

By Authority



Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1891.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Consul at Cadix, Spain, vice George Shaw, deceased.

KARL H. BAKER, Esq., has been appointed Hawaiian Vice-Consul at the City of Mexico, Mexico, vice Anastasio Obregon, deceased.

Foreign Office, Jan. 15, 1891. 1358-11 2964-25

Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice has been received by this Department from Taiso Masaki, Esquire, His Imperial Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul, that

H. ITO, F. TANNO and S. HAYAKAWA are Secretaries, and K. FUEKAWA and T. NIUKUNI.

Assistants to His Imperial Majesty's Consulate-General at Honolulu.

Foreign Office, Jan. 11, 1891. 2962-21 1358-11

JNO. H. BROWN, Esq., has this day been appointed Electoral Registrar for the Kingdom under the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Election Laws of the Kingdom," approved November 14th, A. D. 1890.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 20, 1891. 1358-31

Sale of Lease of Government Land in Waialoa, Kula, Maui.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at Public Auction the leases of two tracts of Government lands situate at Waialoa, Maui, viz:

1st—1800 acres a little more or less maka of the Government Homestead lots, extending to the top of Haleakala.

Upset price \$100 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

2d—2540 acres a little more or less maka of the Government Homestead lot and extending to the sea shore.

Upset price \$100 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1357-31

Sale of Lease of Government Lands in N. Kona, Hawaii.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of the following Government Lands, Kailua, Mahala, Kaka, Maniowai and Awaka, in the District of North Kona, Hawaii. Containing an area of 218 acres more or less.

Terms: Lease for 10 years. Upset price \$50 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Sale of Government Lot in Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui.

On MONDAY, February 9, 1891, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, 4 Lots of Government Lands situate at Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui, viz:

Lot A in Pulehuiki 14 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

Lot B in Kamehamehi 41 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

Lot C in Kamehamehi 33 7-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

Lot D in Pulehuiki and Kamehamehi 33 7-100 acres. Upset price \$80.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 5, 1891. 1357-31

The Marquesans.

A correspondent of one of the San Francisco papers has the following concerning the present condition of the Marquesans:

"There is little or no encouragement extended to settlers in the islands," said he. "It is almost impossible to get and retain native help. Each native has to work on the Government roads six days each year to pay off a tax. The authorities frequently pounce down on a farm where natives are employed and, ignoring other contracts, require them to work on the roads."

"The natives are dying out rapidly, the result of vicious habits and disease. Leprosy is getting a strong hold there, but the amount of resistance which many of the victims offer to the dread malady is astonishing. There is a leper on the island of Nukuhiva who is 75 years old and still is able to walk and help himself."

"Opium is imported into the islands and the opium habit has spread all over. The greater portion of the Tahitians on my island are confirmed opium eaters. They use the drug to excess and it kills them off by the dozen. The restrictions on the importation of opium are very lax."

"Just before I came up there was a big celebration on the island of Hahione over the completion of a road in the district. The natives were jubilant over the end of their hard, coercive work with pick and shovel. They gave a feast or kooka, at which pigs were roasted and popoe, a mash made of the breadfruit was eaten."

READ THE DAILY ADVERTISER if you want the latest news.

AN exchange speaks of the telephone connection with the Swedish fleet at Stockholm as something new. It says: "There is a telephonic post on board each vessel, and when lying at anchor they can telephone to one another by means of insulated conductors, which are run down the anchor chains and submerged." In Honolulu harbor it has been the practice to connect the telephone to ships immediately on their arrival, and they possess all the advantages of communication with the Central office, and through it with a thousand or more connections in this city. In this respect Honolulu is evidently ahead of some other ports.

We find the following among the New York telegraph dispatches of the S. F. Chronicle, and insert it as part of the current gossip. It is not known here that the King intended to visit Victoria, and it is not at all likely that he would do so in midwinter:

New York, December 27.—A letter dated December 12th has been received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Honolulu, in which the following interesting information is given concerning King Kalakaua and his probable movements while in the United States: "It is still the intention to have the King visit Washington. The denial of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the King would not visit the American capital was made to allay the fears of the natives."

