

Hawaiian Gazette

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1891.

"CONTRACT LABOR."

One of the native papers, in its English column, returns to the worn out and dishonest trick of calling contract labor as coolie-slavery, planters as manstealers, kidnappers, slave-owners, etc., etc., and the Courts of the Kingdom as accomplices in crime.

As long as this rubbish is confined to the English language it can do little harm, for those who read it here being for the most part reasonably intelligent and well-informed on the subject are not likely to be influenced, and it is scarcely possible that the paper is read abroad, though possibly some foreign paper in want of a sensation might soil a pair of scissors over it.

It appears that at a recent session of the Kauai Circuit Court, a doctor sued a planter for medical services rendered to a Japanese laborer contracted to the planter, and the plaintiff's attorney took a nonsuit on the showing that the obligation on the employer was informal or incomplete, and so no liability to provide medical attendance was proved against the employer.

After stating that "comment is superfluous," the commentator arrives at the conclusion that the employer can command the services of his assigned Japanese laborer apparently without incurring any liability to provide medical attendance. It is so apparently in this case, but we claim that this is of necessity a very rare and wholly accidental case.

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erament, inspectors of their own nationality are appointed to watch over their interests and doctors of their own country will attend to their medical needs. Cases of dispute will be tried in Hawaiian Courts and their judgments accepted by both parties. The planters will have to pay a higher wage than is known in any other sugar producing country in the world, equal nearly to double that paid in some countries. All the outgoings of plantations in these islands are at a rate unknown elsewhere, labor skilled and unskilled, fuel and most other supplies are dearer here than anywhere else. Two conditions which obtain here are favorable to the planter, unparalleled fertility of soil, and the proximity of a favoring market, the former must gradually deteriorate by the laws of nature, and the latter is imperiled and injured by recent tariff legislation in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Regarding Rev. Mr. Gowen.

Mr. Editor: A paragraph in this morning's ADVERTISER has attracted a good deal of attention from the many friends in this city of the Rev. H. H. Gowen, who is said to have "definitely announced to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that he has no intention of returning to Honolulu."

Mr. Gowen's friends would be glad to learn whence this piece of information was derived, as it conflicts directly with the latest correspondence addressed by Mr. Gowen to this country. Several letters were received here by the last mail from Mr. G., who writing from Great Yarmouth on the 13th February last say "I am sorry I can't return at once partly because I have promised to abide by the Archbishop's advice, and partly because I am hoping for a more satisfactory arrangement before my return."

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"The Sensational Marriage."

Mr. Editor: You would do me a great favor by inserting in your next ADVERTISER the following refutation of some untruths, reflecting on my conduct, regarding the marriage of a Portuguese girl to a Chinaman, which appeared in your columns on the 25th of February last, under the title of a "Sensational Marriage." The writer, whoever he may be, did not think fit to take up his position as a man, but shielded his untruthful statement under an anonymous symbol—the letter X.

It is said in the communication referred to that the Chinaman, after consulting with the Catholic priest was ordered to cut off his queue; that he had to make a confession of the sins of a life-time; and that he afterwards partook of the holy communion. I beg to say that these statements are nothing but mere fancies created in the brain of Mr. X. It is evident he knows not that the Catholic Church does not trouble the Chinaman about their tails when they are baptized or married. Neither does he know that those who are baptized have not to make a confession of the "sins of a life-time," since these very sins are remitted by the waters of baptism. Moreover he is equally ignorant that the holy communion is only given to those who are fasting from midnight; consequently it could not have been given to the Chinaman, who was married at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Now, in reference to the unprotected girl (as she is termed by that writer) and those whose duty it was to shield her. I beg to state that I was totally unconscious of any force or violence being used by her step-father or any other person whatever; and I was fully persuaded that the marriage was

perfectly satisfactory to both parties; therefore I performed the ceremony without any misgivings whatever. C. N. RUAULT, Catholic priest at Waiohina, Kau, Hawaii, March 11, 1891.

Horner's Banking Bill—No. 13.

Mr. Editor: I have claimed that the income of this proposed bank, although sufficient to pay our national debt, it would be only a small part of the blessings that would be conveyed upon the people and the Kingdom directly and indirectly by the bank.

I will illustrate. Money being the life of business, to buy, to employ and to pay, in fact the tool which commands all tools by which wealth is created and comforts enjoyed, etc.

If our bank was endowed with the powers that this bill provides for it, money would always be obtainable upon security in either small or large amounts and at a rate of interest the industries could afford to pay. More money would be put in circulation, more improvements made, more business done and wealth more rapidly increased with money always obtainable at four per cent. than if double that rate had to be paid for its use. That is, a man compelled to pay eight or ten per cent. for money to assist in his business could use double the sum at four per cent. and so increase his business at the same cost for the use of the tool to do it with. And so by a more abundant circulation of money, more business could be done, more laborers employed, more improvements made, and more taxable wealth produced by the people. Thus assisting the government as well as themselves.

If the government had this bank to draw from the same security that would draw money from Europe at six per cent would secure just as good money from the "Bank of Hawaii" at four per cent without the costly assistance of syndicates. J. M. HORNER. (To be Continued.)

A Timely Hint.

Every merchant says an exchange, should use printed stationery, no matter how large or small a business he may be doing. We lately received a letter from a merchant who had neglected this. The letter required an answer, but the signature was written in a way that made it impossible to decipher it. A direction was made as near it as possible, and he may receive the letter, but if he does the credit will belong to the postmaster who must guess at the inscription. A printed notehead would have made the name plain; and would have cost but a trifle. Country merchants who neglect these things, be business men. You have been selling goods "for a living." Change that this year, and sell goods for a business. Then you will wake up, use these things, and find that at the end of the year you have made more money than you ever did before. And the best place to get your printing done is at the Gazette Office, 46 Merchant street.

