By Authority.

G. W. AKAU HAPAI has been Commissioned this day, as Police Justice of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

POOMAIKELANI,
Governess of Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, February 1st, 1886. 1200 2t

J. G. HOAPILI has been reCommissioned this day, as District Judge of North Kona, Hawaii.

POOMAIKELANI,
Governess of Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, January 1st, 1886.

J. W. KUWAIWA has been Commissioned this day, as District Judge for the District of Puna, Hawaii.

POOMAIKELANI,
Governess of Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, January 1st, 1886.

W. A. HASTADE has been Commissioned as Deputy District Judge for the District of Hamakua, Hawaii.

POOMAIKELANI,
Governess of Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, January 1st, 1886. 1198 2t

Hawaiian Gazette.

"EST MODUS IN REBUS."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

The extradition case, of which a full report will be found in our columns, has not yet been decided, so we must refrain from comment. The case is a most important one, and the decision will be looked for eagerly at the Coast.

Silver continues to fall in the London market. One hundred silver dollars are now worth as bullion only $78.73. At such a discount there is a strong temptation for other parties besides the U. S. Government to coin money. It is intimated that part of the U. S. silver now in circulation did not come from the U. S. Mint. Some one may be trying the same game with our Kalakaua dollars. Twenty per cent. profit on ten thousand dollars would be the snag little sum of two thousand dollars.

GIBSONIAN diplomacy has failed, as might have been expected, in the attempt to secure from the great powers of Europe a recognition of the scheme of a Central Polynesian Empire. Spain claims the Caroline Islands, Germany takes the Marshal Islands, the Gilbert Islands are left to their own autonomy. England has exercised some sort of supervision over the Gilbert group, sending a man-of-war occasionally to look after alleged injuries done to English traders residing on those islands. United States Consul Greenbaum, is afraid Germany will take Samoa; but articles of agreement between Germany, England and the United States, having yet several years to run, secure Samoan independence, a while longer. Bismarck's latest proposition is that those three great powers shall divide the group among themselves.

GREECE is making a greater stir in European politics than her position warrants. But it is often a wretched little country like Greece which causes trouble. Servia and Bulgaria came within an ace of precipitating a European war and, that trouble being over, Greece must needs rush in and try to keep the Eastern pot a-boiling.

What, really has Greece to complain of? She is independent and her kinglets have had the support of the great powers since 1832, when Otto of Bavaria ascended the throne. The Greeks themselve are a degenerate race, from whom some of the greatest scoundrels in Europe and the United States have their lineal descent. It seems as if all the bad qualities of Ulysses and none of his good ones had, during the course of centuries, been gradually concentrated among the degenerate Greeks. A short time ago, we met a gentleman who had spent some time in Athens. He described the country as consisting of two classes the "ins" and the "outs." The "outs" were always brigands; when their party came into power they became government officials, the former officials becoming in their turn brigands. The sketch may have been somewhat sweeping, but it had the merit of terseness. It was a sketch by a master hand.

It is really sad to think that the vanity of a little twopenny halfpenny State, such as Greece is, should have the power to endanger the interests of such great nations as Germany, Russia and England. Intrigue has assuredly been going on—and if intrigue has been at work, we may fairly infer that Russia is at the bottom of it. It is to be hoped that by next mail we shall hear that Greece has been summarily squelched by the Powers.

THE fire at the residence of the Hon. H. A. Widemann, calls attention to what has been often noticed in our columns, viz: the necessity of having an engine on the Plains. There are now a number of houses and a large amount of valuable property out Waikiki way, and however smart and active our firemen may be, it is impossible for them to reach the scene of disaster before the flames have got such hold that no more good can be done, even if they do not find merely a heap of smouldering ruins on their arrival.

It is absolutely necessary that this question should be faced. Insurance agents should insist that something practical be done. We have had now a number of warnings and we should pay heed to them. There is, of course, little danger of a general conflagration, for the houses are, as a rule, wide apart. But isolated property stands very little chance of being saved if once it gets on fire and the fire has headway, on.

Another suggestion has been made. Let the fire companies in Honolulu have a few good teams of horses at their command. These would very quickly whirl out the engines to any fire a couple of miles off.

To have a fire engine on the spot is the proper thing, for more can be done by promptitude than can be done by hard work when once the fire has got command.

The question might very well be brought before the Legislature and a proper appropriation made for the protection of property in the district under review. We believe that an appropriation for this purpose would find favor with both parties, and that all would wish to favor a measure for the public good. If something is not done, we shall have one of these days a tragedy which will send a thrill of horror through the community. It is a most unpleasant thing to lose property which has been accumulated with the care of years; it would be terrible to lose life!

