

Daily Bulletin Weekly Summary

No. 66.]

HONOLULU, H. I., DECEMBER 18, 1888.

[84 PER ANNUM.
10 CTS. COPY.]

BY AUTHORITY.



Dr. A. F. RAYMOND has been appointed, by the Board of Education, School Agent for the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, vice Mr. G. W. C. Jones, resigned.

By order of the Board of Education.
W. JAS. SMITH,
Secretary.
Education Office, Dec. 1, 1888.
112 3t-d-64 3t-w

New School Houses.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Education, until TUESDAY, the 15th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction, including material, freight, cartage, etc., of School Houses at the under named places:

- Kona Waena, Hawaii, size 20x40x12—2 rooms.
 - Napooopo, South Kona, size 20x30x12—1 room.
 - Hoopuloa, South Kona, size 16x32x10—1 room.
 - Pohakupuka, Hilo, size 15x26x10—1 room.
 - Kamaea, Kau, size 14x24x10—1 room.
 - Punaluu, Kau, size 14x24x10—1 room.
 - Keanae, Hana, Maui, size 20x26x10—1 room.
 - Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, size 20x30x12—1 room.
 - Hanapepe (Eleele), Kauai, size 20x40x12—2 rooms.
- Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board of Education, where any other information may also be obtained.
- By order of the Board of Education.
W. JAS. SMITH,
Secretary.
Education Office, Dec. 6, 1888.
115 3t-d 65 3t-w

THE DAILY BULLETIN

Weekly Summary

SUBSCRIPTION:
Island..... (per annum) \$4 00
Foreign..... (per annum) \$5 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

Space	1 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 yr
1 inch.....	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
2 ".....	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	9.00	15.00
3 ".....	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
4 ".....	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	15.00	25.00
5 ".....	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
6 ".....	3.50	7.00	10.50	14.00	21.00	35.00
7 ".....	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	24.00	40.00
8 ".....	4.50	9.00	13.50	18.00	27.00	45.00
9 ".....	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
10 ".....	5.50	11.00	16.50	22.00	33.00	55.00
11 ".....	6.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
12 ".....	6.50	13.00	19.50	26.00	39.00	65.00
13 ".....	7.00	14.00	21.00	28.00	42.00	70.00
14 ".....	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00	45.00	75.00
15 ".....	8.00	16.00	24.00	32.00	48.00	80.00
16 ".....	8.50	17.00	25.50	34.00	51.00	85.00
17 ".....	9.00	18.00	27.00	36.00	54.00	90.00
18 ".....	9.50	19.00	28.50	38.00	57.00	95.00
19 ".....	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

HE KNOWS IT.

The editor of the BULLETIN does not want the place of any Cabinet Minister or any Government official whatever, and would not accept any such position were it tendered. But it is an undeniable fact that the medical editor of the "Advertiser" schemed and squirmed for Government employment for more than ten long years, and he knows it.

THE BEST POLICY.

The established political system of this country places the political power entirely in the hands of the aboriginal natives, white foreigners, and the descendants of the latter, totally ignoring all the Asiatics, of which the population is largely composed. The natives cannot be blamed if they consider themselves entitled to the position of control. They have on their side the strong argument of prior occupiers of the soil. It is to be expected also that the white foreigners and their descendants, with their strong belief in their superior enlightenment and civilization, should be unwilling to occupy a subordinate position. Besides, they have a powerful argument in the fact that their money, their brains, and their enterprise have made the country what it is, in the matter of material development and prosperity.

The question arises, What do true wisdom and the interests of the

nation dictate as the best state policy for the guidance of these two elements comprising the body politic? Our answer is, coalition. Drop all distinctions of race and coalesce as one body for all purposes of Government. The white man has come here, is established, has invested his money, developed the previously dormant resources of the country, bringing with him the blessings and curses of his civilization; and here he is bound to stay. He cannot be ignored. The native was here first; he welcomed the stranger, invited him to remain, and accepted his civilization. The foreigner to turn upon the aborigine and relegate him to a subordinate position in his own country would be treacherous, unmanly, and unjust. The cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," and the demand to make this "a white man's country," in the sense of giving the white man sole recognition and control, are alike foolish. The native and the foreigner should work together for the common good of the two, and in harmony they will find the interests of both served.

In drawing towards a conclusion we would observe that the peoples who constitute the body politic by the provisions of the fundamental law of the land should never lose sight of the fact that there are other peoples and other nationalities beside themselves domiciled in our borders, who have been invited and welcomed here, and that upon those in whom is vested the political power devolve the duty and responsibility of seeing that none are oppressed, but that justice is done to all. Small as the country is and limited the total population, probably no country can be found in which a greater variety of nationalities is represented, and in consequence a greater variety of habits of thought and fixed ideas relating to the management of public affairs. Among the foreign element enfranchised by the operations of the new Constitution are many nationalities, each of which is naturally predisposed in favor of the laws and methods of government prevailing in its fatherland. To suit all is an utter impossibility. But enlightened statesmanship would establish a broad basis and operate on the most liberal lines. To sweep away every vestige of the sectional narrowness which has been a prominent feature of the general past, to blot it out as far as possible from the records of our policy, to let its history be deemed an incredible myth, and to redeem by energetic action its disastrous consequences, should now be the hope and object of every thinking man who wishes well to the country, and desires to see her rise superior to the degradation of many years culpability.

INFLATION DISAPPEARED.

When, during the period between two and five years ago, this paper and the present writer took the ground that the rents of business premises, private residences, and lands in Honolulu, and the selling prices of the same were simply inflated and had risen to a pitch that could not be maintained, some investors, men who considered themselves shrewd speculators, held and argued that we were ignorant of what we wrote about, and that time would convince us of the fact.

Has the history of the two subsequent years, now ending, vindicated our position, or justified their contention? As a matter of fact, rents and purchasing prices of every description of property have come down very considerably, in many instances to less than one half of the former rates. This means what? Simply that the inflation has disappeared, or at least diminished.

The circumstances and condition of the town and country were never such as to warrant the high rates asked and obtained at the time referred to, and no extraordinary precense was required to predict that a reaction would follow. Money was abundant and loosely held. High rents were paid, new busi-

ness started, lands purchased, and houses built; and all largely with borrowed capital. Everything was overdone. There was no back country behind the little city to sustain the business which was established or to maintain the great expectations excited. Gradually, for two years and more past, values, or more correctly, prices, have been depreciating and coming to their normal level.

Of course, landlords and real estate owners have been slow to realize that they must accept lower rents and lower prices when selling, or nothing. As they in many cases, paid dear for their property, they therefore considered everyone else entitled to the same disadvantage, from the time of their purchase to eternity. Although proprietors naturally look with disfavor upon the condition of things which compels the acceptance of lower rents and selling rates, this condition must be admitted to be healthier, safer and more stable, because more normal.

PERSONALITIES.

The "Advertiser" is averse to personal journalism; and so is the BULLETIN. It is not pleasant, and we never resort to that kind of practice unless forced into it by the other side.

Our contemporary is hurt by a personal allusion to its own staff which appeared in this paper yesterday evening, and with a complexion of injured innocence attempts to create the impression that the BULLETIN alone was personal, when as a matter of fact our personal allusion was a mild rejoinder to its own personal insinuation in reference to the editor of this paper, in its issue of the same day. The "Advertiser" was the aggressor, but our friend winces when paid back in his own coin.

This was not the first offence. The "Advertiser" initiated its "personal" course more than a month ago by a taproom-slang article, headed "a horrid fiction" and written by the Minister of Interior, which bristled all over with falsehood, vulgarity, and personalities. Among its untruthful personalities was the assertion that "Old Hill," editor of the BULLETIN, wrote most of the communications appearing in his paper. And yet that same paper has the bare-faced audacity to say in to-day's issue, "As public journalists, we are dealing with the BULLETIN, and not with any particular writer therein."

Let this one fact be ever borne in mind: The working man is the honey-producing bee of the State hive, and the honey-maker should in all reason be amply rewarded for his services. The rights of property and of the rich have been clearly defined and very carefully preserved. Their duties have been sadly neglected. One of the first of these is to regard the wants, and ameliorate the condition of those who have been less favored by fortune. Every law should be made with an intent to protect and encourage those who live by labor. Restrictions, imposts, penalties, and liabilities should be so regulated as to throw as nearly as possible their whole weight upon those who are best able to meet the demands of the State; and every fair and wise means should be adopted to increase the daily earnings of the workmen, by throwing open every outlet for profitable employment.

WORKMEN AND WAGES.

In connection with the discussion of the troublesome Chinese question we have frequently heard such expressions as these:—"The white mechanic and white laborer are exorbitant in their demands; they ask too much for their services; they would have to accept less in other countries, or starve. Wages are too high here. If these people want employment, let them accept it at the prices asked by Asiatics. Low wages would secure them steady work, and tend to make the town prosperous."

Let it be understood that these utterances do not express the sentiments of all, or a majority of, employers of labor in this community.

These gentlemen, as a rule, we believe, and have good reasons for believing, practically endorse, as far as the returns from their undertakings will admit, Paul the tentmaker's *ipse dixit*, that "the workman is worthy of his hire." Those who form exceptions to the rule talk in the strain above quoted. They are dissenters from Paul's teaching. Perhaps the authority is not sufficiently respectable for their acceptance. What could a poor fellow who worked for his living know about such abstruse subjects? Paul, they would say, if you want work, go to the plantations, and you'll get \$15 a month and grub. Or go and work for the Government; they want such useful fellows as you, and will give you Chinamen's wages; you can live on rice and bird's nests. If you don't get paid, go and smoke your pipe at the corner like other discontented vagabonds. But cease bothering us with your gammon. The workman may be worthy of his hire, but that is against our principle. We are for hiring as low as possible, and the lower the better. To Jericho with what the workman is worthy of. We accept the lowest tender, and allow the workman to get his hire how he can, or go without if he can't.

Now, we are staunchly in favor of Brother Paul's doctrine, and therefore opposed to those who assert that wages are too high. To say that low wages tend to prosperity, is advancing a proposition which our experience in several countries flatly contradicts. Low wages tend to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; but that is not prosperity, only for the fortune-favored few. The prosperity of the masses is the prosperity to be desired, and any fool can see that low wages are not helpful to this end.

The assertion that mechanics and laborers work for less in other countries, is admitted, to the extent that in some other countries they do, although in some others they get more. We would ask those gentlemen who argue from this fact that the wages of the same classes are too high here, what rate of pay would our great men, ministers, and other high dignitaries, concerning whose remuneration for services rendered there is no objection, command in those same countries? Would all their intelligence put in a lump get them bread and cheese, unless they returned to their original avocations?

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"HARD" AND "FAIR."

"We expect to hit hard, but we also propose to hit fair," says our friend, the "Advertiser." One of those "hard hits" was dealt this morning—right out from the shoulder—powerful enough to knock over an infant six days old. Good gracious! We feel as if a ton of feathers had fallen on us.

The "fairness" is manifested by the "Advertiser's" usual method, viz: a perversion of the truth, in the insinuation that we had averred that the medical gentleman of that paper "inaugurated a personal warfare with the editor of the BULLETIN more than a month ago, or at any other

time." We did say, "The "Advertiser" initiated its personal course, etc.," and indicated the author as the Minister of Interior. Our contemporary's idea of "hitting fair" appears to be, to wilfully misrepresent and pervert the plain words of an antagonist.

Perhaps the expression, "mild rejoinder," was a little "ridiculous;" at least, it was intended to be. Judging from the effect it produced, probably it would not be "an abuse of language so gross as to encroach upon the region of the ridiculous" to call it "a hard hit." The words of the "rejoinder" to the "personal insinuation" were few, simple, and harmless in and of themselves, but they were so true, so just, and so well-deserved that their effect was unexpectedly great.

The "Advertiser" is "quite content that the public should judge of the comparative taste and temper displayed." So is the BULLETIN, which is confident of a verdict in its favor.

