Hawaiian Gazette.

"LET WORDS OF TRUTH BE SENT FORTH."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1892.

MERRY CHRISTMAS! Happy season, which calls forth the best feelings of our nature. How many, old and young, are just now full of plans for giving pleasure to others; how many secret receptacles are bursting with the pretty or useful things which are to be displayed on Christmas Day.

Christmas Day, it calls up memories of the past to all of us! Have not many of us dwelt where the snow and frost, though so pleasant to those who have comfortable homes, is terrible to those whose means are straitened. With our blest climate we have no such misery to relieve as there is in other less favored climes. In our happiness let us not forget those who suffer from the ills we, in these isles, know not of, and let us hope that where opportunity offers, out of our abundance we may send something to those who need it so much.

But there are other and brighter memories, how many of us have sat round joy ous tables on Christmas Day, how many of us have tender and pleasing recollections of feuds healed, of disagreements cast aside on Christmas Day! What joyous reminiscences there have been, what joyous remnants there will be on this great festival day of the year. It is a day on which rich and poor alike rejoice. However humble the home, unless some very overshadowing cloud broods over it, happiness rules on Christmas Day.

At such a season it becomes all of us to forget, for a moment the feuds which, in all the organizations that man has devised, must separate us. We tender therefore our good wishes for a Merry Christmas not only to our friends and subscribers, but to those who disagree with us, and to those who misunderstand us, hoping that another year may bring to all into a more just appreciation of one another.

To boys and girls, who have the capacity of enjoyment more developed than those of mature years, we offer our special congratulations; may Christmas bring to you all that you hope for, and it will be bright indeed! There are no yule logs, there is no holly or mistletoe in this country to enable us to mark the season, but there are loyal hearts and generous hands which can compensate for any deficiencies in old world customs. Who would not open his heart when he thinks that Christmas is

"That happy night,
That to the cottage as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down."

and so a Merry Christmas to friends, contemporaries and all!

THE San Francisco *Argonaut* of Dec. 24, contains a thoughtful article upon Hawaii, mentioning some of the benefits accruing from the Reciprocity Treaty. The writer for the *Argonaut* has recently visited Honolulu, and has seen for himself the effect of the treaty upon the merchants, agricultural furnishers, shipwrights, underwriters, manufacturers, lumber dealers, in fact upon all classes upon the Pacific Coast. He also outlines the future effect upon the United States of modifying the treaty by remissing all duties upon American imports, which he thinks would give the United States our entire trade, and its American supremacy here.

The *Argonaut* is always worth reading for it evidently has a staff of able writers in its service. We hope it will continue its discussion of our Treaty, a subject at which San Francisco journals have often seemed to enjoy cutting and slashing, as if Californians would be the gainers by placing an embargo on their trade with us.

THE German residents of these Islands have published their vigorous protest against a recent false and defamatory article in a German newspaper, the *Daily Review*, upon the treatment of Norwegian laborers in this country. The article alluded to contains certain libellous charges against Mr. J. C. Glade, lately acting as Norwegian Consul in this city, and against the labor system of this country. The protest clearly shows the utter falsity of those accusations, which emanated from an immigrant who after his employers had paid the heavy expense of his passage to this country, broke his contract and ran away to avoid his honest debts. The impossibility under the laws of this country of the existence of such a state of things as the raval portrayed is shown beyond question.

The high respectability of the signers of the protest, as well as the dignified style in which it is worded, will commend it to all impartial minds. We are glad to hear that it is to be printed for circulation in Washington, at the especial request of several of our German residents.

From private sources we learn that the prospects of our Reciprocity Treaty are good. The fact of its mention by the President in his Message shows that it will be regarded as a prominent question. It is probable, however, that nothing will be done in regard to it until the commencement of next year.

The people of Oregon, since Dr. Smith's visit, seem much better disposed towards us, the Doctor's explanation cleared away a great deal of misunderstanding, and from what we can learn the opposition which it was feared that State was going to make, may happily turn into support.

It seems likely, however, that some modification of our tariff will be asked for; it behooves then, the Ministry to look into the question carefully and to be thoroughly prepared; a little delay, a little hesitation on the part of our powers that be and a golden opportunity may be lost. It is also probable that a reduction of the standard to No. 13 may be pressed. These points require careful consideration. A recommendation made by the commission for the revision of the U. S. Tariff, is also worth while thinking over, it is to follows:

"There is a new schedule of sugar, and a provision in the schedule of letting the tariff is recommended. Most of the sugars imported into this country are low grade for the refiners, and pay much less duty than their substitutes brought in under them subject to more duty charged. The Commission recommends that all those sugars which are brown and below grade 13 be dutiable, according to the polarizing test, and would abolish the three or standards above this grade."