WITHOUT, for the present, referring to the results of the elections in other than Honolulu, there is ample room for remarks on the election as conducted in the Capital City itself.

Firstly. Being the seat of Government, and considering who compose that Government, it is unquestionably the seat of the greatest bribery on the one hand, and intimidation on the other.

The dismissals from, and the appointments to public office during the last three years have shown the present Government to be more of a corruption office than anything else. Roads may become impassable and bridges be washed away, and the Minister makes no sign, unless it be to award a lucrative contract to a relative. But let a public servant of tried ability and integrity be suspected of not being "in accord" the Minister is awake in a moment, the public servant is dismissed, a Minister's servant substituted. So completely has this system of terrorism and bribery been carried out, that it is within the truth to say that nine-tenths of the last appropriations have been used as a fund to retain the present Minister in his office.

Unfortunately, therefore, the Capital City presents itself as the most corrupt constituency in the Kingdom.

The military, the police, the salaried of all sorts knew thoroughly well on what tenure their salaries depended; instant dismissal overhung every head with a sword of independence in it.

The Commercial City of Honolulu, as such, is wholly unrepresented, the professional classes have no seat for Honolulu. The city has returned only men living on public pay. The Honorable! member at the head of the poll, has but one recommendation, he is the son-in-law of his father-in-law—the Minister.

Since the time that the Minister made himself master of three Cabinet offices, and practically sole administrator of the Boards of Health and of Education, besides other offices, there has been no such insult put upon the country in general, and this City in particular as the list issued that his relation was to be made a member—it cannot be said a Representative—in the Legislature.

Of the humours of the election day a few words may be said:

The crowd in front of the Government buildings, though excited, were orderly and good tempered. Some few were drunk but these were more oratorical than pugnacious. But an ominous sight to the lovers of Constitutional Government, was the large number of military uniforms, mixed up apparently at hap-hazard with the civilian crowd, but grouping themselves together now and then as if to favor or to hinder access to a friend or foe. Again, there were both commissioned and non commissioned officers *wearing their side-arms*, a circumstance not known or permitted at elections in free countries.

THE decision of the voters of Honolulu is certainly a peculiar one. They have rejected in the person of Mr. Waterhouse an Hawaiian born, a life long friend of the Hawaiian people, and his purse has always been open to help in every good work. He has been particularly interested in Kaumakapili Church, and he has spent large sums in subscriptions to it, besides giving other practical aid. He has moreover, done active work in visiting native houses, and he certainly seems beloved by a large section of the Hawaiian people. And yet this sturdy worker for Hawaiian interests, this Hawaiian born citizen is rejected and at the top of the poll appears one who is not Hawaiian born; who has taken no active part in any work for the amelioration of the native race, who is only a place holder, and takes his seat in the House, not to pass laws for the nation at large, but to support a narrow ring in carrying out their schemes of self-aggrandisement.

This shows how venal and corrupt the city voter has become. *Panem et circenses*, food and amusement *gratis*, are what he seeks. The days when a candidate was elected on his merits are passed. The average Honolulu voter asks himself: "What can I get for my vote?" The equivalent may not be money, but it lies in promises of higher pay, of petty office and as effectually corrupts as money bribes would do. Add to this a copious use of liquor and it is not difficult to account for the result.

A corrupt government's worst legacy to a people is that it corrupts a large section of the population. How the Hawaiian has been blinded and misled was shown by the Honolulu elections. The gold was rejected and the dross taken. It may as well be noted that voters are already asking Mr. Hayselden about his election promises.

We have contrasted Mr. Hayselden and Mr. Waterhouse because they came in contrast on the polls, each heading his ticket. It is needless to contrast Mr. Carter, with his keen brain, his business ability and his experience with such men as Keau, Lilikalani and Baker. When a capital chooses such men as these and rejects Joe Carter, it is very plain that the vote is mercenary and venal. It is not intelligent.

The fight is over. As the smoke of the conflict clears away, one can see something of a result. There is undoubtedly a victory. But victories may be bought too dear, and we fancy that the Government has paid a price which it will find far too high. We publish to-day several letters, we have many others in our possession, written from all parts of the Islands by people who could by no possibility have any communication with one another. The verdict of these is unanimous. Where the Government triumphed it was through the use of coercion, gin and downright bribery. The extremely narrow majorities in a number of cases look very suspicious. There is a shrewd suspicion that noses were counted and the boxes stuffed accordingly. In Honolulu there was no need to stuff, coercion and cash had done its work.

We hear of one polling place on Kauai, where a Government supporter had charge of the ballot box, and we are told that he put his handkerchief over the box and before depositing opened every ballot. What he put in we do not know. It was a district in which the Government candidate run very strong. Again it is stated as a fact, that bribery in the open street was practiced, the votes being bid up to $10. In another district men have been discharged from employment because they would not promise to support the administration.

