

BY AUTHORITY.

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

TO ALL those parties employing marshes, provisions and other material for the use of the Government, notice is hereby given that the usual CREDIT of THREE to SIX MONTHS, granted to first-class buyers will be suspended and will be used as the common day require.

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 fifth 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. 12, 1894.

Impeach Him.

Some time ago the *Star* contained a series of vile and insulting articles against Mr. C. B. Wilson. The editor of the *Star* was promptly arrested on a charge of criminal libel sworn out by Wilson and upon repetition of the libelous article was re-arrested four times. The cases were called in due time in the District Court and Smith waived examination and was committed for trial to the Circuit Court sitting in February. The cases against the editor were placed properly on the calendar, but no indictments were presented by the government and the cases were dropped without any mention being made of them by the Attorney-General.

There has not been offered any explanation for this irregular procedure, and the community has been sadly puzzled and desirous of learning how the prosecuting attorney, the head of the law machinery has dared to pervert the course of justice by smothering criminal charges against a man duly arrested and duly brought before a magistrate. If political affiliations and friendship can be brought to such a pass, the State is no longer safe and the people are justified in demanding that the laws be administered in a different manner. The Attorney-General has the power to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and thereby save his proteges from a trial, but he did not do so. He can also refuse to present an indictment, but such step cannot be taken without the approval and sanction of the complainant and prosecuting witness and Mr. C. B. Wilson has never signified any willingness to drop the case but is ready to proceed with it at any time. The attorney-general simply did nothing and allowed the cases to disappear from the calendar and the man accused of libel to go scot-free. Such an outrageous action on the part of the highest law officer in the land should not go by without notice and if there is any independent and justice-loving man in the advisory council a question should be put to Mr. Smith in open session and a demand made on him to publicly explain his unprofessional and arbitrary action in this matter. If Mr. Wilson swore out the warrants wantonly, and without cause it would have been proven by the trial, and editor Smith would have had his remedy for redress in a damage suit against the complainant. But that course has been closed as well as the right of the injured man to be vindicated by a trial before a jury of the country. We understand that the learned Attorney General is shielding himself behind the fact, that Mr. Wilson had employed an attorney to assist the prosecution, and that it was the duty of such attorney to draw the indictments. Mr. W. O. Smith is perfectly well aware that, although private attorneys can be allowed to assist in prosecuting cases it is the imperative duty of the Attorney General to see that such prosecution takes place, and that the necessary steps are taken to proceed with such prosecution.

It is the custom here as elsewhere for the government prosecutor to draw up the indictments and thereafter submit them to the assisting attorney. The office of the latter does not begin until after the indictments have been presented. We do not approve of the criminal libel law, and we are pleased to see our contemporary freed from that business, but glaring injustice has been done both to Mr. Wilson, to editor Smith and more especially to the community at large that pays the salary to Attorney-General W. O. Smith, not for the purpose of having him shirk his duty through favoritism or neglect, but to enable him to see that justice is done even if an editor, or the heavens, fall.

THE *Star* is naturally sore over the honorable action of the *Holomua* in making an *amende honorable*. The memory of the editor of the *Holomua* tells him that, the *Star* once made an *amende honorable* to one Edmund Norrie which also caused the summary dismissal of a *Star* reporter, the resigning of a *Star* editor-in-chief and a printed apology from the now *Rats* editor, Walter G. Smith. *Vale* Smith! your *ides* of March, is not far distant.

THERE is joy in Israel or rather in the Central Union. The two "parties" have amalgamated and the missionary party have been taken to the bosom of Tim Murray and received a friendly hug. The American League has done its work well. They showed no anxiety to amalgamate with the missionaries, but when they finally did they carried every point demanded by them from changing the name of the party to controlling the management. Gentlemen of the League, you have bridled, the missionaries, drive them with short reins or they are apt to take the bit in their mouth.

Get A Move On.

