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EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

[FROM THE DAILY P. C. A.]

THE recent news from Washington as to the prospects of the Reciprocity Treaty has brought more prominently forward the question of an extension of the term of the Treaty for a definite number of years. Less attention was paid to this subject when the hostile combination against us appeared to be so formidable that the immediate and entire abrogation of the Treaty seemed to be only too probable. Then all effort and argument were concentrated on the endeavor to preserve what we had got, precarious though the tenor of it might be. Now however it has become evident that those who are prepared to protect us against abrogation are also so convinced of the wisdom and good policy of these Treaty relations which exist between Hawaii and the United States that they desire to see them permanently maintained. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and now the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have spoken, the Secretary more warmly than the President and the Committee more warmly than either. They all show their desire for the continuance of these Treaty relations and the Committee speaks out strongly in favor of that continuance being made definite and permanent. Here is virtually an invitation to this country to ask for at least a lengthy extension of the term of a treaty which has proved so beneficial to her.

In discussing the question whether this apparent invitation should be responded to, there are however other things to consider beyond the permanence of the Treaty itself. The most important of these is the permanence or otherwise of the sugar duties in the United States. Private advices from America are as conflicting in what they have to say on this subject as are the telegrams and articles we find in the newspapers. Some are very sanguine. So far as the present session is concerned we are inclined to think their hopeful views are justified, but beyond that we cannot say that we see any solid ground for their opinion. Others write as if convinced that the sugar duties will be reduced gradually, and (possibly) in the end, entirely, although the prevalent opinion is that some small duty will always be retained. We have had one lesson on this subject already—a pretty severe one and it came with very little warning. The late reduction in duty coming simultaneously with a falling market has made a serious difference to the gross income of the planting community just when they could least afford it. If the Treaty be positively renewed for, say, seven years and the duty on sugar be taken off or greatly reduced, Hawaii would, with very little compensatory advantage be found tied hand and foot against seeking from another country such a protected market as the United States has been affording her. So long as the Reciprocity Treaty lasts Hawaii is pledged not to "make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty" as the United States has at present. We should have nothing to offer to any other country as an inducement to make concessions in our favor such as we have been enjoying at the hands of the United States. These considerations make many business men here doubtful whether a renewal of the Treaty for a definite term would be a desirable thing. They fear also that any proposals for conditional extension, leaving us a loophole in case the sugar duties cease or

are made too low to give us the protection our planters need, would stir up opposition in all directions and perhaps lose us the Treaty altogether. They prefer to accept the present uncertainty; in the hope that the agitation for abrogation will die a natural death. The uncertainty is acknowledged to be undesirable but then, in connection with it, a certain freedom of action remains. If the Treaty be abrogated we shall have twelve months warning, and in that time may negotiate a similar treaty with some other country. If the sugar duties are taken off we can ourselves abrogate the Treaty and seek some new and more profitable reciprocal relations either with America or with some other State.

Whether those who hold the views above expounded are in a numerical majority here or not we have been unable to ascertain. There is however quite a different line of thought which is not without supporters, but we must defer an exposition of the grounds taken by the these (who would accept the definite renewal of the Treaty) to another issue.

THE other view of the Treaty question, espoused by many who are deeply interested in it, differs from that we expounded in our article of Monday last in two points. Those who hold it think that if an opportunity for definitely renewing the Reciprocity Treaty for a term of years presents itself it ought to be taken advantage of whether modifications and safeguards are obtainable or not. These people think much of the risk of abrogation which will hang over us from year to year if an absolute renewal is not effected and are as timorous as to the chances of such reductions of the sugar as will make the Treaty valueless. They would like to have a loop hole in the covenant of renewal so that in the event of total, or almost total repeal of the sugar duties in the United States, this country may not be bound to give advantages without receiving any. But they advocate renewal in any case, loophole, or no loophole. They think that the tendency of things in the States is not to any precipitate reduction of the present duties on sugar. They claim that it is deemed certain by those who have the best means of knowing what is going on, that the question will actually not be touched during the present session of Congress. They point to the published programme of those who are agitating for a reform of the United States tariff in which the extreme proposal is a reduction of twenty per cent. on existing duties, and they believe that even if this could be carried that it would be the end of the matter for many years. They point to the Southern planting interest as a sure ally against further reductions. They demand attention to the other sugar growing interests not confined to the Southern States, to the growing manufacture from Beetroot and from Sorghum, and to the old established production of maple sugar, as guarantees that duties on the import of sugar are not likely to be relinquished hastily by the people of the United States. They therefore feel content to rely on the maintenance of these duties and to accept a renewal of the Treaty, which they have every reason to think will be granted (if pushed for) this session.