When a government resorts to the measures which Mr. Gibson has counselled, it shows pretty well that there is something wrong. It is not the voice of the country that this Minister wishes to listen to, it is only a flattering ode that he hungers to hear, and there are fools enough, who lick his backbone, will do the flattering homage.

But there are enough men in this country who will not bow down. They may be young, they may be poor, but they are made of the good old stuff—the stuff that Hampden and Washington were made of. The cause may look lost. It is not lost. As long as manhood remains in this country, as long as men can prove themselves men there will always be an opposition to corruption and fraud. The opponents may be few, but they are strong in their cause. Not "all the perfumes of Araby" can hide the stench of the corrupt practices of the administration. Corrupt in official life, corrupt in private character, corrupt in every public act, the Government and their supporters, though they stand at the head of the polls, stand there not as patriotic citizens, but as rascals who have filched the birthright from a free people.

It is not the first time that wrong and injustice have prevailed. It is likely to be the last. Gin, bribery, stuffed ballot boxes *have* prevailed. The price is a high one to pay. The question is can we afford it. Large countries have stood corruption and survived. Small countries succumb to the poison and die. Hawaii is a small country!

THE British Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on Jan. 21st. The telegraphic summary of the speech from the Throne is given elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE.

The day was a dreary winter day, the streets covered with snow and slush, and the route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament had to be covered with gravel to keep the horses on their feet.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that Her Majesty appeared to be suffering from a cold, the Queen rode in an open carriage which was drawn by eight horses, and escorted by the Household Cavalry.

The Queen was received with hearty cheers from the people throughout the entire route. Owing to the darkness of the day the House of Lords was lighted by gas, which, at all events had the advantage of showing more brilliantly the uniforms and decorations of the gentlemen, and the jewels of the ladies.

The "speech" touched a great variety of subjects, but we have them here in so abbreviated a form that it is almost impossible to further condense them.

The most important clause is that referring to Ireland, in which the Queen says: "I have seen with deep sorrow a renewal, since I last addressed you, of the attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and in resisting it I am convinced that I shall be supported by my Parliament and my people" There follows some remarks on the continuance of "organized intimidation" which it is stated, still exists, and an intention to protect "Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights, and in the enjoyment of individual liberty." These sentences have been construed as intimating a coercive rule dictated from Westminster, though it is obvious that no coercion by the Imperial Parliament can be so oppressive or so disastrous as that now in force at the hands of private, irresponsible, self-constituted "leagues."

However, amendments were put, and, by the joint influence of Liberal, Radical, and Parnell's parties carried against the Government, which latter has promptly declared an intention to resign office.

"Home Rule" has not yet been defined, at least Mr. Gladstone said so, not many months ago. "Landlordism" is to be abolished, at least so Mr. Davitt says, a phrase which if it means anything, means that property in real estate is to cease, though Mr. Parnell's estate and Mr. Biggar's pork-shop may be exempted by a grateful country.

We have to await further developments before an opinion can be pronounced on the possible outcome of these complications.

With regard to foreign affairs, the Queen announces that "the differences with Russia regarding the Afghanistan boundary have been satisfactorily adjusted," that with regard to Eastern Roumelia Her Majesty says that her negotiations have had for their object "to bring the inhabitants of that country, according to their wish, under the Prince of Bulgaria's rule, while maintaining the rights of the Sultan."

As to Burmah, "the most certain method of insuring peace was to be found in the permanent incorporation of Burmah with her empire."

With all the great powers Her Majesty expresses her pleasure at being on most friendly terms.

International copyright, the commercial status of the Kingdom in the Caroline Islands, and the rights of French fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland are referred to, and sundry matters of domestic legislation.

On the whole this is one of the most important State documents ever put forth as a speech from the Throne. It interests, as it must influence the well being of hundreds of millions of the human family, and may well wind up—not with a stereotyped phrase,—but with an earnest aspiration that the rulers of Great Britain may be under "the keeping and guidance of Almighty God!"

NOTES.

THE San Francisco *Call* of January 25th, publishes the following: "Hon. Randolph Want, Solicitor-General in London for the New South Wales Government and commissioner for the colony to the Colonial Exhibition which opens in London in May, arrived by the *Alameda* on Saturday and will remain in the city until his colleague, Sir Alexander Stuart, arrives by the *Mariposa*, about the 21st prox. These gentlemen are interested in the proposed cable direct line from San Francisco to Sydney and New Zealand via Honolulu, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands. It is asserted that if the company establishes its line, Mr. Mackay has promised to meet the projectors on a reasonable and fair basis."

