare, died at London, England, on the 18th ultimo, aged 94.

Purser Sutton, of the Alameda, and the Merchants' Exchange, of San Francisco, have the thanks of the Press for a file of San Francisco papers.

By Authority.

Office of Superintendent of Water Works.

HONOLULU, July 3, 1883.

All persons having Water Privileges are notified that their WATER RATES are payable semi-annually, in advance, at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works, foot of Nuuanou street, upon the 1st day of January and July of each year. C. H. WILSON,
119tf Superintendent Water Works.

Mr. HANS MORTENSEN has been appointed Surveyor and Guard for the Port of Mahukona, Hawaii, vice G. M. LAKE, resigned.

Collector-General's Office, W. F. ALLEN,
October 1st, 1883. Collector-General.
(Approved.)
J. M. KAPENA,
166gt Minister of Finance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Successful House! A Successful House! A striking instance of success in a Retail Dry Goods' way is afforded by the Leading Millinery House of Charles J. Fishel, corner Fort and Hotel streets. Proprietor Mr. Fishel has acquired the art of holding customs. Any Dry Goods House can, by freely advertising, draw customers, once or twice; but to hold them, and enjoy their confidence, calls for the exercise of tact and liberality. Goods must be marked down and sold for what they are; never misrepresent an article. That is the policy of Charles J. Fishel, and that policy has made the firm one of the greatest in its line, on the leading thoroughfare of Honolulu. The Leading Millinery Store of Charles J. Fishel, is to Honolulu what Macy's is to New York. Charles J. Fishel makes a specialty of Millinery. ☞ The store is one of the sights of the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting San Francisco will find very desirable Furnished Rooms En Suit and Single at No. 137 Montgomery St., Corner Bush. Mrs. T. Honey, formerly of Honolulu.

DIED.

PFLUGER—At Bremen, Germany, October 5th, 1883, after a short illness, Mr. I C Pfluger, aged 51 years.

BORN.

McCROSSON—At Hana, Maui, October 12th, to the wife of J. T. McCrosson, a daughter.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

Kapiolani Park Association

Are hereby notified that the Choice of LOTS to which shareholders are entitled will be sold at the auction room of E. P. Adams on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st Day of NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

H. R. MACFARLANE,
165-1m Secretary K. P. Association.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Eastern Made" Oak Ox Carts.

We would call the attention of those in want of a first-class article to an invoice of 6 EASTERN-MADE OAK OX CARTS just landed from the Martha Davis, and to be seen at the warehouse of the undersigned.

C. BREWER & COMPANY.
165-1m.

BUTTER.

JUST RECEIVED

Per City of Sydney,

IN TINS AND KEGS.

And for sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.
165-2t

THE HAWAIIAN

Almanac and Annual for 1884

Is now in course of publication.

Societies and Departments desirous of correct representation will please advise the publisher of any changes since last issue.

Intending advertisers will confer a favor by handing in their advertisements as early as convenient, and parties desiring special quantities of the coming edition will please leave early orders.

Single copies 50c, or mailed abroad 60c.

165-1m THOS. G. THRUM, Publisher.

MUSIC HALL.

Saturday, 3rd November, 1883,

GRAND CONCERT

in aid of the funds of the HONOLULU LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE—"Aida" Triumphal March.....Verdi
Honolulu Symphony Club.
2. VOCAL SOLO "I fear no foe" (with orchestra)..Pinsuti
Mr. M'Cartney.
3. DUET, Piano and Violin—5th Sonata.....Beethoven
Miss C. Castle and Prof. Varndley.
4. VOCAL SOLO—"The Message".....Blumenthal
Mrs. Crüzan.
5. CLARIONET SOLO—Thema.....Cherubini
Mr. H. A. Kraft.
6. STRING QUINTETTE, Dreyschock—"Doux Entretien".....A. Marquis
Symphony Club.
PART II.
7. OVERTURE—Piano Concertstuck.....Weber
Miss M Hopper (The orchestral part on a second piano by Miss Carrie Castle)
8. VOCAL SOLO—"The Forget-me-not" (with orchestra.....Suppe
Mrs. J. F. Brown.
9. STRING QUINTETTE—(by request) Favorite Minuetto.....Boccherini
Symphony Club.
10. ZITHER DUETT—"Almenrausch und Edelweiss Landler.....
Herren Strobhin and Von Nordeck.
11. CORNET SOLO, with orchestra—"Lucky Hit".....J. S. Cox.
Mr. C. Michels.

