

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXV.—No. 4.

HONOLULU, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890.

WHOLE No. 1307.

## Hawaiian Gazette

PUBLISHED BY  
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## Hawaiian Gazette

TEN - PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : JANUARY 28, 1890.

### THE ADULLAMITES.

"Every One That was in Distress and Every One That was in Debt, and Every One That was Discontented, Gathered Themselves Unto Him."

The Evening Ostrich is supposed to have a digestive apparatus of grand capabilities, but it seems that like the buzzard, it is somewhat fastidious in its tastes. D. Scribus, one of the Adullamites, having been engaged by that enterprising journal to report a meeting in the cave, wrote out the following report, but did not dare to hand it in, lest it should not agree with the taste of the "old man," and the consequent excitement should duly agitate the "ministerial bee in his bonnet." But Scribus is "pledged to neither see nor party, but established for the equal benefit of all," and so he now offers the report to the public that all may know what is going on in the political world:

When the reporter entered, Elder Shrub and Garibaldi were in a dark recess of the cave, Shrub talking nervously in low tones, while Garibaldi, looking furtively around, twirled his thin moustache. Flip Demarest, with thumbs in the arm holes of his vest and hat on the back of his head, stood uneasily and alone at the mouth of the cave. E. C. Duty and T. R. Cuspidor flitted hither and thither, Cuspidor damning the "missionaries and all them literary fellers," while Duty oiled the troubled waters with his "bide a wee, Tommy, bide a wee." Just then in stalked Charley the trooper, with severe countenance and righteous demeanor, like a Puritan of Cromwell's camp. Shrimp tipped his hat to him as he passed, but the trooper only nodded grandly and looked over Shrimp's head into dim futurity. Shortly afterwards loquacious Moses stationed the Highland Dragon at the mouth of the cave, and gave him the pass word, "Boodle." He then called the recalcitrant company to order and delivered the following welcome:

Fellow citizens, mechanics, warriors and others: I welcome you to this meeting. I need not tell you the object which I had in view when I invited you to meet me here this evening. I want to find some plan upon which we can unite before the coming election. We are not men who have been in the habit of associating together. In fact, we have very little in the way of tastes, interests or principles in common but we can agree in this one thing—we are against the Government. (Applause.) We want to get in and kick the Cabinet out. (Applause and cries of hear, hear.) But we are such strangers to each other that I want this meeting to be very informal, so that we may become acquainted.

With great trepidation, but with purpose born of political necessity, Moses advanced to the Elder and proffered him the right hand of fellowship. "My dear Sirrah, I do not forget your national services in the famous Samoan imbroglio. Your diplomacy will serve us all in this, our time of need. We hail you as a man and a brother."

Whereat the trooper strides magnificently toward Garibaldi and greets the Liberator thus: "You may be a fool but you're no missionary. Nobody will ever take you for it. So we're partners in this business. You're in distress, having no visible means of support, and I'm discontented because they didn't hang you when they had the chance, and here we are Adullamites and Adullamites we'll be forever."

Flip Demarest still stood aloof and looked wistfully out on the busy workers at their tasks. Suddenly from the dim recesses of the cave, stalking unsteadily, two tall forms with locked arms came into the circle. "This is my friend General Deficiency," says the Solon from Waianae. "He has been among you thirty-five years and you know something of him."

Turn the rascals out, said Cuspidor, coming up at this unfortunate juncture. Whereat Moses attempting the amenities, said, "Ah! Cuspidor, you forget that the General did not let them turn him out, he shrewdly resigned."

"You're right, you are says Moses" (Laughter.)  
At which harmless little joke, which all seemed to understand, it was agreed to adjourn to meet again for the purpose of forming a ticket representing no class, clique, set, doctrine, principle or policy, except to get there.  
Henry Grube Marchant.

### OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

San Francisco, January 14, 1890, Per S. S. Alameda.

(From Our San Francisco Correspondent.)  
Sugar Matters.

The quotations in New York, January 14 were Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, 5 9-16 cents, granulated 6 2/3 cents. Prices are wholly nominal.

The local market is quiet and the new crop of Hawaiian is coming in slowly. The feature since the departure of the Australia was the decision of Judge Wallace on January 6 in the American Sugar Refinery case, declaring the company has forfeited its corporate franchise. The decision has only intensified the bitter feeling between the local refiners, the American Company's representatives denouncing the Spreckels in unmeasured terms for prosecuting the case, while the Spreckels family, one and all, are in a particularly happy frame of mind.

The Eastern market is quiet, and if anything weaker. The troubles of the Trust are the only matters of interest in the trade.  
On the 10th Judge Ingram of New York issued an injunction to restrain the sugar trust from making a transfer of property unless ordered. No money will be paid in dividends pending decision by the Court of Appeals. This order defeats the avowed intention of the trust to transfer its assets to the new company which was recently formed in Connecticut with a capital of \$10,000,000.

The consideration of the sugar tariff was begun by the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the 6th inst. John Dymond, President of the Sugar Planter's Association, read a memorial asking for protection sufficient to enable the United States to produce its own sugar. Dymond said free sugar from the Sandwich Islands did not affect the price of sugar in this country and was not, therefore, a detriment to the sugar industry of the United States. The matter has not been finally reported on.

General Trade Mention.  
The exports of merchandise from San Francisco to Hawaii during the month of December were valued at \$345,100, raising the total for the year 1889 to \$3,392,800. The increase over 1888 is \$1,156,100, or about 50 per cent. The exports to the various islands of the Pacific and to Australia for 1888 were as follows: Australia \$2,124,000, New Zealand \$170,900, Samoa \$83,400, Marquesas islands \$14,000, Society islands \$348,900, Fanning's island \$900, Gilbert islands \$34,500, Marshall islands \$50,000, Caroline islands \$5,500.

During 1889 the number of passengers who arrived from Hawaii was 2,073, and 945 departed for Hawaiian ports.  
John D. Spreckels, J. B. Stetson, M. Ehrman, J. L. Koster, M. Jones and Leon Sloss have incorporated the Pagaro Valley railroad to run a narrow gauge line between Watsonville and Salinas, Cal. The capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$30,000 is subscribed. The incorporators are all identified with the beet sugar project at Watsonville, and the road is a feeder to the Watsonville sugarcane.

Personal Mention.  
Attorney-General Ashford is in Washington. The result of his conference in Ottawa with Sir John Macdonald in regard to the trans-Pacific cable project is not known here.  
Henry George is to speak here before departing for Honolulu and the Colonies. The Sugar Tax Society has the matter in hand.  
Robert J. Creighton is recovering very slowly from his injuries. The fractured bones of the leg are not knitting as fast as they might and the chances are that he will be laid up for a long time to come.

The influenza is still prevalent in all parts of Europe and America, but seems to be of less virulent type than it was a fortnight ago. The disease has not spared the royal families of Europe, for not only has the Czar had it, but several members of the English royal family have been badly prostrated.  
The Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany died of influenza at Berlin at 4:30 A. M. on the 7th inst. The Empress was born on September 30, 1817, and was a daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Weimar.

The baby King of Spain has suffered acutely with influenza and it was thought at one time that he would die.  
In America the influenza has not caused many deaths alone, but it has proved very severe on those suffering with consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases. The mortality rate has been greatly raised in New York and other places. The disease is prevalent in San Francisco in a mild form, but has not attracted any special notice. Whether it will march westward seems very doubtful.

San Francisco News.  
There was a short strike at the Union Iron Works on the 8th inst. About 300 men left because the company wanted to assess them thirty

### cents each per month for medical services. The company gave in.

The ship Sterling, 177 days from New York, arrived last week with four cases of scurvy on board.

The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has declared war on the Local Chamber for not joining the Pacific Coast Chamber which was recently formed. The Tacoma Chamber has pledged itself in favor of steamship subsidies, Nicaragua canal appropriations and coast defenses.

General American News.  
Congress has done little or nothing as yet. The number of measures which have been introduced is large. Among them is a bill providing for the fortification of Pacific Coast ports.

The contest for the Ohio Senatorship in the Democratic caucus has ended in the selection of Calvin S. Brice, who managed Cleveland's campaign.  
William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and familiarly called "Pig Iron" Kelley, died of cancer of the throat on the 10th. He was the oldest member of the House, in point of service, having been a member for thirty years.

Up to the 13th inst. the winter in the East was remarkably open. On that day, however, a blizzard swept over the Middle States and the winter is at last on. The snow in the West is already of unusual depth. On the summit of the Sierra Nevada it is 24 feet deep on the level and the rotary snow plows have had great difficulty in keeping the line open.

A tornado passed over Southern Illinois on the night of the 12th. Eleven people, as far as known, were killed and 56 houses were demolished.

A motion for a new trial has been made in the Cronin case.

Governors Hill of New York and Campbell of Ohio have recommended the Australian ballot reform to the attention of the legislatures. The chances are that in two years more the Australian law will prevail all over America.

On the evening of the 13th Billy Murphy, the Australian light weight, defeated Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, in 14 rounds, winning the light-weight championship of the world. Murphy was fearfully cut up in the fight, Weir having it all his way until knocked out.

The west bound Union Pacific fast mail train was wrecked at Sidney, Nebraska, January 10th. Of the seven cars five were burned. Two mail cars were among those burned and contained nearly fifty tons of postal matter for Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, California, Montana, Nevada and Washington. Forty pouches of registered mail far San Francisco were lost.

Foreign News.  
A cable dispatch from Melbourne says: The Federation Conference will open here on February 3. Delegates will be present from all the Australian colonies, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands.

Captain O'Shea's charges against Parnell seemed to have dropped temporarily out of sight. Gladstone has come to the support of Parnell.  
Nordenflet, manager of the Nordenflet Gun Company, is bankrupt, with liabilities of \$250,000.

A Belgo-American syndicate has been formed to lay a submarine cable between San Francisco and Samoa.

A misunderstanding exists between England and Portugal over the East African possessions of each country. The English claim that Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese traveler and army officer, has hoisted the Portuguese flag over English possessions and pulled down the English flag. English men-of-war have been ordered to Lisbon and the fleet on the East African coast is being strengthened while negotiations are pending.

Great preparations are being made in London to welcome Stanley. He had arrived at Suez.  
Shipping News.  
The Coast Seamen's Union has to all appearances abandoned the attempt to force Union men on all vessels in the Hawaiian trade. The bark C. D. Bryant was the last to get away with a non-Union crew without interference from the men.

Five men deserted from the whaling bark James Allen when she was out at sea recently, and rowed to Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, a distance of over 100 miles, to get ashore again.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer China, arrived at Yokohama on the 9th inst., 13 days, 10 hours from this port, being the best trip to westward between the ports, on record.

The Kimberley, a large English steamer carrying 5,400 tons now at New York, has been purchased by the Pacific Improvement Company of California, which is connected with the Southern Pacific Company. It is the intention of the new owners to repair the ship thoroughly and fit her for the Pacific trade. The steamer will sail henceforth under the Hawaiian flag.

The schooner Douglass Dearborn has been sighted bottom up north of the mouth of the Columbia river. She was owned in Philadelphia and had a cargo of lumber aboard when lost.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890

A YANKEE would call the Re-actionary combination the "crazy quilt party."

It is the misfortune of our political opponents to be cursed by the patronage of stupid dealers in incomprehensible inuendo.

The suggestion is made that now the editor of the Bulletin is a candidate for election to the House of Representatives,

THE ADVERTISER prints both tickets for Nobles on Hawaii. We propose to support the so-called Independent ticket and hope that the Reform party of Hawaii will tacitly unite on that.

MR. BUSH came out strong at Kamohiuli on the anti-Asiatic plank. This may indeed be called his second advent on the Chinese question if reports are true.

JOHN BOWLER VS. THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE SETTLED. The above entitled case, tried at the January term of the Supreme Court and decided in favor of the Government,

The principle involved was the right of a public officer to bind the Government to do that which the law did not authorize, and to pledge the Treasury to pay for work done for private parties.

The facts of the case were that during 1886 the King decided to light the palace and grounds with electric light at his own expense, and in order to lessen the expense an arrangement was made with the hotel people to light the hotel for a certain sum per month.

He bought and paid for on his own account and with his own money, two incandescent electric light dynamos and a boiler and a steam engine to run the same.

This cost a number of thousand dollars, and for the purpose of lightening the financial strain, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Aholo, made an agreement with Mr. Bowler that he (Bowler) should build the foundations for the King's electric light plant and that the Government should pay for it.

Mr. Bowler accordingly did the work. Meanwhile Mr. Aholo went out of office and Mr. Thurston came in. Upon presentation of Mr. Bowler's claim for labor and material, payment was refused, on the ground that the work had not been for the public but for a private person;

ANOTHER REASON WHY THE OPPOSITION IS THE "RE-ACTIONARY PARTY."

CHOICE BITS CONCERNING ITS LEADERS OFFICIAL RECORD.

One of the reasons for denoting the Opposition as the "Re-actionary Party" is because of the bad public record of some of their leading candidates.

Mr. Bush has been in public life for the last fifteen years, as Governor of Kauai, Minister of the Interior and Minister to Samoa, and his public conduct in all of those positions is known to the members of his party, and knowing what it was, they have made him their leader.

We do not propose to inquire into any unsavory details of private life, but it is due the voters of this country that they should know the character of the public acts of those who now ask for their votes.

The following are a few of the public acts of Mr. Bush while in office. On the 8th of August, 1882, he was appointed Minister of the Interior which position he held until July 26, 1883.

Mr. Bush has repeatedly made the statement that the reason he resigned was because he would not comply with the wishes of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Spreckels, and that for conscience sake he sacrificed himself.

The size and tenderness of Mr. Bush's conscience can be judged from the following incidents, which are simply samples of his official methods.

The Report of the Finance Committee to the Legislature of 1884 includes the following concerning Mr. Bush's administration:

CONTRACT WORK. In examining the expenditure under the special appropriation for bridges and landings and government buildings, your committee find that the manner in which contracts were made and approved must be characterized as disgraceful.

LANDINGS. 1. The contracts to build landings at Honokaa, Honomalino, Honokaa and Kaholele were given to Messrs. Lawrence and Freeth on specifications drawn up by themselves. The contracts were signed by John E. Bush, Minister of the Interior, without the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works, and without any effort to reduce the cost by allowing competitive bids.

BUILDINGS. 2. A contract was made with E. B. Thomas to build a kerosene oil storehouse for \$4,800. In addition to this Mr. Thomas was paid \$216 for stones left by him on the ground, being the debris left by his stone cutters, and stones hauled by him in excess of that required to complete his contract.

3. A contract was made with Mr. Bush with Mr. Thomas to re-build the wall in the rear of the Palace for \$2,878, and work was accepted and approved by Mr. Bush, and the money paid, while the wall stands to this day in an unfinished condition and the terms of the contract unfulfilled. The cost of this wall was estimated by Mr. Sterling at \$1,800 completed.

BRIDGES. 4. A large number of bridge contracts were awarded by Mr. Bush to James G. Hayselden, without calling for public tenders. The following is a list of the contracts:

Table listing bridge contracts: Waikane bridge \$2,200, Kaneohe bridge 3,200, Punaluu bridge 4,200, Bulkhead at Kaneohe 250, Waiawa bridge 4,750, Waiamalu bridge 2,250, Wailuani bridge, Maui 1,125, Nawiliwili bridge, Kauai 1,000, Hanalei bridge, Kauai 12,600, Anahola bridge, Kauai 4,040, Opeula bridge, Kauai 2,050, Wailua bridge, Kauai 17,500, Waimea bridge, Kauai 14,500. Total \$69,665.

The surveys for the bridges were made by Mr. Hayselden for which he received the sum of \$396, but when the Wailua bridge was put up it was found to be thirty-one feet too short, although it was

the full length required by the contract which was founded on the survey made by Mr. Hayselden, and an extra sum of \$1,500 was paid to the Pacific Bridge Co. to make the extension, and \$100 to Mr. Butler for extra abutment.

In addition to the \$17,500 paid for building the Wailua bridge, there were \$1,054 paid as extras, and in addition to the \$14,500 paid for building the Waimea bridge, Mr. Hayselden collected \$925 as extras.