FROM the official report of the excise commissioners of Russia for the fiscal year 1884-85 it appears that in that country there were 249 sugar mills, all told, which have produced: Refined (loaf) sugar, 129,600,000 pounds; granulated, white, 648,000,000 pounds; granulated, yellow, 1,440,000 pounds; refined molasses, 630,000 pounds; total, 879,670,000 pounds. Up to December 1, 1885, there was exported from Russia 108,000,000 pounds of sugar, on which the government has paid a premium to the exporters, in virtue of a law of July 12, 1885, by which the government agreed to pay a premium on all exported sugar containing not less than 92 per cent. of saccharine matter.

REFERENCE to the consumption of sugar by the United States Bradstreet's says: "Those journals interested in the production of sugar continue to place unreliable statistics before the world, with a view of increasing the price. The *Journal des Fabricant de Sucres* states that "the consumption of that country (the United States of America) is, according to private as well as official statistics, supported by the report of the German consul, 1,360,000 tons and increases yearly about 60,000 tons. Deducting the 150,000 which the continent will supply, we have a demand on the part of the United States of America for colonial sugar of 1,210,000 tons, while we have seen as above that the colonies will only have 1,165,000 tons to spare." As shown in *Bradstreet's* the consumption of foreign sugar for the past year will not amount to more than 1,050,000 tons, which is about 100,000 less than indicated by our contemporary."

The Trial.

"Has been recorded in a truthful lay
How a great man, in his impetuous way,
Sullied his welcome, and, John says Charley told,
Pounding them untold of heaps of gold,
If they would only act on his appeal
And help him keep his place by dint of steel
Or lead or brass or some such metal, that
Is often used in the affairs of state;
And that their welfare, like his own, was bound
On the issue between the which they held the ground.
It also has been shown how one replied,
Heroic, eloquent, too daring chief
How nicely he assailed Pother side,
And how he cared not one jot for his grief;
What answer Charley gave is not yet heard.
He's cautious, hesitate to give his word,
He'll wait until he fairly sees his way.
And think, if he should join the fray,
Not so good natured Paul, he came at once,
And said, "I'll prove I am no legal dance
"The law's a sharp-edged weapon—wielded well—
"Twill rent your foes and drive them all—pell-mell
"The other side of nowhere.—Where that is
"Is not a very pleasant place I wis—
"But I'll be candid; as I see my chance,
"I'll sound a note will make the rascals dance.
"Who dares oppose us in our state-craft high,
"Folks think I am too good natured—all my eye—
"I know I am as scarcely as I may—
"But those who want to fight—won't find it play.
"Who should attempt to bite this legal file,
"Twould badly rap his teeth and stir his bile!"
As thus delivered he his short address
A reckless writer of the *Daily Press*
Mentioned bland Paul in not polite terms;
"O ho!" said he, "I think I see the germs
"Of something here that shall assist our scheme.
"If properly developed—Wildest dreams
"Could not afford a case more opportune.
"I'll set the law in motion, and ere long
"I'll find out what this fellow would be at
"And touch him gently with a lattitat.
"Or *salve, ea, ur Kers fo, ce*
"Any other plan to pave the way for
"Conviction on the charge of burglary
"Or barratry, arson, bad surgery,
"Or any other charge that can be proved
"Against that wretch who has so vilely mov'd
"The state against our gentle rule—Ah well,
"I think the nearest I can find is libel
"Twill meet the case.—At all events I'll try
"And never pipe my eye—nor yet say die."
Paul, being shrewd and running for the race,
To his own judgment trusted not his case,
Consulted other jurists, who agreed
The facts presented were as bad indeed
As but as bad could be—Twould be quite wrong
To leave unpunished long so foul a song
Against the public government and peace;
Paul's duty clearly 'twas to make it cease—
The reckless scribe was soon under arrest,
The jury sitting and the judges dress'd
In sable robes, being mild and not severe,
They sate with patience this fam'd suit to hear.
All hearken'd to the cause with bated breath.
Some argued and would the poor fool to death
By hanging, or imprisonment at least
For that misguided culprit—almost beast
Who'd so forget himself as Paul to pelt
And hit him so entirely 'neath the belt.
Well the slow cage went on, the coil unwound
When fairly, it was proved, there was no ground
For the indictment—wonder filled each face
That such a flap-trap should be call'd a case.
The prisoner at bar was soon set free,
The adverse counsel smiled—but took their fee,
The people said, when the non-suit was faced,
Ah—"PRATTS AND LAW SHOULD NOT BE MIXED!"

TROUBADOUR.

MRS. JOSIAH ALLEN.

