

Commercial

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BY AUTHORITY.



Interior Department.

The anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King, November 17th, falling on Sunday, Monday, November 18th, will be observed as a National Holiday, and all Public Offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed on that day.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 19, 1884.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint John H. Soper, Esq., Marshal of the Kingdom, vice Hon. W. C. Parke, resigned.
Aliiolani Hale, Sept. 30, 1884.

LIST OF LICENSES

Expiring in the Month of October, 1884.

RETAIL--OAHU.

- 1 S. Nott, Fort street, Honolulu
- 2 Kim Yen & Co., Nuuanu street, "
- 3 Chin York Kee, Nuuanu street, "
- 4 Kona Cheong, Nuuanu street, "
- 5 Ching Chat, Liliha street, "
- 6 S. J. Levey & Co., Fort street, "
- 7 Tong Hing & Co., Nuuanu street, "
- 8 Ching Quoy, Nuuanu street, "
- 9 Keng Lee Yuen & Co., Maunakea street, "
- 10 Brogile & Spear, Fort street, "
- 11 Yim Y. Ho, Koolau street, "
- 12 Sun Kim Lung & Co., Hotel street, "
- 13 Soy Lung, Maunakea street, "
- 14 Sing Lee Hop, Maunakea street, "
- 15 Mrs Emma White, King street, "
- 16 E. O. Hall & Son, King street, "
- 17 Harns Lung Kee & Co., Hotel street, "
- 18 Wilder & Co., cor Fort and Queen street, "
- 19 Walter S. White, King street, "
- 20 C. Hing Kee, Hotel street, "
- 21 Tai Hung & Co., Kakaako, "
- 22 Lo Sam Sing, cor Richard and Merchant street, "
- 23 A. L. Smith, Fort street, "
- 24 Hong Kee, Kapalama, King street, "
- 25 Hen Wo Sui Kee, Nuuanu street, "
- 26 J. T. & H. Waterhouse, King street, "
- 27 Benson, Smith & Co., Fort street, "
- 28 M. S. Pareira, cor Hotel and Nuuanu sts, "
- 29 A. Gartenberg, cor Nuuanu and Queen street, "
- 30 Ching Ai, Nuuanu street, "
- 31 Sun Wo & Co., Nuuanu street, "
- 32 Yee Wo & Co., Nuuanu street, "
- 33 Ah See, Liliha street, "
- 34 Hop Jan & Co., Nuuanu street, "
- 35 P. A. H. Wo Tong, Hotel street, "
- 36 M. Phillips & Co., Kaahumanu street, "
- 37 Wm Colby, Fort street, "
- 38 J. T. Waterhouse, Fort street, "
- 39 Lyons & Levey, Queen street, "
- 40 Hart Bros, cor Nuuanu and Queen street, "
- 41 Hart Bros, Nuuanu street, "
- 42 J. T. & H. Waterhouse, Queen street, "
- 43 Mon Sing Kunt, Hotel street, "
- 44 Ting Hing Kee, King street, "
- 45 See Yiu Pin Nuuanu street, "
- 46 V. J. Fagerroos, King street, "

RETAIL--MAUI.

- 3 Yee Wo, Wailuku
- 4 Wong Lam, Wailuku
- 5 Ching Hop, Kahului
- 6 Kim Fee Chong, Paia, Makawao
- 7 See Hop & Co., Kahului
- 8 S. B. Stoddard, Wailuku
- 9 Lam Lung Kee, Wailuku

RETAIL--HAWAII.

- 2 Hitchcock & Co., Papaikou, Hilo
- 3 Jas White, Pukehuhu, N. Kohala
- 4 Thos Spencer, Hilo
- 5 R. Rycroft, Pohokai, Puna
- 6 C. Aika, Puna, Hilo
- 7 Apanaha, Honouliuli, Kau
- 8 Bun Chan, Puna, Hilo
- 9 Man Wo, Kapaolu, N. Kohala
- 10 Joe Smith, Makapala, Kohala
- 11 Apana, Kukuhaele, Hamakua
- 12 Hui Kalepa o Puna Ika Onaona, Kaimu, Puna
- 13 Ching Hoy, Laeuni, Hilo

RETAIL--KAUAI.

