

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 14, 1896.

To cut off from the Land Office \$7,000, as is proposed, seems to be very poor economy. The money is needed for surveying and opening up lands, and the more thoroughly the work is done the better for the pecuniary resources of the State. Economy is a good thing, but cheese-paring is an entirely different affair.

The remarks of Mr. Loebenstein, published in Monday's issue, show how the opinion of the Island of Hawaii is divided between the question of roads for the whole island and a wharf for Hilo. Delegations from the other districts would undoubtedly give their votes for roads. The Konas and Puna are absolutely famished for roads, and the Government will find that by building roads in those districts it will increase its taxable property at least one hundred per cent.

Further investigation shows that the responsibility for the discrepancy in the health certificate of the Gaelic falls entirely upon the Hawaiian representative at Hong Kong. Members of the Board of Health speak very highly of the action of the doctor of the Gaelic and the ship's agents at this port. Furthermore, the health report of the American consul was complete to a nicety. We have good reason to believe that lax methods of the Hawaiian consul will be attended to.

The Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat says of Editor Kline's interview with Chief Justice Judd on annexation: "The eminent jurist discusses the important matter clearly and logically. Like ex-Minister Thurston and President Dole, whose views are also given, Justice Judd is a true-blue American, and the happiest day in his useful and honored career will doubtless be the one—if it ever comes—that brings the news that Uncle Sam has decided to add sparkling Hawaii to his collection of jewels."

We would like to make a suggestion to our law makers. Revenue is needed. Why not tax the incomes of absentees? It is done in New South Wales and in Victoria. Those estate owners who, having made large fortunes, elect to spend their wealth in Paris, or London, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg, of course are free to do so; but the State steps in and says: Of the money made from our soil you return none among our traders and mechanics; we therefore lay a ten per cent. tax on your income. It is entirely just, and would bring far more money into the treasury than some of the tax raising methods already proposed.

We trust our legislators will not forget the hint we gave them about taxing the incomes of absentees. It is an eminently proper tax. The sugar export for this year will probably amount to between thirteen and fifteen millions of dollars. How much of that will come back into the country? It is a question well worth considering. Other states have faced this question and have decided that it is just. In such matters the Australians do a power of good thinking. The Colonies are countries where the greatest attention is paid to the welfare of the working classes, and solutions of difficult social problems are reached with a clearness that is born of young and vigorous thought. In this particular instance the young and vigorous thought takes ten per cent. of the income.

The "black plague," about which a good deal is being said at this time, is what is known as a "filth" disease. It is generated in the over-crowded cities of the East, among the reeking mass of undrained, unventilated slums. Any one who knows anything of Chinese cities is aware of their frightful unsanitary and unsavoury condition. The disease is a suppurated inflammation of the lymphatic glands and the patient is apt to die in two or three days from blood-poisoning. There is very little chance of its ever reaching here, as it does not travel far by water, but follows the great caravan routes. Thirty-one cases were reported in Hong Kong when the Gaelic left, and that, we understand, is nothing like the number of cases that existed a year ago. We need not fear the "black plague."

From the statement of the President of the Board of Health it is plain that officers of the Oriental Steamship Company, as well as the Consul at Hong Kong, need looking after. Mr. Smith states that the bill of health of the Gaelic was free from a scratch of the pen except the name of the vessel and the signature of the consul. Such loose methods are almost criminal and

ought not to be allowed to pass without severe reprimand. This last incident, coupled with the Belgic affair, will lead our officials to be constantly on the alert, as it seems clearly evident that the one thought of outside officials is to get the steamers through without delay. The Oriental ports are a constant menace to this country from a sanitary point of view, and though we may be an insignificant country compared with the powers on either side of us, the protection of public health is quite as important as if our population numbered millions instead of thousands.

**BOARD OF HEALTH WISDOM.**

There is a good deal of comment on the action of the Board of Health in allowing the Gaelic to land her passengers in quarantine. The Board of Health of Honolulu has established a reputation which has extended far beyond the borders of this little community. We may feel sure that no step has been taken by the Board that has not been carefully considered, and that the Board apprehend no danger from the vessel. It must be remembered that the Board is excellently equipped with all the necessary apparatus for disinfecting any goods that may be landed from an infected vessel, and rendering them absolutely safe.