THE amendment by the late Legislature to the statute fixing jury fees by which they were doubled, seems to have been a thoughtless and ill advised piece of legislation. The costs of litigation in protracted cases requiring the assistance of juries has heretofore been heavy enough, especially to the native of small means who has declared to submit his claims to some fabulous worth from one to five hundred dollars, to the Court, but with the revised jury fees it will become a matter of impossibility to many and of financial ruin to others, to take their case, involving sometimes just claims to the Courts at all. The white litigator with greater average means will not feel the increased costs so much as the native but even to him it becomes a serious matter, and the result must be a considerable diminution of the business of the Courts, and the placing of legal remedies beyond the reach of many worthy persons who need them.

The astute Solons in making this change must have forgotten the interests of their constituents, and have looked forward only to their own chances to probable future payment.

This increase of costs of litigation may indirectly lead, however, to some modification of the present system of procedure, by which cases now entitled to the interventions of a jury, may be tried by one or more judges as a rule, and the assistance of a jury only be required upon the special request of one of the parties with proper security for the extra costs. Such a modification of the present practice, would doubtless come to be regarded by the public as a decided and beneficial reform in our judicial procedure.

WE hear that Mr. H. A. P. Carter will arrive in Honolulu by the down steamer As the Premier last week saw fit to hope that Mr. Carter was not coming the arrival of this gentleman, we presume, will not be looked upon with great favor by the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Gibson is an unpleasant option, certainly; he is most distinct in his denial that he never told Mons. Feer that Mr. Carter was recalled; but it must be plain to every one that Mons. Feer would not have taken so serious a step as the transmitting of such a piece of information to his government, unless he had good grounds for thinking that it was correct: Mons. Feer could not have invented such information, if Mr. Gibson did not say in so many words "Mr. Carter is recalled," he very evidently caused Mons. Feer to think he had said them.

Some criticism has been made that such important information should not have been sent forward without written evidence being in Mons. Feer's hands, and in some quarters an attempt is made to prove that he acted hastily. Any one turning to the English Blue Books, will see the masses of information transmitted by ambassadors abroad to the Foreign Office, which are based purely on the statement of some official upon whose word they can rely. The most delicate negotiations are sometimes carried on without a scratch of a pen. Mons. Feer was quite justified, then, in transmitting to his government the information which he thought he had acquired from Mr. Gibson. It is to be supposed that when a gentleman is either appointed a Minister of the Crown or a Minister to a foreign country, that it is not always absolutely necessary to pin him to writing upon every statement that he makes: his word should be his bond; and it is very poor policy for any Minister to so word his conversation that it may bear an interpretation which he can afterwards repudiate.

The effect of this disagreement will be that all who have dealing with the Foreign Minister will be careful to have all statements made in writing; this we understand is the view of a very prominent foreign official in this country. This is very unfortunate as it will render official intercourse far more stiff and formal than it is desirable that it should be, between our government and the representatives of foreign powers. People naturally are looking anxiously forward to see how the matter, we reported last week, will end.

THE institution for the benefit of which the performance last Monday was given, is an organization eminently qualified to do good. There is nothing so conducive to health as good athletic exercise. In our climate, and with the sedentary pursuits which most of those in Honolulu have to follow, vigorous exercise is rarely obtained, and people take it only occasionally, after long periods of inactivity, in too large doses, as it were, when their muscles are unfitted for the strain put on them. The Honolulu Athletic Club proposes to give an opportunity to all to practise themselves in athletics, not in a slap shod, happy go lucky style, but on a definite plan. We understand that as the new building is completed classes will be formed both for ladies and gentlemen. Among the members is one lady who thoroughly understands the teaching of calisthenics and the lighter gymnastics she will kindly undertake the instruction of a female class. The prejudice against girls exercising freely has long ago been dissipated elsewhere, and we may confidentially expect that very little of the old prejudice lingers here. The old idea that a short walk in the morning or afternoon and a plentiful use of that execrable invention, the backboard, were sufficient to produce healthy mothers of families, is now happily consigned to the limbo of the past. Still a few people do think that a healthy frame can be produced without the necessary exercise. Girls require exercise of a systematic kind as much, nay even more than boys. Unsystematic exercise, like mere desultory reading, is of little practical value, and we are glad to see that the new association intends to start out upon sound principles. For the heavier gymnastics, in which the men and boys will be trained, it is proposed to have several teachers, volunteers have promised their assistance, and in this branch it is to be hoped that good work may be done. As the association grows in popularity it will doubtless be found practicable to obtain the services of a professional gymnast; this would be of great advantage to the club. But a beginning must be made, and it seems to us as if that beginning were being made on a sound basis. We wish the club every success and heartily endorse the pluck and energy of those who have carried the point of establishing the institution in spite of much half hearted support. We are glad to hear that there is every prospect of the institution commencing its career unhampered by any debt.