"The scheme as it stands at present is that the King will go to the State of Washington to benefit by its climate and enjoy its scenic wonders. He will be accompanied by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and will be induced to travel over it. At the other end of the line he will be met by old friends from Washington, who will prevail upon him to take a run down to that city and renew old acquaintances. Then the American and Hawaiian politicians will get their work in."

The American decimal monetary system is rapidly gaining favor all over the world, and promises within a few years to become the established system for international exchange. The London Statist says that "anyone interested in the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, weights and measures should secure from the Decimal Association a pamphlet which has just been issued. One day, perhaps, the greatest trading country of the world may master up sufficient resolution to adopt the decimal system which is in vogue in most other countries. It is interesting to note that the decimal system, as applied to coinage, is in use in the following countries: America (United States), Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela." It might have included also Hawaii, with its twenty millions of foreign commerce.

GEN. BOOTH'S PLAN TO REGENERATE "DARKEST ENGLAND."

So much has been said and written lately about the scheme of the so-called "General" Booth, by which he proposes to rescue those whom he styles the "submerged tenth," or the three millions of people in Great Britain whom the "General" asserts are too helplessly poor to hope to rise to anything better than the most wretched and too frequently criminal method of existence.

Some months ago the General wrote a book which he calls "In Darkest England." By gratuitous distribution as well as by sale he secured an enormous circulation for this book, and the earnest attention of all classes and every shade of religious belief and of political party. From the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Cardinal Manning and the Marquis of Queensberry, from Church dignitaries and dissenters poured in upon the General letters of encouragement and frequent large gifts of money. To give some idea of

the interest aroused in London alone we may state that Exeter Hall, one of the largest in London, was filled to overcrowding for two successive nights, by people who paid five or ten shillings each to hear the General propound his scheme. At the conclusion of the first night's meeting, several gifts of £1,000 each, a great number of £100 and £50 each, a promise of £3,000 and a farm, were announced, the total given or promised rising to £38,505, and after the second evening the General announced three more gifts of £1,000 each and a total of £43,171.

Put in a few words the outline of the scheme is this. First the "General" proposes to find a shelter, food and work for all who need it. A small wage will be paid at these "city refuges" which is the first step of the ladder. After probation, we presume, his subjects are to be drafted off in "farm refuges" in the country where under strict supervision and kindly but rigid discipline they are to be taught according to the capacity of each to earn an honest living, and to fit themselves for the third stage of reclamation in a special colonial settlement. General Booth says he has been offered a piece of land sixty miles square, with all sorts of concessions and advantages. The army he said "did not propose to supply food without work, and when a man came without money, he was told to go into the labor yard and earn his supper," etc., etc. This is so precisely the system that has been carried on for many years in both public and private refuges that one wonders how one particular group or system of refuges will, as Booth declares, if the scheme be fairly and patiently tried, in twenty years fulfill his prediction that "there will not be in England an able-bodied man or woman for whom there was not work enough to provide the necessities of life," or again that "there shall be good homes for every orphan."

The "General" asks for £1,000,000 down and £200,000 per annum to effect all this, and if this can be done for the money it will be well spent.

It is an undeniable fact that independent of the parochial poor-houses and night refuges, there are numbers of others supported by voluntary contributions and administered by the clergy the city missions, the lay brotherhoods and sisterhoods and by private individuals all working with the same object, all more or less on the same lines as proposed by Booth, and with the advantage of special adaptability arising from this knowledge of the local necessities and special requirements of the district each is working in. The nature and fluctuations of the employments followed by most of the poorer classes, and above all the agents and in many cases the supporters of the charitable associations make it their business to be personally acquainted with the needy or criminal classes. Tens of thousands are temporarily benefited by their agencies, and many hundreds lifted up out of darkest England by private unostentatious charity, and yet the gaps in the ranks of the poverty stricken are always filling up, and it does not appear very plain why Booth may succeed all along the line, when others can only make a mark here and there.