We encouraged, some time ago, the Honolulu Jockey Club to decide, if horse-races under its auspices were to be held on the 11th of June or not. So far we have not learned that any steps have been taken and horse-owners are still in the dark. If a successful meeting is to be secured it is high time that owners willing to enter their stock be informed of the prospects of a meeting. Three months are by no means too long a period in which to train a horse properly and we know of several prominent horsemen who will refuse to enter half trained or insufficiently trained horses. Even the horses are opening their jaws and calling to the Club to "get a move on!"

The Standing Cry.

Anybody who has entered the Central Union lately has been surprised to notice the extravagance displayed in adorning the interior of the well known building. Heavily framed pictures of prominent masters draw the attention of the worldly minded man while the carpeted flooring softens his footsteps on his way to the shrine of worship. And in spite of all this the standing cry is "hard times," "hard times." (To avoid misunderstanding we beg to state that we refer to Mr. Cunha's Central Union—not to Mr. S. E. Bishop's where the cry of "give, give, for charity" is mostly always heard.

A Farewell Party.

A farewell entertainment will be given on board the U. S. S. Adams by the officers of the vessel to commander Nelson on the 16th inst. This popular Commander leaves on a two months furlough and his departure from Honolulu will be deeply regretted by the numerous people, to whom he has endeared himself through his courtesy and genial ways.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or the utterances of our correspondents.]

EDITOR HOLOMUA:

I'm an ardent stamp collector, but unfortunately I'm a poor man. A poor man has no business to be a stamp collector you'll say!

However stamp collecting is a great pastime for me in this lovely place and so I stuck to my dear Stamp Album for quite a number of years.

I've read with a great deal of satisfaction your article in the *Holomua* of March 5th, wherein you gave some "points about stamps." This article made it very clear in my head where that big lot of 2 cents vermilion ever got to. I wrote to a friend in Honolulu to get me a few specimens of that stamp at the proper time; but not a single 2 cents sticker of vermilion color could be got out of that great Stamp jobbing house; misnamed the general Post Office at Honolulu.

As the P. G. Post officials have got the inside track it's no wonder they make a good thing with their numerous surcharged stamps. Recently I've been informed they got up a new wrinkle at the Post Office, viz: They printed a few sheets of stamps to order for a large London stamp house, with the P. G. surcharge in distress, that is up side down.

These odd printings have a technical name in science of philately, they are called an "Error." I longed to get hold of one of these oddities also; but great Scott, the price asked was a caution only \$5.00 for a common five cent stamp and very strange nobody on the outside has any to sell, but you can buy them only from an employee at the Honolulu General Post Office. These gentlemen evidently have the monopoly in rare stamps; for reasons which everybody will guess by this time.

I also heard that the Postal Department will make a good thing on the recently issued 5 cent stamps and have the word cents printed on; as it was "unintentionally" overlooked to put the denomination on at the time the stamps were ordered.

Well! I wish better success, to my fellow philatelists, we on the other Islands are too far off and have no tips to catch on.

Hoping Mr. Editor you'll kindly excuse this lengthy letter and forgive a much grieved and disappointed. STAMP FINDER.
Waiuku, Maui, March 9th, 1894.

EDITOR HOLOMUA:

A correspondent enquires, "why the Rev. S. E. Bishop eats with his knife and licks his fingers at table." You are unable to reply—perhaps I can. Is he not an extreme illustration of the dual character so graphically depicted by Robert Louis Stevenson in his "Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." With his broad cloth coat, white necktie, expensive shirt front and attempted gentlemanly appearance he plays the role of Dr. Jekyll—As Mr. Hyde, he licks his fingers at table, eats with his knife, picks his teeth with a fork and altogether successfully fills the bill of a most consummate cad. He ennobled the Queen to the skies in print as Doctor Jekyll. As Hyde, he in private maligned her character on all occasions and was the author of foul lies of the first magnitude about her—He appropriated from the Hawaiian, whenever possible his "this world's foods" as Mr. Hyde—As Doctor Jekyll he hoped that the Hawaiian may "yet come very generally to see in it, the wisdom and goodness of God to him."

