





## BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
Honolulu, H. I., Mar. 5th 1894.

TO ALL those parties applying for  
charter, certificate and other material for  
the use of the Government, notice is hereby  
given that the model (CREDIT of 1892)  
to SIX MONTHS, granted to first-class  
buyers will be accepted, and will be used as  
the standard for the year.

The Minister of Finance reserves all rights  
of payment for supplies within the time  
above specified.  
Bills will be presented monthly and not  
later than the 15th day of each month when  
they will be properly registered.

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance,  
Mar 5-31 dly.

## Hawaii Holomua

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established  
in Righteousness.

HONOLULU, MAR. 6, 1894.

### The Holomua Record.

"To show that the love of education  
has taken deep root among the  
natives of the Islands it may sur-  
prise many cultivated people to  
know that these 'pagans' (!) are  
well enough advanced to appreciate  
and support a daily paper in  
their midst the HAWAII HOLO-  
MUA that, in high moral tone,  
would put to shame any one of  
our Boston dailies."

Representative Morse, of Boston,  
Mass. in the Congressional Record.

## WE STILL LIVE.

Truth And Justice Must  
Prevail.

The news received today by  
the Oceanic is extremely en-  
couraging to the loyal Hawaiians.  
Senator Morgan who rather com-  
mitted himself to the annexation  
scheme of the coterie represented  
by Blaine, and Stevens has man-  
ufactured a report to the Senate  
in which he solemnly assures the  
American people that everybody  
was right, that everybody was a  
gentleman, and that everything  
is lovely. His report was tabled  
in the Senate by a majority of  
five. The Democratic "minority"  
report, condemning Harrison and  
Stevens was adopted on a strict  
party vote—Mr. Morgan being  
absent. The Hawaiian matter is  
now left in the hands of Cleve-  
land. He can do whatever he  
pleases and as his policy has  
already been distinctly outlined  
it is not difficult to prophesy his  
future movements. If the provi-  
sional government should refuse  
to submit to the demands of the  
American President he may then  
find other means through which  
that interesting body of land-grab-  
bers can be made to yield. The  
severing of diplomatic relations  
with Hawaii and the subsequent  
cancellation of the Reciprocity  
treaty would be a matter of such  
serious moment to this country  
that it would be well worth  
while for Mr. Dole and his  
friends to pause and think, before  
they bring more injury and more  
disaster upon this, their adopted  
country.

### A White Man's Talk.

In spite of the attempt of the  
California sensational papers to  
create an impression, that the  
people of the Golden State were  
unanimously in favor of annexing  
Hawaii and committing the most  
un-American act of robbing a  
friendly people of self govern-  
ment, the honor of that great  
and famous State has been vindicated  
by the speech delivered by  
Senator White on the Hawaiian  
question. The senator who per-  
haps is better posted on the de-  
tails of our affairs than any other  
man in Congress spoke for three  
hours. We publish from the  
Examiner a few of his remarks.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Sen-  
ator White delivered a nearly  
three hours speech on Hawaii in  
the Senate. The California De-  
mocratic representative in the  
upper branch of Congress sur-

prised a good many people in the  
course of his lengthy speech, be-  
cause of the fact that he support-  
ed the present Administration's  
course almost entirely in its deal-  
ings with Hawaii.

The Californian was in excel-  
lent voice and was given more  
than ordinary attention during  
the delivery of his oration. The  
fact that White would speak in  
favor of this Administration and  
defend its actions in Hawaii was  
first exclusively telegraphed to  
the Examiner. It was not known  
in Washington, however, that he  
would be likely to take the position  
that he did to-day, from the  
standpoint of a lawyer and in  
cold arguments, all the way  
through.

It can be stated, however, that  
White's speech was a very strong  
one. He had facts galore to pre-  
sent in support of the position he  
took, and his speech was, if not  
satisfactory to everybody, interest-  
ing because of the new phase he  
brought out in connection with  
his arguments.