Our contemporary declines "either to acknowledge or deny any charges or insinuations" respecting the authorship of "any particular article," etc. appearing in its columns. Certainly that is what we expected. "Acknowledgment," of course, it will not; "deny," it cannot. We have simply charged that a Government physician has held the editorship of the Advertiser for a good many weeks past, and that the Minister of Interior was the author of the article "a horrid fiction," which appeared in its columns more than a month ago. There is no "ludicrous mistake" here. Our "hard-hitting" neighbor cannot, cannot deny the charges.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The gigantic undertaking of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a canal through which the largest ships may pass, is of interest to the entire civilized world. The most conflicting reports concerning progress already made by M. de Lesseps and the possibilities, or otherwise, of the work being completed, appear from time to time in the European and American newspapers. The latest advices to hand are to the effect that M. de Lesseps has publicly announced that the canal will certainly be open for traffic some time during 1890.

Opinions have been expressed by many that this promise, like others made at different times by the same gentleman, is but a subterfuge for the purpose of inspiring doubting share and bond holders with renewed confidence in the ultimate success of this great undertaking; and also to gain the time necessary for maturing new Schemes for raising additional capital so sorely needed.

The original estimate of the entire sum required to complete the work, falls far—very far—short of that already expended, and upon which enormous sums for interest are annually paid. The time also, in which the canal was to have been completed, has been extended again and again, until at last suspicion is becoming engendered in the minds of those immediately interested, as to the reliability of this last assurance that 1890 will witness the opening of the canal.

To M. de Lesseps, the successful completion of the gigantic task he has undertaken is a most important matter. The vast sums of money already expended, were obtained largely from the middle and poorer classes of the French people, on the assurance of M. de Lesseps that profitable returns would be made upon their investment. Failure, from any cause, to complete the canal, is an eventuality that M. de Lesseps dare not face, and hence the somewhat desperate measures to which he has recently been compelled to resort, such, for instance as the Lottery Scheme, for the purpose of raising money enough to pay off large sums of accumulated interest, and to prevent the work from coming to a standstill. Still, after what M. de Lesseps has suc-

ceeded in accomplishing at Suez, in face of great opposition and prophecies of failure by eminent scientists, who, after careful surveys and calculations pronounced the work to be an impossibility, who can assert with confidence that he will not, in the end, be equally successful at Panama?

Should, however, M. de Lesseps be so unfortunate, for want of money or other causes, as to be compelled, after all, to abandon, yet unfinished, his cherished enterprise, the canal would nevertheless go through. The progress of this great work is carefully watched in all its details, by representatives of men of capital, if not of Governments, ready when the time comes—if ever it does—to complete what yet remained to be done. But the French government, rather than see the canal pass into other hands, would possibly come to the rescue, and, for the sake of national honor, let the Panama canal take its place in history, side by side with that colossal undertaking, the Suez canal, cut through more than 40 miles of sandy desert between the Red Sea and Mediterranean, as monuments of French skill and French enterprise.

A GOOD AND NOBLE WOMAN GONE.

"Speak well of the dead," is an aphorism which receives pretty general recognition in our time, and serves in some degree to offset the strong tendency of the age to speak harshly of the living. Men and women whose positions are public or semi-public, whether in the State, the Church, or Society, though good and noble, "pure as ice and chaste as snow," seldom, perhaps never entirely, escape calumny. When they are gone from life's stage, the country in a better humor towards them, and speak well of them, extolling their virtues and extenuating their frailties. Indeed, the dead often have a measure of praise bestowed them which their lives never merited, and not unfrequently the living sinner becomes a departed saint.

A good and noble woman, one of our own people, Mrs. Laura Dickson, who had gone to California in quest of health, lately passed from this visible world into the land unseen. Around the inanimate body of the dear departed gathered many old friends, while the Rev. J. A. Cruzan pronounced an eulogy upon her whose spirit had winged its flight, the substance of which has been published in the "P. C. Advertiser." The Reverend gentleman had been for six years pastor of the church in Honolulu of which Mrs. Dickson was a member; and, therefore, knew well her life and character, which he panegyricized in words of eloquent fervor.

The object of this brief article is to testify that, in the opinion of the writer, Mr. Cruzan's panegyric contains not one untrue, not one unmerited word. Mrs. Dickson was all, all that her late pastor claims. Her departure is a loss, a great loss, to the entire community. She was a good woman, a truly good woman, whose goodness was manifested by good works, that did good to others, to the stranger, to the friendless, to the needy. Her death creates a blank, a palpable blank, that is felt, and will long be felt. The writer feels it a pleasing duty to use this opportunity to testify to that noble woman's great strength of character and equally great kindness of heart, of which he had personal and practical proof sixteen years ago, when a visitor and a stranger in Honolulu. She came voluntarily to the defence of the falsely accused stranger. As long as memory endures the remembrance of that act will be gratefully cherished.

A HALF HOLIDAY SUGGESTED.

A correspondent, whose angle of observation is that of the Honolulu merchant, speaks approvingly in this issue of the recent change in the steamer Kinau's time-table. Our Hilo notes, which appeared yesterday, are against the change. Or

rather, the notes say that dissatisfaction is expressed by the people of Hilo. It is natural enough that any change which lessens the number of times per month of steam communication with the capital should be viewed with disfavor by the people of that port. But we think with our correspondent, that the change is decidedly in the line of advance, and is for the benefit of the greater number. Our communication with the windward islands has been decidedly too "bunchy," the steamers mostly all leaving together. The new arrangement tends in the direction of spreading communication over the week, instead of jamming it all into one end thereof, and is therefore beneficial to the general public, both of the capital city and of the other islands. It also helps to lighten the work of the Honolulu merchants and their employees, by extending it over the week. By the old arrangement it was a hurried rush for one or two days, and comparative idleness during the balance of the week.

Our correspondent suggests that the next "reform" should be the inauguration of a weekly half holiday. We are on hand to back up the suggestion. We never could see and cannot see now any good reason why all our business establishments should not close at noon Saturdays, retailers opening perhaps an hour or two in the evenings. We were hopeful when the question was agitated two or three years ago that the half holiday was surely near at hand, but our hopes were doomed to disappointment. We would fain hope that the business people may be now induced to adopt our correspondent's suggestion. There is not such a large amount of business done that the merchants and shopkeepers cannot spare a half day in the six, and if all would close no one could take the customers of the others. Many large and busy cities that could be named find no difficulty in shutting up a half day every week, and there would be no difficulty in Honolulu if those concerned were inclined.

A SHORT SERMON ON A LIVE SUBJECT.

Our friend Lillie suggests a "sermon" from "Old Hill" on the text, "a half-day a week for baseball, yachting, picnics, etc.," is well earned at the close of a hard week's work by merchant, mechanic, and clerk." Well, here goes.

The sentiment of our text is opposed by some people at the outset with the argument that one day's rest in seven is sufficient, and therefore an extra half day is superfluous.

Here is a fundamental error, which must be corrected. The text does not ask for a half-day's rest, but for a half-day's recreation and amusement. Sunday is a rest day, not a recreation day. The law is against baseball, etc., on that day, so the base ball people who came here a few Sundays ago were informed. People are required to rest on that day.

To be sure, the exertion of going to church in the broiling sun is not tabued. In fact, if a man wishes to maintain a reputation for respectability he had better do it. It is not against the law to stay home, but it tells against a man's position in society. If he is rich, never mind; but if he is poor, he cannot afford it. Neither is forbidden on the Sabbath the hardest of all hard work to some people, viz: to listen to a drawing discourse which may embody a wearisome expression of want of ideas, a monotonous repetition of the litany, or the ejaculation of an extempore prayer in which the Lord is given the news of the week.

less, if he so choose, and has the courage, he may stay at home and rest.

But the law and the opinion of those who shape the destinies of the community, are both, particularly the latter, dead against recreation and amusement, such as baseballing, cricketing, target-shooting, etc., on Sunday. Let us obey the law and the prophets, and keep the Sabbath in the orthodox manner, like good citizens and good Christians.

But, dearly beloved brethren, as we cannot desecrate the Sabbath by any such profane practices as skittles, or chuck farthing, or putting the shot, or climbing a greasy pole, or marbles, or any other worldly amusement that may suit our debased and perverted tastes, let us have, in accordance with the sentiment of our text, one half day in the seven whereon we may, if it so please us, indulge in these and such like amusements to our hearts' content, the marshal and the police not daring to make us afraid.

Here a formidable obstacle confronts us. There are among us certain men, fat with riches, who say that our text is not in the authorized version and therefore not to be heeded. We want no half day's cessation from business during the six days of the week, say they. We love our places of business, and we like to stick to them from the rising of the sun until closing time. We have homes of comfort and luxury, to which we retire at night, and nice carriages to go about in when we feel like it. We are happy and contented. Why this murmuring among the common people?

Now, these men speak truly. They do not want a time for recreation. They do not care for the amusements that please the young, such as hopscotch, jumping rope, boating, and so forth; neither does "Old Hill" himself; he is past that stage. They have the means to enjoy themselves at will in their own way. But two things they seem to forget. First, that there was a time when they took pleasure in the recreative occupations dear to most young people; and, second, that their employments are now mostly at that stage of life when it is natural to crave for such amusements, and therefore desire and ask for one half day in the week to indulge therein. Let us hope that these gentlemen will give themselves a few moments' reflection, and thereby recall to mind these two forgotten facts; and having called to mind, will admit the force of our text, and act accordingly. So note it be.

THE RAILROAD OUTLOOK.

An Act to authorize and encourage the construction of steam railroads on the Island of Oahu became a law barely three months ago. The granting of the franchise, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, informs us that nearly twelve miles of line have been surveyed and staked out for the Pearl River Railroad, leading from the fishmarket in Honolulu to the Ewa Court House. Hon. M. P. Robinson, Mr. Samuel C. Allen, Hon. S. N. Castle, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., and others have subscribed liberally for bonds in the prospective company, the aggregate amount being sufficient to ensure the success of the enterprise. The Zealandia which steamed from here on Saturday evening, Dec. 15th, took an order for 700 tons of steel rails, forwarded by Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. of this city, to San Francisco, to be transmitted to Germany by cable. The rails are to be shipped if possible, on their January ship. Mr. Dillingham has secured already 2,000 acres of land in fee and 18,000 acres under long lease, for the R. R. Company. This superior tract of land has a frontage of three miles near to the line of road, and extends to the mountain top, commanding a charming view, overlooking Pearl river harbor and the blue waters of the Pacific beyond. A more lovely site for a town or city could hardly be found than the one now under control of the projectors of this grand scheme.

Railroads and telegraphs create new life and business energy wherever they are extended, and must therefore receive a cordial welcome by every body in this country, especially at a time when mechanics and laboring men generally are demanding employment. It is not well that a scheme of this kind should be kept in the hands of a few capitalists; it is a public enterprise. The property upon which it is proposed to

issue first mortgage bonds is ample security for more money than it is proposed to borrow, and the general public should be allowed to subscribe. Bonds should be issued in denominations as small as \$25. The investment will pay well if properly managed, and the names of the gentlemen who are to form the company which will be published later, are a guarantee of such management. Applications for homestead lots have already begun to come in, and there will probably be a boom for lots in "Pearl River City" that will astonish the most sanguine.

The formation of another railroad company to build a line to Koolau is also contemplated, and will be pushed forward at no very distant day, if property-owners, planters, and others living on the windward side of this Island are sufficiently alive to their own interests, and will do their duty to themselves and meet the railroad projectors halfway. There is plenty of good sugar land in Koolau, upon which all the Natives, Portuguese and many good white men in this country and out of it might cultivate on their own account—and get their cane ground at the various mills on that side of the island—if railway facilities were provided. It is to be hoped that we are waking up to the possibilities around us. Let us grasp our opportunities before they slip into the hands of others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ROAD TO THE VOLCANO.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The carriage road to the Volcano is now completed right from Pahala and up; and I hope this news will be received with approval and welcome by the whole community of Honolulu, as well as outside travelers.