In the case of the Waimea bridge, the committee had evidence that months previous to the commencement of the work of construction, an experienced bridge maker, Mr. H. Tennent, offered the Minister to build the Waimea bridge for the sum of \$9,000, offering good and sufficient bonds that the work should be completed in a satisfactory manner to the Minister or his deputy.

Mr. Hayselden sub-let the Waimea bridge contract to the Pacific Bridge Co. for the sum of \$9,300, making a clear profit of \$4,800 without doing a stroke of work.

In the case of the bridge of Wailuani, Maui, for which \$1,125 was paid a carpenter living in that locality, offered the Road Supervisor in Makawao to contract to build the bridge for \$250, but was rejected.

The committee stated that "if the contract prices paid for the other bridges mentioned above, stand in the same relation to the prices for which they could have been contracted, the country was defrauded of over \$26,000 by an incompetent or dishonest official. Your committee are sorry to have to say that in view of the manner in which the contracts were awarded and the facts connected therewith, they do not see how they can avoid the conclusion that these contracts would not have been awarded at such prices unless some profit accrued therefrom to the Minister who signed them."

THE WASH HOUSE CONTRACT.

5. There are many other instances of contract work which seem to have been paid at the same extravagant rate. An unadvertised contract was awarded to James Hayselden to make an addition to wash houses for the sum of \$6,850. The first wash house building contained 16 rooms. It was built in the previous period at the cost of \$5,218, which included the cost of a large redwood tub in each room and the cost of piping. The addition built by Mr. Hayselden was three-fourths the size of the old building, containing 12 rooms, and in addition to the contract price the piping was put in at a cost of \$264.

The results therefor are original wash house, 16 rooms, including piping, \$5,218. Bush-Hayselden contract house, 12 rooms, cost \$7,114.

At the same time Mr. Bush made contracts with Mr. Hayselden, without any advertisement, to build a custom house at Kahului for \$14,500, and an addition to the Honolulu custom house for \$21,000, and also a brick custom house at Hilo. The Kahului custom house was built, but owing to Mr. Hayselden's death the other two buildings were never completed.

All these contracts were made by the Minister directly, he ignoring the Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Sterling, in whose department they were properly located.

THE KING'S WELL.

6. Mr. Bush purchased from His Majesty an artesian well, situated at Waikiki, for the use of the Government, for the sum of \$5,500, this being in the vicinity of \$1,000 above the cost of the well. As if this was not enough there was reserved to the King all the water which would run through a four-inch pipe. Thus, for a consideration more than the cost of the whole, the Government got about half the flow of the well.

THE FLOWERDEW CONTRACT.

7. The final and crowning glory of Mr. Bush's monument of contracts was the one which he entered into with Mr. William Flowerdew on the 30th of June, whereby, without any authority of law or Legislature, he granted to Mr. Flowerdew the unconditional franchise to lay a street railway in the streets of Honolulu. This was more than even Mr. Gibson could stomach, and was the final straw which broke the camel's back. Mr. Bush went out of office upon this as the pretext but in reality because the whole course of management of his office had been such as to bring discredit upon the then rotten method of conducting public affairs.

The foregoing is not at all an exhaustive statement of similar contracts and methods of doing business of which the records are full. We reserve for another time the description of Mr. Bush's method of conducting the land department of the Interior office.

The devil who presides over misprints is not serving Mr. Bush as faithfully as the devil might be expected to do. When that light of politics and journalism wishes to charge his enemies with being wanting in experience, the faithful demon aforesaid makes him say that they are wanting in experience. Even the devil seems to be abandoning Mr. Bush.

SIAMESE TWINS OR DEVIL-FISH-- WHICH?

Sometimes there are monstrosities in nature and sometimes there are monstrosities in the actions of men. Years not very long ago, the Siamese Twins excited a lively and widely extended curiosity among naturalists and the people of various countries.

These Twins were united by a single cartilaginous ligature, which scientists nor surgeons dared to cut, and thus the singular twin were held together through life, thinking nearly the same thoughts and directed by like sympathies and wills. But in Honolulu has just been born and brought to public observation, something even more anomalous than the Siamese Twins.

The Re-actionist list of candidates for Nobles and Representatives in this city is as eccentric as anything ever exhibited by Barnum, the great American showman, who claims to have "the greatest show on earth." There is nothing in Barnum's list of monstrosities and absurdities surpassing the twin relationship of the two wings of the strange combination of the supporters of Widemann, Lucas, Bush, and Wilcox. It is united by the cartilage of expected public plunder.

Suddenly casting aside one platform, the Re-actionist manipulators have adopted another totally different, and have made an alliance strikingly ludicrous. These Re-actionist manipulators, in their implacable hostility to political reform, think to defeat the supporters of the Reform Constitution by placing Widemann at the head of their ticket, and thus be able to humbug the Honolulu mechanics to vote for Bush, Wilcox and the like. This two-headed monster is more than the Siamese Twins—it is a kind of devil-fish—with a tolerably well formed head, but with a tremendously long tail. It is obvious enough that the Bush and Wilcox tail will easily wag the head of the political monstrosity, were it possible for this strange fish to swim into power. In the control of such political captains and pilots immediate perils would surround the Ship of State, as the past career of these men thus plainly indicate.

DO NOT EXCITE NATIVE AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

It is a remark which history has sometimes strikingly verified, that a political blunder is worse than a crime. It is sometimes both a blunder and a crime in politics to try to arouse and emit race prejudices among the citizens of a common country to excite the native-born against the foreign-born citizens.

The result of such a course is always injurious to the public welfare and serves only the purpose of ignorant or unscrupulous demagogues. It is especially injurious in a country like this, where only a limited portion of its natural resources are yet developed, and where the labor, the capital, and the enterprise of men born in other Christian lands are imperatively needed. In other countries which are growing rapidly in prosperity and population, the native and the foreign-born citizen work together in harmony and good faith.

Why are the Argentine Republic, the Australian provinces, and the United States pushing ahead with such wonderful strides? Because the foreign-born and the native-born join hands and work together for the common good, and the demagogue who would create antagonism among them, is pushed aside as a disturber and an enemy of the country's welfare.

The prosperity of the United States, unequalled in the annals of nations, is owing to the warm hand of fellowship which the native-born citizens extend to all men of industry and enterprise from other civilized lands. Together the native and the foreign-born have fought the battles of the country, have made its laws, have cultivated its fields and prairies, have built its railroads, have increased its commerce to enormous proportions at home and abroad, and made its present population nearly seventy millions of souls. All who have labored for and loved the country have acted together for the national good. Attempts have often been made by noisy and ignorant demagogues, and sometimes by intelligent knaves, to arouse hostilities between the different nationalities, to embitter the native against the foreign-born, but these disturbers have always been voted down and quickly cast aside. Thus it should be in the Hawaiian Kingdom, which, under the Reform Constitution and the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, has entered on a career of remarkable prosperity. This encouraging state of things will continue, if the native and the foreign-born citizens work together like a band of brothers. To excite the hostility of the natives against the foreigners injures the former far more than the latter, and the country most of all. Because of this obvious truth such agitators as Bush, Wilcox, and such foreigners as are backing them up, should be voted down and discontinued by all true native Hawaiians as their worst enemies. The same just and patriotic policy which is giving such wonderful progress to the United States, the Australia, and other countries, will give like success in these islands.—[Con.]

Special Notices.

MR. W. F. ALLEN. HAS AN OFFICE WITH MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1224-6m

THRUM'S ALMANAC.

NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these islands. Price 50 cents; or mailed abroad 60 cents each. TROS. G. THURM, Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.

Cuticura advertisement. Includes text: "A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA." Features images of a man and a woman's face. Text describes various skin conditions treated by Cuticura.

HAWAIIAN WINE COMP'Y,

No. 24 Merchant Street, near Fort Street.

Have on Hand and For Sale a Full Assortment of All Brands of American Whiskies

- Bourbon, Rye and Monongahela, In Bulk or Case; Scotch and Irish Whiskey, In Glass and Stone Jars; French Brandy, Very Fine and Very Cheap Qualities, as are wanted; Gins, in Large and Small Bottles, (White or Black), also STONE JUGS; Old Tom Gin, Best Brand in the Market.

EUROPEAN SHERRIES & PORT!

All Brands of American Lager Beer, English Ale and Porter, German Beer, Etc., Etc., In Pints and Quarts.

FINEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNES!

Bitters, Liqueurs, Absinthe, Kummel, Apollinaris Water.

VERY SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WINES, AS FOLLOWS:

Zinfandel, Malaga, Tokay, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Riesling, Hocks, Etc., Etc.

All of which will be Sold at LOW RATES by FRANK BROWN, Manager.

Children's French Calf Shoes advertisement. Includes text: "CHILDREN'S French Calf Shoes EVERY PAIR WARRANTED." Features an image of a child's feet in shoes. Text: "For Sale by the MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. 1206-61 14-24"

**THE LATE JUDGE PRESTON.**

The Members of the Bar Adopt Resolutions of Sympathy—The Chief Justice's Reply.

When the Supreme Court opened at 10 o'clock Monday morning, His Honor Chief Justice Judd, Mr. Justice McCully, Mr. Justice Bickerton and Mr. Justice Dole were on the bench. The entrance to the Court room was draped with black, also the dais and the seat lately used by Mr. Justice Preston. Among those occupying seats in the Court room were: Their Excellencies Jona. Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance; L. A. Thurston, Minister of Interior; Senor Canavaro, Portuguese Commissioner, and the following members of the bar, Messrs. A. S. Hartwell, W. O. Smith, W. R. Castle, A. P. Peterson, F. M. Hatch, W. A. Kinney, J. M. Monsarrat, A. Rosa, J. M. Davidson, Chas. Creighton, G. K. Wilder, Cecil Brown, S. K. Kane, J. A. Magoon, V. V. Ashford, W. C. Parke and W. C. Achi.

Mr. Frank M. Hatch presented the following resolutions:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the Hon. Edward Preston, Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,

Resolved; That in the death of Mr. Justice Preston the Court has lost a member of profound legal learning, of great ability and of unquestionable integrity; that the members of the bar do tender to the widow of the deceased Justice their sincere sympathy; that the Court be moved to enter these resolutions on the records of the Court.

Mr. Hatch said—in presenting these resolutions I desire to say that the members of the bar were greatly shocked on learning of the sudden demise of Mr. Justice Preston. They were aware of his infirmity and of his suffering. At the beginning of the January term no one would have thought it likely that he would have been carried off so soon. They could see now that it had been a great trial for him to go on circuit duty, especially to Waimea. The late Justice was a man of profound legal ability, especially in the common law. No lawyer could be a great lawyer without a knowledge of common law. He was a man of tender feelings whose sympathies were easily excited. We have all lost a man whom it will be difficult to replace, and whose memory we shall honor.

Mr. Cecil Brown said:—In 1875 when I commenced to practice at the bar I first met the late Justice and he tendered me help and advice. Anything I wanted to know, he told me not to fail and communicate with him. That was his character. He was always kind to young members of the bar. It was my good fortune to be intimate with him, and we made several trips on circuit together. I never heard him say one unkind word against other members of the bar. His language showed that his heart was kind and he thought of others as he wished them to think of him. The bench and bar have lost one whom it will be hard to replace. He was a man against whose integrity no one could say a word. His knowledge of the common law could not be beat. He has gone to his last resting-place. No one thought that on Friday when he left the Court room that a week later he would be no more. Such is the decree of Providence. Mr. Justice Preston was a man respected by everybody, and not a person can say anything but good of his name.

Mr. J. M. Davidson said:—The sad event that we have met together to commemorate, admonishes us of the uncertainty of the tenure of life. And while so feel personally poignant grief at another pass away, we feel still deeper the loss that the people and Government sustain in the death of a tried, trusted, wise and honorable official.

On my arrival in Honolulu in the autumn of 1876, I first met the deceased, then a practising lawyer in this city, and after thereafter met him at the bar as opposing, and quite as often as associate counsel, our business relations were always of the most cordial nature.

He was a man of pronounced ability, analytical mind, retentive memory and great legal learning, and his knowledge of pleading and case law was marvelous. His mind was like a well-ordered and strong bank that can pay all drafts without suspending and still have a surplus.

He was a fair and liberal antagonist, never wasting time in vain discussion, relying always on the strong points of a case, which no one was more quick to discern, group or utilize.

He was never boastful or arrogant in his triumphs, and accepted defeat in a manly way, and if the solution of the problem did not please him, or was distasteful, he never complained. His verbal promise relating to all interlocutory proceedings was good; written stipulations were unnecessary. His word was his law or rule of action.

I was indebted to him many times for much useful information drawn from his fund of legal lore, and cheerfully acknowledge the source from which it came. When I returned to Honolulu after an absence of five years, I was fully impressed with the change in his physical condition. I saw that a hand was upon him that would never loosen its relentless hold, and I was prepared for the sad event that has called us together here to-day. I do not, however, look upon death with the horror that most persons do. I view it as a final refuge.

Lord Bacon quoting a favorite poet, adapts the idea so well expressed: "Death is one of the privileges of nature." When disfigurements and infirmities come, whether from disease or old age, life becomes a burden. The Caliph of Cordova when he felt that the inevitable summons was made upon him, said to a friend: "I have reigned for fifty years; I have triumphed over all my enemies; have rewarded my friends; been beloved by my subjects; respected by all contemporary rulers; have enjoyed the love of my queen and filial affection and obedience from my children; yet during the whole period of my triumphs I have only known fourteen days in which no clouds arose to obscure the constellations of hope and past success. I go willingly." If life is worth so little to the eminent and successful, how valueless it must be to those who live in obscurity and without an object to achieve.

A good man is worth more to his friends and to the state than he is to himself. Ambition brings discontent, and content begets slothfulness and inaction, and weariness is the result of repetitions of the incidents of life, and the heritage of old age. And in the fullness of time we may realize without a doubt: "If 'tis now, 'tis not to come. If 'tis not to come, 'tis now."

not to come, 'tis now. If it is not now, it will come, so the readiness is all." May our friend rest.

Where no forced banquet claims the sated guest, And silence spreads the couch of ever welcome rest."

His Honor Chief Justice Judd said:—Brethren, we stand aside for a moment, to-day, from the excitements of business, legal and political discussion, to pay our tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our friend and associate whose earthly career closed so unexpectedly last Friday.

Death and decay hide away from our sight the forms of our friends and silence their voices forever. He who so lately occupied this chair at my side will never return to us. Impressed with this thought our words of him should be truthful and sincere.

The deceased came to this country nearly twenty years ago. He immediately formed the acquaintance of our fraternity and took a seat in my law office awaiting the credentials which should receive his admittance to our bar. I soon formed an opinion of Mr. Preston which many years of association thereafter has not changed, that he had a knowledge of the principles of law which only a long course of thorough training can secure. In mastery of the common law of England and of the rules of pleading I venture the opinion that he had no equal here. The readiness with which his opinion of a legal question would be given soon won for him confidence and business which he conducted with marked success. An unsubstantial case he rarely pushed, and more than one client has found when his zeal in his own cause would lead him to discard Mr. Preston's advice and pursue his case, that the advice was right.

A quick perception of faults in pleading made him, as a Judge, sometimes impatient of carelessness and inaccuracy of statement. But whoever upon whom his censure fell could never have felt that it carried with it ought of ill will thereafter. If any one has had this impression he entirely mistook the character of Judge Preston. Having a retentive memory and a mind well stored with the law as found by the great lights of jurisprudence, and with the facts of English history, he brought to the bar and lately to the bench an element of conservatism and strength that was wholesome and especially valuable to our peculiar community.

As an attorney-general his counsel was wise and conscientious and his influence in cabinet, in privy council and as a citizen has done much to secure for this Kingdom an advance in liberal, responsible government.

As a legislator he ought to be gratefully remembered. I know of no more important nor more valuable statutes, nor any freer from imperfections than those drafted by him and by him carried through the Legislature of 1876. I refer to the act consolidating the rules of evidence and the act of criminal procedure. Whatever changes may take place in the personnel of the bench of this Kingdom or in its system of jurisprudence, Edward Preston will be remembered as a wise, fearless and upright Judge.

