Hawaiian Gazette.

SEE HOPES IN REGUL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1885.

THE manner in which the Government employees are using their influence to whip in voters shows how anxious the Cabinet is to have a thoroughly "Independent House." Letters published in this issue from Kauai, Hawaii and Maui all tell the same tale. It is very evident that orders have been issued from headquarters to the tax collectors to do their almost to influence voters. And this is called a constitutionally governed country. When the executive uses such means as are here used to pack a House, there is something very rotten to rouse up. The Cabinet cannot afford to allow fair play, it must be a cheating game or all is up with our present rulers.

MR. SCOTT, Principal of Fort Street School has been appointed acting Inspector of schools. He is a gentleman eminently fitted for the position and will no doubt perform his duties admirably. Mr. Scott has an excellent record for his educational work in Japan, the language of which country he acquired easily. He will no doubt, make as good a record here and will quickly pick up enough of the native language to enable him to make a thorough examination of the native schools many of which need a thorough overhauling. Indeed the whole public school system needs amendment, a point on which we know Mr. Scott feels strongly, and through his influence we may look forward to considerable improvement. For once we can compliment the Government on having made a thoroughly good appointment—even if only for the public benefit will result.

THE Government organ states that its masters desire an Independent Legislature. It looks very much like wishing for an Independent Legislature when twenty-six out of the twenty-eight government candidates for Legislative honors are in direct receipt of salaries from the government, moreover, it has been publicly stated that no matter what the ability of the individual might be, he cannot hold office under them, unless he is in "accord" with their policy. The statements of the organ may hoodwink strangers, who can hardly believe that such a corrupt government as ours can exist, but those who have to live here and appreciate the benefits of the system are not so easily hoodwinked.

It cannot be credited that men whose more pecuniary honesty, the honesty which keeps an office boy in his place, has been publicly discredited, hold or have held places of trust and honor under the present regime. Such things cannot happen elsewhere, they do happen here and we challenge denial.

In another column we publish the views of New South Wales upon the mail service, and the reasons for that colony objecting to entering into the scheme of New Zealand. It is evident that the spirit of the colony has been aroused, and that there is a strong feeling of jealousy over mercantile prestige.

We learn from private letters that Messrs. Elder & Co. propose to run their steamers from Sydney for some time at least, even if they do not receive a subsidy from the Colonial Government.

As to a competing line having any income upon the Reciprocity Treaty, the argument of the Sprockets organ is bosh. Even if some of our trade does go in the *Zealandia* and *Australia*, a large proportion will be carried by the Oceanic line. And if the Oceanic line runs through it will be unable to handle all our island freight as well as that from the colonies.

It is pleasing to note how anxious the colonies are to cement a friendship with the United States. And when such is the desire of an influential a body of people, who are growing in wealth and prosperity daily, it is not likely that an enterprise of theirs is going to influence the Great Republic adversely to us.

THE Government organ has awakened at last. It is rather interesting to see the arguments which have been long ago worn threadbare in the columns of the GAZETTE being hauled over again in so able a manner, by our brilliant contemporary. It is a healthy sign, however, and a reform in the police force may be confidently looked for.

The most significant fact however, is the severe rebuke administered to the police by Mr. Justice Preston, when delivering judgment in an opium case. The Judge strongly criticised the manner in which the police acted in carrying out the prohibitory opium law—and referred to the fact of the presence of the whole of the foreign policemen in Court at the time of the trial, when they should have been engaged in their duties.

After so severe a lecture there seems every likelihood that a change will come over the spirit of police dreams—and that the force will make a show, at least of putting down petty crime.

The suggestion of the GAZETTE some time ago is worthy of consideration. Instead of using the police to hunt out opium smugglers, why not take the profits made by the captures and use them to pay a special revenue force. The police could of course, be called on for assistance, but they ought to receive no reward for merely doing their duty.

THE mails are to be forwarded to the Coast by the brigantine *W. G. Irwin*, that vessel belonging to the Oceanic line of vessels. It is not stated upon what terms the *Irwin* has been put on, but it should certainly not be on the terms which the steamers have been receiving. The Act Chapter XIX of the Session Laws of 1884, under which a subsidy is paid to the Oceanic Line is very explicit. It runs as follows:

SECTION 1. A subsidy of fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars for each round trip shall be paid to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails between the ports of Honolulu and San Francisco, which said subsidy shall not be paid except upon condition that no increase shall be made from the prices charged for freight and passengers, over and above what has been charged since said Steamship Line commenced their trips between said ports, and this subsidy shall expire on the 31st day of March, 1885.

SECTION 2. The said mail shall be carried on first-class steam vessels of not less than sixteen hundred tons register.