Following is the substance of  
the Senator's arguments:

#### A POLICY OF REPUDIATION.

The efforts of Cleveland to re-  
store the Queen were in the na-  
ture of a protest against the  
previous illegal act of the repre-  
sentative of our Government. He  
(Stevens) sought to undo as far as  
possible the improper transac-  
tions of our diplomatic agent. He  
repudiated and condemned that  
agent's conduct. He adopted the  
most positive method in carrying  
out this laudable purpose. After  
exhausting his powers in endeavor-  
ing to right the wrong he com-  
mended the whole subject to  
Congress.

\*\*\*

#### BLOUNT AND THE FLAG.

I am surprised that any Sen-  
ator should assert that it is a crime  
to take down our flag when it is  
placed in a position unfitted for  
its use. The flag typifies the  
power of the Republic. It heads  
onward a movement of rectitude.  
Its foes are wrong and dishonest.  
Under the flag Washington  
marched that our freedom might  
be assured; that our people might  
have their way. The Declaration  
of Independence announced a  
kindred purpose. The Constitu-  
tion was adopted as a proof that  
the Government for which it pro-  
vided was that for which the  
people had battled.

Our banner was not designed  
to wave over alien lands or over  
alien people. It was intended to  
float over America's battles, over  
America's manhood. Surely, you  
will not permit any one to use  
that flag to lead you to a struggle  
unpatriotic or unjust, or for ends  
un-American. You will strike  
down the impious hand thus seek-  
ing to misuse the emblem of our  
national glory. Yes, shoot the  
man who seeks to tear down the  
flag when it waves where honor  
calls, but remit the condign pun-  
ishment the wretch who makes  
patriotism a trade and uses the  
stars and stripes for ulterior  
ends, shields fraud and protects  
crime.

Our flag is raised for justice.  
It must be taken down when it  
cannot float without injustice. Its  
mission is in the cause of integri-  
ty. It is desecrated when other-  
wise devoted. It must not assist  
in the establishment of a Govern-  
ment against the popular will,  
even though we believe that the  
change will bring improvement.  
We must leave to the erosive  
processes of time and civilization  
the obliteration of inferior races  
and the overthrow of corrupted  
dynasties. Not by the sword of  
this republic, or before her victori-  
ous banner, shall one be annihilated  
or the other subverted.

Those who believe that the  
Democratic party would split on  
a matter of so small consequence  
as the Hawaiian is to America, or  
that the true, blue-blooded  
democrats would assert the great  
statesman whom they elected to  
hold the reins of the American  
government can read Senator  
White's concluding remarks  
with some advantage. He said:

The Democratic party is com-  
posed of men of thought and in-  
telligence; men who act upon  
principles. They will often differ  
as to detail, but whenever an  
individual cannot otherwise bring  
about concerted action he will  
make any concession short of  
sacrificing his conscientious  
conviction.

The financial question is one  
upon which party lines cannot be  
drawn. Some Democrats may  
differ with the President as to  
his views in that regard, some  
may occasionally and at long in-  
tervals not agree with him as to  
the advisability of a nomination  
just as other Senators have dis-  
agreed with other Presidents,  
but do not flatter yourself that  
any process of disintegration  
is at work here or that I and my  
colleagues contemplate suicide.  
We are and will be ready for

you. You may have observed  
that we sustained no loss upon  
the Election Rool matter. Our  
majority was quite comfortable.  
We are prepared to stand by the  
Democratic Administration. We  
may criticize a little, but do not  
be misled by this, for a small-  
sized family row does not mean  
absolute divorce. We have fol-  
lowed Cleveland through three  
campaigns. We are not prepar-  
ed to recant or retrograde. He  
called our attention to an almost  
lost party policy, not merely  
that the organization to which  
he and we belonged should be  
successful, but that the country  
might have the benefit of wise  
laws and a statesmanlike admin-  
istration thereof; and while he  
was temporarily set aside, never-  
theless the principles which he  
announced soon became the bat-  
tle cry of our triumphant legions.  
The President is not perfect; to  
assert that he was so constituted  
would be to deny his humanity.  
We do not claim as much for him  
in that respect as our modest  
opponents daily claim for them-  
selves. Cleveland has for many  
years, notwithstanding the doubt  
of individuals and slanders of  
political enemies, had the respect  
and admiration of the best minds  
of his country to a greater extent  
than any other man.