- 16 J. W. Chow Kee, Hanalei
- 17 Ah Chock, Kapala, Lihue
- 18 J. H. Hoepflop, Waimea

VICTUALING.

- 9 Akaka, Waipio, Hawaii
- 11 Tai Hung & Co., Kakaako, Honolulu
- 12 Awahai, Niuli, N. Kohala
- 13 See Wo Wong Lung, Hotel street, Honolulu
- 14 Man Kim Lung & Co., Liliha street, Honolulu
- 15 Leong Hong, Wailuku, Maui
- 16 Ah Kui, Eleele, Kauai
- 17 Young Chung, Puna, Hilo
- 18 Ah Hi & Awa, Pahala, Kau
- 19 Ye Wo & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu
- 20 Akana, Honokaa, Hawaii
- 21 Hart Bros, corner Nuuanu and Queen streets, Honolulu

DEALERS SPIRIT.

- 2 Lovejoy & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu
- 2 F. T. Lenehan & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu
- 2 Frank Brown, Merchant street, Honolulu

RETAIL SPIRIT.

- 2 G. S. Houghtaling, Bay Horse Saloon
- 2 W. C. Spruell, Royal Hotel
- 2 H. Veiera, Bee Hive Saloon
- 2 F. L. Leslie, Cosmopolitan Hotel
- 2 S. S. Cunha, Union Saloon
- 2 Jas Olds, Empire Saloon
- 2 J. S. McGrew, Hawaiian Hotel
- 2 S. J. Shane, Commercial Hotel
- 2 Jas Dodd, Pantheon Hotel

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

- 2 M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Queen street
- 3 H. Hackfeld & Co., Queen street

MILK.

- 7 Narcisses Perry, Honolulu
- 10 Woodlawn Dairy, Honolulu
- 16 P. Milton, Honolulu
- 30 Conchee & Co., Honolulu

FIRE ARMS.

- 10 John Lishman, Kona, Oahu
- 12 A. J. Cartwright, Jr., Kona, Oahu
- 12 S. G. Wilder, Jr., Kona, Oahu
- 24 E. H. Jones, Kona, Oahu
- 24 W. R. Austin, Kona, Oahu

PEDDLING.

- 19 J. Palau, Honouliuli, Kau

BOAT.

- 10 Frank Clark, Lahaina, Maui

AUCTION.

- 2 T. W. Everett, Wailuku, Maui
- 14 Aku, Koolau, Oahu
- 24 D. H. Hitchcock, Hilo, Hawaii
- 27 John Plum, Koloa, Kauai
- 27 H. Kawahilo, Koolauloa, Oahu

WHOLESALE.

- 2 Bolles & Co., Queen street, Honolulu
- 4 S. J. Levey & Co., Fort street, "
- 6 Kwong Lee Yuen & Co., Maunakea st, "
- 8 E. L. Marshall, Queen street, "
- 10 E. O. Hall & Son, cor King and Fort sts, "
- 10 Wilder & Co., cor Queen and Fort sts, "
- 10 Hong Lung Kee & Co., Hotel street, "
- 23 C. A. Long, Nuuanu street, "
- 28 Chulan & Co., Fort street, "
- 27 Lyons & Levey, Queen street, "

PORK BUTCHER.

- 2 Wing Sing, Hotel street, Honolulu
- 2 Look Hop, Hotel street, Honolulu
- 4 Ah Lo, Kealia, Kauai
- 4 Aiana, Waipane, Oahu
- 16 Apana, Kukuhaele, Hawaii
- 26 Apa, Wailuku, Maui
- 27 See Shin, Makawao, Maui
- 30 Min Yee Kee, Hotel street, Honolulu

BILLIARDS.

- 21 Joe Smith, Makapala, N. Kohala
- 28 Hart Bros, Nuuanu street, Honolulu
- 30 Joaquin Gracia, Wailuku, Maui
- 30 John Stuppelbeen, Kawahine, Hawaii

CAKE PEDDLING.

- 3 Ah Sing, Kingdom
- 11 Akaou, Kingdom
- 29 Ho Chun, Kingdom

LIVERY STABLE.

- 2 Jas Dodd, Pantheon Stables

SALMON.

- 3 Kehahuna Iona, Waialea, Maui
- 16 Pekelo, Wailuku, Maui

BUTCHER.

- 4 Aiana, Waipane, Oahu 46-n01

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1884.

