## By Authority.

**Notice.**

[illegible]

WALTER MURRAY GIBSON.

Hon. Foreign Affairs.

[illegible]

JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of Interior.

[illegible]

JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of Interior.

[illegible]

JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of Interior.

[illegible]

JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of Interior.

[illegible]

JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of Interior.

[illegible]

THOMAS BROWN,

Registrar of Conveyances.

[illegible]

JNO. E. BUSH,

Minister of the Interior.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

HONOLULU, Sept. 1st, 1892.

The following persons have been Commissioned as Tax Collectors for the year 1892:

**OAHU.**

[illegible]

**MAUI.**

[illegible]

**HAWAII.**

[illegible]

**KAUAI.**

[illegible]

SIDNEY K. KAAI,

Minister of Finance.

**GOVERNMENT LOAN!**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

HONOLULU, Aug. 25th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that applications for the portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $[illegible] will now be received at the Treasury; the rate of interest is fixed at 6% per annum payable semi-annually, and the bonds will be issued in denominations of $[illegible] and $[illegible] respectively.

Payment must be made in Sydney during more convenient hours will be granted on application to the Superintendent.

Persons desiring to purchase Bonds during special hours will have the Bonds delivered to them without charge.

G. P. WRIGHT, Supt. Water Works.

Approved: SIDNEY K. KAAI,

Minister of Finance.

**Board of Health Notice.**

The Board of Health regretting extreme inconvenience of many cases of Small-pox being introduced into the Port of San Francisco, and the disease, although confined to a few cases, still prevailing, deems it necessary to place a quarantine upon the Port Physician of Honolulu to examine the vessel alleged to require it and to detain vessels from the Port of San Francisco, as it may deem necessary, in the case of the contrary, that a vessel from that Port having remained a clear bill of health, had, however, cases of small-pox on board. However, the Board having further intelligence that the disease is not prevalent to the extent at the Port of San Francisco (from been considered) it is now ordered that the Port Physician will go in company with the Pilot on the Pilot boat to meet all vessels coming from San Francisco, and make a careful examination of passengers and crew, and should there be no evidence of small-pox on board, the vessel will be allowed to land passengers and fully of such crew.

[illegible]

SIDNEY K. KAAI,

Minister of the Interior.

**Water Notice.**

OFFICE SUPT. WATER WORKS

HONOLULU, July 26, 1892.

All persons having Water Privileges are notified that their Water Rates are payable monthly quarterly in advance at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works, Dept. of Finance, on the 1st day of each month.

[illegible]

J. H. WHITING,

Supt. Water Works.

Approved: SIDNEY K. KAAI, Minister of Interior.

**Licenses Expiring in September 1892.**

RETAIL—WINE.

[illegible]

RETAIL—HAWAII.

[illegible]

RETAIL—MAUI.

[illegible]

RETAIL—KAUAI.

[illegible]

VICTUALLING.

[illegible]

BUTCHER.

[illegible]

PORK BUTCHER.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

[illegible]

JOBBING SPIRIT.

[illegible]

RETAIL SPIRIT.

[illegible]

BANKING.

[illegible]

FIRE ARMS.

[illegible]

SALOONS.

[illegible]

AGENT.

[illegible]

LAPLAIE.

[illegible]

DRUG.

[illegible]

BOAT.

[illegible]

**WATER! WATER!**

HONOLULU, June 23rd 1892.

Water will be shut off after this date to Gardens for four (4) hours per day. From 6 to 9 in the morning, and 4 to 6 in the evening.

Water rates in Gardens during water concession hours will be granted on application to the Superintendent.

Persons found irrigating except during specified hours will have their Water turned off without notice.

G. P. WRIGHT, Supt. Water Works.

Approved: SIDNEY K. KAAI,

Minister of Interior.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEE NEWS IN BRIEF.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1892.

THE gentlemanly tone, the complete command of temper which the writers on the *P. C. A.* staff display, is matter for congratulation. Unable to answer by argument, driven fairly into a corner, they use as a last reserve mere denial, without the shadow of anything to advance in support of what they say. There was not a statement made in the Gazette last week which we did not base upon what appeared to us, good authority; and a week's investigation confirms us in the correctness of our trusting to the various authorities from whom we drew our facts. To simply shout out this or that is a lie, is mere childishness, it is appearing in the character of the very small boy in the police court, who having had his guilt distinctly proved by several witnesses, said "Strip me bob, my lord, its a lie, it's all along of my having a twin brother, who is a regular bad un, he is; he's the chap as did it." The statement did not help the naughty little boy, who got his sentence in full; the howling and shrieking of the *P. C. A.* will not help the cause of the present Ministry, who will get their sentence in full, and that at no very distant date.

