

BY AUTHORITY.



Mr. L. Severance has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Collection District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, his Commission dating from the 1st day of September, A. D. 1884.

CURTIS P. LAUKEA,
Collector General.

Approved:
J. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Friday, November 28, 1884, being the anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian Independence by the Governments of Great Britain and France, will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all public offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1884. 245 no25w

Interior Department.

Jonathan Austin, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Patents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1884. 266 wde2

NOTICE.

All persons authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony in the Kingdom are hereby informed that according to the provisions of an Act on the subject, approved on the 29th of August, 1884, the blank forms necessary for making their quarterly reports of marriages to the Board of Education, will be furnished on application to the office of the Board.

W. J. SMITH, Secretary.
Dept. of Education, Nov. 6, 1884. 246w no25

THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, November 18, 1884.

SOME of our planters profess to think theirs a hard lot to be cast under the Government of King Kalakaua, such Ministers as he may choose, and a Legislature almost wholly elected by, and in large part composed of native Hawaiians. Perhaps they would come back better satisfied with their lot could they exchange places for a year or two with their brother planters of Fiji, who live under the rule of that constitutional monarchy, which is from time to time held up as an example to our own Sovereign, who is so often gravely informed by our political sciolists that he does not reign constitutionally. Or, again, if they could exchange with some Queensland men for a while and see what it is for a planter to live under the rule of a democracy, where people of that white race, which represents the highest grade of modern civilization elect their legislature by universal suffrage, and the actual administrators of the government are virtually chosen by the legislature, and the constitutional monarch accepts the role of Æsop's King Log.

Take the labor question for instance. Here the public money has been liberally spent on the introduction of laborers for the planter, and under no regime more freely—or, we may say, anything like so freely—as under the present much abused administration. Indeed one of the charges which the opposition numbers, the white men among them, most continually harped upon last session was that the Government had, by re-spending the sums received from planters, exceeded the expenditure legalized for this object by nearly \$200,000. Every effort has been made by the Government to bring in such labor as the planters approved, and, especially in the case of the prospective immigration of Japanese, great foresight, as well as persistent effort, undaunted by what looked like unsurmountable obstacles, provide a much-needed substitute for the wandering and exacting Chinaman and the costly Portuguese, must be credited to the Government. Every care has been taken, too, that each planter should have his fair share of the labor thus introduced, and have it on the same terms as his neighbor. If the extension of our plantations has gone on at a faster rate than the introduction of laborers, blame cannot be put on the Government or on the Legislature. The present condition of things does not seem to have been foreseen in 1882 by anyone, and if it had been, it is doubtful whether

larger public expenditure than has been going on would have been sanctioned by the planters themselves, or could have been provided for.

Things have not been so in Fiji. In 1879 the Governor of that colony, moved by what influences has never been exactly discovered, insisted on bringing in, at the charge of the revenue of the colony, and without being requested to do so by the planters, a number of coolie laborers from British India. The presumption is that he wanted to check the introduction of laborers from the other groups of the South Seas, a business which he has always watched with critical and somewhat jaundiced eyes. The laborers arrived, and the Government had to find homes and employment for them. The planters preferred Fijians and other Polynesians. As a revenge upon them for this slap in the face—the planters say—a course of legislation was followed which has rendered the employment of native Fijians for steady work almost impossible. Certain tribal duties are imposed on each adult, he must do so much work for his chief, and if he takes employment elsewhere he must not engage for more than a month at a time unless his contract be registered, which involves his having to give as many months labor to his chief as he has worked for the planter if he engages from month to month he has to go home to his village and report himself to the head man at the end of each term however far away he may be working. The system thus introduced has been the ruin of many planters and the cause of great loss to others, and has forced upon them all the East Indian coolies whom they did not want. The regulations under which even that class of labor was obtained were so framed that the smaler planters could not avail themselves of them and all the coolies brought in up to the present time have been allotted to ten firms, of whom two got 2,000 out of the total 3,700. Under pressure of a ruinous condition of things now existing among the planters some relaxations have just been made in the law as to native and a new set of regulations considered to be a great concession has been promulgated as to imported labor. We will contrast these concessions with the state of things existing here in a future article.

A GRACEFUL ACT.