The putting on of the *Irwin* cannot entitle the Company to draw its subsidy.

What ought to have been done was to have chartered one of our inter-island steamers, and that could have been done without interfering with the island trade at all. This vessel should have been chartered by the Government, the expense being taken out of the subsidy which the Oceanic Line has forfeited. Why has not this been done? A Government that was alive to the needs of its citizens would at once have done this, but the present Cabinet does not work for the benefit of its citizens, but for the benefit of a select ring, which scoops up our taxes and grows fat upon the process.

JAMES, the historian of the Hawaiian Islands says of the message of the President of the United States about the Hawaiian Islands, transmitted to Congress on the 31st day of December 1883:

"These sentiments, with the act creating a Commission with the Court of Hawaii, were considered inchoate to a treaty, and on the March 3d, 1887, George Brown Esq., was appointed to that office."

The United States was the first of the great powers to recognise the independence of this realm, and appointed its first diplomatic officer to this Court on the 3d day of March, 1853. The acknowledgement was eleven months prior to that of Great Britain and France, and the appointment of a Commissioner. Nine months prior to that event, M. Guizot, the French Minister, promised the acknowledgement on the 17th, and the British Minister on the 28th of March, both some days subsequent to the appointment of the United States diplomat. The action of the two powers was delayed by the occupation of Lord Paulet. It is however, of no consequence further than the correction of a historical error into which our contemporary of the *Advertiser* has fallen in his issue of the 28th ult., in saying in his editorial "and subsequently the United States."

The independence of this nation can only be perpetuated by earnestly striving to live up to the motto borne by the King's banner, "The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness." A noble motto, and if lived up to, the national independence may be confidently expected to survive.

SO our water pipes which have been so long slumbering along Nuuanu Valley Road and elsewhere, are to be at last, laid. They have been naughty enough in all. They have caused a number of horses to shy, and have damaged harness and carriage gear, and they have caused one death, that of an Hawaiian woman. Well, they have evidently fulfilled their mission and are now going to be stacked on the Esplanade.

How thoroughly this little affair shows the farsightedness and the economy of our rulers. Some three or four years ago over $30,000 was expended on these pipes. They have been peacefully doing nothing since the day they were deposited in their various resting places. It is certainly cheap to get them stacked on the wharf, for probable future shipment, at the moderate sum of $375. But just think how admirably the public has been served. A mass of useless pipes was brought into the country, and we happen to know that they were ordered against the advice of a competent engineer. They came and were not paid for on arrival; what was paid in the way of interest to those who waited no one knows. They were laid, at considerable expense, (in these days public opinion had not driven the Cabinet into asking for tenders) along the sidewalks of a portion of this city, and there they have remained. They are now overgrown with moss and weeds and the contractors will, in some cases, have a hard job to find them.

The pipes were originally got for a job, they are useless, and the Government show their knowledge of the fact by storing them. The tax payer has to foot the bill. How long is he going to stand this kind of thing.

As a small contribution towards the possibilities of improving the sanitary condition of the city, it may be suggested that we adopt the system reported by the Board of Health of Philadelphia, some few years ago. Unfortunately the report itself is not within reach just now, and so memory must be made to do duty for figures and statistics. However, the following feature of the plan is the one which might be adopted here, with great advantage and little expense.

A scientifically designed crematorium or kiln, might be constructed on any convenient spot, near to, but not within the boundaries of the inhabited city, but easily accessible therefrom. To this kiln should drawn every day the refuse gathered by the carts of the Board of Health, and there converted into ashes, certainly harmless from a sanitary point of view, and possibly of mercantile value sufficient to help to defray the cost of the kiln.

The system in use at present is wasteful from every point of view. The carts carry down to the reef indifferently, surface refuse from the roads, which would be gladly bought by householders, at whose gates it is gathered, for garden manure, and garbage which oftentimes becomes pestilential on the reef before it is covered.

The general public are not by any means blameless in this matter. Fort street, above Hotel street, notably furnishes instances of the inconsiderateness of householders. Barrels, packing-cases, kerosene tins, every variety of container may be seen loaded with refuse and placed on the edge of the sidewalk, flanked, not infrequently by convenient bougha and garden sweepings, on days, and at hours when it is known that the Inspector of the Board of Health is not able immediately to remove them. Worse still, when the Inspector's carts have carried away the contents, the empty containers are left where they were a disfigurement to the street and a terror to timid drivers.

If all combustible rubbish were burnt up as is suggested above, a very considerable advance would be made toward the sanitation of the city, and toward reducing the expense of street cleaning.