It is no slight gain which has resulted from the recent political discussions, that the present Ministry at last openly claim that the King may properly influence elections, and may personally urge measures upon the Legislature. That he has long done so, has been known and objected to by the intelligence of the country. We now are treated to a solemn argument by the Ministerial Organ upon his right to do so, this is the argument: The President of the United States sometimes uses official influence to carry elections and measures, therefore King Kalakaua, as a kind of His President, may do likewise. The King is a great statesman, devoting himself wholly to the public interests, therefore who is better qualified to decide what measures should be voted for by the Legislature, and who has a better right to secure members who will see things as he does? That is the Premier's position, and he now says that as long as alive, critics are logical they may express their views as freely as they like concerning the King's political career. This we say is a great gain to the opposition, for now the Ministry have defined their notion of the King's duties, and have seen fit to put him forward to be criticised as a "politician," or statesman. All pretense of Ministerial responsibility is thus laid aside, for no one can say that the King may pack the Legislature, and "influence" its vote as he likes, and yet submit to Cabinets who oppose his views.

The country will not accede to the Premier's claim for the King's prerogatives, and no one has ever yet publicly said or done anything so damaging to King Kalakaua as Mr. Gibson has done in making this claim. The country is looking forward to the day as not far distant, when it will be governed by a responsible Ministry, a Ministry responsible to the people for whose benefit alone Ministers exist. There will be no lack of logic on the part of "alien critics," and as for measures, be as true, they will not be inferior to Ministerial matters.

TALKING with a thoroughly independent man the other day, one who minds his own business, and troubles his head very little about politics, he passed the following criticism upon the present Ministry: is there one of them, which a sharp business man would entrust with the care of his affairs? and replying to his own question, he said decidedly No! with the exception of Mr. Preston. The country at large endorses the same sentiment: what a perfect absurdity it is to have men in charge of Departments where large sums of money have to be dealt with, who are absolutely unfitted for conducting the business, who, had they not been bolstered up, and were they not getting assistance from outside, or from their subordinates, would be positively incapable of doing the work of their departments. This is the present condition of affairs here, and not only is this true of the Cabinet, but it is true of many of the departments of our government service. The work of many a Department is carried on by the subordinates, even up to thinking out the broad lines upon which the department work is planned, and which the chief is supposed to do. This is only another of the "shams" which this country is full of. We palm off on strangers His Excellency This or the Honorable That, and now think that occupying such positions, the incumbents must be men of ability. Far from this, the fact is that incompetence, inability to get on in the world by means of honest labor, is the passport in several cases either to Cabinet or other government positions. There are certain state papers who must be provided for, who if they are not supported at the public expense, by being placed in positions which are infinitely above their very meagre abilities, have to be supported by the bounty of the King.

How can King Kalakaua expect to have his little Kingdom respected, when he deliberately chooses to put men neither of ability nor character at the head of affairs? It looks as if he had deliberately set to work to get together the weakest and the most characterless set of men in the Kingdom, for we doubt whether a Cabinet uniting quite so many objectionable features as the Gibson-Rosh Cabinet could be got together again.

THE meeting of the Planters this October will be held under far different auspices to that of last February. Then men came together, hardly knowing what they wanted: their time was largely taken up in arguing as to what form the organization should take. This has all been settled, and the company will be able to proceed at once to the discussion of matters affecting the interests of the body to which they belong. The meeting will be a most important one. The action of the present government towards the company, or its representatives, will need severe criticism; when all the facts are laid before the company criticism will end in condemnation. The systematic disregard of planters' wishes, which has been shown by the Government during the past few months, cannot be salved over by a few honeyed phrases and a number of treacherous promises during the coming weeks. Whatever the government organ may say to the contrary, there can be no doubt that the Government deliberately went to work to see how far it could go without coming to an absolute breach. That such a powerful body of men should sit down quietly and calmly, and accept this systematic snubbing is not to be supposed. The ministerial organ has confessed that the present Cabinet cannot put itself in antagonism with the planters with any safety to itself. The members of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company can learn from that what their power is. It is only another illustration of the old fable of the bundle of sticks: as long as the planters remain united they are a strong body, which can compass anything that may be wished for in reason. The moment however, that small side issues are allowed to come in and a division is made in their ranks, that moment their power comes. There is only one path to success for the planters' company and that is unanimity. Among a body of men such as they are, nationality should be sunk out of sight; there should not be American, English and German planters, but they should all come on the broad basis of *Hawaiian Planters*, sink any race prejudices and meet the issue before them with an unbroken front. The prosperity of the nation lies largely in their hands and it is not only their right, but their duty, to influence matters, that their interests should have the very greatest consideration. They can so influence affairs, if they are firm: but they may be sure that the slightest hesitation, the very first symptom of wavering will give the foe a chance. In the hands of the planters it lies, then, to better the present condition of affairs or make it worse. We can not only hope, but we can feel morally certain that no considerations of race or any other extraneous matter, will induce so intelligent a body of men to stultify their own power. We may look forward to the ensuing meeting of the planters, putting them in a stronger position than they have ever yet held.

