

By Authority



PHILIP MONDT has this day been appointed a member of the Waialua Road Board vice H. Morrison, resigned.

The Board now consists as follows: H. G. Treadway, Chairman. W. F. Mossman, Philip Mondt. L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 14, 1890. 1306-31

REFORM PARTY. GENERAL ELECTION OF 1890.

PLATFORM.

- 1. We PLEDGE ourselves to maintain, inviolate, the autonomy and independence of this Kingdom, while securing, at the same time, the amplest commercial benefits in our treaty relations with the United States. 2. To secure adequate legislation, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby Asiatic immigration shall be restricted to the agricultural necessities of the country, and Chinese not now engaged in trade or the mechanical occupations shall be prohibited from hereafter engaging therein. 3. To favor wise and liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and to sustain a progressive policy in the development of our national resources. 4. To secure such an extension of the present Homestead Act as will facilitate the settlement of small landholders throughout the Kingdom. 5. To procure for the people an honest, economic, and efficient administration in all departments of the Government.

For Nobles—Island of Oahu.

- HON. W. C. WILDER, six years. HON. M. P. ROBINSON, six years. HON. W. O. SMITH, six years. HON. J. I. DOWSETT, SR., four years. ROBERT LISHMAN, four years. R. J. GREENE, four years. S. M. KAAUKAI, two years. E. S. CUNHA, two years. B. F. DILLINGHAM, two years.

For Representatives—District of Kona, Oahu.

- DISTRICT 1—HON. CECIL BROWN. DISTRICT 2—S. K. KANE. DISTRICT 3—M. A. GONSALVES. DISTRICT 4—JAMES F. MORGAN. DISTRICT 5—W. C. ACHI. DISTRICT 6—J. L. KAULUKOU. DISTRICT 7— J. I. DOWSETT, JR.

For Nobles—Island of Hawaii.

- J. KAUAHANE, six years. J. M. HORNER, six years. R. R. HIND, four years. HON. DR. J. WIGHT, four years. HON. SAM'L PARKER, two years. DR. C. H. WETMORE, two years.

For Representatives—Island of Hawaii.

- SOUTH HILO—R. RYCROFT. CENTRAL HILO—GEO. KAIHENUA. NORTH HILO—ALBERT HORNER. HAMAUKA—W. H. RICKARD. KOHALA—J. W. MOANAUI. KONA— KAU—

An independent ticket for Nobles has been formed on the Island of Hawaii as follows:

- HON. S. PARKER, six years. J. KAUAHANE, six years. E. A. BURCHARDT, four years. R. R. HIND, four years. J. MARSDEN, two years. W. H. PURVIS, two years.

For Nobles—Island of Maui.

- HON. H. P. BALDWIN, six years. W. Y. HORNER, six years. W. H. CORNWELL, four years. R. D. WALBRIDGE, four years. JAS. ANDERSON, two years. L. VON TEMPSKY, two years.

For Representatives—Island of Maui.

- WAILUKU, DISTRICT 1—W. K. MAKAKOA. WAILUKU, DISTRICT 2—PATRICK COCKETT. MAKAWAO—W. H. HALSTEAD. HANA—JOS. U. KAWAINUI. LAHA'ANA— MOLOKAI—

For Nobles—Island of Kauai.

- HON. GEO. N. WILCOX, six years. HON. P. P. KANOA, four years. HON. P. ISENBERG, Sr., two years.

For Representatives—Island of Kauai.

- HANA'ALEI—HON. A. S. WILCOX. LIHUE—HON. W. H. RICE. WAIMEA—V. KNUDSEN.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1890.

The difficulty about the family compact seems to be that it is not a compact of the other family.

In our "By Authority" column will be found a notice as to 96 homestead lots, which the Government have had surveyed, and for which applications may now be made. Forty-four of these lots have been cut up out of the lands which Mr. Bush leased for a number of years to the Queen.

Mr. Rosa, in a speech of several hundred words, expresses an idea that is generally put in four, "I'm agin the Government." His, however, is not the chronic objection of the Irishman landing in New York, as those who remember his former political affiliations, will testify: "A-gin" Government was once the favorite idea of a good many conspicuous politicians.

TICKET FOR NOBLES.