Then as to the risk we have to run if we do accept a renewal of the Treaty without modifications, and the sugar duties are taken off, they ask what better should we be if we were not bound? Certainly we could collect duties on many things that now come in free but that only means that the Government could extract the money from the pockets of the people of this country, who certainly are not anxious to pay it, however well it might be expended. As to obtaining from some other source the advantages which America has given us under the Reciprocity Treaty they consider the outlook quite hopeless. Great Britain presents a far off market, but even if nearer and more eligible her policy is against discriminating in our favor since she absolutely refuses to do so in favor of her own colonies. Moreover, the duty on sugar in Great Britain is very light and a discrimination secured would not compensate for the extra cost of freight. Shall we turn to the British Colonies north or south? They might be disposed to make large concessions

to secure a trade with us if it were within their range. But their tariffs on sugar and rice are very light, a cent a pound is probably the extreme on either. Can they offer us any advantages which surpass those which mere proximity supplies in the case of our nearest neighbor?

Then again comes the question, would the United States stand quietly by and see us divert, if we could do so, the trade she now enjoys to other countries? Without entering on that branch of the subject we have said enough to explain the views of those who are disposed to press for a renewal of the Treaty with or without modifications for say seven or ten years. Our own view is entirely the same. We feel that the objections to renewal of the Treaty even as it is are more theoretical than practical. Relying on what we hear from the States we believe that a renewal for seven or ten years may be obtained from the present Congress. What may happen after new elections no one can foretell. Seven or ten years form a large space in an individual's lifetime, but they were a very short period in the history of a nation. If our benefits by the Treaty are reduced to nil, it will but be for a brief period, and we are entirely of the opinion that if we cannot get those benefits from the United States, we need not look to secure them from any other quarter. We should, therefore, urge, that if the renewal of the Treaty is obtainable now, it should be sought even if no modifications can be secured. Such a course will give stability to the country and greatly encourage industrial enterprise. As things are, the bugbear of abrogation stands in the way of everything like progress, whilst the lesser uncertainty as to the maintenance of the sugar duties will have but little influence.

DOCTOR SARAH PEIRCE has been associated with Drs. Emerson and Parker as examining physician for schools. This course was recommended in an article which appeared in the Weekly PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of February 23rd and we are glad to find that it has been adopted, and that the female children in our schools have the option of being examined by a lady physician.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is with extreme regret that we record the death of Miss Marion Barnes, which occurred yesterday morning after a very short illness, at the residence of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. Miss Barnes was governess to H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani, daughter of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and H. R. H. Princess Likelike, with whom she has resided the past four and a half years. Miss Barnes was a native of Melbourne, Australia, and left that city in 1879, to fill her recent engagement with the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. During her residence in the family she had by her graceful and charming manner endeared herself to every member of it, and also amongst a wide circle of friends. She was particularly loved by her young pupil. The immediate cause of her death was pneumonia supposed to have been brought on by a cold taken during the past ten days. We sympathize with the young Princess and her parents for the irreparable loss they have sustained. The funeral will take place from the St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

An extraordinary yield of cane is just reported from Waianae. The Makaha Plantation at Waianae, the property of Messrs. Henry and F. W. Macfarlane have just taken off a 32-acre field of cane that was ground at the Waianae Co's mill. It has produced 225 tons of 1st and 2d sugars and it is estimated that there are 15 tons of 3d sugars yet in the coolers undried. In another month this will be dried and Mr. J. L. Richardson of Waianae, and Mr. Kahlbaum, the manager, have kindly promised to furnish us the exact figures. As near as can be ascertained at the present time it is 7½ tons to the acre. There can be no question as to the yield as the ground was carefully surveyed by Mr. Lawrence, and with regard to the grinding, the Waianae Mill Co. have divided that quantity of sugar with the plantation. There are one or two instances of plantations yielding 6 and 7 tons per acre, but that is only where the cane belonged to the mill owners. In the case of a mill grinding on shares it is not at all probable that a larger quantity would be returned than was actually turned out. This we believe to be the largest yield on record. If we are in error, it will be esteemed a favor if planters or others correct us and furnish the details of same. Planters will please to bear in mind that this is not a yield from a particular spot of choice soil of a few acres only, but it is the yield of a 32-acre field of plant cane constituting the crop of the plantation for this year.

