

ORGANIZATION.

The world moves—even in Hawaii. In last Monday's Bulletin appear two articles. An editorial and a communication from Mr. Marjorie—each to the point, each in accord with the position of this journal on the topic discussed. On February 24th of last year, the Saturday following the election for representatives—this paper said: "The first thing to be organized for the protection of every Hawaiian interest that is better than sectional or transient; to organize for the free and conscious consideration of all important public questions, local, national and international; to organize for the promotion of better feeling, a better understanding and more cordial toleration between races, between classes, between man and man." From that position we have not swayed, and we have repeated the warning so many times and with such clearness that no intelligent reader in the land ought to be unaware of the need of organization. Within the past few months the Bulletin has done good work in the same direction. Its present editor has given its editorial opinions an earnestness, a degree of thought and a freedom from flippancy and boyish swagger that it did not possess, and it well deserves the attention and respect of its many readers. The cooperation of Mr. Marjorie is timely. He has told the community some welcome truths and the sneers of Hissians in Mr. Spreckels' great paper recoil harmless.

So far we are all agreed. But our kindly critic and our editorial friend have been busy in objecting to our announcement of last week that "several Independents of tried character have consented to join next year." They have not so consented in answer to the request of a national convention or national committee of Independents—simply because there is neither national convention nor national committee. "But there ought to be?" Yes, there ought to be. You have said so. Before you said so, we said so. Before either of us said so, some of the best and shrewdest citizens in the land said so. But thinking so and wishing so and hoping it might be so have not made it so. We seem to be quite as far away from having it so as we were a year and three months ago. But, fellow laborers, is not half a loaf better than no bread? If we cannot have full reform with organization, is not something that we may have partly reform without it? If we may not have a majority of Independents in the next legislature, is it not something that we may have a minority? There can be no doubt that the Legislature of 1884 did far less harm, was in many things conservative, was curbed and held closer to an acknowledgment of decency, than if the imposition had been "scooped" the Opposition. We believe that organization among honest men of all races, classes and creeds could return an Independent majority to the next legislature. We hold that, neglecting to organize, the Independents will deserve defeat. But we shall be none the less thankful if even a few Independents sit in the next house.

The gentlemen who have consented to run as Independent candidates have done so at the request of local constituencies. They have not been asked by any national organization, because none is in existence. They have replied to local leaders acting for Independents, and in so doing have done as has been done in times past. The method is undoubtedly faulty. And we believe organization would remedy it. But, until we can get national organization, the present system is certainly better than absolute inertia, than a spiritless lying upon our oars or a hopeless drifting with the tide.

BAD FAITH.

We charge the Hawaiian Government with bad faith, injustice, cruelty and dishonesty. If it were legally possible we would put this charge in the form of an indictment, in which king and cabinet should divide the infamy between them, share and share alike. But we are at present unaware of any means whereby the outrage of which we write may be punished—save by the awakening of the sense of public justice, now unfortunately asleep. The outrage against which we protest is the forcible detention of several—over 20—New Hebrides laborers, who ought to have been sent to their homes at least a year ago, according to the terms of the labor agreement between them and the government of these islands—agreement which has been wantonly violated by the present cabinet, and by the reigning king who is responsible for keeping it in force.

Last Saturday the schooner Jeannette Walker sailed for Fanning's Island. Last Monday the schooner Ke Au Hou sailed for Jaluit. Neither vessel took

any of the New Hebrides men. Why? Because the government had no money to pay for continuing the voyage of either vessel from Jaluit or Fanning's to the New Hebrides? Not so; for the government was willing to pay something to send these men away, after the Press had shown the meanness of the act of keeping them here in their true colors. But the government wanted—in order to get rid of the odium of its broken faith—to send all the New Hebrides men to one island of the group and let them get from there to their several homes as best they might. For that they were willing to pay. As they have not succeeded so far in getting any shipper to be a party to their pretty little scheme of piling bad faith upon bad faith, the government is now standing on its dignity; Minister Gibson is playing for his decoration by a party to the Japanese Commission; the other ministers are drawing their salaries; and the poor devils of a "cognate race," these "simple and ignorant" wards of Hawaii's gracious king, are eking out their miserable existences as best they may. "Let the carrier rot," said the premier, "there are no noble men but the Gilesonians."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

On a certain island of a certain Polynesian Kingdom there is a certain sugar plantation. Its management employs a monthly average of 100 unskilled laborers at an average monthly wage of \$1.85. The unskilled labor of that plantation cost \$1,800 a month or \$21,600 a year. The machinery of that plantation was not in existence when Kamehameha conquered Oahu. But it seems not unlikely that it was made soon after. It crushes cane with about the celerity and something more than the force of a one-horse power treadmill and obtains sixty per cent. of the juice! It ought to obtain seventy-five per cent. of the juice. Its crop this year was 1,000 tons. Let us say that it sold for five cents per pound or \$100 a ton. The gross income was \$100,000. If the fifteen per cent. of juice lost in the crushing had been saved, the gain to the plantation would have been \$15,000. If the 100 unskilled laborers had been paid each \$10 a month more than was paid, the yearly increase of wages would have been only \$12,000 or \$3,000 less than the loss by poor crushing.