Amission—75 cts., with 25 cts. extra for reserved seats (to be had at Robertson's); Gallery, 50 cts.

NEW GOODS,

Received, ex ALAMEDA,

at

J. T. WATERHOUSE'S

FORT STREET STORE.

Fancy Check Ginghams
Galatea Stripes
Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks
Black and Colored Satins
Ladies' Fancy Ties
Nainsooks
Nice Assortment of Bed Quilts
Fancy Ribbons
Ladies' Umbrellas
New assortment of Lace Goods
Edgings and Insertions
Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets
Artificial Flowers
Ostrich Feathers in all colors
Printed Linen Lawn.

165-1m.

SEIDEGATE OIL.

IN TINS OF 5 GALS.

For Sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

165-1m

BE SURE that you get that fine Brocade, at 50c per yard, at A. M. NELLIS', 104 Fort street. 152

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

We have this day severed our connection with HOLLISTER & CO. by resignation.

GEO. W. SMITH,
D. McCARTNEY, Jr.

October 15, 1883.
164-3t.

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, of San Francisco.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Vessels arriving in this port in distress should apply to the Agency.
164-3t.

MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO.

The SECOND ASSESSMENT on the stock of the above company of $25, being $2.50 per share, is due THIS DAY, and payable at my office, Kaahumanu street, No. 15.

Honolulu, October 15th, 1883. A. JAEGER,
164-4t. Treasurer Mutual Tel. CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY will be held at the office of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., on TUESDAY, the 23rd October, 1883, at 10 A.M.

Per order,
H. RENJES,
164-1t. Secretary.

NOTICE.

Neither GEO. W. SMITH nor D. McCARTNEY, Jr., are now in our employ or have any further connection with our house.

HOLLISTER & CO.
164-1m

WORKING MEN'S UNION.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS

are held weekly

IN THE ARMORY

On TUESDAY EVENINGS, at half-past 7.

Persons desiring to join may do so by applying to the Secretary or Treasurer.
164-1t.

SUGAR MACHINERY.

PER "MALLSGATE."

We have received a further consignment of

Messrs. Mirrlees, Watson & Co.'s Machinery

And have now on hand, ready for delivery:

One Triple-Effect, on handsome iron staging, containing 3,435 square feet of heating surface, with Pumping Engine and discharging Montjus, complete.

One Double-Effect, having 2,250 square feet of heating surface, with Engine and Montjus.

One set of Four Weston's Patent Centrifugals, with Engine and Mixer.

One set of Two Weston's Patent Centrifugals.

Having increased facilities for the manufacture of these machines, (the Weston Patent, for which, in Great Britain has expired), we are thus enabled to offer them at materially reduced prices.

We have a full assortment of Centrifugal spares—linings, brasses, rubber bands and bushes, etc.

Two Diagonal Engines, each 6 in. by 12 in.

Clarifiers, Flat Coolers, 8 by 6 by 2 and 6 by 5 by 1.7.

One Spare Top Roller for 26 by 54 in. Mill.

One Spare Side Roller for do. do.

One Spare Intermediate Spur Wheel for gearing of do.

163-tf G. W. MACFARLANE & Co.

LAINE & CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE

VERY BEST HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,

which is offered at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

and delivered free to any part of the city.

Agents for the

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

of California.

Agents for the HOOVER TELEPHONE.

Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.

TELEPHONE NO. 147. 163-tf.

HAWAIIAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

From and after September 30, 1883, the Telephones of this Company within the District of Honolulu will be rented at the following reduced rates, viz:—

For places of business.....$5.00 per month.
For private residences.....$4.00 per month.

Payable quarterly in advance.