For the bench I thank you, brethren, for the resolutions presented expressive of your respect. They will be entered on the records of this Court.

Mr. Hatch moved that the Court and members of the bar wear a badge of mourning in the buttonhole for the next thirty days.

The Court then took a recess.

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**HANDSOME Marble-top Bedroom Furniture**  
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**1 Pair Carriage Horses and Buggy**  
This sale is in consequence of departure and offers an exceptionally good opportunity to purchasers.

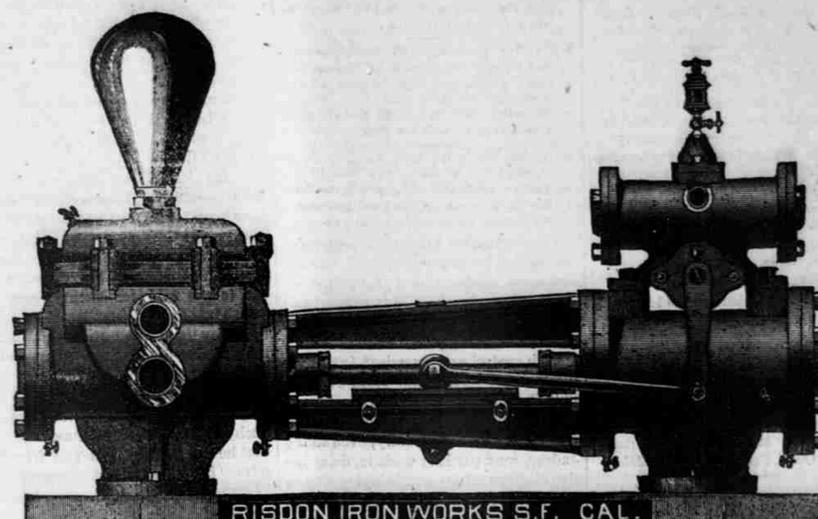
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THE only Steam Pump made that can be run at high piston speed, without shock, and with safety to the machine. Piston rods, stuffing boxes, valve seats, stems and lining of water cylinders are of the best composition metal U. S. Standard.

THESE Pumps have been adopted for use in the New Spreckels' Refinery, Philadelphia, the Brooklyn Water Works, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. Navy, etc., etc.

A GOLD Medal was awarded this Pump by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, one of, if not the oldest of its kind in the United States—money can not buy a gold medal from this Association,—merit alone secures it, and it was won from a large number of exhibitors of steam pumps.

THE Spreckels Sugar Refinery, of Philadelphia, are now having built six Davidson Pumps, of the plunger pattern, 18 in. steam cylinder, 14 in. water cylinder, 24 in. stroke; four Pumps, 12 in. steam cylinder, 10 in. water cylinder, 24 in. stroke, of the piston pattern, and two Pumps, 18 in. steam cylinder, 12 in. water cylinder, 24 in. stroke.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Finest and Cheapest MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

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Plumbing, in all its branches;

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## STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain.

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

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**RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;** Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands

**Chandeliers Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.**

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Only "Pebble" Establishment. 1885. 1893.

**Muller's Optical Depot**  
135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal.  
Specialty 35 Years.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menstrual, &c.

From Sykes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 25, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Sykes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1884.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturers—J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1277 6m

**BENSON, SMITH & CO.** JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

**PHARMACISTS!** A FULL LINE OF Pure Drugs. CHEMICALS. Medicinal Preparations, AND PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. 1250-3m 113 and 115 Fort Street

**BEAVER SALOON**  
H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

THE FINEST GRADES OF

**Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries**

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

**Celebrated Billiard Tables**

connected with the establishment, where yourself the case can participate. 1250 2m

REFORM PARTY.

GENERAL ELECTION OF 1890.

PLATFORM.

- 1. We pledge ourselves to maintain, inviolate, the autonomy and independence of this Kingdom, while securing, at the same time, the amplest commercial benefits in our treaty relations with the United States.
2. To secure adequate legislation, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby Asiatic immigration shall be restricted to the agricultural necessities of the country, and Chinese not now engaged in trade or the mechanical occupations shall be prohibited from hereafter engaging therein.
3. To favor wise and liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and to sustain a progressive policy in the development of our national resources.
4. To secure such an extension of the present Homestead Act as will facilitate the settlement of small landholders throughout the Kingdom.
5. To procure for the people an honest, economic, and efficient administration in all departments of the Government.

For Nobles--Island of Oahu.

- HON. W. C. WILDER, six years.
HON. M. P. ROBINSON, six years.
HON. W. O. SMITH, six years.
HON. J. I. DOWSETT, Sr., four years.
ROBERT LISIMAN, four years.
R. J. GREENE, four years.
S. M. KAAUKAL, two years.
E. S. CANHA, two years.
B. F. DILLINGHAM, two years.

For Representatives--District of Kona, Oahu.

- DISTRICT 1--HON. CECIL BROWN.
DISTRICT 2--S. K. KANE.
DISTRICT 3--M. A. GONSALVES.
DISTRICT 4--JAMES F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT 5--W. C. ACHI.
DISTRICT 6--J. L. KAULUKOU.
DISTRICT 7--
DISTRICT 8--J. I. DOWSETT, Jr.

NOMINATIONS

HAWAII, MAUI AND KAUAL.

For Nobles--Island of Hawaii.

- J. KAUHANE, six years.
J. M. HORNER, six years.
R. R. HIND, four years.
HON. DR. J. WIGHT, four years.
HON. SAM'L PARKER, two years.
DR. C. H. WETMORE, two years.

For Representatives--Island of Hawaii.

- SOUTH HILO--R. RYCROFT.
CENTRAL HILO--GEO. KAIHENUA.
NORTH HILO--ALBERT HORNER.
HAMAKUA--W. H. RICKARD.
KOHALA--J. W. MOANAULL.
KONA--WALPULANI.
KAU--APIKI.

An Independent ticket for Nobles has been formed on the Island of Hawaii as follows:

- HON. S. PARKER, six years.
J. KAUHANE, six years.
E. A. BURCHARDT, four years.
R. R. HIND, four years.
J. MARSDEN, two years.
W. H. PURVIS, two years.

For Nobles--Island of Maui.

- HON. H. P. BALDWIN, six years.
W. Y. HORNER, six years.
W. H. CORNWELL, four years.
R. D. WALBRIDGE, four years.
JAS. ANDERSON, two years.
L. VON TEMPSKY, two years.

For Representatives--Island of Maui.

- WAILUKU, DISTRICT 1--W. K. MAKAKOA.
WAILUKU, DISTRICT 2--PATRICK COCKETT.
MAKAWAO--W. H. HALSTEAD.
HANA--JOS. U. KAWAINUI.
LAHAINA--
MOLOKAI--

For Nobles--Island of Kauai.

- HON. GEO. N. WILCOX, six years.
HON. P. P. KANOA, four years.
HON. P. ISENBERG, Sr., two years.

For Representatives--Island of Kauai.

- HANALEI--HON. A. S. WILCOX.
LIHUE--HON. W. H. RICE.
WAIHEA--V. KNUDSEN.

Every voter must register.

We are glad to have been able in our issue of this day, to print a categorical contradiction of the statements which have been made against Mr. Hind. The denial would have appeared earlier had Mr. Hind not been absent from the country when the charges were originally made. It is gratifying to be satisfied, as we now are, of their falsity.

Admiral Fisquet of the French Navy is dead.

By Authority.



MR. R. A. LYMAN of Paalo, Hamakua, Hawaii, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 21, 1890. 1307-31

MR. E. M. WALSH has this day been appointed Chairman of the Waimea Road Board, Kani, vice Ernest Kopke resigned. The Board now consists as follows: E. M. Walsh, Chairman, W. D. Schmidt, F. W. Glade.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 18, 1890. 1307-31

CAPT. DAVID TAYLOR of Labaina, Maui, has this day been appointed Clerk of the Labaina Market, vice T. E. Evans resigned.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 1st, 1890. 1307-31

PHILIP MONDT has this day been appointed a member of the Wailuku Road Board vice H. Morrison, resigned.

The Board now consists as follows: H. G. Treadway, Chairman. W. F. Mossman. Philip Mondt.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 14, 1890. 1306-31

Hawaiian Gazette EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890

"One who knows" would do well to sign himself in future "One who thinks he knows."

It will not take long for the Bush-Wilcox sewing machine to rip to pieces the crazy quilt which it has stitched together to cover its party's nakedness during the election. All that Messrs. Bush and Wilcox ask for is half a chance.

We print elsewhere a communication from the Minister of the Interior, exposing a most complicated series of falsehoods by Mr. Bush. If Mr. Bush would devote one-tenth of the time and zeal to the study of grammar which he gives to the invention of elaborate fiction, he might learn to write English.

Poon Diogenes! With his little candle in hand he has been moving among men until he finds no honesty, no integrity, no fairness, except in his own little self. He thinks himself righteous altogether. He is "pledged to neither sect nor party." He works "for the benefit of all." His hands rise in holy horror when a man in open public meeting names his man and bluntly tells what he thinks about him. This is an egregious sin. His way is quite different. He does not mention names. He does not put his charges in such form that they can be met. He only insinuates that "ugly stories are being whispered about town." Naturally, living in a tub, he is familiar with what flows in the gutter. His conception of honor, newspaper righteousness, permits him to use a stiletto in the dark, not caring whether it stab with suspicion one man or a dozen. He enjoys putting a damaging impeachment in vague form so that the public on the street corners say, "Is it Brown? Is it Smith? Is it Jones?"

Poor Diogenes! He thinks this is honorable. Paddling in the gutter, he even dreams that he is above the moral level of the community, not appearing to know that he is sailing along in the sewage. He can lean affectionately over a saloon-counter and imagine that his opponents are "placing sums of money with saloon-keepers to be extended in treating the boys." To be sure, he doesn't definitely say so. He mentions no names; he "wouldn't be surprised to hear"; that's all. And he expects to hear it where men of such inflexible integrity and purity of motive as himself should not be seen.

"Religion, education and other to be supposed (hic) refining influences have failed to make any impression upon the goody-goody people of the Reform party," but with him and his worthy companions these blessed agencies have wrought a marvelous integrity and a peculiar sense of honor. Poor Diogenes! How utterly lonely he is in his integrity! Such civic virtue has rarely been witnessed in the annals of political history. His political conscience allows him to decry personalities with one breath and with the next to convict a man on street rumor without trying to prove his guilt. It is easier to say a man took a bribe of \$500 than it is to produce the affidavits that he did. Ordinary men would have qualms of conscience and desist from such public charges arrayed in anonymous security. But Diogenes naturally does such things. He sees no dishonor in it. He chuckles that he can do what other men shrink from. Poor Diogenes! How lonesome he must be in his sense of honor.

So long as the Reform party remains in power the country can feel secure that this policy, which it has inaugurated, will be carried out. If you desire that the people shall continue to control the elections, vote the Reform ticket. If you want Government officials to again take charge of the Government and the Legislature for their private benefit, vote for Wilcox and Bush & Co.

WHAT THE REFORM PARTY HAS DONE.

- 1. It has created and carried into effect the Homestead Law.
2. It has taken the subject of Leprosy out of politics, strictly enforced the Segregation Law without fear or favor, sparing no expense for the comfort of the lepers; established a Hospital for the scientific investigation of the disease and treatment of the patients, and pledges itself to stamp out the disease.
3. It has changed and decentralized the Government from a Despotism, run by and for the benefit of one man and his favorites, to a Representative Constitutional Government controlled by and for the People.

The election for Nobles and Representatives, held in September, 1887, was the first since elections were inaugurated in this country, in which Government officers did not exercise an active and more or less controlling part.

Such control was exercised in greatly increasing degree, as the years went by, until it culminated in 1886, when, almost without exception, the Government officers throughout the country, even to the Judges, were partizan workers, doing active electioneering; and bringing all the power of their positions to bear to assist the administration in power. To such an intolerable extent had this been carried that in 1886 it was perfectly well understood that retention in office depended upon subserviency and active partizan support of the administration.

It has been charged that the Reform party, being in possession of the Government, is going to hold it at all hazards. THE HISTORY OF THE REFORM PARTY proves that it proposes to remain in control only by and with the consent of a majority of the legal voters.

THE NUMBER OF VOTERS in the country is less than 15,000. Of these voters about 1,500 are Government officials, or are in Government employ. Any administration that goes into an election, having under its control a trained body of election workers, whose bread and butter depends upon their success, and who in numbers amount to one-tenth of the entire electorate, has manifestly an immense advantage over an administration which does not possess such a nucleus of power, and which relies entirely upon its record, its principles and the voluntary support of electors.

Had the Reform party followed precedent and availed itself of the partizan support of its officials, it would have done no worse than its predecessors. But right here is where the party claims the right to its name. "REFORM" UNDER THE REFORM PARTY MEANS SOMETHING.

No sooner was the party in power than public proclamation was made that all public officials should refrain from any partizan participation in the approaching election, although no law requires it, and at the same time all officials were informed that they were free to vote for whom they chose without effect upon their tenure of office.

THE CONTEMPORARY PESSIMISTS Who have since developed into the present Reactionary Opposition, immediately proclaimed that this was a spasm of virtue which would pass off before the next election.

Again the Reform party gave them the lie and earned its name, by passing at the last session of the Legislature a law absolutely prohibiting all persons holding positions of either trust or profit under the Government from any partizan participation in elections whatsoever, under penalties so severe as to render an infraction of its provisions one of the most serious of misdemeanors.

Under Section 102 of the Election Law any person holding a position of trust or profit under the Government who acts in any manner as a partizan, is liable to 1. A fine of \$100; or 2. Imprisonment at hard labor for six months; or 3. Both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

In addition to the above penalties the office of such person is at once vacated, and 5. He is disqualified from holding any Government office for three years; and 6. He is forever disqualified from voting at any election; and 7. He is forever disqualified from sitting in the Legislature.

The Reform party has thus voluntarily put out of its hands a most powerful weapon for securing its retention in control of the Government. A weapon which in enlightened America is still considered a legitimate one for the Administration to use. The present political campaign is being conducted by the Reform party without the support of official patronage and without a partizan use of the civil service. Whatever the result of the election, it will be reached by the people of their own free will, without coercion, and without any unfair or partizan advantage being taken by the party in power by reason of its position.

So long as the Reform party remains in power the country can feel secure that this policy, which it has inaugurated, will be carried out. If you desire that the people shall continue to control the elections, vote the Reform ticket. If you want Government officials to again take charge of the Government and the Legislature for their private benefit, vote for Wilcox and Bush & Co.

HARMONY.

In the report of Mr. Logan's Wailuku speech given in the Bulletin of the 22d inst., we read that he "showed how the union of the Mechanic's Union with the native organization was calculated to restore race harmony without the sacrifice of any principles," etc.

This seems to assume that all the natives belong either to the Bush or to the Elele faction, which is to do them a gross injustice, as the coming elections will show.

Again, the method recommended "to restore harmony" with the old Palace party is similar to that employed by the late Mr. Gibson.

At the close of the great civil war in the United States, harmony might easily have been restored by putting the Secessionists and their sympathisers in possession of the government, but the American people thought it best to keep them out in the cold for twenty years. Of course it is easy to conciliate such people by giving them what they want under the thin disguise of a new name and an equivocal platform.

Mr. Logan will find before long that his train is bound for the delectable duchy of "Gynbergdrinkenstein," and that he cannot leave his new friends to retrace his steps without a breach of the "harmony" which he is so anxious to restore.

The Bulletin cannot contain its mingled emotions of pity and contempt for the men who are so narrow-minded and prejudiced as to suppose that their political opponents are "deluded." As the Advertiser happens to share this very prejudice we feel a natural interest in following the course of reasoning by which the would-be respectable organ of an opposition largely disreputable, proves the narrow-mindedness and prejudice to be real. The argument, if it is not too much of a stretch of courtesy to call it by that name, proceeds as follows:

Politics are not an exact science, all men are liable to err; it is a common thing, too, for political opponents to exaggerate their differences, as well as to ascribe to others a number of dangerous vices which they do not, after all, possess. The Republican party supposed before the election of Mr. Cleveland that a Democratic success would prove the ruin of the country, and yet Cleveland was elected and no one much the worse for it. It makes no great difference which of two political parties is successful at the polls, things go on very much the same whatever the result happens to be. And so forth to the end of the calendar. Therefore, it makes no difference which party is successful, and those who have a different opinion are narrow-minded and prejudiced. Q. E. D.