"There is a little population in the Kingdom of about 40,000 natives and 15,000 strangers—and, to provide means for caring for public health, a private Assembly appropriated enough to have established a faithful and devoted President of a Board of Health to have looked into and provided for the sanitary well-being of every family and domicile in the Kingdom."—*J. C. A.* (edited by Mr. Gibson), August 27th, 1881."

"Libro scripto manet," wrote the Latin poet near two thousand years ago, but the present Premier of these Islands is doubtless very sorry that what was said two thousand and what he said two years ago still holds good at the present time: how comfortable a life would the Premier lead if he did not forever have those awful old scribbles of his dashed in his face. On November 11th of this year the Premier's organ was complaining that the present Administration were unable to do all that was their desire because funds had fallen short, and was whining for public charity in order to supplement the Legislative vote. A comparison between the votes of the Legislatures of 1880 and 1882, for the purposes of the Board of Health may prove interesting.

1880.	
Leper Settlement	$40,000 00
Medical Superintendent	1,000 00
Resident Physicians	20,000 00
General Expenses	20,000 00
Branch Hospitals	40,000 00
Quarantine	2,500 00
	$173,500 00

1882.	
Leper Settlement	$80,000 00
Water Supply, for Lepers	10,000 00
Commissioners, Physicians, &c.	30,000 00
General Expenses	35,000 00
Hospitals	30,000 00
Reports and Care of Quar'tine	2,500 00
	$187,500 00

If a Board of Health with $174,500 at its disposal, and bye-the-bye, having the small pox epidemic to contend with, ought according to Mr. Gibson's own pen "to have provided for the sanitary well being of every family and domicile in the Kingdom," how much more ought a Board to do which has no epidemic to contend with and which has $187,500 at its command. Why does not the present Premier-President bring on his millennium which he has been promising and writing about so long? Will his organ be kind enough to step forward and tell us what he has done in his new capacity. We would only be too glad to find that upon such an important matter Mr. Gibson had done his duty: so important is sanitary reform that the opposition here, as in any country of liberal institutions, would be only too glad to strengthen the hands of the incumbents of office rather than allow things to drift into the deplorable condition they now occupy. Mr. Gibson and the Board of Health and the Secretary of the Board of Health have not done their duty, as has been shown in our columns and those of the *Saturday Press*, and we have now another instance in point.

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A doctor on another island wrote to the Board of Health over three months ago for instructions with regard to leprosy. He informs us that on that island, as far as his knowledge went, there were about 100 lepers. Some were bad cases, some were light with hopes, not of ultimate recovery, but not, for the present, of a dangerous type. Twenty-seven were in the very last stages, horrible, repulsive and dangerous. The opinion of these two cases was described in a letter to the Board and a request was made that they should be removed to the Leper Settlement. A reply, we are informed, was received from the Secretary, son-in-law of the Premier, that at the time it was not advisable to remove any lepers, and when funds came in, hospitals would be put up on the other islands, where such cases could be attended to, meanwhile, the Board of Health would rest on its oars. We do not pretend to say that these are the exact words of the letter, but we give the gist of it: if the Premier-President wishes to get off on a quibble on this point he may, but we do not envy him if he can shield himself under such a subterfuge. A pretty position this for a public man. He could not save, heaven knows how many persons from the contamination of an incurable disease, because, as he says, he had not the funds, when at the same moment he was prepared to spend and was spending thousands of dollars on a vain show, the Coronation of the King. If this is really true, we would think that the pure gold of the crown would rot on the brow of the sovereign, whose Coronation had been hurried on at such a cost; who can bear to think that all the show and glitter which is shortly to dazzle the eyes of this small community has been bought at the price of allowing mortals, tainted with a deadly poison to remain among their fellows, spreading future misery and death among those who have come in contact with them. The idea is horrible, awful, but as far as our information goes it is true. What crime against humanity has the Premier committed if he has held his hand from saving the people from contamination in order to push forward the trappings of an empty pageant. If there was not money enough to send away those unfortunate lepers from Kauai, how is it that the present incumbent of office could sanction the expenditure of so much for crowns and such like trash, so much for additions to the Palace and outbuildings which were not authorized, so much for almost everything that was a folly and was not a necessity to the nation, when there was a hideous ogre at their doors which was menacing every family on the Islands, which would crawl insidiously into the purest homes.