It is not beyond the province of this article to say a word as to the grading of our streets. A few days ago—on a mail day, the steam roller had possession of Merchant street during the business hours of the day. Loads of black sand, loose earth, etc., were laid down and rolled over. Now, it might be asked, what provision was made for carrying off the rain water, which fell abundantly soon afterwards, from the makai side of that street. None whatever. A few days later the busiest part of Fort street was served in the same way. The road-menders had hardly got home to the jail when a heavy shower fell and at once the repaired street was ankle-deep in carefully prepared mud, ready to be turned into dust by the first dry wind.

We have—or at all events pay—for a Superintendent of Public Works. These matters are commended to his notice.

The healthfulness of the city lies mainly in the power of individual citizens, who ought not to need, or to submit to "domiciliary visits" from amateurs, or even from officials without good cause shown. The agent of the Board of Health does all that one man can do, but he must be backed by intelligent officials behind him, and assisted by carytaking citizens to help him.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia is constituted as follows—Three prominent physicians, one lawyer and three laymen—its expenses amount to $2,843 per annum.

NOTES.

THE Sacramento *Journal* of a late date contains the statement, that the crop of beet root sugar for the current year in Germany is expected to exceed 1,000,000 tons, while of cane the yield is put at 2,000,000 tons. The beet utilizes the cane.

IF the European nations go to war they can have the comfort of knowing how thoroughly ready Germany is for the fray. In time of peace the strength of the army has been twice 400,000 men. At a stroke two new batteries are to be added to each of the two hundred German field batteries, and mobilized, practically augmenting the artillery 50 per cent. The cavalry increase has not yet been decided upon. Moral Germany is an ugly customer.

SOME questions have lately been asked on the relative cost of the telephone systems to subscribers in the larger cities of the world. Here in Honolulu the charge to subscribers is $25 per year private residence service, and $35 per year at places of business. Those rates compare most favorably with the following subscription rates, per year: London, $40.—; Paris, $120.—; Austria, 45 to 72; Germany, $50.—; Italy, $25.—; Norway, $20.—; Sweden, $30; Holland, $30.—; New York, $200; Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, $150.—.

GRANTHAM, Norway, has a paid fire brigade of ninety men, with four steam engines and two floating engines, and a volunteer force of citizens numbering about 300 men. They don't often call on the citizens. Their last great fire was in 1876, when about fifty buildings were burned, mostly of wood. For twenty-two years there has not been a death by accident at a fire in Christiania, or loss of life in the department of street and gold, and their firemen, as the component of the genius of the Northwest. All their hopes and dreams cluster around the railway, and these when it does not scrub will feed that they have a right to be disappointed. They assume that the people of the Pacific Northwest are any other country can afford to pay only a certain price for fish or fuel, or lime, gold or anything else, and that if it cannot be supplied at said price it must be for there all the same as if it were supplied at that price. They forget that the Pacific Northwest has to contend with a set, the temperate Zone, which cannot of arable land, or the necessity of irrigation in districts otherwise good, or the intervening mountains, or the cost of transportation, or the great distances, but simply the presence of some thousands of industrious Chinamen. If Chinamen could only be kept out white people would come in, and wages would go up and hang up. Good prices would then be obtained for everything, and every one could live comfortably."

AS amusing instances of the different aspects presented by the same event as seen from two different points of views is afforded by two items in the San Francisco mail news as given the other day by the two morning papers. The event was the great Radical meeting held in London and addressed by Messrs Chamberlain, Morley and Bradlaugh, at which it is stated that a concourse of 27,000 persons attended inside and outside of the building. In the course of the evening we are told that Mr. Newman-Hall made some complimentary references to the Royal family, and it is with regard to this that the peculiar divergence we speak of is manifested. One account states, "One of the features of the evening was Newman Hall's reference to the Royal Family. His remarks brought forward a storm of applause which lasted fully five minutes." The other states, "One of the features of the evening was Newman-Hall's fulsome reference to the Royal Family. His remarks brought forward a storm of derision, which lasted fully five minutes." Here it will be seen that the omission of one word and the alteration of another has given a different and opposite sense to the passage. It would be useless to speculate on how or where this was effected. It is sufficient to quote the two passages by way of once more illustrating how history is written.

