

Hawaiian Gazette

BEST MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1891.

The official record of deaths in this city for the month of January, printed in another column, shows the total to have been 56, of which number three-fourths, or 42, were Hawaiians, and of the whole 17 were under 10 years of age. As compared with the previous five years, the deaths for the past month were below the average, which is 60. The population of the city is set down at 23,000, for percentage calculations. Of the causes of death, 10 are attributed to old age, 5 to consumption, and the remainder (except 10 unknown) are assigned to various causes.

The report referred to in our San Francisco correspondent's letter regarding British warships having been ordered to this port, is like many of the reports printed abroad about these islands, without foundation. The following telegram is a sufficient refutation of the same:

VICTORIA, B. C., January 24th.—It was learned here this evening that a rumor had gained currency in San Francisco that a British man-of-war had left Esquimaux for Honolulu to convey the news of the death of King Kalakaua and that the vessel would reach Honolulu a day or two before the arrival there of the United States flagship Charleston with the King's body aboard. There is no foundation for the rumor. The only man-of-war at Esquimaux now is the Melbourne, and she has no orders to proceed to sea.

On another page will be found a short sketch of the Oceanic Steamship line. It is gratifying to learn by recent news from San Francisco that this line is to be kept up with the steamships Alameda, Mariposa, and the Monowai or some other one of the New Zealand Steamship Company's large vessels. Should the United States Government be authorized to subsidize this mail service, several new, larger and faster ships will be constructed especially for this route, and the steamships Australia and Zealandia will form a semi-monthly line between San Francisco and this port, as soon as the contemplated repairs on the latter vessel are completed. On the through service, the Monowai is advertised to leave San Francisco February 13, and to arrive here on February 15, on which date the Alameda will also be due from Australasia.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN LILIOKALANI ascends the throne of Hawaii with every presumption of a long, peaceful and happy reign. Believed by the foresight and good sense of her Royal Predecessor, the late King Kalakaua, from occupying the unenviable position of a candidate in a possibly contested election for the Regal position, she ascends the throne with the sanction of the Constitution and with the approval of her people, and with a plainly marked path of duty stretched before her. To reign, and not to govern, has been accepted as the definition of the duty of a modern Constitutional Sovereign.

QUEEN LILIOKALANI is a lady of culture and shrewd observation, with abundant good sense, and moreover has had singularly favorable opportunities of enriching her knowledge of men and measures by experience. For many years as a private lady she moved in the society of the city as merely a member, a prominent and respected member of that society. Later on as a member of the Royal Family, and latterly as the Heiress Apparent, Her Majesty had the advantage of a nearer view of public affairs, and could see for herself the direct relationship between cause and effect in the more important incidents of the late Reign.

A visit to the United States showed her the marvelous powers of freedom, as exercised by an enlightened people, working by laws enacted by themselves under the guidance of a Chief Magistrate elected by themselves from amongst themselves.

In England the Princess Liliokalani saw another free people joyfully celebrating the jubilee of the reign of the most perfect example

of constitutional monarchy which the history of the world has shown. It is not too much to expect that Her Majesty has profited by the lessons there to be learned; the sights she saw and the public utterances she heard in her journeyings we are sure will never be forgotten. So, too, if Her Majesty has seen much to admire and to endeavor to imitate, she has seen much in the last few years which may be well considered as a warning to be remembered, an example to be shunned.

It may not be generally known that Queen Liliokalani is the adopted daughter of the High Chiefs Paki and Konia, and was brought up under the same roof as the late Mrs. C. R. Bishop. She may therefore be termed one of the Kamehameha family, indeed the last of that famous family, now extinct, as well as being a scion of the reigning Kalakaua family.

May Her Majesty emulate the good qualities of her royal cousin, the Empress Victoria, of England, and like her long live to receive the homage of every people. May she reign happily, and each successive anniversary of her accession to the throne be celebrated by a united, thriving, progressive nation, loyal to her person and her throne.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

BY CLAUD SPRECKELS.

I do not think that I can give the Examiner any points about the Hawaiian Islands which would be new to its readers, as it is usually well informed on Hawaiian affairs, but as one largely interested in the Islands, I might perhaps assist in allaying the somewhat prevalent feeling of anticipating changes of a radical nature, as a consequence of the King's death, if I say that I do not share in that feeling at all. The death of Kalakaua, as a matter of course, will change conditions somewhat, but not as affecting or influencing politics. The succession to the crown was fixed a good many years ago, and the new constitution recognized Princess Liliokalani as the heir apparent. She was Regent of the kingdom under the Constitution during the King's absence from it, and upon the arrival of the Charleston with his body she will be proclaimed sovereign without question or delay. She can then designate her successor, or she may leave the next ruler of Hawaii to be elected by the Legislature as Kalakaua and his predecessor were elected. I am not prepared to say what course she will pursue; time will show.