THE organ of the Primate after giving us that little glimpse into futurity, upon the Coronation burlesque, has thought it well to cease for a season from advocating that intensely absurd scheme. The glow matter roused up such a roar of laughter all over the group, that the organ was glad to have the ridiculous thing dropped out of sight for a while. We do not mean to allow it to drop out of sight: we would like to hear some further arguments from the same great mind that gave our little world the "glow" article: and then we would also like to know something of the details of the ceremony.

We take so much interest in the affair that we are ever ready to offer a suggestion. Why not have the main points of the ceremony printed on large posters, with further particulars in small bills. Then to further popularize the affair, life sized lithographs of the principal performers might be pasted around the world, a well executed cut, representing some of our officials, say the prophet of Reciprocity, in tights, with unstuffed legs, would be sure to draw; or a representation of the chief characters in the last grand break down, just before the curtain comes down, would be fairly killing, and lots of tourists might come along to see the fun. Then a cut or two of a large yellow crown might tell. Another advantage of having these lithographs struck off would be that, should the Grand Combination Coronation-Burlesque Company undertake to travel and star in the larger cities, curiosity would be highly excited by these flashy and gaudy prints, before the arrival of the unique variety troupe. Any decent sized theatre in the East would be sufficient to show off the whole affair. His Excellency the Primate would naturally be stage manager: he might also design some of the scenery: that Eastern Imagination of his might be fairly allowed to run riot, when dealing with the setting of the piece. We have occasionally tried our hands at a topical song or so, and if the management will only let us know in time, we will willingly furnish the words and suggest the tune. A Coronation Anthem to the tune of Flanigan's Ball, and something in imitation of that elegant lyric would be just side splitting.

Trot along the company, it is a long time since we have had a really good farce here, and we are all looking forward to a right good laugh!

PROGRESS work in tree cultivation has been commenced by the Liliue Plantation, and we were very pleased, when visiting that place the other day, to see what progress had been made. We found some 40 acres of land upon which upwards of 50,000 young trees have been planted out, consisting chiefly of Pride of India, Koa and Locust. Some of these trees have been planted two years, and in that time have done remarkably well: especially has this been the case in the hollows, where the young plants have been sheltered from the wind, and the soil has been exceptionally rich: in such spots the growth has been really fine, but even on the exposed hill sides, the progress has been sufficient to be very encouraging.

The German Forester, Mr. Lange, appears to be thoroughly acquainted with his work, and is evidently much interested in it. He has for nesistants nine men, also Germans, all of whom are practical cultivators. It will thus be seen that the experiment carried on by the Planters, puts it to considerable expense.

Two numbers for young trees have been started in suitable locations, and a number of healthy looking seedlings are coming along: these consist of Monkey Pod, Eucalyptus, Alligator Pears, and Koa. The Pride of India, it seems, does best when planted direct from seed.

The experiment in tree cultivation will be watched with considerable anxiety by those who take an interest in our forests, and that means a large section of our population: all in fact who care about the figure of our lands. It will take some years to test which are the best kind of trees suitable for the various knolls that have to be planted. The Government have a sum of money to expend in this direction also, and we may expect that between private and public effort some definite results may be reached in time. We must not however expect too much, we must look to many failures, but we may be sure that the experience gained will become valuable at last. It is to be hoped that other plantations, as well as the one mentioned, may take the matter up, and set apart for Forest cultivation a portion of their land, which is unsuitable for cane. There is much to be done in this direction, and the best way is to set about it at once. The subject should be treated of at the approaching Planters' Meeting.

MACAULAY in his "History of England" says "if three great Irregular soldiers, it must be indispensable, both to their efficiency, and to the security of every other class, that they should be kept under a strict discipline. An ill-disciplined army has ever been a more costly and a more formidable militia, impotent against a foreign enemy, and formidable only to the country which it is paid to defend." This indisputable fact is one great stumbling-block in the Opposition to the "Palace Party's" military craze.

The military expenditure of the Appropriation bills of the present reign are far in excess of the necessities of the kingdom, and the results of this expenditure are eminently unsatisfactory. We have armed men but not disciplined men. As we have seen before now, the armed force is unreliable, then why seek to increase this force of unreliable armed men. As has been pointed out by the Gazette before, the vote of *sixty thousand dollars* here, to be expended by the King and Cabinet within a period of two years, is about equivalent to a vote in Washington of *sixty millions* to be expended in like manner, is there any likelihood of such a vote being proposed—much less carried—there.

