

Hawaiian Gazette

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A YANKEE would call the Re-actionary combination the "crazy quilt party."

It is the misfortune of our political opponents to be cursed by the patronage of stupid dealers in incomprehensible inuendo.

The suggestion is made that now the editor of the Bulletin is a candidate for election to the House of Representatives,

THE ADVERTISER prints both tickets for Nobles on Hawaii. We propose to support the so-called Independent ticket and hope that the Reform party of Hawaii will tacitly unite on that.

MR. BUSH came out strong at Kamohiuli on the anti-Asiatic plank. This may indeed be called his second advent on the Chinese question if reports are true.

JOHN BOWLER VS. THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE SETTLED. The above entitled case, tried at the January term of the Supreme Court and decided in favor of the Government,

The principle involved was the right of a public officer to bind the Government to do that which the law did not authorize, and to pledge the Treasury to pay for work done for private parties.

The facts of the case were that during 1886 the King decided to light the palace and grounds with electric light at his own expense, and in order to lessen the expense an arrangement was made with the hotel people to light the hotel for a certain sum per month.

He bought and paid for on his own account and with his own money, two incandescent electric light dynamos and a boiler and a steam engine to run the same.

This cost a number of thousand dollars, and for the purpose of lightening the financial strain, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Aholo, made an agreement with Mr. Bowler that he (Bowler) should build the foundations for the King's electric light plant and that the Government should pay for it.

Mr. Bowler accordingly did the work. Meanwhile Mr. Aholo went out of office and Mr. Thurston came in. Upon presentation of Mr. Bowler's claim for labor and material, payment was refused, on the ground that the work had not been for the public but for a private person; that it made no difference whether that private person was the King or a citizen; that having been done for a private individual it should be paid for by him, and the Minister had no authority to bind the public treasury to pay for it; if the Minister had attempted to bind the treasury his act was void as against the Government.

This position has been fully sustained by the Court.

This establishes the principle here that a government official cannot do any more than the law authorizes him to do, at any act which he may do in excess of his authority is void as against the government. This is a most important principle to establish in defense of the treasury, as otherwise it might at any time be depleted and bankrupted by a dishonest official who might make contracts for the benefit of his friends to an unlimited extent, and simply because he happened to be a Minister the public would have to foot the bill.

The voters have to thank the Reform party for establishing this principle, as well as for saving to the treasury the \$1,600 which the foundations cost, for had the Re-actionary party remained in power it would have been paid without a whimper.

ANOTHER REASON WHY THE OPPOSITION IS THE "RE-ACTIONARY PARTY."

CHOICE BITS CONCERNING ITS LEADERS OFFICIAL RECORD.

One of the reasons for denoting the Opposition as the "Re-actionary Party" is because of the bad public record of some of their leading candidates. Mr. John E. Bush is their representative journalist; one of their leading stump speakers, a confidential member of their inner council, and heads their ticket for Representatives for Honolulu. He is the most prominent and active leader among them.

Mr. Bush has been in public life for the last fifteen years, as Governor of Kauai, Minister of the Interior and Minister to Samoa, and his public conduct in all of those positions is known to the members of his party, and knowing what it was, they have made him their leader.

We do not propose to inquire into any unsavory details of private life, but it is due the voters of this country that they should know the character of the public acts of those who now ask for their votes.

The following are a few of the public acts of Mr. Bush while in office.

On the 8th of August, 1882, he was appointed Minister of the Interior which position he held until July 26, 1883.

Mr. Bush has repeatedly made the statement that the reason he resigned was because he would not comply with the wishes of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Spreckels, and that for conscience sake he sacrificed himself.

The size and tenderness of Mr. Bush's conscience can be judged from the following incidents, which are simply samples of his official methods.

The Report of the Finance Committee to the Legislature of 1884 includes the following concerning Mr. Bush's administration:

CONTRACT WORK. In examining the expenditure under the special appropriation for bridge and landings and government buildings, your committee find that the manner in which contracts were made and approved must be characterized as disgraceful.

LANDINGS. 1. The contracts to build landings at Honokaa, Honomalino, Honokaa and Kaholele were given to Messrs. Lawrence and Freeth on specifications drawn up by themselves. The contracts were signed by John E. Bush, Minister of the Interior, without the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works, and without any effort to reduce the cost by allowing competitive bids.

BUILDINGS. 2. A contract was made with E. B. Thomas to build a kerosene oil storehouse for \$4,800. In addition to this Mr. Thomas was paid \$216 for stones left by him on the ground, being the debris left by his stone cutters, and stones hauled by him in excess of that required to complete his contract.

3. A contract was made with Mr. Bush with Mr. Thomas to re-build the wall in the rear of the Palace for \$2,878, and work was accepted and approved by Mr. Bush, and the money paid, while the wall stands to this day in an unfinished condition and the terms of the contract unfulfilled. The cost of this wall was estimated by Mr. Sterling at \$1,800 completed.