A Costly Bible.

New York, March 5.—At the American Art Galleries this afternoon there began a sale of a superb collection of rare and costly books and manuscripts of Brayton Ives. Many prominent men were present. J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago secured the famous Gutenberg Bible (the first book printed with types), after spirited bidding, paying \$14,000 for the two volumes. The book was printed at Mentz by Gutenberg in 1450 A. D., and is in Latin, in gothic type, with a prologue of St. Jerome. There are hundreds of illuminated letters, many heightened with gold. The binding is oak boards, covered with stamped calf, ornamented with brass. It is without title pages or signatures. There are 641 leaves, printed in double column, forty-two lines to a full column. Initials and rubrics are in manuscript throughout. It was formerly known as the Mazarin Bible.—[Ex.]

New Advertisements

Purchasing Agent.

BEING ESTABLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO, I offer my services to Hawaiian residents, as a Purchasing Agent. My thorough acquaintance with the island trade will enable me to give good satisfaction in my purchases. Terms 5 per cent on purchases up to \$50; 2 1/2 per cent on larger orders. Address: GEO. HEINEMANN, 1367-3a, 914 1/2 Geary st., San Francisco.

Solid Silver Goods.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE consignment of Silver Ware lately sent to Capt. G. Heinemann from Norway and will sell the same at greatly reduced rates. Just the things for birthday presents. Purchases delivered in any part of the Kingdom free. C. H. DUCKEY, Hamakua-poko, Maui, March 17, 1891. \$37 3c.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

WHAT THE SHIPPING BILL WILL DO.

Now that the Mail Contract bill has become a law it is well to consider what its effects are likely to be. It is commonly spoken of as a bill for the restoration of our merchant marine, but those who expect very substantial results in this direction will be disappointed. It can hardly call into existence more than forty or fifty new steamers of 150,000 or 200,000 tons in all. This will not go very far toward matching the 10,000,000 tons of British shipping, the 2,500,000 tons that we had in the foreign trade before the war, or even the 1,000,000 tons we still have in the same trade after thirty years of tariff starvation. Subsidies will not build up a great merchant marine—it takes freedom and individual enterprise to do that—but they may perform certain special services of value.

In the first place the aided lines will give our merchants rapid and regular mail communication with their customers. It will be possible for a South American importer to send an order to New York or San Francisco, and know definitely how soon it will be filled. Again, the representatives of American firms will find it convenient to visit other countries to solicit trade, and foreigners will be able to come more easily to America to inspect our processes.

In the next place we shall be almost entirely relieved of the necessity of adding new cruisers to the navy, and can confine ourselves principally to coast-defense vessels. The new mail steamers will supply us with commerce destroyers in time of war.

Finally, we shall be able to fortify our trade at strategic points, such as San Francisco, where rivals now threaten to supplant us. The position of Vancouver is purely artificial. It is built up by Government aid and nothing else. The Shipping bill will enable the American steamer lines centering at San Francisco to maintain themselves against this unfair competition.

The Pan-American Conference made some recommendations on shipping matters which are of interest at this time. With regard to the Pacific trade the conference advised that the nations lying along the western coast of the continent should subsidize one or more lines of steamships of the first class, to make regular voyages between San Francisco and Valparaiso and intermediate ports. These vessels were to make bi-monthly trips, at least, each way, and were to be of not less than 4,000 tons, with triple expansion engines of not less than 3,500 horse-power and a minimum speed of fifteen knots. The various nations along the Pacific were to pay, in proportion to population, a subsidy not exceeding in the aggregate 30 cents per gross registered ton for each thousand miles sailed, outward and homeward.

For a vessel of 5,000 tons this subsidy would be equivalent to \$3 per mile on the outward voyage. The Shipping bill authorizes the payment to such a steamer of \$2 per mile. The contributions of the Spanish-American countries would not quite make up the \$3. To get any subsidy at all under the Pan-American recommendations the Pacific Mail, or whatever company might bid, would have to furnish vessels of at least 4,000 tons, which would come in the third class under the Shipping bill and would be entitled to only \$1 per mile. It would pay the company to increase the size of its ships to 5,000 tons, so as to come within the \$2 class.

One of the first fruits of the Shipping bill is likely to be a through line from San Francisco to Valparaiso, whatever may be the character of the steamers composing it. And as the inducements increase so rapidly with the size of the ships, there is good reason to hope that at last we shall see some vessels fit to bear comparison with those on the Atlantic.—[Examiner.]

New Advertisements.

Notice of Election.

AT AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Peoples Ice & Refrigerating Co., held Monday, March 16th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Jonathan Austin, President; J. S. McGrew, Vice-President; G. P. Castle, Secretary; L. C. Ables, Treasurer; T. W. Hobron, Auditor; G. P. CASTLE, Secretary.

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HARROWS FOR SALE

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM England a small invoice of Patent Adjusted Five-Section Harrows; these Harrows are being extensively used wherever they have been introduced. They are very light and durable and will do more acres a day with less team than the old styles. Any one wishing references may write to the following parties:

- John Hinde.....Kohala, Hawaii
H. S. Bayle....."
F. S. Kay....."
J. Macdon.....Honokaa, "
A. Moore.....Paunaloa, "
A. Lidgate.....Paunaloa, "
Any one wishing to purchase will please write to me: C. NUTLEY, Paunaloa, Hawaii.

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Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES

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Chandeliers Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.