To take up again our lesson from English history, let us see how the English army became a regular army and what safeguards were insisted upon by the English people before the Crown was allowed to have any regular army at all. At the time of the Revolution, near two hundred years ago, all parties in the country dreaded the rule of an universal supported by regular troops. They had but recently passed through the great civil war, they had suffered at the hands of the troops of both Crown and Parliament, they had seen representative government rudely thrust aside under the Dictatorship of Cromwell, and as completely if not as roughly ignored by Charles I and James II. they dethroned the father and placed William of Orange on the throne. They were heartily sick of irregular armed force under either Protector or Monarch and yet they dreaded a standing army controlled by the Crown. A disciplined standing army was an obvious necessity, and yet how to accomplish this without imperilling their own liberties. To control military insubordination it was necessary to place soldiers under a code of laws altogether different from those which governed civil life—procedure short and punishment sharp—must be available. Articles of war must be promulgated, courts martial authorized or the armed force would be a danger, not a defence, to the commonwealth. This would draw a "strong line of demarcation between the soldiers and the rest of the community," but at the same time would put a formidable weapon at the disposal of the Crown, which might on occasion be turned against the public liberties. How then to escape this dilemma—how to provide a disciplined professional army, which should yet be harmless as against the civil power? The Parliament of 1689 passed an act defining certain military crimes and awarding severe punishments, both the crimes and the punishments being unknown—as such—to the civil law of the land. This extraordinary power was placed in the hands of the "King, to be used as he thought fit, *for six months*; at the expiration of that time the Crown asked for, and the Legislature granted, a renewal *for the same period of time*. This was the first of the "Mutiny Bills," which from that day to this have been passed by the British Houses of Parliament. The Mutiny Bills are now passed for a year at a time, instead of for six months, but as Macaulay says "with a laudable jealousy" * * "they grant to the Sovereign an extraordinary power to govern a certain number of soldiers according to certain rules during twelve months more."

Thus have the British people protected themselves for well nigh two centuries, from a disciplined force at the disposal of any monarch inclined to unjustifiable militarism on the one hand, and from an undisciplined force of merely armed men on the other. The results have justified the farsighted wisdom of the enactment. Compare this style of Legislation, with that carried out in Honolulu in this last session, and then say if this "Military Craze" *is developed here* deserves anything but opprobrium.

THERE is some complaint, and with apparent justice among the district physicians upon the other islands. We will say a man has been engaged to fill one of these positions: the salaries are by no means large; in some cases only $1,000 a year. In order to obtain the position he has had both to expend considerable time and money upon his education. Well he comes out here and as we said gets an appointment worth $1,000 per annum, he is also allowed to get what he can, outside of that by private practice. Men were willing to take such places, a while ago, when the districts were large, but now that they have been cut down to much smaller dimensions, there are many districts, which are practically worth little more than the salary offered by government. If efficient men are required for these districts, decidedly great inducement in the way of salary should be offered them. A man upon $1,000 a year, who has to provide his own horse, house and perhaps a wife and family, is a very poor man indeed: even as a bachelor his prospects are not over and above brilliant. A luna on a plantation, who does not require the long and expensive preliminary education which the Doctor needs, is practically far better off. The Board of Health cannot expect to have good men unless it offers adequate remuneration. The natives of a poor district have a right to be as well looked after as any one else, and it is a shame if they are not properly attended to: the object of the large appropriation for these matters, was for this purpose.

Another cause of grievance with district physicians is that in the new divisions of districts, attention has not been paid to the claims of the older incumbent, but that in some cases the lucrative portion of the district has been given to the new comer, while the Doctor who has served the Government before is left with a district from which nothing can be got except hard riding and no extra pay.

Besides the physician's grievance, there is a public grievance. A considerable number of people who get free doctoring, ought to pay, instead of getting their medical attendance and medicine at public expense. Government officials in receipt of fair salaries ought at least if they do not pay for the Doctor's time, to pay for the cost of the medicines they consume. Moreover, people who can afford to leave their own districts and take a sea voyage to visit their whims with respect to the physician they would like to be treated by, should not expect to gratify these whims at the expense of the public.

A considerable flood of light will no doubt shortly be turned upon the workings of the Board of Health—as far as we can understand, from our position as an outsider, the Board is comparatively little consulted, it is the President who does all the work. If the Board can afford to pay its Secretary $1,800 for the work he does, it ought to pay its Doctors better for their work, and if it made those pay for their medicines who can afford it, it would decidedly be able to save money, which would go a long way towards increasing the said salaries.