"That is all very fine," objects a planter; but how about the interest on the cost of your improved machinery? The exception is well taken. But one must not lose sight of the fact that the improved machinery means an increase of gross income exceeding the increase of gross outlay in wages that would follow an advance of even one third over existing rates; and, if the round numbers used as the basis of the foregoing calculation are so proportionate as not to destroy the argument, then the \$3,000 would pay interest and principal of the debt occasioned by putting in a \$15,000-plant in not longer than five years.

A combination of misfortunes (or follies—sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both) has saddled many plantations with debts too heavy to be met by ordinary economies. Those plantations are an incubus upon the common prosperity. They are wasting good money and impoverishing good land. It would be better for the nation if every one of them should go into liquidation to-morrow—to begin again with a foundation of sound business management, and with the common experience of the Hawaiian sugar industry to guide them. But they still struggle on, throwing good money after bad, hoping against hope. It is such plantations that force the wages of unskilled labor to a minimum and keep them there. We know whereof we speak when we say that there are many plantation managers and plantation stockholders who would gladly see the wages of unskilled labor on their plantations advanced; but who hesitate to make such advance because they believe it would injure less prosperous plantations by forcing them to pay higher wages than they can afford to pay.

The selfishness of corporation stockholders has passed into a proverb. Humanity is selfish. Nature is selfish. Only He on whom all the Christian world believe is unselfish. It would be too much to expect of Hawaiian stockholders to expect them to be free from the most dominant of human traits. And yet we believe that Hawaiian sugar plantations—using the word to mean actual planters and mill men, agents and stockholders—are among the least selfish of men. And facts support the assertion that no where on the globe has unskilled labor an easier time than on these islands; and it is equally true that no where else is similar labor better paid.

Stephen B. Elkins delivered an address before the alumni of the Missouri State University at Columbus on the 3rd of June. In its course he used these words: "There is no natural antagonism between labor and capital. These two forces must act together or not at all. The antagonism is between employer and employed, and comes of error on both sides. The one seeks to get as much labor as he can for the smallest amount of work for the most

wages he can get." How clear? How true! Does it not photograph the labor situation on these islands?

Capital is swift to realize the truth in one half the above epigram. Labor is just as swift to see the truth of the other half. Each seems wilfully blind to the whole truth.

"Perhaps," says Labor, "but I note that Capital holds the whip hand."

"Alas for the rarity of human charity,"

Men build asylums for the lame, the halt and the blind, homes for the indigent, hospitals for the sick. Men give to alleviate the distress that appeals to them at home, and with scarcely less liberality to enlighten the heathen. "If I might give my century," said the Reverend Henry Phillips, "I would be born in the Nineteenth-century of foreign missions, of Sunday-School endeavor, of temperance reform, of systemized and world-wide amelioration." But we hope the Twentieth century will learn—if the lesson be yet unlearned by the Nineteenth—that the most glorious garb of human charity is the mantle of exact justice betwixt man and man.

It is for Capital—holding now, as for so long, the "whip hand"—to teach that truth—first to itself, then to Labor. The world's most knotted problem will untied when that lesson is learned.

And now comes the gentleman from Objection town and says: "But where are you going to begin? You admit that laborers in Hawaii are better off than in most places. You admit that higher wages would bankrupt some of the plantations. You admit that the laborer has too often no higher object in his work than to try and get the highest obtainable price for the smallest given-back amount of it." Yes, we admit all that. But we are not prepared to admit that one small swallow makes a summer, that one feather makes a bed of down, that one favorable set of industrial conditions makes labor prosperous or ought to make it content. Until the capital of this kingdom shall be employed so that every industrious, frugal, honest and reasonably intelligent worker in the land has a fair chance to live decently, to educate his children and to lay aside something for his declining years—until then labor and capital will continue to be at odds in Hawaii—not permanent prosperity impossible.

We have small patience for the wilfully blinded egotism that can measure national prosperity by material progress or by the success of the commercial class—or of any class. Says Elkins—in the speech quoted from above: "To find some means by which the interests of employer and employed can be made the same, and a fair division be made of what they jointly produce, would largely aid the solution."