BRIDGES. 4. A large number of bridge contracts were awarded by Mr. Bush to James G. Hayselden, without calling for public tenders. The following is a list of the contracts:

Table listing bridge contracts: Waikane bridge \$2,200, Kaneohe bridge 3,200, Punaluu bridge 4,200, Bulkhead at Kaneohe 250, Waiawa bridge 4,750, Waiamalu bridge 2,250, Wailuani bridge, Maui 1,125, Nawiliwili bridge, Kauai 1,000, Hanalei bridge, Kauai 12,600, Anahola bridge, Kauai 4,040, Opeula bridge, Kauai 2,050, Wailua bridge, Kauai 17,500, Waimea bridge, Kauai 14,500. Total \$69,665.

The surveys for the bridges were made by Mr. Hayselden for which he received the sum of \$396, but when the Wailua bridge was put up it was found to be thirty-one feet too short, although it was

the full length required by the contract which was founded on the survey made by Mr. Hayselden, and an extra sum of \$1,500 was paid to the Pacific Bridge Co. to make the extension, and \$100 to Mr. Butler for extra abutment. The Wailua, Kauai bridge, the Waimea bridge, the Hanalei bridge, the Waiawa bridge and the Wailuani bridge were all put up so badly that within a year or two after their construction they were all swept away, involving a loss of over \$52,000.

In addition to the \$17,500 paid for building the Wailua bridge, there were \$1,054 paid as extras, and in addition to the \$14,500 paid for building the Waimea bridge, Mr. Hayselden collected \$925 as extras.

In the case of the Waimea bridge, the committee had evidence that months previous to the commencement of the work of construction, an experienced bridge maker, Mr. H. Tennent, offered the Minister to build the Waimea bridge for the sum of \$9,000, offering good and sufficient bonds that the work should be completed in a satisfactory manner to the Minister or his deputy. This offer was refused and the contract, as above stated, awarded to James G. Hayselden for the sum of \$14,500.

Mr. Hayselden sub-let the Waimea bridge contract to the Pacific Bridge Co. for the sum of \$9,300, making a clear profit of \$4,800 without doing a stroke of work.

In the case of the bridge of Wailuani, Maui, for which \$1,125 was paid a carpenter living in that locality, offered the Road Supervisor in Makawao to contract to build the bridge for \$250, but was rejected.

The committee stated that "if the contract prices paid for the other bridges mentioned above, stand in the same relation to the prices for which they could have been contracted, the country was defrauded of over \$26,000 by an incompetent or dishonest official. Your committee are sorry to have to say that in view of the manner in which the contracts were awarded and the facts connected therewith, they do not see how they can avoid the conclusion that these contracts would not have been awarded at such prices unless some profit accrued therefrom to the Minister who signed them."

THE WASH HOUSE CONTRACT. 5. There are many other instances of contract work which seem to have been paid at the same extravagant rate.

An unadvertised contract was awarded to James Hayselden to make an addition to wash houses for the sum of \$6,850. The first wash house building contained 16 rooms. It was built in the previous period at the cost of \$5,218, which included the cost of a large redwood tub in each room and the cost of piping. The addition built by Mr. Hayselden was three-fourths the size of the old building, containing 12 rooms, and in addition to the contract price the piping was put in at a cost of \$264.

The results therefor are original wash house, 16 rooms, including piping, \$5,218. Bush-Hayselden contract house, 12 rooms, cost \$7,114.

At the same time Mr. Bush made contracts with Mr. Hayselden, without any advertisement, to build a custom house at Kahului for \$14,500, and an addition to the Honolulu custom house for \$21,000, and also a brick custom house at Hilo. The Kahului custom house was built, but owing to Mr. Hayselden's death the other two buildings were never completed.

All these contracts were made by the Minister directly, he ignoring the Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Sterling, in whose department they were properly located.

THE KING'S WELL. 6. Mr. Bush purchased from His Majesty an artesian well, situated at Waikiki, for the use of the Government, for the sum of \$5,500, this being in the vicinity of \$1,000 above the cost of the well.

As if this was not enough there was reserved to the King all the water which would run through a four-inch pipe. Thus, for a consideration more than the cost of the whole, the Government got about half the flow of the well.

THE FLOWERDEW CONTRACT. 7. The final and crowning glory of Mr. Bush's monument of contracts was the one which he entered into with Mr. William Flowerdew on the 30th of June, whereby, without any authority of law or Legislature, he granted to Mr. Flowerdew the unconditional franchise to lay a street railway in the streets of Honolulu. This was more than even Mr. Gibson could stomach, and was the final straw which broke the camel's back.