SENATOR MORGAN of Alabama,  
chairman of the Committee on  
Foreign Relations, has submitted  
a report of the committee adopted  
under a resolution requiring it to  
report whether any, and if so,  
what irregularities occurred in  
the diplomatic or other inter-  
course between the United States  
and Hawaii in relation to the  
recent political revolution in  
Hawaii.

Mr. JOS. MARSDEN today a-  
more than—Councillor, whose  
arrival here was under such aus-  
pices that the present newly  
published, vagrant law would  
have permitted the country to  
have been rid of him, is now in  
a position, by the aid of Uncle  
Sam, to present his views on how  
Hawaii should be governed. Mr.  
Marsden is not an American, Mr.  
Marsden is not a gentleman, but  
by his ability to save money he  
has been allowed to associate with  
the gentlemen who are members  
of the Pacific Club. And how  
does he display his ability there?  
Well he plays billiards and—  
never, hardly ever, loses.

We are, sometimes, in the swim,  
and sometimes we are not, but,  
when we do get there, we get  
with both feet. Mr. Irvine is  
without doubt, a capable newspaper  
writer but, we honestly believe  
that he is yet so young that he has  
no knowledge of the real intrinsic  
value, which is worth more than  
Cornelia's jewels, of journalistic  
honesty.

### A Scalp-hunter.

Representative Boutelle has  
introduced a resolution which  
we print below, and which is  
rather amusing in its tone. The  
honorable gentleman is, of course,  
a rank Republican, and has about  
as much influence in Congress as  
—well say W. G. Smith or Sen-  
ator Bishop possesses. Minister Willis  
has done his duty here to the  
American Government, although  
we are inclined to think that he  
has acted—although faithful to  
the letter—contrary to the spirit,  
of his Chief. But the proposition  
that he should be dismissed from  
his office for carrying out his in-  
structions is so absurd that it  
could only have emanated from  
the man known as the "Hawai-  
ian bore." This is what the in-  
teresting Boutelle uncorked:

A resolution was introduced  
in the House to-day by Boutelle  
for the recall of Minister Willis  
from Hawaii. It recites the  
antipathy the United States has  
always expressed to the interven-  
tion by a foreign Minister in  
domestic affairs and the propriety  
of not enforcing upon a weak  
power what we object to from a  
strong power; it cites the praise-  
worthy forbearance of the Hawai-  
ian government toward Willis,  
the ties of commerce and kindred  
that bind the United States to  
those islands, and concludes  
that it shall be resolved "That,  
in the sense of this House, the  
most sacred obligations of good  
faith, the highest mutual inter-  
ests of the United States and the  
friendly government of Hawai-  
i, the plainest dictates of inter-  
national comity and the imper-  
ative duty of avoiding further

risk of complicity in the excite-  
ment of disorder and possible  
bloodshed in Hawaii require that  
the present United States Minister  
to the Hawaiian Government be  
immediately recalled and super-  
seded by another minister, who  
will not be hampered by the re-  
cent past and who will be able  
and willing to represent the  
sincere desire of the people of  
the United States to cultivate, to  
the fullest extent, the friendship  
which has so long existed between  
us and to constantly endeavor to  
advance the interests and pros-  
perity of both Governments."

### Congress and Hawaii.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Hoar  
introduced a bill in the Senate  
for the suppression of lotteries.  
The word "lottery" is made to  
embrace raffles and gift enter-  
prises. The bill makes it a felony  
punishable by a fine of \$1000 or  
two years' imprisonment, or both,  
for any person to contrive or to  
propose a lottery, sell lottery  
tickets or deposit them in the  
mails within the jurisdiction of  
the United States, or so that they  
may be bought in the United  
States.

Before going into executive  
session, on motion of Hoar a re-  
solution was adopted requesting  
the President, "if not incompati-  
ble with public interests, to  
communicate to the Senate all  
records and dispatches from  
Willis, Minister to Hawaii, not  
heretofore transmitted, especially  
the dispatch communicating the  
letter from President Dole specifi-  
cally certain charges against the  
conduct of said Willis."

After some routine business  
the Senate went into executive  
session on the Peckham nomina-  
tion.