THE Australian Colonies are making merry over a tax which has been proposed in the Parliament of the Colony of Victoria. The proposed tax, however, is not a heavy one, it runs as follows: "A member of the Parliament of Victoria, Shackell by name, has called for a return of the number of bachelors in that colony between twenty-five and fifty years of age, with a view to proposing that in future all singles between those periods should pay a tax to the State. If the object of this new departure is to drive bachelors into matrimony—and one may conclude that this is what is contemplated, as it is announced that the movement is "in the interests of posterity"—then, presuming that Mr. Shackell has his way and that the evil example spreads, "its all up" with sentiment and romance in Australia. Love's young dream is over. Faith in a disinterested attachment is no more. Henceforth, when a man throws himself at the feet of a woman and vows that he is her's body and soul, she will recognize in his impassioned protestations the promptings not of Cupid, but of—the tax-gatherer. The highest pride of woman, the pride of self-surrender, will be terribly taken down when she bethinks herself that after all she is only the commutation of a tax. To be the object of a man's choice, will lose most or all, of its charm when the position is that of being a tax between two evils. And, as for the interests of posterity, it is very doubtful whether the sense of self-respect in the coming man will be much enhanced by the knowledge that his father had to be taxed into marrying his mother. In short, it won't do. It is an interference with the law of natural selection. Love, to be true love, must be free. In a word, it must be un-Shackelled!" It is to be hoped that no misguided member of the Hawaiian Legislature of 1886 will bring forward such a scheme. Heaven forbid! Misery he will do to the average blushing maiden!

Kamakele's Complaint.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—At a meeting of the elect a few nights since Kamakele, who did the legislating last session for the district of Hana, occupied the rostrum to some extent and sighed therefrothly:

I wanted to be an Independent. I saw an Independent. I met W. O. Smith and S. B. Dole in Honolulu. They said, "How are you Kamakele?" Neither of them took me by the arm and asked me to come and have dinner. Neither of them invited me to spend the evening at his house. No other greeting was extended to me than merely a handshake. But I was not yet disheartened. I still adhered to Independence. By and by Mr. Gibson came along and said, "Ah, Mr. Kamakele, we have a little party at my house this evening; won't you join us?" I accepted the invitation. When I arrived at the house a *soldier* opened the door, a *soldier* conducted me to the festal board, and a *soldier* stood behind my chair to attend to my slightest wish; and such a repast! I went home in a fortnight of misery and a *soldier* (or policeman) followed me. Next day as I was still meditating on Independence, Aholo approached me. "Well Kamakele," said he, "are you going to stick to the Independents? Don't you know that your constituents are turning to Reform? Stick with you. If you vote all they wish, they will still blame you for not securing more; if you don't secure all they wish they will censure you all the more. You cannot satisfy them any way. Now on our side it is different; we never forget our supporters. We have the gift of what there is to give. You will be excoriated on the other side anyway; but identify yourself with us and——. Are you going to take the bone that has marrow or the bone that has no marrow?" After a moment's pause I replied, "I am going to take the bone that has marrow."

The above harrowing (and marrowing) tale has a sad moral. It teaches how dependent on the stomach is true greatness. Here was a man of refined intelligence and unimpeachable integrity, who went to Honolulu to sell with Smith and Dole—but, alas, they knew him not. How can Smith and Dole reconcile such inhumanity with their professions? Did no inward voice of compassion urge them to provide this man with a square meal? Did no warning come to them that we don't send men down to Honolulu to starve?

Such is the tale of Kamakele
He would be true but for his—stomach.

MAKAWAO, Nov. 26, 1885. ECHO.

A Reply to the "Advertiser"

BANNING, CAL., November, 1885.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—It appears that I have been called to an article in the *P. C. Advertiser* of Oct. 31st, I would like to make a few comments on the situation.

Many business men and politicians here are of the opinion that the treaty has never been in so much danger as it is now. *First*, because the President is opposed to Reciprocity Treaties on general principles. *Second*, the friends of the treaty in the East have not increased, and *third*, the friends of the treaty on this Coast have expressed their indignation at the insane attacks of part of your press, (said to be official) against a large number of our best citizens, simply because they sent a petition to His Majesty. Numerous petitions have been sent by our citizens, even to a President, who stands at the head of 50,000,000 of people, but this is the first experience of the signers that such petitions are to be considered *insulting*. Your Minister of Foreign Affairs, from South Carolina, and Minister Carter, Mr. Duggett and Dr. Smith have done nothing to secure your Government, I take for granted. But your Palmetto Minister sends to the Pacific Coast a Republican and promotes him to a Consul-Generalship, ignoring the fact that he has just been removed by the United States Government, for political reasons, and the Consul-General consolidates himself at once with a firm who have used what influence they had to nominate Mr. Blaine, and at the last election, to defeat the present Democratic President. Is this a wise policy for your Government in the present uncertainty regarding the treaty? Furthermore one of your Hawaiian papers, and also the *Advertiser* said to be controlled by your Foreign Office, have styled the memorial of our leading merchants, recently addressed to His Majesty as an *insult*. Their petition conveyed in a most respectful manner the views of our San Francisco merchants, men of wealth and intelligence, whose capital employed in business exceeds $30,000,000, who are interested in your welfare and for such wise and considerate action as shall tend to perpetual reciprocity.

