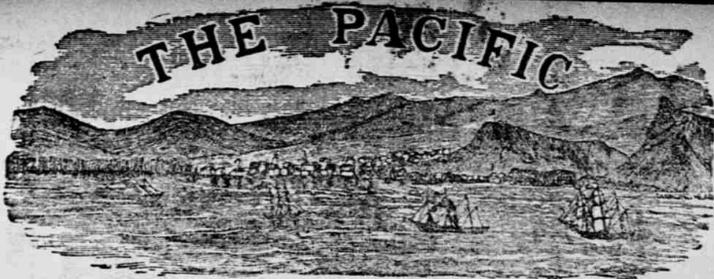


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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HONOLULU'S CHINESE CELEBRATE NEW YEAR WITH UPROAR AND MANY SOCIAL PREPARATIONS

A Great Many Varieties of Crackers in Use.

Stores Set in Order and Decorated for the Receiving of the Guests.

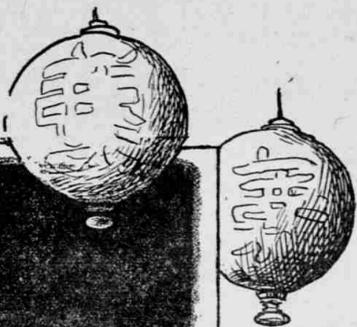
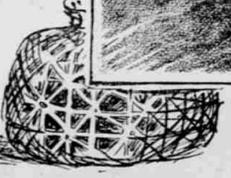
DIMLY traced in the half illuminated night the dragon waved above a host of devotees, who in an alien land, maintained the traditions of the fathers, and saw the old year out and the new year in with accustomed ceremony. By the glare of rocket and parti-colored fires, the yellow flag of the Orient was to be seen floating in the air redolent of powder and resonant with explosions. Midnight came with noises and until long in the morning the burning of vari-hued torches and the setting off of strings of crackers, furnished amusement and employment for the Chinese denizens.

It was an ear-racking greeting that the new year, according to the Oriental calendar, received last midnight. From steam whistles, great bombs and the musket volleys of small crackers, there resounded a series of noises which rose and fell without rhyme or reason, like the shrill music which found its way, whenever the outside uproar left room for it, from the restaurants, where orchestras were adding the discords of their pipes and cymbals to the general clamor. And though there was a salvo to welcome the infant following the round which sped the age of time, the noises kept growing until it seemed that Chinatown stretched all over the city, and every one within the limits was ready to take his share in the celebration.

The noises were as varied as the places from which they proceeded. All along the streets which the Orientals have made their own, there were bunches of blazing and exploding rolls of paper. Where here there hung from the awning a magnificent string of firecrackers ten feet long which, when lighted at the bottom, furnished several minutes of rare fun; there the window of a sleeping room over head was pushed open and there was flung out into the street a little packet of crackers which sputtered and made their noises and went out long before the greater offering to the God of Clamor had reached its perihelion.

The celebration of the entrance upon the records of their nation of the thirtieth year of Kwang Hsu, was most auspicious, and for liveliness was quite up to the average in this city. For a week past the Chinese have had in preparation their events, and they have been buying as liberally as of old, for despite hard times they have had much to be thankful for in the year which has passed. Crackers, fine foods, incense, bright clothing and brighter decorations have been gathered into the general collection in every house in the city, and when the last purchases were made and the stragglers were on their way to their outside homes, then it was that the Chinese merchant set his house in order. Every store in the city which is to be the scene of a reception today was as bright as water and music could make it. Where before long rows of eatables and shelves of wearing apparel appeared, now there hang banners and embroideries. In one place the paneled scenes representing the four seasons are flanked by the red sheet bearing the good wishes of the year. In another there is placed a great banner bearing the picture of some wonderful soldier or statesman of China, with legends commending his career.

