

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1838 IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1888.

EDITORIAL.

There was terrific speculation on the oil market in both New York and Pittsburg recently. The New York sales reached over 100,000 barrels in ten minutes. Some Wall street houses that had long dealt in oil were caught 3,000,000 barrels short, and the corner produced on that occasion was believed to be only one of the incidents of a greater move. The deal was said to be engineered by the Standard Oil Company and the Producers' Union. Honolulu is feeling the effect of the "corner" very severely, the price of oil having advanced largely. The carrying out of the private electric light project ought to be hastened in consequence of the exactions of the foreign oil monopoly.

A rather singular sight has come to be seen on the streets, being a procession of fair-haired European small boys, each of whom carries a bag to hold pieces of refuse wood picked up. This sort of scavenging for fuel is common in severe winter climates, but to the extent of the scene described above, would appear to be a novelty in Honolulu. While it denotes a degree of thrift it may also signify transience from schools consented to by parents for the sake of the gain in firewood. The fact may also be taken as evidence that there are white laborers settled in the city, struggling against the odds of competition with other races more inured to tropical toil, for any kind of humble employment by which a living can be gained. The statement of our morning contemporary, to the effect that European beggars have again appeared on the streets, is another significant indication of social change coming over the community. There was a cropping up of mendicancy, some of it palpably fraudulent, one or two years ago, but a time came when it was authoritatively pronounced to be at an end. Once it was related with pride of Honolulu that the industry of personal soliciting of alms was unknown within its borders. Mendicancy is a plant that must not be permitted to take root here. The various national benevolent societies, receiving as they do state assistance, or the Government should look after the helpless poor. No able-bodied man ought to be allowed to throw himself or any of his natural dependents upon the charity of the public, so long as there is any demand for labor on the plantations or elsewhere.

The United States is likely to be gradually forced into having a distinct foreign policy. While her Government is being urged by many at home to look more sharply after the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, it is being dragged into an old world complication by indignities on American citizens in Morocco. As Spain is suspected of putting the Moors up to their tricks, possibly the intent may be to inveigle the United States into violating the converse of the Monroe doctrine, that is, becoming involved in difficulties with European countries while repulsing, by the terms of that doctrine, European interference with American affairs. The Venezuela episode is made the occasion for another call to the Government to disrobe itself of indifference to affairs outside the bounds of the Union. Then there is a cloud looming up in Peru, where certain American railroad contractors are reported to be receiving anything but fair play. These two cases just mentioned are right in the line of testing whether there is any vitality remaining in the Monroe doctrine. At all events American citizens who have residence, or business, or pleasure abroad, would have a better feeling, personal and patriotic, if their Government should enter upon a well-defined, though not necessarily aggressive, foreign policy and place United States diplomacy upon an equal footing as a professional art with similar establishments of other great nations.

The petition prepared under the auspices of the Anti-Asiatic Union, for circulation for signatures to be presented to the Legislature at the approaching session, has been widely published through this and other journals. Its style tells in every paragraph that the author is none other than the president of that organization and there is doubtless much of that—in their purposes, they must not be led away by the wild and incoherent theories of Mr. Marquis. This production of his bears the stamp of unconstitutionality in its almost every proposition, while its general tenor is Quixotic, unreasonableness and impracticable. To pass such laws as those proposed the Legislature would be simply imposing upon the Supreme Court labor in declaring them void which might be spared for the discharge of necessary judicial functions. Some irresponsible agitators have been sedulously cultivating the impression that the present Government is in favor of unlimited Chinese immigration, in the face of the Minister of Interior's unequivocal stand against the pressure in that direction from outside the Legislature, and in spite of the clear reading of the law placed upon the statute books under that gentleman's leadership. This law has not yet had a trial. An enormous number of Chi-

nese return passports were outstanding on the advent of the present Ministry to office. Yet the increase to the Chinese population has during the past year been kept down by the strict operation of previous legal powers to a rate that should not be accounted alarming in view of the high demand for plantation labor. In fact the Chinese immigration returns for 1887 are positively reassuring that under the new administration the tide has already been effectually checked. The new law is more stringent than any previously enacted on the subject, and the faithful enforcement of its provisions will imply sailing as close to the wind as would be safe for the interests of the principal industry of the country. At all events, the Legislature would only make a laughing-stock of itself by piling law upon law upon the books without waiting to test the merits of each last preceding one. There are grievances of business men and mechanics of other races attendant upon the too numerous presence of the Chinese in this city which are undoubtedly real. These grievances are subjects that should command the earnest attention of the Legislature for the purpose if possible of devising prompt remedial measures. The prayer of the petition, which asks "that all further introduction of Asiatic coolie immigrants, either Chinese or Japanese, be immediately restricted to the actual wants of the individual planters in labor for sugar and rice plantations," is a specimen of the thoughtless craft that indited the document, and like unto it are succeeding prayers that would impose intolerable restrictions, not upon the Asiatics, but upon the planters in whose enterprise this nation lives and moves and has its being. No, Mr. Marquis, you cannot get the business down to such a fine point.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is said that barbers will not shave one another. In this barbers differ from capitalists.

