

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Reply to Mr. Theo. H. Davies.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Theo. H. Davies' letter in the Advertiser of Thursday is a refreshing digression from the present trend of newspaper controversy and invites open discussion that the latter discourages.

Many believe that the Cabinet made a mistake in not having the question of treaty revision thoroughly discussed in public before taking action, and also that the proposed treaty itself put limits on our independence not as it actually exists, but as we conceive it to exist, and therefore makes the Cabinet declaration for maintenance of her independence violate, etc. Is it not the fact, however, that if the proposed treaty had gone through it would have given the United States no other right than she now claims and stands ready to exercise at any time. The proposed treaty it is true would have given her greater facilities to enforce her present position by giving her a chance to inspect beforehand any treaties we might wish to make, and to be forwarded to be for our approval; but after she had seen any proposed treaty she would by virtue of the treaty now under discussion have had no power to do one single act that she does not now claim the right to do and will do if occasion calls for it.

Mr. Davies says: "The King has the power to make treaties." * * * Is it consistent with "the present independent state of this Kingdom, free from any control on the part of any foreign government," that the King and Cabinet shall lose the power to make treaties?

Again, assuming, what I do not for the moment believe, that the United States Government would consent to guarantee our independence by itself or by any foreign power, could they leave the Foreign Minister (whoever he might happen to be) to provoke what quarrels he chose with foreign powers in reliance on the guarantee of the United States Government to shield him from the consequence?

"The first condition imposed by the United States must be the control of the Hawaiian Foreign Office."

Strip this statement of the natural exaggeration and one-sidedness of argument and Mr. Davies has stated what is practically our present and existing relation with the United States to-day, and will be, treaty or no treaty, regardless of whatever Cabinet is in power, or whether we wish it or not. If for instance, a Chinese or Japanese or European fleet appears off our coast to settle differences with us, however wrong, however unprovoked our actions may have been, it will be with the United States that such a fleet will ultimately have to settle differences, and practically to the same extent and in the same degree as if the Foreign Office that had provoked the differences was hers and not our own. The individual guarantee of the United States means that any foreign power will be debarred from enforcing her demands against us altogether, but that such a power will be debarred from enforcing her demands by or to the extent of taking away or compromising our independence. That is precisely the recognized position of the United States to-day, and when Mr. Davies intimates that such a position stated on paper compromises our independence, he admits, in effect, that our independence is already compromised.

The King has power, says Mr. Davies, to make treaties under the Constitution, but does any one suppose that the United States will not resist as vigorously and precisely to the same extent as if the proposed treaty had gone through, any treaty on our part with a Foreign power which affects American supremacy here? Does not the United States take the position now that we cannot make treaties which are incompatible with the interests of the American nation, and this though every constituency in the Kingdom voted for that and the King and Cabinet supported them?

The proposed treaty so far as its political features are concerned, while it gives an additional means or safeguard to the United States relative to proposed treaties with Foreign powers by providing for inspection for the same, is otherwise simply declaratory of the unwritten law which now and in the nature of things in the future, must govern our relations with our neutral neighbor and our natural market, and which in turn must govern our neighbor in dealing with islands which in unfriendly or possibly unfriendly hands, would be an undue menace to her commerce in the North Pacific. I therefore restate the proposition that the proposed treaty while apparently affecting our independence simply preserves it as it now practically exists. In any other sense no other European power whatsoever is to-day independent. But it may be said that while the United States may make the above pretensions it does not follow that they are just or should be admitted on our part. It seems to me that the strength of these pretensions lies in their very justice. They are as just as it was that England should tell Spain in the war of the Spanish succession who should or should not be her own king or queen, or that England should have a say in the status of Constantinople in disputes between Turkey and Russia. Fifty millions of people with vast territory bordering on the Pacific ocean and with an unbounded commercial future before them, have a natural right to a say in certain of our affairs which are as inherent, just and strong as the claim of our aborigines to their say in such affairs also, and the claim of the United States to show beforehand what treaties we are negotiating with other powers and her guarantee of our independence, coupled with a declaration to other powers "Hands off!" constitutes neither a menacing or unreasonable position for her to take, and is in marked contrast with the wholesale appropriation of the islands of the Pacific by European powers that has been going on for years, and the modest apportionment and dismemberment of the continent by these powers now going on before her very eyes, by which hundreds of thousands of square miles and millions of men in Africa are unconsciously being made subject to principalities and powers whose very existence are unknown to the recipients of their attention.