A very important fact seems to be forgotten by many, which is, that there are practically three tickets for Nobles at this election. A ticket for six years, a ticket for four years and another for two years. They are as absolutely distinct as Honolulu is from Hilo, and it is at least open to question whether there can be any election at all, on a list, such as nine for Oahu, six for Hawaii and Maui and three for Kauai, which does not distinctly and clearly set out who are candidates for each term. This matter should be attended to without fail. It is exactly as important as putting up any ticket at all. Let us suppose for instance that A. B. receives 400 votes for six years, 175 for four and 225 for two years, 800 in all; while C. D. receives 402 votes for six years, then C. D. is elected and A. B. fails. That is, a man cannot run for two or three terms and unite the result to get one. The fact is that there are four tickets in each district this year for each party, three for Nobles and one for Representative.

MR. KAUKAI.

It was a fine and virtuous thing for Mr. Widemann to resign his seat in the Legislature of 1888 for the reason assigned. It would be well if more of our public men and others were possessed of such stern Roman virtue. One of the things most needed in these degenerate days of ours is more incorruptible virtue, more "backbone," as it is familiarly called. We are glad of Mr. Widemann's example. And now are we to have another example of the same thing from the same gentleman? Kauai was the leader and wickedest of the rascals who were turned out of the Legislature of 1888 for bribery. He is the National Reform candidate, naturally, for Ewa. It is generally supposed that that election will go as Mr. Widemann's Waianae plantation votes. Of course Mr. Widemann wants his employees to vote as they severally wish, but will he, in the interest of virtue, intimate to his people that it would please him to have them defeat this bribe-taker, this corrupt and wicked legislator? We hope so! Shall it be a forlorn hope?

WHY THE OPPOSITION IS A RE-ACTIONARY PARTY.

We speak of the Opposition to the Reform party as the "Re-actionary Party," first, because its leaders are the very men who, until they were forcibly stopped from doing so, were running the Government as a private machine, who were part and parcel of the gang which was making the name of the country a by-word and bankrupting the Treasury; and second, because of their principles, or rather their lack of principles.

They have gotten off a lot of clap-trap in what they call their platform, but in all their speeches and all their newspapers there is an absolute lack of reference to the principles set forth in the platform.

Mr. Antone Rosa, as President of the Hui Kalaiala, sounded the key-note of the campaign in his armory speech the other night. It was "race prejudice."

The Elele has for months been dingling into the ears of its readers a never-ceasing stream of bitterness concerning the usurping "H-a-o-l-e," the "Missionary," and the down-trodden Hawaiian.

Mr. Bush rings the changes on the usurping foreigner and urges the Hawaiians to right their wrongs by treating the haoles as the Samoans did the Germans.

Mr. Wilcox's sole capital is the race prejudice which he has excited and is still exciting.

In view of these facts, in view of the specific declaration made by Mr. Rosa as to the position of himself and his society, and knowing that these gentlemen are the recognized leaders of the party, we feel justified in designating the party which they represent as a re-actionary party, even though there may be other men on the ticket with them who do not entertain such sentiments.

Race prejudice is the one plank upon which the Re-actionary orators and newspaper writers seek to win the coming election.

HON. EDWARD PRESTON.

Judge Preston is dead. The sad intelligence came to the city a few moments before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been assigned to hold the present term of the Supreme Court, and although suffering from an attack of his old enemy, the gout, took his seat and conducted the business till a few days since. He occupied a position on the Supreme Bench a few days over four and a half years, with generally acknowledged ability. His strong side was his extensive and comprehensive knowledge of the common law of England. He was possessed of quick perceptions and a shrewd mind, and had an intimate knowledge of the law of pleading, derived chiefly from his early training as a clerk in law offices in London. Previous to his promotion to the Supreme Bench he was known as a safe and careful counsel and took part in many of the important cases of the past few years. Perhaps it is too soon to review or criticize his work as a Justice of the highest court in the Kingdom, but that he has left his mark, all will admit. His counsel had an important and controlling influence in shaping the position of the court during the past two important years.

MR. MARQUES.

