

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Physicians in Council.

Mr. Editor: The following physicians, Drs. A. Lutz, G. Trouseau, J. H. Kimball, Robt. McKibbin, H. Stangenwald, A. B. Carter, R. Oliver, F. R. Day, C. B. Wood, and N. B. Emerson, by invitation of the Board of Health, met at the office of the Board this afternoon, to discuss the reported outbreak of diphtheria in the city, and make such suggestions as the matter seemed to require.

The facts elicited were, that a large majority of the physicians had recently attended numerous cases of sore throat but had seen no cases of diphtheria.

Two physicians had seen two cases, the symptoms of which compelled them to believe the cases to be diphtheria, one physician, called in consultation, holding a decidedly opposite opinion.

In view of the above facts the physicians assembled recommended that every suspicious case of throat trouble be reported at once to the Board of Health, who will investigate and see that all necessary precautions are taken, and are unanimous in the opinion that there is no epidemic of diphtheria in Honolulu.

GEO. C. POTTER, Actg. Secretary. Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1889.

Resignation of Rev. W. C. Merritt.

HONOLULU, Nov. 21, 1889.

MR. EDITOR: The accompanying resolutions were recently adopted by the Trustees of Oahu College, after having learned of President Merritt's intention to close his connection with that institution at the expiration of the present school year.

I am directed by the trustees to forward the same, with the request that they may be inserted in the columns of your paper.

W. O. SMITH, Secretary.

Whereas Rev. W. C. Merritt, the President of Oahu College has tendered his resignation to take effect at the end of the present school year, therefore:

Resolved, That the Trustees of Oahu College in regretfully accepting this resignation, understanding that it is final, desire to place on record a testimonial of their respect for Mr. Merritt and for his estimable wife, and of their appreciation of their valuable work during the six years of their residence here. Recognizing in the present status of the school at Punahou and of the Preparatory school ample evidence of the laborious, painstaking and affectionate care bestowed, they feel that the institution in their charge loses a most faithful, upright and able chief. To Mr. Merritt is due, in a large degree, the prosperous condition of the secular affairs of the school, as well as its thoroughly graded curriculum. By his efforts he has materially assisted in elevating the moral and intellectual standard of Punahou toward that high position which all desire should be attained and which should be occupied by this first institution of learning in the land, and be it further Resolved, That in the departure of Mrs. Merritt, the institution, in all of its departments, and the community suffer a loss which will be hard to repair.

Education Endorsed.

Mr. Editor: In a late issue I notice a very good article on the value of an education, and I would like to say a few words on the subject. I think that the sentiments which are expressed therein so truthfully and wisely will find an echo in every parent's heart, for they give expression to the thoughts and desires of a great many, and encourage us in the possibility of the realization of our highest hopes.

Education gives influence, power and prestige to the possessor; it gives confidence, hope and courage, and opens up to his view all that is great and grand in creation, but it can not give success to the slothful, make wise a fool, make strong the weak-minded, or be of much use unless there is something better back of it. So, while I go the full length with the writer on education, I still believe there are other things worthy of consideration, and which should be impressed upon the young with as much earnestness as possible, for if one lacks them, education is of little avail. I have often seen in the humblest sphere of life, men of fine education; they have had all the advantages of the best means of education; still they are poor, and of small account and possess none of the advantages that it should have conferred upon them. Those may be extreme cases, the exceptions rather than the rule; but such as they are, they seem to imply that education will not accomplish all that it ought to do. Indeed, if we are to succeed, we must possess certain other qualifications which do not depend so much upon education as they do upon the formation of character, and certain habits and qualities of mind.

To succeed, one must not only possess a good education, but it is important, nay it is absolutely necessary, that he should be earnest, industrious, diligent, persevering and sober; he must have force and energy and courage enough to surmount all difficulties, and a mind tempered to sustain him under all misfortunes. Education, diligence, or perseverance can not, perhaps, always accomplish everything, but they are the strongest and most powerful bulwarks which can be raised against defeat and adversity; they may not always bring prosperity, but they are pre-eminently to bring happiness, which is the main thing, after all. Teach the

little ones diligence and good habits, they will then have little to fear in this life, and this will help to fit them for a better one hereafter.

Hawaii, Nov. 1889.

An Opposite View.

Mr. Editor: The opinions of Joseph Cook of Boston fame on our Chinese constitutional amendment which appeared in the P. C. Advertiser last week, will probably be received by opponents of that amendment with a satisfaction which would be audible, if it was not for the fact that such an opinion no longer attacks simply the sandlottery and hoodlums in the anti-Chinese party, but a responsible ministry of this country.