BOOTH'S SCHEME.

Three very important and highly characteristic letters on the subject of "General" Booth's scheme for the rescue of the "submerged tenth," appear in the issue of the weekly edition of the Times (London) for December 5th. The writers are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Loch, Secretary to the Charity Organization Society.

The Archbishop begins by assuring General Booth that he is mistaken if he supposes that the Church envies him the organization of his scheme. "What the Church desires," says the Archbishop, "is that the effective remedy for the suffering of the poor and outcast shall be found, whoever finds it," and, "I can scarcely doubt that the means required for the experiment will be provided, and it will be tried by you with all the force

that energy, courage, and faith can bring to the working out of large conceptions." As to the "method" of the Army, the Archbishop says that experience does not convince him "that the characteristic modes of the Salvation Army are capable of producing lasting moral effects in a whole class or district." Further on, "it seems to me a sign of weakness that you ignore them," (specialized societies with a host of agents and volunteers) "so completely as to produce—unintentionally no doubt—the impression that in districts where such organizations have been long and vigorously at work, your own are the only helpers and rescuers." Nevertheless he concludes with advice and caution. "These," (other peoples) "works are seriously and soberly going on, and your's is a call, even to those who least agree with some of your methods, for immense extension and for wise alliance."

Professor Huxley prefaces his argument with the statement that a generous and philanthropic friend had placed at his disposal a large sum of money "for the furtherance of the vast scheme," * * "if I thought it worthy of support." The Professor then proceeds to admit "that there is an immense amount of remediable misery amongst us." He next refers to the leading propositions peculiar to Mr. Booth as they appear to him, viz: that the only adequate means to such reformation * is the adoption of that form of somewhat "Corybantic Christianity" practiced by the militant missionaries of the Salvation Army; and that appropriate instrument for the propagation of the enthusiasm is a body of devotees drilled and disciplined. He now turns to the historical lessons to be learnt from the study of former attempts of the same or similar kind, and refers to Francis of Assisi and Ignatius Loyola. But what became of the Franciscan experiment? he asks, "if there was one rule rather than another on which the founder laid stress, it was that his army of friars should be absolute mendicants keeping themselves sternly apart from all worldly entanglements. Yet even before the death of Francis, a strong party headed by a deputy of his own appointment began to hanker after these things, and within thirty years of that time the Franciscans had become one of the most powerful, wealthy and worldly corporations in Christendom, with their fingers in every sink of political and social corruption, if so be profit for the order would be fished out of it, their principal interest being to fight their rivals, the Dominicans, and to persecute such of their own brethren as were honest enough to try to carry out their founder's plainest injunctions." In like manner the same lesson is drawn from the history of the Jesuits, "and who is to say that the Salvation Army in the year 1920 shall not be a replica of what the Franciscan order had become in the year 1269?"

Professor Huxley now quotes the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, the warmth of whose philanthropy is, he says, beyond question, and in whose competency and fairness he places implicit confidence, and who flatly denies the boasted success of the Salvation Army in its professed mission, and winds up, "Mr. Booth has pitifully characterized certain benevolent schemes as doing sixpenny worth of good and a shilling's worth of harm. I grieve to say that, in my opinion, the definition exactly fits his own project."

"Unless clear proof that I am wrong is furnished, another thousand shall not be added by my instrumentality."

We must take Mr. Loch, who sets out by grievously upsetting Mr. Booth's figures, under consideration at some future opportunity.

Lnau in the Bay.

The owners and agents of the new bark Albert gave a "champagne spread" on board that vessel on Friday. Flags gaily fluttering in the breeze from the topmast heads, and canvas awnings spread over the skipper's cabin, announced that the new vessel was to be initiated with a Hawaiian lnau. Among those present were Captains J. C. M. Winding, C. M. Cooke, W. L. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, Capt. W. B. Godfrey, W. O. Smith, J. Simonson and others. A jolly good time was enjoyed by all.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per R. M. S. Mariposa, San Francisco, January 12, 1891.