The course of this road has been particularly selected where the country affords its best scenery, running the most of the way through a beautiful valley, then the surroundings most strikingly change by the road running across a big aa flow for a distance of 3/4 of a mile. The road itself is as level and smooth as your best roads in Honolulu, but by looking on either side you will get a vivid impression of how the now quiet and dead looking huge rocks in a former period were tossed about in pretty lively style. After crossing this flow the road winds along the foot of the high aa breast of the crater, and you gradually get higher the whole country below is spread out before your wondering eyes like a grand panorama. To the left you see the big ocean, and as your eyes glide along the green fields of pastureland appear richly dotted here and there with woods of Koa and Ohia, till they finally rest on the summit of Mauna Loa, and by following its ridge you will find the snow capped peaks of Mauna Kea in the distance.

You are now also in plain sight of the Volcano House, and the trip is finished before you hardly think of it. You don't feel any worse than you do after having taken an after-dinner rest in your easy chair.

There is no excuse now for leaving your wife or children at home, take them along, they can never make a better use of a few days vacation. They will see something that will forever be printed in their memory, not to mention anything about the healthy influence such a trip will have on soul and body.

Travelers can now be accommodated in any shape they want. The journey starts with a little trip on railroad for 5 miles, and then the traveler can proceed in omnibus, carriage, brake or on horseback. The "Punaluu Hotel" is already so favorably known for its accommodations that any further description here is not needed. No party has yet left here without being highly pleased and satisfied.

The enterprise of making this road (which already is known as Peter Lee's new Volcano Road) has not been accomplished without a great deal of hardship; loss of time and money. But as this undertaking is for the public benefit, I hope the public will show appreciation by a liberal patronage. Come along all, take the ladies with you; the crater is blazing away livelier than ever before.

PETER LEE.
Punaluu, Dec. 5, 1888.

NOT DIFFICULT TO FIND OUT.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The "Advertiser" to-day accuses the BULLETIN of indulging in personal slurs, and says that it itself will act fair.

Compare the above with the following expressions in the editorial of the "Advertiser" for the 23d of November, all contained in an article of 25 lines:

Crackbrained fanatics, ludicrous, frantic and incoherent ravings, anonymous and reckless insinuating. And all that for a blunder made by the "P. C. A." itself?

It is certainly not difficult to find out which is the paper worthy of the epithets, "P. C. A." or the BULLETIN.

The British Government announced in the Commons Nov. 30, that Sir Henry Nolan had been appointed Governor of Queensland.

TO THE PUBLIC.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Allow me through the columns of your paper to thank the people of Honolulu for their many kind expressions during my late illness and be assured I shall ever remember it with gratitude to you all.

Very truly yours,
A. M. HEWETT.

REPLY TO AU REVOIR.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—In your issue of Tuesday, Dec. 4th, was an article over the signature of "Au Revoir," relating to postal matters on Maui that needs more than a passing notice. It is distasteful to me to resort to the press to vindicate my position, but in this case I see no other way of defending myself from the insinuations of your correspondent, and in doing so I must also take up the gauntlet for the other postmasters who are particularly mentioned in that letter.

In the first place a word for the mail carrier, and through him for myself. It is but justice to him to state that no one in Wailuku or Kahului knew that the Lehua would come again on the Kinau's route, although "Au Revoir" seems to have known it instinctively; consequently the mail carrier, supposing the Kinau was coming on her regular trip, and nothing having been said to the contrary, went to Maalaea bay with the mail at the usual time. To his astonishment upon his arrival there he learned that the Lehua had come in, landed a mail and gone. This could not have been done had she left Honolulu at the advertised time of the regular steamer. Nothing was said to him about the vessel not going the whole route of the Kinau, and he brought the mail back to the office, thinking (as we all did) that the chance to send the mail to Hawaii had been lost, not through any carelessness on the part of the postmaster or mail carrier, but from not being informed of the movements of the steamers. The same reason applies for the nonconnection with the Like-like. No one at the Wailuku Post Office knew anything about the Like-like going to Hilo until too late to despatch a mail by her. So much for the Hawaii mail and the indifference of the postmaster.

It is unfair to criticize the present mail carrier in such scathing terms as are used by "Au Revoir," for so far he has performed the service exceptionally well. With Tom, Dick and Harry to perform the work, and his intelligent supervision he has made the service very satisfactory as well as doing it for 33 per cent. less than the former contractor. Nor has he so far as I know any comparative binders or lost any mail while in transit, which is more than can be said of his predecessor.

I am ready and willing at all times to bestow praise where it is due, but the former mail carrier, who, according to "Au Revoir," carried the mail for 6 years, did not during my incumbency as postmaster, render what I consider an exceptionally efficient service.

The Tax Collector goes to the landings upon the arrival and departure of steamers that he may collect taxes from those who are leaving the district for other parts of the islands, and does not necessarily know that the steamer is going out of her usual route, nor would he be likely to know unless so informed by the steamer officials.

The bad feeling exhibited by "Au Revoir" in referring to the inappropriateness of the present appointment of tax collector, and his stereotyped expression of "I told you so," is, to say the least, out of place; and no doubt emanates from a bitter disappointment in not having the appointment placed in other hands: then the well matured plans of a certain syndicate would have materialized, and several, including perhaps "Au Revoir," would have been enjoying a suck of Government pap.

Now in regard to the letters that your correspondent complains of us having gone to Honolulu, thence to their destination, instead of going direct. I wonder if he ever stopped to think if it was possible for those letters to have taken such a circuitous route, and the postmaster of the place from which they came wholly ignorant of their ever having been in the mail? If not, I will try to inform him how it is accomplished and perhaps he may be able through his influence with his constituents to remedy the evil. It is the custom with many people to defer their correspondence until the last minute, then they hurry to the landing, get some passenger to take their letters on board the vessel, or perhaps give them to the purser just as he is shoving off from shore, and expect them to go direct to the parties addressed.

It is too much to expect from the purser of the steamers, that they assort a mail for each port from the drop letters that through carelessness or indifference find their way on board the vessel. His duties are too arduous and many, to give such work proper attention; and besides he is not paid for it, nor is he expected to do it by the government. Then why should private individuals expect him to do it, and when he don't, blame the postmasters for it? If persons sending letters will deposit them in the Post Office at their respective places, they will go direct and the evil complained of by your correspondent will be obviated.

In conclusion, I would state that it is a most deplorable state of affairs, when such a person as "Au Revoir" rushes in to print as the self-constituted advisor of how the postal department shall be conducted, and pretends to voice the sentiments of the people generally in his remarks. If instead of wasting his time trying to publicly create false impressions of how the mail service is performed in the outer districts, he would devote it to some legitimate employment, he even yet, has a chance of gaining some little respect from the people of Wailuku. Such employment might restore his mind to a normal condition, and thus relieve his friends from anxiety regarding his fate.

People here in Wailuku can easily understand his antipathy to the present mail carrier, as well as to myself, and that the public may not be misled by his statement that a protégé of mine has been favored, I will here state that the contract for carrying the mail was awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, in answer to a public advertisement asking for tenders.

Wailuku,
W. A. MCKAY,
Postmaster.

THESE LINES.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Will you kindly oblige the undersigned by giving space to these lines. Some time ago I took the agency for a certain laundry, doing business in Honolulu. In accepting the agency the agreement made on my part was that I should obtain all the customers possible at such rates as could be accepted. Besides, as I had to pay the rent for office and most other sundry expenses out of my own pocket, I was to receive and deliver all such washing as should be offered at the office, or what I should call for amongst temporary customers. From the amounts collected of such customers as had washing done through my agency, I was to receive a certain percentage. This was all I had to do with it. I certainly took no responsibility for any clothing, or the faithful performance of the washing to be done while in the custody of others. Finding my income insufficient, I started a laundry on my own account, for the purpose of improving my circumstances. Therefore I withdrew from the agency of that certain establishment. It now comes to my ears that certain parties floated rumors about town that clothing had been lost through my fault. If these words are not withdrawn, and such conduct desisted from, I shall write again, only more plainly.

ALBERT M. MEINHARDT,
Prop. International Laundry.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Kinney has hung out his shingle and is waiting for clients, but as Hall McAllister is dead, there is room at the top.

"Captain" Unger has not been prosecuted. The grand jury came to the conclusion that he did not intend wrong. He had been advised by a lawyer, Kinney I think, that he had a right to vote, and acted upon the advice. The clerk who registered him also said that he had told him he was entitled to vote. The fact remained, however, that he had not been twelve months in the State as the statute requires, but the grand jury considerably resolved that he had technically never been out of it.

J. G. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer will return by the Mariposa, the former in better health than when he left Honolulu.

Frank Austin is coaching English experts at the Palace, but the election of Harrison and the prospect of a 50 per cent. cut in the sugar duty appear to have somewhat changed their views regarding the value of the Austin plantation pool as a paying investment. English experts are not always understood by island manipulators, but there is hope they may brace up somewhat before reaching London. Any sugar land in Hawaii should pay with judicious management.

W. H. Graenhalgh passed through this city "homeward bound." Rumors credit him with a royal commission.

The advancing price of sugar has a stimulating effect.

Consul-General McKinley goes around on two sticks, having thrown away his crutches. He cannot be persuaded to try the faith cure. He is always alert about Hawaiian business.

Julius Smith is always employed on railroad work, and will take the field again in a few days.

George Greesley Jackson is out for the Southern Pacific Railroad and is steadily forging ahead.

Mort Oat is in business at Oakland, and his brother "Johnny" may be seen around the Merchants' Exchange in business hours. The climate is not genial.

Joe Carter returns by the Mariposa. He looks well.

Wm. G. Irwin is domiciled at the Palace with his family. He seems to enjoy his vacation very thoroughly, but in his heart thinks that Waikiki discounts "the glorious climate of California."

Clarence Macfarlane is sometimes visible on Montgomery street, and his brother Geo. W. is said to be at St. Louis with the probable chance of a speedy return to San Francisco.

Messrs. Waller and Agnew are around, and don't seem to have lost flesh or faith in the future.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, advocates the lay-

ing of a cable from the Coast to the Islands. He evidently did not know that about the first act of the Government after its installation was the granting of an exclusive, right to an old Tasmanian skipper, which a subsequent Legislature subsequently ratified. No chance for an American cable. The Tasmanian got a seat on the Board of Directors of the London Pacific Cable company by virtue of this concession, and the question which agitates enquiring minds is how was Premier Green captured? When this fact becomes known at Washington it will not be considered a friendly act of the Hawaiian Government.

The Senate tariff bill will be passed by that body and by the House after its organization in March, as the Republicans have a majority. With cheaper labor the planters may still pull through if the Sugar Trust does not steal everything in sight.

The annexation of Canada has become an active question in American politics. The Dominion is destined to be absorbed by the great Republic. This result will probably be hastened by a recent social event which has excited great indignation in the States. A distinguished American citizen, Mrs. Langtry, was snubbed by Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor-General, and the Jersey Lily retired to her private car in the sulks instead of attending the public ball and outshining the great dame. American chivalry is upon its mettle, and it is bound to knock out the British aristocrats who lord it in Canada.

MERITORIOUS PICTURES.

MR. EDITOR:—It is so seldom that any meritorious pictures are brought here for sale that I cheerfully testify to the superior merit of the paintings now on exhibition at Pacific Hardware Company's Art Department, and that the prices set upon them are beneath their artistic value.

Yours,
JOS. D. STRONG.

OMINOUS OPINIONS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Mr. W. A. Kinney, having had experience within the ring, gives public opinion much confirmation when he says the Reform Government is imbecile, vacillating, and it has no policy at all except to do nothing. He takes a large space to express these truths, but throughout his long letter he uses all these words in giving his opinion of the present government. He says also that the Reform Legislature is responsible for the result of the voting on the Chinese amendment, because of half-heartedness, and that "if the dominant element in the Legislature had really wanted to carry the amendment, they could have done so easily enough."

Mr. Kinney's disclosures, in which he also takes blame to himself, imply that the present Cabinet is incompetent to carry on the government of these Islands, and the people of this group have unfortunately too much evidence in confirmation of this fact. Another expression in Mr. Kinney's letter states: "The anti-Chinese element will still have enough share of the political power to enable them, as a last resort, to wind their arms around the pillars of the temple and bring the whole fabric to the ground." He is not alone in thinking that this contingency may happen—many of the best and wisest men on these islands look forward to the end of our political independence with hope.