This does not mean that the nation can be prosperous merely because our out put of sugar is enormous and produced at a cost that pays dividends which permit our capitalists to invest in California ranches or foreign securities, or to enjoy untaxed luxury. It means that the nation can be prosperous only when the worthy unskilled laborer is getting on proportionately as fast as the manager, or agent, or stockholder who employs him.

We believe that prosperity can be best obtained by a well considered general scheme of co-operation.

Co-operation as a scheme has had its failures and its successes. It can succeed here only by a perfect understanding between the capitalist class and the polyglot labor class. If rightly prosecuted it would do much to do away with class distinctions. It would make a majority of the nation capitalists and would divide mere wage earners into two ranks; the shiftless (the vicious or incompetent) and capitalists in embryo (those who save in order to invest).

Glorious and not impossible future!—in which every man and every woman in this favored clime who has intelligence and vim and strength and the power of self denial may have a chance to work, to live decently, to enjoy the beauty of sky and sea and landscape, to improve his mind and expand his nature by reading and by worthy companionship—and to put by something for a rainy day.

You answer that we paint Utopia. You say that inequality has always existed, that vice and crime and poverty have always been and must always be. We admit your reply—in part. It is Utopia that we paint—the Utopia of intelligent unselfishness, the brotherhood of fellow workers, unblinded by egotism, undaunted by jealousy. Not a Utopia of equality—it could never be a Utopia of intelligence if it were. But it will be a better Utopia than More's, a better Arcadia than Plato's. In it there will be neither vice, nor crime, nor misery. It will be the Millennium.

And it is for you, Messrs. Capitalists, whip handlers, leaders, peers of the industrial realm, to join hands with those in whom morality is a habit and religion a reality, and decide whether you will have the "Utopia" we have painted; or whether you will have an Hawaii over which you shall weep tears of unavailing bitterness in Heaven—if you ever get there, gentlemen.

Labor and Population.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS.—Sir: I can not express with any conveniently satisfying manner, with anything like sufficient emphasis, my heart-felt appreciation of the noble ideas expressed in your last issue, on Labor, and of the laudable abnegation with which you acknowledged having once been in the wrong on the subject.

You say that "you do not believe in 'cheap labor'." That cheap labor is *inferior* every where, that the contract system is *unjust* and that there "never can be a happy, hopeful, progressive Hawaii" until labor is *free* and it receives its fair proportion of wealth and prosperity.

I shall go a step further, and say that, in my opinion, a great deal of the evils which have prevented Hawaii from attaining that degree of prosperity and happiness which was promised to her and might have now been hers, are due to the adoption of contract labor and to the insane harping after "cheap labor" introduced in the earliest days by planters, temporary adventurers, settlers, who only wanted to make of sugar a means to a rapid fortune and early departure, but did not care for the future of the country.

Contract labor is only disguised slavery, however kind and humane may be most of the masters who employ it, and especially so in Hawaii, in view of our studies on the Population Question. If contract labor can be acceptable to degenerate races like the *Adaks*, it cannot and will not be supported by *us* as laborers, by intelligent men.

Further, cheap labor, however cheap it may appear to the impatient but thoughtless master who asks for it, has always proven itself long run to be dear, dearer than free and apparently only labor would really be. Let any one find a state of affairs in which the laborer has been paid here in wages for cheap labor, what has repeatedly been paid out to get that cheap labor here and in some instances to send it back, what losses that cheap labor has caused the country in shape of exorbitant savings sent away and cash withdrawn from our monetary circulation, and after all this, let our mathematical compute that huge factor of wealth or ruin, the difference between the money gained through the free, earnest, willing laborer, who says up work with the hope of an appropriate recompense, and the money lost through the lazy, mechanical, unskilled, unwilling, contract laborer. Then we shall see if the apparent and much touted "cheap labor" has not resulted miserably to the employer than would have done the dearest free labor. Now, if to this we add the social difference between, on the one side, "cheap labor," which does not settle, has no family, brings forth no predecessors or consumers to the nation, which hastens away from the country as soon as weary of the contract, and the money lost through the lazy, generally settled, down to rest a family and keeps its earnings in the country, thus increasing the nation and its wealth, I think that no one will deny that the cheap-labor craving has been a curse to these islands.

Also I do believe and agree with you that "we never can even approach a solution of our labor difficulties until we forego immigration for labor only, and abolish the contract system." Brave and true words, which indeed carry a chance of raising the fair play over in your situation, but which, I anticipated when your columns kindly gave hospitality to my population scheme. When I asked for 50,000 families of free immigrants and settlers, and when I foretold the forthcoming departure of our early Portuguese—the best of our working elements—as soon as their contract expired, if not properly induced to remain.

