

THE HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

(From Oakland Times, Dec. 18.) The anti-monopoly delegation elected to Congress from this State will have an opportunity to prove the sincerity of their professions by working for the abrogation of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" cried Madame Roland as she was dragged to the guillotine to be murdered by the mob for whose rights, interests, and security she had abandoned fortune, position, honors, and home.

Anti-monopoly has come to be the cloak of sinister designs, and as a principle to be invoked from motives of personal vengeance.

The delegation from California is a Democratic delegation, and it will consider the Hawaii treaty in the light of an international question of the gravest nature. Our first treaty with the Sandwich Islands was made in 1849, when Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was Speaker of the House, and Millard Fillmore was President of the Senate. That treaty began the domestication of American influence on the islands, where English influence had been dominant, England's plan of dealing with isolated peoples like the islanders had been to control them corruptly or capture them by conquest. Our plan was to respect their rights and recognize their sovereignty. England saw her mistake and changed her policy, when it was too late to recover the lost ground. The treaty of 1878 was the natural outgrowth of 1849. Having prevented either the conquest or corruption of the islands, their commerce expanded as natural result of our friendship and protection. Instead of abandoning them to extermination we had led them onward to a condition of self-respecting independence, and as their commerce demanded extended facilities they were provided in the latter and broader treaty of reciprocity. Under this treaty our exports to the islands are greater than to the French, Dutch, and Danish West Indies, and equal to those to the British or Dutch East Indies. They are only a million less than our exports to China, including Kong Kong, and are equal to our equal to our exports to Japan. They exceed our exports to Venezuela and the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and the Central American States and British Honduras, and are equal to our exports to Austria, Sweden and Norway, and double those to Turkey, Chili and Peru. Our total trade with the islands is over seven millions a year.

On our Atlantic coast all of the near lying islands are controlled by other governments. England dominates Jamaica and the Bahamas, Spain possesses Cuba and Denmark, St. Thomas, while Hayti is semi-barbarous. But on that coast our own Government is strong enough in equipment, fortification and resources to be more indifferent to such environment than it can afford to be here. Driven out of friendly relations, which thrive on reciprocal trade with Hawaii, our coast line will be naked to the ocean and defenseless, with not a friendly port in the sea where an American ship can cast anchor.

The completion of the Canada Pacific railroad sharpens England's anxiety to supplant us in Hawaii. She covets the island trade for that Sound port, which is to be the terminus of her Pacific road. She seeks near our shores a naval station, where her war ships may shelter and her merchant marine find profit and protection.

We have by wrong commercial policies abandoned the rest of the world to England. We have given over to her the seas, where once we disputed her supremacy, coast after coast and island after island has been nailed to her empire, until she has coiled herself around the world like a serpent. By virtue of our retreat from the field she has occupied she has just dared to hang an American citizen in one of her jail yards, without due process, with our Congress protesting, our President asking her to protect International law, and our Minister to her Court cooling his heels at the front door of one of her lackeys and bruising his knuckles with the knocker while an American was being strangled by a British Ketch.

Talk of anti-monopoly! The abrogation of the Hawaii treaty means the

greatest contribution in our power to offer to England's monopoly of the traffic, the industry, the profits of the whole globe. We have stood guard over those islands while they underwent the pangs of transformation from barbarism to civilization. Commerce, under our protection, has transfigured them and now they are in the last stage of development in which they approximate our features take on the form of absolute assimilation, and we are asked to abandon them and drop the profitable and ripened results of a third of a century's care and culture into the waiting lap of England!

The motive of this demand is the most singular in history. The Treaty was made to secure and increase trade. To have trade we must have merchants, and the real merchant in a seaport owns his ships and his factories. When Venice was waxing fat on the trade of the Orient, her merchants were the owners of fleets built in the Adriatic. When Shylock demanded the due and forfeit of his bond, Antonio begged for time till his argosy was in the offing.

