

so help swell the receipts of a rival company? or is he going to patronize the one in which he owns stock in the hope that his dividends will be increased thereby?

And in the matter of dividends the work now done by one Company being divided between two, and the utmost limit of telephone business here being nearly, if not quite reached now, the dividends paid by either Company will be less than one alone would earn as the cost of working and maintenance will be doubled.

Hence it may be anticipated that there will be war between the two Companies unless, indeed, they agree to consolidate as the "Bell-Mutual" or "Mutual-Bell."

UNWISE.

In the course of the eloquent Thanksgiving discourse at Fort Street Church last Friday, by Rev. Mr. Oggel, the speaker, referring to the bequest of the late Hon. Mrs. Bishop, said: I do not know, but I think the deceased lady had it in her mind to guard against two foes. First, Catholicism, by directing that the schools she founded should be forever under Protestant teaching; and, second, the rum-mill, by directing that the school for boys should be first put in operation, that they might the sooner have the safeguards of moral teachings and influences thrown around them.

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Oggel intended to be understood as placing the Roman Catholic religion on the same base with the "rum-mill;" hence it is charitable to conclude that he had not fully weighed the effect on his audience that would be produced by his calling, both "foes," without making any distinction between the two.

When, in time the reverend gentleman becomes acquainted with the very many Christian men and women living in this community who are Roman Catholics, he will regret that he, even unintentionally, wounded their feelings.

TOURISTS' TICKETS.

The Hawaiian has suggested the idea of the two steamship companies that connect Sydney and Honolulu with San Francisco arranging to sell what may be called "stop over" tickets, good on either line, so that passengers going "through" either way might make a stay of a week or so here.

The idea is a good one, and might be carried out by the O. S. S. Company agreeing to carry "through" first-class passengers to or from Honolulu for \$50. Passengers from Sydney could then purchase a ticket for Honolulu for \$150, and, after a short stay here, go on to San Francisco for another \$50, making the through fare the same as now, i. e., \$200, or make the voyage the other way by first paying the \$50 to the O. S. S. Co., and then the \$150 to the Pacific Mail. All that would have to be done to bring about such an arrangement would be for the O. S. S. Co. to advertise their terms in San Francisco and Sydney.

THE twenty-first annual report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association has been received, and is found to contain much of interest concerning the work of the Association during the year ending June 30, 1884. The statistical table appended to the report shows that there are sixty churches on these islands under the control of the Association, embracing a total membership of 5811.

There were 314 couples married, and 285 children baptized by the pastors of these churches, and 238 church members died during the year. For the support of pastors, for church buildings, the Hawaiian Board of Missions, and miscellaneous objects connected with Evangelical work there was expended the sum of \$38,417.56. Out of this sum the pastors and acting pastors were paid an average of \$190.90 each per annum, which was a slight increase on the average of the previous year. As the report says, "There is yet much to be done before all the churches show a due appreciation of their duty and their privileges in this matter."

Certainly there are but few Christian countries that pay their pastors such a small salary as \$191 per annum, but then it must be borne in mind that the people who do this

have but few wants, comparatively speaking, that they cannot supply from their own taro patches and holdings, and that these pastors share what their parishioners have to a considerable extent. Not in the way of charity are these gifts bestowed either, but out of the hospitality and aloha for which the Hawaiians are so well known.

The work of missions to Micronesia and the Marquesas it still efficiently carried on, and will receive, it is expected, a new impetus, and be still further extended when the new *Morning Star* is on the route.

As a reference for information in regard to Christian work on these islands and those to the westward, the report will be found to be of much value.

FRIDAY was a Hawaiian National holiday, commemorating the restoration of the Government of his Kingdom to Kamehameha III by Admiral Thomas, after the short usurpation by Lord George Paulet, who fancied he was acting in British interests. Admiral Thomas did not wait for instructions from home, but as soon as he heard what had been done, immediately made his way here to reverse it. Meanwhile the British and French Governments had agreed with the Ambassadors from Hawaii to respect the independence of the Kingdom, and the Government of the United States had made a solemn declaration to the same effect. These several events guaranteed the independence of the Kingdom forever, for so long as it is respected by these three Powers there is nothing to fear from any one else. Long may the Hawaiian Kingdom last to the confusion of all prophets of evil. There is not a freer or better governed country on the face of the earth. This is absolutely true, notwithstanding that there is plenty to be desired in the way of still better government here as elsewhere.