Can you afford to make these representative men your enemies, or by an injudicious policy make them indifferent towards the treaty. The *Advertiser* states that the Islands flourished before the treaty, that sugars were then but four cents per pound higher than at present, and whether you could make a treaty with England, or any other country, which would counter-balance the $3,000,000 in duties now surrendered by the United States Government, and which now go to the benefit of your planters, I doubt very much.

It has been mentioned in some of our San Francisco papers that ex-United States Minister Duggett has been instructed to sell the Islands to the United States. This is simply out of the question, because it would bring the bulk of your Chinese population over here, on account of the higher wages we pay. This would be disastrous to your planting interests, as contract labor would cease, and with annexation, you would have to pay California wages for all labor, besides the prospect of labor strikes on all your plantations. I Submit these views from a Democratic stand point which it will be wise to consider. H. B.

A Correspondent's Statement Confirmed.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—The open bribery mentioned in your paper in regard to the tax collectors on Maui is a fact known to many. Two of them are obtaining tax receipts as mentioned by your correspondents. If a native and water demurs at the taxes imposed he is told that if he pays all but a dollar or half dollar the tax collector will make up the balance, retaining the tax receipt of course. This can only be done when the native is not a laborer on a plantation, as it is the custom for the plantation to pay all the men's taxes and charge up the amount to their respective accounts. These facts are known to the people and will certainly have a good effect on the voters as they see that the supporters are endeavoring by all means to secure their election and the communest individual gets an idea that there is some ulterior reason why they should be so zealous to retain his hold on the reins of government. As a drowning man will grasp at straws, so he will neglect no opportunity to gain his ends. The publishing of all his little tricks is a fair means of educating the masses.

FIAT LUX.

New York Elections.

Bradstreet's thus mentions the result of the election in New York:

Tuesday's elections seem to have inclined in favor of the Democratic opposition party. The Democrats retain control of the city of New York and the Union—New York—which they have carried by a substantial plurality, an increase of about 10,000 over the plurality of last year. Various reasons are assigned for this outcome by those most interested. Among these are the gains of the Prohibitionists, who it is said have drawn largely from the Republicans, and the agitation of the sectional issue by some of the older Republican leaders. Tammany's victory in New York perhaps that in Virginia attracted the most general attention. There the Mahone combination seems to have thoroughly broken down, both the governorship and the legislature having passed out of his control.

A Hard Case.

A Hilo correspondent writes as follows: The steward of the *C. G. Wallacer* was arrested on arrival at Hilo before the anchor of the bark was dropped, for having opium in his possession.

It seems the steward, a Chinaman, were in the habit of using opium moderately, and on arrival he told the officer who went on board that such was the case and showed him his opium, &c., whereupon the officer arrested him and seized his opium. The steward was brought on shore and sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and $75 fine.

Is it legal for an officer to arrest a stranger from an American vessel before even the vessel comes to another where there is no attempt, or sign of an attempt to land opium, simply because the poor fellow tells the truth about it and offers on the spot to give up into the custody of the officer the contraband article to keep whilst the vessel is in port? Is it legal to fine the poor fellow as this one is fined?

The British bark *Lizzie Lesdale*, arrived in port here on the 27th ult., 136 days from Glasgow. The capsule reports a very boisterous passage, with while on some other, among them the British bark Wanlon from Cardiff, for San Francisco, and the British bark *Victoria Cross*, from Liverpool, for Calcutta. The first named vessel was spoken on Sept. 25th, in latitude 37 S. longitude 34 W.; the other on Aug. 16th, in latitude 17 S. longitude 36 W.

Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, should exist when Ayerine Hop Bitters, the advertisement.

The Colonial--American Mail Service.

The Position of the New South Wales Government.

In the *Sydney Herald* of October 30th, appears a communication, which is herewith published, showing the feeling existing among business men in the matter of the arrangements entered into by the New Zealand Government. The writer although using the signature X. Y. Z. is known to hold an important position in the Government of the Colony.

"The Postmaster-General of New South Wales thus describes the position and object of New South Wales in maintaining the San Francisco service:—

"When the San Francisco line was first established it was a matter of great consequence to this colony that communication by this route should be maintained, but owing to the development of a regular weekly service by way of Suez by the packets of the P. and O. and Orient lines of steamers, the necessity for the continuance of the San Francisco line (except for correspondence to and from the American continent) is not a matter of paramount importance, but for commercial and other reasons it is most desirable that communication by this route should be maintained if possible."

Granting that under ordinary circumstances as a mail service the route via America is not of paramount importance, there are contingencies, as we have lately seen, not beyond the limits of probability, when, by the obstruction of the Red Sea route from any cause, the mail service via America would become of paramount importance, not only to New South Wales, but to all the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. As a means of correspondence with America and Canada, the Postmaster-General admits the importance of the route, and as time rolls on it is daily increasing in importance for this purpose.