What the country needs is population, from which will naturally result free labor, but when the Hawaiian Government applies for immigrants, who influenced it to do so? The contract system? Or that? Or that? Again the contract? A man coming here for bettering his situation has thus only great chances of remaining a slave all his life. Is that a state of things to encourage immigration and to insure the repopulation of the kingdom? The inducements required—and which can be offered if there is a unanimous will for it, are that every man with a family, who comes here with good will and strong arms, shall not only find labor and a chance of raising his fair portion of the common harvest of wealth, but shall also have a promise, a possibility of acquiring land and wealth, of becoming his own master and of being able to rear up fairly his children. For all this, all that is needed is land facilities. Well! the government still owns about 600,000 acres of land, unfortunately most of the worst kind, but some portion of which may be found available. Let the Homestead law be applied as soon as possible. Then the crown owns about 600,000 acres of the best lands, many of which are leased at mere nominal figures; let those be divided up, and I claim being the first here to make that suggestion—and based on increasing rates, to bona fide settlers, on long terms, so as to augment the crown revenues at the same time as the population would increase, and I am sure that His Majesty King Kalakaua is to intelligent and magnanimous not to favor the idea. Then, again, private individuals, who have grasped a good deal of land, and in some cases have used it for the purpose of the common harvest of wealth, but who also have a promise, a possibility of acquiring land and wealth, of becoming his own master and of being able to rear up fairly his children. 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Monday, July 20th.

Sunday afternoon W. H. Cornwall's Hawk-bait, Z. S. Spaulding's Fishman in the mole-dash at Kapaeha Park. Time 1:15 p.m.

The crew landed today in place of the star Planter for Kapaeha, Niles and Niles. The Planter will be sent to San Francisco probably next week, to have a new boiler put in.

The schooner Anna, McCulloch, master, sailed July 16th, from Kapaeha, for San Francisco, with a full cargo of sugar. This plantation shipped 1,339 bags; and the H. C. & S. Co., 4,106 bags; a total of 5,485 pounds.

Last Saturday night, at half past 8 o'clock, a burglary was committed upon the premises of Mr. C. Alving on Nuuanu Street. The family were sitting upon the front veranda when the burglar, supposed to be a Portuguese, broke into the cook's room, unlocked the stable, and took a trunk (therefrom into one of the stables, where it was broken open and the contents rifled. The thief was, doubtless, searching for money, as nothing was taken save some receipts which he probably mistook for bills in the dark.

Sixty Friday last, the following domestic cargoes have arrived: per star Planter, 1,927 bags sugar, 30 bags rice, 1 horse and 70 head of cattle; per star C. R. Bishop, 1,603 bags sugar, 66 sacks rice and 40 pigs; per star C. R. Bishop, 215 bags sugar and 600 bags rice; per star Emma, 1,160 bags sugar; per star Walle, 1,095 bags sugar; per star Kilauea, 3,382 bags sugar, 70 tons of coal, 40 cattle; per star W. G. Hall, 2,710 bags sugar, 14 bags coffee, 83 bags rice, 42 hives, 1 horse, 11 pigs and 117 pigs; per star Lehua, 287 bags sugar, 118 bags potatoes, 59 bags corn, 1 horse and 600 feet of lumber; per star James L. Dowsett, 50 bags sugar, 10 head cattle, 145 sheep and 100 bags rice; per star Mokoli, 215 bags sugar and 41 barrels molasses.

Why is the Kalaheka canoe like the Hebrew race? Because it is the issue of David and knows not when it shall be redeemed.

The steamer Kilauea brought 1,384 bags sugar, 160 bags rice, 2 horses, 90 hives, 300 goat skins, 262 pieces of board, 30 bags corn and 90 pigs sundries.

Miss Agatha Clark is entitled to credit for the very beautiful manner in which she decorated the dance programmes of last Friday's hop at Mr. W. G. Hall's. A spray of fern and a spray of moss were made to form a tiny arch over the word "Alola" on each programme. The device is worth copying in similar affairs.

The steamer Lehua and Mokoli will take 31 adult Japanese laborers to Maui to-day as follows: per H. C. & S. Co., Kapaeha 275; for the Reciprocity Sugar Company at Kapaeha, 40. The steamer Kilauea will take 155 to be furnished as follows: Hilo Sugar Co., 50; Samuel Parker, Panaha, 40; Okaia Sugar Co., 25; Kilauea Plantation, 40; Kapaeha Sugar Co., 20. Total 470.

