

HELD FOR THE TIME AS REAL PRISONERS

Porto Ricans Not Allowed a Minute On Shore.

ARRIVED EARLY SUNDAY MORNING

STEAMER LEHUA BROUGHT UP ALONGSIDE RIO FOR QUICK EMBARKMENT.

Plantation Laborers Hurried Off to Spreckelsville—Large Number Deserted in California—Few Complaints From Those Who Came.

The party of Porto Rican laborers on board the steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived in port early Sunday morning and in an hour and a half without a single one of them being allowed to set foot on shore they were hurried off to the Spreckelsville plantation on the island of Maui by the steamer Lehua, which came up alongside for the purpose.

The inspectors were through long before the time of the Lehua's leaving but none of the laborers were permitted on shore. At least they were led to so understand and being a timid lot, they could not be induced to do otherwise. The humanity of this phase of their treatment amounts to the same things as a brief imprisonment at this end of the line for if they were not forcibly detained that was the effect.

A reporter of The Republican was at the wharf two hours before the Rio tied up and waited his time patiently. It was 7:30 when the vessel pulled in. Her load of human freight had been diminished perceptibly. Of the 114 who started originally only twenty-five men and eleven women and eight children arrived here. The others were induced to desert by the Spanish people of San Francisco. While the dark faces of the Southern laboring men looked badly enough they appeared far better than the public has been led through press reports to expect. One of the most noticeable things was their tendency to peace and quiet there not being a sign or semblance of quarrelling among them. But they are a small, weak and sickly lot from a physical point of view and it does not seem possible that they can stand the vicissitudes of this island life. It is to be hoped that they will certainly have to bear if the next treatment of other races of plantation laborers is in the smallest sense a criterion. In the party was one decrepit man of sixty whose days of usefulness have been used and wasted away in years of toil in the island of his nativity.

Among the members of the whole party were the outward signs of negro blood and some Spanish or Indian. A generally all around mixture. Their language is a fairly good grade of Spanish and their mode of conversation was quite surprising in their ordinary speech. Taken altogether they are pronounced as intelligent and peaceful as could be expected from the place.

The reporter speaks the Spanish language fluently, and by evading the watchfulness of the customs men he got the full story of the trip from the day of the first embarkment from the West Indian home.

In the first place the Porto Ricans assert that the so-called of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, who could speak some Spanish, had made a deal with the Rio which was waiting for them in gold, together with food, clothing, houses and medicines. The one point they were the most emphatic about was that their pay was to be in gold. They came readily enough and give as the reason that it was because they had no money to pay for their conditions.

Right from the start, after embarkment for New Orleans, they were subjected to rough treatment. They claim that they were used as badly as beasts until that port was reached. After that they fared better and the Porto Ricans say that it was because they believed that it was because they were under the Stars and Stripes. They got three meals a day and everything was given to them until Sanderson, Texas, was reached when the coaches were sidetracked and under the violence of an armed guard of men and horses were whirled away in the greatest misery.

Again, on the trip the men who by the way had been promised a liberal supply of new clothing were compelled to lay aside their native garb and don only the meager apparel of a shirt and pair of overalls. At Indianapolis, they were again sidetracked, but at Los Angeles they had a little liberty for a brief time. Arriving at the Oakland mole the Porto Ricans were rushed aboard the steamer Caroline and taken to the Rio which was waiting for them off Black Point. The customs house authorities and a squad from the revenue cutter Manning were present, on the Caroline to see that none of the laborers were forced aboard the big steamer against their will. But before leaving the Spanish colonists of the Golden Gate metropolis made it appear to some of the Porto Ricans that they were coming to a slave country with the result as stated. The deserters have been left to the mercy of the charitable folk of California and how they will eke out their future existence is a problem.