WHAT is it that the *P. C. A.* wishes to argue upon? In the daily some there appeared an article labeled "Constitutionalism," when we opened the weekly we found the same article headed the "Amount Kalakaua." It seems as if the writer, having read over his lucubrations in print, found that the first heading was a misnomer, that a lengthy advocacy of Imperialism pure and simple, could not come under the name of constitutionalism, and that on second thoughts he considered it best not to have any sham about the matter, but come out flat-footed and call the thing by its right name. We have appreciated the writer's honesty and in another article have commented on it: we must, however, say a word or two upon the article itself. In the first place the *P. C. A.* writer sets out to prove that the King has not overstepped the Constitution, and he informs us that the Hawaiian Constitution is "*sui generis*" and that it is American rather than English. He then makes a comparison between the Palace Party and the White House Influence, and tries to make out a likeness between a Constitutional Monarchy and a Republic.

For a moment let us pause and see what the writer has made out so far. This trying to play Republican and Monarchist at the same time is absurd. If you wish to have any respect, you must be one thing or another, you cannot exist under that anomalous form of neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring, and yet this is what the *P. C. A.* writer would make out. If we are going to have a Monarchy, we must look to the precedents of the most successful Monarchy in the world; if we are going to have a Republic let us look to the United States. It is immaterial to us. But if we are to look to the United States for a precedent, we must accept the vital point of their system, and that is rotation of office, and if, going on the plan of the White House, King Kalakaua is to stump the country, why the opposition will have a right to get some one else to stump the country, and a partizan of Queen Emma might go round on her side and would find no unwilling audiences. If the present incumbents of office want a thorough Republican form of government let them say so, and we can well understand how to meet them. We have tried to hedge around the Monarchy, we have for weeks been showing clearly what the duties of a Monarch are, appealing to the best sources for precedent, we, and not the Ministry or their organ have been the true monarchists, but if there is to be a change we shall be quite ready to accept the Republican form that their writer proposes. Another point, the man who can write that the Constitution "cannot grow and widen with the growth of the nation and the widening of its intelligence" writes sheer blasphemy upon the cause of liberty, and sheer nonsense in this nineteenth century.

A rather astounding statement is made when it is said that "the private affairs of a King are the affairs of his country"!! Good God! have we got back to the days of the Grande Monarque? the *private affairs* of a King are of very small moment indeed, just as Kings themselves are of very small moment indeed, "the private affairs of a King" are by no means the affairs of his country; the affairs of any country are infinitely above all the private affairs of all the Kings that ever lived.

An attempt is made to mystify upon the word politics: and we are told that in England politics has "simply come to mean party politics." We would like to know what sort of "politics" come under a one-man power government such as the *P. C. A.* advocates? Nihilism, red republicanism, secret assassination, open rebellion; these are the "politics" of despotisms: search through the roll of time, look through your histories; see the Greek tyrants reeking in gore; the Roman Emperors cowering before the dread wrath of a humanity that they had insulted; behold the blazing castles of the mediæval nobles during the *Jaquerie*; the fierce, the blood curdling vengeance which swept down on aristocratic France in 1789. Look at the middle of this century and see Ingleto toppling in every direction all over Europe; come to modern times, consider the many attempts on the life of the Emperor Napoleon III. and lastly contemplate Alexander II. weltering in his blood by the bank of that obscure canal, one of the last melancholy victims to absolutism! This and this only is the logical result of such a course as the writer we are criticising advocates, these are absolutist politics. This it is we would like to have King Kalakaua avoid. Mere party politics are the only true politics, the only healthy way in which public business can be carried on and great questions settled.

The writer is leading the King boldly, ominously upon a slippery path: it has one only end; history has proved it time and again. That the end should be bloody, may possibly not be, but the end will be disastrous. We have been charged with being annexationist: the advice given will lead far sooner to annexation than a strict adherence to Constitutional principles such as we have advocated. Annexation it seems to many is the aim of the present Premier of the Kingdom!