In the House, Cummings,  
chairman of the Committee on  
Naval Affairs, presented as a  
question of privilege the report  
of his committee on Boutelle's  
resolution, calling upon the  
Secretary of the Navy to inform  
the House by what authority in-  
structions were issued in placing  
the armed naval forces of the  
United States and the use of its  
ensign under the control of  
James H. Blount; also, to furnish  
the House copies of all orders,  
directions, instructions or official  
suggestions issued by him since  
March 4, 1893, concerning the  
movements of the naval forces in  
Hawaii.

He explained that the commit-  
tee recommended the passage of  
the resolution amended so as to  
call for all orders from March 4,  
1892, instead of 1893. He yield-  
ed a moment to Boutelle, who  
urged the importance of the reso-  
lution, which he said had already  
been delayed six weeks. The in-  
formation called for by it, he  
thought, should have been before  
the House when the Hawaiian  
resolution was being debated.

The resolution was adopted  
without division.

### Notice.

During my absence from this Kingdom,  
my brother LEE POI of the Firm of Sun  
Yee Hing Lung Kee at Waiwae, Oahu,  
shall act for me with full power of Attorney.

KWAI YUEN  
of Waiwae, Oahu, Mar. 5th, 1894.  
Mar 6-1mo

### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a  
certain Mortgage, made by LAISE OPU-  
ELE and B. R. NAMAKA, to SAMUEL  
C. DWIGHT, Trustee, dated 4th of Fe-  
bruary, 1892, recorded in Liber 122, page  
482, notice is hereby given that the Mort-  
gagee intends to foreclose the same for con-  
ditions broken, to wit: non-payment of  
Principal and Interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the  
expiration of three weeks from the date  
of this notice, the property conveyed by  
said Mortgage will be advertised for sale at  
Public Auction, at the Auction Room of  
JAMES F. MORGAN, in Honolulu, on  
MONDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, 1894,  
at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of Wm. C.  
Acree, Attorney at Law.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1894.  
SAMUEL C. DWIGHT, Trustee.  
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by the said Mort-  
gage, consist of:  
All those premises situated at Kamehameha,  
Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and more particu-  
larly described in deed of James F.  
Morgan, to said Lase Opu-ele, dated 18th  
of February, 1892, and recorded in Liber  
136, page 13, containing an area of 215-1000  
acres, being a part of those premises de-  
scribed in Royal Patent, No. 1965, L. C. A.  
6245, to Kamehameha for Kalahele.

Mar 3-3 dly.

PAUL NEUMANN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

314 Merchant Street, Honolulu,  
Mutual Telephone 415.

## Anchor--Saloon

EX "AUSTRALIA."  
Another Invoice of the World  
Renowned

Fredericksburg  
Lager Beer

On draught and by the keg.

Also, as a Specialty,

SMALL FRESH CALIFORNIA

OYSTERS;

FOR COCKTAILS

fe22 1m

## T.H. Davies & Co

KAAHUMANU ST.,

Honolulu, : : H. I.

GENERAL AND

Commission --

--\* Merchants

-- AND --

SUGAR -- FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

Lloyds --  
British and Foreign Marine Insur-  
ance Company, Limited.  
Northern Assurance Co, fire & life.  
Pioneer Line of Packets from Liv-  
erpool.  
Swansea Line of Packets.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. AND

Canadian-Australian Steamship Co.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE: The Albany, Old Hall St.  
Feb 16-3m

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF  
FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVIS-  
ions of a certain mortgage made by  
KAUHAKE NAKUNA to WM. C. ACREE,  
dated the 5th day of November 1891, re-  
corded in Liber 121, page 374, and duly  
assigned to Lau Chong, notice is hereby  
given that the mortgagee intends to fore-  
close the same for conditions broken, to  
wit: non-payment of interest and principal.  
Notice is likewise given that after the ex-  
piration of three weeks from the date of this  
notice, the property conveyed by said mort-  
gage will be advertised for sale at public  
auction at the auction rooms of James F.  
Morgan, in Honolulu, ON WEDNESDAY,  
the 14th day of March, 1894, at 12 noon, of  
said day.

Dated Honolulu, February 13, 1894.

LAU CHONG,  
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage  
consist of—4 acres situate in Hamao, Hama,  
Maui, and conveyed to said mortgagee by  
Kauha, by deed dated the 25th day of Au-  
gust, 1883, and recorded in Liber 83, pages  
102 and 103.