The voyage of the Rio is not regarded as being particularly bad in the matter of human treatment but they complained bitterly at the wharf because they were not allowed to come ashore and take a run about the city on Sunday and to have the opportunity of making purchases of tobacco and other things that they craved. They were supplied with tobacco but not the kind they wanted. The reporter asked the Porto Ricans with whom he talked why they did not stand up for their rights by demanding that they be allowed to come ashore, but they were a most timid lot and would not raise a hand toward securing a moment's liberty.

This apparent tendency is in direct

UNITED STATES MUST CONTROL THE CANAL

Senate Unwilling for England to Share in It.

AMENDS HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

CARNEGIE TELLS OF BLAINE'S CONVERSATION WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

Great American Said the Time Had Come When the United States "Expected" Instead of "Venturing" to Hope—English Press Views.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Tribune publishes a letter from Andrew Carnegie favoring an isthmian canal, but opposing any treaty with England upon the subject. Mr. Carnegie says: "Much has been said about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as if treaties were eternal. It is the common practice to denounce treaties when conditions change. Mr. Blaine held the only true position. While he was with me in London there was a dinner, with some of the leading statesmen of Britain present, among them Mr. Chamberlain. The conversation turned upon Blaine's disagreement with England on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. I shall try to give you the gist of their conversation.

"Mr. Blaine, you have not been friendly to England?"

"I don't see why you should say so; I have always been friendly with England."

"You did not show it in the correspondence about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

"Well, when I read the correspondence between the two countries I found her majesty was always telling the president what she expected, and the president was telling her what he ventured to hope. When I replied I told her majesty what the president expected."

"Ah, you admit, then, that you changed the character of the correspondence?"

"Not more than the conditions had changed," Mr. Blaine replied. When the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated we were a small, weak country and expected to borrow the money to build the canal for you, now we don't ask for your money, and we have grown greater in population than Great Britain. Gentlemen, the republic is past the stage of venturing to hope when any other nation tells us what it expects. But if her majesty ventures to hope, we shall not fail to be as courteous and venture to hope in return."

"It is unsafe for the United States to allow the slightest participation or the shadow of formation of a claim to participation in anything pertaining to this continent; far better no canal than one under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But there will be a canal. Britain needs only to see that we are in earnest and resolved that it shall be American and nothing else."

SENATE BALKS ON JOINT CONTROL OF THE CANAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today held a special meeting and decided to recommend further amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The action of the committee was taken after a prolonged conference of senators especially interested in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Republican members announced that they were prepared to amend the treaty on the lines of the Foraker suggestion; that they considered the amendment to a comprehensive one to meet all demands, and that they would do no more. The Foraker amendment was accordingly agreed to. The importance of the treaty relating to pending legislation was considered and a decision was arrived at to press the amendment to a vote if possible. It was also decided that it would be difficult to get it through without still further amendment and the Foraker amendment was suggested as meeting all objections.

The president and Secretary Hay were also consulted with reference to the advisability of further amending the treaty, by Senators Lodge and Foraker, who called upon them before coming to the capitol today.

When the Senate went into executive session Senator Lodge reported the amendments agreed upon in committee. There were two. The first of these inserts the words "which is hereby superseded" after the words "Clayton-Bulwer treaty" in the first paragraph of article 2 of the treaty, making that paragraph read as follows:

"The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of non-interference established in article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as involved in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers signed at Constantinople October 29, 1848, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal."

The second of these amendments strikes out article 3 of the treaty.

"The high contracting parties will immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention bring to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it."

It was stated that the committee had been unanimous in the action with the exception of Senator Money, who opposes any action except the absolute and unconditional abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That result is accomplished by the amendment reported today, but the Missis-

issippi senator would have this done through other means than the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

LOCAL TRUSTS READY TO LIE DOWN AND DIE

Combination Against Drummers Hauls In Its Horns.

PROMISE TO FEDERAL ATTORNEY

RESOLUTIONS TO CONTROL TRADE OF DIFFERENT SORTS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Plumbers' Organizations in a Hurry to Succumb—Mere Threat of Prosecution and Infliction of Publicity Bring Quick Results.