What a use to be made of all these worthy old saws! Of course if these pretended demonstrations of our dialectical evening contemporary prove that political cynicism is the true spirit to be cultivated in this country, they prove a great deal more. They prove, for instance, that the wave of popular enthusiasm which carried Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency in 1861, was a great mistake which never could have been made if the American people had only surveyed public affairs from the calm height of our evening contemporary; it proves that it was a matter of very little importance in the development of American affairs whether the people elected Lincoln or any other candidate who might happen to be nominated to run against him; it proves that it is a matter of no moment whether Boulanger gets a majority in the French Chamber or not; that it would make very little difference to the public whether the German liberals oust Bismarck. We ourselves are weak-minded enough to suppose that the Northern patriots who voted against Lincoln were very fatally "deluded;" that the admirers of General Boulanger are fatally "deluded" and gulled; and that it would make a vast difference in German affairs if Prince Bismarck should hand over the control of the empire to his political opponents.

It is time that all this talk should be known for what it is and that the gullible portion of the public should no longer be humbugged with it. Such talk is either foolish or criminal. There are real issues here which men who are both honest and intelligent cannot refuse to see. First and foremost among these issues is the preservation of the liberties won in our late revolution. The Reform party won and has preserved those liberties. The Reactionary party are denouncing the revolution of 1887 as a crime. Does that not make an issue? It does with men who are not so eaten up with the leprosy of indifference that they have ceased to feel or care. One of the most prominent nominees of the Reactionists regards himself, and is, a candidate for a cabinet position. His previous official career is one long history of malfeasance in office, extravagance and waste, and shameless abuse of the public trust. Do these facts raise no issue? They do, for honest men. It is an undeniable fact that a large number of the voters of the country are Reactionary in sentiment, and are running, in opposition to the Reform party all over the group, men whose whole previous career is one of servility and subserviency to the King. Does this fact suggest no issue? It does to all but the blind.

But it is a waste of labor to exhibit and specify facts which are as clear as day, writ so large in the signs of the times and the history of the country that he who runs may read. We think that

in view of all these countless facts and evidences, which every man in the land has the means of knowing, it is no evidence of narrow-mindedness or prejudice to assert that the honest opponents of the Reform party at the coming election, and some such there undoubtedly are, are "deluded."

MR. MARQUES comes rather lamely out of his controversy with Mr. Gonsalves. We have ourselves no quarrel with Mr. Marques, and perhaps our late allusion to his challenge to Mr. Gonsalves was unnecessarily severe. We had intended replying to Mr. Marques' communication in our own columns, but Mr. Gonsalves' reply in the Bulletin rendered any further remarks on our part entirely superfluous. Beyond a single witticism at his opponent's expense, Mr. Marques' answer contains nothing which could by the most polite extenuation, be called a reply. This is by no means due to any want of intellectual ingenuity on the part of Mr. Marques, but simply to the fact that he is on the weak side, on a side so weak indeed, that no answer of any plausibility whatever could possibly be given. We firmly believe that Mr. Marques feels the embarrassing weakness of his position quite as much as we can for him; that he feels how useless it is to decry the Reform party as a sugar party, when he is associated as a candidate with a number of the most prominent sugar owners of the group; how ineffectual such a charge must be when side by side with him on the same ticket, is that old pro-Chinese politician, Bush. Mr. Marques is in opposition to the very political party which created his constituency, which gave him political importance. He has joined hands with a party which depends for its success upon the support of the worst elements in the country, as indeed he very well knows. Mr. Marques is in bad company, and we are heartily sorry for it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

The Niuli Rifle Club.

MR. EDITOR: Having noticed in the Advertiser's issue of the 16th the criticisms on my remarks concerning the Niuli Rifle Club, in connection with their shooting match on New Year's day, I beg to say that I intended only to state facts, as they had been obtained from sources that were considered reliable, and which corroborated a previously existing understanding that the Niuli and Kohala Plantation clubs were two separate affairs.

The "unfairness on the face" of the challenge, consisted of course, in that case, in the fact of a challenge issued from a team composed of men selected from two different clubs, to another club supposed to be of about equal strength to the one first named. If my statements were erroneous, they naturally stand corrected. All we want are facts.

Kohala, Jan. 23, 1890.

Leases of Government Lands.

MR. EDITOR: The "Voice of the Nation," under date of January 20th, last, contains a statement by Mr. Bush entitled "Lease and Sales of Government Lands."

After spending half a column in explaining that for the benefit of the "poor natives" he leased 7,000 acres of Government land to the Queen, by private agreement, contrary to law, for \$100 per annum, he proceeds to state that he made other leases of a similar nature; "among them was one to a number of poor natives in Kipahulu, Hana, Maui. This application was allowed to preserve the lands to the old settlers as homesteads so as to save them from the capitalists who were beginning to reach out in all directions. These people held their leases until our present great homestead benefactor came into office. He was no sooner in his position before he discovered, being a lawyer, and a missionary one at that, that a lot of Hawaiians had a lease that legally they could not hold, equitably he knew they would not be permitted to keep it, so he summarily ejects them without process of law, and if we are not mistaken, leases it to a foreigner. So much for our present Minister's love for the homestead system, which as the election is coming on, he finds it very convenient to advertise and trumpet aloud through the columns of their newspapers."

It is a refreshing thing in these degenerate and deceitful days to have a man make a frank confession that he has violated an express statute, which he had taken an oath to observe, and to find that although he acknowledges that he broke the law, he did it for the purpose of protecting the poor and the weak against the rich and the strong. But the situation becomes somewhat complicated when the confession is made out of whole cloth. Confession is good for the soul, and I am willing to admit that Mr. Bush made "other leases," many others, without conforming to the law, but his confession of this particular sin is entirely gratuitous, for the records of this office show, and the facts are:

1st. That Mr. Bush made no lease, either legal or illegal, to the "poor natives," either in Kipahulu or any other part of Hana, while he was in office. He did make four leases without advertisement, to sugar planting friends of his, two of which were surrendered in January, 1886, and two are still in existence. 2d. No "lot of Hawaiians" holding a lease of lands, legal or illegal, in Kipahulu or elsewhere in Hana, have been ejected with or without "process of law," from any land in Kipahulu or elsewhere in Hana, since July 1, 1887, the date when I took office.

3d. No land in Kipahulu, Hana, has been leased to a foreigner since July 1, 1887. Having lightened his conscience by a bogus confession, Mr. Bush immediately proceeds to load it up again by drawing upon his imagination for another statement of facts, which he states in substance as follows:

1. That a piece of land in Hilo, suitable for homesteads, was applied for by some poor natives, who desired to make homesteads of it. 2. That the land was conveniently located to a plantation, and for the pur-

pose of favoring the planter, it was put up at auction and purchased by the planter because his pocket was longer than the "poor natives."

The facts are:-- 1st. That the piece of land in question, Kulaiano, containing an area of 347 acres, has for ten years been under lease to the Pepeekeo plantation, for \$260 per annum.

2d. That although the old lease expired last June neither the poor natives nor any one else, other than the plantation, applied for it for any purpose.

3d. That there has been and now is unoccupied Government land in this vicinity in Hilo, suitable for homesteads, which the Survey office has been instructed to cut up if any one would take it. A personal canvass by the local homestead agent, in the vicinity, failed to find any one who wanted lots other than those now available. Two pieces of land in this vicinity, one containing 620 acres and the other 308 acres of good land have been cut up into fifty-four lots and offered as homesteads, of which twenty-eight lots are still untaken.

4th. Under these circumstances it was not for the public interest to let the land idle, when an upset rental of \$1,300 was offered, which at the sale was increased to \$2,380.

5th. What the object of the "poor natives" was in running the lease up so high, I do not know, but I can draw my own conclusions from the fact that upon the same trip to Honolulu they "bluffed" another party into paying them \$400 by threatening to run up the rent of another piece of land, which he needed, with which snug little sum they returned to Hilo.

Mr. Bush finally states that the Government has made private renewals of leases of Kapiolani Park lots by which "acts of collusion the Government has lost thousands of dollars."

The fact is that the park lots are Crown lands, and not Government lands. "The Government" has nothing to do with the leasing or renting of the Crown lands. What arrangement the Crown Land Commissioners have made with the Park Association I do not know. LORRIN A. THURSTON. Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1890.

A Trip on the Railway.

Forty-four of the Alameda's passengers were much gratified at receiving an invitation from the enterprising President of the Oahu Railway, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who was their fellow-passenger, to take a trip over the line as far as completed, to Ewa. The train left Honolulu yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, returning at 3. The points of interest were explained by the conductor, and an opinion was expressed that this line would conduce to the comfort and wealth of the community, and reflected great credit on its promoter. Owing to a pressure of business Mr. Dillingham was unable to accompany the party.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.--In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of EDWARD PRESTON, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased, intestate. On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. S. Preston, widow, alleging that her husband, the said Edward Preston, died intestate, at said Honolulu, on the 17th day of January instant, leaving property in this Kingdom necessary for Administration, and praying the letters of Administration issue to her, E. E. Brown of Honolulu, It is ordered, that TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court, at Aliolani Hall, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and contest the same, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted. Dated Honolulu, January 25, 1890. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1307-31

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.--In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JOSE FEIXEIRA MACHADO LOPES, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will, and directing publication of notice of the same. A document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jose Feixeira Machado Lopes, deceased, having on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1886, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Anna Luiza Machado having been filed by her. It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliolani Hall, Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person claiming to be the true and lawful testator, or any other person who may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of letters testamentary. Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 17, 1890. By the Court: J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk. 1306-31

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

L. C. ABLES vs. JOHN C. KITTON, Defendant, and E. H. HENDRY, Garnishee. KALAKAUA. By the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King: To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon John C. Kitton, defendant, in case he shall give answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the Supreme Court at the January Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, on the sixth day of January, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of L. C. Ables, plaintiff, should not be awarded him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And you are also commanded to leave a true and attested copy of this writ with E. H. Hendry, the attorney, agent, factor, trustee or debtor of the above-named defendant, or at the place of his usual abode, and him summon to appear personally in said Court on Monday, the sixth day of January, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there, on oath, disclose whether he has had, or at the time said copy served, had any of the goods or effects of the defendant in his hands, and if so, the nature, amount and value of the same; or whether he is indebted to the defendant, and if so, the amount and nature thereof. Notify the said garnishee that, upon default in compliance with the above, he shall be liable for the costs and expenses of this writ, and that the Court will be bound to award judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of such judgment as the plaintiff may recover against the defendant. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1889. HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in the above case, and that said Court has this day ordered publication thereof, and the continuance of said case to the next April Term of said Supreme Court. ALFRED W. CARTER, Second Deputy Clerk. 1306-31

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.--In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of KRALIHANONUI, Order appointing time for a hearing of petition to revoke probate. The petition of Jenius Kaee praying that the order admitting the paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Kralihanonui, deceased, made on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1885, be revoked, and that the petitioner, Jenius Kaee, be appointed administrator of said estate, service on November 22, 1889, be presented to the Probate Court. It is hereby ordered that MONDAY, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliolani Hall, Honolulu, Oahu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested in any way in the estate of said Kralihanonui may appear and oppose the same, and the granting of letters of administration. Dated Honolulu, H. I., November 22, A. D. 1889. By the Court: ALFRED W. CARTER, Second Deputy Clerk. 1298-31



By Authority



ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the Election Law of the Kingdom, notice is hereby given that a General Election for Nobles and Representatives will be held throughout the Kingdom between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1890.

The Election Districts, voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Elections are as follows:

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

FIRST DISTRICT, SOUTH HILO.

Consisting of Puna and all of Hilo South of the bed of Pukihue Gulch.

First Precinct: That portion of Puna extending from Kau to and including Kehena.

Polling Place: Kalapana School House. Inspectors: J. M. Kaula, S. H. Haaheo, J. Kahoomana.

Second Precinct: That portion of Puna extending from Kehena to the Hilo Boundary, excepting Keana and Oiaa.

Polling Place: Pohoiki Court House. Inspectors: J. E. Eldarts, W. H. Shipman, D. Kapele.

Third Precinct: The lands of Keana and Oiaa in Puna and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of Pukihue Gulch.

Polling Place: Hilo Court House. Inspectors: F. S. Lyman, C. C. Kennedy, A. B. Loebenstein.

SECOND DISTRICT, CENTRAL HILO.

Consisting of that portion of Hilo extending from Pukihue Gulch to the bed of the Hakalan Gulch.

First Precinct: Extending from Pukihue Gulch to the bed of the Honohi Gulch.

Polling Place: School House at Haaheo. Inspectors: John A. Scott, Jas. Gibb, Filipo Kamalae.

Second Precinct: Extending from Honohi Gulch to and including Kawainui.

Polling Place: School House at Papakoa. Inspectors: Geo. Weight, D. Kamai, A. G. Curtis.

Third Precinct: Extending from Kawainui to and including Hakalan.

Polling Place: Hononu School House. Inspectors: Jas. A. Low, B. H. Scholtz, J. Palau.

THIRD DISTRICT, NORTH HILO.

Consisting of that portion of Hilo and Hamakua extending from the Hakalan Gulch to the bed of Kalapahapu Gulch in Hamakua, including Kukaia.

First Precinct: From Hakalan Gulch to the Hamakua side of Laupahoehoe Gulch.

Polling Place: Court House, Laupahoehoe. Inspectors: E. W. Barnard, D. K. Makukana, J. Lightfoot.

Second Precinct: From Laupahoehoe Gulch to Kalapahapu Gulch.

Polling Place: Kaala Church. Inspectors: Geo. F. Renton, R. Horner, S. Roalaba.

FOURTH DISTRICT, HAMAKUA.

Consisting of the remaining portion of Hamakua and South Kohala.

First Precinct: From Kalapahapu Gulch to Knaikahia Gulch.

Polling Place: Honokaa Court House. Inspectors: R. A. Lyman, Jos. Nakipi Naena, H. T. Broderick.

Second Precinct: From Knaikahia Gulch to the boundary of Kohala.

Polling Place: Kukuiahae School House. Inspectors: C. Williams, W. Horner, W. A. Mio.

Third Precinct: The District of South Kohala.

Polling Place: Waimea Court House. Inspectors: Paul Jarrett, Geo. Bell, W. Vredenburg.

FIFTH DISTRICT, KOHALA.

Consisting of North Kohala.

Polling Place: Kohala Court House. Inspectors: E. C. Bond, John Hind, J. W. Keolewa.

SIXTH DISTRICT, KONA.

Consisting of North and South Kona.

First Precinct: From the boundary of South Kohala to and including the land of Kealakeke.

Polling Place: School House at Kalaos. Inspectors: J. W. H. Isaac Kibe, J. W. Kaibemakawalu, S. W. Kaimuloo.

Second Precinct: From Kealakeke to and including Kapalaalea.

Polling Place: Church at Holoala. Inspectors: Jacob Coetper, Manuel Goveis, E. Kahulani.

Third Precinct: From Kapalaalea in N. Kona, to and including Keel, in S. Kona.

Polling Place: Government School House at Popoia, Kona-waena. Inspectors: J. W. Smith, J. K. Nahale, Chas. Kalaiki.

Fourth Precinct: From Keel to and including Honokaa.

Polling Place: Hookena Court House. Inspectors: G. Waiou, S. M. Kekoa, T. K. Robert Amalu.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, KAU.

Consisting of Kau.

First Precinct: Extending from the boundary of Puna to and including the land of Ninole.

Polling Place: Pahala School House. Inspectors: A. Mock, Geo. Timoteo, S. Beke.

Second Precinct: The remainder of the District of Kau.

Polling Place: Waiohinu Court House. Inspectors: J. H. S. Martin, L. R. Macomber, Jno. C. Searle.

ISLAND OF MAUI, MOLOKAI, LANAI AND KAHOOLOAWE.

FIRST DISTRICT, MOLOKAI.

Consisting of the Island of Molokai.

