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SATURDAY. . . . . JANUARY 26. 1884

INDEPENDENT TICKET OF REPRESENTATIVES

FROM HONOLULU,

LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1884.

J. O. CARTER,
J. E. KAWAINUI,
A. P. KALAUKOA,
A. K. KUNUIAKEA.

We print above the names of the four gentlemen nominated by the independent voters of Honolulu to contest at the coming election for seats in the Legislature of 1884. We believe that if they are elected they will work for the good of all the people.

MEASURES AND MEN.

The second of two open letters printed in last week's Press deserves more than passing consideration by thoughtful men. It is perhaps more suggestive than explicit. But it was manifestly written to make people think. It will be a better day for these islands when its people think more earnestly and investigate more patiently. There is much that is unsound in our political system. It may be that neither newspapers nor legislators are sufficiently explicit in pointing out the evils of our government in either theory or practice. But if there have been few absolutely flawless indictments of the maladministration that now prevails, it is simply foolish to deny that it exists; and to rest content in the purblind security of a condition variously characterized as "well enough," "not so bad as it might be," "the usual thing," "no worse than another lot," etc. "Eternal vigilance" is the price not only of "liberty," but of good government, of most business triumphs and of success in life generally. If we talked and wrote less of the "filthy pool" of politics and more of the absolute necessity of politics to the perpetuity of free institutions we should have purer politics and, consequently, better government. The accident of sending a fluent rogue to the legislature may result in the elevation of that rogue to a place in the cabinet councils, or to an important post in the civil service. The right organization of political parties necessitates the formulation of principles. It is not enough for the needs of reform that a majority of electors return certain candidates to the legislature. Definite measures of reform are essential to harmonious action among reformers. It is not enough that a member appreciates the needs of a thorough sewerage system for Honolulu, that another has planned a feasible scheme for the extension of needed government roads on Hawaii, that a third has matured a plan for governmental control of telephones, that a fourth has so worked out the details of our coinage complications that he sees the way clear for gold resumption, or that several other equally astute and patriotic reformers have matured measures of public benefit which appear (to themselves, and even to their constituents) absolutely flawless. There must be, at least, a tacit understanding among the majority of electors that they give their suffrage to men whom they believe will carry out a well-digested plan of public improvement or of public retrenchment—as seems most vital.

It is one of the unfortunate conditions of misgovernment that it acts as an irritant upon the public stomach, preventing, for the nonce, the thorough digestion of reform measures. This irritated condition is most apparent on the eve of an election. The tonic of victory, or the cold douche of defeat may hasten the return of the calm, reasoning spirit which must dominate all reform that has within itself the elements of permanence. It is additionally unfortunate at the present juncture in Hawaiian affairs that the voting population is so divided by differences of language. To come together and dispassionately discuss the same old questions that have troubled men since governments began, is essential to thoroughly good government in any civilized country. But how is this possible in any adequate sense here? Occasional mass meetings where a few natives who understand English or a few foreigners who understand Hawaiian, may listen intelligently to what is said, are all that the party organizations have had to offer—save newspaper discussion. It is as unjust to say that newspaper discussion has done nothing to prepare the way for rational reform as it is foolish to boast that it has done all it might have done, or that it has done what it has always in the best way. We need full and free newspaper discussion of men and measures. Personality is a necessity in any newspaper conduct that may hope to deserve the respect of a progressive people. There is a precious deal of cant in the trite apothegm, "Men are nothing; principles are everything." Without men to carry principles out, the best measures have only the waste paper value of the volumes in which they are printed. The most perfect of platforms may be rendered practically useless by the election of ignorant, careless, or vicious legislators, whereby a new lot of bad laws shall be enacted or bad laws already on the statute books shall remain undisturbed. It is certainly well that we have reasonable measures proposed, right principles avowed and a high ideal outlined; but unless we send good men to the legislature to carry out the programme we might almost as well have spared ourselves the trouble.