(From our special correspondent.)

Sugar. NEW YORK, January 12th, 1891.—Cuban centrifugal, 90 deg., 5 5-16c.; granulated, 6c.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—The sugar market is quiet and without special feature. The principal interest is in possible trust legislation in Sacramento.

The King's Movements.

King Kalakaua has returned from his trip to the south where he had a very enjoyable time, and was treated with great distinction by the people of Los Angeles, San Diego and other cities. In the City of Angels his Majesty attended the opera and saw Miss Emma Juch in "Carmen." At the close of the performance the King rose in his box and presented the beautiful young prima donna with a handsome bouquet in the center of which nestled a diamond brooch of elegant design. On the following evening the King held a public reception which was a social success, and later attended a banquet of the California Club specially prepared in his honor.

His Majesty returned during this week to San Francisco and expressed himself as highly pleased with his reception in the south. In speaking of the possibilities of San Diego and Los Angeles, his Majesty said:

"I was much impressed with the spirit of enterprise displayed by the people there. I predict a great future for both places, particularly San Diego. I felt an especial interest in looking at its magnificent harbor, as I believe San Diego people contemplate establishing steam communication with the islands. I feel that I ought to recommend to our Legislature the propriety or wisdom of establishing trade relations with San Diego and Los Angeles. In driving to Ellwood, Mr. Cooper's olive ranch, which is situated fourteen miles from Santa Barbara, I caught a bad cold, which developed into a bilious fever and in consequence I had to forego many pleasant excursions tendered to me."

Chamberlain Macfarlane said, in speaking of the King's condition: "His Majesty is still very weak, and by his physician's advice will cancel all engagements until he is well again. For this reason he will be obliged to give up all thoughts of attending the inaugural ball and the visit to Mrs. E. B. Crocker, who had kindly tendered him the use of her home. The King's physician has ordered absolute quiet and rest, and he cannot on any condition see callers."

The gentlemen who composed the King's party on his trip were: Admiral Brown, Lieutenant Blow of the Admiral's staff, ex-Senator Whitney, Dr. McNulty, the King's Chamberlain, Colonel Macfarlane and the King's aid-de-camp, Colonel Baker.

There appears to be no foundation for the rumors that the King will go to Washington. Those who are authorized to speak for him say that he has no such intention. It is announced that the U. S. cruiser Charleston has been ordered to Mare Island to have her bottom scraped preparatory for a trip to Honolulu, and it is stated by Hawaiian Consul McKinley that the cruiser will be ready to sail on Jan. 16th, at which time the King will take his departure for home.

The King did not attend the Governor's Inaugural Ball at Sacramento on account of indisposition.

Miscellaneous Items.

Balfour, the Irish Secretary, has asked for additional relief for the Irish people who are suffering from famine.

A dispatch from Ottawa, dated the 3d says: Colonel Volney V. Ashford of Honolulu has arrived here to interview Foster, the Minister of Finance, on trade matters. Ashford alleges that the islands' trade relations with the United States have become unsatisfactory. He had an interview with Sanford Fleming today and urged that the Pacific cable be laid by way of Honolulu.

New Australian Dispatch Line.

The Australian Dispatch Line of sailing craft has recently made preparations to extend its competition by the purchase of several vessels. The company heretofore has merely chartered ships. Very recently, however, the Lady Lamson and the bark W. B. Godfrey were purchased. Both vessels will make regular runs between this port and Melbourne, Australia, stopping probably at Honolulu for sugar freight and passengers.

Shipping News.

The sloop Alert is undergoing thorough repairs at Mare Island.