I think there is no likelihood of Queen Liliokalani attempting reactionary measures. She is a shrewd, sensible woman and she understands the conditions upon which she is permitted to rule very thoroughly. Whatever her personal preferences may be, she will not put her own position in jeopardy by setting them against public opinion. The established order of things will remain just as it is. Of course, as a natural, she may wish to assist her friends, but she will respect the length of setting up her will against the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

For this and many other reasons, I most firmly believe in the stability of the present Government in Honolulu. The Ministry will resign, as a matter of course, but they will be immediately sworn into office under the new sovereign. It will be remembered that the opposition party in the Legislature moved a vote of no confidence in Ministers shortly before the close of the last session. This vote was lost, a majority voting confidence in them. That settled the matter until the next Legislature assembled in 1892. The Queen cannot dissolve them, because the Constitution declares that Ministers can only be turned out of office by a direct vote of want of confidence by the Legislature. The entire country has confidence in the Ministers, the opposition to them being the result of personal disappointment by other aspirants to office.

Public affairs are being conducted smoothly, and the general outlook for the future is as good as could be expected under the prospective changes caused by the McKinley tariff, but that is a subject upon which I do not care to enter. There is great want of plantation labor on the islands, and the present Government and planters have taken joint measures to supply the demand. Commissioners have been sent to Japan, China and India to procure field hands. While labor cannot be employed to advantage in the cane fields owing to the heat. Failing to get a supply of field hands of the Caucasian race the labor requirements of the islands must be met from other sources of supply. But the immigration laws of Hawaii are strict, and contract laborers must be returned to their own country after their term expires, unless they renew their contract.

I look for no decrease in the trade between San Francisco and the islands. On the contrary, I think it may be expected to increase. The fact that the Oceanic Company will place a second steamship on the Islands trade shows that this hopeful feeling has largely influenced those engaged in commercial enterprises between San Francisco and Honolulu.—S. F. Examiner, Jan. 25th.

Concerning Hawaii.

At a meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, January 21, "A resolution favoring the rapid construction of the Nicaragua canal was adopted, as was a memorial favoring the passage of the Shipping bill now before Congress."

"The Australian and Hawaiian cable question came up for discussion next, and the report of the committee on the subject was unanimously adopted by the Chamber."

"The report fully set forth the advantages that would follow the laying of an American cable between those points."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON

The Charleston Ordered to Remain in Honolulu Till After the Queen's Coronation.

The following despatch details the official recognition of His Majesty's death by the United States authorities at Washington, and the Hawaiian Minister, as well as the action taken by the Department of State, and Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The first official information received by this Government of the death of King Kalakaua was conveyed in a note from the Hawaiian Minister to Secretary of State Blaine to-day. The Secretary communicated the fact to the President and subsequently replied to Minister Carter expressing for the President deep regret that Hawaii had lost so wise and good a sovereign, and under whose beneficent rule the people of Hawaii have prospered, and whose efforts have been so constantly and signally put forth to strengthen the ties of mutual advantage between the kingdom and the United States. He further requested the Minister to convey to the royal family the heartfelt sympathy the President feels for their great affliction.

There will be no further action by the executive until official notice shall have been given of the formal installation of Queen Liliokalani. Instructions, however, have been sent to the general commanding the Division of the Pacific and the Admiral commanding the naval forces on the Pacific to pay full military honors to the dead King. Acting under these instructions, the army and navy authorities of San Francisco have assumed charge of the funeral arrangements, and the transfer of the remains to the flagship Charleston will be marked by the highest military honors authorized by the regulations. The Charleston will make the trip to Honolulu as rapidly as possible; will remain at that point to participate in the ceremonies attending the burial of the King and the coronation of his successor, and will, at the same time, see that the interests of this country are fully protected.

While the authorities at Washington are desirous of doing the highest honors to the Hawaiian Government in its bereavement, they are somewhat perplexed as to the best course to pursue. There is no precedent to follow, as this is the first instance where the ruler of a foreign country has died on American soil. It is said, however, that there will be ample time for further action when the Government is advised of the installation of the new ruler.

Secretary Blaine said this afternoon that the United States had lost a good friend in King Kalakaua, and would do every possible honor to his memory. "Our relations with Hawaii," he said, "are of the friendliest character, and so far as I am able to judge, will be in no wise affected by the change of government. I have confidence in the friendship and good will of Queen Liliokalani, and have no reason to doubt that she will perceive the wisdom of continuing the friendly intercourse of the two countries."

Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, said this afternoon that the death of King Kalakaua will in no wise affect the peaceful condition of affairs in Hawaii. "I can see no reason," he continued, "why his death should cause any complications whatever."

