

BY AUTHORITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS. Circular No. 1, October 11th, 1895. FROM AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1896, Importers, in making entry at the Custom House, will positively identify each case with its contents. Ample time is here allowed for notification of this necessity to all foreign consignees, and failure to comply after the date above named will inevitably cause increased delay and expense before delivery of the goods. From and after the same date, the retention of Foreign currencies in Customs entries will be retained by the Customs.

Tenders for Making Uniforms for the National Guard of Hawaii.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1895, for supplying the National Guard of Hawaii with one hundred and fifty (more or less) Blue Flannel Blouses, and one hundred and fifty (more or less) White Duck Pants.

Blouses to be well sewed with silk thread. The material for all garments to be well skunked, cut and made to measure, to the entire satisfaction of the undersigned.

Tenders to be marked "Bids for Clothing," and addressed to Captain W. G. Ashley, Quartermaster, Headquarters National Guard of Hawaii.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any of all bids.

W. G. ASHLEY, Quartermaster 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

Approved: F. M. HATHORN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII, HONOLULU, R. H., October 10th, 1895.

Each Company Commander will report in writing to Regimental Headquarters, on the morning after drill, the names of each member of his company absent from drill, and the reasons assigned, if any, for such absence.

By command of COLONEL McLEAN, Captain and Adjutant.

Regulations of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, H. I., OCTOBER 11, 1895.

The taking of fish, shell-fish or any product of the sea or water of any pond, stream, creek, inlet, bay or harbor, or upon the sea to a distance of two miles from the shore, between Diamond Head and Ahua Point, in the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, and from the mountains to the sea, is strictly prohibited.

The sale of fish and of all products of the sea is prohibited in the District of Honolulu, excepting at the New Market Building, where scale fish, clams and lobsters from the waters outside of the above limits may be exposed for sale under the supervision of Inspectors appointed by the Board of Health.

Oysters from Pearl Harbor may be sold elsewhere under special permit.

Such Inspectors shall have the power to seize, condemn and destroy any fish or product of the sea exposed for sale, or brought to the market, which they shall have reason to believe was taken from the locality prohibited by these Regulations, or which shall appear to be unfit for food.

The Regulation of the Board of Health relating to the taking and sale of fish in the said District of Kona, dated September 3rd, 1895, is hereby rescinded.

By order of the Board of Health. WILLIAM O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

The Evening Bulletin.

With which is incorporated the "Independent."

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

MONDAY, - - - OCT. 14, 1895.

A FABLE.

Once there was a Star, which became so proud of its brilliancy that it insisted upon coming out at midday.

The assistant general superintendent of the movements of heavenly bodies called the Star's attention to the fact that

such an erratic course was out of order.

"There is a BULLETIN issued to that effect, which I think you had better read," said the A. G. S.

"Ah," said the belligerent orb, "but observe the admiration which I am the recipient of, as I wheel through space: I am very swift and when I pass through the streets of the city, hundreds of children shout out my name."

"Yes, I see, but you had best moderate your speed a trifle; it is not always well to be too speedy, and you leave a very wide margin of unfilled space which it would be advisable to fill up. As for wheels, I fear they have gotten into your head. I repeat: read the BULLETIN, which is always well posted and in plain view, and after you have committed its contents to memory, you will have acquired much valuable information."

Moral: Candle manufacturers sometimes mistake a barn lantern for a Star of destiny.

THANKS FOR THE WORD.

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

An alleged newspaper here called the Evening Bulletin, the wreck and remains of a publication that was once fairly successful, has been singing in a quite loud tone lately. It prates of its newsiness and brags of its opinion. Much might be said of the paper, but The Star takes it the public does not care. The purpose of these lines is to expose the Evening Bulletin as a fraud and worse. The evidence is at this office and will be shown readily to any owner, agent, editor or reporter of the Evening Bulletin or to any other person interested. They are invited to call. The exhibit consists of marked copies of the Evening Bulletin of Thursday, October 10th, and of THE STAR of Wednesday, October 9th. In the Evening Bulletin of Thursday, the 10th, are no less than fifteen local items culled, condensed or changed from THE STAR of Wednesday the 9th—the evening before. We protest against this larceny and false pretence. This case is but one of a series. It is a plain, direct conviction, as the statements and invitation above indicate.