At Lihue.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Well Josiah and me made up our two minds to go to the Islands. We have staid quiet like since we went to the centinyal. Josiah has such a coff we though we'd go where it was warmer, and really the flowers was all ablow and the trees is full of leaves as if it wasn't winter.

We got there just the time for the poles and went to Lihue to visit Josiah's cousin. They was all stirred up. Pears like there's a white man down to the Islands that drives the government cart who wants all on em in cord. Down in Waimea the most on em made their manners to him and said cord. They went to the poles and got in the saloon keeper as their canderdate. Josiah's cousin was so cut up when he heard it that he most cried cause he did'nt think they'd sell their manhood, but the man that drives the government cart was real tickled. Says I to Josiah what is a cord but he was a coffin and felt bad and says he I don't know and I don't care.

But at Lihue and Koloa they would'nt make their manners and say cord. I never see critters work harder than them did that was working for the man that drives the government cart. There was three on them the Guyner, the Jege and the Canderdate. Every day most their horses heads would point to some village or another and they would go from house to house and tell the kanakas about the poles and that night in that village the dogs would bark and the liker would be brung and every one on 'em would have a bottle. The Guyner is real pleasant and kind of like smiling. The Jege he told the badness of the mishnurs and the white people and the Canderdate made the promises and had sorcers to help him like old hethen times. Then nights he had hulas. The hula or a kickup dance that they say is undecent. Well, these men worked at their business week in and week out and when it come nigh the time they got up meetings to talk over the poles. The canderdate said put me in hand I'll make a law that when you are sleepy mornins and get to work ten or leven clock you'll get pay for all day and Saturday you can skat round all day and not work a bit, but a kanaka man spilte that for he got up and said I don't want to skat round all day Saturday but work for my wife and children. Then the Jege he got up and told the bad of white men and the mishnors and he knows for he has been a pillow in the church nigh onto forty years. He talked and talked and all the folks set just still and let him talk all he could. Then one of the white kanakas got up spilte that, says he "We all are one blood and a white skin on a dark one covers what we are. Says he I was born and brung up here and its my country. I pay taxes and have a right to the poles. You have all known me from a boy and if I have wronged any one speak it out." They never told a thing yet hurrah. Says he, was that a white man who has jist cheated you out of nine hundred dollars ($900) you had got to buy land. The kanakas some on 'em looked like crying and never spoke, they knowed the name of the fellow and that he had a brown skin.

Lots of kanakas felt bad about the hula; they were kind of ashamed of the government for sending liker and trying to get the poles that way, trying to make the kanakas bad. Some tuk it and got drunk and fit their wives and got black eyes. The canderdate loves liker and thinks it agrees with him. Some kanakas was real cruis, one man with a bottle of government gin fel of his hoss right by Josiah's cousins house he was that drunk he could'nt set up and his two little children was awful scared; Josiah's cousin's wife was sorry for the man and gav the man soothing to take and soon as he could speak he hurrah for the independent canderdate and went for him at the poles.

I told Josiah I never seen such doings and, says I to Josiah's cousin, has the man that drives the cart any grand-children for says I, I would'nt have Thomas Jefferson and Keziah Ann children remember such doings Josiah and me for the world no not for the whole on it.

Well, when the day come the independent canderdate got the poles and everybody hurrad like 60. But when the Gov. canderdate saw how things war going, he got into a great pashun and ackused his friends of treachery, and he harried off the rest of his gin that no more should be wasted.

MRS. JOSIAH ALLEN.

The Luso Hawaiiano.

No. 18 of the *Luso Hawaiiano* shews no deimination in the energy with which this journal is edited; and the present issue presents more news and in better shape than ever. The leading article is upon the New Portuguese Colonies in Africa. Portugal proposes to annex the whole of the territory lying between her Eastern and Western possessions which will then stretch from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. That she is earnest in her colonial schemes is shewn by the fact that she is helping private colonization schemes. One company has been granted 30,000 hectares of land, free for seven years, another 5,000 hectares and yet another 1000 hectares. The latter is established for the purposes of general commerce but especially with a view to the manufacture of alcohol. It has a capital of $2,700. A new feature in this paper is a letter from a special correspondent at Lisbon and another from the Azores. These are promised bi-monthly. The letters are well written and contain matter which will be interesting to the Portuguese Colony and even to others. There is a bright *feuilleton*. "Fatinitz" which would bear translation into English. The Islands and local notes are good and finally there are a number of new advertisements, showing that the public appreciate this medium for advertising purposes.

NIL DESPERANDUM!

The Result of the Elections

A VICTORY OF MIGHT, NOT RIGHT.

MORE "HARD TIMES" AHEAD.