Granting, then, that measures are useless unless we have men to give them vital expression, it is one of the most encouraging facts in current Hawaiian affairs that Mr. E. C. Macfarlane has taken the stand he has. It is fortunate for the country, too, that he comes here absolutely unpledged to the furtherance of any private scheme or personal grudge. His independence has been unmistakably outlined by the appearance of a manly editorial in last Monday's Advertiser, endorsing unqualifiedly the election of Mr. J. O. Carter as a representative for Honolulu. The tribute paid by the practical journalist to the practical thinker is something better than the panegyric of a friend. It is the truthful statement of a nearly life-long obligation. The fearless rectitude of J. O. Carter was an example to the early years of Mr. Macfarlane that has never been forgotten. It has at last borne fruit in one of the most convincingly logical eulogies that Honolulan journalism has ever produced. We bear willing testimony to the value of Mr. Macfarlane's recent service to the cause of good government. We acknowledge also that Mr. Macfarlane's advocacy of Mr. Carter has greater possibilities for good than like advocacy by any journal previously committed to his support could possibly have. Those journals which circumstances have forced into an attitude of hostile criticism of both king and cabinet are in no position at present to reason convincingly with the powers that be. Mr. Macfarlane is in such a position. If the administration has been unjustly assailed, it can have no better assurance that its innocence shall be established than the return of so eminently fair a man as J. O. Carter to the floor of what is destined to be a legislature of searching investigation. And Mr. Macfarlane's editorial in last Monday's Advertiser points this truth most convincingly.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The Gazette presented in a concise form this week what it calls "the platform of the Independent Party." It is as full of "food for thought" as a fat almond is of meat.

* * *

"It was not a nice bit of fun on the part of the Bulletin, to intimate that Mr. Daniel Lyons' forthcoming paper would be called The Centipede. That gentleman's venture is entitled to consideration on its merits" remarks a friend of Mr. Lyons.

* * *

"As equally as unreliable as their own utterances" are the concluding words of a sentence in Thursday's Tiser. The tripple "as" suggests the ungenerous thought that the rhetorical criminal had better add another "s" to one of the "ases" and use it "as" an autograph.

* * *

Very neat this from Wednesday's Bulletin: "There are said to be twenty field guns that have arrived by the Kale. It takes six horses and eleven men to each gun and cassion, in a country prolific of gulches. How many men and horses will be required in this country, where are they to come from, and who is to 'pay the piper?'" If the administration wants to do the nation a lasting service and at the same time attain celebrity beyond its wildest dreams it will fasten the recent ordinance to a few sections of the water pipe now strewn along the Pali road, tie the lot to its precious official neck, and jump overboard from the Pele about half way between Barber's Point and Kauai.

* * *

In justice to the new controlling spirit of the Advertiser, it ought to be remembered that Mr. Macfarlane has not yet settled down to the drudgery of office work and has not yet secured a suitable person to represent him. It goes without saying that he can be held responsible only for the general trend of the Advertiser's policy and not for its dips, spurs and angles—incident to, and a matter of course from, the temporary conditions under which the Advertiser is owned. The public has had sufficient light in three or four editorials which have recently appeared to make sure the assurance that under Mr. Macfarlane the Advertiser will be what Honolulu has long needed, an independent, unbiased and able daily.

* * *

A friend wishes to know why the Press "takes the trouble to give its contemporaries so much gratuitous advertising, by praising their occasional right conduct and so unsparingly 'cutting them up' when their conduct is not right." Because Honolulan newspapers are a desperately faulty lot. The Press is by no means the least offender, as the bubbling indignation of the Bulletin has on more than one occasion shown. We think our contemporaries have profited by the kindly and unkindly notice we have given them. It must be apparent that we have profited by occasional criticism from our fellows in newspaperdom. Let us go on, brethren, in this good work; teaching each other to be less illogical, less ungrammatical, less careless in proof reading, more seldom lacking in good taste, more often controlled by charity to all and malice to wards none. Aloha, good fellow writlings! Let us pipe merrily while we can, for to-morrow it may be pau with us and the wit, wisdom and sentiment of our several pages may be lying unnoticed in the waste basket of time.

"Disturbance in Hawaii—Kalakaua's Crown in danger—A King who wants to be above the law—Claus Spreckels undertakes to lend him a million at six per cent.—The Supreme Court interferes—The very mischief to pay." The above sensational head lines precede a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun, dated the 4th instant. It goes on to mention some fact and falsehood in connection with Hawaiian affairs—as understood by the nebulous omniscience of the Washington correspondent—whose knowledge of international affairs is as nine parts gossip to one part fact. Until the famous recent correspondence is published it seems at least dignified to keep silent on a subject about which few know any thing definite—and they'll not tell.

George Francis Train has done the Press the favor to forward from New York city an account of his new paper, The New Bill Tweed. It will be published in Bayonne, New Jersey; will be at first a weekly and then a daily; and will be, according to the distinguished projector, "the biggest paper in the world; its policy to show up Villard swindle, Gould's coming bankruptcy and to pay off the accumulated press insults of thirty years." Mr. Train intimates that (for a paltry ten dollars worth of advertising) he can enormously increase the circulation of the Press. The matter is worth the consideration of our contemporaries.