Every American visitor who comes to our shores, and every Australian that visits America, leaves some friend behind, forming another link to draw closer the friendly relations of the two continents, and increases their correspondence and mutual relations. Ere long the question of the great ocean services to be maintained by Great Britain and her colonies must come under discussion, and it would be well that when the question does arise, New South Wales should be able to speak, as holding the control of the service, or a premier position in it, and not only as a tributary of New Zealand.

As a commercial service then—for which the Postmaster-General admits its importance, and justifies its being maintained—let us for a moment consider how this is served by the composite route now offered for the acceptance of New South Wales.

The scheme as developed in the New Zealand papers, involves a delay of four hours only at Honolulu for transhipment of mails and passengers, which means hurry and discomfort—no possibility of seeing the interesting island and taking a few quiet pleasant hours ashore, which is one of the attractions of the route. Of course those bent on business must submit to any amount of discomfort or inconvenience, but the line would be practically closed to travellers with ladies and children. No one who has experienced it would willingly incur a second time the discomfort of changing steamers. When this was done by the P. and O. Company at Ceylon, 24 hours or more were often allowed for it, so that the passengers could get ashore for a few hours; but at Honolulu the whole process has to be got through in four hours, or the traveller must spend 14 days in waiting for the next steamer—an expense and delay which no one would willingly incur, for where 10 or 12 hours would be a pleasant break, 14 days would be a weariness to the body and spirit of the belated traveller. The feeling of New Zealand towards the commercial aspect of the service is very clearly put by that very shrewd observer, Mr. Geo. A. Sala, in his fourteenth letter on the "Land of the Golden Fleece," and appears to be more of jealousy, if not hostility, to American importers and their wares. Thus in its commercial aspect the line has no attractions for New Zealand.

But as to New South Wales and her cargo business, "that goes without saying." The cargo, in order not to delude the mailing, we gather from the New Zealand papers, to be landed at Honolulu and forwarded by the next steamer, involving in the case of cargo outwards a delay of 14 days in the reaching San Francisco, and in case of cargo for Australia a delay of 14 or 28 days, for the steamers run only monthly from Honolulu to Australia.

Much of the cargo shipped is of a fragile nature, and will not bear landing and re-shipping and exposure in a hot climate for 14 days or more, while lying at the port of Honolulu, and it will not suit commercial men to have uncertainty and delay in the receipt of their consignments, and it will be impossible to send orders by one steamer and have them executed by the return steamer. Under such a scheme the cargo will very soon cease to trouble the steamers.

Thus it would appear that New South Wales is invited to contribute to a service calculated, we will not say designed, to defeat the very object she had in view, viz., the promotion of commerce and friendly relations with the American continent. "Surely in vain is the net spread in sight of the bird." Let us look a little further ahead.

As the service is at present conducted, all the goods coming to Australia arrive at the port, and are thence transhipped to that various ports in South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland, thus serving as a feeder to our own colonial coasting trade. If this trade between San Francisco and New South Wales is diminished, it is so much withdrawn from our own coasting trade.

Now let us see for what, by way of mail service, New Zealand asks us to pay her £10,000—a service by way of Auckland, of 36½ days, say 35 days nominally and 36 hours without demurrage in cases of need.

New South Wales can well afford to let New Zealand run a similar service by way of Sydney, 26 or 26½ days, for £10,000, and promoting her commercial relations with America, which is her chief inducement to subsidize the line at all—the Union Company of New Zealand having all the branch service, so that New Zealand would get the benefits of all the New Zealand trade.

How clearly the late Postmaster-General of New South Wales foresaw the unsatisfactory nature of the Honolulu junction service is shown in his telegrams to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, of the 17th and 28th September: "My Cabinet objects to the proposed Honolulu mail service, but will submit to Parliament any proposition to contribute not more than £10,000 to a four weekly service 'Frisco, Auckland, Sydney, you retaining all contributions from other colonies" (in all about £14,000); and "From Auckland telegram published this morning in Sydney paper I am afraid my last telegram to you has been misunderstood. Let it be distinctly understood that my Government will not be a party to any junction service," and it would seem as if, wearied by the importunities of the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and harrassed by the impending crisis, his colleagues had given a reluctant consent to the New Zealand scheme, subject to the approval of Parliament but circumstances are entirely changed. Parliament is not in session; the public voice cannot be heard; had its opinion been expressed against the scheme, New South Wales could have maintained a line suitable to her need, yet doing justice to New Zealand; but, as matters now stand, the new arrangements are announced in our daily papers, and may come into effect immediately; and it will be too late when Parliament meets to set it aside or return to the present *status ante quo*, the old connections of New South Wales will be broken, and it will take months to build them up again, if ever it can be done; the services and ties formed in ten years will be thrown away, and the question now arises, was this state of affairs contemplated when New South Wales gave, if she has given, a conditional consent to a service destructive of her own object of encouraging commerce, or was it not that the *status ante quo* should be maintained until the opinion of Parliament could be ascertained, and which the late Premier with commendable promptitude sought to ascertain by a motion which should have come on the very day Parliament was prorogued? Even now, in common fairness to New South Wales, some temporary scheme should be adopted, which will as nearly as possible maintain the *status ante quo*, and not place our Parliamentary at a disadvantage in dealing with the question.