In common with an afternoon contemporary, the ADVERTISER spoke of Friday as the anniversary of "the restoration of the Government of his Kingdom to Kamehameha III. by Admiral Thomas." Instead of which we should have said that the day was the one on which the English and French Governments formally signed the declaration acknowledging the independence of the Islands. July 31st was "Admiral Thomas' Day," i. e., the day on which he restored the Hawaiian flag. This was observed for a number of years, but was finally dropped in favor of November 28th, "Hawaiian Independence Day."

Afterwards, to correct the paucity of holidays in the early part of each year, the 11th of June was designated as a holiday in memory of Kamehameha I.—the founder of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND TEMPERANCE.

From the *Congregationalist* we learn that one of the most earnest, practical, and influential temperance men in the country is Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota. He is as much devoted to the cause as Mr. Gough or Francis Murphy, Miss Frances Willard or Neal Dow. His special field of action is amongst the people of his own religious faith, the Roman Catholics, yet his efforts are not confined to them. The annual Convention—the fourteenth of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America—held in Chicago August 7 and 8, was a noble meeting. Archbishops Feehan and Elder, for the first time, gave it their warm support.

Archbishop Feehan pictured, with terrible truth and realism, the evils of intemperance, the desolation and guilt, the shame and tears, the cruelty, the delirium and blasphemy, that go with it. He and others insisted boldly on the duty of total abstinence.

Bishop Ireland especially told some plain truths. It is a fact, he said, not to be disguised, that in the large cities Catholics furnish the largest proportion of criminals and paupers. What is the cause? It is intemperance. Take away the cause, and the change would come at once. Try, he said, to get every Catholic to stop selling liquor. Do not handle a saloon-keeper tenderly. Keep at him until he is shown the error of his ways, and, if necessary, use forcible means to that end.

Ordinary means alone, he argued, will not do; extraordinary means are necessary. Example and moral suasion are powerful, but appeal should also be made to the just and fair laws of the land. The duty of every citizen to do what he can to secure the enforcement of the laws was fittingly insisted upon by this earnest Bishop. Any American citizen, he said, who refuses to see the laws on the statute book enforced should abdicate his right as a citizen.

The above extract from the *Congregationalist* of August 28th, embodies two truths that should be borne in mind by those who would break up intemperance here.

The first is, that the vast influence of the Roman Catholic Church is being directed avowedly and vigorously against the evil in question, and that this effort is not confined to the United States alone.

The second truth is, that an appeal should be made by temperance advocates to the laws, where, as is the case here, they are adequate to mitigate, if not entirely suppress the evil.

The temperance people have their work cut out for them. Let them go forward on the lines indicated, and they will not only have the hearty support of a majority of the residents of Honolulu, irrespective of nationality or creed, but will meet with well deserved success.

THE AMERICAN ZOLLVEREIN POLICY.

It is unquestionably the aim of leading statesmen of both political parties in the United States to foster the policy of negotiating commercial treaties with the countries lying adjacent to it, whether in the northern or southern hemisphere of the American continent; in other words, to form an American Zollverein, for the mutual advantage of its members. The Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii was the opening wedge of this international policy; and the Mexican Treaty, which is still pending, but very likely to receive the sanction of Congress, will form the second link in the international chain. The extraordinary development of American commerce with Hawaii since the treaty went into operation, when compared with her small population, as shown by recent statistics, is fast educating the American people to admit the wisdom of fostering commercial reciprocity with their near neighbors. With no country has American trade during the past few years developed such an increase as it has with Hawaii.

Among the recent announcements tending to confirm the views expressed above, is the statement credited to the *London Standard*, that the American Government is now engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce with Spain, which will admit, free of duty, certain products of her West Indian colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico. By its terms America will admit sugars, molasses and raw tobacco free of all duty, and the duty on other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain, and will make a large reduction in the duties on cattle, salt, fresh fish, and all but a very few American manufactured goods. Spain will also suppress the consular tonnage duties which are now levied at American ports, and promises; further, to reform the custom-house, harbor, and sanitary regulations and fines in her colonies. Only the trade which is carried on under the Spanish or American flags will secure the benefits of this treaty.