By the courtesy of A. W. Peirce & Co., we are enabled to furnish the following correct list of the arrivals and departures of whaling vessels from the 1st of January to date: Bark Young Phoenix, Captain Green, arrived January 8th; sailed January 9th. Bark Arnolda, arrived February 5th; sailed February 9th. Bark Ohio, arrived February 9th; sailed February 16th—150 barrels sperm oil. Bark Mary & Susan, arrived February 22d; sailed February 29th. Steam whaler Thrasher, arrived February 25th; sailed February 28th. Bark Josephine, arrived February 25th; sailed February 29th. Steam whaler Narwhal, arrived February 29th; sailed March 1st. Bark Sea Breeze, arrived March 1st; to sail to-day. Bark Abraham Barker, with 25 barrels sperm and 75 barrels whale oil, arrived March 1st; to sail to-day. Bark Fleetwing, with 160 barrels whale oil, arrived March 1st; to sail to-day. Bark Northern Light, arrived March 6th; to sail to-day. Steam whaler Mary & Helen, with 800 barrels whale oil, arrived March 6th; to sail March 10th. Steam whaler Orea, arrived March 6th; to sail to-day. The bark Napoleon called at Hilo last week and landed 150 barrels sperm oil, which was transhipped per schooner Jennie Walker to Honolulu. The Napoleon is expected to arrive off this port to-day. There are seven more whalers expected during the month.

The Education Board held a lengthy meeting on Thursday, the business being almost wholly of a detail character. One new teacher was appointed, Miss Agnew, as assistant at one of the Koolan schools. The question of the census which should be taken this year was considered. In view of the large increase in Portuguese and other population of foreign origin it was decided to recommend that a commissioner be appointed to supervise the census; also that a variety of statistics relating to the condition of the people, the industrial occupation of land, live stock, etc., after the style of the U. S. census should be collected.

An experienced road maker would never think of filling holes in the roads with light dusty material during dry windy weather. It naturally blows away in a very short time and the hole is as bad as before the dust was put into it. Wet weather is the time to mend roads and a skilled road supervisor ought to know—King Street, towards Waikiki, is the part most complained of. After crossing the bridge, the roads on the Park property are in a similar bad condition to King street, and the question may be asked if the man in charge of the Park is responsible for these thoroughfares?

Mrs. Hampton, the evangelist, of whose work in the Colonies mention was made in a recent number of the ADVERTISER, has been quietly stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel for much needed rest. She goes to the Colonies to resume work there by the next steamer. It is probable that arrangements will be made for her to work in Honolulu, either at the present time or else in the early fall, when she is to pass here en route to America to begin evangelistic work there.

The ladies in charge of the Lawn Party to be given this afternoon and evening, have made special provisions for the accommodation of business men, and will serve them dinners from 5 to 7 o'clock. And as a further accommodation, arrangements have been made with Mr. James Dodd to run extra busses out to Woodlawn at 2:30; 5 and 7 o'clock and in to the city at 7:10; 9 and 9:20. The regular "Punahou and Waikiki" bus stops at Woodlawn.

Of the 30 mules imported per Eureka 20 were to the order of Mr. W. Y. Horner and were intended for the Kilauea Plantation. The plantation having changed hands since the order was given the mules will now be sent to the Honohinn Plantation on Hawaii.

The Police Magistrate was occupied the whole of Thursday with civil cases. In the case of the nine Chinese charged with vagrancy, they were remanded and allowed to go at large on giving bail of \$10 each, with the exception of the two head men, who were required to find bail of \$50 each.

At Fort street Church Sunday morning Mr. Cruzan will preach. In the evening there will be a union service. Rev. W. J. Smith, of the Tabernacle Church, San Francisco, will preach a sermon upon the theme, "A Strange Guest for the King's Table."

A decision of a suit in equity by the Chancellor will be found in another column. It is to the effect that the plaintiff, J. C. Garret, have restitution of the premises on paying the rent due to date and interest, a matter which we understand, he has failed to do.

The limit of time for claims to be filed at the Minister of Interior's office, for damages which may be caused by the proposed widening of Merchant street, is fixed at Wednesday the 19th instant.

The band will not play this (Saturday) afternoon on account of Miss Barnes' funeral at the English Church, but will give a moonlight concert on Monday evening at Emma Square.