The biennial election for members of the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Legislature took place on the day designated by law, the first Wednesday in February, which this year fell on the 3rd inst. The polling place for the city of Honolulu and suburbs was, as usual, located at the Government House and the polls were kept open from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. The general superintendence of the conduct of the polling place was in the hands of R. F. Bickerton, Esq., who was ably aided in facilitating the registry and cancellation of voting papers deposit of ballots, and other details, by Messrs F. Wundenburg, Capt. John H. Brown, Capt. H. Lane, and Major A. Rosa, clerical work being performed by Messrs Henry Smith, W. L. Wilcox, W. H. Aldrich, W. O. Atwater and Samuel Maikai. A detachment of the regular police under the immediate supervision of Deputy Dayton preserved order in and about the entrance, Captains Mehrtens and Fehlber doing duty at the ballot boxes.

The day was an extremely pleasant one and a constant crowd was present about the premises from the time of opening to the hour of closing. Occasional flashes of excitement would be made apparent by the perversity of some Government or Independent runner in attempting to force in line a captured voter, but, as a whole the election passed off very quietly and happily without the exhibition of much bad feeling, although the presence on the ground and within the vicinity of the polling stations of officersand men of the volunteer and regular forces, with side arms, would very probably have been summarily dealt with in a less peaceable community.

Entrance was allowed to voters through a narrow passage built at the entrance to the Government House and was guarded by police officers. The system is an antiquated one and besides offering opportunity for delay is also objectionable on account of the liability of those nearest the barrier to be injured from the crush which is made by those in the crowd behind. Some other means should be found to assist the aged or youthful voter to obtain the glorious privilege of depositing his vote once every two years, then by subjecting him to the danger of being injured while in transit to the goal.

There were quite a number of tickets in the field, the principal, and recognized as the purely party ones being those of the Independent or Opposition side bearing the names of Henry Waterhouse, J. O. Carter, H. S. Swinton and W. C. Achi, the Government or National party presenting on what was facetiously called "the blue gin ticket," the names of F. H. Hayselden, J. Keau, J. Baker and E. K. Lilikalani. The adherents of either side were clamorous in their praises and denunciations from before the hour of opening until up to the time of closing the polls, after which the elected ones took a voice in the matter.

The polling during the morning hours was rather slow, but at noon quite a lively hour or two was passed by the inspectors, the total recorded vote up to 2 p. m. being 1,339. At this hour there was only a difference of 52 between the totals of the boxes presided over by Capt. John H. Brown and Mr. F. Wundenburg, the difference being in favor of Mr. Wundenburg's side. At 3 p. m. the total was recorded as 1,553, Mr. Wundenburg increasing his lead; at four o'clock the figures indicated the year, 1886; at 18 minutes of 5 there was a total of 2,061 and not a voter in sight. Judge Bickerton saw a deputation en route, and every preparation was made to receive them. They proved to be staunch supporters of the Carter-Waterhouse ticket and their ballots on being deposited swelled the total to 2,155. Another delay of 2 minutes without a voter; then at 1 minute of the legal hour, the last vote was deposited with Capt Lane and at the stroke of the clock, Judge Bickerton gave the necessary formal notice and declared the polls, for the general election of representatives to Hawaiian Legislature for the year 1886, closed.

The count of the contents of the boxes was then proceeded with, the result being given in the below. Judge Bickerton was called upon to decide on the validity of one or two rolls of paper, which proved to be ballots, six in one roll and about a dozen in another, and he settled the matter quickly and quietly by destroying the rolls.

At 8 20 p. m. the vote of the city was officially recorded and announced, after which the crowd gave a cheer, the elected made a few speeches and the assemblage dispersed.

Following are the returns, as received from official sources; I stands for Independent, G for Government candidates, the star indicates elected:

OAHU.

NOUUALUE.

Fred H Hayselden, (Kikala) G	1451*
Hon James Kwai, G	1396*
Hon E K Lilikalani, G	1316*
Hon J T Baker, G	1065*
Henry Waterhouse, I	732
J O Carter, I	721
W C Achi, I	387
J M Poepoe, G	316
H S Swinton I	291
J Kauai, G	200
Kapolena, I	120
Z Y Squires	53
Scattering	118
Total votes cast	2,155
Total votes cast 1881	1,942
Total votes cast 1882	1,451

EWA AND WAIANAE.

A Kauhi, I	219*
J P Kama, G	147

KOOLAUPOKO.

Cecil Brown, I	959*
Kanakikauoni, G	147

KOOLAUPOKO.

Ana Kaulia, G	209*
Frank Brown, I	158

WAIALUA.

Jesse Amara, G	107*
W E Rowell, I	90
S K Mahoe, G	81

HAWAII.