It will be remembered that a friendly contest took place on the race course at Kapiolani Park, between Col. Claus Spreckels and Hon. S. G. Wilder, to decide the relative speed of their horses. The result of the race was to be that the loser should present a horse and carriage to the good Sisters who have taken charge of the nursing at the Branch Hospital for Lepers at Kakaako. Col. Spreckels lost the race, and before he left Honolulu he selected a suitable carriage, and left instructions as to the purchase of a horse and harness, impressing upon his agents the necessity for selecting one that should be perfectly safe and trustworthy for a lady to drive, and at the same time a good, free going animal. Some little delay has occurred in selecting an animal endowed with all the qualities required. During the last three weeks the selection has been turned over to the Secretary of the Board of Health, and after many trials a very satisfactory animal has been secured, up to the standard fixed by the gallant Colonel for his gift. Yesterday Mr. W. M. Giffard, as the representative of Col. Spreckels, accompanied by Mr. Hayselden, drove the horse and carriage down to the Hospital, and with a few graceful words, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Gibson on behalf of Col. Spreckels, presented it to Mother Marianne.

If all that is won on the race course were but turned to like good purpose! "Light come, light go," is an old proverb on the subject of such winnings. As a rule, what a man loses makes him so much the poorer, what he wins does not help to make him richer. It goes in all sorts of ways almost as quickly as it came, and seldom, very seldom, in such a way as that we have just been describing. Col. Spreckels has paid his loss in a liberal way, and to him and to Mr. Wilder must be accorded the praise of having set a good example.

THE CASTOR BEAN.

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, in a thousand little valleys, the castor-bean plant (*Ricinus communis*) is found growing wild. Upon seeing mile after mile of the plants forming a dense shade with their broadly palmated leaves, and bearing heavy racemes of berries, one is led to inquire why these berries are not gathered for the oil they afford? There are two reasons at hand. The first is that the berry of the common variety of the castor oil plant, that is seen growing so abundantly on these islands, is encased in a sort of skin or epidermis, which is very difficult to remove, but which must be got rid of before the bean is in a marketable state. There is another variety which may be distinguished from the common by the redness of the stem and red tinge to the leaves. This is the kind that is grown in the hot houses in colder climates on account of the beauty of its foliage. It is sometimes called *Palma Christi*, and is a strikingly beautiful plant. The outer skin of the berries of this variety is easily removed, and as it grows readily from cuttings, like sugar cane, and its seeds afford an abundance of fine oil, it might pay to cultivate it, were it not that as the oil brings only from \$1.35 to \$1.45 per gallon in San Francisco, it would not pay at the present high prices for labor here.

The late Mr. Geo. McLean manufactured the oil here as long as it paid him to do so, but gave it up some years before his death. Whether the bean itself could be exported with profit remains to be seen.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

It may be noted for the comfort of those planters who prefer Chinese labor to any other, that the Chinese are not going away so freely as they were disposed to do a few months ago. The *Nicholas Thayer*, after some delay, has secured a little over one hundred passengers. Of these, at least sixty have taken out passports to permit them to return to this favored land, and the chances are that most of the others would have done the same, but for the economical idea that they could defer the payment of the dollar, which such a passport costs, until they may be ready to return.

VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

In our advertising columns will be found a Post-Office notice, calling attention of shipmasters and their agents to the law relative to giving notice of departure, and also to the delivery of all mails and letters brought from foreign ports. We are informed that two vessels which lately arrived from Hongkong brought a large number of letters, which were not sent to the Post-Office, but were distributed by the agents to the persons addressed. This is in violation of the law, which imposes a heavy penalty on the master of the ship for the offence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Mr. Squires on Chinese Immigration.

MR. EDITOR—As the labor question seems to be the leading topic of the day, and by your permission and space, I will take the liberty to give to your readers my views. Taking into consideration the large and increasing number of discharged coolies now infesting every nook and corner of this Kingdom, who are refusing to work for the planters for fair wages, would it not have been more beneficial for the people and Government if the bill that Mr. W. O. Smith introduced last session had passed, with an amendment, binding them back to servitude, under some just and fair law, which will give the planter the right to retain a sufficient amount of his wages to pay his passage out of this Kingdom, if he refuse to serve any longer? I will venture to say that an overwhelming majority of the foreigners, and nearly the whole native race would have hailed with rejoicing such a policy. It is an acknowledged fact that these Hongkong coolies were brought here expressly for plantation servitude at their own request, and his labor went to enrich a few individuals, sugar planters, and added to the wealth of his vast sugar estates in the Hawaiian Kingdom, while a majority of taxpayers have protested for years, and have justly held that they were unjustly compelled to submit to taxation to bring

low servile labor here that they well knew would demoralize and degrade the Hawaiians.