First Precinct: That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalapapa.

Polling Place: Kalapapa Store House. Inspectors: T. E. Evans, J. Kahaulio, C. Kopena.

Second Precinct: The remainder of the Island of Molokai.

Polling Place: Pakoo Court House. Inspectors: K. W. Meyer, D. Kailua, W. A. Kukumana.

SECOND DISTRICT, LANAINA.

Consisting of Lanaina, Kaanapali and the Island of Lanai.

First Precinct: The District of Lanaina.

Polling Place: Lanaina Court House. Inspectors: H. Dickenson, D. Kahaulio, Wm. Y. Horner, Jr.

Second Precinct: The District of Kaanapali.

Polling Place: Honokohau School House. Inspectors: D. H. Kailiili, D. A. Wahinehookae, G. Kaubi.

THIRD DISTRICT, NORTH WAILUKU.

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying North of the road from Iao Valley, (on the South side of the river) to the Sand Hills, thence along the crest of the Sand Hills to the mouth of the Wailuku River.

Polling Place: Skating Rink. Inspectors: Albert Barnes, A. N. Kepoikai, K. W. Gill.

FOURTH DISTRICT, SOUTH WAILUKU.

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying South of the North Wailuku District, including the Island of Kahoolawe, but excluding Honouua.

First Precinct: That portion of said District lying between the Sand Hills and the mountain and also the Island of Kahoolawe.

Polling Place: Wailuku Court House. Inspectors: H. G. Treadway, E. Bal, Geo. E. Richardson.

Second Precinct: The remaining portion of said South Wailuku.

Polling Place: Kukumia Court House. Inspectors: W. F. Mossman, G. P. Wilder, Geo. Ross.

FIFTH DISTRICT, MAKAWAO.

Consisting of that portion of Makawao lying South and West of Halehaku Gulch including Kula.

First Precinct: All that portion of said District known as Kula and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying South and West of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalanui to the Makawao Jail and of a line drawn in extension thereof.

Polling Place: Makawao Court House. Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, Jno. Kalama, Charles Copp.

Second Precinct: The remainder of the District of Makawao.

Polling Place: Hamakua School House. Inspectors: C. H. Dickey, Peter Noah, J. F. Noble.

SIXTH DISTRICT, HANA.

Consisting of all the rest of the Island of Maui, from and including Honouua to Halehaku Gulch.

First Precinct: From and including Honouua to and including Kabiikini.

Polling Place: Honouua Court House. Inspectors: M. Keolaba, Charles A. Buchanan, John Brown.

Second Precinct: From Kabiikini to and including Kipahulu.

Polling Place: School House Kipahulu. Inspectors: C. E. Lake, Moke Manu, P. H. Kaimakalo, Jr.

Third Precinct: From Kipahulu to and including Keanae.

Polling Place: Hana Court House. Inspectors: F. Wittrock, John E. Lyons, Benj. Kahoopal.

Fourth Precinct: From Keanae to and including Halehaku.

Polling Place: Office of Huelo Plantation. Inspectors: John A. Palmer, D. Namaka, N. E. Aars.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

FIRST DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

That portion of Honolulu lying South East of a line drawn from the summit of the Konahannui range of mountains along the crest of the ridge separating Mauna and Makiki Valleys from Nuuanu and Panoa Valley to the flag pole on the old battery on Puowaina (Punchbowl) thence direct to the junction of Kinan and Alapai Streets along the center of Alapai to King Street, center of King to South Street, center of South Street to the sea.

First Precinct: All that portion of said District lying East of Punahou Street and a line drawn in extension thereof mauka and makai.

Polling Place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki Streets. Inspectors: E. G. Schuman, J. Lucas, J. M. Camara.

Second Precinct: All that portion of said District lying West of Punahou Street and a line drawn in extension thereof.

Polling Place: Beretania Street School House. Inspectors: J. A. Magoon, Albert Lucas, G. K. Wilder.

SECOND DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

All that portion of Honolulu North of the First District and inside of the line drawn from the flag pole at the old battery on Puowaina (Punchbowl) to the junction of School and Emma Streets, along the center of School Street to Fort Street, along the center of Fort Street to Beretania Street, center of Beretania Street to the Nuuanu Stream at Smith's Bridge, thence up the center of said Stream to School Street, center of School Street to Liliha Street, center of Liliha Street to Judd Street, along the center of Judd Street to the crest of the ridge on the North-westerly side of Nuuanu Valley and thence along the crest of said ridge to the peak called Lanihui.

First Precinct: All that portion of said District lying mauka of School and Judd Streets and East of Nuuanu Street.

Polling Place: Store corner Nuuanu and Panoa Streets. Inspectors: A. W. Carter, David Dayton, M. Keliua.

Second Precinct: All that portion of said District lying makai of Judd and School Streets and West of Nuuanu and Fort Streets.

Polling Place: Fourth House on the Ewa side makai of the School Street Bridge, over Nuuanu Stream. Inspectors: Jona. Shaw, T. W. Hobron, J. P. Iwa.

THIRD DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

That portion of Honolulu adjacent to the first and second Districts, bounded on the Waikiki side by Alapai and South Streets, Mauka by School Street; on the Ewa side by Fort Street from School Street to Beretania Street; along the center of Beretania Street to Richard Street, along center of Richard Street to the sea and bounded makai by the sea.

First Precinct: All that portion of said District lying mauka of Beretania Street.

Polling Place: Royal School House. Inspectors: Fred Turrill, John M. Vivas, J. Mahiai Kaneakua.

Second Precinct: All that portion of said District lying makai of Beretania Street.

Polling Place: Kapuwa Building. Inspectors: Henry Smith, Barney Ordestein, G. V. Peters.

FOURTH DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

All that portion of Honolulu lying West of Districts Two and Three, bounded as follows: Beginning at the sea at the foot of Richard Street; up Richard Street to Beretania Street; along Beretania Street to Smith's Bridge; thence up Nuuanu Stream to School Street; thence along School Street to Liliha Street; thence through the center of Liliha Street to King Street, along the center of King Street to the bridge crossing the Nuuanu stream and bounded makai by the sea.

First Precinct: All that portion of said District lying West of Nuuanu Street.

Polling Place: China Engine Company Building. Inspectors: M. D. Monsarrat, Samuel Mabelona, Samuel Dwight.

Second Precinct: All that portion of said District lying East of Nuuanu Street.

Polling Place: Bell Tower, Honolulu Fire Department. Inspectors: C. T. Rodgers, H. W. Auld, T. C. Porter.

FIFTH DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

All the remaining portion of Honolulu lying North and West of Districts Two and Four.

First Precinct: All that portion of said District lying East of the main road up Kalih Valley and mauka of King street.

Polling Place: Hawaiian Tramways Co.'s Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds. Inspectors: F. W. Wundenberg, Marcus Colburn, J. A. Diaz.

Second Precinct: All that portion of said District lying West of the road up Kalih Valley and makai of King street.

Polling Place: Reform School Premises. Inspectors: W. L. Wilcox, T. A. Lloyd, A. Fernandez.

SIXTH DISTRICT, KOOLAU.

Consisting of Koolanoko.

Polling Place: Kaneohe Court House. Inspectors: M. Rose, A. Kaula, Jas. Olds.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, WAIALUA.

Consisting of Koolanoko and Waialua.

First Precinct: Waialua.

Polling Place: Waialua Court House. Inspectors: Frank Halstead, E. S. Timoteo, Richard Stewart.

Second Precinct: Koolanoko.

Polling Place: Koolanoko Court House. Inspectors: Jas. Donnelly, Jno. Kalchi, James Aylett.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, EWA.

Consisting of Ewa and Waianae.

First Precinct: Ewa.

Polling Place: Ewa Court House. Inspectors: Alex. J. Campbell, Victor Kapule, S. K. Halalana.

Second Precinct: Waianae.

Polling Place: Waianae Court House. Inspectors: John F. Scott, J. Kekahona, Saml. Andrews.

ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIHAU.

FIRST DISTRICT, WAIMEA.

From Puanaia Point to and including Kalaeo and the Island of Nihaue.

FIRST PRECINCT: From and including Kalaeo to and including Hanapepe.

Polling Place: Hanapepe School House. Inspectors: R. Poppe, H. C. Norton, J. Kalana.

Second Precinct: That portion of said district extending from Hanapepe to a line drawn from the sea to the mountains at a point 200 yards West of Waimea Mill and including the Valley of the Waimea River and its branches.

Polling Place: Waimea Court House. Inspectors: T. H. Gibson, J. Kamaleni, C. B. Hoffgard.

Third Precinct: That portion of the said District extending from the Second Precinct to the Puanaia Point.

Polling Place: Kekaha School House. Inspectors: C. Borchgrevink, E. Kopke, David Kaa.

Fourth Precinct: The Island of Nihaue.

Polling Place: School House. Inspectors: Geo. S. Gay, J. B. Kaomes, M. W. Keale.

SECOND DISTRICT, LIHUE.

Extending from Kalaeo to and including Hanamaulu.

First Precinct: The District of Lihue.

Polling Place: Lihue Court House. Inspectors: S. W. Wilcox, R. W. T. Purvis, J. Kala.

Second Precinct: The District of Koloa from its junction with Lihue to and including the land of Lawai.

Polling Place: Koloa Court House. Inspectors: J. K. Burkett, J. K. Farley, A. K. Mika.

THIRD DISTRICT, HANAIELE.

Extending from and including Waiatea to Puanaia Point.

First Precinct: That portion of said District lying between Waimea and the Kalihwai River.

Polling Place: Waioli Court House. Inspectors: C. Koelling, J. Kakina, J. C. Long.

Second Precinct: That portion of said District extending from Kalihwai River to and including the land of Papan.

Polling Place: Government School House, Kilauea. Inspectors: H. H. Garstin, W. B. Starkey, J. B. Alexander.

Third Precinct: That portion of said District extending from the land of Papan to and including the land of Waiata.

Polling Place: Court House, Kapaa. Inspectors: S. N. Hundley, Dr. H. P. Hagus, S. Kain.

LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 4, 1890.

COPIES OF THE ELECTION LAWS OF 1888, can be had upon application to the Interior Office, in either the Hawaiian or English language. Price, 25 cents each.

LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Dec. 9, 1889. 137-6t. w4t.

Notice of Reward.

In accordance with the power conferred upon me by Law, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars (\$50) to be paid to any person who shall give evidence which will lead to the conviction of any person for the violation of any of the provisions of the Election Law by doing any act designated in such law as a "corrupt" or "illegal" practice.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1890. 5-10 1365-td

Notice to Voters.

The last Legislature changed the boundaries of certain Election Districts, to correspond with the changes in population.

Changes have been made in the following named Districts, and consequently all voters residing therein will have to Re-register before the Inspectors of Election of their respective Precincts, in order to vote at the coming election, viz:

ISLAND OF OAHU. The five Districts of Honolulu.

ISLAND OF MAUI. The District of Wailuku. The District of North Wailuku. The District of Hana. The Second Precinct District of Makawao.

ISLAND OF HAWAII. The District of South Hilo. The District of Central Hilo. The District of North Hilo. The First and Second Precinct of the District of Hamakua. The District of Kona.

In all other Districts the Register of those who voted at the Elections in 1887 will be used as the basis of the Register for 1890, subject to the corrections and additions required by law.

Every voter should examine the Register of the Precinct in which he resides, in order to see that his name is there, whether re-registering is required or not, as it may have been omitted by accident.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 4, 1890. 6 1365-6t

Mr. William T. Monsarrat, V. S., has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of Animals for the Island of Oahu, and Government Veterinary Surgeon for the Kingdom, vice A. B. Rowatt, V. S., resigned.

The Board now consists as follows: Wm. T. Monsarrat, V. S., Executive Inspector; John H. Brown; Paul Isenberg, Jr.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 1, 1890. 1365-9-3t

New Advertisements.

HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY, Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. GENERAL AGENTS, EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS AND COLLECTORS,

REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, CUSTOM HOUSE, LOAN AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

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ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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STEINWAY PIANOS!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Don't forget to register. Have you got a cold, or a pain in your back? Be sure and see that you register this week, before Friday. H. B. M. S. Conquest has been ordered to the East Indian station. It is reported that a new lake has formed in the crater of Kilauea. The Arion Society will celebrate Emperor William's birthday January 27. The line of the Oahu railway is being extended from Manana to Honolulu. The Lurline did well in making the trip from San Diego to Hilo in ten days. Copies of the Compiled Laws, Hawaiian version, can be had at the Interior office. There was a Salvation Army man on board the Alameda. He was an object of curiosity. Hon. Cecil Brown and others addressed a meeting of First ward voters at Manoa, Tuesday evening. Read the list of new and interesting books to be found at the Up-Town book and stationery store. Mr. Philip Mondt has been appointed a member of the Waikuku Road Board vice Mr. H. Morrison, resigned. The Warspite, the new flagship for the Pacific station, carries ten guns, is of 8,400 tons with 10,000 horse power. The Alameda brought \$90,000 in gold coin for Messrs. Bishop & Co. There is \$100,000 more on the way for the same firm. It is reported that there is an agent in town who contemplates the running of a line of steamers between this port and San Diego. Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. and Prof. Sauvet are the agents of the celebrated Bechstein pianos. Read testimonials elsewhere. The Hon. M. C. Deady, Chief Justice of Portland, Oregon, occupied a seat on the bench Friday during the hearing of the banco cases. The story comes from Kipahulu, Maui, of a Japanese supposed to be dead but coming to life again as the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave. A number of the members of Chiarini's Circus Co. passed through the Alameda bound for the Colonies. Several of the horses and ponies were on board. W. H. Bernard, a famous minstrel, died in New York January 12. In 1849 he visited the Hawaiian Islands with the "New York Serenaders," remaining five months. Mr. Warren D. Clark, Mr. Oscar T. Sewall and Mr. Edwin R. Dimond were admitted as general partners in the firm of Williams, Dimond & Co. on December 31, 1889. The barkentine S. G. Wilder, on her last trip from Honolulu, had heavy weather with rain the whole passage; burst royal topgallant sail, jib, mainsail and spanker. A San Francisco paper says: The old propeller of the United States steamer Nipsic is now at Mare Island. It is strangely twisted by the Samoan hurricane. It is said that it will be sent to the great world's fair. Mrs. H. G. Morse and Mrs. J. B. Sutton, wives of the popular commander and purser of the Alameda, were through passengers to the Colonies. During the steamer's stay in port the two ladies renewed acquaintance with their many friends in this city. The P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Capt. Jno. M. Cavarly, arrived in San Francisco January 9, completing the ship's 60th trip across from Yokohama and signaling it by bringing 4,307 tons of freight, the largest cargo that she ever brought to that port. By the Alameda news was received of the death of Mr. M. H. Sachs, father of Mr. N. S. Sachs and Mrs. A. M. Mellis, of this city. The sad event took place in New York, where the deceased gentleman had lived many years in retirement. He was 75 years of age. At a meeting of the line officers of the Honolulu Rifles battalion held at the Armory last week, Col. V. V. Ashford presiding, the following staff officers were elected: Major, H. F. Hebbard, re-elected; Adjutant, Edward Langley, re-elected; Quartermaster, Gardner K. Wilder; Ordnance officer, A. Gartenberg; Surgeon, John Brodie, M. D.

The brig Lurline, which left San Francisco for Hilo, having the little steamer Alice in tow, had to let the latter go when two days' out owing to rough weather. The Lurline made for San Diego, where the captain landed his wife who was sick. The Alice is expected to make Hilo safely. She was well provisioned, had coal, and had three men on board. At the request of several planters in Fiji the Hon. H. M. Whitney has forwarded to that place on three different steamers fifty-eight mynah birds. The first lot had arrived safely and the planters were pleased with them. The last lot, consisting of twenty-five birds, were sent on the Alameda last week. The mynahs are wanted at Fiji, where the planters are much troubled with caterpillars. Chinatown presented a gay scene last Monday, its residents celebrating the New Year. The Chinese United Society held a reception at their house from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. The members were attired in gorgeous costumes. Among those who called were His Majesty's Ministers, members of the Diplomatic and Consular corps, and a large number of private citizens. The Hawaiian Band was in attendance. There are about 25 Japanese who are members of a Y. M. C. A. They have a monthly social meeting in Queen Emma hall. The meeting last Saturday evening was a very pleasant one, with singing, addresses in Japanese and English, and refreshments of cake and ice-cream. Rev. A. N. Fisher made an address and Miss Carrie Castle delighted them with her skillful piano playing. The hall was prettily trimmed, with the unique tastefulness characteristic of the Japanese.