Mr. Jules Tavernier, the artist, has painted a handsome picture in water colors for William's Steamship Co., containing seven sketches of views on the route and at the Volcano. The picture will be framed and hung in the company's office. The sketches are as follows: View of the crater, grassy house, Mauna Kea (from the road to the Volcano), Crater of Kilauea, Halemauaha, Bird's nest in lava cave, and the Halemauaha coast.

The Niles party sailed away with great last night. The party was feminine, by a large majority; and rather juvenile than otherwise. Mrs. Governor Dominis was the head of the native portion of the party. She wore several leis of ginger flowers. Among the haole excursionists Rev. S. E. Bishop, Hon. S. B. Dole and Mr. W. W. Hall were conspicuous. Mrs. E. M. Beckley has gone to see if she can secure some curios for the museum. Mr. Bishop will study the survey of the island. Mr. Dole will study his birds. Mr. Jagger will ravish his palm groves. Mr. Williams will photograph its ugliness. Three valuable contributors will describe it for the Saturday Press.

Wednesday, July 22nd.

The star Planter is loading sugar for San Francisco; she received the cargo of the star Waimanalo yesterday.

The steamer Waimanalo brought 600 bags sugar and the star Lehi 850 bags yesterday. The Lehi will take 20 Japs to the Princeville plantation to-day.

The steamers James Mace and C. R. Bishop which were to sail Tuesday afternoon left on their respective routes yesterday at noon. The steamers have been detained on account of some delay at the immigration depot coming from the Japanese. Mr. Jagger will ravish his palm groves. Mr. Williams will photograph its ugliness. Three valuable contributors will describe it for the Saturday Press.

The following additional domestic cargoes have arrived this week: schooner Lehi, 1,113 bags sugar; schooner Kilauea, 312 bags sugar, 4 bds, hides, 137 bags rice; schooner Mauna, 1,450 bags sugar; steamer Walle, 2,227 bags sugar, 1 horse, 40 pigs, sundries; steamer Waimanalo, 500 bags sugar.

Mr. Frank Austin of Onoheia, Hilo, Hawaii, has perfected the cane cultivator described in these columns some time ago. Mr. Austin has taken orders for a number of machines, 12 of which are now being constructed by the Hawaiian Carriage Company. One may be seen there now and well deserves the attention of those interested in cane cultivation. Mr. Austin has just completed his plans for another needed adjunct to cane cultivation—a machine to move burlap and other weeds from rows of young cane. When a working model shall be made we will furnish our readers with a description of it.

The Hawaiian Post Office Department has sent the Guide a copy of the Hawaiian Postal Guide, Vol. 4, No. 1 for July, 1888. It contains a summary of regulations in the Hawaiian Domestic and Foreign Postal Service. It is printed in both English and Hawaiian. The following make up the present departmental staff: Hon. H. M. Whitney, postmaster general; Mr. L. B. Peterson, assistant postmaster; Mr. David Manaka, chief delivery clerk; Mr. N. C. Wilcox, money order clerk; Mr. William Johnson, Mr. George L. Dasha and Mr. J. Kakaia, assisting clerks; Mr. O. C. Strain, assistant delivery clerk; and Mr. Henry Bryant, letter carrier.

Thursday, July 23rd.

The ship Mauna sailed to-day with 14 Japanese for Hitehcock's plantation, Puna, Hawaii.

The ship Mauna sailed yesterday evening for Puna with 100 tons of manure and 20,000 feet of lumber.

Parker Sutton of the Alameda and the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco have out thanks for a full file of Frisco papers.

The "great paper" has just discovered that Frank Leslie is dead. If its enterprise had been exercised several years ago the news would be fresher.

Mr. Alfred McCarthy, recently foreman of the Daily Hawaiian, is now one of the proprietors of the Sierra County Tribune of Downsville, California.

Dick Child, the one-armed man, escaped from the prison this morning. It is presumed that he was disabused with the boot furnished by Captain Tripp. He was re-captured.

Memorandum of steamer Alameda. Sailed from San Francisco, July 19th, at 3 p. m. First 48 hours, steady N. W. winds, with a rough sea; a third light, northerly and N. E. winds, with a smooth sea and passing showers. On the 16th, passed a bark standing to the southward. Arrived, July 22nd, at 12 m., 6 days, 25 hours.

Friday, July 24th.

Several passengers who arrived by the star Alameda are already looking for the Volcano (new route) for the Kilauea next Tuesday.

The steamer Planter will sail to-morrow morning for San Francisco. Her boiler has been repaired sufficiently to make the trip with the aid of some soft patches which she will take along.