Feb 17-3w

LANDS AT AUCTION.

By virtue of an order issued  
by the Court through the Chief  
Justice, Hon. A. F. Judd, in  
regard to the Case of WILLIAM  
WATSON et al. against David  
Watson, there will be sold at  
Public Auction, at the Auction  
Rooms of James F. Morgan, at 12  
o'clock noon, on MONDAY,  
March 19, 1894. All those pre-  
mises situated at Kaneohe, Koo-  
laupoko, Oahu; and more par-  
ticularly designated as follows,  
to wit:

LOT 1 ..... 3.80-100 acres  
LOT 2 ..... 4.21 "  
LOT 3 ..... 37.96 "  
LOT 4 ..... 7.35 "

All are parts of Royal Patent  
174 to Paul F. Manni.

LOT 5 ..... 20 acres  
LOT 6 ..... 20 "  
LOT 7 ..... 20 "  
LOT 8 ..... 54.50 "  
LOT 9 ..... 54.50 "

All are parts of those premises  
conveyed by Kamehameha IV.  
to David Watson, by deed dated  
Dec. 29, 1862, and recorded in  
Liber 16, p. 127 and 128.

Title perfect.  
Deeds at the expenses of the  
Purchasers.

For further particulars apply to  
WILLIAM C. ACREE, Attorney for  
the Commission, or to

S. M. KAAUKAI,  
Commissioner.  
Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1894.

## Advertisements

J. KEMPNER,

Fashionable Tailor

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS and CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER

Good Variety of Fine Cloth  
in Stock.

Cleaning and Repairing  
Neatly Done.

Terms Reasonable. Give me a Trial.

107 KING STREET,

Opposite { Arlington Hotel, } Honolulu  
{ } tel

L. H. DEE

— JOBBER OF —

Wines,  
Spirits,  
& Beers.

HOTEL ST., between Fort and  
Bethel streets.

Holiday  
Presents

The undersigned beg leave to  
call the attention to a large as-  
sortment of tasteful and elegant  
Jewelry, suitable for Christmas  
Presents.

Hawaiian  
Flag  
Pins  
in different sizes.

Hawaiian  
Jewelry  
a specialty.

If you want to buy an elegant  
and at the same time an inexpen-  
sive Christmas Present, call  
around and inspect my stock.

THOS. LINDSAY,  
McInerney Block, Fort St. Honolulu

Sans Souci  
HOTEL,

WAIKIKI, HONOLULU.

First-Class Accommoda-  
tions for

Tourists and Island  
Guests.

SUPERIOR BATHING FACILITIES,  
Private Cottages for Families.

T. A. SIMPSON,

669







## A VAST PROJECT.

CONSTANT LINE OF SCHOONERS—Ample Opportunity for ALL.

Owing to Our Constantly Increasing Business and the Great Demand of an Appreciating Community, we have concluded to offer an opportunity to all parties having capital.—OUR LINE OF SCHOONERS may be seen gliding over the Bar, filled to their utmost carrying capacity, with CLEAR, COOL AND INVIGORATING

Fredericksburg } **LAGER BEER**  
Export

At the "Anchor Saloon!"

To accommodate Our Vast Fleet of Schooners, we have built a Fine, Large Refrigerator, Regardless of Cost.

The "Anchor,"

Is the only place where a Cool Glass of Fredericksburg Beer on draught can be had in Honolulu. Step forward Gentlemen, now is the time.

## NOTICE!

The Undersigned has Received from the Eastern States

## The Largest Single Order of BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ever Imported to the Islands. It Concludes as Follows:

- Cloth, 3 grades;
- Cues, assorted;
- Cushions, by Block, patent;
- Billiard Balls, composition and ivory;
- Pool Balls, do., do.
- Tips, Chalk,
- Pocket Castings, with leather and fringe, complete;
- Pocket Nettings, fringe and leather;
- Rubber Covers,
- Court Plaster, green and black;
- New Style Chalk Holders,
- Triangles,
- Shake Balls and Leather Bottles,
- Pool Pies,
- Markers, etc., etc.