The Chinaman reprimanded by Judge Dayton for profanity will probably seek new models for his study of English.

Count Carl and Count Bubna of Austria are bankrupt. Their liabilities count up 900,000 florins. Cash would be better than flour to their names now.

James R. Garfield, son of the late President and resembling him more than any of the family, has just begun the practice of law. He will probably be heard of in the future.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia says that all sensible Americans oppose the separation of Ireland from England, and that home rule for Ireland would strengthen England.

The first Gentile county treasurer ever elected in Utah, Mr. Farrell, demanded and had surrendered to him that office early last month. It is stated that there was much rejoicing among the Gentiles over his accession.

A public speaker reported in an Irish paper declared that the comparison, "as drunk as a lord," had become obsolete owing to the advance of temperance among the aristocracy. The "pig" and the "boiled owl" are standards of comparison which will likely outlast inebriety.

A report was lately started that the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great had been discovered at Saida. Professor Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University, on being asked about the probability of such a thing, said that the sarcophagus of Alexander was in the British Museum.

A real case is before the Courts in San Francisco, regarding the Behring Sea seal fisheries. It is an action to recover the value of sealskins seized and sold by the United States Marshal for Alaska. The case will not, however, be tried until Secretary Bayard defines the position of the United States over the Behring Sea.

An order issued by the United States Treasury Department on March 6th, to Customs officers on the Pacific Coast, implies that the United States is tenacious of its claim to dominion over the entire eastern half of Behring Sea. The order prohibits seal fishing in the waters in question, and is another victory for the Alaska Commercial Company.

Shakespeare. Anything to put an end to the miserable controversy as to whether there has ever been a man named Shakespeare who wrote plays!

Six Apache Indians lately called on President Cleveland, one of whom offered him the gift of a doll. Through the interpreter he intimated that, as he understood the Great Father had no children, he hoped the little effigy would be acceptable. The President laughed when the Indian's speech was translated, but declined to accept the doll, much to the donor's disgust.

A strange and pathetic story is told by the Newcastle, England, Chronicle. It shows that "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" for which the "heathen Chinese" are peculiar, have brought sorrow to a home in that country. A Chinese gunner student at Elswick inveigled an innocent Newcastle girl of respectable parentage into a spurious marriage ceremony, that was performed in secret owing to her parents refusing consent to the union. Afterward, contrary to parental protests, the young woman departed for China with her Mongolian mate. They were accompanied by another Chinaman, who also bore off a Newcastle girl he had won. At the railway station the mother of the first girl told the Chinaman that she believed he had a wife in China. John indignantly denied the charge, and said his English wife would be kept by him in grand style amidst orange trees and flowers in China. The sequel is a letter from an English doctor at Shanghai a year later, telling the disconsolate mother that her daughter had been deserted, was being cared for in his house, and as soon as possible would be sent home to England with her baby girl, then a few weeks old. Chinese officials were stated in the letter to have been very angry with the returned Chinaman and "reprimanded him severely."

Jay Gould never smoked but one cigar in his life. Ah, well; he has puffed a great many other things that ended in smoke, just the same. He still likes tobacco scheme now and then that hides a mighty short cut filling under an imported wrapper.

General Advertisements.

WILDER'S Steamship Company (LIMITED.)

STMR. KINAU LORENZEN, Commander. Leaves Honolulu every week for Lahaina, Maui, Makoua, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe, and Hilo.

STMR. LIKELIKE DAVIES, Commander. Leaves Honolulu every week for Kaunakakai, Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Kipahulu, Keanae, Mokuauia, and Nani.

STMR. KILAUEAHOU CAMERON, Commander. Will leave regular for Paauhau, Kohala, Kula, Hualalai, Ooia, and Omoia.

STMR. LEHUA CLARK, Commander. Leaves for the following ports every alternate Monday, at 5 p. m.: Commencing May 18th - To Kaunakakai, Lanai, Kamalo, Pukou, Lahaina, and Olowalu. Returning - To Lahaina, Pukou, Keanae, and Kaunakakai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday a. m. Commencing May 26th - To Kaunakakai, Lanai, Kamalo, Pukou, Hana, Wailana, Pukunui, and Kalaupapa. Returning - To Pukou, Lahaina, Olowalu, Lahala, Pukou, Kamalo, and Kaunakakai, arriving at Honolulu Saturday a. m.

OFFICE - Corner Fort and Ruess Streets. 1293-3m

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PHARMACISTS! A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs. CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations, AND

PATENT MEDICINES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

313 and 315 Fort Street.

Insurance Notices.

Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

STRONG! JUST! LIBERAL! POPULAR!