It is impossible that the status of the working man can be worse in these islands than it is now; and unless there is some change of government soon, and more confidence of the people in the rulers, a state of anarchy is inevitable. A protectorate then would be the next step, and in this we would have neither choice nor voice.

REFLECTIONS ON REFLECTIONS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—My reflections on the reflections of J. E. whose communication appeared in the BULLETIN of last Saturday, although they agree with that writer in many things, come to a somewhat different conclusion regarding the letters of the two "limbs of the law" which were the subject of his meditations.

In my opinion neither of the letters in question can be taken as the honest personal convictions of either Mr. Kinney or Mr. Hartwell, but rather as special pleadings written by gentlemen who are accustomed to charge so much per folio. In this instance the "pleadings" are submitted to the "bar of public opinion," and it is only the difference of style that may be observable. Clients brought by this difference of style that may be observable. Clients brought by this difference of style that may be observable.

Were the positions of the two legal gentlemen reversed, Mr. Kinney's letter would have advocated all that Mr. Hartwell at present advocates, and the letter of the latter gentleman would have been written in a similar strain to that adopted by Mr. Kinney.

Mr. Hartwell's letter gives the public no additional information upon the Chinese question; but he pleads in behalf of the Celestials from premises that are already understood. He takes the missionary view of the question; and that view he doubtless expects to find profitable, as missionary purses are heavy and Chinese fees are golden. I do not blame Mr. Hartwell in the least

for his expressed sentiments—his course is professional—but I would blame the public very much were they to be swayed in any measure by the political opinions which he or any other special pleader may publish in cases where personal interest is concerned. Men whose whole professional training has been to make black appear white, are not the best guides in the political affairs of any country; but Mr. Hartwell writes generally in such a transparent manner that his political pleadings will fall harmless upon a discerning public.

Mr. Kinney's letter is chiefly valuable for what light he has thrown upon certain dark doings connected with our recent Legislature. When "rogues fall out" exposures follow; but these, when made by a lawyer, should not be swallowed without a grain of salt. There is frequently some sinister motive in lawyer's disclosures, although it may be hidden in verbiage of plausibility.

The whole correspondence, referred to above, leaves the Chinese question in *status quo*. The political issue is the same, and the letter to Mr. Kinney, published in the BULLETIN, only makes a few disclosures of what was previously suspected, leaving the public to put their own value upon the statements made. There are also the tacit announcements that Mr. Hartwell is the promissory et Chinese champion *ad interim*, and that Mr. Kinney was to be the anti-missionary champion *in futuro* or when circumstances suit his plans.

The real state of the Chinese question is known to every person of intelligence on the Islands, and the great American Republic has set Hawaii an example which is the only safe one to follow at this stage of Mongolian invasion. The adverse stand which the Missionary party is taking in this important matter, shows that the interests of that party vary in a most significant sense from the interest of the Hawaiian population, exclusive of the Chinese element.

NUFF SED.

STEAMER CHANGES APPROVED.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The changes of the business community are due to Capt. J. A. King, superintendent of Wilder's S. S. Co., for following the good example of the Inter-Island Co. by altering the dates of arrival and departure of the Kinau, so as to allow proper time for the transaction of business and the execution of orders from the other islands. When the steamers nearly all arrived on Saturday and departed on Monday, too much business was concentrated on those two days to get proper attention, but under the new regulations this is remedied, and it is now in the line of true reform to inaugurate the "half holiday" movement, by all business men agreeing to close their places of business on Saturdays at noon.

"Old Hill" can follow up his excellent sermon on Paul's *ipse scilicet* "That the workman is worthy of his hire," by another that a half-day a week for baseball, yachting, picnics, etc., is well earned at the close of a hard week's work by merchant, mechanic, and clerk.

Other countries have their weekly half-holiday, and where it is generally agreed to close on the most convenient day at a certain hour, business interests do not suffer.

Let some of our merchants who take such interest in the welfare and manly sports of our young men take up this movement, and I am sure that Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co. will be right in the lead.

Yours etc.,
R. J. LILLIE

PREDICTED CONSEQUENCE.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—No sensible man can deny that the reform party has done a great deal for Hawaii, by stopping the squandering of the country's money in navies, armies, embassies, etc.; but, unhappily since Adam the fools are in majority, and they complain loud about having been cheated. In fact, what does the greater number of native, Portuguese, Norwegian and German laborers care, or know, about prosperous finances, good laws, etc.? Free kolecho, high wages and homesteads, suit them a great deal better.

The great mistake made by the last Legislature was, to have not looked the Chinese question in the face, taking half measures, satisfying neither laborer nor Chinese. The first one hoped to see the Celestial go, the second is vexed by restriction and book-keeping. The consequence is that at next election, the Pake will, and is already, according to rumor in the field, to bribe, and we know how successful he generally is in that kind of business, every native to vote against any reform or white candidate. Beside, the disgusted white workmen will, unless a criminal vision is used by their employers, vote as a mass against the so-called missionaries. What will follow is easy to foresee: a house under the control of the Chinese, the tearing to shreds of the constitution, the construction of a new one, giving every Celestial the right of vote, and finally, the pouring in (most all other countries being shut up to them), of thousands of Mongolians; then it will be time for the white man, rich as well as poor, to make up his valise, and leave the Paradise, whose entrance will be guarded by a pake.

In face of this prospect, let all the factions of the reform party forget their petty quarrels, and join hands with the Government in trying to satisfy the white and native laborer, by giving him homesteads, and improving his condition by every possible means.

CIVIS.
Kohala, Hawaii, Nov. 28.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

To the Misses Dickson:—Whereas it has pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable wisdom to remove from this world your beloved mother, Mrs. L. F. J. Dickson, And Whereas the late Mrs. L. F. J. Dickson was an active member of the Hooluu and Hoola Lahui Society, and labored earnestly and indefatigably for the promotion of the said Society; therefore,

Be it resolved that the members of the Hooluu and Hoola Lahui Society, in a meeting assembled, do sincerely express their heartfelt sympathies to you her children in this your bereavement, of the loss of the tender and loving care of a beloved mother, also to the other members of her family in their sad affliction. It is our earnest wish and heartfelt prayer that the Almighty will give you strength to bear it and assuage your sorrow when it is keenest.

GRACE KAHALEWAI,
Secretary H. & H. L. Soc'y.
Honolulu, Dec. 12, 1888.

THANKS.

MR. EDITOR:—Through your paper permit me to thank Captain Edmund Bourke, the officers and sailors of H. B. S. Hyacinth for their assistance and great kindness to me.

GEORGE R. SMALL,
Picked up at Rarotonga.
Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1888.

MACHINE POLITICS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—In the "Advertiser," Nov. 28th, Reform comes to the front, with a long rigmarole about the lower grade of American machine politics. He says, "the writer is evidently unacquainted with American machine politics or with the technical meaning of the term boss."

Perhaps so, Mr. Editor, but then, I am afraid that Reform knows rather too much about machine politics, for his own good; he has probably been there. Again he says, "the modern boss is the latest product of the spoils system of politics, and is found in perfection in the slums, etc." Taken altogether in one dose, I should say he has drawn a very dark picture for the bosses. But then it appears to me that the whole scope and object of his long drawn out third rate lawyer's argument is, to lead the people blindfolded, from here, down through the Labyrinthian cesspools of American machine politics, and hold them there, with a view of drawing a veil and hiding from sight as long as possible the bosses in Hawaii nei. But there is no use in kicking against the pricks; for the whole compact of bosses, big and little, have their fingers directly and indirectly, clean and unclean, in the Government pie; and the pie, through such a conglomeration of fingering, already shows signs of that most dangerous disease called collapse. Therefore, arise, oh ye hypocrites, and deceivers of the people, and turn from the dark mirey road that ye are wallowing in, hunting for dollars and political power, that leads to perdition, and turn square to the right, into the straight smooth road that leads to peace and happiness, and leave politics to wiser and better men. Thereby ye will be far happier, die easier, and have cleaner tickets to Heaven.

HAMAKUA.
ALOHA.

NEWS ARTICLES.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

During the past week Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Inspector-General of schools, paid a visit of inspection to the Royal and Pohukaina schools in Honolulu. He also went over the Pali and visited the Kaneohe English school. This afternoon Mr. Atkinson leaves for Maui and will inspect the schools through the districts of Wailuku and Makawao.—Dec. 11.

A QUEER CASE.

On Friday, a Chinaman pleaded guilty in the Police Court, to having opium or a preparation thereof in possession and was fined \$60 with thirty days imprisonment. When arrested he was dressed in gay Oriental costume, but the next morning appeared in Court with an old coat wrapped around him. He pleaded guilty, and said he had just come from Wailua, and was having a quiet smoke when arrested. Saturday morning Mr. Magoon made a motion to have the case re-opened. An affidavit was presented in which the convicted Chinaman, stated that his reason for pleading guilty was because the police told him to do so, and then he would be let off on a fine only. He further states that he paid the police \$10. The affidavit was not substantiated by any other evidence. Acting Police Justice Wilcox overruled the motion, to which Mr. Magoon has noted exceptions.

After conferences with Cardinal Rampelli and the Russian Envoy, the Pope proposed to establish diplomatic relations with Russia the same as with Germany, a Russian minister being sent to the Vatican but no Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

POINTS ON SUGAR.

Are Hawaiian Planters Robbed by the Trust?

The San Francisco correspondent of the BULLETIN, writing on December 4th, sent the following "points on sugar," which will be found instructive reading to planters and others interested in the sugar industry of the Islands. Our correspondent writes:

The price of raw sugar, Cuba basis, 96 test, at New York is 6 1/2 cents. The market is strong, with an upward tendency. The New York Shipping and Commercial List, a well-known authority, had the following comments on the state of the market in its issue of November 24th: "Raw sugar is stronger. Cables from Europe and a more active demand in London for both cane and beet at higher prices have imparted a firmer feeling to holders here, and quickened to some extent the inquiry from buyers, but business has been restricted by the limited offerings on the spot and the high prices which have been quoted from foreign markets." After speaking of the business transacted in Brazil grades, the Commercial and Shipping List goes on to speak of the grades which interest Hawaiian planters. It says: "Centrifugals are nominally quoted here for 6 to 6 1/2 cents for 96 test, which represents buyers' views, but the small stock here is held much higher; in fact, almost at fancy prices."

Willett, Hamlen & Co., of New York and Boston, the famous sugar brokers, in their circular on sugar statistics, Nov. 22d, present the following summary: "Stock in all hands decreased 3,915 tons for the week, and as this was taken mostly from refiners stock the demand for spot sugars was small. More business, however, would have resulted but for the unwillingness of holders to accept current quotations, particularly for low grade qualities for which there is an increasing inquiry. Receipts are falling off largely which was to be expected, but on the other hand the demand for refined has fallen under expectations, and is not easily accounted for in the face of the smaller Louisiana crop. This condition cannot last, and the future of sugar is not encouraging to holders and producers. We have no advices from any country looking to as large crops as last year except the Philippines; and the beet crop, which has been reduced this week 25,000 tons by the estimate of M. Licht, will no doubt be further reduced. Reports from Brazil are most discouraging for supplies on the present basis of values. Total stock in all principal countries, 327,039 tons, against 463,920 tons at the same time last year."

I have given these full quotations from the latest weekly reviews in New York to show planters on the Islands the true condition of the Eastern sugar market, as I am very strongly impressed with the opinion that a deliberate attempt has been made to mislead them on that point since the Sugar Trust absorbed the American Refinery Company.

In a former letter I presented the fact that the Trust managers at New York were preventing the publication of true quotations, and I actually gave the quantities purchased at a rate considerably higher than authorized press quotations. The payments for Hawaiian sugar meanwhile were on the lower published basis, which amounted to a fraud upon the producers. To what extent this trick has been worked it is impossible to say, but a comparison of the sugar reports from San Francisco, in the weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" of November 20th, convinces me that it has been very consistently practised.

The correspondent of the "Gazette" on November 6th writes: "The market for raw sugar has again hardened, and on October 31st, the price advanced to 6 1/2 cents for 96 degrees. The cargoes of both the C. R. Bishop and Lady Lamson will obtain the benefit of this advance." This was an accurate report of the New York market at the date mentioned, and the advance should have inured to the benefit of the owners of the sugar shipped by the Bishop and Lamson, but the following extract from Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular in the same issue of the "Gazette" suggests more than a doubt on that head. Williams, Dimond & Co. report, Nov. 6th: "The Cuba basis for delivery of Island sugar under contract declined to 6 1/2 cents for 96 test on the 15th ultimo, and 6 cents on the 19th. Yesterday we were advised of the sale of Cuba in New York, 95 1/2 test, at 6 1/2 cents on the 2d instant, but the same has not yet been confirmed by the refinery."

Now, as a matter of fact, the 6 1/2 cent rate 96 test was established at New York on Oct. 31st, as the Gazette correspondent stated, although Williams, Dimond & Co. gave out that 6 cents was the established rate for 96 test at the date of their circular, Nov. 6th. It is very clear that "someone has blundered;" but it is not the correspondent. If it is not of thing goes on it would be a good investment on the part of the "contract" sugar makers, who do not get a share of the Trust boodle, to pay some re-

sponsible person a big salary to keep the run of the sugar market, and check the monopoly in its silent but determined career of plunder. It is evident that if they rely upon the private trade circulars of firms who take their quotations from "the refinery," that is, from the Trust, they will often get very badly fooled. "The refinery" will not "confirm" any transaction at rates above the figure the New York Syndicate has established for Hawaiian sugar. Their brokers are debarred from giving out prices to the press under a penalty of transacting no more business for the monopoly; and the quotations from Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular above given would seem to suggest the idea that this respectable firm is to some extent also within the reach of its influence. Be this as it may, the explanation probably is that this firm has confidence in the Trust, that is in "the refinery," which is now controlled by New York exploiters, and if this is the case it is certainly confidence misplaced. The fact, however, that the errors in quotations have all been against the planters shows the necessity for adopting precautionary measures. Nothing should be taken for granted when dealing with a thieving combination like the New York Sugar Trust. False quotations are given out at New York to regulate the price of "Island sugar under contract." Of that there is not a shadow of doubt, and these misleading rates are no doubt quoted in good faith by Williams, Dimond & Co. and others. It is not their business to go behind the record; but the sugar producers certainly are entitled to the top market rate for all they sell to the Trust.

On October 31st, the price of sugar, Cuba basis, 96 test was 6 1/2 cents. It was unchanged on Nov. 6th. Nine days later Willett, Hamlen & Co. reported (Nov. 15th): "Refiners came into the spot market to replenish their stocks, and the week has been active with an improving tendency to prices. Importers' stocks were thereby decreased 10,572 tons, leaving but 41,146 on hand. This small stock is a quite notable feature in view of the Louisiana crop this season. The stock of the United Kingdom is also smaller than last year. Crop reports unchanged, the indication being that the total production of sugar for the coming twelve months will again be under the requirements for the same time, and hence that prices will rule higher during most of the year." This quotation shows that there was no drop between the 6th and the 15th November, and the quotation of the 24th of that month already made established a further advance of 1/2 cent, the rate at that date being 6 3/4 cents for 96 test.

As the new crop is being marketed it is clear that the daily quotations should be ascertained to regulate the delivery price of Island sugar so long as the contract subsists. In former times, when the Island crop was sold to Col. Spreckels such a precaution was unnecessary. It would also have been unnecessary if the Hawaiian proprietors of the American Refinery had retained control, but they sold out their refinery, contracts included, March 1, 1888, to the Sugar Trust, and received \$1,250,000 in certificates of trust stock in exchange for the refinery shares of \$1,000,000 nominal value—a cold swap of \$250,000, upon which they have since received the very liberal dividends declared by the Trust. It seems rather hard, however, that the price of Island sugar delivered under contract to the Trust should be shaved to pay dividends on watered stock; but that is how the thing looks to the man in the moon, although the eminently moral and respectable beneficiaries on the Islands and in San Francisco probably do not see it in the same light.

And this reminds me of the pending action to forfeit the Charter of the American Sugar Refinery. There can hardly be a doubt that the franchise will be withdrawn, because the company has voluntarily surrendered all its corporate functions to an outside combination of capitalists who are not incorporated, and are not responsible to the laws of the State. Similarly the action against the North River Refinery, New York, will probably result in forfeiture of its charter. This refinery was closed by the Trust as soon as the purchase was completed, and as all the incorporators are out of it there is no reason for continuing it as a chartered company. But the true object of these actions as the Philadelphia "Press" points out, is to ascertain who holds Sugar Trust certificates, as a foundation for individual prosecutions against them as members of an unlawful conspiracy.

The North River Refinery Company was owned and operated by George H. Moller and members of his family. It was prosperous and employed several hundred men. When Havemeyer and Searles founded the Sugar Trust they offered Mr. Moller \$700,000 in certificates in exchange for \$350,000 capital stock of North River Company. As this was doubling the capital at a stroke Mr. Moller agreed, but before completing the transaction he discovered that other members of the Trust had received two and three times the par value of their incorporated capital in certificates, and he declined to go on unless dealt with as liberally as others. He was then offered \$350,000 cash which he accepted, and the refinery was closed.

Contrasted with the American Refinery deal all the shrewdness is on the side of the New Yorker. The "American" people, the control being in Honolulu, were content with a beggarly 25 per cent increase instead of double or treble the capital, which they were entitled to if there had been honor among the exploiters, because the "Americans" turned over valuable supply contracts which carried the Trust around a sharp corner this season. Should the franchise of the American refinery be forfeited this would release the planters from their contract, and put them in an independent position as to sale and prices. They are now tributary to an unlawful combination of capitalists whose policy is to unduly depress the price of raw sugar and increase the price of refined to consumers, and who are not scrupulous as to the methods employed to accomplish their purpose. Bogus quotations would appear to be the Hawaiian "circle."

There have been fluctuations in the local sugar market. The California Refinery quoted Cuba sugar at 7 1/2 cents on the 15th November, 7 1/2 on November 17th, 8 cents on the 27th and 8 1/2 cents on the 28th. On the same date granulated was quoted at 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 3/4 and 8 1/2 cents. No change in quotations, since. The American Refinery was listed a shade above the California for the reason that it had little or no sugar to sell. Three cargoes had been ordered from Batavia by the American, but they did not come to time. One of the vessels put into Hongkong leaking, another is out over one hundred days, and the third, the British steamer Westmeath, arrived yesterday with 3,300 tons. The other ships will probably arrive when there is a full supply of Islands sugar.

The Watsonville Beet Sugar refinery is an unqualified success. It has been working night and day since the start. The saccharine in beets ranges from 18 to 20 per cent. The sugar polarizes at 98 degrees, and considerably over one thousand tons have been sent to the California refinery in San Francisco. Colonel Spreckels is perfectly satisfied with the enterprise, and feels confident that in a few years California will supply the Coast consumption with sugar. 2,400 acres of beets were cultivated, the farmers receiving from \$6 to \$9 per ton for their crop. The capacity of the factory will be doubled for next season. Two crops will be cultivated, one maturing in June and the second three months later. This would keep the factory running six months in the year. The local advantage of such a factory may be estimated from the fact that it carries \$70,000 monthly expenditure during the season.

MR. HAYSELDEN ARRESTED.
This morning about 11 o'clock, Mr. F. H. Hayselden was arrested on a warrant charging him with conspiracy in the first degree contrary to Section 28 of the Penal Code. He gave bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance in the Police Court Tuesday morning.—Dec. 10.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.
In the Police Court this morning the case of The King vs. Fred H. Hayselden, Conspiracy in the first degree, came up. The charge is that said defendant, at Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, on or about the 29th day of August, 1886, in violation of Chapter 28 of the Penal Code, and especially of Section 1 thereof, maliciously and fraudulently combined, concerted, confederated and agreed together with one G. W. Macfarlane, then and there being to do what is obviously and wrongfully injurious to another, to wit: to the Hawaiian Government, to wit: to deprive and debar said government of certain, to wit: of the sum of \$4749.35 of its legal revenues, to wit: the duties upon certain imported and dutiable goods, and to obstruct and prevent the collection of its said legal revenues, to the amount aforesaid, etc.

The defendant pleaded not guilty and waiving examination was committed for trial to the Supreme Court.—Dec. 11.

THE KINAU.
The steamship Kinau arrived at 5 minutes before two o'clock this afternoon, having made the trip from Lahaina in 5 hours 55 minutes. Fine weather was experienced during the trip. Purser Beckley reports the three-masted schooner Queen at Mahukona loading with sugar for San Francisco. Five passengers returned from the volcano reporting it very active. The Kinau brought 50 saloons and a large number of deck passengers.—Dec. 11.

ACTION FOR LOSS OF A HORSE.
In the Civil Court a native named Pahauki sued C. H. Kingsley, officer of the Board of Health, for \$125 damages for loss of a horse. When Kingsley was attempting to arrest two lepers at Ewa a horse was killed, hence the above action. Police Justice Dayton, in giving judgment this morning, said that the woman who owned the horse was the guest of the two lepers, and the animal at the time of the affair was in their yard. Upon looking over the evidence he was of the opinion that the leper party commenced the firing and were responsible, therefore he would decide in favor of the defendant.—Dec. 14.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital was held this morning. Hon. C. R. Bishop, Vice-President, in the chair. The meeting was well attended. The Visiting Committee presented a very satisfactory report on the condition of the Hospital. For the next term the Visiting Committee will be Col. C. P. Iauken, Mr. T. May and Hon. M. P. Robinson. A general discussion took place as to the causes of the limited attendance of Hawaiians at the Hospital.

Following is the Treasurer's report:—
GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to furnish this, the fifty-ninth semi-annual report of the Treasurer of the Queen's Hospital, showing the receipts and disbursements during the half-year ending Nov. 30, 1888, and the present financial condition of the corporation:

RECEIPTS.

By amount transferred from Queen Emma legacy fund to cover the Treasurer's check of Feb. 27, 1888, for purchase of Hawaiian Government Bonds, \$2,000. Also for account paid for repairs to Queen Emma Hall, \$19.65. Also for fencing at Honolulu, \$1.23.....	\$2,180 88
Amount received from Hawaiian Treasury account of Hawaiian seamen and passenger taxes to Jan. 30, 1888, \$2,739 35. To Oct. 30, 1888, \$2,288.....	5,079 35
Received from Interior Department on account of Legislative appropriation to Oct. 31st.....	3,500 00
Rent collected.....	1,330 00
Interest collect d.....	544 17
Legacy fund, payment by D. Dayton account of land purchased.....	300 00
Pay patients and collected.....	2,031 00
Lights & fuel sales—Sales gasoline, \$204. Firewood, \$15. Licenses, \$10. D. Day n.....	209 00
Balance amt due Treasurer.....	50 00
.....	\$15,232 40
.....	4,332 19
.....	\$19,564 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

By amount due Treasurer May 31, 1888.....	\$4,031 39
Amount transferred to Queen Emma Legacy fund by vote of the Board, 5,751 19	5,751 19
Amount transferred to same fund being amount paid by D. Dayton on account of land, and wrong entered to credit Treasurer's account.....	300 00
Amount paid to benevolent Societies (5) to Oct. 1888.....	1,250 00
Amount general expenses, \$447.61. Provisions, \$112.24. Pol. 11-150 pounds, \$284; milk, 3,946 quarts \$276.23; bread 3-850 loaves, \$134.75; meat, 10,749 lbs., \$685.39; wages physician, \$1,200; wages employees, \$2,481; medicines & surgical instruments, \$686.24; lights & fuel, \$150.50; repairs and improvements, \$205.47; wines and spirits, \$72; pay patients—funeral expenses, afterwards r paid, \$215 50; commissions to Treasurer 3 per cent on rents collected, for 2 y a say \$6,022.50; resolution Sept. '86, \$30.12.....	8,262 01
Nov. 30, 1888.....	\$19,564 59
Balance due Treasurer.....	\$4,332 19
.....

ASSETS, ESTIMATES FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Pay patients.....	\$ 400 00
Hospital fund, receipts custom House.....	2,000 00
Interior Department on account of appropriation.....	1,750 00
Rents.....	450 00
.....	4,600 00

LIABILITIES.
Due Bishop & Co., \$4,314 44
Bills for Dec..... 1,300 00
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. PATY,
Treasurer.
Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1888.

Following is the House physician's report:
HONOLULU, Dec. 30, 1888.

To the Trustees of the Queen's hospital, Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending Nov. 30th, 1888:
The total number of patients at present in the hospital is 39; viz: 18 Hawaiians (10 males, 8 females); 3 Chinese, 2 Japanese, and 16 of other nationalities, 17 paying.
The number of admissions during the quarter was 62; viz: 26 Hawaiians (16 males, 10 females), 5 Chinese, 3 Japanese and 28 of other nationalities.
Discharged 57; viz: 29 Hawaiians (14 males, 15 females), 4 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 23 of other nationalities. There were only 2 deaths, 1 Hawaiian male and 1 Japanese male, both of pulmonary consumption.

The highest number of indoor patients was 45, lowest 35, daily average 39. Calls at the dispensary 245. Number of prescriptions 1365. The number of patient treated in the hospital was as follows: September 61, October 56, November 57. Respectfully submitted, ROBERT MCKIMB.

SUBMARINE CABLE TO HAWAII.

The following relating to the above subject appears in President Cleveland's message to Congress: Proclamation was duly made on the 6th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded from over our Pacific borders, no features present stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific states, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster and which make close communication logical and a commercial necessity.

HILO NOTES.

For several days last week, Hilo was visited with a severe thunder storm, accompanied with wind and rain. The lightning was especially sharp. It struck a fine grove of some 13 trees makai of the Volcano road, near J. D. Mills' old store. Probably most, if not all of the trees will be killed, as they all stood very near each other. The bolt struck three of the trees running down the trunks until near the ground, when it branched off and ran through the wet grass, its tracks looking very like a dissecting map. The telephone wires conducted the fluid into many of the houses in town, and although no damage was done, still it was uncanny to see the lightning playing around the rooms where the instruments were situated. The weather now has cleared up, and Hilo once more has donned its gala-day dress.

A week ago to-morrow the Lurline arrived from "Frisco" after one of Capt. Matson's famous trips of 13 days. She will be followed by another vessel early in January. Passengers by the Lurline are Misses Low and Hitchcock, Messrs. Swartout and Richards, and E. Richards. She also has a full load of provisions, merchandise and live stock.

Another murder still to report. Our Sheriff no sooner gets back from the Waimea term of Court, with its long list of murders, burglaries, forgeries, and larcenies, when he is called off to look up another murder case. A week ago yesterday the news was brought over the wires that a native had killed another native, out on the Pepeeke Plantation. An inquest was held the next day, and the following facts were brought out: A South-sea Islander, on going from his house to another not far off, about 7 p. m., when near the other house, suddenly received a blow from a hoe in the hands of a man, who seemed to be chopping at something lying down on the ground in front of him. The islander cried out, "Aue! kau make!" and ran off. This was within ten feet of a house where more than thirty men were staying, and who had not heard a sound from the scene of the tragedy until the islander's voice aroused them. Some of them then ran out, and seeing a man cutting at another with a hoe they attempted to arrest him, but he was too quick and made a break for the cane fields. They, however, were able to identify the man. His name is Nakii, alias Lipine. This same man was one of the graduates of the Kaimiloa, and has probably profited by his sojourn at Samoa. The Sheriff yesterday had a large party of police and plantation hands out searching through the cane fields, and found where the man had slept, but could not find him. He was, however, found yesterday near Mula gulch, by a party of natives, and was at once caught and brought to town and lodged in jail. The supposed cause was jealousy. [The prisoner is now in Oahu Jail.—Ed.]
A daring burglary was committed a few days since, on Judge Austin's office. Between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon some one entered the office through a back window and burglarized the safe of some \$100. Suspicion immediately pointed to one man, who has been arrested and is now in jail awaiting a hearing in the case.
Hilo, Dec. 8, 1888.

The Cormorant remained at Hilo for five days, taking her departure early on Saturday morning, Dec. 1. Her course was skirting the Puna coast, and her probable destination Punaluu.
Whooping cough is now raging at Hilo as an epidemic, and was most probably imported from Honolulu. The change in the time of the Kinau's sailing from a weekly to a ten day service is causing considerable unfavorable comments.
Since writing the above news has come to hand of a murderous assault at Kawihaha, a native attacking his wife with a knife but without causing the death of his victim.
RAINLAND.
Hilo, Dec. 8.
Commodore Price of the U. S. Navy is dead.

THE HYACINTH

RETURNS FROM ANNEXING THE COOK GROUP.

RESCUE OF TWENTY-FOUR SHIP-WRECKED SAILORS ON MALDEN ISLAND.

H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, Captain Edmund Bourke, arrived in port this morning, eighteen days from Tahiti, and anchored in the naval road between the Cormorant and Alert. She left this port October 3d, on a short cruise. Her destination was the Cook group of islands five in number, Karotonga, Mangaia, Aitutaki, Mauki and Atiu, which were annexed to the British Empire. The Union Jack was hoisted on each island and saluted with twenty-one guns. The natives flocked together in large numbers, and were very pleased with the idea of being under a British protectorate. It is rumored that a Governor has been appointed and will shortly leave for the group. The Hyacinth fell in with considerable bad weather during her cruise.

On December 4th, she touched at Malden Island, and found two shipwrecked crews, in all twenty-four men. They included the master, two mates and thirteen of the German ship Hermann, and eight of the crew of the Swedish bark Virgo, both vessels having been wrecked on the island within a short distance of each other. The men were all brought to Honolulu, and have been handed over to their respective consuls. The Hyacinth had also on board two distressed British subjects, namely, one Lascar from Rarotonga and one Englishman from Tahiti, and one American from Rarotonga. Full particulars of the two wrecked vessels will be found below. The Hyacinth will probably remain here two months. Captain Acland, her new commander, has been in Honolulu several weeks awaiting her arrival.

Following is the statement of Capt. Binge of the Hermann, one of the vessels wrecked:—
I arrived at Malden Island with the German ship Hermann, on Nov. 24th, from San Diego, Cal., and found there the Swedish bark Virgo, loading guano for Europe. She had about 700 tons of guano on board. On my arrival the wind was light S. E., and shifted the next day round the west, but this occurs very often between November and March. The bark was laying at a buoy moored with a chain from shore and a three tons anchor with 60 fathoms 1 1/2 inch chain. The Hermann made fast to a buoy, which had only a chain from shore, and we lowered down our big anchor to 45 fathoms. The ship was only a cable's length from shore, and we sounded in fifty-two fathoms under our bow and had no bottom within one hundred and twenty fathoms line at the stern of the ship. The first two days we had light westerly winds and not more surf on the beach than is generally the case. Then the weather became squally and a very high swell made a heavy surf on the beach. The wind was still from west right on to the land, and we were so close on shore that it was impossible to make sail. We tried to lay out another anchor, but without success.

In the evening of the 27th about 5:30 p. m., the Swedish bark commenced to strike and went into the breakers very fast. Eight of the crew landed with their effects safely in a boat, but unfortunately the second boat capsized in the surf, and six were drowned. (Captain, mate, carpenter, cook, and two seamen.) This was about 7:30 p. m. At the same time we sounded under the stern of the Hermann, getting between 8 and 13 fathoms as the ship swung through 2 or 3 points of the compass according to the direction of the squalls, but she was so close on shore that the rollers commenced to break under her sternpost. At 8 p. m. a very heavy squall set in from west and drifted the ship nearer to the land, and at 8:30 p. m. she gave the first stroke, some chain ran out, and she went high up on the reef quickly. The ship was lying in the middle of the breakers and to land with a boat was impossible. We managed to get a line on shore and rigged a whip for landing through the heavy surf. The Hermann was an iron ship with 560 tons of ballast on board and we considered there was danger of her slipping down the reef, so soon as she should fill with water. She was striking very hard amongst the coral blocks, but kept tight over an hour's time, then she became leaky and filled very quickly. The crew got on shore through the surf first, and when I left the ship, 11:30 p. m. the water washed about 3 feet above the between deck and the sea broke over the port rail. The next week there was nothing but storm and hard squalls from the west, with very high sea and breakers, but we succeeded in saving some provisions and other small things from the wreck, as we expected to be compelled to remain on the island till about March, 1889. The Hermann broke up very quickly. The second night the ship parted just above the top gallant forecastle and the foremast went overboard. The fourth night the ship broke again about the main hatch, the mainmast went and left only the lower mizenmast

standing. The sea washed right into the wreck and commenced to break up the after part. On the 4th December, H. B. M. Ship Hyacinth, called at the island, and we were all taken on board for passage to Honolulu. Twenty-four men all told. Sixteen men and officers from the Hermann and 8 men from the Virgo. C. BINGE.
—Dec. 14th.

PRESENTATION.

It will be remembered that the Royal Hawaiian band accompanied the Knights of Pythias on the recent pilgrimage to Waialuku, Maui. The Knights to show their appreciation of the valuable services of Prof. Henry Berger, bandmaster, decided to present him with a token. Accordingly at two o'clock this afternoon Bros. J. A. Hassinger, W. G. Ashley, M. E. Grossman and C. J. McCarthy called on the Professor at his residence, Hotel street, and in the name of the Pythian Knights presented him with a very handsome silver tiling pitcher, with a pair of gold-lined goblets. The following inscription was engraved on the pitcher:

"To Prof. Henry Berger, as a token of esteem from the Pythian Knights of the Waialuku pilgrimage, December, 1888."

Accompanying the gift was an engraved address, read by Bro. Hassinger. It was as follows: Prof. HENRY BERGER, Band Master Royal Hawaiian Band.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned Knights of the Pythias pilgrimage to Waialuku, beg your acceptance of this little token of our due appreciation of the untiring manner in which you devoted day and night in aiding with your hand to make our excursion a complete success and enhancing the pleasure of our hosts on Maui as well as ourselves:

J. A. Hassinger, W. G. Ashley, F. Waldron, Robt. More, T. K. Floyd, Fred Harrison, C. J. McCarthy, W. C. Wilder Jr., M. E. Grossman, C. T. Wilder, Frank Gertz, F. M. Lewis, J. C. White, M. N. Kennedy, J. L. Torbert, F. H. H. Hunt, C. W. Zeigler, A. Gartenberg, A. W. Richardson, P. A. Dias, John Kidwell, Henry Smith and J. M. McChesney.

Prof. Berger was very much taken by surprise. He accepted the gift as a token of the Knights appreciation of his services. He had done nothing more than his duty, and was glad they were pleased with his efforts. He begged to thank them very much for the handsome present which he should always remember them by.—Dec. 13.

SAMOA.

A Terrible Struggle Going On.

Two Hundred Natives Killed and Wounded.

By the Zealandia papers were received from Samoa. The Samoan Times of Dec. 1st gives particulars of a struggle which is unparalleled in the history of that country. The Tamasese and Mataafa factions have had a severe struggle. Clubs, axes and butt end of guns were used and finally the Mataafa men took two of the Tamasese forts supposed to be impregnable. One hundred natives were killed and over one hundred wounded. The war is not yet at an end.

The U. S. S. Nipsic arrived at Apia Nov. 25th.

The vessels in port were H. B. M. S. Lizard, H. I. G. M. Adler and the U. S. S. Adams and Nipsic.

THE PYTHIAN FLAG.