The above Goods have been Purchased at Reduced Rates, and the undersigned is now prepared to do any and all kinds of

### BILLIARD TABLE WORK

at reasonable rates with dispatch. Also new and second hand Billiard and Pool Tables for Sale.

Please Apply to J. P. BOWEN,  
Perry Block, Hotel St., Honolulu

## H. E. McINTYRE & BRO

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries,

Provisions

AND

Feed,

EAST CORNER FORT & KING STS.

## New Goods Rec'd

By every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe.  
Fresh California Produce by every steamer.

All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE.

Island Orders Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Post Office Box No. 145, Telephone No. 92.

## THE POPULATION

—OF THE—

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

### II.

### NATIVE POPULATION.

Truly, the rapid decrease of the Hawaiian Aborigines within the last hundred years has caused it to be taken for granted that, like so many other uncivilized races suddenly thrown into contact with the white civilisation, this race also was condemned to utter extinction in a very short lapse of time, an idea repeated as a positive fact by many would-be authorities who ought to know better. In reality, to formulate any such off handed opinion on the question is merely a proof of presumption or prejudice, because the past decrease does not fatally warrant its continuance, no more than it did in the case of the New-Zealand Maories, and because the question is really a difficult one, even to the earnest student, owing to the lack of positive, trustworthy statistics. The Government Censuses, and deductions therefrom, have never been reliable, or at least only so as approximations, and the only rational way of checking and adjusting those official figures,—viz: by comparing them with the return of arrivals and departures, and of birth and deaths,—is utterly unavailable, on account of the constant evasions of the Custom and Shipping regulations, and of the very loose system of Registration or "Etat-Civil" kept here. Even in Honolulu, this registration is very imperfect; but, in the out-districts, and especially in such as are thinly populated with scattered inhabitants, it is merely nominal, and quite a number of deaths, as well as of births, go absolutely unnoticed, unrecorded.

However, there is a growing opinion, among thinking men, that the broad notion of the impending extinction of the Hawaiian Race is, to say the least, premature. Several of the leading Natives do not even hesitate to say that, at the present time, the harping on that erroneous idea, is only a bugbear used for political purposes, by the small clique of Foreigners who want to override the Native element, and conveniently justify their despoiling policy. In other words, the sentiment seems to be crystallising that the decrease of the Aborigines has seen its lowest ebb and that the tide has begun to turn, so that, owing to the very prolific nature of their Half-castes, the Hawaiians can no longer be expected to disappear, if they are at all taken care of as a Nation, both sanitarily and politically.

An enquiry on this matter may therefore be interesting, starting from the various findings of the official Censuses, but taking them only for what they may be worth, and not going however further back than that of 1823, the first attempt at a count made by the missionaries. The previous figures, based on a loose estimate by Cap. Cook, are absolutely devoid of any scientific accuracy and value, and moreover various extraordinary causes,—bitter wars and the great pestilence of 1805, (the "oku"), most certainly the Asiatic Cholera—contributed to make the decrease quite exceptional between 1779 and 1823.

We shall thus obtain one Table, B, showing the official figures embracing the pure Natives and the Hawaiians Half-castes taken together, as a whole Native Nation; and another one, C, differentiating the two elements, as divided since 1866 only.

TABLE B.—DECREASE OF NATIVES.

Cen- sus Years	Total Foreign Popu- lation	Total Native and Half-castes	Total Decrease in Hawaiians in	Per- cent of Decrease	Yearly Mean of Decrease	Causes
1823	—	142,050	—	—	—	—
1832	—	130,315	9 yr. 11,735	8.2	1,304.0	—
1836	—	108,579 (a)	4 " 21,736	16.6	5,434.0	—
1850	1,902 (b)	82,203	14 " 26,376	24.3	1,884.0	ulali, measles
1853	2,119	71,019	3 " 11,184	12.3	3,728.0	small-pox
1860	2,716	67,084 (c)	7 " 3,935	5.5	562.1	normal condition
1866	4,194	38,765	6 " 8,319	12.4	1,386.5	leprosy, whalers
1872	5,456	51,531	6 " 7,234	12.3	1,205.7	loss whalers 1871
1878	10,383	47,502	6 " 4,023	7.8	670.5	normal condition
1884	36,346	44,232	6 " 3,276	6.8	546.0	" "
1890	40,278	40,022	6 " 3,610	8.1	601.6	" "

- (a) including the few foreigners then residing on the Islands;  
(b) including 339 white children and 558 half-caste children, but not including 165 white wives, the total of adult male Foreigners being really 1,045;  
(c) Inventing the Chinese living in Honolulu;  
(d) Owing to the above burden of counting these Chinese with the Natives, the percentages of the two periods are faulty, and I consider that the proportions would be more nearly correct at respectively 6.8 instead of 5.5, and 11.2 instead of 12.4.