J. L. BROWN, Secretary.
Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1883. 160-3m

NOTICE.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE.

A. A. MONTANO offers for sale his

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

With the Goodwill of the Business, and four years lease of the Premises, consisting of Instruments, Furniture, Fittings, and everything requisite for carrying on the business, together with a large stock of Negatives, Pictures, Mats, Frames, &c., &c.

The Business is well established and is on a good paying basis, and would prove a good profitable investment to the right party.

The present Proprietor's reason for wishing to dispose of his valuable business is in consequence of having important Ranch interests which requires his personal supervision.

Easy Terms—For particulars apply to

A. A. MONTANO,
163-1m Photo. Gallery, cor. King and Fort Sts.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

PHARMACISTS.

BETHESDA

WATER

—CURES—

DIABETES

—AND—

—ALL—

AFFECTIONS

—OF—

—THE—

KIDNEYS.

163

BLANK BOOKS AND OFFICE STATIONERY A large assortment at THOS. G. THRUM'S

ARTISTS' MATERIALS (Windsor & Newton's) in oil or water-color; Plaques, Canvas, etc., at THRUM'S.

General Advertisements.

DILLINGHAM & CO.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

To arrive by the "Henry James" from New York direct and by rail via San Francisco.

DILLINGHAM BREAKING PLOW.

3 sizes.

This plow is made specially for Sugar Plantations and is covered by Patent in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

DILLINGHAM DOUBLE FURROW PLOW,

2 sizes.

Also specially adapted to sugar plantations. Covered by patent in the United States.

DILLINGHAM RICE PLOWS.

Cutting from 5 inches upwards. An entirely new series made from our own patterns to remedy defects in Light Steel Plows for rice culture, second ploughing, and cane cultivation.

These Plows are all made by the original John Deere Moline Plow Works, the pioneer Western plow manufactory and the largest steel plow works in the world. For the Plows of this manufacture we are agents.

A large stock of plows of different manufactures and patterns, at lowest rates.

HARROWS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS
Cultivators and Horse Hoes
Ox Yokes, Bows, Ox Chains
Trace Chains, Topsail Chain
Differential Pulley Blocks
Hydraulic Jacks

HARDWARE FOR PLANTATION USE
Fodder-Cutters, Corn and Hominy Mills
Garden and Canal Barrows
Studebaker Wagons and Carriages

LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY
Albany Cylinder Oil and Compound

KEROSENE OIL, in quantities to suit
Kerosene Oil Stoves
American and English Paints and Oils
Turpentine, Paint and Whitewash Brushes
Valentine's and other Varnishes
Paper and Paper Bags.

MAGNESO-CALCITE SAFES
Harkness Fire Extinguishers

SHELF HARDWARE, SCALES
House Furnishing Goods
Lamps, Chandeliers, and Lanterns

☞ New Goods constantly arriving.

We aim to keep everything required in our lines, and to sell at lowest possible prices.

161-3m DILLINGHAM & CO.

H. HACKFELD & Co.,

OFFER FOR SALE

INVOICES OF NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Bark C. R. Bishop and Steamship Ehrenfels,

From BREMEN,

Consisting in part of as follows:

A Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

SUCH AS

Denims, Brown and White Cottons, Drills, Tickings, Turkey Red, Merinos—black and colored, 4 qualities, Repps, Alpacas, Cobourgs, Italian Cloth and

DRESS GOODS,

Fine Silks,

Black, Gros-grain, Fancy, Colored and Striped Barege, Crepe, &c.,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Shirts, Woolen, Mixed, Calico, Hickory, Denim etc., Merino and Cotton Undershirts, White Bosom Shirts, Socks & Stockings, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Foulards, a large invoice of CLOTHING consisting of Fine Black Cloth Coats and Pants, Buckskin Sacks, Pants and Suits, Felt, Mohair, Drill, Flannel Sacks & Pants, Boy's Shirts, and Children's Jackets, I. R. Coats & Leggings, Monkey and Sailor Jackets, Carpet Slippers, Silk and I. C. Umbrellas and Parasols, Fancy and Travelling Shawls, Cotton and Turkish Towels, White and Fancy Quilts, Felt Rugs and Brussels Carpeting Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Threads