It is understood in Washington that nothing will be done this season towards the admission of Dakota or Washington, as states.

SOMETHING TO INVESTIGATE.

At the January term of the supreme court in 1882 one Kalaeokekoi brought suit in ejectment against one D. Kahanu for a certain land situated at Kamakela, in Honolulu, which Kahanu held by right of purchase from Elizabeth Kia, as heir at law to Kalakini (a woman.) Here the pleadings set forth that Kalaeokekoi was the grandson of Kalaeokekoi and son of Auwae (k.) It was held by the plaintiff in this suit that, although his ancestor, Kalaeokekoi, had taken out a royal patent for the land in question "for Kalakini (w) and her heirs," he had nevertheless held possession during his life time adversely to Kalakini, and that such adverse possession had continued in his heirs sufficiently long to establish a prescriptive right thereto, he claiming to be the sole surviving heir of Kalaeokekoi. The evidence in this case was conclusive against the claim of adverse possession for a period of more than twenty years, and the jury accordingly found for the defendant (Kahanu.) Exceptions to the verdict were noted by the plaintiff's counsel on the ground that one of the jurors was drunk, and also that the defendant, after the verdict had been rendered, had invited the jurors to lunch at his expense. These exceptions were argued at the April term of 1882, before Chief Justice Judd, who thereupon ordered a new trial. Again, at this term of the court a verdict was given for the defendant (Kahanu.) Exceptions were again made on certain law points, and were argued before Chief-Justice Judd, who this time dismissed them. An appeal was then made to the full bench, but with the same result. This case was heard in some form or another at every term of the court during the year 1882. It was supposed that after so much litigation to no purpose (as far as the plaintiff was concerned) the case would be forever dropped and the defended left secure in his title. The parcel of land claimed in this suit was but a minute portion of the whole land, a title to which had been given by royal patent and land commission award, it having been variously distributed in lots to different purchasers. The case at the time of trial was understood to be but a test case indirectly, involving the title to the whole property, and no little anxiety was felt at the time by the various purchasers who held by conveyances from the heirs of Kalakini; and the supposed final failure of the new claimant had more firmly than ever impressed them with a belief in the indefeasibility of their own titles. Under such circumstances, and reposing in such comfortable belief, it is no wonder that they should be a little surprised to find themselves all joined as defendants in an equity suit brought by the same claimant to set aside the original royal patent upon which they had relied as the basis of their titles. Again the indefatigable Kalaeokekoi comes forward to claim in equity what had been denied him at law, and fraud in the issuance of the original royal patent under which the several defendants held, is alleged by him as the ground of action. He fearlessly calls attention to the fact that there is a variance between the original royal patent and the original record, of which it was supposed to be an exact transcript, and furnishes in proof of such allegation a certified copy of that record. The original royal patent is made out to his alleged ancestor, Kalaeokekoi, "for Kalakini and her heirs," while the copy from the records presented by him is to "Kalaeokekoi for his her heirs." Upon an inspection of the record, the court finds it in parts to have been erased and re-written, but so clumsily done as to leave no doubt that the royal patent under which the heirs of Kalakini claimed was genuine, and that forgery of the record had been practiced since that date—when, however, or by whom, has not transpired.

So far as the fact of forgery is concerned, it is established beyond a doubt, and we hold it to be the bounden duty of the executive to hunt this matter to the bottom. As yet, however, apparently no concern in the matter has been evinced by those whose business it is to investigate. Acts of this kind are not commonly committed without incentive, and could not well be effected without collusion between an interested party and some employee of government in some way connected with the custody of the land records. In contemplation of the severe legal penalty that would attach to the offender or offenders in the event of detection in such a case, it is a reasonable presumption that either duress or bribery must have been used to effect the purpose; and as to the interested party the reasonable presumption is, that he must have been possessed of *means* or *power*. It is not, at least, out of the pale of probability that official scrutiny, judiciously and persistently used, might yield up the offenders to justice. To allow such a thing to pass without enquiry argues a lamentable state of affairs indeed. When public records affecting the muniments of title can be tampered with without discovery and exposure, the very object and end of government will have been nigh unto lost, for the security of property, as well as of "life and limb," is a part of the bond by which communities are held together. There is food for thought in the fact that the ground of claim in the former suit was not the same as in the latter, except so far as the question of descent was affected, and that alleged fraud in the issuance of the original royal patent seems to have been a more recent discovery; and also that a person claiming extreme poverty as an excuse for his laches in prosecuting his claim, should so suddenly became able to sustain the enormous expense which must have attended so much litigation.