Mr. Bush went out of office upon this as the pretext but in reality because the whole course of management of his office had been such as to bring discredit upon the then rotten method of conducting public affairs. The foregoing is not at all an exhaustive statement of similar contracts and methods of doing business of which the records are full. We reserve for another time the description of Mr. Bush's method of conducting the land department of the Interior office.

SIAMESE TWINS OR DEVIL-FISH-- WHICH?

Sometimes there are monstrosities in nature and sometimes there are monstrosities in the actions of men. Years not very long ago, the Siamese Twins excited a lively and widely extended curiosity among naturalists and the people of various countries.

They were long on exhibition in the United States and in Europe. These Twins were united by a single cartilaginous ligature, which scientists nor surgeons dared to cut, and thus the singular twin were held together through life, thinking nearly the same thoughts and directed by like sympathies and wills.

But in Honolulu has just been born and brought to public observation, something even more anomalous than the Siamese Twins. The Re-actionist list of candidates for Nobles and Representatives in this city is as eccentric as anything ever exhibited by Barnum, the great American showman, who claims to have "the greatest show on earth." There is nothing in Barnum's list of monstrosities and absurdities surpassing the twin relationship of the two wings of the strange combination of the supporters of Widemann, Lucas, Bush, and Wilcox. It is united by the cartilage of expected public plunder.

DO NOT EXCITE NATIVE AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

It is a remark which history has sometimes strikingly verified, that a political blunder is worse than a crime. It is sometimes both a blunder and a crime in politics to try to arouse and emit race prejudices among the citizens of a common country to excite the native-born against the foreign-born citizens. The result of such a course is always injurious to the public welfare and serves only the purpose of ignorant or unscrupulous demagogues. It is especially injurious in a country like this, where only a limited portion of its natural resources are yet developed, and where the labor, the capital, and the enterprise of men born in other Christian lands are imperatively needed. In other countries which are growing rapidly in prosperity and population, the native and the foreign-born citizen work together in harmony and good faith. Why are the Argentine Republic, the Australian provinces, and the United States pushing ahead with such wonderful strides? Because the foreign-born and the native-born join hands and work together for the common good, and the demagogue who would create antagonism among them, is pushed aside as a disturber and an enemy of the country's welfare.

The prosperity of the United States, unequalled in the annals of nations, is owing to the warm hand of fellowship which the native-born citizens extend to all men of industry and enterprise from other civilized lands. Together the native and the foreign-born have fought the battles of the country, have made its laws, have cultivated its fields and prairies, have built its railroads, have increased its commerce to enormous proportions at home and abroad, and made its present population nearly seventy millions of souls. All who have labored for and loved the country have acted together for the national good. Attempts have often been made by noisy and ignorant demagogues, and sometimes by intelligent knaves, to arouse hostilities between the different nationalities, to embitter the native against the foreign-born, but these disturbers have always been voted down and quickly cast aside. Thus it should be in the Hawaiian Kingdom, which, under the Reform Constitution and the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, has entered on a career of remarkable prosperity. This encouraging state of things will continue, if the native and the foreign-born citizens work together like a band of brothers. To excite the hostility of the natives against the foreigners injures the former far more than the latter, and the country most of all. Because of this obvious truth such agitators as Bush, Wilcox, and such foreigners as are backing them up, should be voted down and discontinued by all true native Hawaiians as their worst enemies. The same just and patriotic policy which is giving such wonderful progress to the United States, the Australia, and other countries, will give like success in these islands. --[Con.]

Special Notices.

MR. W. F. ALLEN. HAS AN OFFICE WITH MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1224-6m

THRUM'S ALMANAC. NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these islands. Price 50 cents; or mailed abroad 60 cents each. TROS. G. THRUM, Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.

Cuticura advertisement. Includes text: "A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA". Images of a man and a woman's face. Text describes various skin conditions treated by Cuticura.

HAWAIIAN WINE COMP'Y

No. 24 Merchant Street, near Fort Street. Have on Hand and For Sale a Full Assortment of All Brands of American Whiskies. Bourbon, Rye and Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, French Brandy, Very Fine and Very Cheap Qualities, as are wanted; Gins in Large and Small Bottles, Old Tom Gin, Best Brand in the Market.

EUROPEAN SHERRIES & PORT!

In Bulk and Case; All Brands of American Lager Beer, English Ale and Porter, German Beer, Etc., Etc., In Pints and Quarts. FINEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNES! Bitters, Liqueurs, Absinthe, Kummel, Apollinaris Water.

VERY SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WINES, AS FOLLOWS:

Zinfandel, Malaga, Tokay, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Riesling, Hocks, Etc., Etc. All of which will be Sold at LOW RATES by FRANK BROWN, Manager.

Children's French Calf Shoes advertisement. Includes text: "CHILDREN'S French Calf Shoes". Images of children's feet in shoes. Text: "EVERY PAIR WARRANTED". "For Sale by the MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO." "1206-61 14-24"