Blankets,

White and Fancy Blankets, Fancy Striped Woolen, two sizes, Scarlet, Orange, White Woolen and 4 points, Buttons for Shirts, Coats, Pants, Dresses,

PERFUMERY,

Genuine Eau de Cologne, Lubin's Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Philocome, Hair Oil, Combs, Looking Glasses, Pipes, I. R. Balls, Harmonicas, Blank Books, Gold Leaf, Jewelry, Gold Watches, Tape, Elastic, Scarfs, Aibums

Vienna Furniture,

Extension, Arm, Dining-room and Parlor Chairs, Settees, Mirrors, etc.,

Saddles, Calfskins, Girths, Stirrup Leather,

Hemp & I. R. Packing, Coal Baskets,

CRATES OF ASSORTED CROCKERY,

Containing Plates, Cups, Teapots, Bowls, Chambers, Rice Dishes and Bakers, Demijohns 3 and 5 Gallons, Sample Bottles, Vases and Glassware, Manila and Tarred Rope, Coal Bags, Gunnies, Twine, Burlaps, Woolpack and Twilled Sacking, Linen Hose

SUGAR AND RICE BAGS

of all sizes and qualities.

Groceries,

Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Salt in Jars, Castor Oil in tins, Matches Coconaut Oil, Wash Blue, H. White Lead, Stearine Candles, 4, 5, and 6, H. & P. Biscuit, Hubbuck's Linseed Paint Oil, White Zinc Paint,

German and Havana Cigars,

Plated ware—Spoons, Forks, Crusts, Tea sets, Cups, Napkin Rings, Salvers, etc.,

Hardware,

Pocket and Butcher Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Needles, Spoons, Files, Spurs, Galvanized Basins, Hoop Iron, Keg Rivets, Hammers, Yellow Metal and Composition Nails, Cartridges Babbitt Metal, Sugar Coolers, Iron Tanks,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

Fire Clay, Blacksmith Coal, Fire Bricks, Tiles Empty Barrels, Oak Boats, &c.

Orders from the other Islands carefully attended to.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at all times for foreign and local publications at THOS. G. THRUM'S, Fort street.

GLOVES and MITTS, all of the latest styles and patterns, you will be sure to find at A. M. NELLIS', 404 Fort street. 150

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "MARIPOSA"

HOWARD.....Master,

Will leave for the above port on MONDAY the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock NOON.

For freight or passage, apply to

163 W. G. IRWIN & Co., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The fine Barkentine

W. H. DIMOND,

HOUDLETT.....Master

WILL HAVE

Quick Dispatch for the Above Port.

For freight or passage, apply to

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The Barkentine

ELLA,

HOWE.....Master

WILL HAVE

Quick Dispatch for the Above Port

For freight or passage, apply to

163 C. BREWER & Co., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Splendid Bark

D. C. MURRAY,

UNDERWOOD.....Master

WILL HAVE

Quick Dispatch for the Above Port.

For freight or passage, apply to

162 F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

The fine Clipper Bark

MARTHA DAVIS,

BENSON.....Master

Will have despatch for the above port on or about the 20th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. BREWER & Co.,
Queen Street.

October 4th, 1883. 162-3t

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The New and Elegant Steamships

MARIPOSA and ALAMEDA

Will leave Honolulu and San Francisco as follows:

MARIPOSA.....San Francisco, October 1st
MARIPOSA.....Honolulu, October 13th—Noon
ALAMEDA.....San Francisco, October 13th
ALAMEDA.....Honolulu, November 1st—Noon

Passengers may have their names booked in advance by applying at the office of the agents.

Merchandise intended for shipment by this line, will be received free of storage in the company's new warehouse, and receipts issued for same. Insurance on merchandise, whilst in the warehouse, will be at owners' risk.

155 WILLIAM G. IRWIN & Co., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Splendid Steamship

CITY OF PEKING,

.....Master

WILL SAIL

For San Francisco on or about November 10th.

Passengers will please call at the office of

153 H