As to the men on the quarantine island, they are thoroughly isolated from the town, and though a case or so may break out among them, there is absolutely no danger to the community at large. The precautions of the Government are as perfect as possible, and we feel confident that no harm can arise. Of course there are the chronic kickers who will groan and growl because the Board of Health used its judgment and acted with common sense, and did not get into a panic of fear. However, the event will be answered enough.

**OPERA HOUSE TAX.**

We fail to see on what grounds the Senate refused to remit taxes on the Opera House, while remitting them on the Y. M. C. A. building. We freely grant that the Y. M. C. A. building fills a public want, that it affords means for the amusement and the instruction of the public, that it is an elevating institution. But so is the Opera House. Most people are now agreed upon the educational value of the theater. The stage, as it is managed here, has always been clean and healthy. Some of the most elevating thoughts of the masters of literature and music have found expression upon our boards. When the Opera House burned down it was a real calamity, and we have missed it much during its period of ruin. Mr. Irwin, like a truly public spirited man, has come forward and rebuilt it. Does any one imagine that the rebuilding of the Opera House is a financial scheme to put money into Mr. Irwin's pocket? If so, let him get rid of the idea at once. The Opera House does not pay even a moderate interest upon the investment, and it speaks highly for Mr. Irwin's sense of the duties of citizenship when he is willing to spend his money for the direct benefit of his fellow citizens. By all means remit the taxes on the Opera House.

**METHOD OF TAXATION.**

It is an undoubted canon of taxation that taxation should be certain in its amount, in the time of payment and in the manner of payment. Further, it should be as little inquisitorial as possible. Taxes should be collected at the time most convenient to the payers, and they should be collected quickly, and, of course, collected at the least possible cost.

Whether the bill now before the Senate will fulfill all these requisites is by no means certain.

One good feature of the bill is that the time of assessment has been changed from July 1 to January 1, thus enabling the assessors to tax sugar, which formerly used to be run out of the country a few days before July 1 in order to avoid taxation.

The period of assessment for rice is placed in May, and this again is a good move, for formerly, though the rice planters got two crops, neither could be taxed, as on July 1 the crop was off and the new one had not been planted, so all that the assessors had to tax was the bare field, without a blade of growing crop. So far there is evidently a change for the better.

The method of assessment should be changed. At present the only things that can be assessed are the growing crops, the machinery, the buildings, as a smoke stack here and an outhouse there; and the animals, as a one-horned ox in the upper pasture and the litter of pigs in the lower. This method by no means gets at the value of the estate as a whole. An estate, however, should be valued as a whole, for there is an intangible value which cannot be reached by taxing the smoke stack and the one-horned ox. In getting at the value of an estate, the selling price of the stock

and the gross income play a very large part. It is, in fact, not the cost of the one-horned ox that we want, but what the estate is really worth in the market. It is very plain that the value of an estate whose shares are selling at 285, as we have seen quoted, is worth a great deal more than the value of the things in sight. To this feature of assessment the Senate is giving attention, and it speaks well for the honesty of purpose of the sugar contingent that the change meets with support from them.

A feature of the bill which we do not like is the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. It is provided that if taxes are raised \$50 or decreased \$50 and the Tax Appeal Board gives no relief, that an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court. Now, that is totally against the canon of taxation which says that taxes should be collected quickly. A man having his taxes raised \$50 by appealing to the Supreme Court might delay the payment of his taxes for three or four months and even longer. We can conceive of several hundred cases being appealed, and the grounds of appeal being by no means the same, and let anyone think how long it will take the Supreme Court to settle the batch. This feature of the bill is bad, and it savors very much of careless and slipshod legislation. Reform measures should have very careful thought and full discussion.

**REDEEMING CIRCUMSTANCES.**

The reported action of the United States Government upon the diplomatic affair of January 17th is not at all surprising to those who have faith in the continued attitude of friendship which United States officials have, except for a short interim of unpleasantness, always maintained toward the Hawaiian Government. This action has a significance which is interesting if not important as showing the change of policy that has gradually made itself plain since the promotion of Mr. Olney to the position of Secretary of State. It also presents certain features which mark more clearly the unfortunate position in which the American Minister has been placed. Mr. Willis, while an executive officer, is at the same time entirely subject to orders, and must carry out those orders to the best of his ability, whatever the results may be to him personally. In failing to recognize the 17th of January Mr. Willis was undoubtedly carrying out the spirit, if not the letter, of instructions received from Secretary Olney's predecessor. In fact, had Secretary Gresham been in office at the time, we consider it among the highly probable possibilities that the position taken by Mr. Willis would have received executive sanction.