Knowing what the people resident here know, the Coronation ceremonies, far from being joyous will call up far more than the grinning skeleton of the Egyptian feast; it will rather recall the scene from Dante's Inferno, the gorgeous panoply of royalty surrounded with a mass of writhing, slimy, venomous serpents, the true symbols of disease. This it is that Mr Gibson has given to King Kalakaua as the reward of his confidence. Not the love of his people, but the fostering of a cankerous and death dealing sore!

NOTES.

MESSRS. RICARD has been appointed to the charge of the Consulate at Santiago de Cuba. The appointment is a step forward in his profession.

SOME adverse comment is made by the *Bulletin* upon the condition of Hawaiian Finances. It is remarked that under the present prosperous condition of the Islands there should be no need of going abroad to borrow money.

As exchange gives the following story which is interesting: "The young Governor of Pennsylvania has begun well. A battalion of troops offered their services to do duty on his inauguration. He declined the offer, saying 'There is no reason that I can see why the mere taking of an oath by the citizen called by the people to execute a public trust should be made the occasion of a military display, unless it be to impress on the mind the solemnity of the act is marred by the intrusion of such needless and inopportune display. The sooner we return to simplicity and democratic good sense in these matters the better—better for the people and better for the chosen. Besides I am determined that so far as I can control the matter, my inauguration as Governor shall not cost the people of Pennsylvania one dollar.'"

It is reported that almost all of the foreign members of the Privy Council have refused compliance with the Chamberlain's instructions in regard to a Court costume and the request for a return for purchasing the same. If this is so it is at best very unfortunate. The coronation exhibition will be robbed of half of its magnificence if a black coat of dress suits overtaxes the occasional court uniforms. Under the circumstances it seems hardly worth while to have the new uniforms at all; by contrast with a large number of common dress suits they will only be rendered uncomfortably conspicuous or even ridiculous like the Hawaiian Dandy among the less expensively attired community. We have no doubt but that the Cabinet Ministers will look sweetly in their pretty little panties and embroidered jackets, individually considered; but among the more soberly dressed community will not they be likely to be classed by the uninitiated stranger, with the purposely attired frankies got up for the occasion.

SOME interesting information appears in a letter from the Samoan Islands, under date of July 5th. The two parties that have kept Samoa so disturbed for some time have at last been reconciled. The King and his Viceroy have been on a cruise round the Islands, and were received well everywhere, so that, the writer of the letter anticipates, a considerable impulse will be given to foreign trade. Upwards of two-thirds of the island Upolu belongs to English, Germans, and Americans, and recently the "great Hamburg firm of Godeffroy" which has purchased five-sixths of the large Island of Savaii. Thus the English possess in the Islands of Upolu and Savaii about 30,000 acres; while the Germans have half that area, and the American about one-fourth. A great mail has been set up between San Francisco and these Islands; the American houses have agencies in Samoa, as well as in Tahiti, and in the Marshall, Ellice, and Gilbert Islands. The English Consul is jealous of the competition between the agents of the various foreign houses has raised the export price of native products and reduced greatly the price of imports. In the neighboring Island of Tonga, where the good-natured King, Georgie Kinge, there has been an attempt at revolution. The "Prime Minister," Mr. Baker, a former missionary, is said to be cordially hated by his quondam brethren, who lately instigated several chiefs to petition for his removal from office. This was refused, and the missionaries got some natives to sign a petition to Queen Victoria; whereupon the signatories were condemned to death for "high treason." Baker, however, obtained their pardon. But meantime the missionaries are keeping the Island in a disturbed state that a German corvette has been sent to look after German interests.

THE forthcoming new royal "Order of the Glove" has already been referred to by one of our contemporaries. It is planned to have this order established on the day of the coronation and it is said will be made to embrace the ladies, as much as much thought of as the "Order of the Garter." One great difficulty which has long troubled the authorities, and which bid fair to defeat the enterprise has at length been removed in a way which reflects much credit on the inventors. It having been decided that the rank of members of the Order was to be shown by the number of buttons carried by their State gloves, it was seen to be difficult if not impossible, to find a sufficient number of high rank from among the masculine portion of humanity, as many buttoned gloves could not be worn by them. After much consultation upon this unforeseen obstacle and much powerful medicine by the wonderful Wallace Wallace arrangement, it was concluded and settled that the fist of the Government should go forth to the effect that henceforth the court costume for men should be mitts the sleeves or in which must be called "mitts sleeves." Then by this decisive mental action was the problem solved, and the happy men who are to become members of this to be crowned order may without difficulty wear the gloves which shall befit their rank, and have the same opportunity as their sister members of exhibiting an occasional shapely arm or shoulder. The only question which may possibly endanger the successful establishment of the order, is the prejudice in favor of sleeves, which may exist in the minds of women to a sufficient extent to prevent the adoption of the new arrangement. It is believed, however that the argumentative powers of the Management-Chief will, when brought to bear, be sufficient to remove all opposition.