Here, then, we have the gradual development of a new policy, which is steadily gaining favor with the masses of the American people, although it may be opposed by those directly interested in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco and sugar, from which the Government now derives an annual revenue of over fifty millions. To what extent the price of these staples will be effected by the introduction of the entire product of Cuba and Porto Rico, cannot be predicted, but as their sugar crop alone amounts to over 500,000 tons, it must result in some reduction, and consequently some loss to the growers and manufacturers in the United States. On the other hand, it will partially relieve the laboring classes from the heavy fifty per cent duties now imposed on imported sugars and tobacco, and make the measure very popular.

The hostility of those interested in the production of these staples may, perhaps, be overcome by concessions, in the form of a bounty paid from the National Treasury to the actual cultivators, for every pound of sugar or tobacco grown in the United States, in the same manner as Germany and France have for many years encouraged the growth of beet sugar. Whatever the cost of such bounties may be, it will be small compared with the gain to the country at large; first, in relieving the laboring people from the heavy tax on sugar now paid by them, and secondly, by largely developing the manufactures and

productions of the soil exported to the countries open to increased demand under the treaty.

The change of government, which will take place on the fourth of March next, in the United States, from Republican to Democratic, will probably assist, rather than hinder, the development of this national policy, as free trade has been a traditional doctrine of a portion of the Democratic party; and international reciprocity by treaties of commerce is only free trade under another name and on an abridged scale, securing a market for domestic products, while it opens a market to certain foreign products. And we may add, that the Democratic party will undoubtedly revive the reciprocity treaty with Canada, which was enacted under a Democratic administration, and gave great satisfaction to both countries. The Canadian treaty would never have been terminated had it not been for alleged sympathy with the South during the civil war, which charge is believed to have had no valid foundation.

H. M. W.

ISLAND NOTES.

HILO.

Hilo has been entertained this last week with a very fine Diorama of Hawaiian and Australasian views shown by the oxy-hydrogen light. Our royal coat of arms formed a magnificent picture on the screen, but when the portraits of the King and Queen appeared, the enthusiasm of the natives knew no bounds. They were fairly wild with delight. A splendidly colored picture of Queen Emma was also shown, which, as that lady was then honoring Hilo with a visit, was very appropriate, and called forth great applause. Several views in and around Honolulu were shown; also some scenery from Kauai, groups of hula dancers and some magnificent views of the volcano and lava flows.

A tour through the Colonies formed an interesting item in the entertainment. We hear that the diorama has been formed with a view to a tour through the United States, if so, the Hawaiian views cannot fail to open the eyes of the world to the beauty and importance of these islands.

Our Sheriff has returned from Kohala, and has no reason to complain of lack of work.

Hilo is fairly outdoing itself in the matter of weather, only a few light showers, leaving us delightful days, and clear, moonlight nights.

HONOKAA.

A correspondent writing from Honokaa to the *Gazette* says that some evil-minded persons entered the premises of a Portuguese, and caused considerable damage. This is a mistake, as no one entered the premises, but some one did go into his yard and removed a filthy "water closet," which is a disgrace to the town. (An appeal to the police would not result in much good.) Correspondent asks what sort have they in Honokaa. For his information we would say that they are a quiet, inoffensive lot of men, who spend their nights at home nursing their children.

The Honokaa mill has started up again this week on one of the finest crops of cane ever taken off in this district.

A fatal accident occurred here on last Saturday. A native woman coming from Waipii fell off her horse, receiving two severe wounds on the head, causing concussion of the brain. She died on Sunday at 3 o'clock. Her husband died a few months ago from apoplexy.

The steamer Iwalani arrived this evening on her first trip to Honokaa. Quite a number of people were down at the landing to see her. The first thing noticeable about the arrival was the absence of the Captain in the boats, as Capt. Davis was always in the first boat, to look after passengers. Her first boat was capsized and discharged her crew and part of her passengers in the surf. The Captain of the schooner close at hand sent a boat to their rescue. No person was hurt. The Captain (if she had one) not liking the looks of the place, got up steam and left for where, no one knows. "So ends the first chapter."

KOHALA.

The weather is simply perfect for young cane, and even the most "bilious" ones among us cannot complain. Cane never grew better.

Kohala plantation has a magnificent show of young cane this season.

Messrs. Kynnersley and Desborough have taken a trip across the country for a little recreation.

The Chinese residents of the district (Christians) have purchased land at Halawa for a cemetery. More advanced than the white people, who frequently talk, but never act on a similar move.