For many months past an intense rivalry has existed between the two crack barkentines S. N. Castle and Planter. They both ply between this city and Honolulu, and it has occurred several times that they both sailed on the same day. Invariably a race ensued, and the S. N. Castle in these impromptu races has always distanced her rival. The captains and owners of both vessels intend to decide the relative sailing merits of the barkentines, by having a formal race from here to Honolulu. Under fair auspices the trip has been made in less than eleven days. At this season of the year, however, it is expected that the winning vessel will not make much better time than fifteen days.

One evening at half-past eight, He called on his best girl named Keight, And he had not gone When the clock struck one, For he didn't consider it light.

—[New York Herald.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Another Protest Against Vandalism.

MR. EDITOR: Though a stranger of only a few months' residence on the Islands, I have been surprised to see that hitherto no one has seemed to notice or care for the reckless destruction of shade trees that has been going on here for the past four or five months. Fine trees that cannot be replaced in lifetime are destroyed with as little compunction as though they were but the growth of a season. The mania has even reached the Palace grounds and trees that were just beginning to extend their sheltering boughs toward the sidewalk of that sun-scorched square, are sacrificed to the prevailing craze. Now, it may be that people can become so accustomed or inured to a tropical sun that they need no protection, and may even delight to bask in its rays, as the negroes are said to do in the Southern States; but a tropical city without trees is not the "Paradise" to attract people from temperate climes. Very Respectfully, J. M. ROCKWELL, Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1891.

Javanese Laborers.

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed in the issues of the GAZETTE the last few days the letters from the pen of Mr. Jacobsen, and I wish to say, that, though my knowledge of the East Indies is very limited compared with his, yet I have been identified with the shipping interests in the Far East long enough to feel justified in corroborating his statements to the letter.

The Malays cannot compare with the Chinese or Japs, as laborers, and the readiness with which he uses his kris, especially when working with Chinese whom he heartily hates, would keep a plantation in a state of turmoil.

And moreover if your correspondent "Lyndhurst" had ever seen a Malay under the influence of "hashish," in short running "amuck," when their brutal, beastly, nature is so apparent, he would I think, be glad that the Malay has not a foothold on these far islands. I am sir, yours, etc., CHAS. H. SAWYER, Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1891.

Storms and Rough Weather.

MR. EDITOR: Until recently we have suffered comparatively little from rough, rainy weather for the past ten years; but the last few months have been fearfully dangerous and death-dealing. Nine or more lives have been sacrificed along the Hamakua coast and the district. The storms of rain have prevented business, as well as destroying life and property. Freights have been landed and shipped with difficulty, and supplies for man and beast have been uncomfortably short at times; roads and canefields have suffered as never before.

There must have been a "cloud burst" or an overgrown water spout, judging from the volume of water seeking the ocean; every rod of the earth's surface appeared as the fountain of a rivulet; sheets of water, as broad as the land, in lively motion for lower levels; hollows became dangerous streams and the gulches raging torrents. A hollow in our canefield has been gouged out for two miles from four to ten feet deep, washing away cane, destroying road crossings and a part of the way being too rocky for cultivating. Trees forty feet in length were uprooted and born seaward; these trees must have been the growth of scores of years, indicating that during the growth of these trees no such washing stream passed through that hollow, etc.

These disasters make us wish more than ever for a railroad; some way to do our business that is more reliable and less dangerous than we now have. JNO. M. HORSER.

CONFECTIONERY.

Where Some of Our Sweet Meats Come From.

Any one passing up Adam's lane would not think that behind one of the high fences, along the lane some of Honolulu's best supply of candies, etc., is manufactured. The factory belongs to Hart & Co., of the Elite ice cream parlors, and consists of two buildings; one where the candy is made, the other and larger is the new bakery the company is putting in operation. The latter comprises the bakery which is to be fitted up with all the modern appliances for turning out all kinds of cakes, pies, and breads, and two store rooms already well filled with supplies. Fresh candies are being made every other day, and the bakery while not yet complete is in working condition.

THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom.