

THE TEMPER OF SI

A Manager Says Musicians A. Get Along With Us.
 "I never knew a bass singer good natured, obliging and well corrected and reformed. Next singer comes the alto. She more independent than the more touchy and indifferent the tenor and soprano are of the soprano section to be in the two. I guess it is nature for a female solo to be a little more touchy than a male."

"Professional tenors are all shyly concealed, willful and they want to have their own way. They will go into a passion if they have it. This difference in the temper of singers is due, I judge, to the nature of their parts. The alto and soprano are naturally subordinate to the tenor and soprano. It is the tenor who gets the honors. They are all courteous and in some cases, delicate. Nature's temper is defined."

Seated Tenders

Will be received at the Interior Office until WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for constructing the Punahele Hill Road.

Plans and specifications for the work can be seen at the Interior Office.

All bids must be plainly endorsed, "Tenders for Punahele Hill Road."

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

L. A. THURSTON,
 Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 31, 1889.
 77-54

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS,
 HONOLULU, April 1, 1889.

Mr. JOHN S. SMITHIES has this day been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port and Collection District of Mahukona, Hawaii, vice C. K. Sullivan, resigned.

A. S. CLEGGHORN,
 Collector-General.

Approved: W. L. GREEN,
 Minister of Finance.

77-54 1204-24

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

HONOLULU, April 1, 1889.

The following persons have been appointed Assessors and Collectors of Taxes for the respective Taxation Divisions of the Kingdom, in accordance with an Act to amend and regulate the Law, relating to the appointment and tenure of office of Tax Assessor and Tax Collector, and the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, approved the 21st day of August, A. D. 1888.

C. A. BROWN, 1st Division, Island of Oahu.

H. G. TREADWAY, 2d Division, Islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai.

HERBERT C. AUSTIN, 3d Division, Island of Hawaii.

JOSEPH K. FARLEY, 4th Division, Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

W. L. GREEN,
 Minister of Finance.

Approved: J. A. AUSTIN,
 Minister of Foreign Affairs.

L. A. THURSTON,
 Minister of Interior.

C. W. ASHFORD,
 Attorney-General.

77-111 1204-44

EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

HONOLULU RIFLES—Company C, drill, 7:30 p. m.

K. or P.—Oahu Lodge, Fort street; Mystic Lodge, King street, 7:30 p. m.

CHURCH SERVICES—St. Andrew's Cathedral, Central Union, Hawaiian and Chinese Churches, 7:30 p. m.

OAHU COLLEGE—Ladies at home, 2 to 5 p. m.

AUCTION SALES—By J. F. Morgan, furniture for Mrs. G. H. Luce, 10 a. m.

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT—Monthly meeting, Engine Co. 1 and 2, and Hook & Ladder Co., 7:30 p. m.

THE DAILY

Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Be just and fear not:
 Let all the ends thou aim'st at be
 Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.

THE LOWEST DEPTH YET REACHED.

"Thereupon the multitude did cry out, crucify him!"

"And the High Priest did hand him over unto the multitude, saying, He hath sinned against thee, do with him as thou wilt."

"And the people in their wrath did burn his eyes, so that there was in them no longer sight."

"And they did cut out his tongue, so that no longer could he bear false witness."

"And they did then cast him out, and for many days did he feed with the swine, that were of the King's property."

"And they, not relishing his company, did set upon him as he slept, and smote him unto death."

The above is from yesterday's Bulletin. We reproduce it, in order that as many people as possible may be able to see for themselves, the kind of paper the Bulletin has got to be, and what compounds of blackguardism and blasphemy are welcome to its columns. The reference is to a correspondent of the Advertiser, and appears to set forth the way in which the Bulletin writer would like to have him disposed of.

Turn him over to a howling mob. "Crucify him," "burn his eyes," "cut out his tongue," "set upon him as he sleeps," etc., etc. The Bulletin has carried its violence far beyond the point where it can be regarded as a joke, and sacrificed all claims to be considered as belonging to anything above the grade of journalistic vermin.

MODERN IDEAS ABOUT LAW AND OTHER THINGS.

It is curious to notice how incapable a large proportion of those who rush into print as volunteer newspaper correspondents are, of making a fair statement of facts, confining themselves to legitimate inferences from their assumed premises, or avoiding the conspicuous exhibition of petty prejudice or personal spite. "A Modernist," in Monday's Bulletin, opens his communication as follows: "Thanks to the well-developed opiate sniffer of the Port Surveyor and his good satellites, the American bark C. D. Bryant will presumably be seized by the Hawaiian Government." A little later on we find the following: "The argus-eyed Custom House officials have uprooted unintentionally and brought to the light of day and the world one of the most antiquated fossils in law that ever disgraced the statute book of any civilized country."

The law under which the Bryant was confiscated may be an oppressive one, and not in harmony with the general current of legislation in countries having more extensive commercial relations, but we are by no means certain that such is the case. There are questions of fact, and "A Modernist" does not offer a scrap of evidence in support of any such proposition. But whatever the law may be, it is by no means "antiquated" or a "fossil." On the contrary, it was passed in 1886, or less than three years ago, during the palmy days of the good Mr. Gibson and his liberal minded and progressive administration. If our memory does not fail us, Paul Neumann, Esq., was at that time Attorney-General, and generally understood to be the father of the law. There is, however, no inconsistency in Mr. Neumann's appearance as counsel for the owners of the libelled vessel, the question at issue on the trial being, not the merits of the law in any way, but whether, in this particular instance, it had been violated.

How petty, how contemptible, is the fling at the Port Surveyor and his assistants, and how small must be the mind which can condescend to the writing and printing of such sorry stuff. A public officer diligently, and as the result has shown, successfully performing his plain duty in searching for contraband goods, is described as exercising a "well developed opiate sniffer." His assistants are "satellites." Perhaps this "Modernist" regards the efficient performance, by government officials, of the duties they are paid for, and have sworn to perform, as one of the "antiquated" and "fossil" ideas which are not in harmony with the spirit of this progressive age.

Says "A Modernist": "An American vessel lands in a home port, ships her crew and arrives in Honolulu. One man on board binds one tin or one thousand tins of opium on the vessel. (It does not matter.) The ship is searched, the drug is found, consequently the ship reverts to the Hawaiian Government."

Whether intentionally or otherwise, the foregoing is an altogether incorrect and misleading statement of the case at issue. A vessel is not seized because one man, or several men for that matter, have concealed opium on board. Seizures of opium upon the persons, or in the quarters of passengers and crews arriving at this port are constantly being made, and no one thinks of holding the vessel responsible. To work such a result it is necessary under the law, that the opium be concealed in false bulk heads, false bows, double sides or bottom, or in any secret or disguised place whatsoever constructed in such ships or boats, etc."

The pith of the matter is in the word "constructed." In short, the concealment must be in some place which is structurally a part of the vessel, and which therefore cannot be used for such purpose without the strong presumption of either guilty knowledge or gross negligence, on the part of the master. Whether "Modernist" is aware of the fact or not, the responsibility of owners of vessels for the acts of their captains is a very well understood and recognized idea in maritime law. Furthermore, the Bryant is not the first vessel confiscated in Honolulu for opium smuggling.

If the Attorney-General believed that the law had been violated, he had but one course open to him, and that was to prosecute. The issue of the case before Judge Preston is his sufficient justification. The decision of that judge is subject to a review by the full bench, and it is absurd to suppose that a majority of our Supreme Court have that bias against America or American interests which this letter writer, throughout his entire article, seems to more than insinuate, to be the impelling motive of the entire proceedings.

The following reference to the Supreme Court seems so completely

destitute of sense, of manners, or of any kind of relevancy, that we are unable to assign any intelligent motive for its publication:

"It is certainly to be hoped that the warmth created by five chunks of wisdom sitting on one bench and at one time will have a judicious influence upon their thoughts and generate a feeling of judicious prudence when rendering their grand finale." What good is to be accomplished by the kind of literature of which the above extract is a sample, must be put down as among "the things that no fellow can find out."

THE LONDON TIMES' COLLAPSE.

Reprinted from the New York Nation by request.

When the London Times produced the Parnell letter in facsimile in March, 1887, we said of it, among other things, that "it would probably turn out to be a clumsy forgery like the Morey letter, and that its appearance was made doubly suspicious by the fact that it appeared on the very day on which a division was expected on the second reading of the Coercion Bill." This has proved to have been a tolerably correct forecast. It now appears from the evidence of Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the Times, that the resolution to print the facsimile was taken very suddenly—that is, it was determined on a Saturday to print it on a Monday, and on Monday it appeared, and a division on the second reading—a crucial stage—of the Coercion Bill was expected to take place, and did take place, on that very night, April 18, 1887.

It further appears that when this facsimile was printed, for the purpose of influencing the House of Commons on a measure of extraordinary severity directed against one portion of the United Kingdom, Mr. Macdonald, the manager, knew nothing of the origin of the letter, except what Mr. Houston told him, and Mr. Houston, who supplied it, knew nothing except what Mr. Pigott had told him, and Mr. Pigott was well known to be what we call in this country a "dead beat" of nearly twenty years' standing. This remarkable step, too, had been preceded by a formal announcement that Mr. Parnell's denial of the authenticity of the letter imputing to him complicity with assassins, would not have the slightest weight, and that nothing would induce the editor of the Times to say who gave him the letters, because, if he did, this person would surely be murdered. We believe this was the first case on record in which a person of good social standing (and not a blackmailer) produced a letter injurious to another man's character, and absolutely refused to state all his reasons for believing it to be genuine. Of course, in a case of this kind, the history of the letter is all important. To withhold this history, while treating or using the letter as authenticated, would in private life be considered infamous.

The fact that so many honorable and high-minded Englishmen were led by their hatred of the Irish party to acquiesce in the Times' view of its obligations, is perhaps striking an argument in favor of home rule as the whole controversy has produced. It illustrates that state of the English mind on Irish questions which has made Irish history such a dismal tale.

The denouement of the tragedy which has since last November been dragging its slow length along before the Parnell Commission, came on Tuesday, in London, when Sir Charles Russell announced on the opening of the court that Pigott had confessed the forgery of the letters and had fled. He added, moreover, that he was prepared to prove that Pigott had been forging signatures to a greater or less extent since 1878, and that he had invested the money he got from the Times—some thousands of pounds—in an obscene literature business. A warrant has accordingly been issued for Pigott's arrest, and at this writing the Attorney-General is in doubt whether he will proceed any further with the case. We do not need to point out the probable effect of all this on the fortunes of the London Times. The pecuniary loss, present and prospective, to that journal is of course enormous; the loss of confidence and influence is simply incalculable and certainly irremediable. In the hands of different men the paper might recover, but in those of its present managers it seems hopeless.

What is of most importance in the affair is its bearing on the fortunes of the present Ministry and on the Irish question. It is safe to say that any other Ministry which has held office since the passage of the Reform Bill, would have resigned at once under a blow of this kind, because the present Ministry has done everything it could to identify its fortunes with those of the Times in the pursuit of Parnell and his followers. The Times has been furnished with all the official documents it needed, with the assistance and testimony of all the police and magistrates and of the salaried Government spies like Le Caron, or Beach, and though last, not least, with the services of the Attorney-General as counsel. The powers of the court, too, were defined in the Act of Parliament which created it, in spite of the protests of the Liberals, in such a way, to suit the Times—that is, the field of inquiry was made so large, vague, and indefinite—that the framing of issues would be impossible, and judges would be unable to shut out any evidence on the ground of irrelevancy. Accordingly every crime and outrage committed in any county of

Ireland was admitted as proof, more or less strong, in support of the thesis that the Irish members of Parliament were the accomplices of assassins, "moonlighters," and other offenders against persons or property. On top of them came the forged letters intended to show that Parnell was actually cognizant of and approved of the murders of Burke and Cavendish, and of the plot to murder Mr. Foster.

In legislating in this way for the benefit of the Times, the Ministry were undoubtedly giving a quid pro quo. When, after competing with the Irish in 1885, denouncing coercion, and half promising Home Rule, they found in 1886 that Gladstone's scheme was so unacceptable to the English constituencies that they could get a majority in the House without the help of the Irish, they fell back once more on the natural Tory plan of "resolute government" or "rigorous policy." In other words, determined on a plan of coercion which should have certain novel features. One was that the bill should be perpetual in its operation, and not limited in point of time, as all previous ones were; another was, that the power of imprisonment at hard labor as common felons under it should be given to removable justices of the peace, sitting without a jury, and that it should cover speeches or writings which should, in the eyes of these justices, have a tendency to promote boycotting or non-payment of rent, or to prevent people from taking evicted farms. To get a bill like this passed, with the help of the Liberals who had deserted Gladstone, and large numbers of whom had pledged themselves on the stump against coercion and in favor of the government of Ireland by ordinary equal laws, of course was not an easy matter. Englishmen were not quite prepared for anything so drastic as putting it in the power of the Irish Secretary to thin the benches of the Opposition by shutting up the opponents of the government in jail on plank beds.

To carry it through, it was absolutely necessary that the Irish members of the House should be English eyes as common criminals, the friends and companions of assassins, so that public opinion should be prepared for any coercion bill however ferocious.

This work the Times undertook by producing the pamphlet so widely known as "Parnellism and Crime," and by a series of articles on the Irish members of the House of Commons, in which they were really described as unfit for human society. When the Coercion Bill was ready for its second reading, facsimiles of the forged Parnell letters were produced on the morning before, and accepted by the supporters of the Government as genuine, and the bill went through with a rush.

Parnell's indignant denial was received with derisive laughter, and the Times treated it as an aggravation of his crimes. English society then started that system of prosecution in which a certain portion of it always delights. Not only were the Irish members treated as the vilest of their species, but a strict boycott was set on foot against everybody who would associate with them. To have dined with Parnell or Healy entailed a sentence of exclusion from all Tory and Unionist drawing rooms, and the "immorality" of the Home Rulers became a favorite topic of semi-educated journals like the Spectator, as well as of common secular jingoes like the Telegraph and Saturday Review. Parnell—a very sick man—was pursued in city and country by reporters, who daily reported his movements as those of an escaped criminal, and threw out the most odious insinuations about his walk and conversation. In fact, it is not too much to say that the life of the Irish members in London during the past two years, under the baiting of the Times, has been as near an approach to "hell upon earth" as is possible in a well-policed Christian city. The bulk of them were men of the ordinary somewhat coarse type which peasants leave to elect when they have but few gentlemen on their side; but Parnell, and Sexton, and Dillon, and others are men of education and refinement, on whose health and spirits these long protracted social barbarities could not but tell. At last the day of reckoning has come, and the whole "fabric of iniquity," as Mr. Gladstone has called it, has fallen to pieces through the confessions of a forger, blackmailer, and vendor of obscene literature. On this wretch, whom the conductors of the Times actually forced to inquire about lest they should ruin their game, nine-tenths of the superstructure seems to have rested.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. Cooper and E. Hutchinson under the firm name of Hutchinson & Cooper, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. COOPER,
 E. HUTCHINSON.
 Honolulu, March 30, 1889. 72-38

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. M. E. CAMPBELL HAS COMMENCED the business of Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting, at her residence, No. 73 Beckett street, opposite entrance of the City. The ladies are respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. 88-4 1240-12

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wing On Chan, doing business at Niihau, Kohala, Hawaii, has been dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by Chan Sin who will collect all the debts and pay all the liabilities of the firm. WING ON CHAN & CO.
 Honolulu, March 19, 1889. 74-14 1241-21

Advertisements.

FILTER PRESSES.

FRANKLIN PLANTATION, HAWAII, March 2, 1889.
 Boston Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco.

Gentlemen—We have used two of your 30-chambered Filter Presses this season. They are convenient, easily handled and are working admirably to our satisfaction. I can recommend no improvement on them.

Very respectfully yours,
 signed, A. Moore,
 Manager Punahele Plantation.

These Presses are being carried in stock in Honolulu and are sold at very low prices to meet the demand. A consignment is now on the way.

Boston Iron & Loco. Works, San Francisco.

JOHN DYER, Honolulu, Room N. 29 Spreckels' Block, 82-12-14 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

FELIX OLLERT.

Artistic Engraver on Wood

(Late of Harper Bros., N. Y.)

Contracts Executed on Moderate Terms.

(Specimens of work at office).

DIPLOMA.

ART DEPT., HARPER BROS., NEW YORK, April, 1887.

Mr. Felix Ollert was for several years employed in this establishment, and found a competent engraver and in all respects a reliable and upright person.

Supt. Eng. Dept., Harper Bros., N. Y.

28 Orders received at J. E. Brown & Co., 28 Merchant-st. 61-11

Ohlendorff's Fertilizers

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Hawaiian Islands for these Celebrated Fertilizers, are prepared to execute orders for

Dissolved Peruvian Guano, Special Cane Manure, and the other Fertilizers

For Sugar Cane and Fruit Trees

Made by

THE ANGLO-CONTINENTAL GUANO WORKS (late Ohlendorff's).

And to give such information concerning the same as may be required.

A Quantity of Special Cane Manure is now on hand.

And a further shipment of this and of the Dissolved Peruvian Guano is due here in May. 74-11

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Iron and Locomotive Works,

Corner of Beal and Howard Streets,

San Francisco—California

W. H. TAYLOR, President R. S. MOORE, Superintendent

Builders of Steam Machinery

In all its branches.

Steamboats, Steamship, Land Engines & Boilers, High Pressure or Compound.

STEAM VESSELS of all kinds built complete, with hulls of wood, iron or composite.

ORDINARY ENGINES compounded when advisable.

STEAM LAUNDRIES, Barges and Steam Tugs constructed with reference to the trade in which they are to be employed. Speed, tonnage and draft of water guaranteed.

SUGAR MILLS and Sugar Making Machinery made after the most approved plans. Also, all Boiler Iron Work connected therewith.

WATER PIPES, of Boiler or Sheet Iron, of any size made in suitable lengths for connecting together, or Sheets rolled, punched and packed for shipment, ready to be riveted on the ground.

HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water Pipes made by the most approved plan. Also, all hydraulic elevating machinery, that quality of work being far superior to hand work.

SHIP WORK, Ships and Steam Capsizes, Steam Winches, Air and Circulating Pumps, made after the most approved plans.

SOLE Agents and manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the Home Safety Boiler.

PUMPS—Direct Acting Pumps for fire fighting or city water purposes, built with the celebrated Davy Valve Motion, superior to any other pump.

JOHN DYER, Honolulu Room No. 3, upstairs, Spreckels' Block, 41-31a Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Babana Cigars.

Bayarian Beer.

of the Hackerbräu Brewery, München.

Strassburg Beer.

Flensburg Beer.

Double Extra Stout

Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons, London.

French Clarets,

of superior qualities.

German Preserves,

in tins.

FOR SALE BY

Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.,

KING AND BETHEL STREETS, 120-123-11

THE DAILY ADVERTISER Delivered by carrier for 50c per month

New Advertisements.

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Ginger Ale, Cream Soda,

Lemonade, Plain Soda,

Sarsaparilla, Mineral Waters,

OF ALL KINDS, MANUFACTURED BY

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The Water used in preparing their Goods being purified by the

"HYATT PURE WATER SYSTEM,"

27 In operation in the Hawaiian Islands in their Establishment only.

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— IMPORTERS OF —

French, English and American

DRY AND FANCY GOODS!

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises.

BUY YOUR

Ladies', Misses', Children's & Gents' Shoes

At the ARCADE, and SAVE MONEY.

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IMPORTERS,

Grocers, Provision and Feed Dealers

No. 52 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

OUR GOODS WE GUARANTEE FIRST-CLASS

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER,

Island and California Our Specialty!

OUR MOTTO!

Excellence of Quality

LOW PRICES

AND FAIR DEALING.

Family and Island Orders Filled

with Scrupulous Care

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Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Have Just Opened

New Lines of Goods

Which will repay

A fit guaranteed by making a sample Shirt to every order. Island orders solicited.

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