THE LATE MARSHAL.

Last Thursday some very proper compliments were paid to Hon. W. C. Parke, on his retirement from the office of Marshal of the Kingdom, which he has so long held. The members of the Bar had proposed in conclave certain resolutions which were submitted to their Honors the Judges in open Court, for presentation to Mr. Parke, and a number of them took the opportunity to make kindly remarks about the veteran official who has just retired from a service which has lasted for a generation, and has extended over a transition period in the social, commercial, and political history of Hawaii.

Mr. Dole, and at least one other speaker could not lose the opportunity of saying something spiteful against the Government in the course of their remarks. We are surprised that Mr. Dole should have so far forgotten the dictates of good taste as to have introduced in such a place and

on such an occasion remarks like those with which he concluded his speech. As for those who followed him in this strain he never gave them credit for the culture or discrimination which would save them from this vulgarity and as they have the excuse that they followed Mr. Dole's deliberate lead we have nothing to say about them. Any way they and what they might choose to say are not worthy of any considerations. Except for this marring element, the occasion was one of high interest. Not a member of the Bar, not a Judge on the Bench was to be found in Court when the late Marshal first fulfilled there the duties of his office. Called to the post by Kamehameha III., at the request of Judge Lee; and John Young, the Kubina Nui of the day, because of the personal prowess and determined will he had displayed at a time when Honolulu was threatened with mob rule, he has grown old and grey in the service. He has the personal respect and friendship of the community, both Hawaiian and foreign. How he is thought of by the large number of men who have served under him was feelingly expressed by Mr. W. O. Smith in the speech with which he followed Mr. Dole at the proceedings in Court on Thursday. He leaves his office for political reasons solely, without a stain on his character as an official discharging most important functions, without a blur in a long public career, with the affectionate remembrances of those who have been his subordinates, and with the sustaining conviction in his own heart that he has never spared himself night or day in the service of his adopted country.

For some years past it has been the fashion with all that section of the press which is now found in opposition to the Administrations to revile the late Marshal, to rake up with care every canard that might throw a slight on his administration of his important department, to put the blame of every petty thing that went wrong upon his head, and to intimate that his time had gone by, that changed circumstances needed a new man to cope with them. This journal has been jeered at for giving him its support. Those who controlled the editorial columns of the ADVERTISER looked below the surface and saw that in the peculiar circumstances of this country, with its strangely mixed population, with the many exigencies resulting from the rapid development of industries controlled by foreigners and involving the employ of mass of laborers under exceptional conditions, the Police Department was, in spite of all shortcomings, performing its duties as satisfactorily on the whole as that of many much more favored countries. With this conviction, born of earnest investigation of the facts, they did not hesitate to give their support to the late Marshal against the interested enemies who used the columns of our contemporaries to assail him. Under these circumstances it is refreshing to find prominent representatives of the Opposition frankly and unhesitatingly taking the same ground and supporting Mr. Parke with the irrepresable.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FUTURE OF HAWAII.

There is another point in the Rev. Mr. Bishop's argument as to which it appears to us that he has accepted a commonly received opinion as if it were an unanswerable argument. After reviewing the tendencies of the country and declaring them to be in the direction of an English civilization in the widest sense of that term, and through the proximity of the United States to the American type of that civilization he says "the foregoing also indicates the necessary answer to the question

as to our political future. The coming form of government will be that of America. It will be Republican. Republican government has passed beyond the stage of experiment and established itself as the true and the best form for all enlightened peoples. Long since established in the American majority of English people, it has become virtually the political form of all the rest. Monarchy in England has surrendered all its power, and retains only its dignities. It is unreasonable to suppose that these Islands as a civilized community will not in due time follow the general example. As in due time the native sovereignty comes to its natural end, whether by the decay of the native people, the lack of chiefs, or a general end of its usefulness, there will cease to be any other possible rallying point for a throne, even if there were any further call for such an institution. Republican government will be the natural, fitting and obvious arrangement. No other seems possible."