Several of the local trusts have announced that they are about to die. The most prominent of these is the combination of local jobbers against drummers from the mainland which several weeks ago practically gasped its last breath and which became a fruitful topic for denials when this paper published a bit of news that was a key to the whole situation, namely, that the combination had collapsed of its own weight.

The immediate cause of the present announcement comes in quick time after the arrival of instructions from Washington to the local legal representative, Colonel J. C. Baird, and it further shows that the infliction of publicity many times is more than a trust can stand.

The commercial travelers, the real advance agents of prosperity, who have been making these sunny shores, but who have been the recipients of a decidedly frosty reception at the hands of the local wholesalers and jobbers will hereafter be extended the glad hand of cordial welcome. In fact the drummers will not only be welcomed openly instead of secretly, but will be placed on the same footing as the jobber's agents who heretofore have had a monopoly of the trade in the Hawaiian Islands.

Yet if the jovial and jolly salesman who in your estimation is a nuisance by sound of brass bands or the blare of trumpets as they step down the gang plank of the incoming steamers, they will not however be confronted with the cold and cheerless resolution of the local jobbers that they should refrain from the pursuit of business while they are visitors to the Paradise of the Pacific, or have the \$500 license law staring them in the face wherever they might turn.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT AT THE ORPHEUM

Those Attending Listened to Some of the Best Music Ever Heard in Honolulu—Success Not Assured.

Whether or not Sunday evening concerts at the Orpheum can be made a success is a doubtful question. Not that last Sunday night's concert failed in any way to come up to what was promised but because it is doubtful if the people—that is the music loving and middle class people—can be induced to attend them. Sunday night's audience was a good one in the main, but there were a lot of boys and young rascals present who had no more appreciation of such music as was rendered, than would so many Hotentots. Between parts one and two they went strutting out of the theatre like a lot of old thirteenth century knights, and a considerable portion of them began to sing and the orchestra struck up the closing selection of the program, much to the disgust of those who were there to hear good music.

Those who attended for the purpose of hearing good music were not disappointed. In fact they were regaled with this and that, and the concert given in this city. The selections were such as to test the ability of an orchestra and they were rendered so well that one wondered how an orchestra of twelve pieces could be gotten together in this little city to render such grand music as capably as the orchestra of the Orpheum.

Sunday night, Mozart's "Gloria" was given with a zest that showed the audience that something above the ordinary could be expected in the rendition of Rossini's "Semiramide" and Semiramide is a selection to test the ability of an orchestra, with its wild intermingling of Gypsy and Egyptian airs. Paul Egry's playing in the selection from L. Trovatore was quite above even what was expected of Egry. His playing was like an inspiration and the most blasé listener could not but catch an enthusiasm of the player and be thrilled with the rendering of Verdi's exquisite music.

Miss Le Claire has never sung before in this city as she did Sunday night. While her rendition of "Ave Maria" was a little cold, she more than made amends by her singing of "The Holy City" simply taking her house by storm. It was grand, it was song in all that the word can convey. Again did she sing as she has not sung before in many a day in the sextette selection from "Lucia de Lammermoor." Mrs. Cohen with her rich contralto also came in for fully as generous praise as Miss Le Claire, with its wild intermingling of Gypsy and Egyptian airs. While Rothwell, Kurkamp, Melvin and Adams did equally well. It was such music as Addison wrote of when he said "Music—heavenly thoughts inspire, it wakes the soul and lifts it high and fits it to bespeak the Deity."

The loungers can be kept out such concerts as that of last Sunday night would very soon attract all the music lovers of the city regardless of prejudices against Sunday night concerts.

Appreciates His Christmas Gift.