But times seem to have changed. The new deal has brought different leaders to the front, and Mr. Willis, forced to act upon his original instructions, has fallen a victim in the latest shuffle of the political game. While we have never approved of the action of the diplomatic corps in the last incident, there seem to be redeeming circumstances which should free Mr. Willis from the keen edge of personal criticism which some students of the situation are inclined to offer.

**BIRTH CERTIFICATES.**

The registry of adults has been provided for satisfactorily, but the registering of births, though provided for by law, is very unsatisfactory.

The law reads: "It shall be incumbent upon the father, if living, of any child born in this Kingdom, and if not living, or if the child be illegitimate, upon the mother, within three months after the birth of such child to notify some registrar of births and deaths in the district, of the name and sex and date of birth of said child." It adds as a penalty that "any neglect to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall subject the delinquent, on conviction before any police or district justice, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense."

This law is a practical dead letter. A conviction under this law has, as far as we can learn, never taken place; and there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of children never registered at all. We doubt if there are more than half a dozen white families who have complied with the law.

Now, it is quite possible that many people may say: "What is the use, anyhow?" It is very useful. Any person leaving here should carry his certificate of birth with him. It is useful in entering professions, it is useful in settling claims to property.

It is this point of a certificate that we want now to call attention to. The law provides for no birth certificate, and there is no form of certificate ordered by the Executive. Now this should be changed. An addition should be made to the law, by which the form of certificate should be prescribed, and to cover the expense of printing a small fee, say twenty-five cents, should be charged whenever a certificate is required.

The matter has been forcibly brought to our attention by the fact that several

German heads of families, in leaving here, have found considerable difficulty over the birth certificate.

The whole system of registration, outside of marriage certificates, is lamentably lax. All marriages reported—and those who perform the marriage ceremony now regularly report—are classified according to islands, and entered in a record book, which is properly indorsed. This record goes back, however, only comparatively few years.

A record of similar character should be kept of all births—one book kept in each district and a duplicate in Honolulu. We trust that some of the legislators may interest themselves in this matter. It is far more important than it looks at first sight.

**KNIFING APPROPRIATIONS.**

An insane desire to carry out threats made against the appropriation bill as passed by the Senate has, according to the action on Friday, led the House of Representatives to drop into a groove of pettifoggery that can only result in hampering the departmental work of the Government and doing an injury that cannot be counted in the few dollars and cents saved in cutting out one salary here and shaving another there. Judging from the recent slashing in the appropriations, some of our legislators need an hypodermic injection of horse-sense and statesmanship. By hedging the position of the inspector of the electric works the House is practically putting that department in danger of falling into the same unfortunate situation that existed previous to Mr. Cassidy taking charge. On general principles the employment, for Government work, of a man whose time is required by a private corporation is a bad one. But according to all data that has thus far been made public, Mr. Cassidy has proved his ability to do good work under such conditions, by the efficiency of his labor in behalf of the Government.

We have failed to learn of an instance cited wherein Mr. Cassidy has not shown himself attentive to his duty as inspector, and prompt to detect and remedy any defect in the electric lighting system. Our legislators well know that passing the inspector item as now proposed will force the present incumbent out of the department of public works. The Government will lose the services of a man long in the service and thoroughly capable of filling the position, simply to make an experiment that is attended with questionable possibilities. When the present condition is acceptable, why not let it alone?

By striking out the appropriation for a deputy inspector of schools the progress of the educational department will simply be held in check for another two years, and the schools will suffer from the inability of one man to do the work of two. We cannot afford to slight our schools. Let our Legislators turn their attention to the ways and means of raising money otherwise than by sacrificing our educational institutions.

Knifing the appropriation bill in the manner the House is going about it is more like the manipulations of a demagogue than the advocate of economical business administration. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the appropriations in certain departments are too large, the House has jumped, possibly without thinking, from the frying pan into the fire.

**VACCINE VIRUS.**

Special Steamer Dispatched to Kauai—Tubes From Other Sources

The steamer Kaala arrived from Kauai Sunday night, with her she had been dispatched with an order on a physician for all the vaccine tubes that could be obtained. Thirty were secured and are now in the hands of the Board of Health. Thirty tubes were obtained from the Honbrun Drug Co., the firm reserving enough of their stock for physicians' use, and as many more from the Gaelic when she was in port. This supply is sufficient to vaccinate about 1,000 persons.