The following domestic cargoes have arrived in port: per schooner Sarah and Elias, 340 bags sugar; per schooner Josephine, 75 bags sugar; per schooner Mile Morris, 400 bags sugar.

Two deaths occurred on the Alameda on her last trip to San Francisco. John Santos, a Portuguese died of consumption and George D. Clarke, a watchmaker who had gone to San Francisco intending to return by the Alameda, died of heart disease.

The American bark Amy Turner, Captain Newell, sailed from Boston, March 10th, experienced heavy gales rounding the Horn and arrived in port on the 22nd of July, after being out 134 days. She will unload part of her cargo here and will proceed to Hong Kong in a few days where she will discharge the remainder.

Other Island Notes.

An official notice was given to the premier and the attorney-general on July 15th, by Judge P. S. Lyon, at his residence in Hilo. The three masted schooner Emma Claudina, Captain William Watson, arrived at Hilo July 15th, 15 days from San Francisco. She brought as passengers, Miss E. A. Arma, Miss Clara Cleveland, Mrs. Morrow and Miss Knowles.

The Governor of Hawaii left Hilo, July 15th, at night, to embark on the Mauna-Kea. The steamer was illuminated with large torches for several blocks, and she was escorted to the wharf by citizens and police with torches.

Premier Gibson and Attorney-General Paul Newman addressed the citizens of Hilo, July 15th, at the court house, giving them cause to think that the government might build, in time, a rail road over the 32 miles from Hilo to Okaia. The islands being very wealthy, of course, time may do wonders.

The beautiful steamer Yamashiro Maru arrived at Hilo, July 14th. Everyone was interested to visit her. She is as magnificent a specimen of marine architecture as ever visited Hilo, and is commanded by a gentlemanly lot of officers, who took special pains in showing visitors their beautiful vessel. On the 16th, a select company of ladies and gentlemen were taken on an excursion to Laupahoehoe and back.

As the foreign mail arrives at Honolulu, July 15th, Hilo people thought the post-masters would forward the mail by the Kilauea, which arrived at Hilo Sunday, July 11th; but when the steamer came and brought no foreign mail, all were disappointed. The Japanese steamer arrived on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and mail could be sent by it, so the premier said; but it was not sent. Hope the post-master will do better in the future for Hilo.

Mr. Young is putting up a double effect and maceration process for the Kilauea Plantation. The Hilo and Star Mills will have to step up to the mark. Manager Wilcox of Puna has been looking into the sugar mills at Kilauea and passed on to Hilo through the Hamakua plantations.

Rev. E. C. Ogden, en route to the Volcano, writes as follows: "The Hon. Mr. Wilder mapped out our trip for us and we have traveled (thus far on land and sea) with the greatest convenience and pleasure. Our friends in Honolulu, with the kindest intentions, predicted for us a rough ocean sea-sickness and rain right along on Hawaii, but so far none of these things have come to pass. Wind and waves have been as gentle as a kitten and as kind as the officers and waiters on the Kilauea, and the many pleasant people that we have met since we left home. As for rain, only two light showers during a week's stay at Kilauea, and not a drop has fallen since we reached beautiful Hilo. We expect to reach Kilauea in good season. Mr. W. has kindly arranged that Mrs. O. and myself can stay over night and take horses for the Volcano the morning. I am writing in our stateroom on the Kilauea and it is as comfortable as was our room on the Mariposa nearly a year ago."

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The French Government has telegraphed to Gen. de Courcy at Hilo, directing him to severely punish the Annamite officials who took part in the recent ambaucade, but to confine his action to the limits of his protectorate.

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The work of fortifying the Bosphorus had been stopped, owing to the conviction that there was no further danger of a collision between England and Russia on the 21st. But the latest news seemed seriously to threaten the peace between the two powers and the next steamer may bring news of war.

The new African expedition of the Royal Geographical Society, under command of J. T. Last, is intended to be very thorough in its work. It will traverse a wide stretch of country southwest of Mozambique, and will make a complete survey of the ground covered, its topography, people, botany, economic products, climate and languages.

On the 14th the Apache hostilities were in the state of Sonora, Mexico, unreported. On the Arizona side of the border no hostilities are reported. In the Yaqui region, near Guaymas, Mexico, the Indians had not been subdued at latest advices.

A Jewish congregation in San Francisco on the Fourth of July set a good example. In the early day it held a patriotic or thank-offering service, in which the music was entirely national airs, and the sermon devoted entirely to a consideration of topics related to the nation and its history. As religion owes to the republic the tolerant liberty it enjoys, it is especially appropriate that churches should mark the passage of the national birthday by special observances on the day itself.