Opinions like Joseph Cook's given from a distance of some thousands of miles and with but scant knowledge of the peculiar conditions which urge the legislation in question, are likely to be accepted without question by many of those whose financial interests and trend of conscientious scruples and ideas are such as to make views like these from Boston peculiarly inviting. To such, Mr. Cook is a Daniel come to judgment, sure. The only way to neutralize Joseph's opinions on the Chinese question with such people would probably be to write again and ask him what he thinks of our labor contract system as well. As a truthful man he would have to say,--and this time not to the sandlottery and hoodlums, but alas, to the solid, substantial and elect among us,--that not even among the hoodlums of California could he find a precedent for such a system.

Joseph Cook on the Chinese question will be very acceptable to the pro-Chinese party of the islands, but Joseph Cook on labor contracts, the propriety of letting in any more male immigrants without an equal number of women, and other New England ideas, would probably make the pro-Chinese party very, very tired before they get rid of him. The truth probably is, that if Mr. Cook was to form his opinions, both as to the labor contract system and the Chinese, here on the ground and from actual observation, he would come to conclusions far different from those likely to be formed by him at a distance.

The labor contract system as a permanent and fixed institution of the country would simply be barbarous, but as a make shift during a stage of our island history when the country has practically no indigenous population to rely upon, it probably does well enough. As a system it already has commenced to die a natural death, and its ultimate total extinction without the invocation of law come to pass when the conditions which gave rise to it cease to exist. So too, if the Chinese constitutional amendment meant a perpetual population of Chinese laborers, condemned through life to common labor in the rice and sugar fields of this country, it certainly would be a revolting measure. But those who believe in this amendment also believe that if Asiatic labor can once successfully be confined to the two industries for which alone they are now admitted, the day will surely come when Asiatic or uncivilized labor will die as natural and easy a death in this country as will the labor contract system. The Missouri compromise while confirming slavery in the slave States by the very act of confining slavery to those States "ipso facto" provided for its extinction.

The leaders of the South saw this and were themselves the ones first to depart from the compromise in question, for they saw that their only hope of perpetuating slavery, even in their own States, was in breaking down its sectional character and in spreading slavery throughout the country, and in attempting to do this they provoked the war which ended the whole affair. So by making Asiatic labor a special, exceptional and peculiar class of labor, (if the community will do it) provision is made "ipso facto" for its gradual extinction. As the country continues to develop a permanent laboring population of its own the necessity for Chinese labor will continue to diminish. The Portuguese and the mixed race coming from the natives are both rapidly increasing and there is no reason why labor from these and similar sources properly stimulated, should not continue to increase very rapidly, if the barrier and menace of Asiatic labor is practically fixed at a point beyond which it cannot go, and other classes of possible immigrants come to know this. The Chinese constitutional amendment says in effect until it can develop a population of our own civilization here at the islands we need Chinese for rice and sugar. After that we will not need him at all nor do we want him until the day comes when he accepts our civilization.

There is one proposition by the pro-Chinese party, however, in regard to the proposed constitutional amendment, which if it carries means precisely what Joseph Cook suggests, a perpetual Chinese peonage, and this is the proposition to allow Chinese to come in as common laborers, not only for rice and sugar, but also for every other agricultural pursuit whatsoever. This means that the laboring population of the islands shall be exclusively Chinese. It commits every possible industry to the Chinese coolie, for if men can get Chinese laborers for any new enterprise, they certainly will not seek other forms of labor. In short, it would turn the islands into a coolie camp and leave no industry that a man of small means could go into relying on his own labor and feel safe from competition with Chinese labor. The original anti-Chinese constitutional amendment makes the Chinaman a temporary sojourner, the civilized man the settler. The extension of Chinese labor to all forms of agricultural pursuits in that amendment, would reverse things, and justify the charge made by Mr. Cook against it. It would probably create a big boom and spur for a few years, which some would call progress, but it would be at the sacrifice of the interests of those who would have to face the reaction of that boom. In this connection, one is reminded of a paragraph in the recent Ministerial reply on the Chinese question, which quotes the following remark from a Queensland Legislator, to wit: "I admit that by introduction within the next ten years as many Chinamen into Queensland you might develop the resources of Australia to an extent to which they would not otherwise attain in fifty years; but is it desirable that we should accelerate the progress of Australia at the expense of the future nationality of Australia. Is it desirable in order that a few men may make fortunes that the whole type and character of the population of that continent should be fixed and moulded forever." W. A. KISSER.