For Financial Strength Read the Society's Annual Statement for the Year Ending December 31, 1886:

Surplus on New York Standard... \$20,495,175 76 Premium Income... 16,272,154 62

For its Justness, Examine the Record of Death Claims Paid in 1886:

Total Claims Paid in 1886... \$4,895,272 00 100 Per Cent. Of which amount... 56.85 Per Cent. was Paid upon the VERY DAY Proofs of Death were Received.

FOR LIBERALITY, READ THE SOCIETY'S POLICY CONTRACT:

The Equitable, is the pioneer in most of the important reforms. The first to issue incontestable Policies. The first to make such Policies payable immediately, instead of after months of delay. The first to apply the Tontine Principle to Life Assurance, etc., etc.

The Free Tontine Return Premium Policy - contains all of the latest advantages and guarantees:

1st - No restrictions whatever upon travel, residence or occupation after one year. 2d - Indisputable at law, or otherwise after two years. 3d - Non-forfeitable after three years. 4th - A guaranteed return of not only the Face of the Policy, but of all premiums paid, as well, in case of death during the Tontine period. 5th - If assured survives the Tontine period - six varied and important options are offered to him - three of which allow him to terminate the contract and three allow him to continue the contract.

For Popularity, Read how the Equitable has been Rewarded by Public Patronage:

New business in 1880... \$3,170,815 00 New business in 1881... \$3,129,750 00 New business in 1882... 46,189,090 00 New business in 1883... \$1,877,067 00 New business in 1884... 67,262,279 00 New business in 1885... 96,011,278 00

New Business in 1886... \$11,540,203.00!

Send your age at nearest birthday and get an estimate of Cash results from

Alex. J. Cartwright, General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG - MACDEBURG Fire Insurance Company, OF HAMBURG.

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms. A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORIENT Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884: - \$1,411,894.41

Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company, OF BERLIN.

FORTUNA General Insurance Company, OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Favorable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1181 ly F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

Capital: - - - - - Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Produce, Sugar Mills, &c., on the most favorable terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAYABLE HERE.

H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, 1211 ly At Wilder & Co's.

Northern Assurance Company. (ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Accumulated Funds: - - - - - £5,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance

In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTHERN," attention is specially drawn to the following:

SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence. THEO. H. DAVIES, 1188 y AGENT.

CASTLE & COOKE Fire Insurance Company, OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks 6,000,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 1,012,500,000 Total... Reichsmarks 1,018,500,000

General Advertisements.

GEO. LUCAS, Contractor and Builder

Honolulu Steam Planing Mills,

Esplanade, Honolulu, H. I.

Manufactures all kinds of Mouldings, Brackets, Window Frames, Blinds, Sashes, Doors, And all kinds of Woodwork Finish.

Turning, Scrolling and Band Sawing. All kinds of Planing and Sawing, Mortising and Tenoning.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO and Work Guaranteed.

Orders from the other Islands solicited. Honolulu, May 2, 1884. 1199 ly.

NO HOUSEHOLD

Should ever be without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During more than forty years this medicine has proven a speedy cure for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchial affections, and all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

By its use weak lungs are strengthened, the voice becomes more powerful and flexible, and the insidious approaches of Consumption are counteracted. In cases of Whooping Cough, Croup, and other ailments of the like nature, to which children are peculiarly liable, prompt relief may be obtained by means of this invaluable remedy. Parents should always have the Pectoral at hand, thus guarding

The Little Ones against serious illness which may result through lack of this precaution.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

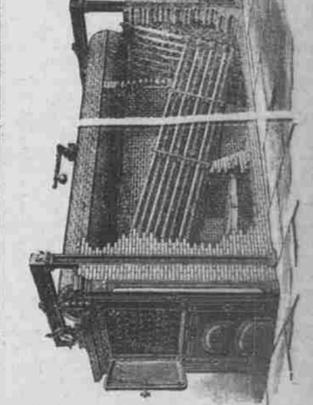
is of great strength and curative power, a few drops only being needed for each dose. It is, therefore, an

Economical Medicine. Full directions accompany each bottle. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

HOLLISTER & CO., No. 100 Fort St., Honolulu. 1199 y Sole Agents Hawaiian Islands.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX

Water Tube Boiler,



Is superseding all other Steam Boilers - BECAUSE IT IS MORE -

Economical of Fuel, Less Liable to Explode, Easier of Transportation AND COSTS NO MORE!!

Full description and prices can be obtained by application to. W. E. ROWELL, Honolulu. 1199 y Sole Agent Hawaiian Islands.

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Cor. Hotel and Smith Sts., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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By late arrivals have received fresh stock in ALL KINDS OF TEA,

White and Colored Matting, Silk, Satin, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pongee, Silk, Camphor, Trunks, Japanese Flower Pots, and

MANILA CIGARS, best quality, ETC., ETC., ETC. 1183 ly.