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Bishop Willis left on the W. G. Hall for Lahaina.

Have you registered? If not, do it without delay. His Majesty left on the W. G. Hall last week for Kailua, Hawaii. Five passengers left for the Volcano last week on the steamer W. G. Hall. There arrived from the other islands, on Saturday and Sunday, 17,533 bags of sugar. A Japanese was killed at Waiakea, January 13th, by falling between two loaded cars. The Rev. J. Hanalua, for many years Hawaiian pastor at the leper settlement, died there last week. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry left on the W. G. Hall Friday on their honeymoon trip, amid a shower of rice. Messrs. E. Hoffschlaeger & Co. have replenished their stock of German beers. They have also superior Havana cigars. The barkentine S. N. Castle and the bark J. C. Pfleger took, between them, on Saturday, 34,885 bags of sugar to San Francisco. The steamer Likelike left Maui 7 o'clock Sunday morning, arriving at Honolulu in the evening at 6 o'clock. Time, eleven hours. A new daily paper made its appearance on Saturday in the interests of Reform. It is called "The Honolulu Daily Times." It is distributed gratis. The barkentine S. N. Castle took from the Postoffice on Saturday for San Francisco 622 letters and 345 papers. The J. C. Pfleger also took half a dozen letters. We had a pleasant call on Saturday from Hon. Matthew F. Deady, United States District Justice of Portland, Oregon. Judge Deady has come to the islands for the benefit of his health, and is much pleased with what he has already seen. Mr. Theo. H. Davies has presented Capt. Robt. Parker of the Household Guards, with a handsome silver cup on which is the following explanatory inscription: "Lieut. Robt. Parker, Household troops, in admiration of his faithfulness to duty under the attack on Iolani Palace, Honolulu, 30th July, 1889, from his friend, Theo. H. Davies."

The New Year's number of the San Jose Mercury has been received. It has beautifully colored covers, showing different buildings in that city, also the fruits raised and a view of the race track. The number contains twenty-four pages of the most interesting matter as well as pictures of the leading public buildings, residences and factories. The handsome residence of Mr. W. P. Dougherty who recently spent three months in these islands, is to be found on the third page.

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DISASTROUS FLOODS.

The Island of Kauai Submerged in Many Places.

Twelve Inches of Rain Fell—Houses Carried Away—Two Chinese Lose Their Lives.

When the steamer Kaala arrived on Friday morning from Kauai, the most important news her captain had to report was, heavy floods on that Island. The rain literally poured down in torrents, the streams were swollen, and considerable damage had been done to property. Captain Hagland reported the bay of Nawiliwili full of floating debris and it was impossible to use steam, fearing the propeller might come in contact with some of it, so they drifted out of the bay. The engineer says he never saw it rain so hard before. Buildings were afloat at Hanalei, while the taro and rice patches were all washed away out of Nawiliwili valley. The James Makee picked up a quantity of debris out of the bay. The bridges between Lihue and Hanalei were all carried away. The road from the bridge at Nawiliwili to the warehouse was washed away, also a small jeweler's store. We are indebted to the Hon. Henry Waterhouse for the perusal of a letter from Mrs. W. H. Rice of Lihue, giving particulars of the rain and floods. Mrs. Rice writes under date of January 23d, as follows: It began to rain on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st. The steamer arrived Wednesday morning, bringing to us General Marshall, Miss von Holt, Mr. Knudson and Mr. and Mrs. Gibbard two English tourists. The rain poured down by buckets; it was a kona without wind, a quite unheard of thing. When we looked out we could see nothing but a broad and angry stream of water, taking all before it. Some of the men came up to the house. Christian Olsen, a Norwegian, and his family were compelled to leave their home and seek refuge on the hill above. On Wednesday there was one or two peals of thunder and we disconnected the telephone. The thunder passed off. Later on we telephoned to different homes; one would say, "I never felt so helpless in all my life;" another "All our vegetable garden, trees and taro have gone, and below is a roaring stream of water;" another, "No one can cross to the mill as the river is very much swollen;" another "Nawiliwili bridge is gone, two bridges and the approach to another at Kapaa have gone." At the latter place a Chinese store along with \$800 in silver and a number of checks was washed away and two Chinese were drowned. A message came through the telephone that Mr. Spitz's store at Nawiliwili had been moved twenty feet by the bursting of the dam at the Lihue mill at 11 o'clock. The rain had abated at 2 p. m. This dam was built about forty years ago, General Marshall having a hand in its construction. Singularly enough the General was near by when it broke, on Wednesday. It had withstood many floods, before finally giving way. Mr. Spitz lost his carriage house, three carriages, a case of saddles, also considerable grain. Mr. Wishard, the bookkeeper at Lihue, went up to have breakfast at Mr. Spitz's. The cook told him he had had a nice ham cooked, but the water had washed it away, so he could not have any breakfast. However, the cook said he would catch some of the fish swimming in the kitchen and fry them. After the storm we went out to different points to look around. Saw Spitz's store. It had moved the 20 feet so gently that crockery on the shelves had not been disturbed and none broken. We feel very sorry for the Hawaiians and Germans who have lost their taro and for the Chinese whose rice is gone. Trees, houses, pigs, fowl and cattle were all carried down the angry stream. They tell us that much damage has been done at Koloa. The rainfall there was 12 inches and it could not have been much less at Lihue. It was more like a dreadful dream, but we can see the beautiful places laid waste. There is several feet of water in the Lihue mill, but a gang of men are hard at work and grinding will be resumed on Saturday. A steam pump was nearly lost from the mill. We have learned that Mr. Neal's workshop and a Japanese store at Koloa were carried away. Such a rain storm has not been known here for twenty years. We are constantly gathering fresh reports.

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A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Miss Annie Dowsett and Mr. E. B. Brenham United in Marriage.

The Ceremony Performed at St. Andrew's Cathedral—Most Beautiful Floral Decorations—Grand Reception.

One of the most brilliant events that has taken place in Honolulu society circles in a long time, was the marriage of Miss Annie Kahuwala Dowsett to Mr. Robert E. Brenham at St. Andrew's Cathedral Thursday evening.

The floral decorations in the cathedral were on a magnificent scale and the interior of the fine building presented a most imposing appearance, especially the chancel. On the altar were two handsome bouquets of white flowers, while on either side were immense banks of greenery.

The invited guests as they arrived at the Church were shown to seats by the ushers, Messrs. E. Faxon Sisson, H. M. Whitney, Jr., J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., and S. A. Monsarrat.

The bride, a young lady most favorably known in this community, and daughter of our most respected residents Hon. J. I. and Mrs. Dowsett, made a charming picture in her wedding costume.

At 5 o'clock a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Messrs. and Mrs. Dowsett.

Roses and other flowers were used with careless profusion in embellishing the interior of the cosy house.

Among those noticed present were: Their Majesties the King and Queen, attended by the Vice Chamberlain Mr. Jas. W. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson.

General, Captain St. Clair and officers of H. B. M.'s S. Champion, Captain Coghlan and officers of U. S. S. Mohican.

The wedding presents received by the happy couple displayed in the parlors were very numerous and comprised some costly tributes of affection.

After the reception, dancing commenced to the strains of the Hawaiian string band, which was stationed in the lower alcove in the lanai.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenham left for Punaou where they will spend their honeymoon. They leave for San Francisco on the Zealandia February 8th.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATES UPON NON-DUTIABLE GOODS.

Judge Sawyer has rendered a decision in the case of Seigfried & Brandenstein against Collector Phelps adverse to the claim which the latter has always maintained to require importers to furnish certified consular invoices for free goods.

The law bearing upon the entry of goods subject to duty, provides that each shipment be attended by an invoice, setting forth the quantity, quality, and value, at port of shipment, sworn to before a consular agent and bearing his official seal.

There has never been the slightest objection to this requirement, aiding materially, as it does, in arriving at a satisfactory settlement with custom officials.

The list of free articles, contains over 200 different imports, and each of these must be accompanied by a consular certificate.

At the beginning of the present administration, the matter was brought to the attention of the authorities, to be met with the expressed fear, that the abolishment of consular certificates upon non-dutiable goods, and their attendant fees, would materially affect the compensation of consular agents by cutting off one of their perquisites.

Real Estate Sale.

At noon Jan. 20th Mr. J. F. Morgan held an important sale of valuable real estate at his salesrooms.

General Advertisements.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'D.

IRONMONGERS.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED!

A FULL LINE OF

DILLINGHAM RICE PLOWS, BREAKERS, NEW DEAL, DOUBLE FURROW, HARROWS, HORSE HOES, Etc.

Fence Wire and Staples

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

STOVES, RANGES, TINWARE.

Rubber Hose of Superior Quality.

Lubricants, Plantation Supplies, Etc.

1304 11th PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'D.

BUHACH

The Genuine Article. In Quantities to Suit.

COLGATE'S

SOAPS :: AND :: PERFUMES

A Full Assortment Just to Hand ex Stmr Australia.

Depot for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

WYTH'S

Extract Malt, Etc.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

109 Fort St.,

Honolulu

General Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED Per "JAMAICA."



MORTON'S GOODS.

Also: Now Landing from the "ROYAL ALICE," an invoice of

Crosse and Blackwell's Goods

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Assorted Pie Fruits, Assorted Pickles, Pie Cranberries and Rhubarb, Pickled Walnuts, Oriental Pickles, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut Catsup, Mango Relish, Soy's Relish, Mango Chutney, Black Currant Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Raspberry Syrup, Noyau Sauce, French Peas, French Mushrooms, English Peas, Lettuce Black Mushrooms, Cold Roast Kippers, Herring, Finnan Haddock, Bloaters, Fresh Herrings, Jugged Hare, Albert Sardines, Liebig's Extract, Beef, 2 oz and 4 oz Jars, Oxford Sausage, 1 and 2 lb tins, Copeland Peas, Pork Sausages, Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausages.

Ground Spices in Glass

Tins Neapolitan Macaroni, Tins Pearl Barley, Epps Cocoa, Chocolate de Sante, Chocolate Menta, Schuetzers Cocoa, Cocoa Gelatine, Fresh Plums, in Glass Jars, Essences of Anchovies, etc., etc.

Also: per steamer from San Francisco; ALL KINDS OF

Provisions!

FLOUR, GRAIN, CEREALS.

In Great Variety;

Fresh Roll Butter, Gilt Edge Butter,

In 50 lb Kegs.

In fact every thing required for Family and Plantation use, etc.

We have always on hand a Choice Selection of

Chinese & Japanese Tea

In Small Boxes;

FRESH ROASTED and GROUND OLD KONA COFFEE.

Parties wishing to send something very Choice in Coffee to their friends abroad will find just the Article.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

H. MAY & CO.,

Tea Dealers, Coffee Roasters, and Provision Merchants.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU [1200-17]

FRANK GERTZ,

Fort Street, Honolulu.



Importer and Manufacturer of

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Youths'

— FINE —

BOOTS & SHOES

Of the Best and Latest Make.

1250-3m

WILDER'S Steamship Company (LIMITED)



STMR. KINAU

LORENZEN : : : Commander. Will leave Honolulu at 5 o'clock p.m., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makana the same day; Makana, Kawahae, and Laysan the following day, arriving at Hilo at midnight.

Table with columns: LEAVES HONOLULU, ARRIVES AT HONOLULU, and dates for various days of the week.

STMR. LIKELIKE

DAVIES : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Kaniakani, Kahului, Hilo, Keolu, Hana, Hama and Kahoolawe.

STMR. KILAUEA HOU

CAMEROX : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Paunau, Koko, and Oahu.

STMR. LEHUA

CLARKE : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Halaia, and Oahu.

STMR. MOKOLII

METREGOR : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Kaniakani, Kaniakani, Paunau, Laysan, Oahu, Laysan, Makana, Halaia, Waihee, Punahele, and Kaniakani.

TICKETS per S. S. KINAU for the VOLCANO : : : \$50

W. C. WILDER, President. S. B. HORN, Secretary. Capt. J. A. Kimo, Port Superintendent. OFFICE: Corner Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu. 1250-17.

General Advertisements.

ORIENT Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884 : : \$1,411,894.41

Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1213 1/2 Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company.

— OF BERLIN —

FORTUNA General Insurance Company.

— OF BERLIN —

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1223 1/2 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

HAMBURG—MACDEBURG Fire Insurance Company.

— OF HAMBURG. —

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.

1200 1/2 A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets Jan. 1st, 1884 - - - \$1,595,550.34.

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1213 1/2 Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

Also: per steamer from San Francisco; ALL KINDS OF

THE LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

— OF STETTIN — [ESTABLISHED - - - 1845.]

Capital : : Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Produce, Sugar Mills, etc., on the most favorable terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAYABLE HERE.

H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, 1211 1/2 At Wilder & Co's.

Northern Assurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.] Accumulated Funds: - - - £3,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to

Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance

In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTH BRITISH," attention is specially drawn to the following:

SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence. THEO. H. DAVIES, 1240 9m AGENT.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company.

— OF HAMBURG. —

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks..... 6,000,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 101,650,000 Total.....Reichsmarks 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company.

— OF HAMBURG. —

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks..... 5,500,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 32,000,000 Total.....Reichsmarks 37,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HAEFELD & CO. 1251 1/2

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company

— OF — LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1860. RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY at Dec. 31, 1880.

1-Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000 2-Subscribed ".....2,500,000 3-Paid up ".....625,000 4-Fire Fund and Reserve as at 31st December, 1880.....1,788,112 5-Life and Annuity Funds.....1,425,914 6-Revenue Fire Branch.....1,379,344 7-Revenue Life & Annuity Branches 653,906

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., 1247 1/2 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS - - - - \$31,181,000 NET INCOME - - - - \$3,000,000 CLAIMS PAID - - - - \$58,714,000

Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against

FIRE ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

On favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Specialty. Detailed estimates and contents insured for a period of three years for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

1196 6c BISHOP & CO.

General Advertisements.

Boston Board of Underwriters. AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands. C. BREWER & CO.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters. AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands. C. BREWER & CO.

THE BERGER Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, at the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1197 1/2

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY— For Sea, River & Land Transport — OF DRESDEN —

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas — AT THE — Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 12 36 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Insurance Notice

The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamers.

THEO. H. DAVIES, 1194 1/2 Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited

Mutual Life Insurance Company, — OF NEW YORK. —

Assets DEC. 31, 1883, - - - - \$126,081,153.56 Reliable, Profitable, Prompt and Certain.

Those who desire safe Life Insurance are invited to apply to

S. B. ROSE, General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

— HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. — (INCORPORATED 1810.)

Total Asst Jan. 1, 1888, \$5,288,643 97

Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Machinery, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

C. O. BERGER, 1209 6m Agent for the Hawaiian Islands

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats — FROM — Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE — AND AT THE — Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1200 3m

BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills will reduce the system of those who are afflicted with constipation, though often slowly, undermine health. As a cathartic, they are unequalled. They are gentle yet searching, healthfully stimulating both the secretory and excretory organs. They are composed of vegetable ingredients only, and are, therefore, free from the objectionable qualities found in other Pills.

Ayer's Pills

are sugar-coated, and agreeable to the eye and taste. By apportioning the dose in accordance with the directions accompanying each package, these Pills may be administered with Perfect Safety to patients of all ages. As an after-dinner Pill, taken to assist the process of digestion, they are of great benefit, and as such are largely used throughout Europe, America, and all the countries of the civilized world. For Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Disorders of the Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, and should be at hand with every family for use in emergency.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Them Fellows.

Mr. Editor: The following is one of similar extracts from a harangue delivered by T. R. Lucas, January 20th: "I tell you, gentlemen, all them fellows on our ticket are honest, mean well; all them other fellows don't."

Another Opposition Lie Nailed.