On one of the late up trips of the P. M. S. S. *City of New York*, the following incident is related as having occurred and is thus reported by a correspondent of the *Archipel News*.—"One of the planters from Honolulu rather pleased the majority of the passengers on board of the steamer by giving a certain section of shoddy aristocracy—individuals who had assumed and preserved a grand air of superiority and proportionably enjoined to take the shine out of even a Czar or potentate—a good dose of their own medicine. It was the time that this clique had hitherto monopolized. They resented the presence of a stranger, and their resentment was indicated by rude interruptions and "cold shoulder" glances. The planter bore it awhile unconcernedly, but eventually his aggravated "dander" rose to the occasion. Said he at breakfast one morning, looking defiantly at one of the lordly ones, who had just let fall an insinuating remark, "If I'd but known before starting that this ere steamer had his previously chartered by a select and monopolizer' swell circle, I'd never have dreamed o' comin' aboard her; I'd rather sailed in Sea Pirates' Hut, anyhow! I'm a planter, and paid my seventy-five dollars for one week's board and residence on this ship, why, by thunder, I'm goin' to her as full value as I know how, and if anybody has anything to say agin it, why, we'll argue the thing out together." He turned his cuffs back so suggestively and invitingly as he spoke that the man he spoke to could scarcely ignore his intention. "I beg pardon," he stammered, "our remarks didn't—didn't—seem to mend for you at all." "O, then, it's all right," said the planter, resuming his knife and fork with a slight air of disappointment. "I thought they was, I know, but I may err mistook." Can all that many of us rejoined with a most unctuous regretting over the discomfiture of the "select and monopolizers' circle."

Performance at the Music Hall.

(Communicated.)

On Monday evening the Dramatic Club of Honolulu repeated their performance of the little comedy of "The Sleep Protector" and the operetta "Trial by Jury," by Gilbert and Sullivan. The cast was the same as on Tuesday. In the first piece Mrs. Adams acquitted herself well, having a rather difficult part to play, being the only character on the stage playing a part in comparative earnest when the other characters were playing broad farce. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson were admirable, and Mr. Godfrey Brown bright and comical as ever.

In "Trial by Jury" the parts were well allotted and well acted. Miss B. Parke as the plaintiff, looked, played and sang the part excellently. The ladies who took the parts of spectators and bridesmaids, seem to have had little to do, but did it unmistakable, but a very efficient chorus. Of the gentlemen, Mr. E. Purvis as the defendant was especially commendable. Mr. Swanzy as Judge was good in the songs which he had to sing, but seemed to hear the gentlemen. Mr. Walker, plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Atkinson, the usher of the Court, and the chorus of jurymen sang their parts well. The more particularly comic parts were well rendered, the disappointment felt by those who had expected to hear, and the show of hands, indicating a desire of one juryman after Captain Cuttle, was irresistibly comical. The little piece went through without a hitch, and was highly creditable to the members of the Club.

But besides the artists on the stage there is the orchestra deserve mention. Of our popular and accomplished Bandmaster, Mr. Berger, it might seem impertinent to speak in praise. Mr. Berger is as a violinist is a valuable acquisition to the musical world of Honolulu. Messrs. Marquardt, J. Brown, and gentlemen of the orchestra contribute the thanks of the community. Indeed on the whole we may congratulate ourselves that this little place can show so favorable an array of talent, amateur and professional, as this and the former performances of the Club have proved that we possess. The financial results of the two evenings prove to be satisfactory.

New Labor Contract

We republish from the *P. C. A.*, the form of a new labor contract, which it is the intention of the Board of Immigration to adopt, before adopting it, however, comment is invited upon any of its provisions. Our planter readers will no doubt give it careful attention.