At the regular meeting of Mystic Lodge No. 2 K. of P. held last evening, the Pythian flag, the gift of Mrs. and Miss Hassinger, was presented to the Lodge by Bro. M. E. Grossman, P. C., with suitable remarks. It was accepted on behalf of the Lodge by Vice Chancellor F. Waldron in a neat and appropriate speech.—Dec. 13.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Mr. S. B. Rose, local agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is distributing very neatly gotten-up blotting pads with a place for memoranda and a complete calendar for the year 1889. Accompanying them are two neat pamphlets showing the value of life insurance and giving some wonderful figures. This old and reliable company never forgets the holiday season.

A DARING EXPEDITION.

Mr. Nansen, a Norwegian explorer, who was landed on the east coast of Greenland, in the spring has now been heard from. He and his 5 followers crossed the peninsula from east to west, using snow shoes and skates, and dragging a sled, that also could be used as a boat, in which they had their provisions, etc. The expedition arrived at Erikstad, Greenland, on October the 18th. This is one of the most daring exploring expeditions ever undertaken, and Nansen will hereafter be ranked as one of the foremost Arctic explorers.

Beach again defeated Haalan at Sydney, Nov. 27th.

Defrauding the Revenue.

THE AMERICAN REFINERY CHARGED WITH IT.

Cargo of Steamer Westmeath Seized.

The California Refinery on Top.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BULLETIN]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8th. The American Trust refinery is in difficulties. It has not got itself into trouble by building churches or other benevolent enterprises which might be construed into a breach of trust, but on a charge of a vulgar attempt to defraud the United States revenue. This is not surprising in the case of the Trust, but considering the constitution of the American Refinery Company it certainly is an unexpected and astonishing development. The facts in the case are as follow:

The British steamer Westmeath arrived from Batavia last Monday with a cargo of Java sugar consisting of about 3,800 short tons for the American refinery. As this was the biggest cargo of sugar ever imported at San Francisco, and the first Java produce landed here for about twenty years the arrival excited considerable interest in the jobbing trade. It was a new departure, and seemed to promise an unlimited supply of raw sugar with corresponding advantages to jobbers, because the American reduced the price of refined the day the Westmeath arrived by 1 1/2 cent per pound. On that occasion the California refinery did not follow the move of the American, but adhered to its price of 8 1/2 cents for granulated. As the American was a cent per pound lower on the entire list the jobbers took their orders to it. The result has been that the American is loaded up with contracts which it cannot fill, thus leaving the market to the almost exclusive control of the California refinery.

This situation will be appreciated by business men, when it is stated that the stock in jobber's hands is unusually low, and that a very active holiday trade has set in on the Coast. The Trust management has itself entirely to blame. It appears to have resorted to peculiar practices to increase its profits, hence its present trouble. On the arrival of the Westmeath they entered the cargo at under 13 Dutch standard, which is covered by a duty of 1.92 cents per pound, and tendered a check for \$140,000 odd at the Custom House for duty.

The work of discharging and warehousing cargo was begun, and for a time everything appeared to work like a charm. But Uncle Sam has a staff of vigilant officers at San Francisco, and among the most capable and alert is Appraiser Beck. The fact that Java sugar, which usually polarizes about 97 1/2 should only polarize at 88 was a suspicious circumstance in itself, and the Appraiser had samples of the Westmeath's cargo tested by the United States chemist.

This officer's repeated tests confirmed the suspicions of the Appraiser, as it was clearly demonstrated that the sugar was of a far higher grade than represented, and had been artificially colored. Repeated tests with Hawaiian sugar of the same grades as the Java sugar had been erred at, showed uncolored crystals in the Islands samples, while in every test of the Java the alcohol washed away yellow coloring matter leaving beautiful white crystals, which would easily come up to No. 20 Dutch standard, the duty upon which would be three cents per pound—an apparent fraud of 1.08 cents per pound.

This discovery was reported by W. Beck, the appraiser, to Collector Fager, one of the most cautious of men and a lawyer of eminence. The chemist's report with samples of Java sugar taken from the cargo and warehouse were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington yesterday, December 24th, and the Collector ordered delivery stopped, and placed the Java sugar ashore and aloft in the custody of United States officers.

This action by the Collector of the Port withdraws the Westmeath's sugar from present use as if it were at the bottom of the sea. The Collector will be guided by instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and his decision will depend upon the report of the Chemist of the Department. There can be very little doubt of the result, as an interview with the Custom-house officers concerned shows that they are very confident of their ground. Should the San Francisco chemist's test be sustained by the experts at the East the cargo will be seized and confiscated, together with the check of \$140,000, and the managers of the Refinery, or those responsible, are liable to fine and imprisonment. Meanwhile the sugar is withdrawn from sale for an indefinite period, and is steadily deteriorating, while the Westmeath is running up a heavy bill of demurrage. Indeed, this detention is likely to prove a very valuable extension of the charter to the steamship owners. The alleged contemplated fraud on this single cargo cannot be less than

\$65,000 and upon a thorough test of all the sugar, it may amount to \$100,000 and upwards.

The American people have been buzzing around Collector Fager to know when the embargo will be removed from the sugar, but he can give them no consolation. The affair is out of his hands. His business now is to take care that none of it gets out of his possession, and judging from precedent it may be a year before any decision is arrived at. Great bodies move slowly, and the United States Treasury Department is emphatically a great body. Moreover the Pacific Coast is a long way off and its affairs are usually attended to with a deliberation which necessarily involves delay. "It may be a year or it may be forever," as the song goes; meanwhile the American refinery cannot handle the sugar, the declared value of which, under the 13 Dutch standard, is \$400,000. But even on that amount the loss in interest and profit will be very considerable.

Island planters have had some experience in the slow movement of the United States Treasury department in a case in which they were interested. Some years ago they shipped a cargo of Island sugar to New York to open that market. Havemeyer and Searle, who are now the head and front of the Sugar Trust and therefore in a way implicated in the Westmeath affair, caused the Custom-house authorities to stop delivery of the Hawaiian sugar on the charge that it was fraudulently entered, and should pay duty as refined. This charge was false, but it took about a year to determine the point and release the sugar, which had meantime shrunk in value and missed its market. These gentlemen are now interested with Havemeyer and Searle in the American Trust refinery, but of course have had no knowledge of the Trust method of doubling up profit by defrauding the revenue.

Should it turn out that the Collector made a mistake the Refinery has no remedy. The trust must bear the loss. And this does not seem to be the last of it. One of their Java ships put into Hongkong leaking, and a mixture of salt water does not improve the quality of sugar however high its grade. It is certain to wash off the coloring matter. When the overdue ship arrives there may be further trouble unless the American people make an honest entry. But as this would be a confession of fraud in the Westmeath's case it will hardly be done. The American, as has been already said, is out of raws. The S. G. Wilder is out from Honolulu about ten days, and she brings something like two days' supplies. Apart from this and the Java sugar the refinery has no prospect for supplies ahead. The Coast market therefore belongs to the California refinery for the holiday trade at least, and how much longer one cannot tell. This advantage has been given to it by the greed and dishonesty of the Trust, without any effort or design on its part.

The action of the Collector in putting his official seal on the Westmeath's cargo caused great excitement on the street yesterday, as both the refinery and the trade were caught short. Public sympathy is against the Trust. It is regarded as an unlawful combination to cheat consumers, and when to this offence is added a charge of defrauding the revenue popular indignation waxeth warm. The morning papers appear to have missed the news last night, but the evening papers to-day are full of it. The foregoing, however, is the tale as it happened to fall out, without any embellishment or exaggeration.

It is probable that an attempt will be made by the Attorney-General of California to prevent the American refinery from trading as a corporation pending decision in the action to cancel its charter. It is certainly not a corporation of the State of California in fact, whatever else it may be. One of the Havemeyers is here in charge. The Trust could not "trust" to the management of the Islands directory. If they had remained in control perhaps the Westmeath's sugar would not have been colored—the strong presumption is that it would not.

Argument in the New York case to cancel the North River Refinery's charter has closed, and counsel has to the 22d to file briefs. Mr. Carter, of counsel for the trust, made a peculiar argument. He contended that sugar is not a necessary of life, although everybody used it as an article of food, and he also argued that the market could not be cornered because the supply was practically unlimited if capital were employed in raising cane and growing sugar. The fallacy of these arguments is self-evident, but they were the strongest presented for the Trust, which was represented as a benevolent institution founded by disinterested capitalists to reduce the price of sugar. It may now claim to be an apostle of free trade in the way of dispensing with duties.

There is no change in sugar quotations except the drop of 1 1/2 cent per pound by the American refinery again noted. Small pox has broken out in the heart of the Pennsylvania mining regions. The Washington baseball club has paid \$12,000 for John M. Ward, the famous shortstop of the New York Club.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

On Saturday night an Englishman named Harry Corbett fell down in C. W. Hart's grocery store, Hotel street and died in a few seconds. The body was taken to the Station House and examined by Dr. Rodgers, who gave a certificate of death from natural causes. The deceased was a stone mason, 89 years of age and unmarried. The funeral took place Sunday, the Rev. Alex. Macintosh conducting the service.

A FAREWELL DINNER.

Mr. Jas. G. Clever, who started the DAILY BULLETIN on February 1, 1882, and has been its manager up to the present time, as well as manager of the BULLETIN printing office, being about to take his departure for California, was given a little "send-off" on Saturday night. A few of the intimate friends of that gentleman, most of whom had been associated with him on the BULLETIN, met in a private dining room of the Hawaiian Hotel, where the efficient and obliging steward of that establishment, had prepared an excellent dinner. After dinner, several toasts were drunk, the principal of which was "the guest of the evening," proposed by the editor of the BULLETIN. Mr. Clever responded in words of appreciative acknowledgment. Several short speeches were made eulogistic of that gentleman, coupled with sincere regrets for his departure and fervent hopes for his speedy return. Mr. Clever will leave by the Australia to-morrow. Bon voyage.

NEWS ITEMS.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

New engagement H. and H. The widening of King street bridge is progressing.

H. B. M. S. CORMORANT has returned from a cruise.

Four prisoners and two boys for the Reformatory School, were brought from Hawaii on the Kinau.

SEVENTEEN years ago to-day, on his birthday, died Lot Kamehameha V., King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Lulu Fanning will give painting lessons on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., at No. 99 Hotel street.

NEAT invitations have been issued by the Honolulu Social Club for their dance on Monday evening, December 21st, New Year's eve.

MARSHAL SOPER, who returned from Maui on Sunday, found everything going along satisfactory at Lahaina and Wailuku. He says Lahaina is sadly in need of a new jail.

THE FOOT street school team beat the Kamehameha school team in a game of baseball Saturday by a score of 30 to 9. Several papers of the Foot street team are out of pocket over the result.

THE term of Second Judicial Circuit Court was held at Lahaina Circuit last week by His Honor the Chief Justice. The calendar contained 8 criminal, 5 civil, 2 banco and 7 divorce cases.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of the late Alexander Campbell, were this day granted to A. J. Campbell, the eldest son, under bond of \$45,000, being the estimated value of personal property. The real estate is valued at \$8,000.

JAMES Bennett was found guilty Monday afternoon of larceny of a cheque on Bishop & Co.'s bank, the property of the late J. M. Kippen, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$75 with \$3.80 costs. His counsel noted an appeal.

MR. J. P. Bowen of the Pantheon lunch rooms, has missed various things from his place for a long time past, but has been unable to find out who carried them off. However, on Saturday, he found a Chinese boy in his employ with a package of tobacco under his coat, and had him taken to the Station House, where he is charged with larceny.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

MR. JOHN T. ARUNDEL returned on the Australia.

THE Australia brought a large mail for the Post Office.

MR. SEABORNE LUCE arrived on the Australia looking well.

THE rain caused a postponement of the band concert last evening.

THE Rev. J. W. Kaupu of Hanalei, died last Sunday very suddenly.

PURSER Kiel of the Australia has our thanks for late San Francisco papers.

THE Christmas numbers of the Graphic and Illustrated London News came by the Australia.

NEWS came by the Australia of the death of Mrs. Walkup, Missionary at Kusaie Island, in July last.

THE Australia brought in gold coin \$100,000 for Bishop & Co. and \$20,000 for the U. S. S. Alert.