When this great commerce passed around the peninsular and halted at Genoa, the ship owning merchants rose again in its wake and there was stimulated the enterprise and trained these seafaring skill which made Columbus dream of land below the ocean horizon and resulted in the discovery of the new world.

Again the Oriental world took flight and rested with the Dutch, and their great luggers, almost gold-lined, floated on every sea, and the Dutch fleets swept the ocean with a broom at the masthead of Van Tromp's flagship. In each instance, the merchant owned his ships. So, in the commercial development of our Atlantic cities, the merchant was distinct from the shopkeeper; he was a ship-owner, and his fleets lined the India wharf at Boston, and floated on New York Bay, where Jacob Barker and his associate merchants brought the products of the world for exchange.

Here we are learning to call a shopkeeper a merchant, and a merchant a monopolist. Hence a discussion of this treaty has been made to lean entirely upon the supposed interests of Mr. Claus Spreckels in the commerce of the Islands which has been fostered by reciprocity; but what is Mr. Spreckels but a great merchant, singular, perhaps, because he dwarfs his surroundings. This greatest seaport in the world is faced by the islands of the sea, and has the Asian coast for a neighbor. Under proper commercial regulations, instead of one such merchant we would have scores. His genius saw the opportunity offered by those limited islands and he has improved it. If our trade with the coast of Asia were as untrammelled, it is no idle fancy to predict that we would domesticate here the manufacture of cotton fabrics to supply China and the East, and ship-owning merchants would fill our port with their own fleets.

Instead of asking of Congress a commercial policy which will greater our port and give us many merchants, we are clamoring for abrogation of the treaty because it has produced just the results for which we entered into it, and has accomplished what it what it was intended to accomplish. Had it entered this commerce in an Eastern port, and poured its sweet stream into the sugar refineries of New York we would not hear the Congressmen of that State asked to donate to England the profits made possible by American genius and belonging to American citizens.

LETTER FROM LUTHER TO HIS LITTLE SON.

Hans was Luther's firstborn, and to him the fond father wrote a letter from the Castle of Coburg, which has always been admired for its loving simplicity and beauty, just such as was suited to a child five years of age. The beautiful garden he describes is heaven—"Grace and peace in Christ—My dear little son: I am glad to hear that thou learnest well and prayest diligently. Do this my son, and continue it; when I return home I will bring thee a fine fairing. I know a beautiful cheerful garden in which many children walk about. They have golden coats on, and gather beautiful apples under the trees, and pears, and cherries, and plums. They sing, and jump about, and are merry. They have also fine little horses with golden bridles and silver saddles. And I

asked the man, 'Whose children are they?' He replied, 'These are the children who like to pray and learn and are pious. Then I said, 'My good man, I have a son; his name is Hans Luther; may he not also come to this garden to eat such nice apples and pears, and ride such fine little horses, and play with these children?' And the man said, 'If he likes to pray and learn, and is pious, he shall come to this garden with Lippus and Just; and when they all come together, they shall have pipes and cymbals, lutes, and other musical instruments; and dance and shoot with little crossbows.' And he showed me a fine meadow in the garden prepared for dancing; there being nothing but golden pipes, cymbals, and beautiful silver crossbows. But it was yet early and the children had no dined. Therefore I could not wait for the dancing, and said to the man, 'My good master, I will go quickly and write all this to my dear little son Hans, that he may pray diligently, learn well, and be pious, that he also may be admitted into this garden; but he hath an Aunt Lena whom he must bring with him.' The man answered, 'So be it; go and write this to him.' Therefore, my dear little son Hans, learn and pray with all confidence; and tell this to Lippus and Just, that they also may learn and pray; and ye will all meet in this beautiful garden. Herewith I commend thee to Almighty God. Give greetings to Aunt Lena, and also a kiss from me.

Thy loving father,
MARTIN LUTHER.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE BICKERTON.

Saturday, January 26, 1884.

Fines of \$5 each were inflicted in two cases of drunkenness, and one of \$9 in the case of an old offender.