Mr. Davies' assertion that there is not money enough in the British exchequer, nor in the treasury of the United States, to make it right for either England or the United States to tamper with the Hawaiian birthright, is absurd, unless he is rising up in judgment on his own nation for the process by which she has girdled the globe and by which the sun never sets on her dominion, a state of affairs

which Abe. Lincoln said with a wink, the Lord had permitted because he could not trust our English friends in the dark.

It may be said and with reason that England, through her Canadian and Australian possessions, is interested (perhaps equally interested) with the United States in the future of these islands, and that she also has commerce to be assailed by an unfriendly power in possession of the same. If this is the case, there is nothing to prevent England, as far as one can see, from offering us her guarantee of independence, and requiring that before we make any treaties we let her also know their contents.

It should also be remembered that if the proposed treaty goes through, other powers would have the highest right to insist that the United States observe her written pledge to guarantee our independence against herself for all time to come.

After reading Mr. Davies' forlorn view of the inevitable results of accepting a guarantee of independence from the United States and viewing the alarming picture he paints of our Foreign Office with Uncle Sam at the door and in "control," it is interesting to note that the United States has for the past forty years guaranteed to the Republic of Granada and its successor "the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and its sovereignty and property over the same," and the public has yet to learn that Panama has become Uncle Sam's Tunis, Zanzibar or Egypt thereby.

Mr. Davies proves altogether too much by his argument against the individual guarantee of the United States, for if his contention is correct that such a guarantee puts our Foreign office in the control of the United States, a joint guarantee including Great Britain and Germany (favored by most opponents of the proposed treaty) would by a parity of reason result simply in adding the Kaiser and John Bull to the obnoxious presence of Uncle Sam in that department of our Government—a result which however much for the interests of those two powers—would be no better and probably far worse for the "poor Hawaiian" who in this discussion, it is understood the sole objective point of Mr. Davies' sympathies.

It may be said, why not let well enough alone. We have a treaty, and good times, and there is no occasion or call for this new departure on the part of the Cabinet which seems likely to lead us into unforeseen complications instead of any betterment of our condition. If we could sail on forever as we now are we could ask for nothing better. There is not a country on God's footstool so prosperous as we are. There is not one which could according to our size and population, begin to rival us, if present conditions continue. But the future is full of uncertainties for us as a people and a nation, and in times of peace we must more particularly our Cabinets for us, must prepare for war. Across the water Congress sits to-day debating over the tariff with the prospects of making heavy reductions in the duty on sugar, and ultimately of making the experiment of abolishing it altogether. In 1894 the treaty itself may be terminated. The extreme difficulty attending its last renewal promises unfavorably for a further basis. None of these contingencies are either remote or unlikely, and the proposition of the Cabinet to make an effort to have our sugar and all our other products placed permanently by the United States upon the same footing as her own products of the same kind, is certainly an end devoutly to be wished for.

We certainly should be content to face the future if we know that we shall have no other essential or different obstacles to contend with than the rice and sugar producer in the States must meet as well. With him we should be willing to take pot luck for better or worse. If he can stand an abolition of the duty on rice and sugar and still live, that is proof to us that we can do the same. If our American friend cannot do this, and the tariff is restored or he is given a bounty, the United States will have to do the same by us.