Mr. Editor: Since I arrived here yesterday from my visit to America, I have learned that it has been stated that I threatened the Portuguese laborers in Kohala that if they settled on or took up any of the Government land formerly leased by me, (but which is now being disposed of by the Government under the Homestead Act) that I would not employ them.

ROBERT R. HIND.

Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1890.

A Parable.

Mr. Editor: The course of certain well-meaning gentlemen, who lately joined the Re-actionary party, reminds me of a parable.

A party of friends are traveling together in a stage-coach bound north. At the first stopping place, one of them leaves his companions and gets into another stage bound south.

"Hallo!" says one "What are you doing that for?" "Don't like the driver," is his answer.

"He's a gruff, unsociable cuss, won't drink with a fellow. Besides, the springs are no good, and the concern jolts too much."

"But that stage is bound in the wrong direction," says his partner.

"Oh, I don't know about that," he replies.

"Perhaps I can get them to change their route. Anyhow, I don't like that Puritanical Yankee driver."

And so off he goes.

The application is obvious enough.

X.

Campaign Advice.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me space in your paper to give a little advice to those who are making this political campaign so bitter and personally unpleasant.

Saying hard things of one another will never make men popular in this community, and will never add to their political influence.

The fact is that back of all the place-seekers and self-seekers generally, there is a great majority in favor of honest, efficient, economical, progressive, responsible government.

The question which the intelligent and patriotic voter must decide is, which candidates offer the greater assurance of such good government in case they are elected.

Internal improvements are now regarded by all intelligent voters as of the greatest importance.

The public of this little community can judge of the records of the men now nominated, and decide who are likely to do most in this line, without listening to personal vilification.

The Homestead law and its operation are also important matters. The statute has been on the books during a great part of two administrations.

Those seeking to retain or to gain control of the Government have been, for the most part, connected in some way with the two administrations. Again, let the public decide which men they can trust this business to with the greatest assurance, without rousing bitter passions.

The Chinese question, like Bangou's ghost, will not go down. It requires no personal abuse to enable the public to decide intelligently which men can be trusted to deal most fairly and efficiently with this grave and important question.

Let these and other important matters be dealt with honestly and earnestly, but without passion. Violence of invective produces a state of mind among the people of any small place which unfits them to deal with such grave matters.

This plea for temperance is not intended as a reproach to those who in a candid and moderate way compare records of men who have political records, in their official capacity. Nor, indeed, is it intended as a reproach to any other. May it act rather as oil upon the wheel.

PRATT.

Fancies in Hawaii Net.

Mr. Editor: In the evening organ of the "Re-actionary party" may be found an article entitled "We have no real parties," which shows the writer's gross ignorance of Hawaiian political history.

It is true that regularly organized parties like those of the United States and England cannot flourish under "personal" government, but there have been here as elsewhere, for the past thirty years a Liberal party and a Re-actionary party.

The former has always been on the side of popular rights and of honest government, and has always opposed debt and extravagance.

It made a gallant resistance to the "coup d'etat" of Kamehameha V., and although generally in the minority during his reign and since, has yet been a powerful check on corruption and jobbery in high places. In the session of 1880 and during the centralized machine government of Gibson & Co., the Liberal party deserved well of its country and employed every constitutional means to stay its downward course to ruin.

It was this same party that formed the nucleus of the Reform party of 1887.

The main issue is the same now as it was then, viz: the maintenance of honest Constitutional government. All minor differences on details should be put out of sight.

The real leaders of the Re-actionary party are not to be found on its list of Nobles. The speeches of Messrs. Bush, Ross, Wilcox, and other Gibsons, are the only ones that excite any enthusiasm in the main body of the party. It is in their favorite journals, the "National Herald" and the "Loo o ka Lahui," and not in the most respectable Daily Bulletin, that we can learn the real spirit and aims of that party.

The unguided editor of the Bulletin will find too late that he and his friends will have no more control over the policy of the Re-actionary party than the "Magwumps" had over Cleveland's administration.

Its real aim is to undo as far as possible, the good accomplished by the revolution of 1887, which its papers speak of as a political crime, and as a "devilish revolution."

That is what the proposed "healthy revision" of the so-called "bayonet constitution" means.

Their organs are to-day denouncing as a crime the suppression of the late insurrection, and giving their approval to that mad attempt to restore Asiatic methods of government.

The objective point of their campaign is the Government Treasury, and if any of the "boys" have joined the Opposition camp in the hope of a share of the plunder, it is to be feared that they will again be left in the "soup."

CRITER.

Sugar and Asiatic Questions.

Mr. Editor: Permit me a little space on the "Sugar" and "Asiatic" questions. And allow me first to say that in the P. C. A. of 20th inst. you made a mis-statement which it is proper I should correct.

You stated that I owned "no sugar stock at all." For several years I owned no such stock, but recently I bought a few shares.

As to the question of whether I am a "sugar man" or not, I wish to state that I am most emphatically in favor of fostering the sugar industry, and every other lawful industry which may tend to develop the resources of the Islands and add to our permanent prosperity.

This sentiment is not in any manner inconsistent with the equally earnest desire that the immigration of Chinese and Japanese to this country be most strictly and wisely guarded.

No present profit can justify us in permitting this country to be over-run with classes of people who are not fit to become citizens. It is useless to quarrel about the fact; the duties of the present and our welfare for the future are what we must see to.

In dealing with the "Asiatic question," by far the most difficult problem is what shall be done about the Chinese and Japanese now in the country. We occupy a somewhat different relation to them from that which we will hold to those who may be admitted hereafter.

With all those who come hereafter we can (after adopting a suitable amendment to the Constitution) make such conditions as we see fit—absolutely prohibiting them from engaging in, or carrying on any kind or kinds of business, we may choose to indicate. If they will not accept such conditions they can stay away. Those now here who are engaged in such kinds of business have certain rights we cannot disregard. And in dealing with those now here who are not engaged in the prohibited kinds of business, the difficulties are great. We must not do wrong to them, and we must not do wrong to ourselves.

The question what to do cannot be deferred. Delay only adds to the difficulty and the peril.

I am inclined to believe that the first step—the step which will permit of the speediest and safest solution of the problem—is to adopt an amendment or amendments to the Constitution declaring the principle that laws may be enacted applying only to Asiatics (not subjects of this Kingdom) now in the country or who may hereafter enter, without any limitations whatsoever. And then trust the country as to the legislation it will thereafter make.

If such principle were now part of the fundamental law of the land, I believe it would be impossible for any outrageous law to receive the sanction of a majority of the members of any legislature which would be elected. The great difficulty would be to pass any measures which would meet the case at all.

The effort was made during the last session of the Legislature to frame an amendment with limitations. The greatest consideration was given to the various provisions by the members of the House, and by all classes of citizens. For many weeks the vain attempt was made to reconcile the conflicting views. The work was honest and earnest. But in seeking to legislate in the Constitution and provide for all contingencies the task was hopeless.

In the whole subject of legislation whether it relate to constitutional provisions, or to ordinary statutes, all questions must ultimately be decided by the people.

If Japanese now in the country stand upon a different footing from Chinese, owing to treaty stipulations, the legislation will have to be modified accordingly.

W. O. SMITH.

Honolulu, Jan. 21, 1890.

New Advertisements.

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The BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS are now manufacturing a style of Locomotive particularly adapted

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THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom.

Its real aim is to undo as far as possible, the good accomplished by the revolution of 1887, which its papers speak of as a political crime, and as a "devilish revolution."

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The objective point of their campaign is the Government Treasury, and if any of the "boys" have joined the Opposition camp in the hope of a share of the plunder, it is to be feared that they will again be left in the "soup."

CRITER.

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Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plates, Bowls, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots, Assorted Crates, &c.

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Harzer Sauerbrannen, (Mineral Water), Alcohol in bbls. and demijohns, &c

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SHAVING SETS in Plush Boxes, at \$3.75 Set and upwards.

CIGARS, MATCH and ASH RECEIVERS, in Metal at \$1.00.

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FANCY HAND MIRRORS, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

FANCY GLASS BASKETS and RECEIVERS, at \$1.25 and upwards.

PERFUME STANDS and FANCY ROSE JARS, etc., etc.

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IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

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IMMENSE VARIETY AND LATEST DESIGNS.

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PURE CHEMICALS, From the leading Manufacturers of Europe and America.

Just to Hand Ex. Bark "Royal Alice,"

Farina Eau De Cologne, Apolaris. Hunyadi. Vichy and Carlsbad Waters.



ADDRESS OF R. W. WILCOX.

The Programme of the Opposition.

Foreigners Not Wanted In Office, Or In the Country!

The following is a full report of the speech of Wilcox on Friday January 24th as reported and published in the campaign sheet the "Times," on the 27th.

Let every voter read this defiant and outrageous harangue, intended to excite the native race against the foreign races, and then decide whether he will vote for the Opposition ticket.

"My friends who have come together here, I think about half of you belong here in the fifth district, and the rest of you came from the other districts. Only two of us belonging on our ticket have come here, myself and the candidate for the second district, William Cummings.

I have got a great deal to say to you to-night. I am going to wait and state everything at the Fish Market to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

The 5th day of February is drawing near, the day for the election, the day on which you are to show your love for your country, the country that Kamehameha I joined together and made one, and in that way, Honolulu became a city.

I strongly urge you to show your love of your country, and to listen to this voice which is the voice of life; look out carefully for your ballots. Vote for the National party, the ticket which will be the salvation of you, 'Oh Hawaii,' and if you give your consent, 'Oh Hawaiians,' then you will have a country of your own.

The newspaper called the "Guard of the People" has come out to-day with some articles abusing us very strongly. That newspaper should be called and it would be very appropriate too, "The Guard of Robbers."

Your rights were taken from you, the rights of the King were taken out of his hand, and he remains stripped like a naked image. This is a time for us to show our love of country. There are a great many dishonest things that these people have done and are still doing. They call themselves reformers. They are reformers only on the face and not at heart, behind all their professions there is death. This is the party that is trying to take away your right to vote, O, native Hawaiian, and also to deprive you of your right to a trial by jury. What I am now stating to you is the real truth.

This constitution that has been made by them, is a very bad one. This constitution was made for the benefit only of the rich people, and the King like a figure-head has to sit by and look on while they carry things on. The laws are carried out and executed in a very bad way in Hawaii.

This is an old failing of our chiefs that of being easily deceived, that has come down to Kalakaua. Mr. Gibson was found at last, a man who was far removed from the old ring, a man who enlightened the native Hawaiians. When this ring saw that they had no authority in running the Government, they began to say how bad Gibson was running things; how foolish and so on. So, they prepared a new constitution which was got ready by those rebels, and the judges joined in this work. This is a bad constitution that was got up with a bad intent, it is an attempt to utterly wipe out the native Hawaiians from off the country. These doings are very bitter and bad.

If you will vote so that the National ticket is elected, then these ministers will be driven out from their places. I suppose when they see that the National party is victorious, they will say that the constitution of the National party is a bad one, and they will try to get up another revolution. I think if we get a good constitution, then we ought to re-organize some native Hawaiian military companies and they protect the Government; these companies should be drilled and instructed until they are skillful, then the country will have peace. We don't want these white men who are wandering about and coming here; they are a good for nothing lot, all they want is money, and when they get it they get up and go away. It

is only the real natives of the country who have any feeling of love for their own land.

It is just the same way with me if I should go away and be a general in the army of some other country, my love for my own native land would be just the same, it would not stop, it would continue in my breast.

The law should be so changed that the Cabinet Ministers should be elected.

The King should be the power above all laws and rule in his country.

If things were done this way here, to instruct and have an efficient standing army, then it would be impossible for these people to again commit any acts of treason.

Let us look at our schools now. From the time of Kamehameha III, they began to lead us in the wrong direction. There were lots of mistakes made in conducting our schools.

Why? Because they did not want a native to get rich, what they want is to have the natives remain poor. They don't want a native to improve his condition. That is the reason they are afraid to give the natives a good education. If the natives had been properly educated to-day, the Government would be conducted by natives, the same as Japan.

Look at that country, it is being carried on by her own native people, not by others. Their representatives here, the consuls are Japanese, and it is so in other countries where they have representatives.

A few months ago, a Japanese ship-of-war came in here, we all saw that all the people on board were Japanese, the captain was a Japanese, and so were all the officers down to the men.

With us here, it is not so. Any miserable white man comes here clinging to the masts of a ship and gets to Hawaii nei, he immediately begins to blow about what he can do. I can do this, I can do that, and so on, and he is immediately put into a Government office.

The only natives that are in moderately good positions are the lick spittals, hoopilineas. Natives of that kind are betrayers of their country. They are the kind of people who ought to be driven off, they are traitors, evident traitors to their country.

Look at the water pipe that is being sent for, that the Ministers have ordered and you sit by blind to what is being done. What you hear is that these pipes are very cheap, low in price, but you don't know what is being done. The Ministers get a commission. They say, these pipes only cost so many thousand dollars, but for all that several thousand dollars slip quietly down into their pockets.

They are not willing that we should be remembered in the conducting of the offices of the Government.

Let us look at the school teachers now. They are sending abroad for school teachers. They may be people that their own people at home would not have because they did not know anything, but our people here sent for them and got them to come here. Now this is the worst thing of all about these teachers, they don't know anything. At an examination of teachers lately in Wailuku some native boys were the best. Some questions were put on a blackboard and these white teachers were told to write out the answer and they said they could not, but those native boys did answer all the questions. All the pay these native boys get is, one gets \$40 and the other \$50; and the white teachers get \$150 and upwards. I have been told that complaint has been made about these things to the President of the Board of Education, and this was what he said, "Salmon and poi are enough for a kanaka." Those are the unkind words used by this President. It is proper that Bishop should be kicked out of that place. He ain't fit to be President for the schools. Let us help each other of the same race.

I am a man that is very jealous about these one-sided actions, I am much more jealous about the thing. This is the reason I am so anxious to become Cabinet minister so I can put all these white men out. Look at the police! the native policemen only get \$30, or a little more a month, while the vagabond white men, they were perhaps robbers in their own country and came here, and they are the people who are paid \$60 or more a month. This is a disgrace to our Government. The Reform party are a ring of robbers, without doubt. That is the reason I am so much exercised about these doings.

On the 30th of June they made a law concerning those who were suspected of having leprosy, so as to have the natives carried off to Kalawao, and there have us all killed off. Only suspected of having leprosy, and then they say, Oh! He has lep-

rosy, take him to Kalawao, and so they wanted to do to us until we were all dead. Thurston and the others are plainly murderers, so are the Judges, they were also engaged in this work. Many and many are the evil deeds that have been done by these people.

The election law is all mixed up and a ballot has got to be folded just so, and for any little defect it is thrown out. All these things are done so as to place obstacles before others and secure the election of their ticket. I strongly urge you to go and register your names so you can vote. Vote for both Representatives and Nobles too. Say you are entitled to vote for both. If they want you to take the oath, hold up your hand and swear that you are qualified whether you are or not, so long as you get the right to vote for Noble, that is the main thing, then your troubles will be ended. Say you are a farmer and do lots of other things, anything to say you earn six hundred dollars. This will be the last election. Let the National party get in and this election law will be thrown to one side, shoved to the wall, and then think of the good of the land.

Let us look at our miserable two-faced, cuttlefish-like lawyers. I am down on men of that kind in the strongest way, they don't love their country, they are traitors. It is useless for such men to live. Some of them have gone to Wailuku to try and overturn the National ticket up there. The people in Wailuku will laugh at them and they will come back in shame. Those men have sold their souls. They are like dogs that can be bought and sold. If I become a Minister I never will consent to give them any Government offices; let them work for themselves.

This is the last session of the Legislature that a native Hawaiian will sit in if the National party is defeated, because your right to vote will be taken away. If the National party gets in the country will be safe. We have become an object of great interest to the great nations, who are looking on. They know that we are not all living in accord on account of what took place on the 30th of July, and of that jury trial of myself, and on account of that jury having discharged me. We are now recognized as a firm people, who have a backbone, and are not easily led astray by talk. This is a very important thing to the foreign nations, our not being in accord. If they should come here and help us, why then we would live as conquerors in our own land.