"Who pays duty on the New Hawaiian silver"? queries an "Inquirer." No one, probably. It is unlikely that the government will pay duty on money it considers its own; and Mr. Spreckels who (presumably) sent the money under contract is unlikely to pay the duty now that the money has passed the custom house. It is important that the exact status of this coin should be established. If it is (or is not) Hawaiian money—in the sense contemplated by the coinage act—let that fact be authoritatively affirmed; if needs be, by a test case.

Le Royer has been re-elected President of the French Senate. He received 135 out of 154 votes.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Canton Harbor is blockaded by the French.

Six thousand Chinese troops have been sent to Hainan.

Over 14,000 men are now at work on the Panama canal.

It is proposed to abolish all pension agencies in the United States.

The Chinese Restriction bill will probably have early attention by Congress.

Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, was elected United States Senator from Ohio on the 15th instant.

Rival meetings of Orangemen and Nationalists were prohibited in Dublin on the 14th instant.

B. Howard Coit has been elected chairman of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, for the fifteenth consecutive time.

The senate, in executive session, were considering the proposed reciprocity treaty with Mexico when the last mail arrived.

Sunset Cox has introduced a bill to repeal the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from serving in the United States army.

A bill recently introduced provides for the free mailing of all United States newspapers and other periodicals to any part of the Union.

It is said there are at present over thirty-eight total abstainers in the British House of Commons, while in 1868 there were only two.

Professor Virchow has declared that the prohibition of the entry of American pork into Germany is "illogical, unnecessary and unjustifiable."

A Madrid dispatch to to the New York Sun, dated the 13th initant says: "The impression prevails that Alfonso will soon have to fight for his crown."

It is stated that Emperor William has refused to allow a divorce between Prince Frederick Charles and his wife, and a separation has been mutually agreed upon.

Senator George B. Pendleton of Ohio—author of the famous civil service bill—has been defeated in re-election by Heny B. Payne, father of the head of the infamous Standard Oil Company.

Threats are being made against French residents of China—all other nationalities being "assured of safety by the authorities." The people, however, "hate the foreign devils indiscriminately."

Senator Anthony of Rhode Island was elected president *pro tem* of the senate of the 14th instant. He declined the honor because of his ill health, and Senator Edmunds of Vermont was chosen in his stead.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to compel the land-grant railways of the United States to pay yearly into a sinking fund sums equal to one tenth the principal and interest owed to the government by each.

The natives of Madagascar have taken cleverly to the manufacture of firearms. They have accurately imitated the French mitrailleuse, and call the German engineer, who has shown them how to make dynamite, "Father Gunpowder."

The Eddystone light of the Pacific is to be erected on Seal Rock, St. George's reef, eight miles from the shore, opposite Crescent City, California, and will cost $400,000. The highest point of Seal Rock is fifty-four feet above mean tide. The light will be one hundred feet higher.

Mr. R. D. Brown, of Potter valley, Mendocino county, California, being quite sick, his neighbors turned out, and plowed and sowed his fields for him. There were on his land eighteen two-horse teams and three four-horse gangs at work all day, giving indisputable evidence of the Christian spirit prevailing.

Efforts are being made by the Catholics of Denver, Colorado, to make that city the seat of the largest Jesuit college in America. Twenty-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards a fund for the erection of the necessary buildings, and much more is promised under certain conditions.

There has not been a time in many years when there were so many ships in San Francisco harbor as there are now. Excluding whalers and coasters and those engaged in the Pacific islands and Mexican trade, there were at a recent date 156 ships and barks in port. As a consequence, freights are at starvation rates.

In the course of a recent lecture in Baltimore, Maryland, on the subject of food and the markets in their relations to municipal hygiene, Dr John S. Billings affirmed that fifty-three diptheria epidemics, seven scarlet fever epidemics and twelve typhoid epidemics in England have been directly traced to the milk supply.

What Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper accurately characterizes as "a practical exhibition of the Christmas spirit" was given last Christmas Eve by Justice Alfred Stickler, of the Fourth Judicial District of New York city, the judge distributing to over nine hundred of the needy poor of the parish, in which he lives irrespective of nationality or creed, a lot of turkeys, geese, chickens and ducks, aggregating thirty large barrels full.

A bill prepared by the United States Pleuro-pneumonia Commission provides for a bureau of animals and industry, and for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. It proposes a commission of one veterinary surgeon and three stock raisers to investigate the subject, and authorizes the secretary of the treasury to make regulations to secure the exportation of only healthy live stock.