Mr. Marques is not a fool, he is a gentleman of intelligence and education, consequently he knows very well when he puts forward such stuff as he publishes in a challenge to Mr. Gonsalves that he indulges in clap-trap and foolishness. He talks about Missionary Reform party and its pro-Chinese policy. As to the first, if a party under any name has governed the country well it deserves well of the country. He knows that the country has been well governed so he hopes to appeal to the ignorant among the electorate by appealing to prejudices against the name missionary. He knows the inuendo about pro-Chinese policy is false, for he knows that the present administration is the first which has inaugurated and vigorously carried out anti-Chinese laws. He knows that the present administration has done all that ever has been done to secure homes and employment for the Portuguese, and then he comes out and calls himself the friend and "on the side of the poor workmen of all nationalities, etc." Modest truly! And yet he is doing all he can to promote the success of Mr. Bush, and it was Mr. Bush who, against the law, leased thousands of acres of Government land to the Queen, by which it could not be used for homesteads. Go to! Friend Marques! At least be honest.

"PLEGGED AND HONEST CANDIDATES."

One of the organs of the party of abuse, the "National Herald," glorifies the "pledged and honest candidates" of their faction. Let us see, another of their organs names the whole list. As we have before remarked, many, indeed most of their candidates are well known gentlemen who will not, if elected, consent to become tools of retrogression; but when these organs parade the whole ticket as "pledged and honest" and at the same time hurl inuendos and slurs at the opposing candidates and the administration, it becomes necessary to show up the hollowness of our neighbor's professions. "Pledged and honest candidates!" Here they are: John E. Bush; A. Kauai; A. Rosa, (an ex-Minister of the notorious administration when "waste" is a very gentle word for the expenditure of public money); R. W. Wilcox; J. W. Kalua; W. H. Cummings. Their names are sufficient pledge of what they are. And of the others: J. S. Walker; J. T. Baker; J. K. Kaunamano; D. H. Nahinu; J. N. Kapahu; J. Kamakele; J. Nakaleka; E. L. Kauai, and G. B. Palohau, have all established records for abject subservience to that same administration which did so much to destroy Constitutional government in the country and ruin the public credit and national character abroad. To hold up these gentlemen as the proper persons to protect the true interests of the Hawaiian is, to pervert the true meaning of language, to say that black is white, that filth is purity. And now it lies with those other gentlemen to show that their associating themselves with men whose record is such, is not merely for the purpose of using any means to beat, anything to get it. How about Bush's promise—if the Portuguese would vote for him (in effect) that he would pay them \$2 per day. Perhaps he would, but he would not pay his own beloved people any \$2 per day. Yet he is the apostle of equal rights, equal pay, equal opportunities, equal rights and no restriction of Chinese, in fact equal anything if he can only get in. Let the so-called National Reform Party remember, as the electors will not fail to do, that they carry Bush, Wilcox and company on their shoulders with all that that means.

THE Bulletin thinks that the adverse criticism aimed at the Re-actionary ticket is very inconsistent, in view of the fact that many of the Re-actionary candidates have been requested to stand for the Reform Party. We make a Yankee's answer: When and where have we, or any one else, said that all the candidates of the Re-actionary party are bad? Who and how many of the Re-actionary candidates have been requested to stand for the Reform party?

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

With regard to the registration of voters, a number of important questions have arisen. Perhaps the most important is that regarding residence. A glance at the law and at the Constitution will show that the word "resided," is used with reference to Nobles and Noble electors, while "domiciled" is used with reference to Representatives and their electors. There is very little trouble with reference to the word "domicile." A man's domicile is the place where one has his true, fixed, permanent home, to which he intends to return if absent. "Resides," is not quite so clear, but it is certainly narrower in its signification than domicile. The law of 1886, now repealed, is indicative of the sense of the legislature on the point, and Inspectors of election will have to guide themselves carefully. A Noble voter must have resided in the country three years actually, (unless on the list of 1887) and in the district where he offers to register, at least three months prior to the day of election. A voter for Representative must have been domiciled in the Kingdom at least a year previous to the election, and there is no restriction as to residence in the district.

The question of payment of taxes is also important. The payment of taxes (if one is taxable) is a pre-requisite to registration. A mandamus case in 1870 holds that one may pay taxes up to the last moment. At the present time registration is a pre-requisite, consequently, as the law certainly permits one every chance, taxes may be paid at any time, on or before January 31st, which is the last day that the Inspectors of election can sit for registration. If the tax officer has furnished a list of those who have paid taxes, the production of a tax receipt is of course unnecessary.

Inspectors of election ought also to observe another point. No one can vote, consequently can not register, who has been convicted of arson, barratry, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, felonious branding of cattle, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning, manslaughter 1st degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, treason, subordination of perjury and malfeasance in office, unless duly pardoned and restored to civil rights.

THE ELECTION LAW.