NORTH KONA.

J K Kaiaie, G	300*
G W Pilipo, I	181

SOUTH KONA.

D H Nahinu, G	199*
A K Kalonkoa, I	157

KAU.

J Kauhane, I	[illegible]

PUNA.

A Kekoa, G	[illegible]
Kauwila, I	[illegible]

HILO.

J L Kaulukou, G	449*
F Pahia, G	416*
J Nawahi, I	261
D H Hitchcock, I	254

HAMAKUA.

J K Kaunamano, G	328*
W A Kinney, I	296

KOHALA.

Dr J Wight, I	450*
Z Kalal, G	401

KAHALA.

J W Kaina, I	199*
J Akoio, G	177
James Campbell, I	169
Kia Nahaolelua, G	150

RAKA.

S W Kaai, G	218*
W H Halstead, I	200

MAKAWAO.

C H Dickey, I	530*
J Kauakele, G	192

WAILUKU.

G E Richardson, G	519*
W K Castle, I	258
Kanealii, I	207
W K Makakou, G	216
W B Keanu, I	186
S K Kane, G	16
Scattering	1

KAANAPALI.

J A Kaukau, G	71*
J Richardson, I	68

MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

L A Thurston, I	280*
A P Pacheale, I	277*

KAUAI.

HANALEI.

G B Palohau, G	182*
D W H Kaupena, I	173

KOLOA AND LIHUE.

S B Dole, I	283*
T T Kalaeone, G	179

WAIMEA AND NIIHAU.

E L Kapai, G	198*
C W Ashford, I	99

RECAPITULATION:

Total number Government Candidates Elected...18
Total number Independent Candidates Elected...10

Election Notes from Hanalei, Kauai.

EDITOR GAZETTE: February 3rd, 1886, was a memorable day in the annals of this Kingdom, and the comparatively small district of Hanalei, played its part in the national event with unwonted enthusiasm. There were two candidates only, in the field, G. B. Palohau, representing the Government party, and D. W. H. Kaupena, the Independent ticket. Both men worked hard for several weeks prior to the election, and each felt sanguine of success. Mr. Palohau, who, by the way, is entitled by courtesy to have the word "Honorable" (save the mark!) prefixed to his name, was strongly supported from headquarters. He was in a position to mislead his weaknminded countrymen with dollars and gin, a privilege that he and his *luaus* did not fail to exercise to the fullest extent. Men from Wainiha, Hanalei and Heena, who had pledged themselves to vote for Kaupena, were, on the day preceding the election, supplied with gin by the Government party. Each voter from the above named places, was the recipient of "a dollar and a drink." By such proceedings, did Palohau obtain a majority of three votes. Had the voters not been supplied with gin they would have voted as their consciences dictated, that was, for Kaupena. They were marshalled to the polls by a policeman, who made a brag of the victory he had obtained. At the polling booth, we noticed one Loka, a well-to-do and influential native, who spoke incessantly and most persuasively on behalf of Palohau. This man Loka, owes his present position in life to the owners and respecting manager for the past 30 years of the Princeville Plantation. Mr. Bolton, the present manager, pointed out to Loka the error of his ways. Loka listened and reasoned. The result was he came down from his rostrum and declared his intention not to vote at all. The mischief was accomplished however, and Loka went home with a knowledge that he had obtained his object notwithstanding his influence had been exerted in the wrong direction.

Mr. C. Bertelmann, the large landed proprietor and stock raiser in the Koolau portion of the district, worked for Kaupena in a most energetic manner. He has about 30 natives in his employ, all of whom voted the Independent ticket straight. There was no bribery nor coercion. Mr. Bertelmann talked to his men and explained the situation. He convinced them that they ought to be proud of being Independents. And now that it is past, each of those men can truthfully say that not a bribe of dollars or gin was ever tendered them by their employer. On the other hand, they can testify to having been offered bribes by the Palohau party and refusing to accept of them.