It may be said that the United States would never consent to such a proposition, but there's nothing like trying for it and certainly there is no reason why Mr. Davies and others should discourage the attempt, or that part of the attempt which is the only lever that can be used to secure what we want, i.e., a frank recognition on paper by us of existing political relations with our neighbor. Some gentlemen evidently expect to have our present treaty renewed or unlikely, and the proposition of the Cabinet to make an effort to have our sugar and all our other products placed permanently by the United States upon the same footing as her own products of the same kind, is certainly an end devoutly to be wished for. In conclusion let us hope that the Ministry so far from receding from their position on treaty revision, or crawling out of it, will hold to it through thick and thin. To stay in office is neither here nor there. To do what they conceive to be for the true and best interests of this country whether at present endorsed by the electors or not, is what is expected of them. If their position is weak in time, and meanwhile they can afford to go out, and if ever their efforts shall be crowned with success, this country will doubtless find herself no less independent than she is to-day and with a commercial future as assured and certain as it is now feverish and shaky. HAWAII.

FROM THOROUGH-BRED White Faced Black Spanish and Brown Leghorn Hens. Orders taken for all kinds of Thorough bred Poultry from the yards of one of the largest and best Breeders on the Pacific Coast. Apply to S. P. SIMONDS, 1208 34-3m 182 King Street.

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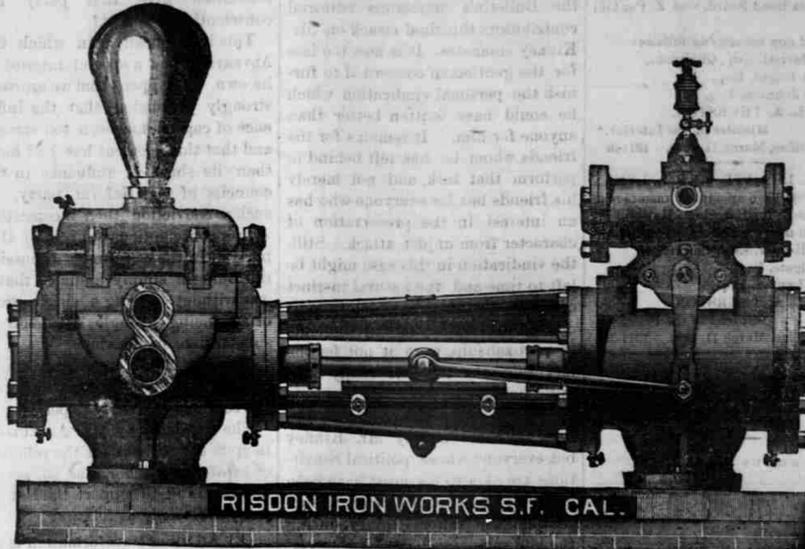
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AGENTS FOR THE DAVIDSON STEAM PUMPS

THE only Steam Pump made that can be run at high piston speed, without shock, and with safety to the machine. Piston rods, stuffing boxes, valve seats, stems and lining of water cylinders are of the best composition metal U. S. Standard. THESE Pumps have been adopted by the United States Government for use on all their Cruisers, this demonstrates their undoubted superiority over all other pumps.

A GOLD Medal was awarded this Pump by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, one of, if not the oldest of its kind in the United States—money can not buy a gold medal from this Association,—merit alone secures it, and it was won from a large number of exhibitors of steam pumps.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. January 8th, 1890.

Messrs. RISDON IRON & LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of the 28th ult., have to say as follows:

The Pumps we have delivered to the Spreckels' Sugar Refinery at Philadelphia are

6 Double Plunger Pumps.....18x14x24 inches,	1 Light Service.....	8x6x12 inches,
4 Piston Pumps.....10x12x24 "	1 Light Service.....	8x8x12 "
2 Metter Pumps.....18x12x24 "	1 Light Service.....	5x5½x12 "

A total of 15 Pumps.

They are without question the finest plant of Pumps in any sugar house in the world.

Yours truly, M. T. DAVIDSON.

THIS Pump received a medal for "the best Pump in general use," from the California State Fair of 1889.

Full stock of Boiler Feed Pumps, Light Tank and Circulating Pumps—all sizes—constantly on hand.

Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery :-

- 2-Roll and 3-Roll Mills, Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron & Steel Water Pipe & Flume,
- Irrigating Pumps and Machinery, Double, Triple and Quadruple Effects, Juice Heaters, Vacuum Pans,
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- Clarifiers, Heine Patent Safety Boiler,

IMPROVED DIFFUSION APPARATUS

CAPACITY AND RESULTS GUARANTEED.

Plans and Estimates furnished on application.

JOHN DYER, Agent.

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THE AKAMAI RETURNS

After a Visit to Lyeon Island—She Meets With Very Rough Weather—Good Guano Prospects.

The steamer Akamai, Capt. Underwood, arrived Thursday morning after a trip to Lyeon Island, about 800 miles from Honolulu. The little vessel, which left here February 6th, under charter by Mr. G. D. Freeth, and with that gentleman on board, arrived off Lyeon Island on the 18th, after a very rough passage. At times, Mr. Freeth says, the sea ran mountains high, but the steamer weathered it in fine style. On the 22nd a landing was made on the island, which is about two miles wide and three and a half miles in length. There is a sandy beach on one side of the island and a reef on the other, while on the west side anchorage in eight fathoms of water can be obtained. There are three palm trees and a number of vines and a large number of birds of different kinds.

Mr. Freeth hoisted the Hawaiian flag and took possession of the island. A house was built and two men left there in charge with provisions for six months. He found plenty of guano, and appears to be very well satisfied with the result of his trip. The Akamai left Lyeon Island February 28th and again experienced very heavy seas. One of the two Chinamen was washed overboard. Lots of specimens were brought back and also a very large turtle. The Akamai is at the old Custom House Wharf.

Robbed by Hoodlums.

K. Podyn, a young German in the employ of Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, was assaulted and robbed on Market street, in front of the Flood Building, at about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, while on the way to the Lick House, where he is stopping. Mr. Podyn had been spending the evening with some compatriots, and left them only a few moments before the assault occurred. He has no idea of who the men were that attacked him, as the first intimation of their intention was a blow on the left eye from one and on the right side of the jaw from another, which felled him to the sidewalk, and before he could gather himself up they had fled around the corner of Fourth street, taking a silver watch and chain from his person before leaving him. A pocket-book containing a considerable sum of money was not touched. Mr. Podyn does not care so much for the loss of his watch and chain as he does for his lower jaw, which was fractured by the blow dealt him.—[S. F. Call Feb. 21st.]

A rush has set in on the Oekover, a tributary of the De Grey River, Western Australia, where five men have found 700 ozs. of gold in a few days, besides discovering a rich reef. A general stampede from the other goldfields is being made.

STOVES



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TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;

STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Oseola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes,

AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES—

Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,

House Furnishing Goods,

ALL KINDS.

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;

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Chandeliers Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.

1894-3m

Notice to Creditors!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of ALANA alias CHEN LANG, deceased (senior partner in the firm of Tam Yan & Co.), Makawao, in the Island of Maui. Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the said estate duly authenticated whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to the undersigned at his office in Makawao, in the Island of Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of EDWARD PRESTON, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Edward Preston, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to the undersigned, at his office on Merchant Street, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Foreign Advertisements.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Shipping & Commission Merchants, 218 California Street, San Francisco.

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 77 and 79 Broad Street, New York.

Reference—Castle & Cooke, and J. T. Waterhouse, 1304 1y

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANSON, THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Commission Merchants,

12 & 13 The Albion, LIVERPOOL, 1304 1y

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Specialty 35 Years.

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1251 1y

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, (see Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menstruation, &c.

From Simes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Sims, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation which your Chlorodyne medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their renown there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist or prescriber. Simes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1884.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 2½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacture—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1304 3m

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All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1259 3m

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Firm of NOTLEY & HORNBER, of Hamakua, Hawaii, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by the KUKAIUA PLANTATION CO., which will collect all bills due Notley & Hornber, and pay all debts contracted by them. CHAS. NOTLEY, JAY M. HORNBER, KUKAIUA PLANTATION CO. Per Jno. M. Hornber, President. [1212-4]