"THAT'S DIFFERENT."

An Analysis of the Vote for Representatives and Nobles.

EDITOR GAZETTE: There has been no definite information published concerning the numbers of the different nationalities among our voters. For the purpose of obtaining definite information on this most important subject I have caused to be compiled from the Great Register of Voters of the Kingdom the following tables, viz.:

Table 1.-Showing Numbers and Location of Each Nationality. Columns: Nationality, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, etc., Total.

Table 2.-Showing Location by Percentages of Each Nationality. Columns: Nationality, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, etc., Totals.

Table 3.-Showing Location by Percentages of Nationality and Voters. Columns: Nationality, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, etc., Totals.

Table 4.-Showing Number and Location of Each Nationality. Columns: Nationality, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, etc., Totals.

Table 5.-Showing Location by Percentage of Each Nationality, and the Percentage of Each Nationality of the Whole Number of Voters.

Table 6.-Showing Location by Percentage of Each Nationality, and the Percentage of Each Nationality of the Whole Number of Voters. Columns: Nationality, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, etc., Totals.

These tables show that the native Hawaiian vote for Representatives is three and a half times as great as the Portuguese vote. Over eleven and a half times as great as the American vote; fourteen times as great as the British vote; twenty-one times as great as the German vote; that the native Hawaiian voters are 9,336 out of a total of 14,598, and outnumber all other nationalities put together by 14 per cent.

The tables concerning the voters for Nobles, show that in a total of 2,997 voters the native Hawaiian voters outnumber the Americans by 405. They outnumber the British by 515. They outnumber the Germans by 806. They outnumber the Portuguese by 922. They comprise 35 1/2 per cent of the whole number of voters, and if we add the Hawaiian-born of foreign parents, and there are truly Hawaiians as any one of the Hawaiian voters number 40 per cent of the whole number of voters for Nobles, or within 11 per cent of being a majority over all the other nationalities put together. They number 18 per cent more than the American; 21 1/4 per cent more than the British; 31 per cent more than the German; and 35 per cent more than the Portuguese.

When these facts are considered, they show the utter lack of foundation of partisan appeals to race prejudice based on the allegations that the native Hawaiians have been deprived of the right to vote, and are being crowded to the wall.

It is not the part of wisdom to stop discussing the public questions of this country from the standard of the American, British, German, Portuguese, Hawaiian and Hawaiian born of foreign parentage, vote, and unitedly devote our energies to the solution of the important social and financial problems now before the country from the standard of common interests in our common country? [LORREN A. THURSTON.]

General Advertisements.

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STMR. KINAU

LORRENSEN : : : Commander. Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae, and Lapuapohoe the following day, arriving at Hilo at midnight.

LEAVES HONOLULU: ARRIVES AT HONOLULU: Tuesday, Oct. 15 Wednesday, Oct. 22 Friday, Oct. 22 Saturday, Nov. 2 Tuesday, Nov. 5 Wednesday, Nov. 13 Friday, Nov. 13 Saturday, Nov. 22 Tuesday, Nov. 22 Wednesday, Dec. 4 Friday, Dec. 4 Saturday, Dec. 14 Tuesday, Dec. 14 Wednesday, Dec. 25 Friday, Dec. 25 Saturday, Jan. 4

STMR. LIKELIKE

DAVIES : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Kaulakahi, Kahului, Hilo, Keanae, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu.

Star. KILAUEA HOU

CAMERON : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Paahoa, Kohala, and Oahu.

STMR. LEHUA

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

STR. MOKOLII

McGREGOR : : : Commander. Leaves Honolulu each week for Kaulakahi, Kamao, Pukou, Lahaina, Olowalu, Lanai, Mouni, Hala, Waiala, Pelekunu, and Kalaupapa.

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

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- Valencienes Lace Flouncing Skirt Length, reduced to 75 cents a yard. Ladies' English Balbriggan Hose, extra fine, reduced to 25 cents a pair. Fancy Striped Flannelette, 8 yards for \$1. Nuns' Veilings, all shades, 25 cents a yard. Lace Edgings, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Our \$1 Corsets, reduced to 60 cents. Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 60 cents a dozen. Extra Large Turkish Towels, only 25 cents each.

The above are but a few of the many Bargains to be had. All Island orders must be accompanied with Money Orders during this Sale, which will be for Two Weeks only.

The Daily Advertiser and Weekly Gazette ARE THE LEADING PAPERS OF THE KINGDOM.

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