"No——

"This agreement, entered into this——in the year of our Lord 189—, by and between——, Agent for the Board of Immigration, a Bureau of the Kingdom of Hawaii, ——, of the first part, and the party whose name is hereto subscribed of the second part,

"Witnesseth: That whereas the party of the second part is intending to emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands, there to be employed as an agricultural or other laborer, under the direction of the Board of Immigration, and the Board may direct upon the arrival of said emigrant at Honolulu, the Capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

"Now, therefore, in consideration, of a free passage for himself, and wife and children, in case of having a family, to the Hawaiian Islands on board the——, said emigrant agrees to accept the following conditions:

"Said emigrant, as party of the second part agrees that upon his arrival at Honolulu he will enter into a contract to labor for a term of not more than three years, with such person, or firm, or corporation, recommended by said Board of Immigration. The said Board, party of the first part, guarantees to the party of the second part that the following terms and conditions of contract shall be fulfilled by the party, firm, or corporation, to whom the party of the second part shall be engaged under said contract: That wages will be paid in cash to said laborer, at the rate of eighteen dollars ($18), with bedding, as per memorandum, and free free of charge for himself and family, for each month of twenty-six days service, a day's service to be ten hours in the field or other out-door work, and twelve hours in the sugar-house or in-doors); that these wages will be paid at the end of each calendar month of service, reckoned from the date of the commencement of such service performed after arrival at Honolulu. And in consideration of a further undertaking on the part of the party of the first part to secure said laborer, in case of the violation of the terms of this contract, all the protection of the laws and of the local authorities; and likewise in case of sickness of himself and family, that he or they shall be supplied with proper medical assistance at the charge of the employer; the said laborer will also render faithfully perform useful and proper service as he may be directed to perform under the auspices and protection of said Board of Immigration, for and during the term of years as above stated, not unnecessarily absent from the employment of such service, after arrival in the Hawaiian Kingdom; it being always understood that said laborer shall not be compelled to render any service on Sundays, or on any holiday recognized and proclaimed by the Government; provided that this exception shall not apply to parties entering domestic service); and the contract of said laborer shall not be transferred to any third party, except by the Board of Immigration, as herein agreed, without his consent in writing.

"The party of the first part also agrees that the employer of the laborer shall allow, free of rent to the laborer, a plot of land near the laborer's residence, not less than one-sixteenth (1-16) of an acre, for raising vegetables for the use of himself and family on the estate, during the term of the contract.

"And it is hereby further agreed by said Board of Immigration, that they will furnish, or cause to be furnished, upon the same premises, to the wife of the laborer on her request and with the consent of her husband, labor or service, to be paid for at the rate of not less than fifty cents (50 cts.) per day; and in the like manner to the children of said laborer, between the ages of ten and fifteen years, at the rate of not less than twenty-five cents (25 cts.) per day; and the said Board, in consideration of the agreements hereinbefore expressed as entered into by the laborer, hereby agree and undertake to keep and perform, or cause to be kept and performed, all the other stipulations hereinbefore set forth.

"In testimony whereof, &c."

MEANWHILE—Labor is understood to include sleeping accommodation, which shall consist of a bedstead, bunk or platform, with a straw mattress, a pillow and a pair of blankets, as approved by the Inspector General of the Board of Immigration.

The Native Press.

From the "Hawaii Pae Aina," Dec. 24.

THAT SON-IN-LAW.

Last Tuesday the Cabinet in session considered the numerous tax appeals in Hilo and other places that are causing much trouble, and what they decided upon we have not heard. Mr. Hayden to Hilo and the other places on behalf of the Ministers, to look at the crooked figures of the tax assessors, and to consider the case of those who have been grievously taxed. Will their trouble all be settled by this decision? We wish it be so.

Let the people remember that this Hayselden was a tax assessor at Makawao the year before the last Legislature, and there was great fault found with his assessment. Some of those who found fault with his assessment appealed to the Supreme Court and obtained honest and truthful judgment in their favor. Several hundred dollars were returned to these people out of the treasury. But the tripod tax assessor is sent on the errand to set straight the very matter of injustice in which he was wrong. What a surprisingly good Cabinet this is! straightforward! full of love for the people, and all that. Was this one who was sent the only man in Hawaii? Strange Selection of the funny this! Were not the resolutions passed at the meeting of citizens of Honolulu true, which blamed this Minister for taxation? The results turns his the mark, not an arrow missed the target. Have another officer, great will, brother-in-law! Secretary to the Board of Health, Commissioner for the Cabinet to the Tax Appeal Board of Hilo and other places, Committee to regulate taxes of Hawaiians and foreigners, Inspector of Milk, Agent for buying food for the Lepers, etc., etc. If this is the way offices are to piled upon one person will the work be well and properly done? By no means.

If Gibson and Simon can go off on a pleasure trip about Oahu, why could not one of the Ministers go and attend to this matter that concerns the welfare of the Government.

President Arthur's Message.