We were pleased to meet our old resident Mr. Barnes on the street a few days since. He had a sample of the bananas evaporated by Enders & Barnes, and they were first-class. A large market at big prices should be certain on the Coast.

Star mill is again grinding, and we bespeak for them a good season.

Halawa mill is quiet in consequence of the tardy coming of mountain rains, without which flumes are "good for nix," but if no rain comes within a day or so Thompson Bros. will cart their makai cane, and give them a lift.

MAUI.

From Wailuku a correspondent writes that Dr. Enders is slightly better, though still in precarious state of health.

From Waikapu, that Mr. H. Cornwell is also better than he was, not being quite so weak.

Waikapu Mill has commenced grinding. The cane is turning out well, and a good crop is expected.

S. KONA.

The sea has been running very high for the past week, and the weather is very warm. The coffee crop is looking very well.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday was quite generally observed in Honolulu as a day of thanksgiving, in union with the people of the United States. The public offices closed at 10 A.M., as did many of the business houses; and at Fort Street Church and St. Andrew's services were held, which were very well attended.

Those at Fort Street listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. Mr. Oggel, who selected his text from Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews; xiii: 15, 16. "By him, therefore, let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually—that is, with the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to His name. And to do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifice God is well pleased."

The reverend gentleman began by saying that one great boon of Providence was the disposition to enjoy everything. That it was the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every man to find cause for thankfulness in all the events of life, and that there was always the silver lining to the clouds of sorrow that often come upon us. It was appropriate and fitting that one day in each year should be set apart by nations to make public acknowledgement of Divine favors.

He spoke of Americans having cause to be thankful that theirs was a religious country, and where the Bible was found not only in the houses of the people, but in the railways and steamboats; and its influence felt everywhere. And, again, that Americans should be thankful that theirs was a Protestant country.

A very large proportion of the men who are at the head of affairs, there are those who are guided by the precepts of religion and morality.

In enumerating the blessings for which thanks should be especially rendered the American nation could rejoice in freedom and protection to life, and its attendant blessings; and to those educational advantages that placed no bar in the way of any American youth, even though he should aspire to the Presidency itself.

Reference was made to the bequest made by the late Hon. Mrs. Bishop, and the speaker pointed out wherein the deceased lady had guarded against what the speaker believed to be evils in creeds and morals.

The noble efforts made by the two ladies who are now in our midst working in different fields, but in the one great cause of morality and pureness of life was referred to, and all were urged to aid them in their efforts.

The reverend gentleman indicated the direction in which thankfulness could be fittingly expressed by reminding his audience that the poor are always in our midst, and ended by invoking the Divine blessing upon all in this country and America.

At St. Andrew's the Bishop of Honolulu preached a sermon from the text: "Thou visitest the earth, and blesseth it." Psalm 65, v. 7. The Right Reverend preacher, after alluding to the material blessings of garnered crops, in the recognition of which as a Divine gift to man the celebration of Thanksgiving Day originated, proceeded to consider the religious developments of the text, and gave one of the most eloquent sermons that has been listened to by the congregation of St. Andrews. The presence of the Holy Spirit of God in the earth, the Comforter promised by the Christ is the source of all spiritual blessings. He offers a harvest to those who will reap it of blessings richer than all material gifts. While we lift our voices in praise for the year, and for all the blessings God's providence has bestowed upon us, we bring our souls nearer to the Almighty, and reap a spiritual blessing in the act.

The hymns and music selected for the day by the organist, Mr. Wray Taylor, and the choir-master, Rev. Alex. Macintosh, were appropriate, and were rendered with feeling. It may be noted that the congregation was almost wholly British.

Christmas and Santa Claus.

The very name of Christmas seems laden with good things. There is a ring of joy in its tones, and one can only associate it with pleasant thoughts and fond remembrances. So we thought as we walked through the Hawaiian Bazaar, and saw on the counters (admirably adapted for display) the innumerable lines of toys of all kinds, and fancy articles of all styles suitable for Santa Claus. It brought us back to the brightest star in the firmament of our lives, the Christmas of our childhood, and the happiest day of our youth. Who is there among us too old not to remember it? Then let us try to make this day the brightest page in childhood's book of memories, and select for this eventful day from the splendid assortment displayed at the Hawaiian Bazaar such toys and articles as we know our young folks most desire, so that when they grow old they will delight in associating happy thoughts with the Christmas of their childhood.