The Postmaster-General of New Zealand has set an example of consulting the interests of his own colony at the sacrifice of those of a sister colony, if she is foolish enough to fall into the trap.

The New South Wales Government should consult the interests of New South Wales, and, as far as consistent therewith, those of New Zealand, which is exactly what the direct service via Honolulu will do, and give 25 days' mail service via San Francisco to New Zealand, the same as New Zealand offers New South Wales.

We all admire the admirable management and enterprise of the Union Steam Shipping Company of New Zealand, and wish them well, but it is too much to expect New South Wales to subsidize that company to defeat our very object in granting the subsidy at all, and bringing further competition against our own steam companies.

Stress is laid by some of the New Zealand papers on the opening up of the route to China and Japan, which the Union Company is to facilitate; but this has been a feature of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service for the last ten years.

New South Wales would show an imprevident disregard of her own best claims and interest in accepting a subordinate position in a contract with New Zealand, or any part in a contract which requires her mails to be transmitted via New Zealand, under present conditions.

Japanese in Australia.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Sydney, N. S. W. thus comments on the introduction of Japanese as laborers in Australia.

"Still a new experiment in the supply of cheap labor to North Australia. The ship *Airlie* the other day brought 90 Japanese laborers to a sugar company at Mourilyan, and a number also for the Mackay plantations. Chinese, Polynesians, Hindoos, and Cingalese have had their turn, and cheap European labor has been suggested and agitated for. What are the prospects of the latest experiment? Is the artful, clever, adaptable Japanese going to make a success where others have either failed, or have been prevented from attempting? We confess speculating on a subject where we have no little to guide us, but we have great doubts on the point. It is not only that the introduction of Japanese cheap labor would certainly encounter just the same opposition that was offered to Chinese cheap labor. But we have great misgivings about the Japanese as coolie laborers. The Chinese with their marvellous patient endurance, and frugal methods of life, is the chief coolie laborer, and wherever he gets a footing he beats all other cheap labor out of the field. We have never heard of the Japanese making the same success. He has not, we think, the frugality and tenacious industry of his Mongolian rival, and we shall be surprised if he succeeded in securing a footing where the Chinaman has been dislodged."

Special Notices.

Being thoroughly conversant with SHOPPING in all its branches, I offer my services to all who wish to avail themselves of the San Francisco market.

All orders will be executed promptly and promptly.

A commission of 5 per cent, will be charged for services rendered.

Orders for the various lines of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CROCKERY, FURNITURE, SHOES, &c. are solicited. In ordering, state quantity, quality and measurement, and how goods are to be forwarded.

Send P. O. Order, Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to my order, sufficient to cover all expenses of buying and shipping goods.

MISS A. L. SAWYER,
PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 819 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.
1977 3m

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
Has an office with Messrs. Bishop & Co., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1957 6m

MR. W. C. PARKE
Has an Office over Messrs. Bishop & Co.'s Bank, corner Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts., and will be happy to attend to any business entrusted to his care. 1961 6m

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it. 1985

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Neat and cosily Furnished Rooms can be had by an early application at (1982) NO. 4 GARDEN LANE.

New Advertisements.

FROM EUROPE

Now Landing from the

C. R. Bishop & Iredale

CASES

Captain White's Pickles
Oriental Pickles,
English Pickles, qts and pts;
Morton's Salad Oil, ½ pts;
Table Salt, in jars;
Zante Currants, 4 & 14lb tins
Sultana Raisins, do do,
Zante Currants, 7 lb jars;
Sultana Raisins, do;

CITRON, LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL

7 lb tins; Candied Peel, mixed, 2 lb jars;
Candied Citron Peel, 2 lb jars;
Carraway Seeds, 4 lb tins;
Ground Cinnamon, ¼lb glass;
Ground Allspice, ¼lb glass;
Ground Cloves, ¼lb glass;
Gd Mixed Spices, ¼lb glass;
Ground Ginger, ¼lb glass;
Whole Allspice, 7lb tins;
Wh Cloves, 7lb tins;
Wh Cinnamon, do;