The Message of President Arthur is a business like document and contains numerous suggestions and recommendations in regard to a great number of subjects. It is but in reality a recapitulation of the reports of the heads of departments and touches on the following subjects: Foreign relations are on a satisfactory basis; Remonstrances addressed to the Russian Government regarding the persecutions of the Jews have been received cordially; Trouble with Spain regarding commerce in Sulu Archipelago; Chinese Treaty: Power to be given to the Executive in propositions for International Conferences; Germany's invitation to take part in coming exhibition; Arrest of Swiss Citizens; Mexican Boundary question; Japanese indemnity; Chinese claim for transit; Mexican boundary question; Chile-Peruvian war; Rules for collisions at sea; Recommends a reduction of revenues; Urges necessity of revising the tariff; Recommends the suspension of silver coinage; Is not favorable to too rapid reduction of the public debt; Urges better fortifications on the Pacific; Recommends the reconstruction of the navy; Favors reduction of domestic letter postage; Has a bold and positive opinion on Civil Service, Civil Service, etc. In that portion of the message referring to the Reciprocity Treaty, President Arthur says: "The Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii will become terminable after September 9th, 1887, or on two months notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that such modification be given to such modification of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interests of our increasing trade." On the whole the message of President Arthur indicates as a policy which, if Congress is only able and willing to follow, may redound with benefit and honor to the United States.

Special Notices.

Furnished Rooms to Sublet. A neat and cosy Parlor Sitting Room and Bed Room can be had by an early application at NO. 4 GARDEN LANE.

Dr. Thacher's Office

Will be closed December 24, for a professional visit to Kauai.

American Waltham Watches

Awarded Two Gold Medals. The only medals awarded for Watches, Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

The only Gold Medal, also, three special and four first prizes, Sydney, 1879.

The Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. Four First Prize Medals, Philadelphia, 1876.

The unequaled success of these Celebrated Watches has produced a host of worthless imitations. Buyers will please look for the Trade Mark, "Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the plate of all Genuine Waltham Watches. Gold cases are stamped A. W. Co., 18k., or 14k., and Silver cases are stamped American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. Sterling.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—DUNN, GLASGOW.

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.

JAS. DUNN, MERCHANT, GLASGOW.

(HAWAIIAN CONSUL.)

Undertakes the purchase and shipment of all kinds of British and Continental goods, except Ardent Spirits, and will be glad to receive Orders, either free on board at shipping port in Europe, or delivered ex ship (but with duty for buyer's account) at Honolulu. Such Orders may be accompanied by Bills of Exchange, payable in London or San Francisco, or he will draw at 60 days sight against confirmed credits from Honolulu Bankers, or otherwise, to suit the convenience of buyers.

REFERENCES:

MESSRS. WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Honolulu.
HON. J. S. WALKER, Honolulu.
THE BANK BANK (Limited), London.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted!

RESPECTING THE WHEREABOUTS of my husband Mr. McFRAUSEN, who was married to me by the Rev. R. R. Parker in the month of February, 1881. Any information respecting him or his whereabouts for the five years last past, will be thankfully received by the subscriber with

MARY KUANOO.

Honolulu, Dec. 28th, 1892.

Ox Teamster!

WANTED.

1 OX TEAMSTER WANTED. HIGH WAGES, and a steady job will be given to a reliable and experienced Bullock Driver.

Apply to L. A. JUDD,
Kalihi Saw Mill,
Nakuaka, Maui.

Honolulu Agents—LEWERS & COOKE.

NOTICE!

ON ACCOUNT OF PRESSURE OF Time Mrs. A. M. NELLIS is compelled to notify her patrons that she will see them only on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week until further notice.

MRS. A. M. NELLIS,
No. 104 Fort Street.

KNOWLES' STEAM AND VACUUM PUMPS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST received per Amy Turner, from Boston, a full assortment of these Celebrated Pumps, which we are prepared to dispose of on terms as reasonable as can be obtained for any other pumps. We call the attention of planters particularly to the Vacuum Pump, which is free enough to prime and more serviceable than other pumps.

C. BREWER & CO.

New Advertisements.

PRICE CURRENT HERE. W. S. LUCE. A. W. BUSH.

THE UNION FEED COMPANY

A. W. BUSH : : : Manager.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain,

AND

Feed Stuff,

Prices are always at the Lowest Market Rates, and care is taken to keep our customers supplied at all times.

Island and City orders should be addressed to A. W. BUSH, or to THE UNION FEED COMPANY.

HONOLULU, H. I.

TELEPHONE NO. 175.

A SUITABLE PRESENT!