A good deal is said about the new election law. There is much unfavorable comment and even one or two suggestions that it was dishonestly intended. Probably after the first election it will be regarded with more respect and confidence. It is aimed first and foremost at securing honest elections. Then, at perfect simplicity for the voter. It secures it. If the voter has registered, which is also simple for him, he proceeds quietly to the polls and votes with no trouble or bother with tax receipts or otherwise. Then, it prevents undue influence on the part of the Government, whose officials can vote but are not allowed to use the weight of position toward securing their continuance in office. The Government must stand or fall upon its record. This is the law in those countries which have adopted this system. The penalties of the law are chiefly directed against all and every form of bribery, be it disguised ever so cunningly. This is just and proper. Elections become dangerous weapons of oppression and corruption just when they fail to record the verdict of an honest public opinion. Unless they can do this, the elective franchise might as well be taken away. It will be found by any who read the law carefully, that every possible influence and effort can be used openly and honestly to sway the intelligent judgment of voters and no possible punishment can attach to it. But heavy penalties attach to all force, intimidation or corruption. The law also provides the necessary machinery to unseat members who have no right to sit in the House; also all matters necessarily relative to election districts, etc. The rest is made up of careful instructions to those whose duty it is to carry out the law. The instructions are directed wholly toward securing the rights of voters and obtaining fair and honest elections. There is, however, considerable truth in the assertion that the prohibition against interference by Government officers prevents work by a large proportion of the intelligent voters of the country. This may be unfortunate sometimes, but the provision is a safe one and should be rigidly enforced. Let the law have a fair trial.

There is something almost naive in the apparent sincerity with which the Bulletin asks why we "bore" the public with all these accusations against the men on the "National Reform" ticket. The Bulletin closes with the threat that if it is desired to conduct the campaign in this way the Opposition can retaliate. This remark is made with so much apparent sincerity that we cannot avoid the conclusion, so creditable to the Bulletin, that its editor does not read the acknowledged organs of his own party, the Elele and Ka Leo o ka Lahui. This trifling inconsistency we note because it is honorable to its author. The reason the ADVERTISER continues to make charges against certain nominees of the Re-actionary party is simply because the charges are true, most important to be known, matters of public record, and relate most intimately to the question of fitness for public office.

We are well aware that the constant reiteration of these and fresh charges must be a "bore," both to the candidates themselves and to you, dear Bulletin, but we cannot help that. The public feels a natural desire to know whether candidates for public office violated their oaths when they were in office before; whether, like Mr. Bush, they made leases, etc., contrary to law; whether, like Mr. J. S. Walker, they audited corrupt and illegal expenditures, asking no questions for conscience sake; or whether, like Kaubi and others they accepted bribes. We confess to a feeling of sympathy with the public's desire to know these things, and are willing to go to some trouble to place the facts in its possession, even although it involves the unpleasant duty of exposing the hollowness of some loud claims to public notice, and of boring a fellow-editor.

On the other hand, our sympathy for the public by no means precludes us from feeling a lively sympathy for the candidates whose characters and reputations are involved. The ox who had lost his tail, felt a natural preference for the abolition of tails altogether, and we cannot find any thing unnatural in the desire of certain nominees of the Re-actionary party to discuss second adventism, the last judgment, the end of the world, anything in fact but recent Hawaiian history. Such a desire we do them the justice to say, is only what any man not entirely devoid of the sense of shame, would feel in their place. But, sympathize as we may, it is hardly reasonable to expect a public journal to avoid all comments on the character of a corrupt candidate, out of regard for his feelings.

One word more. The Bulletin threatens to retaliate. This is just what the Elele and Ka Leo o ka Lahui have been doing for months past. The result has been a vast deal of bad language, but nothing upon which a grand jury could have an indictment. If the threatened retaliation of the Bulletin is to be of this quality, we advise that journal, for the sake of its own credit, honor and good name, to resist the temptation to anything of the sort. On the other hand if the Bulletin has anything of real importance to allege, let us hear it, by all means. We ourselves are of the opinion that the fourteen candidates nominated by the Reform party in Honolulu, are honorable and honest men, and in this belief we intend to support them. If the Bulletin knows anything either as to their public or private career, going to show that they are dishonest or otherwise untrustworthy, and unfit for public office, it is morally bound to make the public acquainted with the facts, so that well disposed voters may refuse them support.