Space lacks us to treat this subject as fully as we would wish, but we have no doubt that others will find food for many comments upon this most dangerous article; before closing we must refer to the fulsome flattery bestowed on the King and the direct insult offered to the memory of those whom all Hawaiian hearts hold dear. It is an outrage upon the feelings of His Majesty to say that "he is the first man who has been on the Hawaiian throne with the brains and ideas of a statesman." The modification of excluding Kamehameha I. came too late; in the original article he was included, but the writer remembered that he would have to say some fine things when the "statue" was unveiled, and saw the inevitable clash between the article and the speech. Among the Kamehamehas we do find statesmen and gentlemen, and it seems to us the grossest and most gratuitous kind of an insult to say to King Kalakaua, "sink down into the condition of your predecessors." We, in common with all who came in contact with Kamehameha V., know his character as a statesman, and we doubt whether Queen Dowager Emma will accept with equanimity the *slur* cast upon the reputation of Kamehameha IV. Such fulsome flattery and such traducing of great names must be seen through by any sensible man. We would like to analyze still further, but for this week it is impossible. We can only close by saying that the writer of the article reviewed not only is wrong politically, but that King Kalakaua may quote the words of Shakespeare, and say

"He does me double wrong
That wounds me with the flatteries of his tongue."

## NOTES.

OVER one hundred women are on trial at Grosswerkelskirk, Hungary, charged with poisoning their husbands. The guilt of thirty-five of these women has been proved.

Considerable care should be taken in the granting of spirit licenses. Whether just that amount of care has been exercised is somewhat problematical.

The *Advertiser*, with a marvellous aptitude for misquotation, credits a recent writer with having used the term "a puppet King." No such phrase was used.

A WORKINGMAN'S College is to be established at Melbourne, the workingmen themselves having eagerly taken up the scheme and urged to collect half the necessary money. The other half is to be contributed by Mr. Ormond, who is already the founder of one college.

FROM the *Commercial Herald* we learn that the firm of Macondray & Co. has been dissolved by the retirement of G. Loring Cunningham. Mr. F. W. Macondray has formed a new partnership, having associated himself with Richard Castle and James A. Robinson. Mr. Castle was for a long time in the firm of Castle Brothers. His return to mercantile business will be received with pleasure by many friends. The old sign of Macondray & Co. still swings from the wall, where it has swung since 1849.

The Treaty matters, by latest advices are getting along, or perhaps we had better say are not getting along at all. That is to say matters remain in abeyance. Our friends at the Coast however, recommend that we should not depend on only one string to our bow, but that we should have two or three, wherewith to meet the foe when he begins to show his one man power in Washington will not be enough.

DUELLING betwixt newspaper editors and contributors is still fashionable in Paris. M. DeCharil, editor of the *Petit Caporal*, and M. Demanche, editor of the *Gaulois*, fought a duel on the 3rd of September with swords. Dentanes was killed. On the 9th of September two contributors of *Le Gaulois* newspaper challenged two members of the staff of the *Radical*. A difficulty arose regarding the seconds, but it is not improbable that the contemplated duels will be fought.

THE commercial treaty between Corea and the United States has created a favorable impression throughout Europe, a fact that is very gratifying to the United States. All the Diplomatic journals congratulate America upon her success in being the first to practically open the Corean territory to civilization. Both the French and British Governments are about to follow the example set by the United States, and in all probability other progressive nations will avail themselves of the same opportunity.

NOT very long ago M. DeLesseps was being feted at Dover by the promoters of the "channel tunnel" scheme. He boasted of being half an Englishman, and strongly urged the completion of the tunnel as the means of bringing into a close communication the great rival nations, who need only know, to appreciate each other. Its subsequent conduct does not convey the impression that M. Lesseps is a sincere man.

By the way the *P. C. A.* the other day announced that Mr. H. A. P. Carter would go to Moscow to pick up hints with regard to the Coronation of Alexander III. if ever that event takes place, which considering the Nihilist power and pluck, is somewhat problematical. We would like to know upon what equipment does the present retiring Cabinet intend to draw to pay for the expenses of this trip? Perhaps they will come out of our German friends' purses.

The *Planters' Monthly* for September is out, and again proves a good number. We have editorials on labor, the treaty and thirty years' progress: the latter being especially interesting. The communications continue to deal with practical matters varying one from the planters' perspiration, and give valuable information, as well as leaving room for discussion. The new feature of "items" of information concerning the various plantations which commenced last month, continues to be as interesting as ever. The *Planters' Monthly* is evidently doing the work for which it was intended.

Too much publicity cannot be given, says the New York *Bookbinder* to the recent decision by Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts, concerning the filling of holes in punched silver coins with base metal, and attempting to pass punched coin with the hole thus filled. The former practice is held by the Court to be an act of counterfeiting, and the latter is subject to the penalty provided for the crime of passing, or attempting to pass, counterfeit money. The practices hitherto have been by many persons considered as trivial offences. To all such Judge Lowell's decision should, through wide publication, be a timely warning.

A SARCASTIC editorial in the London *Morning Post* says: "The behavior of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid diplomatic protests, European concerts and conferences and naval demonstrations of imbecility, it is refreshing to find a commander who is alert and willing on his own account to say what he thinks and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the American Admiral has kept alive the belief that Arabi Pasha was coming, contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians."