W. F. LOVE, our "landed proprietor" returned to his island home on the Australia. He looks lovely.

MISS O'BRIEN arrived on the Australia to take charge of the millinery department at C. J. Fisher's leading millinery house.

IN the Police Court this morning nine drunks had to pay the usual amount. Palala was sent on the reef for forty days for assault and battery on a native and his wife.

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL, wife and family, Hon. W. E. Foster and wife, Mrs. J. L. Dowsett and family, Mrs. Dr. Rogers, and Mrs. Dr. Brodie, were among the arrivals on the Australia.

THE Australia arrived at 8:30 o'clock last evening, having been delayed by heavy weather and other causes. She brought 51 cabin and 23 steerage passengers, and 1,225 tons freight.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

MR. A. M. HEWETT left this morning, for a two weeks' stay at Mikulu, by order of his physician.

"THE Engaged Girls Protective Union," is the name of a society recently formed in San Francisco.

Mrs. R. Whitman, a sister of Rev. W. C. Merritt, Principal of Oahu College, arrived on the Australia.

MR. T. P. SEVERIN has opened the old Montana photographic gallery, corner of King and Fort streets.

THE weekly rhetorical exercises at Oahu College took place yesterday, when a very interesting programme was carried out.

AS Xmas day falls on a Tuesday the Kinau will sail the day after, Wednesday the 26th. She will return from the trip January 1st.

THE Kamehameha school baseball club has accepted a challenge from the Mystic baseball club, for a friendly game at the Makiki Recreation grounds, New Year's day.

THE Hawaiian News Company have the Mele Hawaii for sale bound in plush, with gilt finish, in assorted colors. There are eighteen numbers altogether, including the three latest songs.

IN the bankruptcy of P. McInerney before Mr. Justice Preston, two claims were proved amounting to \$620.50, and T. F. Lansing was appointed assignee, under bond of \$3,000.

A FINE Bologna sausage from the City Meat Market, was left at the BULLETIN office this morning. The excellent quantity for which Finkler's sausages have been noted in the past is more than maintained. Try 'em, they are immense.

OUR old and esteemed friend Spitz returns to home to Nawiliwili, Kauai, this evening, after a stay of several days in the city. Mr. Spitz takes along a milkshake machine with him, and will hereafter treat the people of Nawiliwili to "shakes."

MISS O'Brien, who takes charge of the millinery department at C. J. Fisher's store, is a lady of much experience, and will give every satisfaction to Mr. Fisher's numerous patrons. A new stock of millinery goods has been received.

THE S. F. Chronicle of November 30th, has the following: E. A. Pierce, an old resident of Honolulu, who enjoyed the distinction of serving as Secretary of three successive Legislatures under the Gibson administration in the Hawaiian Kingdom, is in the City and County Hospital seriously ill with a bronchial affection.

Friday, Dec. 14.

ABOUT \$100 was cleared at the ball recently held at Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1.

THE late Mrs. L. F. J. Dickson, was a Lady Companion of the Royal Order of Kapiolani.

THE Hawaiian Agricultural Company has decided to put in a new 2-ton roller at Pahala, Hawaii.

IN the Police Court yesterday afternoon, Geo. Patterson and P. McDonald, were each fined \$10 with \$3.10 costs, for furious and heedless driving. An appeal was noted.

HON. J. S. WALKER, Agent for the Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company, is distributing little books giving full particulars of the ample resources and the principles upon which the company is conducted. There is a financial statement.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

THERE will be a big excursion party from Canada to the Islands in March.

PURSER Geo. McLane of the Zealandia has our thanks for late Colonial papers.

MR. and Mrs. Warfel who arrived on the Australia left yesterday on the Kinau to take charge of the Union School at Hilo.

DON'T forget the boys and girls at the lever settlement, Molokai, this holiday season. Donations will be received at the office of the Board of Health.

THE store corner of Hotel and Fort streets is being thoroughly renovated and repainted, and will be occupied by the Temple of Fashion, on Saturday, December 29th.

THERE was not a large attendance at the public band concert at the Hotel last evening. The front of the building was illuminated by colored lanterns, and the playing of the band was very fine.

Monday, Dec. 17.

MR. A. M. HEWETT has our thanks for late San Francisco papers by the Rio Janeiro.

THE Post Office despatched by the Zealandia 4,534 letters and 1582 packages of papers.

THE King will give a dinner at the Palace this evening to Col. Hoffman, Major Seward, Mr. C. C. Coleman and others.

IT will be seen from our By Authority column that Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane has been appointed His Majesty's Chamberlain.

PROF. ALBERT LYSER, who visited Honolulu some time ago, gave a lecture in San Francisco, Dec. 4th, before the Geographical Society of that city. The subject was, "Reminiscences of a trip to Hawaii."

J. E. BROWN & Co., have received another consignment of New Zealand mullet, this season's catch. These fish are very choice eating, and have recently been much in favor on this group.

THE quotations in the New York sugar market, Dec. 8th, were as follows: Raw, 5 1/2m; quiet; fair refining quoted at 5 1/2-16c; Centrifugal 96 test, 6 1/2 and 6 3/4; Refined, steady, quiet.

AT the 11:15 o'clock service of the second congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday morning, there was a large congregation including many strangers and the officers and crews of H. B. M. S. Hyacinth and Cormorant.

ON Saturday evening the Road Supervisor with a gang of men took up the rails laid on the Waikiki bridge by the Tramways Company. The reason is stated to be that they are T rails, the franchise calling for flat rails.

MR. G. Y. THOMSON was a through passenger on the Rio de Janeiro bound for Tientsin to erect a large quantity of mining machinery for the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago. Thomson was a shopmate with Mr. Robt. Moore several years ago, and the two spent a very pleasant time together during the vessel's stay in port.

MARINE NEWS.

Dec 10—

Stmr Viva from Maui

Dec 11—

H B M S Cormorant from a cruise about the Islands.

Stmr Iwawani from Hamakua

Schr Rainbow from Koolau

Schr Teiea from Koolau

Stmr Kinau from Hawaii and Maui

S S Australia from San Francisco

Schr Laka from Kohala

Schr Leahi from Hawaii

Stmr Kaala from Wailua and Waianae

Dec 12—

Stmr Kilauea Hou from Hamakua

Stmr C R Bishop from Koolau

Dec 13—

Stmr Fwa from Ewa

Schr Kawalani from Koolau

Dec 14—

H B M S Hyacinth, 18 days from Tahiti.

Schr Lavinia from Ewa

Schr Mille Morris from Koolau

Stmr Kaala from Wailua and Waianae

Schr Laka from Kohala

Stmr Likelike from Koolau

Stmr Laka from Maui and Hawaii

R M S S Zealandia from the Colonies en route for San Francisco

Dec 11—

Stmr Likelike for Maui and way ports at 5 p m

Stmr W G Hall for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona, Keolu and the Volcano at 10 o'clock a m

Bktna Planter for San Francisco

Stmr W Ialalea for Kauai at 5 p m

Schr Mary for Kauai

Schr Kulekai for Lahaina

Schr Halekaka for Pepeekeo

Dec 13—

Stmr Mikahala for Kauai at 5 p m

Schr Mole for San Francisco

Stmr Kaala for Wailua and Waianae at 9 a m

Stmr Iwalani for Lahaina and Hamakua at 9 a m

Stmr Jas Makua for Kapaa at 5 p m

Bk Escort for Hongkong

Dec 14—

Stmr C R Bishop for a Circuit of Oahu

Stmr Kilauea Hou for Hamakua, Hawaii at 5 p m

Bk W B Godfrey for San Francisco

Stmr Kinau for Hilo and way ports at 2 p m

Stmr Ewa for Ewa

Schr Ke Au Hou for Ewa

S S Zealandia for San Francisco

Stmr J A Cummins for Nawiliwili, Kauai at 4 p m

Passengers.

From Hamakua, per stmr Iwalani, Dec 11—Miss J Massey, F Halstead, J G Jones, Jas McGuire, Mrs J R Mills, John W. Bay, Geo Lockhart, 2 Chinamen and 15 deck.

For San Francisco, per bktna Planter, Dec 11—Mrs Livingstone and 2 children and 1 B Brons.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W G Godfrey, Dec 11—Dan Foster, Mrs Hewatt, Mrs Davis, H Dickey, Mrs Hamakua, Dick Davis, Mrs Makuae and children and 75 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Kinau, Dec 11—Capt Chisney, H Worthington, J N Webster, F Wilding, W Berlowitz, W R Sims, A Gillilan, J W Young, Mrs R Ryeroff and 4 children, as McAndrews, Miss J Monaghan, G Luce, E C Peacock, Miss J Nawahi, J Radway, E W Burnard, G W Paty, Mrs C Notley, C N Spencer, E P Low, Mrs Geo Fox and 2 children, L Aseu, Ashford Spencer, Miss M Kahalelaau, W Lanz, Miss Stella Kaana, Miss Mary Kamehameha, Miss Hood, Miss Bertha Smithies, Mrs J E Ward, E Dolan, J M Kapahu, A O Dowsett, A W Richardson, A H Lau, Ajo, G W Yarrick, J M McInesey, Major W H Cornwall, Mrs A Cornwall, Miss Bella Vida, and 116 deck.

From San Francisco, per S S Australia, Dec 11—Mrs C W Crocker, J B Burdell, Col S Hoffman, Mrs J I Dowsett and child, Miss E J Dowsett, Miss Alice Roberts, Hon James Campbell, wife, 3 children and servants, J T Arundel, Mrs M Honaike, Dr A H Bailey, Mrs Rogers, Isaac Damon, Ed Clifford, O L Warfel and wife, E Wight A Haas, W S Luce, M Dicson, Misses Dickson, J. P. Bevan, E B Bevan, Mrs John Brodie, W B Diamond and wife, W E Foster and wife, Mrs A Young, M Picow and grandson, R Young, Miss M Green, R D Gwin, Miss O'Brien, J H Thompson, W F Love, Mrs R Whitehead and wife, W Burnham, H O Lyons, and 23 steerage.

For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Likelike, Dec 11—Major Gen Cunliffe, A T Atkinson, Master Albert Atkinson, John T Baker, Hon H P Baldwin, and 40 deck.

For Kauai, per steamer Wailalea, Dec 11—Capt H Ahiborn, Rev H Isenberg and wife, and 10 deck

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Dec 13—Christian Conrad, C W Spitz, Miss Bishop, P Bishop, C Cropp and wife, E Kopke, E Bishop, Dr J K Smith, W Leippe and wife, Mrs W H Rice and children, Mr Lindsay and others.

For San Francisco, per bark W B Godfrey, Dec 14—J Sherman and wife, For Wuidward Ports, per steamer Kinau, Dec 17—H C Lyons, Mr Warfel and wife, G W Macdougall, Mr Burnham, D Bevan, B T Bevan, Mrs A Harrison, Mrs Nevan, E and niece, Miss N Hind, Dr Badley, B D Baldwin, May Baldwin, E W Burnard, G W Paty, Mrs and Miss Kruger, C E Chapin, G Aho, Mrs Taylor, L Aseu, L Achoy, C Afong, Sam Parker, Mr Lyons, wife and children.

Cargoes from Island Ports.

Dec 11—

Schr Mary—500 bags sugar.

Stmr Iwalani—6,134 bags sugar.

Dec 12—

Stmr Kinau—3,850 bags sugar, 98 sheep, 283 hides, 212 bags spuds, 80 bags corn, 210 bags sundries.

Schr Laka—400 bags sugar.

Schr Manukawai—407 bags rice.

Dec 13—

Stmr Kilauea Hou—3,460 bags sugar.

Dec 14—

Stmr C R Bishop—1345 lbs rice.

Schr Kawalani—600 lbs rice.

Stmr Ewa—500 lbs rice.

Schr Kaalokai—800 bags sugar.

Schr Mille Morris—400 bags rice.

Shipping Notes.

Dec 11—

The sailing of the steamer Mikahala has been postponed until to-morrow.

The bktna Planter took for San Francisco to-day, 14,825 bags sugar, valued at \$67,135.36.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either overshoot or undershoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things