The planters still are endeavoring to flood these islands with a race of people who are controlling our mercantile pursuits, and whose presence has driven from these islands the foreigners, the white merchants, former patrons. Consequently business enterprises are admitted to be on the decline and in a state of stagnation, with no speedy prospect of recovery.

Mr. Editor, now the Hawaiian Government and her citizens should boldly and manfully oppose the planters' Chinese policy, and prevent, if possible, the planters from bringing here their low, unprincipled coolie immigrants, whom, it is admitted, have brought with them that deadly scourge that is daily sending our native people to their last and eternal resting place. If the Government should recede from the bold and honorable stand they have now made, and allow any one to flood the islands with more of these Mongolians, the fate of the Hawaiian race would be speedily terminated, and perhaps sooner than our remaining chieftains would anticipate. If the planters' policy should be adopted, the white man would be obliged to close business and leave his wealth of many years' accumulation in the hands of a class of Eastern barbarians that are to-day offering a reward for the head of Europeans to be exhibited at the gates of Peking. If the sugar-planter, at whose door lies the present unsatisfactory state of trade, and the generation of the Hawaiian race cannot successfully run his plantation without these Asiatic coolies, then we would do better to place our trust in the guiding hand of Providence, and manfully sink together with the ship of State, and trust to our rescue to some generous nation's people who will see that our posterity, we are now unable to protect, will not be compelled to wear the yoke of bondage they are now wearing, nor hereafter live in a disgraceful and degenerated state of serfdom and slavery now controlled by a few Europeans and the descendants of that old Puritanical stock formerly allowed to come here by the noble and generous Kamehameha III.

Z. Y. SQUIRES.
Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1884.

Playing With Fire.

The sad tragedy of Wednesday night that excited the people of Honolulu to fever heat and sent a thrill of horror over the island, is one of those lamentable events with which the histories of all burghs are, sooner or later stained. Where men congregate together, and have the means and opportunities for the indulgence of their natural proclivities, passions engendered by jealousy and more or less artificial methods of living will come to the surface.

Here, in Honolulu, where there exists the most intimate relations between females of the warm-blooded, voluptuous native race and the foreigners, it is not un seldom that quarrels arise on account of jealousy; but for the first time in the history of this city this feeling existing between two of Anglo-Saxon lineage has culminated in a fierce attack by the one, and the taking of his life by the other.

This quarrel, which has had such a bloody ending has been confined, in its inception, growth and ending to foreigners. At no time in its history, as far as that is known, has there been any native disturbing element; hence it may be argued that it might have happened anywhere else. This is, no doubt true. All know the powerful influence for good or evil women have always wielded in the history of the world; an influence so wide-spread that the pertinent inquiry "What is the name of the woman?" almost invariably follows the development of a quarrel. But while this is true it is especially so here, where so much uncondemned moral looseness exists in the relations formed between the native female representatives spoken of and foreigners. There may not be any more illicit connections maintained here, in proportion to the population, between the two classes than there is in other tropic countries, but there is a greater amount of infidelity (as it may be called for want of a better term) practiced here than elsewhere.

To the thinking mind it may not seem strange that the woman who can be false to her own innate feelings of virtue should be also false to him who, for the moment, engages her fancy, but it is often seen that he who is the present recipient of such a one's favors seems to take it as a mortal insult that she should be to him what she has been to another. Such men demand what they refuse to grant, fidelity from her whom they have taught to be false. Hence it follows that serious quarrels arise amongst foreigners here on account of a principle not generally recognized (or a want of principle not generally condemned) by the natives.