Charley Peterson wishes to thank his many friends through the columns of The Republican for the Christmas box presented to him by the merchants and the people of the city whose efforts are appreciated by the merchants and the public of the city who would not say and they all hope that Charlie will remain to report incoming vessels and the weather for many years to come.

WHAT THE BRITISH PRESS SAYS ABOUT IT

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The adoption by the United States Senate of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty yesterday is evidently regarded as far too weighty a matter for hurried comment by the London morning journals.

According to the Times and some of the other papers, they will postpone until tomorrow their editorial treatment of the question in its present phase. The Daily Chronicle, however, publishes a short notice, in which it says:

"The news is very serious, indeed. It means, in a word, that the jingoes and Anglophobes of the United States Senate have triumphed and that we are back again today where we were at the time of the Venezuelan imbroglio and President Cleveland's insolent, provocative speech. The better feeling manifested during the Spanish-American war has been shaken by pro-Boer sympathizers. It is not now swamped by self-interest. The Americans intend to fortify the canal in spite of the treaty to the contrary. We cannot possibly stand by and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thus imperiously set aside. The good relations between the two countries must of necessity be gravely menaced. This is the outcome of Mr. McKinley's re-election. Worse could hardly have happened if Mr. Bryan had been re-elected."

The Standard observes: "It is more of a rebuff for President McKinley's executive than for Great Britain. England cannot possibly accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty thus amended, and it would be insulting to the people and government of the United States to do so. The retrocession of all the rights announced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without offering an equitable equivalent or compensating the gross illegality of disregarding it."

The Morning Post, after contending that England in negotiating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was acting virtually as the representative of all the maritime powers of the world, says: "Should the United States denounce the treaty there is no means known to international law of upholding it. It will be open to Great Britain alone or in conjunction with other maritime powers to consider whether another canal, not under the control of the United States, may be worth the making. In this matter British interests are identical with the interests of all the maritime powers save the United States."

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PORTUGUESE, AMERICANS AND ENGLISH IN PARTY OF SEVENTY-SIX WORKMEN.

When Objection Was Made to Poor Food the Answer Was to Do the Other Thing—Treated Well on Canadian Pacific.

The Warrimoo, arriving yesterday, brought seventy-six laborers for the Lihe plantation on Kauai. Most of the laborers were Portuguese; some Americans are with them, and there is an English family of nine. The people were enlisted in the United States by a man named Rodgers, who advertised for the laborers to go on the Hawaiian Islands to work on the plantations and were brought across the continent on the Canadian Pacific railway.

From A. S. Grace, one of the Americans among them, the following story was secured: "We were employed to come here by a man named Rodgers. We were told that the islands were a good place to live and work. It was said that we could live well for \$8 per month. For wages we were promised \$22 a month for field labor, ten hours a day. One dollar and sixty cents a day was promised us for work in the mill, a day to consist of twelve hours. Teamsters were told they would get \$1.25 per day, before being given their contracts the men were all made to sign a promissory note for the sum of \$100, to be held as their guarantee that they would not get back on their contract before arrival at the plantation.

"We were promised the return of our notes on boarding the steamer at Vancouver. We have not yet received them, however. We understand that if we stay at the plantation for one year we will have to pay back the sum of \$60 for our passage here. If we stay two years we will have to pay \$40, and if we stay three years we will have nothing to pay.

"The treatment we received on the train and until we reached Vancouver was good. We had good food and good accommodations. On the steamer it was different. An English family of nine who came here under the same conditions as we did was put in the second-class cabin. We were put in the steerage and ate apart from the other steerage passengers. The food was very bad. We protested and were told that we were getting all that was coming to us. A man named Shaw was in charge of us. We appealed to him and were told that if we didn't like it we could do the other thing. In the first place, the trip on the steamer was terribly rough and the steamer was full of water. We were wet all the time, and when we asked permission to go on the other deck out of the water the English officer on the boat cursed at us and told us to stay where we were. I and my own are Americans. We came of our own free will and had to make the best of it. The man Shaw, who was supposed to look out for us, stayed back in the cabin most of the time so we could not speak to him.