Mr. Carter spoke with considerable feeling with regard to the failure of Congress to amend the McKinley act so as to prescribe that its provisions shall not interfere with the existing treaty relations of the United States and Hawaii, and he said he hoped the vessel which will convey the King's remains to Hawaii will also carry the news that Congress had carried out the President's recommendations on this subject. "This matter," continued Mr. Carter, "undoubtedly clouded the last days of King Kalakaua. The last official communication I had from him was a telegram from San Francisco last Friday, just before the final stupor overcame him. In this telegram he informed me that his health was but indifferent since his return from the south. He went on to urge that I use my influence to have that clause restored to its place in the McKinley bill, and told me to ask Mr. Blaine to use his best efforts in getting what in reality everybody wanted, but what as yet has not been granted."

This is what he said: "Oh! saccharine conglomeration of protoplasm, wonderful combination of matter and force, earnest product of infinitesimals of evolution! Deign, oh most admirable creature, to respect that attraction which draws me toward thee with a force inversely proportionate to the squares of the distance, and grant that we may each be made double suns, describing concentric orbits which shall touch each other at all points of their peripheries," and then she fainted. Can any one wonder?

PLAN OF WORLD'S FAIR.

The Centennial Exposition to Be Improved Upon.

Plans for the World's Fair at Chicago show a tract of ground of about two hundred acres on the Lake front, with the principal buildings grouped together at one end. The railroad tracks enter the grounds, a large depot being used both as a station and for administration purposes. The buildings are considerably larger than those used for similar purposes at the Centennial Exhibition, but at the Centennial each of these structures required annexes of large size, and there appears to be no room at Chicago for such extensions, nor for the numerous special buildings which were found necessary in 1876. The main building at Chicago is to be 750 by 2,000 feet; Machinery Hall, 400 by 2,300 with an added space of 150 by 2,300 for locomotion. Electricity is given a building by itself 350 by 700, and a structure of the same size devoted to mines. Agricultural Hall is 700 by 800 feet. The Chicago plans do not show the Art Gallery. Comparison of the floor spaces of the other principal buildings with those of the Centennial show the following: Main building at Chicago, 1,500,000 square feet; at the Centennial, including annex, 933,246; Machinery Hall and annex at Chicago, exclusive of mines and electricity, 1,865,000 square feet; at the Centennial, including annex, 548,400; Agricultural Hall at Chicago, 560,000 square feet; at the Centennial, 292,950; Horticultural Hall at Chicago, 340,000 square feet; at the Centennial, 21,000. Machinery Hall at Chicago covers more floor space than the four principal buildings at the Centennial, exclusive of the art gallery, so it is to be a very big thing, if the plans shall be carried out, and there is no reason to doubt that they will be. The pressing thing now is want of time to get ready.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Amount of Sleep Required.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is credited with the following: There is not one man or woman in 10,000 who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All those stories written about great men and women who slept only three or four hours a night make very interesting reading; but I tell you, my readers, no man or woman ever yet kept health in body or mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep.

Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylum so populous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at 8 as it is for another to rise at 5.

I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested, but let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. Give us time after you call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

Names of the Justices.

The jolly jokers, who are always ringing the changes in matters humorous, draw attention to the fact that the Supreme Court now has two colors, a Gray and a Brown. Some years since the chief justice was Taney. It has had two Chases, Samuel and Salmon P., but only one scion of the Smith family ever reached that distinction—Wm. Smith of Alabama, who declined the honor and was succeeded by John McKinley of the same state, who, by the by, was no relation to Wm. McKinley, otherwise known as "McKinley Bill." The court also had a Barbour, Philip P., of Virginia, and likewise a Story, the distinguished Joseph, of Massachusetts. There was also a Campbell on the supreme woolsack, who succeeded Justice McKinley.

A Few Hints.

Little things invariably give us the key to a man's habits and character. Stepping into the office of the well known rice factors, Dan Talmage's Sons, we noticed posted on the desk of Mr. Dan Talmage the following pregnant hints:

Don't get excited—It shortens life.

Don't be brusque—No friends come by it.

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"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

Among the largest sums paid out by the Pension Agent in New York city are those received by Mrs. George B. McClellan and Mrs. Ulisses S. Grant. The former receives \$2,000 annually and the latter \$5,000.

On January 20th word was received at London that the recently opened Parliament House of Japan has been destroyed by fire.

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- Suitings in latest styles, Underwear, Bras, Sofa Pillows, Gloves, Flouncing, Embroidery, Curtains, Table Napkins, Table Cloths, Water-proof Coats, Artificial Flowers,

- Dust Cloaks, Fajama Suits, Fine Hosiery—Silk, Lisle, Cotton, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Desert Sets, Fancy Crockery, Common Crockery, Wedgwood Ware, Vases,

- Wicker Ware, Fancy Chairs, Umbrella Stands, Decanters, Salad Bowls, Mugs, Flower Pots, Filters, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM England a small invoice of Patent Jointed Free-Action Harrows; these Harrows are being extensively used wherever they have been introduced. They are very light and durable and will do more across a day with less team than the old styles. Any one wishing references may write to the following parties:

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