Cases Ground Rice

4 lb tins; Fine Pearl Sago, 4 lb tins;
Metropolitan Maccaroni, 4 lb tins;
Tapioca, 4 lb tins;
Split Peas for soup, 4 lb tins;
Pea Flour for soup, 1 lb tins;
Findon Haddock in tins,
Yarmouth Bloaters in tins,
Kippered Herrings in tins,
Oxford Sausages in tins,
Cambridge Sausage in tins,
Petits Fois, au natural;
Petits Fois, tres fin;
French Mushrooms,

Bologna Sausages, in Tins

Saucischen Sausages, round tins;
German Chocolate, 12 lb tins;
Cocoatina in tins,
Fry's Chocolate, 12 lb tins;
Chocolate de Saute, 7 lb tins;
Menier's Chocolate, 6 lb tins;
Chocolate Sticks. 7 lb tins;
Epps' Cocoa, 7 lb tins;
Morton's Soups, 1 lb tins;
Cod Roes, 1 lb tins;
French Capers, ¼ to ½ pt glass;
Ground White Pepper, ½ lb glass;
Ground Black Pepper, ½ lb glass;
Mustard Condiment, ½ lb glass;

GENUINE MUSTARD, 1 & 1-2lb. TINS

Mustard Condiment, 4 lb tins;
Cream Tartar, ½ lb glass;
Carb Soda, ½ lb glass;
C & B Currie Powder, ½ lb glass;
Bulty's Currie Powder, do;
Morton' asstd Jams, 1 lb tins;
C & B asstd Jams, 1 lb tins
C & B Strawberry Jam, 2 lb tins;
C & B Raspberry Jam, 2 lb tins;
C & B Apricot Jam, 2 lb tins;
Morton's Strawberry Jam, 1 lb tins;
Morton's Raspberry Jam, do;
Raspberry Vinegar. pts;
Raspberry Syrup, Pints;

Sardines, ½ and ¼ Tins

Fine Scotch Oatmeal, 4 lb tins;
Grand Scotch Oatmeal, 4 lb tins;
Fine Pearl Barley, 4 lb tins;
Herrings a la Sardines,
Kippered Mackerel,
Preserved Eels,
Fresh Mackerel,
Fried Eels,
Real Turtle Soup,
Fried Soles,
Whitebait,
Pig Tongues,
Pigeon Pie,

Roast Pheasant and Roast Grouse

Ridge's Baby Food,
Bird's Custard Powder,
Barrels Washing Soda,
Kegs Rape, Canary & Hemp Seed,
Kegs Split Peas, 112 lbs each;
Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda, 112 lbs ea;
Bxs Henderson's E N Soap,
Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking, pts and qts;
Cases Niton's Black Lead, in powder and blocks;

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

H. MAY & CO.

1996

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing in a bed of sickness take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will cure you.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore you.

"If you are a man of business, or laborer, weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen you.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, are you young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve you.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, bracing, or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is what you need.

"If you are old and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unstrung, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you new Life and Vigor.

"HOP BITTERS is an elegant, healthy, and refreshing flavoring for sick-room drinks, improve water, promoting digestion, invigorating the weak, and cleansing the stomach.

Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood with

Hop Bitters.

Lest you will have an sickness or suffering or doctors bills to pay.

HOP BITTERS.

is an elegant, Pleasant and Refreshing Flavoring for sick-room drinks and impure water, promoting digestion, invigorating the weak, and cleansing the stomach.

For Sale by
(1985 6p) HOLLISTER & CO., Druggists.

New Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Magnificent Steamship

AUSTRALIA

BROUGH, Commander.

Will leave for the above Port on or about December 15th.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
1990 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

KNOWLES'
STEAM AND VACUUM PUMPS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST received per Amy Turner, from Boston, a full assortment of these celebrated Pumps, which are guaranteed to be cheaper and better than any other style of pump. Also, on hand, a full assortment of glass lime per elsewhere in the Vacuum Pump, which is now acknowledged and more serviceable than other pumps.

1951 3m C. BREWER & CO.

New Advertisements.

DIRECT STEAMER LINE!

Sydney, Honolulu, San Francisco.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT A

NEW DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

Will be Performed by the Magnificent Well-known

Steamships "Australia" and "Zealandia"

BETWEEN

Sydney, Honolulu, San Francisco & vice versa

The Steamship AUSTRALIA, BROUGH, Commander, will commence the new service, leaving Sydney, N. S. W., on the 1st December, and will sail from San Francisco on or about the 15th December,

TAKING FREIGHT & PASSENGERS

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
1990 AGENTS.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS!

To be