THAT valuable authority, *Bradstreet*, published in New York, states that the condition of Egyptian trade has an important bearing upon trade and industry in England. How well founded this is, the following approximate figures of exports from Egypt will show:

| | Amount. | Value. | England takes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, pounds | 280,000,000 | $45,000,000 | Two-thirds. |
| Cottonseed, ardebs | | 20,000,000 | 75 per cent. |
| Wheat & beans, ardebs | 1,000,000 | 2,750,000 | 75 per cent. |
| Sugar, tons | 30,000 | 1,000,000 | Nearly all. |
| Wool, bales | | 2,500,000 | Nearly all. |

Egypt imports manufactured goods, machinery, coal, etc., to the value of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, of which England contributes four fifths.

THE London *Lancet* calls attention to the fact that human hair has been so seriously ill-treated abroad by fashion that its value is quite generally impaired. This has resulted in the hair being frequently worn, and has greatly increased the demand for false hair. It appears, however, that Europe has but little human hair to sell. The actual false hair for the European market is, therefore, largely imported from Asia Minor, India, China and Japan. This brings with it a new difficulty. This hair is all black, and necessitates chemical treatment in order to prepare it for dyes to match the brown and lighter hair tints common in Europe. Nitric acid has been used for this purpose.

THE *San Francisco Merchant* says: The arrival of the bark *Lepel Tender*, 134 days from Panama, is a striking commentary on the value of the Panama Canal for sailing tonnage. The captain thought sixty days a fair period for the projected trip, and spoke of provisioning his vessel accordingly. The consequence was, approximate starvation, until relief came from a passing steamer. It has always been claimed that the Nicaragua Canal could be used by sailing vessels, but the *Lepel Tender* would be unfit for that purpose, and the passage of the *Lepel Tender* appears to prove the latter proposition. Many well said that, "had the Almighty by means of a convulsion of nature created a passage through the Panama Isthmus, as far as sailing ships are concerned, they would still continue going round Cape Horn." In this connection, we recall an incident well known among navigators in the Pacific Mail Steamship service: Several years since, the steamship *Golden City*, on her passage from Panama to this port, passed off Point Malo (one of the southern capes of the Gulf of Panama) a coal-laden sailing ship bound in, consigned to a San Francisco firm. The steamer reached San Francisco, discharged, reloaded, sailed again for Panama and passed this ship about two-thirds of the distance up the Bay of Panama, and reported her by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port. Certainly not a fine prospect for sailing ships via the Panama Canal—a second tale of the ancient mariner.

## E. D. Sweeny.

A man named Sweeny was down here a few months ago; he appeared to have the manners of a gentleman and received the hospitality of a number of our residents. By the time he had used we find an account of the most sensational kind in the columns of that amiable paper, the *S. F. Chronicle*, and the authority given for the statements made in this same E. D. Sweeny. The *Chronicle* statement has by now reached the Islands, and we have given her will have to read his topsails before Sweeny's efforts; the element to his action of falsehoods is the following:

"Worse than that, if a man runs away he is hunted down by the Mexicans, his ears are cropped, flogged, and very often branded. I saw two men myself on one plantation branded by muzzle with the letter 'O' on the back of the neck."

This is such absolutely pure invention, on the face of it, that it requires no refutation; people who can believe this can believe anything. We would like, however, Baltimore papers to notice that this champion liar has made tracks in their direction, and to be warned in time.

### What the Native Papers Say.

(From the *Hawaii Pae Aina* Sept. 24th.)

Three columns and more of the first page of our present issue are filled with the plainly uttered thoughts of the people throughout the length and breadth of the land, approving and praising the stand taken by the *Pae Aina*, and condemning the Ministerial Cabinet and the *Omnibus Legislature*, as the people hesitate not to call it. And what is noticeable is that among those writers are two tax-assessors, one tax-collector and one customs officer, who are opposed to the miserable of the Cabinet.

In reviewing this exhibit of the sentiment which is arrayed against the present Cabinet, we cannot suppress the following question: how long shall this Cabinet, which does not possess the confidence of the people retain their offices?

From the 30th of May last to next Wednesday, the 28th of September, will be full four months during which they will have had the guidance of affairs, and what, we ask, are the works of importance they have accomplished during this period? The only important works we can see they have done are these: the treasury of the nation has been robbed, the Government is asked to roll up a debt of $300,000, for the purpose doubtless of furnishing salaries to the officials; the ministers have pocketed $2,000 apiece; and the soul of the nation has stirred to its depths and has succeeded a cry of opposition to the existing Cabinet.