When the metamorphosis was complete the midnight had come and the merchants, adorning their chairs with embroideries and their tables with lilies and bright candles, sat down to receive their guests. There were stores, however, which are not the residences of the owners. These were closed and sealed with red seals, which told of the closing of the places of business, and that there would be nothing doing within for several days. Everywhere there was the same air of enjoyment and the absence of care and business. Red cards were being left at the houses of business friends and associates, and the visits of ceremony were taken up



almost as soon as the echoes of the first greetings to the new cycle had ceased to agitate the night air.

From every point of the compass came the sounds of the celebration. There were no favorite points either, for the people had taken their fun home with them. The joss houses were filled early in the night, and many were the prayers to the powers for blessings during this year. In the leading houses there were frequently gatherings of friends who stopped only for a few moments, and then went on to enjoy their own welcomes to the new candidate for 365 days' favor.

The Chinese houses all had hanged out their new and elaborate lanterns and the streets were aglow with the lights. But it was not with the candles for which they were originally made that the highly colored lanterns were lighted. In each the electric bulb gave the light for the illumination, the joining of the foreign devils' ingenuity and the Chinese decorative idea. Inside the stores the flowers and hangings were resplendent in new colors and the brightness was a feature of every place which is to be open today or until Monday.

The public feature of today will be the reception at the rooms of the United Chinese Society. As usual there will be open house for all the friends of the society, and the reception will take on the form of a congratulatory ceremonial. There will be music by the Hawaiian band during the reception, which will last from 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock, and there will be an elaborate spread. Apart from this, there will be no regular reception at the houses or business places of the leading Chinese of the city, but all friends will be welcomed and overwhelmed with gifts and refreshments.

There will be no business in Chinatown until Monday. Then there will be a resumption and the new year will be well under way. Nor will there be anything doing at many of the homes of the city, either, for where there is a Chinese cook, he has already served notice that this is his time to howl, and he must needs take it, so there are 'pretence hands' at the range and new dishes on the board. Every Chinese establishment will receive its friends, and all the clubs and organizations will hold some kind of reception. The official reception at the consulate will take place tomorrow.

HOME RULERS OPPOSED TO ORIENTAL PUBLIC LABOR

NO MORE will the meetings of the Home Rule executive committee rank as pink teas, or the evening receptions of a woman's club, judging from appearances, for the gathering of men at Foster's hall last evening was without the leaven of the presence of Mrs. Robert Wilcox. There was a great deal of business done, but whether in consequence of or in spite of her absence the men were too gallant to say.

Of first importance in the eyes of the members of the committee who finally came together, for there was an hour's wait for a quorum, was the passage of a resolution calling upon Governor Dole to see that there were no Orientals employed on public works. In the discussions which preceded the passage of the resolution it was shown that in the dredging of the Ewa end of the harbor, and the carrying of the earth to the Aala park, the contractors, Cotton brothers, were employing Japanese. Reference was made to the fact that in the bills before the legislature, which failed, was one which prohibited the employment of any Oriental on public works.

The resolution calls the attention of the Governor to the state of affairs in the Territory and suggests that it would be for the benefit of all if the Orientals were prohibited from working for the government. The resolution was in the same terms as that which is to be sent on to the Washington authorities, in regard to the working of the coolie labor on national improvements.

Perhaps the longest letter yet received

from Delegate Wilcox was that which was read at the meeting. In it was set forth the list of bills which he had introduced, and it was said that although still ill the representative of the Territory was at work very hard for the party. The delegate also asked that the party make its record clear as to the necessity for the passage of the county and education bills, and this will be done.

In the letter it was stated that the outlook was that Governor Dole would be asked to resign, and that Col. Parker would be named for the place. This was stated on other than official authority, as the delegate had not been out of the house when the letter was written. There was no reference, so far as can be learned, to the former statement of Wilcox, that if Dole was not to be reappointed there was no one who could get the office but Wilcox.

Not to be caught napping, the work of preparing the platform on which the candidates of the party will run next fall, will be put in operation at once. It is proposed that the declaration of principles be drawn up in part for the special election, which is to take place in the fourth district, and that this statement of principles shall be simply swelled for the next campaign. This plan met with favor, and the chairman appointed as the carpentry committee to build the platform, Prince Cupid, James Quinn, Senator Kalanokalani, Senator David Kanuha and Solomon Meheula. This committee will sift the various bills which have been discussed while the Legislature was sitting, and from the number will select those which will form the best platform. The matters will

then be mortised together and planed down if necessary, and the result will be a carefully constructed platform to say the least.