The action of the Government in sending a vessel especially for the tubes when there is a scarcity here is to be commended.

**Taking up Coffee Land.**

George A. Dauphny and his daughter, Miss Eulalia, will leave Eureka by the schooner Esther Buhne for Honolulu next Sunday. He has land on the island of Hawaii, on which he proposes to make a coffee plantation. His land joins Pope Howatt's. Mr. Howatt is now there and his family will soon join him, they being now in Honolulu. Miss Dauphny will remain in Honolulu for the present. The land on which Mr. Dauphny and Mr. Howatt will make their home is about 20 miles from Hilo.—Eureka (Cal.) Standard, March 23d.

**THE CABLE ONCE MORE.**

Late reports of the progress of the cable project in the United States Congress are by no means reassuring. Unless all signs fail, the fight between the opposition companies will prove a death blow, and the cable will fall back into the old position of a long felt want. By the time a few more public spirited men have wasted their energies and met with reverses at the hands of unfortunate combinations formed in the United States Congress, they will come to believe in the idea expressed by Minister Damon, that to obtain a cable this country must be prepared to give liberal financial assistance, and take a hand in the affairs of the company having the project in hand.

The time is coming when we must refuse to be put off by changing administrations and the manipulations of opposition companies. We shall always be looking forward into the hopeful future, that brings nothing but continued disappointment, until Hawaii as a nation can agree with the United States as a nation on a plan for the construction of a submarine cable. This might be accomplished by sending a commission to Washington, or giving our representative there power to make terms with the United States. Having fixed upon a scheme that is mutually agreeable, the franchise may be put upon the market and sold to the highest bidder. Such an arrangement would at least eliminate the dangers arising from outside competition, and would give the United States legislators an opportunity to flatly and clearly make known their intentions.

If under these conditions this country receives still another set back, the only alternative is to go to another market with our cable goods. Hawaii must have a cable, and it can only be obtained by constantly agitating the matter, and when one scheme fails carrying on the fight along another line.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

HENRY J. LYMAN, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Puna, Island of Hawaii, vice R. A. Lyman, Esq., resigned.

The Board now consists of:

J. W. Mason, Chairman.  
H. R. Rycroft.  
Henry J. Lyman.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 11, 1896.  
1750-3t

MR. J. K. KAHOOPUI has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kaupo, Hana, Maui, vice Wm. Coates, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 2, 1896.  
1747-3t

Sale of Public Lands and Leases.

On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Ihililoa, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price.....\$301.28  
Survey charges ..... 70.00  
\$371.28

2. Lot at Oneloa, 14.78 acres. Upset price, \$22.17.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

3. Lease of lot land at Waiakolea, Puna, containing 18 acres, more or less, with all fish and shrimp ponds upon the same. Reserving across the land right of way to Government Pound. Term of lease, 15 years. Upset rental, \$40.00 per year, payable annually in advance.

Plans of above lands may be seen and further particulars obtained at office of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 24th, 1896.  
1747-5t

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr., late of Honolulu, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Executor of the will of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr.  
Honolulu, April 7, 1896.  
4272-3t 1749-4w

**After Pneumonia  
Catarrh, Abscesses, and  
Dyspepsia**

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Robust Health and Strength.



Mr. Wm. W. Otis is a well known blacksmith of Trenton, N. J. He writes illustrating the great building up, blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla after serious illness:  
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:  
"I am pleased to make a statement of my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a blacksmith and contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. Before I got over the illness, two large abscesses gathered on my lungs. Different medicines failed to do me any good. Catarrh and dyspepsia

Made Me Very Weak and I lost flesh. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had used a bottle I began to feel better. I continued and have taken five bottles and it has cured me of all my troubles and made me perfectly well. I now have a good

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

appetite and weigh five pounds heavier than ever before. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly." Wm. W. Otis, 808 Hobbs Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache, &c.  
HOBBRON DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents.

**FILTERS.**

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different, styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

**PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.**

JAPANESE BAMBOO STORE,  
Alakea street, Masonic Temple.

Manufacturer of

**FANCY BAMBOO FURNITURE**

Tables, Stands, Hat Racks, Screens, Flower Stands, Chairs, Sofas, Book Cases and Bedroom Sets.

**ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE**

Made to order.