Some of the natives who went with me on the 30th of July went without any feeling of love for their country. If Wilcox had been victorious that day perhaps those people would have plundered the white man's goods. If I had known they were going to act two-faced I would have given orders to have them shot. This was two facedness of the worst kind. I ask you, women, to go home to-night and stir up your husbands to vote the National ticket. Vote Wilcox's ticket and also that for Nobles, don't scratch any names, vote for them all. Don't say this one or that one is a bad white man, this white man shoots us. Don't listen to such talk, it is just as has been said, let me say it, these white men kept shooting but Wilcox easily dodged their bullets.

I hear that a white man is going to run out here in the Fifth district—I think his name is Peter O'Sullivan—drive him off. In the Fourth district you must elect Thomas Lucas, let Morgan alone to sell mortgaged lands, the thing that is distressing the race.

Bush and I have become evil spirits to the Advertiser. Our names are constantly being mentioned. But if you will unite on the National ticket they will be all knocked to pieces. The National ticket will be elected on Hawaii and Maui. The Reform party will be badly beaten.

What do you think of this specimen from Wilcox's Palama speech: "Vote for both Representatives and Nobles too. Say you are entitled to vote. If they want you to take the oath, hold up your hand and swear that you are qualified whether you are or not, so long as you get the right to vote for Noble, that is the main thing, then your troubles will be ended. Say you are a farmer and do lots of other things. Anything to say you earn six hundred dollars."

Wilcox, in a speech at Palama on Friday said: "The King should be the power above all laws and rule in his country." You surely cannot vote for a man who utters such a sentiment as that.

J. Brewster a man-of-war's man who was serving a sentence on the reef for having opinion in possession, escaped from the prison-gang at the quarry about 7 o'clock Monday morning.

WHAT THE REFORM PARTY HAS DONE.

1. It has created and carried into effect the Homestead Law.
2. It has taken the subject of Leprosy out of politics, strictly enforced the Segregation Law without fear or favor, sparing no expense for the comfort of the lepers; established a Hospital for the scientific investigation of the disease and treatment of the patients, and pledges itself to stamp out the disease.
3. It has changed and Decentralized the Government from a Despotism, run by and for the benefit of one man and his favorites, to a Representative Constitutional Government controlled by and for the People.
4. It has taken the Civil Service out of Politics and given to the People the Power and the Right to conduct Elections without the partisan interference of Government Officers.
5. It has passed and strictly enforced the first law in this country restricting the Immigration of Chinese; stands pledged to restrict all future Chinese immigration to agricultural laborers, and to prevent those Chinese now in the country, who are not engaged in trades or the mechanical employments, from hereafter engaging therein.

From the early part of 1883, the late administration proclaimed itself in favor of restriction of Chinese immigration.

A LONG AND COMPLICATED SERIES OF "RULES AND REGULATIONS"

were issued in July 1883, March 1884, September 1885, February 1886, February 1887, March 1887 and June 1887. These rules were based on no law, being simply "Cabinet Resolutions." They were loose, ambiguous, uncertain and meant everything or nothing.

For example, the Chinese population in 1882 was 14,545. Regulations purporting to be restrictive were issued in July 1883, and March 1884.

THE RESTRICTION WAS A FARCE, for in 1883 the Chinese population had increased by 3,187 to a total of 17,732.

The regulations of March 1884, purported to restrict Chinese passengers to twenty-five on each vessel; but a very innocent clause allowed the Foreign Office to issue passports to others—presumably officials and distinguished visitors.

Under this clause, BLOCKS OF PASSPORTS OF 200 EACH, WERE ISSUED IN BLANK to various applicants, to the number of 900, in the one month of December 1884, alone. These passports were signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were sent to China and there filled in with the name of some coolie.

In addition to this efficient method of "restricting Chinese immigration," the Foreign Office was constituted a

CHINESE PASSPORT MILL

from which passports were ground out by the thousand, ostensibly being "return passports" to those about to leave the country. No means of identification were taken, and the result was that Chinese contractors made a trade of bringing up dummies who purported to be about to leave for China. A passport would be issued; the dummy would not go away at all, but would hand over his passport to the contractor who in turn sent it to China where it sold for from \$15 to \$25. It cost the contractor \$1.

This method of restricting Chinese immigration worked its legitimate result. The Chinese population increased as follows:

	Increase.	Total.
1882.....	14,545	14,545
1883.....	3,187	17,732
1884.....	205	17,937
1885.....	1,530	19,467
1886.....	195	19,662

This system continued in operation until July 1887, when the Reform party took control.

By reason of outstanding passports, the number of Chinese had increased on JANUARY 1, 1888, to 19,747, WHICH NUMBER MARKS HIGH TIDE.

At the Special Session of 1887, a restriction Act was passed, which was supplemented by a further Act in 1888. By the terms of these Acts, practically all Chinese are excluded, a proviso allowing the entrance of not more than 300 in any quarter if the agricultural necessities of the country require it, upon the requisition of the Board of Immigration countersigned by the Cabinet. Although strong pressure has been brought to bear at times, no permits have been issued under this proviso.

A further clause in the act of 1888 declared all outstanding passports not used before July, 1889, to be cancelled. By virtue of this clause

1750 OUTSTANDING PASSPORTS WERE CANCELLED ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1889, thereby preventing that number of Chi-

nese who held them from returning to the islands.

From March 1, 1888, the date when the restriction act of 1887 went into effect, to January 1, 1890, the number of male Chinese who left the country was.....2,910

During the same period there came in to the country.....1,803

Decrease.....1,107

Add outstanding passports cancelled July 1, 1889.....1,750

Total decrease to the credit of the Reform party.....2,857

Of the 1803 who have come into the country since March 1, 1888, only 163 have come on passports issued since that date, leaving 1640 who have come in on passports issued under the old system. Had it not been for these 1640 passports, a large portion of which were fraudulent, and for which the Reform party are not responsible, the number would have been still further reduced by that number, or a total reduction of 4,497 in twenty-one months of Reform rule.

It is charged that the members of the Legislature of 1888 stultified themselves by not passing the anti-Chinese constitutional amendment in 1888.

THIS CHARGE IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION. THE REFORM PARTY CAME INTO POWER UPON A SINGLE ISSUE.

That issue was the support of the New Constitution, and the establishment of Constitutional Government under it, in place of the unlimited personal despotism which had preceded it.

That issue and that alone was the one before the electors in September, 1887, and the country responded in the affirmative by electing forty-six out of forty-eight members of the House.

This issue was of paramount importance and the Legislature carried out the work entrusted to it faithfully and well.

During the course of the session other questions arose, important in themselves, but side issues as compared with the main question. Among these were the questions of temperance legislation and Chinese restriction. Neither of these questions were mentioned in the Party Platform nor were they discussed at the election.

They were questions upon which members honestly differed.

The proposition to, not only restrict men from coming into the country, but to regulate the employments of those already here, by reason of their nationality, is a sufficiently startling one, and so contrary to all precedent in any country governed by Anglo Saxon principles, that no man has a right to impugn the motives of another for not accepting it upon sight.

The direct necessity and the plea of self-defense and self-preservation are the only excuse for it.

The appreciation of the necessity of this action has come but slowly, but come it has, and it has come to stay. The question which was a side issue, and concerning which there was a division of opinion two years ago, is now one of the main issues.

CHINESE RESTRICTION AND REGULATION is the main principle of the Reform party and the most prominent plank in its platform. The Cabinet and its candidates are pledged to carry it into effect.

The Reform party has never made a pledge that it has not carried out.

Under its administration the unbroken record of increase in the number of Chinese has been broken, and a decrease shown for the first time since Chinamen came to the country.

The Reform party confidently appeals to the country for support in carrying out its policy of Chinese restriction and regulation, relying upon its record as a guaranty of the faithful execution of the trust confided to it.

Makawao News.

For the past three days we have had a heavy rainstorm which still continues.

Mr. Carley has the poles distributed along nearly the whole of the new telephone line, which will go as far as the Haleakala ranch and be a great convenience to the community.

A mass meeting of the Opposition was advertised to take place at Wailuku last Saturday evening, but it ended in a gigantic fiasco. The Evening Bulletin's candidate for Noble was there from Honolulu and had to talk to empty benches. He must have been disgusted with his reception. Sonny-in-law was also expected but did not turn up. The wonder here is that any decent man will have anything to do with such a party whose principal wire-puller is one of the biggest scoundrels in Wailuku.

Politics are quiet in our district because there is not enough opposition to the Reform party even to make it interesting.

A Reform mass meeting is advertised to be held this evening at Wailuku, January 25th.

M.

Garibaldi in Ka Ope, Sunday, 12. Blossom.

At this juncture, Garibaldi, with a crookedly assuring grin on his countenance, strode into the cave with the Cuspidor bobbing attendance at his side.

"I move that Garibaldi stop talking till after the election," wailed the disconsolate Excusable. "How can I get any votes among respectable men with his Fish Market and Kalihi speeches all printed out word for word in the papers?"

"An how can I get the Portugee vote in District three?" moaned Loquacious, "if Garibaldi keeps on talking about arresting those who carried guns on July 30th?"

"And how can I get the American vote in District four while Moses is telling them Portugees that he is for annexing these Islands to Portugal?" whimpered the Cuspidor.

"And how can any of our party get in," jerked the venerable Solon, "while that man Demarest talks about the natives being enslaved if we get beaten?"

help in Palama, but what will us when such talk gets around it wasn't for leaving Quasi in 'd resign, and go off grip sack 'Waianae."

at, resign?" tremulously quacions. "Let us wrap our out us and lie down in the last oh, don't let any of us resign, some hand to deliver? You by us, Solon. We are in a

son are Moses, You and Dem-Garibaldi, and Cuspidor with ages, and Excusable with his ree English dailies, are fast 'ay with us all. You're a bad erod Solon, "a bad lot."

a vain that the agitated Moses oodle, boodle." Every man culating and shouting in his se. It was a crucial moment Adullamites. None but a mast could evolve order out of the at rang through the cave.

try form of Blossom and the Cuspidor and the oily Elder a body-guard to Garibaldi as into the turbulent crowd.

aldi naka best," shouted Bloss-e Palama Liberator waved his e over the conflicting elements.

1 day of February is drawing in out his clarion voice. "I urge you to show your love of a sardonic grin and to listen to; which is the voice of life.

show our love of country. (Cries ). A man will not become a if he sits still and don't do any-Cries of hear, hear. Let the dict send Elder Shrub. He is a e man. (All eyes turn reverward the Elder). Fourth diet Cuspidor. He is a little lion."

d boodle," lisped Cuspidor, want to go there and re-arrange ngs." Deafening cheers greeted iotic burst, and all hearts beat as Garibaldi grinned his way his seat accompanied by his ird.

ldi having thus brought order he confusion into which these its against each other had the Adullamites, Moses again d the assembly:

lemen, great harm has been our indiscreet utterances. And we are all to blame, that is, all e made any speeches. If any ou who has made a speech feels has not injured the cause, let so now." There being no res- this challenge, Moses proceeded, all acknowledged themselves at us join in contriving a plan of n which will produce more satisfac- results for the few days left us."

oses ended, Charley the Trooper ith unusual dignity in his bear-I said: "We've been talking on ng issues. Let's talk more about ball on Sunday. That will ack some of my friends who have tenated by unwise remarks made baldi, Crowley and others."

e us a rest on that Sunday ques-aid Poipalau, "it will drive more an it will draw. We've talked the missionaries already till I am of it that I'm afraid I shall soon lesionary myself."

ahead and try to find some way votes for yourselves," said Gar-ith a sinister smile. "I'll attend friends, and if Charley's friends ke it I can't help it."

you must consider," said Moses, o the occasion, "that you would not be in the house at all as be lone. What is one vote worth?"

well," replied Garibaldi smiling er Shrub. "If you are elected I son will remember who had to his course to suit your canvass."

ay not all of you fellows quit talk-together," piped out the shrill if Duty. "You've all injured the by your talk. What's the matter eeping still?"

d trust to your anonymous letters Evening Ostrich I suppose," said bemarest.

you're always too ready to pick said Duty. Why not get John Comin' to make some speeches. ows more about such things than "John Isn't Comin' indeed,"

Charley the Trooper indignantly, urse, he isn't comin'; he isn't in ity with the poor workingman, bloated planter, he's a mission-fairly shrieked the Trooper, his in-tion evidently increasing at every ment which he made against his gue on the ticket.

Fl, ta," said Flip Demarest, "don't gainst our ticket."

Elder now stood forth and urged from this time forth they make a ado about the Homestead Act. from Waianae chuckled at this nee of innocence on the part of Elder. "Why, my dear fellow, iton has fairly irritated you on that t. Don't you know when a trant an over you? I thought you had sate than that, Elder," chuckled olon.

guess Solon didn't see that article e evening Ostrich, signed by a d Be Settler. He comes right out specific charges that a European grant?"

uropean immigrant," growled the l. "Well I should smile. A Euro-immigrant via Nicaragua and Bos-Ha! Ha!"

hat fellow is a great Homesteader. wants fifteen acres so that he can d a few hours there every week and some fresh air. He's a rustler, he laughed Loquacious, who was begin-to recover from the severe strain of arly part of the meeting.

uess you'd better go slow on the estead racket, Shrub," purred the idor.

cusable walked right up to the chair-wheeled around in a nervous, way again advised all hands to talking. "You only make fools of yourselves. Let's keep still, and perhaps we'll get there."

The idea of getting there was so attractive that, as it was getting late, the meeting adjourned in a happy frame of mind, each man mentally resolving to bridle his tongue till after election.

Return of His Majesty.

The W. G. Hall arrived yesterday afternoon from Maui and Hawaii, having on board His Majesty the King. The Royal standard was flying at the mainmast, and as soon as the vessel entered the harbor salutes were fired from the shore battery at Kakaako, the U. S. S. Mohican and H. B. M. S. Champion. The yards were manned on both vessels. The King was met at the wharf by their Excellencies Jono, Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance; Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Colonel Macfarlane, Chamberlain, and Mr. J. W. Robertson, Vics-Chamberlain.

at their town residence in honor of Judge and Mrs. Dedy of Portland, Oregon. Covers were laid for twelve, and the guests who sat down were: Judge and Mrs. Dedy, Major J. H. Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, and Mrs. Wodehouse; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Hatch, Miss Kauffman, Mrs. I. C. Spalding, Captain F. St. Clair, H. B. M.'s Champion; Captain Coghlan, U. S. S. Nipsic; Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin.

Mr. C. J. Lyons of the newly-forming "Weather Service," wishes us to say to all voluntary reporters of rain-fall for the month of January, to include all that fell between 6 a. m. of December 31st, and 6 a. m. of January 31st, as of January. All falling after the last mentioned time on the 31st should go to the record of February 1. It has been found by experience the best way to secure certainty as well as uniformity in reports, to read the rain-gauge at 6 a. m., and enter on the record with the date of that day, and not as of the day previous.

time was had by all present.

Kapiolani Park Association.

On Tuesday morning the annual meeting of the Kapiolani Park Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce room. The following Board of Directors was elected: Messrs. James Campbell, Wm. G. Irwin, T. R. Walker, A. S. Cleghorn, E. S. Cunha, H. R. Macfarlane, Tom May, W. M. Giffard, H. J. Nolte, Cecil Brown and T. S. Douglas.

Some discussion took place with regard to an artesian well in the park for watering purposes. The efforts of the late Board of Directors in the way of improving the park were appreciated. A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded Secretary W. M. Giffard for the able manner in which he had kept the park records.

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accommodate my convictions to your wishes. Now that I'm nominated, gentlemen, I'm ready to go any lengths with you, but I must first go and tell Bobby Nozzle the news, for it will tickle Bobby."

The matter of Flip Demarest's nomination being thus satisfactorily disposed of Charley the Trooper arose and with a voice like Jove the Thunderer harangued the assemblage as follows:

"Gentlemen, there is a large constituency looking to this party for representation, but looking in vain. We have asked of you bread, and you have given us a stone. (Cries of down with the missionary). We want to play ball on Sunday. We want no Sunday at all; and you have answered us by nominating a man who wants two." ("One Sunday, and one Sabbath," interrupted