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The steamer Warrimoo returned alongside the Kaulani yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock and took the laborers aboard and started for Kauai. The men all went aboard and seemed to be glad that their journey was nearing an end.

Governor Dole Returns.

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CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT THE VARIOUS CHURCHES

Services today at St. Andrew's Cathedral are as follows: Holy communion, 6 a. m.; Holy communion (choral), 7 a. m.; Mattin and Sermon, 11 a. m.; Pule Ahihi, 3:30 p. m.; Evensong, 7:30 p. m.

At St. Clement's Chapel: Holy communion, 7 a. m.; Morning prayer and Holy communion, 11 a. m.

At the church of St. John the Baptist, Kalia, there will be Christmas high mass at 8, with sermon and collection.

At the church of the Sacred Heart, Punahou, Father Clement in charge. Christmas high mass, Tuesday morning at 4.

The priest will be at the church on Christmas eve to hear the confession of those who wish to receive holy communion at the Christmas mass, and early Christmas morning.

Special Christmas services will be held today at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Low mass will be sung at 4 a. m. and at 9 o'clock there will be a service for the children with a sermon in English by Rev. Father Francis. There will be special music by the St. Louis college.

High pontifical mass will be sung at 10:30 by the Right Rev. Gulstan, Bishop of Panopolis; assistant priest, Rev. Father Cleburn; deacon, Rev. Father Francis; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Mathias.

SMALL MATTERS DISCUSSED BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Rapid Transit Questions are Discussed—Relief Camp Closed and Houses Will be Sold—Liquor Licenses.

On account of the omission of Executive Council sessions during the absence of Governor Dole there was a heavy grist of business before that body yesterday.

Objection was raised to the right given by the franchise for the Rapid transit to cross King street so near the Nuuanu stream bridge. An effort will be made to have the point of crossing King street changed.

The matter of an exchange of land between the territory and a certain island was discussed. The land is on the extension of Kukui street, between Nuuanu and River.

Reports were read from the board of health recommending the closing of Relief Camp No. 1 and 2. The unsanitary condition of the premises was the basis of this recommendation. The council authorized Superintendent McCandless to close camp No. 1 at once. Mr. McCandless said that the sanitary state of Camp No. 2 had been greatly improved since the board of health made the inspection. No order was made concerning the second camp.

The council authorized Mr. McCandless to advertise for bids for work on the esplanade, now used for storing coal by the Canadian-Australian Steamship line at the upset price of \$50 per month with a time limit of five years. The property near the Wilder wharves recently turned over to the territory by the United States will also be leased on the same terms.

HOME RULE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES ITS LIST

Charter Makers Accept and Will Meet Tomorrow Night for Organization—Names Given Meet Satisfaction.

The Independent home rule executive committee has completed its list of thirty names for its charter commission. Each has accepted and taken together, the party managers boast that they have secured men who will stand the test of publicity, friends of local government, and that the charter will be formed for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The new commission will meet tomorrow evening at Foster hall for organization, election of officers and naming committees for various departments of the work. Following are the members of the commission which will be seen to contain names of members of more than one political party: R. N. Boyd, S. Meheula, J. K. Kaulia, J. C. Quinn, W. H. Kailimai, J. K. Kaulanamao, E. C. Rowe, J. M. Koolaha, A. Herbert, John Cassidy, C. C. Bittling, Prince David Kawananakoa, C. J. McCarthy, D. Crowningburg, Wm. Ringer, A. L. C. Atkinson, Edmund H. Hart, John H. Wilson, John H. Wise, J. D. Holt, D. P. E. Isenberg, E. J. Testa, W. F. Irvine, Capt. J. Ross, J. M. Poono, L. H. Dee, D. M. Kuphea, C. W. Booth, Morris Keohokaloie, J. N. Nakookoo.

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