Loeka, charged with assault and battery, forfeited \$12 bail. Kekahuna was found guilty of assault and battery on Kopia and fined \$7 and \$3 20 costs.

Monday, Jan. 28, 1884.

Eight drunkards were fined the usual amounts.

H. C. Johnson forfeited \$25 bail on a charge of disorderly conduct.

J. H. Kenoi was charged with forgery of three orders on H. Macfarlane & Co. Remanded.

One charge of affray and one of disorderly conduct were remanded.

Antone Silva was charged with assault and battery on Capt. Miller. Plea not guilty. The defendant worked his passage down on the bark Kalakaua. He refused to help discharge the cargo in this port. When spoken to by the Captain of the vessel he was very abusive and violent. Found guilty and fined \$10. Appeal noted to Intermediary Court.

Malia (w) charged with larceny was found not guilty and discharged.

Tuesday, January 27, 1884.

Two cases of drunkenness were treated as usual.

B. Kaalainamoku was charged with forgery and remanded until the 30th January.

J. H. Kenoi, remanded from the previous day, waived an examination in this Court and was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

C. Avery was found guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced to 48 hours imprisonment at hard labor.

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1884.

Seven persons, charged with drunkenness, were fined the ordinary amount, and one old offender was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment at hard labor.

Hoopil (w) was charged with disorderly conduct; found guilty, and sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment.

Keola, same offense; same sentence.

Keka was fined \$5 for an affray.

B. Kaalainamoku was remanded until moved in.

Paea, on a conviction of gross cheat, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

THURSDAY, January 31, 1884.

Dan Taves, an old offender, on the charge of drunkenness, was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment at hard labor.

Ah Man, Ah Hin and Ah Pan, charged with disorderly conduct, and remanded from time to time from the 4th instant, were again brought up for trial.

Mr. J. M. Davidson appeared for the defense. Plea, not guilty. *Nolle pros.* entered by the prosecution.

Ah Hin entered a plea of guilty to assault and battery, on Sin Young, and was fined \$25.

Akino, on a similar charge, was found not guilty and discharged.

Kupanihii, on a similar charge, entered a plea of guilty, and was fined \$4.

Kni Makaanoe, on a similar charge, was found guilty and fined \$6.

CIVIL CASES.

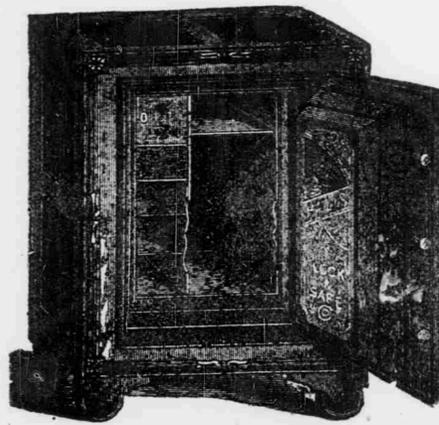
A case of deserting contract service was settled out of Court, and two other cases continued until the 7th of February.

Advertisement.

KAPAA, Kaula, January 26, 1884.

To the Editor of the P. C. Advertiser, Honolulu: Observing the scandal about J. B. Grant in your valuable newspaper of January 12, 1884, I wish the public at large to understand that I am not guilty of the same. I had to procure a bondsman, but I am sorry to say that the white citizens of Kapaa were not able to go my bonds for the want of property. Therefore, the Chinaman Aloyon, an oppositor to me, came to my store and offered to go bond \$1,000 if I wanted it. The prosecution in the case says himself that I did not strike him, before the Sheriff and Judge. I am sorry to say that all this comes through spite, for the reason that I do not give ten per cent, nor do I treat my customers with basely. I cannot afford it, as I do a legitimate business, and deal fair and square with every person. The injured person was out fishing three or four days after the affair happened. J. B. GRANT. Kapaa, Kaula, January 26, 1884. ja23-dkwt

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