Our contemporary the Star contains the foregoing free advertisement of the BULLETIN, for which it deserves our grateful recognition. We knew that we were giving much more news and original matter than the Star, but never thought worth while to estimate the excess until the article above quoted appeared in that paper. Figuring on the contents of the issues of the two papers on the 9th instant yields the following result: On that date the Star contained eleven columns of reading matter, all told. One is editorial; five are "boiler-plate," which costs about twenty-five cents per column; five of correspondence, news items and comment. The total number of news items is forty-seven. The BULLETIN of the same day had ninety-one local items; two columns of editorial, five of news articles; two of correspondence, three of court news, one of local stories and two taken from other papers.

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OBSERVATIONS.

"The galled jade winces" and in the Star's case seems to wince pretty badly.

The recent large increase in the BULLETIN's subscription list probably accounts for the bad attack of spleen from which the Star is now suffering.

Opposition is the life of trade, and certainly there is plenty of it in the bicycle business about now to please the most fastidious.

For the nonce only much space is given up today to dealing with the assault made on this paper by its noonday contemporary. Should that paper choose to continue the controversy, it will be answered in a manner short and sweet. The BULLETIN will go on its way, giving the public fresh facts and consistent opinions. It will glean whatever items it chooses from its exchanges, while continuing to give the most important news a day ahead of the Star.

It is just about six weeks until United States Thanksgiving Day. That ought to be sufficient time for President Dole to make up his mind about showing clemency to the remaining political prisoners. Since several of the prime leaders in the revolt are enjoying liberty, there is not a shadow of reason for continuing any fine distinctions to the prejudice of those still in jail. President Dole has a chance to show the breadth of his mental gauge. To make two or three bites of a cherry by leaving some pardons over to Christmas and the Fourth of July would be peevish under the circumstances.

AS THE WIND BLOWS.

In succeeding parallel columns is presented an exhibit of the kind of consistency that is manifested in the conduct of the Star. Such a complete reversal of opinions within a little more than six months has surely never been made by any other paper in Honolulu. When the BULLETIN tried to allay the fever of excitement incident to the January uprising, which threatened to produce excesses that would be lamented by the would-be authors and their children to the second generation, the Star characterized this paper as "the only rebel organ now being published," and by sundry innuendoes attempted to direct the prevalent disposition toward violent action against the BULLETIN. In "the deadly parallel" following readers will mark how completely its clemency articles of August and September condemn its demands for blood in January. They will observe how its fears in January, that time might heal the wounds of a certain week, have been realized in its own eagerness to be a healer of the same wounds in August. It esteemed a general slaughter of political prisoners in January as a light piece of business, but in August their banishment is rated as a "desperate expedient of the reign of military law." The Star was apprehensive that if the lives of the political prisoners were spared, sympathy would bring public sentiment down the scale from demanding their shooting to being satisfied with their "breaking stones on the reef." It has itself outrun its own prediction by asking that the prison doors be opened to the same captives. If they were not shot in January, 1895, there would be another revolution in 1897. If in August they are not soon to be released from further punishment, the Star will go into sack-cloth and ashes for grief at the hardheartedness of the Government. All its opinions at either juncture amount to is this: It thought the military and civilian supporters of the Government were going to insist on summary executions in January; therefore it advocated blood-letting without delay as the only preventive of biennial revolution. In due time it became aware that the Government had decided upon clemency; forthwith it advocated mercy in full measure as the best restorative of harmony and the best preservative of peace. This all reminds one of the wise man's saying, "As the bell clinketh, so the fool thinketh."

Neither the heads of the Government nor the supporters of the Republic are blood hungry. They are not seeking revenge. They are battling for civilization and freedom. In battle of this sort loss of life is essential.