On the downward trip of the W. H. Diamond a stallion and two mules were lost through bad weather. The stallion was intended for Mr. Gibson's ranch at Lanai.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The following officers of Honolulu Chapter, No. 1, R. A. Masons were installed on the evening of the 6th inst. by P. H. P. Comp. E. P. Adams: Geo. Williams, High Priest. H. R. Hollister, King. I. B. Peterson, Scribe. Benj. Whitney, Capt. of Host. David Dayton, Prin. Sojourner. John Bowler, R. A. Capt. Chas. H. Tierney, Capt. of 3d v. Jas. Dodd, Capt. of 2d v. E. B. Friel, Capt. of 1st v. John S. Walker, Treasurer. J. M. Oat, Jr., Secretary. H. J. Hart, Sentinel.

The following officers of Honolulu Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, who had all served the previous year and were re-elected, were installed on the evening of the 6th inst:

Henry J. Nolte, Em. Commander. Wm. C. Parke, Generalissimo. Geo. Williams, P. C., Capt. General. Gid. West, P. C., Prelate. David Dayton, Sen. Warden. John F. Bowler, Jun. Warden. John S. Walker, Treasurer. I. B. Peterson, Recorder. John O. Dominis, P. C., Stand-bearer. Benj. Whitney, Sword-bearer. Max Eckardt, Warder.

A runaway baggage express wagon (Oeding's) was cleverly stopped by a hack driver on Thursday. The frightened horse was heading down King street towards Waikiki, when approaching Richard street the hack driver left his own vehicle and jumped up on the wagon while the horse was galloping at full speed. He got hold of the reins and brought the animal under control at once. This man deserves credit for his alacrity and the presence of mind he displayed.

It is a fact to be regretted that when public notice is drawn to the dangerous points on our public roads that the official whose duty it is to look after such matters should neglect to do so. We refer particularly to the crossing of Wilder's railroad or tramway on King street. In its present condition it is dangerous for horses and vehicles to cross, and can only be done in safety by going over it at a walking pace.

It is hoped that during the coming session an additional appropriation will be provided for the lighting of the streets. Some of our highways and byways remind one of the "dark arches of the Adelphe." To those who do not go about after sundown, this perpetual darkness is no inconvenience, but to those who do, it is a nuisance and dangerous.

Messrs. J. W. Hingley & Co. have started a new enterprise in this city, the manufacture of first-class cigars. Having sampled these fragrant weeds we can with pleasure, state that they are superior to anything of a similar kind that has been imported into this city. The prices are extremely moderate, and should command the special attention of all smokers in this Kingdom.

Hack driver No. —, well, we will not mention his number this time—had a sound sleep in his hack on Thursday afternoon, on Merchant street, opposite the bank. Fortunately he had a sleepy horse, also, or he might have been landed in another part of the town without knowing it.

Tenders for the building of twelve carts for the Government will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until Wednesday next, the 12th inst. at noon. Specifications can be seen at the Interior office and full particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. C. W. Hart, Road Supervisor.

Sherman's Circus Company and educated horses will arrive to-day per S. S. Mariposa. The latter will be stabled on the Meek premises opposite the police station. The circus will be erected on the reclaimed ground at the foot of Richard street.

It seems rather an anomaly that most of the Chinese charged with vagrancy could readily find bail of \$10 each, and two in the sum of \$50 each, most of them having money about their persons at the time of arrest.

LOST.—A small solitaire stone from a setting. Anyone returning the same to Mr. Fred Bagot or to this office will receive ten dollars.

Judgment in the Holokahiki case was reversed. The opinion of Mr. Justice McCully will be found in another column, which is in favor of the defendant W. L. Holokahiki.

The several whalers off port just now will await the arrival of the mail, and proceed to the Arctic immediately afterwards.

The S. S. Mokoli will leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock with about sixty letters for Molokai.

An English sermon will be preached at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-morrow at High Mass at 10 a. m., by the Bishop of Oiba.

At the gospel temperance meeting to be held this evening at the Bethel Church, Mr. Frank Cooke will assume the leadership.

The S. S. Mariposa with dates to the 1st instant may be looked for at noon to-day.

The band will attend the Woodlawn festival at the residence of Mr. E. F. Dillingham at Punahou.

The Rev. W. J. Smith will preach at the Bethel Church to-morrow morning.