Value of Foreign Silver Coins.

In pursuance of Section 3,564, revised statutes of the United States, the mint director has appraised the value of foreign coins for customs purposes. These values are about the same as those fixed a year ago. The only changes we note will be seen in the annexed list of comparisons:

	1883.	1884.
Austria, Florin	40.1	39.8
Bolivia, Boliv'an	81.4	80.6
Ecuador, Peso	81.6	80.6
India, Rupee	36.6	36.3
Japan, Yen	87.6	86.3
Mexico, Dollar	85.4	83.3
Peru, Sol	81.4	80.6
Russia, Rouble	65.0	64.5
Tripoli, Mahbub	72.5	72.7
U. S. of Columbia, Peso	81.4	80.5

The above are all silver coins, while the valuations are in gold coin of the United States. It is noticed that all are a fraction lower than they were a year ago.—*The Journal of Commerce.*

Howard Schuyler, formerly a well known resident of Sacramento, California, and recently chief-engineer of the Mexican Central Railway, and a member of the Union Club, died at Davosam Platz, Switzerland, on the 6th ultimo.

An ingenious French writer observes that those who depend on the merits of their ancestors may be said to search in the root of the tree for those fruits which the branches ought to produce.

John H. Diehl, formerly collector of customs in Philadelphia, died on the 26th ultimo.

"Intemperance in Congress."

By a strange coincidence, after an article on Intemperance in Congress, printed on the last page, last week, had been put in type, the following clipping from an American paper—evidently Washington Correspondence—was sent in. It is rather "*per contra*".

There has been a very great and very noticeable change here within a few years in another respect, and it may be partially due to the increase of business representation here or to the demands that business makes. This change is in the use of alcoholic liquors. A striking illustration of it was to be noticed during the canvass for the speakership. Not a single glass of liquor was set out by any of the candidates. I did not see a single member of congress under the influence of liquor during that canvass, nor have I since. The bar keepers and the hotel proprietors say that the decrease in bar-tippling is so great as seriously to curtail receipts. The three leading candidates for speaker used to use stimulants sometimes to excess. Two of them are now total abstainers and have been for some years, while the third only uses wine in a moderate quantity at his dinner. I can count a dozen senators who used to tipple who have not drunk a drop in two years, and there is not a senator, with perhaps an exception or two, who is not prudent and most temperate in the use of liquor.

Nearly all of them do not touch anything except a light wine at dinner. It is so in the house. It is so with most of the public men.

There has grown up a sentiment that a man is a fool who uses liquor immoderately, and that he is better off without any of it. Three years ago I saw one of the most brilliant members of the senate staggering drunk in front of Willard's hotel. The other dry I saw that he left his champagne untouched at a dinner. Said he: "I haven't touched alcohol in any form for three years. I woke up one morning realizing that pretty much all the temperance lecturers have said was true, and I simply said to myself that I have had enough. And I have. I have never seen the time from that day to this that I have not felt a repugnance for liquor." Garland, the learned lawyer from Arkansas, is a tectotaler. Said he: "I was passing by the cemetery near my home one day, and I saw the graves of a dozen brilliant men who began life with me, every one of them hastened to his end by whisky. I made up my mind that I had drunk my share, and stopped." In the social entertainments here, less and less wine is used, and the number of guests who refuse it is constantly increasing. In the old days a man used to fire up with rum before he started off in a speech, and politics and rum used to mix well. But nowadays men who used to disdain business are finding enjoyment in it, and they seem to have learned that it requires a cool head and that there is far more enjoyment in developing successfully an enterprise than there is in getting drunk, or in pickling in whisky.

The New York Tribune's London correspondent says that the work of disposing of the sewage of the lower Thames valley has already passed beyond the stage of experiment. May of the visitors to Chiswick during the last university boat-race thought that the sewage pumps there were the Thames water-works, so innocent of odor has the place become under intelligent management. The daily flow of the sewage is about 750,000 gallons. It is pumped into tanks containing crude sulphate of alumina, chalk lime and yellow clay. Within three hours the water is discharged into the Thames, being described as "clear, bright and inodorous." The refuse, or "sludge," is mixed with earth and given to market-gardeners. One man this summer raised $150 worth of potatoes from an acre lot manured with this "sludge." The running expenses of the sewage-works are less than $6000 annually, and the work is considered a great and surprising success.