GENERAL AMERICAN NOTES.

General Grant is still alive.

Labor strikes are threatening, impending or taking place in many parts of the United States.

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The numerous Brick Pomeroy wants to erect a statue to Mrs. Stuart, eminent for her complicity in the assassination of Lincoln.

The Democrats—in the interests of reform—want to have one of the Republican members of the United States Civil Service Commission dismissed and a Democrat put in his place.

The new Canadian franchise law, permits Indians to vote in all the provinces, provided they possess the requisite qualifications. Otherwise it curtails the franchise privileges heretofore enjoyed.

Niles Falls Park was formally opened on the 15th inst. Every part of the grounds are now free to the public. An American paper speaks of the opening as "New York's imperial gift to the world."

The Mexican Government announces that it will not sell an acre of its territory, and that it has confidence in the friendliness of the American Government. This is in reply to rumors that the United States intended to gobble the sister republic.

It has been decided that United States naval officers who travel at government expense are not entitled to mileage, and that mileage is allowable only when they travel at their own expense with result in saving the government several hundred thousand dollars annually.

Absence of four months on a surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the United States, has been granted to Lieutenant Greely the Arctic hero. Maj. H. M. Benson of this city is one of Lieutenant Greely's closest friends, and it is quite possible that the distinguished explorer may pay these islands a visit.

The Sacramento Record Union says: "Good for Connecticut! The legislature of that state has enacted a law imposing \$50 of fine and imprisonment upon every person who sells, lends, gives or offers any book, magazine, paper or pamphlet devoted to the publication of criminal news, stories of deeds of bloodshed, but or crime. This is a movement in the right direction, and runs upon the same level with the regulation of the sale of poisons."

We know of no poisonous matter more dangerous to the people as the doctored or doctored police Gazette sheets and flash journals that now prevail. Call it censorship of the press, or anything else; whatever it is, or however it may be classed, it is right. It will be denounced as an infringement of the press, but it is not. The liberty of the press more gives license to corrupt morals and offend decency, than the right of religious freedom forifies polygamy."

EUROPEAN.

Italians are agitating the project of making Naples instead of Rome the capital.

The long continued drought in the southern provinces of Russia has completely ruined the crops in that section.

The wheat harvest in Austria and Hungary promises to be a fair one, recent rains having greatly improved the crops.

The cholera epidemic in Spain has not abated. On the 14th instant 1,092 cases were reported and 473 deaths.

L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York Times, is to run for the British Parliament.

Many swift ocean steamships chartered by British Government when the Russian storm-cloud was blackest, have been lying idle at their moorings ever since, and as the leaves in most cases do not expire until the 1st of September, it must be months yet before the ships are in active service again.

A new war cloud, as yet only a speck on the horizon, has been sighted by the London editors. A London dispatch of the 14th says: "Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India, stated in the Commons this afternoon that the Government had no intention of negotiating with Abdurrahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, for the defense of Candahar. England had, he said, given certain pledges to the Amir, if an emergency requiring it arises and the Amir asks for assistance, whatever Government may be in power. The Secretary added that the course of England was clear if the Amir should ask for this assistance. The remaining members of the British Afghan Frontier Commission, with their military escort, have suddenly started their tents and are marching rapidly towards Herat. The reason for their hasty retirement is unknown, and the news has caused much uneasiness. It is thought there must be a grave reason for leaving the cool hills for the hot Herat valley."

THE REST OF THE WORLD.

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General Advertisements.

Pioneer Line.

Several Ships Annually from Liverpool.

By "Orient" from Liverpool, Steamers from San Francisco and other late arrivals.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

Have received

English and American Prints.

White Sables, Blue Sables, Green Sables, Light Blue and Dark Green Canvas, French Merino of different qualities, Grey, Blue and Mixed Flannels, Waterproof Tweeds, Dress Materials, Silks, Satins, Silk Millinery, Velvet, Hosiery, Underclothing.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Laces, White and Printed Mulleries, Linens and Cottons, Lingerie, Towels, Bathing Suits, Waterproofing, Sewing, Hair, Women's and Children's Boots & Shoes, Gaiters and Hosiery, and to the market, House Linens, Bath Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Underclothing.

Velvet and Tapestry.

Rugs and Mats.

English, Hawaiian & American Flags.

Yellow Sheathing Metal & Nails.

A LARGE FRESH ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE.

Crackers and Glassware, Cans, Pickles, Shelves, Wire Baskets, Galvanized Buckets, Toilet Sets, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Boiling Kettles, and other articles.

LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Fresh Assortment of Californian and English Groceries.

GEORGE LUCAS.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

STEAM PLANING MILLS.

Manufacture all kinds of

Mouldings, Brackets, Window frames, Blinds, sashes and Doors and all kinds of wood-work finish.

Tanning, scroll, and band sawing.

All kinds of Planing and Sawing, Mortising, and Turning.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND WORK GUARANTEED.

BISHOP & CO'S

Savings Bank.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE MONEY AT THEIR SAVINGS BANK UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one year, they will pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of dollars or of fractions of a month.

No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.

Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.

No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.

On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more, and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.

Sums of more than Three Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

BISHOP & CO.

CHAS. HUSTACE

Has just received per Mariposa.

General Advertisements.

CASTLE & COOKE.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Would call attention to their Large and varied Stock of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Consisting of the unrivalled Paris Steel

Breaking Plow.

The Moline Steel Breakers, and Furrowing Plow, Moline Steel Plow—all sizes—Plaster, Jr., Cultivators, Dirt Scrapers.

John Deere's Gang Plows.

Plaster's Hoe of the best makes

DISSTON'S CELEBRATED CANE KNIVES

made to order, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Garden Hoes, Canal Barrows, Ox Bows, Yokes, Chains, Force Chains.

Sugar Mill Requirements.

SUGAR BAGS, SUGAR KEYS.

Cumberland Coal.

Spruce Oil, Cylinder, Lamp and Kerosene, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch, 11 inch, 12 inch, 13 inch, 14 inch, 15 inch, 16 inch, 17 inch, 18 inch, 19 inch, 20 inch, 21 inch, 22 inch, 23 inch, 24 inch, 25 inch, 26 inch, 27 inch, 28 inch, 29 inch, 30 inch, 31 inch, 32 inch, 33 inch, 34 inch, 35 inch, 36 inch, 37 inch, 38 inch, 39 inch, 40 inch, 41 inch, 42 inch, 43 inch, 44 inch, 45 inch, 46 inch, 47 inch, 48 inch, 49 inch, 50 inch, 51 inch, 52 inch, 53 inch, 54 inch, 55 inch, 56 inch, 57 inch, 58 inch, 59 inch, 60 inch, 61 inch, 62 inch, 63 inch, 64 inch, 65 inch, 66 inch, 67 inch, 68 inch, 69 inch, 70 inch, 71 inch, 72 inch, 73 inch, 74 inch, 75 inch, 76 inch, 77 inch, 78 inch, 79 inch, 80 inch, 81 inch, 82 inch, 83 inch, 84 inch, 85 inch, 86 inch, 87 inch, 88 inch, 89 inch, 90 inch, 91 inch, 92 inch, 93 inch, 94 inch, 95 inch, 96 inch, 97 inch, 98 inch, 99 inch, 100 inch.

Staple Groceries.

No. 1 and Flour, No. 2 and Rice, Crushed Sugar, China and Japan Teas, Oatmeal, Salmon, Lobsters, Finest Table Fruits from the Factory Pure English Soles, Corned Beef, Canned Apples, Raisins, Currants, and other articles.

Weston's Patent Centrifugals Complete.

ALSO ON CONSIGNMENT

California Hay, Barley, Potatoes, Barrels, Sugar, Beans, Apples, Malt for Bakers, and Steam Pipes, very cheap, Fence Wire and Staples, Galvanized Roofing.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wilson and Gibbs' Automatic Singer Manufacturing Company, Alford's Remington Company, Family Sewing Machines, the best assortment to be found, and at Bottom Prices.

New Goo by every arrival from England, New York and San Francisco.

1 New Traction Engine, 8-horse power.

Orders from the other Islands filled at Best Rates and with dispatch.

BEAVER SALOON.

H. I. NOLTE, PROPRIETOR.

Beats in amusement to his friends and the public in general that the above Saloon provides

First-Class Refreshments

From 3 A. M. till 10 P. M.

The finest

Cigarettes, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

One of Hiram's & Ballo's celebrated

Billiard Tables

Is connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue act participate.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

We take pleasure in announcing that, in addition to our Cigar and Cigarette business, we will open on SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd, an

General Advertisements.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE

PUBLIC & COUNTRY MERCHANTS

In particular, to their large and varied assortment of

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMERY.

just received. This is acknowledged

to be the finest perfume in the world. All of one quality.

Great variety of other styles and prices, also

Surgical Instruments.

Photographers Supplies

and the largest and most complete stock of

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

ever kept in this Kingdom. A large invoice of

WASHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGE

direct from Europe, free from sand or dirt. Agents for