Now this phrase "Republican government has passed beyond the stage of experiment, and established itself as the true and the best form for all enlightened people" may be the expression of a sentiment widespread in America and in France, but it is far from having the sanction of the united opinion of all "enlightened peoples," and still further from being logically proved as a deduction from the sum total of our knowledge of human history. Our grand-children will probably live to see the day when the Republican "experiment" will have been exhaustively completed and abandoned both in America and France. The Democratic form of government is necessarily the first crude method of any people whatsoever. Sooner or later, it inevitably develops into an oligarchy. Under that form of government, some of the greatest national successes have been accomplished that are recorded in the history of the world. But the end of an oligarchy is always a monarchy, either developed from within, or super-imposed from without. It is our custom to suppose that with our modern civilization, our machinery, our steam, and our mastery of electricity, we are quite a divine sort of people compared to those who went before us. Such is far from being the fact. In ethics in philosophy and in the science of government, mankind remains from age to age measurably the same, simply because it is still mankind. There is a rhythmic flow and lapse of special forms of opinion, and of consequent practice, but the same things ever repeat themselves, and will continue to do so until the end of all things.

This country seems to us to be about the last in the world which, under any social development that is possible to it, can expect to contain the elements of a happy Republic, and we hope it may be spared a plunge into this favorite political "experiment" of the age.

JAPANESE LABORERS.

It is with pleasure that we learn that arrangements have been satisfactorily completed by Mr. Consul General Irwin for the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country, and that we may expect to see a steamship in our harbor next month, flying in all probability the Japanese flag, and bringing the first installment of this new accession to our labor force, in number about 600.

This is undoubtedly good news. There are so many slips "twixt cup and lip" in human affairs that notwithstanding all seemed fair and promising when Col. Iaukea left Japan, we have awaited with a real anxiety the further news which has now come to hand. We believe that

these arrangements for Japanese immigration mark a most important era in the history of the agricultural enterprise of this country. The success of the movement we undoubtedly owe to the cordial personal relations which have been established between King Kalakaua and the Emperor of Japan and many high and influential officials of the Empire. There has been conceded to us in our weakness as a State what has been denied to many powerful nations. And this has not been through a mere outburst of friendship and kindly condescension. Our Japanese friends do not do things in that way. The Japanese Government seldom makes a move without knowing exactly what it is doing. However superior to it in physical strength and for warlike purposes the governments of great western nations may be they have ever found a match in the diplomatic ability of the statesmen of the Empire of the Rising Sun. The Japanese Government has taken nothing for granted about us, and before listening to the persuasions which Col. Iaukea and Mr. Irwin had authority to use, they knew from the evidence of their own Envoys that what these gentlemen had to tell them was in accordance with facts and that what they undertook to promise on behalf of the Hawaiian Government was sure to be fulfilled. The day will surely come when the pains that has been taken by the King and by his recent Ministers to cultivate close relations of friendship with the Emperor of Japan and his great officers of State will no longer be sneered at as a vain show of diplomacy or cavilled at because it cost a few thousand dollars.

Among our planters the first question that will present itself when they hear that a number of Japanese immigrants will arrive here within a few weeks from this time will be what is this class of labor likely to cost. To this the reply may safely be made that it will be the cheapest in point of money cost per head per annum that they have had the benefit of for a long time past. Then arises the inquiry--what about the quality? We are assured that the laborers who are coming are all trained agricultural laborers from the interior of Japan--none of the loafers about big towns who know nothing of country work. We are informed that Mr. Irwin himself speaks of them as "first-class sugar-planting laborers." Now Mr. Irwin has been here himself, and did not lose any of his time while he was here, neither did the men interested in planting whom he met here fail to give him freely the benefit of their own ideas as to what is wanted. We further learn that Mr. Irwin expects to be able to send us five hundred immigrants per month all through 1885 if the Government be prepared to authorize him to arrange for such an influx. Of these immigrants he finds that the proportion which will best suit the people and the Government will be four-fifths men, and one-fifth women. With these are likely to come about ten per cent. of children. These proportions will please the planters, who are always groaning about the large proportion of women and children they have to take along with their Portuguese laborers. To the country at large they will hardly be so acceptable. One-fifth of women is of course a great improvement compared with the Chinese immigration which was so long tolerated here, a resumption of which our planters seem disposed to sigh for. But it is really not a large enough proportion for the good of the country. We need in fact a large immigration of women irrespective of all questions of labor. Anything, however, is better than reopening the country to the immigration of Chinese males--a doom which we had begun to fear might be forced upon us by the necessities of our sugar-planters.