But what tends to lower the moral tone of this island community of foreigners more than anything else, and makes possible such events as the deplorable tragedy of last Wednesday night is that, as has been said, moral looseness is virtually uncondemned. It is the duty of all who would keep their loved ones virtuous in body to see to it that their minds are not debauched, and their moral sensibilities blunted by social inter-

course with those who are known to lead improper lives. In other countries those who so offend would expect this duty to be performed; here, in too many cases, it is not.

ISLAND NOTES.

A correspondent writing from Hilo says that there was an abortive shooting affair in that vicinity last week. The writer adds rather ambiguously: "Angry parent; two shots; no one hurt; lawsuit; \$300 bail."

A whale boat from Puna was lost at the entrance to Hilo bay last week. It was very dark at the time, and there was a high surf running. The native crew saved their lives, but the boat and its contents was a total loss to Capt. Eldard, the owner.

KILAUEA, KAUAI.

Dr. Borland has left this district and gone to Kohala. His place is now filled by Dr. Herbert, who recently came out from England as Surgeon of the S. S. Bordeaux.

The five-furrow plow on the Kilauea plantation is a grand success in conjunction with the steam plow.

On Sunday last, the 9th inst., an attempt was made to break into the Kilauea Sugar Co.'s store, but the burglars failed in effecting an entrance.

Mr. Buckholtz, luna on the Kilauea plantation, had some trouble with a Chinese laborer last week. The Chinaman struck Buckholtz with a hoe, who returned the attack in true Anglo-Saxon style, giving the Chinaman a sound thrashing, which he richly deserved. The Celestial prosecuted Buckholtz for assault and battery, and the latter was fined \$50. Such is the line of justice as drawn by our native judges. Mr. Buckholtz has wisely appealed the case and it is hoped that he will be fairly dealt with by men of intellect and judgment. In summing up the Judge stated, that self-defence was no defence. If assaulted by a Chinaman or any other heathen, the Judge's advice was, to run away from the assailant. *Non verrens.*

KOHALA, November 13.

The case of Star Mill against the Portuguese who refused to work, on the plea that their shipment was not legal, has, on appeal to the higher Court, been decided in favor of the Star Mill, reversing the decision of the Circuit Judge.

Dr. Kimball of Hilo has been in town during the week as guest of Dr. Thompson.

Mrs. Austin of Hilo has been visiting Mrs. Sission for a few days.

Niuli Mill will take off about eighteen hundred tons the present grind, Holawa about nine hundred and Kohala rather over two thousand.

Mr. and Mrs. Damon are in town, and our better class of Chinese are much pleased to see them. Mr. Damon seems to have firm friends among this class, owing to his kindly way of treating them.

Dr. and Mrs. Wight, with two daughters, returned to the district last week, after an extended trip abroad. Kohala will no doubt seem very quiet to them, when compared with the scenes of the past two years.

The writer from Kauai, under the head of Bewitched Planter, gives us a very strange article in your last issue. Can it be possible that the managers of plantations on that island are so simple minded as to be led astray by Chinese taffy? In Kohala the managers know when they get a good thing, and have the work constantly under their eye. "Brief visits" don't pay, and for a first-class loafer, when unwatched, our own people will discover the Chinese. The contract system, as mentioned by him, is a good thing for a manager that knows his business, and what work ought to cost, and no other should hold so responsible a position. The only way to cheapen labor is to have men seeking work, but just so long as the planter is obliged to hunt up men, just so long he must pay well for it. The Chinese are, by all odds, the best labor we have, and if Fact was a planter, he would not talk so much at random.

Messrs. Holmes, Brodie, Hall, Hinds and Wallace are all happy as jurymen at Waima. How we envy them.

Captain Filber is in town for a few days.

We see Mr. Roth about town with his tape measure in one hand and samples in the other looking up forms to decorate, and from his general smile, he evidently finds them.

Mr. James Benton, Jr., and wife are in town as guests of Mr. James Benton, senior.

We notice several new houses being built at Makapola, which place is now the most populous in the district, and still growing.

We are glad to see our ex-Sheriff, Mr. Kamaubau, riding about town in a new trap, but would advise him to notify his horse not to back at a hill, as consequences are sometimes terrible to relate.

Ipeka, one of the prisoners working on the roads, made his escape from the gang. He was recaptured whilst endeavoring to hide himself in Pauoa valley, and is now confined to his cell. This is the second time that Ipeka has attempted to escape.