Chile is reorganizing her school system. The new scheme is modeled after that of the United States. By a bill pending, that is assured of passage, attendance upon the public schools is to be compulsory, and the Church is to have no voice in their control. The nation is to put $1,000,000 at the command of the bureau of education at once to enable the new system to be inaugurated. On top of this comes a bill in the Chilian congress to make some civil ceremony necessary in marriage, and to make the courts of the land independent of the Catholic Church. These are mighty strides for a South American government to take.

DIED.

LUKE—Died at Fresno, California, December 31, 1883, of typhoid pneumonia, Alice Robinson Luke, formerly of this city, aged 30 years.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE WINDSOR RESTAURANT

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT,

and will be opened and ready for business on—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH,

GEO. CAYANAGH, Proprietor.

The reputation of the above-named establishment for Superior Meals is well known, and requires no further comment.

178-tf

W. E. HERRICK,

Wood and Ivory Turner,

BETHEL STREET . . . . . HONOLULU

Table Legs, Bedpost Posts, Billiard Balls, Cues, Balusters, Newels, Koa Calabashes, and all other kinds of turning, executed with neatness and dispatch.

178-3m

BEAVER SALOON,

H. J. SOLTE, PROPRIETOR,

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that the above Saloon provides

First-Class Refreshments

FROM 5 A. M., till 10 P. M.

The finest

Cigarettes,

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes

and

Smoker's Sundries

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

One of Brunswick & Balke's celebrated

Billiard Tables

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

THE CASINO.

AT KAPIOLANI PARK,

is now open daily, where Refreshments may be had at all times on short notice.

H. J. SOLTE, Proprietor.

177-tf

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year, viz:

HON. CHAS. R. BISHOP . . . . . President.
MR. HENRY MAY . . . . . Vice-President.
MR. P. C. JONES, JR. . . . . Treasurer.
MR. JOHN O. CARTER . . . . . Secretary.
MR. TOM MAY . . . . . Auditor.

J. O. CARTER,
Secretary of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company.

Honolulu, January 16th, 1884. 177-tf

PHOTO FRAMES, Easels, Transparencies, Etc at THOS. G. THRUM'S, Fort street.

TABER'S ARTOTYPES, 12x18, a fine assortment at THOS. G. THRUM'S.

By Authority.

Office of Superintendent of Water Works.

HONOLULU, July 3, 1882.

All persons having Water Privileges are notified that their WATER RATES are payable semi-annually, in advance, at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works, foot of Nuuanu street, upon the 1st day of January and July of each year. C. R. WILSON,

111-tf Superintendent Water Works.

THE ELECTION of REPRESENTATIVES to the next LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY will take place throughout the various Election Districts of the Kingdom on WEDNESDAY the 9th Day of FEBRUARY, 1884.

The Polls at the several places of election will be opened at 8 o'clock, a.m., on the day above named, and closed at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The following places are designated for holding the election.

HAWAII

District of Hilo.

First Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Hilo
Second " . . . . . Court House, Laupahoehoe

Inspectors of Election.

G W A Hapai . . . . . Police Justice
F Kelsey . . . . . Tax Assessor
R A Lyman . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Hamakua.

First Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Honokaa
Second " . . . . . Court House, Waipio

Inspectors of Election.

J P Mau . . . . . District Justice
George Bell . . . . . Tax Assessor
J K Kaumanano . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Kohala.

First Polling Place . . Court House, Waimea, S Kohala

Inspectors of Election.

S H Mahoka . . . . . District Justice
J Stupplebeen . . . . . Tax Assessor
L Paakiki . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place, Court House, Kapaau, N Kohala

Inspectors of Election.

J B Kauhi . . . . . Police Justice
J P Kamauoha . . . . . Tax Assessor
J Kaai . . . . . Tax Collector

District of North Kona.

Polling Place . . . . . School House, Kailua

Inspectors of Election.

J G Hospili . . . . . District Justice
A K Hospili . . . . . Tax Collector

District of South Kona.

Polling Place . . . . . School House, Honaunau

Inspectors of Election.

C W P Kaeo . . . . . District Justice
D H Nahinu . . . . . Tax Assessor
D Kamekamai . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Kau.

Polling Place . . . . . Spencer's Storehouse, Honuapo

Inspectors of Election.

J H S Martin . . . . . District Justice
J N Kapahu . . . . . Tax Assessor
J Kauhane . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Puna.

Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Pohoiki

Inspectors of Election.

J M Naeole . . . . . District Justice
D K Kaaihili . . . . . Tax Assessor
D B Wahine . . . . . Tax Collector

MAUI.

District composed of Lahaina, Olowalu, Ukumehame, and Kahoolawe.

Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Lahaina

Inspectors of Election.