TABLE C.

Cen- sus Years	Total Natives	Apparent Increase in Period	Decrease Per Year	Total Half-castes	Positive Increase in Period	Positive Increase Per Year
1866	57,125	—	—	1,640	—	—
1872	49,044	8,081	1346.8	2,487	847	141.1
1878	44,088	4,956	826.0	3,429	934	155.5
1884	40,014	4,074	679.0	4,218	798.8	133.0
1890	34,456	5,558	926.3	6,186	1,968	328.0
Official Increase in 6 yrs 13.9 per cent.				Official Increase in 6 years 46.6 per cent.		
1890	30,000	My Own Estimate	—	11,000	My Own Estimate	—

In a general way, the above Tables go to show a total Decrease, in 67 years, of 107, 614 Natives,—75 per cent. of the whole amount,—or taking into account the increasing Hawaiian Half-castes, a loss of 101,438, or 72 per cent. making an annual mean decrease of 1514 people. Arguing on a similar rate, after the Census of 1850, the Missionaries prophesied from the pulpit, the complete extinction of the Natives within the 40 years now just elapsed (1). whilst, on the contrary, the number of Natives still existing to day represents as much as one-half of the number recorded in 1850, their yearly rate of the decrease is considerably lessened, and there is a growing factor of Half-castes which the Missionaries not foresee, though several of them are

(1) Many intelligent Natives agree that this missionary prediction was the expression of their wishes still more than of their expectations, because they were anticipating to see their own children sole possessors of the whole country, through the extinction of the aborigines; and it is certainly this anticipation, unconsciously imbued by them, together with the resulting sentiment of considering themselves as the natural leaders, and the country as their rightful inheritance, that led the present unpopular descendants of Missionaries, to their infamous scheme of power against all Native rights, in the 1893 revolution.

accused by the Natives of having had quite a share in starting its growth. Therefore, the present conditions would seem to grant at least 30 more years for the total disappearance of the pure Hawaiians. But, at the end of that same period, the Hawaiian Half-castes promise to number at least 50,000, perhaps 100,000 (2), without taking into account the rapidly growing element of Hawaiian-born Foreigners, part at least of which can be expected to coalesce into them.

None of the above figures however can be expected to carry all their apparent significance, for the reasons now to be more especially enumerated:

- A) the last Census is incomplete;  
B) it is erroneous under the respective headings of Natives and Half-castes;

C) it does not allow any estimate of loss from emigration.

A.—The last Census was ordered at a very late hour, and the superintendent thereof acknowledges that he had barely the indispensable time required for appointing enumerators and giving them the necessary material, instructions and explanations. It cannot therefore be surprising that, in the distant districts, principally on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, many enumerators were incompetent or indifferent, or did not understand thoroughly their work, so that the People could not obtain the proper information to render complete and correct reports. The result of this is known, among the leading Natives, to be that quite a number of Hawaiians, grown-up people and children, has not been enumerated.

B.—The same argument applies to the returns of the Half-castes, with more especially these two further causes of error:

1st. That many real Half-castes have been reported in the distant districts, as pure Natives, who ought to be transposed to the Half-castes account. Any one acquainted with the Natives can testify that they very easily overlook any accidental admixture of foreign blood, and consider themselves pure Natives when brought up exclusively by Natives, away from foreign influence; moreover—with the old native rule that the rank came from the mother and did not follow the father,—every person who has an Hawaiian mother is Hawaiian to the full extent. In fact, nearly all the present native leaders are Half-castes in various degree, and yet are readily granted the influence and authority of full Natives. Therefore,—and if only by reason of the licentiousness of former years—no well-informed man can hesitate to readily admit that unmixed Natives must be considerably less than the number officially reported. A good illustration of this assertion, out of many to my own knowledge, will be the following: When a well-known American Commodore, in his exploring expedition, made the ascent of the Maunaloa mountain, he was escorted by a troop of natives from Puna; during the trip, he took a fancy to one of the native girls, who nine months later gave birth to a boy, thus clearly a half-caste; but, having been kept by his native parents in Puna, where he married a native woman and reared an unusually large family, this man and his children have been enumerated as pure Hawaiians. Yet, a gentleman, a friend of mine, who knows this man well and has seen the portraits of his American father, has always been struck with the characteristic resemblance between the two.

2nd. Many enumerators seem to have been sorely puzzled on the question of the children of Chinamen married to half or three-quarter Chinese-Hawaiian women; these most certainly ought also to be enumerated as half castes, as it is a very noticeable fact that the tendencies, tastes, ideas and patriotism of half-castes, whatever may be their degree, and the nationality of the father,—always and most decidedly bend to their Hawaiian mother's side. Consequently, in the last Census, quite a number of these cases have erroneously gone to swell the number of Chinese to the detriment of the half caste enumeration.

From these various facts, it is a safe to conclude that the figures of the last Census are:

- Deficient as a general total for the Natives;  
Too large in the amount of reported pure Natives;  
Too small by two elements, in the number of half castes and Too large in the amount of Chinese children.

A more rigid and enlightened enquiry at the next Census (1896), must therefore show more half castes and less full natives than might be expected through the last returns, and will consequently prove that the reproductive power of the nation is still greater than the proportions hereinabove deducted from the Census.

C.—The third cause through which the results of all the various Hawaiian Censuses do certainly give a wrong impression as to the true rate of decrease of the pure native elements, is that they have never allowed the enquirer to make any difference between the natural decrease due to the natural excess of deaths over births, and the artificial one caused by natives leaving the country, whereby they may be lost to the enumeration here, but cannot be used to show or swell a tendency to a decrease in the race.

To elucidate this point, it is necessary to briefly examine the probable causes and reasons of the recorded decrease. The following have been broadly mentioned, some of which do account for the unusual rapidity of decrease during some periods: the disease introduced with civilisation, deadly epidemics of measles and small-pox, and later, leprosy; to these may be added early intemperance and licentiousness, infanticide or more properly foeticide (3) sickness resulting from carelessness in connection with the new modes of living and clothing suddenly imposed by the Missionaries, the constant disproportion of sexes, and last, but not least, emigration.

(2) Some kind people, who do not know probably the first elementary rules of arithmetic and of increase of population, have been deriving these proportions of Mr. Marques, as absolutely fanciful. Yet, that they are only a low estimate of the possibilities, can be easily verified. The Census of 1890, shows that only a little over one-half of our half-caste women over 15 years of age, were married (exactly 754), and yet these have already doubled (1894) the half-caste population during the last Census period (1884 to 1890). Supposing them to have again one child each every year, during the next 12 years, this would give us a possibility of about 9000 children; then supposing the balance (607) of unmarried half-caste females, of the same age, to have married and borne in the same proportion, this would give 7900 children more; then again taking note of the fact that, from the number (1,710) who were still under 15 years in 1890, over 1200 will have unconsciously married and may be supposed to give birth to say 7500 children more. All this gives a total possible amount of half-castes, for the year 1902, of 30,000—, without including the possible and probable additions from full native women marrying foreigners or half-castes, while Mr. Marques only estimates 20,000 for that same date. Will any school boy continue the calculation up to the year 1925, to complete the period of 30 years mentioned by Mr. Marques?

(3) The Hawaiian Islands have never been naturally fertile and in older times, the large aboriginal population only subsisted through dint of hard work. Infanticide must then have resulted as a matter of dire necessity, as it is in China; and it is reported that as many as two-thirds of the children born were systematically destroyed, either in the womb or after birth, these last usually by being buried alive, often in the very best of the paucity. It is not to be wondered that that infanticide should have been the last of the heathen customs to yield to Christian teachings, and though now it is a criminal offense extremely rare, yet some instances of it may yet happen, principally to favor prostitution.