Are these the kind of deeds the nation desires of its rulers, and does it wish it should be said in the Independent Premier is to enriched at public expense? * * *

We have received communications regarding certain sycophant representatives of the last Legislature, who have been busily worked with all their might to pass the appropriations desired by their leaders, the Ministers, and who returned crowned with official favor and doubly, yea triply laden with the emoluments of office. In such a fashion did these two Bullers come, and in such a fashion return home, toting with them their precious bundle of goods, those opponents of the very ones who elected them. * * * After all one of the meanest things done by this Ministry has been the insult it offered to us in its threat to wipe out the *Pae Aina*, and to use their power to compel their followers to stop taking this the organ of the people. * * * And not only this but a member of the Cabinet heaped insult on us by refusing to answer, to reply to our note sent to him as to a true Hawaiian. * * * We are loyal subjects of the King, and we have a right to ask a proper reply from a Government official, but we are not to be treated with ordinary courtesy as a citizen, and by this act Rosh and his chief have denied us our right as a citizen.

Voicing the wish of the people, and for the numerous reasons we have adduced, we sent up our petition with a loud voice, and in public, praying in the name of the Hawaiian people that the Gibson-Rosh Ministry be discharged, and that wise and honorable men, well acquainted with the Hawaiian people, be put in their places. Thus pray the people.

HILO, Sept. 7th 1892.

HON. J. U. KWAUNE,—*Dear Sir*:—All the people of this town are praising the *Hawaii Pae Aina*, for the vigor and boldness, with which it is contending against the King's Ministers and the last legislature.

People are indignant at the rascally conduct of Mr. Rosh toward you. The action of Messrs Rosh and Gibson against you is abominable, and that we are pleased to see the boldness of this action will result in cloaking with doubt and disrepute all the actions of the crown. J. NAWAHI.

WAILUKU, MAUI, Sept. 9th 1892.

R. W. KAWANANAKOA,—*Dear Sir*:—At the end of the present year I shall no longer be an agent for the "*Elele*." Remember that at this crisis, the sympathies and wishes of the nation are nailed fast to the newspaper "*A Ia Pae Aina*."

The people are grumbling at not seeing the laws printed, for while but few take the *Elele*, many take the *Pae Aina* and the *Kuokoa*. Do not, then hesitate or fear, right and truth will firmly support you. J. W. KALUA.

MESSRS J. U. AND R. W. KAWANANAKOA,—*Dear Sirs*:—Please enclose twenty dollars in paper, and be good enough to return to me the ten copies of the *Pae Aina* every week for one year. I and the citizens in this region are filled with admiration at the bold utterances in your paper, favoring the good of the government and of the nation. We advise you to continue your resolutions to the reckless wasting of the public money. HONTAKER.

THE DOUBTFUL LETTER.

The *Elele* has urged us to regard the request of Mr. Hapai, to return the letter to him that contained and troubled him, thought its being dropped and then being picked up, and so made manifest their discomfort. He claims that this is an actionable offence, and manifests his greatness by applying to law about it. What a dull shaft he occasionally has to be sure. "Go and claim your letter of the one who found it, and not of us lest you be fooled for your pains."

(From the "*Kuokoa*" Sept 16, 1892.

TWO PRINCIPLES.

Two ideas (or Principles) are now striving together in this land of ours, namely in this land, in the newspapers and in the minds of men. The former may be stated thus:—The government to lapse into the condition that prevailed when there was no constitution, and the whole power and authority to be rested again in the sovereign, and his wish and word alone to be carried out right or wrong without regard to the rights of others.

The alternative principle (or idea) is this: The King to be subject to the constitution, that he be impeachable for performing any official act in opposition to the constitution of the land, that he be barred from being his power as sovereign by throwing the right back to the people. We beg our readers to weigh these thoughts with care, and judge them in the light of what is being uttered in the present time. If the former principle prevail, then the country, then the citizens will no longer have any right under the constitution; progress will cease; the right of ballot and that of Legislation will become worthless and useless; and that is the principle which Gibson and fellows are seeking to advance, and it was with this intention they entered the Cabinet. Gibson is loud in his profession of love to Hawaii, and we are grateful for it. But he is digging a grave in which to bury the civil and personal rights of every Hawaiian.

If there remains in this people a spark of hope to maintain their legal and civil rights and their freedom, let them rise up and stand up and demand the deeds now being done. Stand up and by every lawful and proper means resist those who are greedily robbing the citizens of this land of all their civil rights."

## Special Notices.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—DUNN, GLASGOW.

**TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.**

**JAS. DUNN, MERCHANT, GLASGOW.**

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REFERENCES:

MESSRS. WM. G. LEWIS & CO., Honolulu.
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