D Kahaulelio . . . . . Police Justice
J A Kaukau . . . . . Tax Assessor
J A Nahaku . . . . . Tax Collector

District composed of Kahakuloa and Kaanapali.

Polling Place . . . . . School House, Honolua

Inspectors of Election.

M Mehuela
D H Kaiahili
Manuel Sylva.

District beginning with and including Waihee and extending to and including Honuaula.

First Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Wailuku

Inspectors of Election.

L Apolo . . . . . Police Justice
G E Richardson . . . . . Tax Assessor
W B Keanu . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Ulupalapua

Inspector of Election.

M. Kealoha . . . . . District Justice

District beginning with and including Hamakualoa and extending to and including Kula.

Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Makawao

Inspectors of Election.

W F Mossman . . . . . District Justice
J Nakookoo . . . . . Tax Assessor
A Fornander . . . . . Tax Collector

District beginning with and including Kahikinui and extending to and including Koolau.

Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Hana

Inspectors of Election.

S W Kaai . . . . . District Justice
J K Hanuna . . . . . Tax Assessor
P Kamai . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Molokai and Lanai.

First Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Pukoo, Molokai

Inspectors of Election.

S K Kepihea . . . . . District Justice
J A Kaukau . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place . . . School House, Kaohai, Lanai

Inspectors of Election.

S Kahoohalahala . . . . . District Justice

OAHU.

District of Kona.

Polling Place . . . . . Aliiolani Hale

Inspectors of Election.

R F Bickerton . . . . . Police Justice
F H Hayselden . . . . . Tax Assessor
Geo H Luce . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Ewa and Waianae.

First Polling Place . . . . . School House, Waiawa

Inspectors of Election.

H N Kahalu . . . . . District Justice
E B Friel . . . . . Tax Assessor
A Kauhi . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Waianae

Inspector of Election.

J. P. Kama . . . . . District Justice

District of Waialua.

Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Waialua

Inspectors of Election.

S K Mahoe . . . . . District Justice
J Amara . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Koolauloa.

Polling Place . . . . . School House, Hauula

Inspectors of Election

J Kahihi . . . . . District Justice
J W Kaapu . . . . . Tax Assessor
J Pankealani . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Koolaupoko.

Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Kaneohe

Inspectors of Election.

J L Kaulukou . . . . . District Justice
A Kaulia . . . . . Tax Collector

KAUAI.

District of Waimea.

First Polling Place . . . . . School House, Waimea

Inspectors of Election.

E Kahale . . . . . District Justice
Liwai Kauai . . . . . Tax Assessor
S E Kaula . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place . . . . . School House, Niihau

Inspectors of Election.

Geo. S. Gay . . . . . District Justice
A Kaukau . . . . . Tax Assessor
I W Piiohi, Sr. . . . . Tax Collector

District of Puna.

First Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Lihue

Inspectors of Election.

R S Hapuku . . . . . District Justice
J Kala . . . . . Tax Assessor
S Mamala . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Kolos

Inspectors of Election.

A W Maioho . . . . . District Justice
J W Kekahuna . . . . . Tax Assessor
Jacob Kala . . . . . Tax Collector

District of Hanalei.

First Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Hanalei

Inspectors of Election.

R Puihi . . . . . District Justice
Jas W Bush . . . . . Tax Assessor
G B Palohau . . . . . Tax Collector

Second Polling Place . . . . . Court House, Kapaa

Inspectors of Election.

J H K Kaiwi . . . . . District Justice
S Kaaiu . . . . . Tax Assessor
L K Kaamualii . . . . . Tax Collector

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, December 31, 1883.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Successful House! A Successful House! A striking instance of success in a Retail Dry Goods' way is afforded by the Leading Millinery House of Charles J. Fishel, corner Fort and Hotel streets. The Proprietor Mr. Fishel has acquired the art of holding customers. Any Dry Goods House can, by freely advertising, draw customers, once or twice; but to hold them, and enjoy their confidence, calls for the exercise of tact and liberality. Goods must be marked down and sold for what they are; never misrepresent an article. That is the policy of Charles J. Fishel, and that policy has made the firm one of the greatest in its line, on the leading thoroughfare of Honolulu. The Leading Millinery Store of Charles J. Fischel, is to Honolulu what Macy's is to New York. Charles J. Fishel makes a specialty of Millinery. ☞ The store is one of the sights of the city.

MANAGER'S NOTICE.

All accounts of the SATURDAY PRESS, excepting quarterly advertisers, will be rendered and collected monthly.

Advertisements and Subscriptions are payable in advance, and this rule will be rigidly adhered to in future.