Messrs. Bertelmann and Werner, foreigners by birth, but Hawaiians by naturalization, were at first refused permission to vote. Why? Because, forsooth, they did not produce their naturalization papers. It was known by the Inspectors how their votes would be cast, and so this technical objection was raised. Both gentlemen appealed most strenuously against such despotic action on the part of the authorities, and finally they were permitted to cast in their ballot. Had they been so positioned they would have been deprived of their privilege by the officials who would unblushingly do any thing to gain their object. Every white man who had a vote, voted for D. W. H. Kaupena. But it was all to no purpose. Inspite of the honorable work accomplished by those gentlemen in the district, who represent property and capital, the dishonorable work carried the day. At Hanalei, Palohau received 116 votes and Kaupena, 113. At Kapaa, Palohau 69 and Kaupena 60, this giving a majority of 12 to the Tax Collector and Deputy Sheriff. Kaupena bore his defeat in a manly way, and conducted generally of the people around the Court House at Hanalei, was comparatively orderly, though the day was not passed over without the inevitable "free fight." Beyond a few drunks being "laid out" there was no serious damage to body or property. As a convenience to voters who lived long distances from the polling booth, a leading resident in the neighborhood very considerately placed a large express wagon at the public service. As it approached the Court House at Hanalei, drawn by 4 spirited horses laden with 23 passengers and bearing a flag aloft with the name Kaupena in large black letters, no little sensation was caused. Cheer after cheer was given for the Independent Candidate, who repeatedly appeared and addressed the crowd. The weather was superb and Hanalei, this year correspondent, went to view the scene and "Not a vote" felt enriched by what they had learned from being an eye witness to a Hawaiian political contest.

A.

The Election at Wailuku.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Having witnessed the closing of the polls at Wailuku for many years and also on Wednesday last, I was compelled to note the different effect which the several declarations of the result of the ballot had on the expectant crowd. In 1884 the people cheered and made the welkin ring with their noisy acclamations of joy and rushing for the successful candidates they took them on their shoulders and bore them off. So on previous years but on Wednesday last when the result of the counting was declared, a subdued silence overspread the waiting masses. The only noise heard was the strains of a paid band which serenaded the government candidate who had been elected. Evidently the will of the people had been thwarted by some premeditated scheme. Votes were openly bought by parties working for the government candidate. Parties whose names were on the register were not allowed to vote, as the tax collector insisted that they had not paid their taxes, he still holding the receipts. Rumor had it that there was collusion between the party in charge of the ballot box and those working in the interest of the government candidate. That the manner in which the words "ka pono ke kohi balota" was cancelled was a sign as to how the party had voted and voters were paid accordingly. Also that as an ordinary lead pencil was used in cancelling the tax receipt was cleaned and the party again allowed to vote. No legitimate or illegitimate means were neglected to procure the election of the goverment candidate; money, gin, intimidation, promises, working on the superstitions of the natives by means of Hawaiian kahunas and chicanery. A repetition of Wednesday's doings is unnecessary to warrant the assertion that the country has gone to the dogs. I wonder if the parties who did the buying of votes and bribing ever stop to think that they thus placed themselves on a par with the lowest and most besotted specimen of humanity who accepted their coin, but it is a fact in law as well as in the estimation of those of their fellow men whom they most respect. You have seen it in print now Mr. Editor and perhaps the truth will be more forcibly impressed upon you.

PHILO-HAWAII.

A Deficit of Sugar for 1886.

Mr. James Dunn's review of the sugar trade for 1885, in relation to the total estimated results of the crop 1885 86 available for Europe and the Atlantic ports of America, states that the following figures have been given:—

	1885-86. Estimated. Tons.	1884-85. Yield. Tons.
Cuba	550,000	562,000
Java	319,000	576,000
Brazil	200,000	220,000
Manila	200,000	125,000
Louisiana	190,000	94,000
Demerara	90,000	125,000
Mauritius	100,000	127,000
Porto Rico	60,000	80,000
East Indies	50,000	45,000
Trinidad	58,000	68,000
Guadeloupe	50,000	41,000
Martinique	45,000	42,000
Barbadoes	55,000	60,000
Reunion	37,000	36,500
Jamaica	19,000	18,000
Peru	40,000	35,000
Egypt	30,000	30,000
Surinam	6,000	7,000
Natal	15,000	17,000
Antigua and St. Kitts	18,000	18,000
Total of cane sugar	2,002,000	2,111,500
Total of beetroot sugar	2,075,000	2,549,889
Grand total	4,077,000	4,656,389

These figures, which go to show that the total production of 1885-86 will give a deficit of 578,789 tons as compared with last season's crop, although drawn from the best sources of information, are nevertheless submitted with all the reserve which such a subject demands.

Mortuary Report for January, 1886.

1886.	Male.	Female.	Hawaiian.	Portuguese.	Chinese.	Japanese.	N. S. Islands.	Gt. Britain.	U. S. A.	Nationalities.	Total.	Quarantined.	Cause of Death	
Under 1	4	3	2	3				1		1	8	2	Asthma	1
1 to 5	1										1		Appoplexy	1
5 to 10	1	1	2								4		Beriberi	2
10 to 20	3		2		1						6		Bright's Disease	1
20 to 30	8	4	4	2	1	1	1				9		Convulsions	1
30 to 40	5	3	4	1							6	2	Consumption	4
40 to 50	3	2	4