A copy of the county bill which has been introduced by Wilcox in the national Congress was read to the committee in part. Several of the members had read a partial report of the bill, and they were ready to criticize the features of it. There was not enough initiative and referendum for John Emmeluth, and there were other, disappointed statesmen, for the bill is a remarkably clean-cut measure, showing the master hand of one old in legislation. While there was a preponderance of praise, there were objections to hasty action, and this caused some little talking.

There is some talk that the Home Rulers will make a raid for the great offices of the Territory. One member last evening said that there would be great strength developed by the candidacy of J. Kanui, the grand old man of Aloha Aina, for the Governorship, and that E. W. Palau would develop strength as a candidate for delegate. There was also some strength—strength of jawbone—developed for a Daughter of the Regiment for the place of Secretary of the Territory, but this seems impossible, although there was some agreement that the place might be well filled.

Several members of the committee were asked to discuss the proposed rumored appointment of Parker as Governor, but all wanted to see the papers, as they did not believe there was anything in the reports.

Prince of Wales Coolly Received.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Prince of Wales was given a very cool reception, though no disrespect is being shown.

The Boer Proposals.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Dr. Leyds denies that the South African republic has asked Holland to intercede in favor of peace.

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR ALL FACTS

George R. Carter Will Furnish Them.

DECIDES UPON HURRIED TRIP

After Collecting All Information He Will Proceed to the Capital.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt sent me a request that he be informed as to the situation here. I received the letter this morning and have been considering the matter all day. As a result I have concluded that as it would be a hard task to write a letter conveying all the information that is wanted, I shall leave for Washington as soon as possible, for the purpose of giving the Chief Executive all the facts that I have and can gather.

With these words Senator George R. Carter last evening developed the latest phase of the political situation as affecting the officers of the Territorial government. Coming after the varied rumors and interviews which purported to show that President Roosevelt had made a direct offer of the Governorship to Col. Samuel Parker, the letter was the most decisive answer to all the reports of Presidential action. It was evident from the sending of the note to Senator Carter, not only that the President had not made any appointment, or any promise, but that he would not do so until he had at his command all the facts which a Hawaiian could give him.

"I was completely surprised by the turn of affairs," continued Senator Carter. "I have no acquaintance with President Roosevelt. I have never met him. I have no knowledge of any friend in Washington who is on close, friendly terms with the President, and that he should choose myself to give him an opinion upon political matters here was certainly most astonishing. President Roosevelt is a Harvard man and I am a Yale man. I have many close college friends who were in his regiment, and went up San Juan Hill with him. Perhaps he consulted some of them in the matter. Really, I am all at sea as to the reasons for my selection, but the letter seems to indicate that the President wants an opinion on the situation, that he is in doubt as to what to make of the many statements which have reached him and so asks for a statement.

"I can see no way in which I might serve the people better than to go on to Washington and meet him, laying before him at length all the peculiar situations and conditions. These things could not be set out in a letter, and the result is that I consider it my duty to go on. I shall consult with my friends here, gather facts and statements, and will do my best to make the matter as clear as I can. As far as I can see now, I can say that there appears to me no reason to think that my duty will not call me to my desk in my office here when I return.

"I can but reiterate what I said before, that I am not and never have been an applicant for office. I have always been for business, and the mention of my name, if it has been done, was without any warrant. I can not say what I would do under certain circumstances. If it was made clear to me that it was my duty to take a certain position, and hold it for the good of the Territory I would do the work. I would not want to take the Secretaryship of the Territory. But it might be made my duty, and then I could not shirk it. Of course, there are conditions under which I could not take it at all.

"I found that the President had asked about me during the visits to him of men from the Territory, but of course I could not anticipate that I would be

(Continued on Page 6.)