TYLER,
Manager and Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

will hold their next MEETING on 29th JANUARY, 1884, at 7:30, P.M., at their Hall on King Street, Honolulu. Applications for membership may be sent to Mr. Z. Y. Squires—Office, American House, Honolulu.

The initiation fee of $1 should accompany all applications. Applicants will be recommended, and if approved of in meeting will be elected to membership. A copy of constitution and by-laws will be sent free by return mail to all working men on the islands.

Our motto is—Equal Justice to All and to use our Influence to more fully Protect Working Men's Interests against a Large and Unnecessary Influx of Chinese about to be landed on these shores.

By order of Ex. Committee,

Z. Y. SQUIRES,
President.

BANKING NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of SPRECKELS & CO, for the purpose of carrying on a General BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS at Honolulu and such other places in the Hawaiian Kingdom as may be deemed advisable.

(Signed) CLAUS SPRECKELS,
WM. G. IRWIN,
F. F. LOW.

Honolulu, January 14, 1884.

Referring to the above, we beg to inform the business public that we are prepared to make loans, discount approved notes, and purchase exchange at the best current rates. Our arrangements for selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China, Japan, and Australia, are being made, and when perfected due notice will be given.

We shall also be prepared to receive deposits on open account, make collections and conduct a general banking and exchange business.

178-1m

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the EAST MAUI STOCK CO. will be held at the Office of C. Brewer & Co. on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1884, at 10 o'clock a.m.

P. C. JONES, Jr.,
Sec. E. M. S. Co.

178-2t.

ILLUSTRATED LETTER SHEETS.

JUST RECEIVED

a

fine lot of

ILLUSTRATED LETTER PAPER,

in single sheets

with views of Island Scenery and Prominent Government Buildings. Eight kinds put up in quires assorted—at 50 cs. per quire.

For Sale at

THOS. G. THRUM'S
STATIONERY STORES.

177-3m

NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the EAST MAUI PLANTATION CO., held at Honolulu, January 16, 1884, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. F. ALLEN . . . . . President
J. E. HOFFMANN . . . . . Vice-President
P. C. JONES, Jr. . . . . Sec. and Treasr.
W. F. ALLEN . . . . . Auditor
DIRECTORS—W. F. Allen, C. R. Bishop, P. C. Jones, Jr.

P. C. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

177-3t

IRISH DAMASK.

We have just received a very fine assortment

OF

Irish Double Damask Table Linen,

DIRECT FROM

BELFAST, IRELAND.

consisting of TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes to suit all sizes of dining tables,

with NAPKINS to match.

These Linens are the finest ever imported to this market, and we invite our friends to give them an inspection.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.

177-tf

USE

EUCALOFORM

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Nuuanu street, and corner of Fort and Merchan streets

179

JOHN A. PALMER
and
E. H. WOODWORTH

Have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

The CRYSTAL SODA WORKS CO.

Honolulu, November 15, 1883.

JOHN A. PALMER. E. H. WOODWORTH

THE CRYSTAL SODA WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SODA WATER,
SARSAPARILLA,
And GINGER ALE.

The universal popularity which our goods enjoy and the increasing demand for them is a guarantee of their superiority. Our Ginger Ale is equal to the imported, and is used for the table in place of light wines, besides being a graceful, refreshing drink, it is a mild stomachic, highly beneficial in flatulence and indigestion.

We make a speciality of family trade and deliver goods free of charge to all parts of the city.

Orders left with Messrs. Henry May & Co. will be promptly filled.

Our Telephone number is [illegible]

Orders from the [illegible] attention and [illegible]

Shipping.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Magnificent, New, and Elegant Steamships

MARIPOSA and ALAMEDA

Will leave Honolulu and San Francisco on the

1st and 15th of Each Month.

Passengers by this line are hereby notified that they will be allowed 200 lbs. of baggage free by the Overland Railway, when travelling East.

EXCURSION TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $175; good to return by any of the Company's Steamers within ninety days.

Passengers may have their names booked in advance by applying at the office of the agents.

Merchandise intended for shipment by this line, will be received free of storage in the company's new warehouse, and receipts issued for same. Insurance on merchandise, while in the warehouse, will be at owners' risk.

WILLIAM G. IRWIN & Co.,
Agents, O.S.S. Co.

177-tf

INTERISLAND

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Planter

RATH . . . . . Commander

Will run regularly for KONA and KAU,

Leaves Honolulu at 4 P. M.:

Friday	January 11	Friday	February 22
Tuesday	" 22	Tuesday	March 4
Friday	February 1	Friday	" 14
Tues