The Government has the revolution well in hand. The uprising is suppressed. The Star believes that the heads of the Government know their business. They cannot be heedless to public sentiment and the wishes of their supporters. And they must know what the people are saying and thinking.

Delays are dangerous. Let no guilty man escape. It might be better to deport the ex-queen.

Time is a great healer. Some wounds have been inflicted this week that should not be permitted to heal. We will likely have more trying times than ever next week. Of course, the Government has ample evidence against nearly every one of the prisoners. As a natural sequence there will be some executions. To order them and to see that they occur quietly will require action of the sort that accompanies what is called backbone. Is the backbone all right? The Star believes that it is. There are plenty of men to help strengthen it if necessary.

In the trial the defense will fight for time. It will battle desperately for every minute. This explains why: Now nearly everybody wants the rebel leaders taken out and shot to death. In a few days some will be saying they should be hanged. Their imprisonment for life or deportation will be suggested. After that it will be "breaking stone on the reef." Next, "Oh, they have had a severe lesson and will behave hereafter." And then in 1897 we will have another revolution.

The Star is not blood hungry. The people it speaks for are not butchers. A fresh start is being made. To get under way on the right track, some distasteful steps must be taken. If we after, we invite another dynamite and murder conspiracy.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE. Hawaiian Star, Jan. 8, 1895. NO DELAY.

The business at hand here is dealing with a revolution. There is only one safe and correct way to handle such a thing. It must be disposed of in short order. To do this requires that the rebels be hunted down and killed or captured. The leaders especially deserve death. The fact that dynamite was found in an abandoned hostile camp today should add nails to the coffins of those engaged in any way in the insurrection. But don't delay. Consider well. But consider quietly and act with promptness.

It would be about the thing to take out and shoot a few of the men arrested since martial law was declared. Nowlein and Wilcox should be put to death within an hour after they are taken. The writer has heard at least fifty eight men now under arms say they would forsake the cause unless vigorous action is taken. The Star is of the opinion that the Government will take the case in hand as it should be managed. Action on that line is the only safety of the Republic.

The Star says again today Don't Delay. Convene a court martial and do some business. To shoot some of the rebels means much more than merely punishing them. It means an end to the biennial revolution in Hawaii.

LET NONE ESCAPE.

The revolution is not ended—it has just begun. The skirmishes, the hard fighting and the complete routing of the rebels at the hands of the loyal forces is but a forerunner of events that are to come. * * * The killing or capturing of a dozen or fifty men in battle does not always crush the spirits of people who aid and abet such uprising. * * * What the late King's government neglected to do in 1887, and again in 1889, must not be repeated in 1895. A republican government is in control, to attempt to overthrow it is treason; in every civilized government on the face of the globe the crime has but one punishment. * * *

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AND ON THIS. Hawaiian Star, Jan. 18, 1895, with the Military Commission in Session.

It would be better if a lot of people got down to business instead of standing around and paying the way for lynch law. That will come spontaneously if really required. In the meantime the law is holding to its course beautifully.

There will not be a single voice of protest against the extension of clemency to Greig and Marshall, the young political offenders now in the Queen's Hospital. The only criticism that can be made in the premises is that the Government has, as usual, stolen a march on the people. * It is now in order to take up other cases without much delay. A strong plea has been made on behalf of Carl Widemann and it should not be disregarded. W. H. Rickard and C. T. Guilek both look to be wrecked physically. John F. Bowler's friends are exerting themselves to the utmost for him. Major Seward has influential petitioners for his liberty in the United States as well as in Hawaii. Wilcox may not be quite cured yet, but nearly all the other Hawaiians might just as well be at liberty as in prison. It would be a graceful and politic act to transfer Liliuokalani from the Executive Building to Washington Place.

The Star is a bit surprised and very much gratified over the reception of its views on pardon of political prisoners. There can be no question but what the great bulk of the people are fully in accord with the paper. Further or greater punishment cannot be inflicted upon the offenders. Where then is the utility or policy of continuing for any length of time yet the color of indiction of penalty? * * * The natives now held as felons have received a wholesome lesson. Those more enlightened than the rank and file of General Nowlein's army have had a most bitter experience—one that has impressed a lasting memory. As for the former queen now living quietly under guard in the Executive Building, she would live just as quietly back in Washington Place, her old home.