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

WOULD BE

a Very Handsome Parlor Suit,

A NICE

BEDROOM SET

A COMFORTABLE

LOUNGE OR EASY CHAIR,

OR AN

EBONY WALL CABINET!

Any of which may be had

At a Very Reasonable Price

AT THE

Warerooms,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY,

Queen Street.

E. P. ADAMS, Agent.

PIANOS, PIANOS

By the Suez I am in Receipt,

At the California Furniture Co.'s 2tore,

OF AN INVOICE OF

Upright Pianos!

Manufactured by Carl Roenisch, Dresden, and Ernest Gabler, N. Y.

THE "ROENISCH" PIANOS

Have Now Been

ON TRIAL FOR 21 YRS.

In San Francisco, and in every case

Have Given Perfect Satisfaction

We can confidently recommend them as

A SUPERIOR INSTRUMENT

and will warrant them free, for one year.

IN PERFECT TUNE THE

ERNEST GABLER PIANOS

are manufactured in New York, where they were first introduced in 1854, 38 yrs. ago.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND

Of These Instruments

Are now in Use

The ROENISCH and GABLER PIANOS

Combine all the Latest and Best

Improvements.

Patent Metallic Action Frame, in one piece; Patent Agraffe Arrangement.

They Possess Extraordinary Power, Brilliancy and Volume of Tone, as well as Responsive of Touch and Prolongation of Sound.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

FOR SALE BY

Representing MATTHIAS GRAY, Esq., of San Francisco, Agent for the CELEBRATED

STEINWAY PIANOS,

So Well Known to All the Musical World. I can Furnish These Splendid Instruments

AT THE AGENT'S RATES.

E. P. ADAMS.

P. M. S. S. CO.'S STEAMERS

H. Hackfeld & Co.,

Notify the traveling public that they are now prepared to issue passenger TICKETS

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN,

By the three magnificent Steamers of

$135 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

THE WOMEN'S FRIEND!

Washing Made Easy,

By the KALAKAUA AI.

Washing Machine!

Patented and Manufactured by the

Hawaiian Washing Machine Man'fg. Co

Should you want your Clothes to wear well, Get this Machine And have no fear.

It will pay for itself in less than a year.

FOR SALE BY

E. O. Hall & Son.,

Cor. Fort and King Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA.

Desire to call the particular attention of everybody,

TO THEIR

Tontine Investment Policies!

Which contain the "Indisputable Clause."

No Restriction on Travel or Residence.

Free from Danger of Forfeiture.

ALSO—

The Deposit Endowment Policy and the Mutual Investment Policy.

This is one of the most reliable Companies extant; has no superior, and few equals. Settles all Claims promptly; acts honestly and fairly by all.

For further information, write to, or call on

R. W. LAIRD,
General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED administrator of the Estate of JOHN MORGAN, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, whether secured or otherwise, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. AUSTIN WHITING,
Administrator of the Estate of John Morgan, deceased.

Honolulu, Dec. 28th, 1892.

Shipping.

Oceanic Steamship Comp'y

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE EAST SAILING

STEAMER SUEZ

Will leave for San Francisco ON FRIDAY, December 23rd.

For freight or passage apply to

W. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bulletine

DISCOVERY,

PERRIMAN, Master.

Will have Quick Dispatch for above Port.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Favorite American Barque

D. C. MURRAY,

JENKS, Master.

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

For Freight or passage, apply to

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

For San Francisco.

The A1 American Brigantine

'CONSUELO,'

HOWARD, Master.

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

For freight or passage, apply to

W. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FAST CLIPPER BRIG

J. D. Spreckels,

FRIES, Commander.

Will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKETS!

THE BARK

WILL POSITIVELY DISPATCH A VESSEL ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY.

Orders filled promptly, and freight taken at the lowest rates. Apply to Charles Brewer & Co., No. 27 Kilby street, Boston, or to

C. BREWER & CO.,
Queen St., Honolulu.

TIME TABLE.

STEAMER LIKELIKE

KING, : : MANTLE.

Steamer Likelike will leave Honolulu each Tuesday at 4 P. M., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Returning will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Sunday a. m.

WILDER & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For San Francisco.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF NEW YORK

COBB, Commander.

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Monday Jan. 15.

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF SYDNEY!

DEARBORN, COMMANDER.

On or about Saturday, Dec. 24th.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Goods for Shipment per Steamer can now be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse near the Steamer Wharf.

The Agents have now prepared to

Issue Tickets to San Francisco and Return, FOR $135 THE ROUND TRIP.

Oceanic Steam Ship Comp'y

THE A1 BRITISH

STEAMER "SUEZ,"

Will Leave San Francisco for Honolulu the 9th day