It is authentically reported that Mr. T. R. Lucas has made the statement that R. J. Greene, one of the Reform Noble candidates, has boasted that he "was the first man to kill a kanaka on the 30th of July."

The injurious effect to Mr. Greene of such a statement, especially among a large body of the native electors is manifest. It plays upon half healed wounds and smouldering passions, and as a political card will undoubtedly have a part at least of the desired effect.

It is hardly necessary to say that the charge is false, Mr. Greene having distinctly stated to an interviewer that he never made such a remark, and, so far from indulging in the feelings attributed to him, was very thankful when the day in question was over, that he had not been compelled to take human life at all.

This community simply remembers of Mr. Greene, in connection with the late insurrection, that though physically disabled, he was found in the very forefront that day doing his duty as a good citizen. He has made nothing out of it nor expects to, but certainly things have come to a pretty pass if by reason of what he then did, he is to be just that much worse off on election day in the public regard than one who did little or nothing on the occasion in question.

This statement of Mr. Lucas will undoubtedly tend to create the belief (correct or otherwise) among sympathizers with the late disturbance, that he must have been more or less favorable to that movement, and therefore win their votes. But he should learn that he cannot rosso unjust prejudice among the natives against rival candidates and make votes for himself by such methods, without at least the disapproval of those of his own supporters who regard Mr. Greene's conduct on the day in question as no indication whatever of hostility to the natives, but simply the response of a good citizen to the call of public duty, all the more commendable because it involved the jeopardy of his own life.

Mr. Lucas should be the last one to indulge in such immaterial and personal remarks as the one attributed to him, for he himself, owes much to public forbearance in this respect. We all remember the unpleasant fact that it was a firm in which Mr. Lucas was a partner, which spent the last few days before the 30th of June in barricading the Palace gates when for aught men then knew, it was to be themselves, their own friends and relatives who were destined to beat their lives out against those barricades in protest against a state of affairs that had become intolerable.

It was probably the thrill of disgust that followed which led the Legislature to throw out the claim of this firm for the services in question.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOSE FEIXERIA MACHADO LOPES, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will, and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jose Feixeria Machado Lopes, deceased, having on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1890, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Anna Luiza Machado having been filed by her.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliolani Hale, in Honolulu, he and she, or either of them, be and appear before said Probate Court, at 10 o'clock a.m., to be shown and proved said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and oppose the same, and the granting of letters testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 17, 1890. By the Court: J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk. 1306-31

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. L. C. ABLES vs. JOHN C. KITTON, Defendant, and E. H. HENDRY, Garnishee.

KALAEKA. By the Grace of God, of Hawaii, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, do hereby certify that on the sixth day of January, at 10 o'clock a.m., to be shown and proved said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and oppose the same, and the granting of letters testamentary.

And you are also commanded to leave a true and attested copy of this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, HON. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in the above cause, and that said Court has this day ordered publication thereof, and continuance of said cause to the next April Term of said Supreme Court.

ALFRED W. CARTER, Second Deputy Clerk. Honolulu, January 20, 1890. 1306-131

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES H. ROGERS, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will, and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James H. Rogers, deceased, having on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1890, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to W. Foster, having been filed by W. Foster.

It is hereby ordered, that THURSDAY, the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock, p.m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliolani Hale, in Honolulu, Oahu, he and she, or either of them, be and appear before said Probate Court, at 10 o'clock a.m., to be shown and proved said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of letters testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 22, A. D. 1890. By the Court: J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk. 1304-31

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of KEALIAHONUI, Order appointing time for a hearing of petition to revoke probate.

The petition of Junius Kaese praying that the order admitting the paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Kealiahonui, deceased, made on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1889, be revoked, and that the petitioner, Junius Kaese, be appointed administrator of said estate, having on November 22, 1889, been presented to the Probate Court.

It is hereby ordered that MONDAY, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, Oahu, he and she, or either of them, be and appear before said Probate Court, at 10 o'clock a.m., to be shown and proved said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and oppose the same, and the granting of letters of administration.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., November 22, A. D. 1889. By the Court: ALFRED W. CARTER, Second Deputy Clerk. 1298-91

INDEPENDENT TICKET!

NOBLES FOR HAWAII.

Samuel Parker, J. Kaubane,

6 YEARS.

R. R. Hind, E. A. Burchardt,

4 YEARS.

J. Marsden, W. H. Purvis,

2 YEARS.