It is safe to assume that the Government will at an early day begin exercise of the pardoning power and practically throw open the prison doors so far as the persons involved in the January uprising are concerned. Even more along this line should be undertaken and carried out. The reference is to the great majority of the exiles. There is no good reason either in fair play or in law why these men, who are not felons, should longer suffer a banishment that was a desperate expedient of the reign of military law and suspension of the right of writ of habeas corpus.

By opening the prison doors the Government will abolish the only tangible and reasonable cause for local hostility, and will gain the cordial approval of the civilized world. Beside and beyond that it will be meting out justice.

Every friend of Hawaii abroad has advised that the January affair be wound up expeditiously and to the advantage of the Republic by the liberal exercise of clemency to the political prisoners. The two local arguments against these are expressions of fear and the putting forth of the opinion that the offenders have not been sufficiently disciplined. In the latter premises there may be grounds of discussion, but we fail to discern them. The first contention is unworthy and despicable. There are often encountered men so constituted that they are always menacing to peace and law and order. But the average political prisoner who can cause a republic to tremble must have some element in his power that is missing in the strength of the Republic.

The Government was done well to parole Liliuokalani and suspend the sentences of Carl Widemann, Kaae, the Lano brothers, Iolea Keakahi and the other less prominent political prisoners.

Timely Topics

Judge Ogden of Oakland recently gave a young married woman some good advice when she refused to grant her a divorce. The couple had been married three years and were quite young, but they evidently got along about as well as most married people do. However, the young woman thought she ought to have a divorce and filed a complaint against her husband alleging cruelty. The specific facts set forth were that her husband frequently slapped her, whether playfully or not the complaint does not state, and that once he spoke crossly to her. This, however, was while the husband was putting up a stove, and therefore cannot be wondered at. On another occasion the young wife says her husband threatened her, but in answer to the Judge she explained he had only told her the proper thing to bring her under subjection would be to raise a family. But this poor husband's greatest offense lay in his feet. He had big ones according to his wife, and on one occasion he had the audacity to place them in her lap, and she said, "he had his boots off."

In refusing to grant a divorce on such trivial testimony Judge Ogden gave the wife a little fatherly lecture. "You can hardly expect the court to grant you a divorce upon such testimony. If we were to grant you a divorce upon that showing there would not be a couple in Oakland that would not be entitled to a divorce. It is impossible to find human nature that is ideally perfect. There are many little imperfections that education and association will smooth off, and married people must exercise forbearance and patience. Instead of widening the breach close it up. A young couple such as you are will find married life a very happy existence if you will return to your home and not do just what you have been doing heretofore."

That Oakland Judge had some sense, indeed it is apparent that his wisdom arose from experience. It is a pity there are not more like him. If there were there would be fewer divorces and more happy homes. What is home without a mother-in-law and the privilege of putting your feet on your wife's lap without putting your boots on first.

All of which reminds us of another little story. By the steamer Australia we have received one of the largest consignments of hardware ever landed on these fly specks of the Pacific. It comprises an assortment of plated ware, ideal coffee pots, three and five-thousand gallon tanks, steel wire cloth, flour sifters, blacksmith's bellows, wire mats, cutlery, feather dusters, hoe handles, California lawn sprinklers, lanterns, shovels, rice plows, bath tub enamel, Diston's No. 2 cane knives, mill saw files, sole leather and assorted goods such as varnishes, patent water closets, paint burner's, Hendry's mixed paints, hose in all sizes and qualities, metallic paint in oil and shooting coats.

We have also received a fresh shipment of "Tribune" and "Monarch" bicycles, with lamps and fittings of all kinds. All of the above goods are on the wharf and may be shipped to any port of the islands.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd. Opposite Spreckels' Block, 807 FORT STREET.