As the eminently philanthropist, unctious and oily Christian editor of the "Friend" he is Dr. Jekyll again—As Mr. Hyde, he revels in a back corner of a downtown restaurant, in the partially veiled obscenities of the Police Gazette. As Dr. Jekyll, he poses as the apotheosis of Truth. He is the Father of Lies, and the Truth is not in him as Mr. Hyde. In fact, he is the Alpha and the Omega of hypocrisy and

all deceit—consequently the worthy pastor of and a shining light in the P. G. crowd. My estimate of his character may be faulty—I am open for correction! TRUTH-SEEKING TOURIST.

Bachelors Entertain.

A very unique and delightful dinner was given Saturday night by the bachelors of the ward room mess of the "Philadelphia." The invitations were decidedly original being in the form of subpoenas. The guests were Mrs. and Miss Neumann, Mrs. C. W. Ashford, Mrs. and Miss Widdifield, Miss Alsip, Miss Blanche Cornwell, the Misses Vida, and Mr. Mason "Feet" Prosser.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

All parties having claims against SAM'L E. KAMAKAIA and MRS. LYDIA PIERCE KAMAKAIA of Honolulu, Oahu are requested to present them to the undersigned before the 31st day of March, 1894. All rents due the parties above mentioned must be paid at once to me personally.
ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ,
Trustee.

KAWAIAHAWO CHURCH BENEFIT.

On Tuesday Evening,

March 13th, at 7:45, at the Church,
Mrs. GANS will give her INTERESTING

LECTURE ON LONDON

Superbly Illustrated.

— WITH —

THE FINEST STEREOPTICAN VIEWS

Ever Presented in Honolulu.

Described in English and Hawaiian, it will afford one of the rarest treats ever offered to the people of this city. Not a moment's loss of interest.

Tickets, 50 cents; children, half price; can be had of the Bookstores, Castle & Cooke's and the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.
Don't fail to go, and be sure and take your family.
mar 10 34

Thoroughbred DOGS for Sale

THE ENGLISH SETTER

"Honolulu Girl,"
Bred at the Glenmore Kennels,
Berkeley, Cal.
Registered (No. 31,098) A.
K. C. S. B., New York.

Sired by Lee R., winner of Derby at the Pacific Coast Field Trial at Bakersfield in 1890. He by Rodney (9,440) from Phyllis II (2,165).
Rodney, the sire of Lee R., by Doc D., from Kate D., (3,715) from Phyllis II (2,165).
Bake (212) from Phyllis 474.
The dam of Honolulu Girl was Belle Gladstone, the only daughter on the Pacific Coast of Champion Gladstone (112) from Zell, (3,864); by Dan, (1,336), from Champion Petrol, (8,427).

THE POINTER

"Honolulu Duke,"
(30,853), bred at the Shabbona Kennels, Ottawa, Ill.
by Devonshire Son, (7,842); from Sherbo (5,263). The Dam of Honolulu Duke is Belle, by Jack, from Belle D. by Trunkett's Bang, (4,117).

Honolulu Duke is thoroughly broke on pheasants, with staunch points—in all-day dog.
For further particulars, apply to or address

W. M. CUNNINGHAM,
mar 10 ANCHOR SALOON.

Long Branch BATHING Establishment.

This First-class Bathing Resort has been enlarged and is now open to the public. It is the best place on the islands to enjoy a bath and there is no better place to lay off. Special accommodations for Ladies. Trampers pass the door every half hour and on Saturdays and Sundays every fifteen minutes.

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KAAHUMANU ST.,

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Canadian Pacific Railway Co. AND
Canadian-Australian Steamship Co.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE: The Albany, Old Hall St.
Feb 16-34

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a certain mortgage made by KAUFMAN NAKUNA to WM. C. ACHI, dated the 5th day of November 1891, recorded in Liber 131, page 374, and duly assigned to Lant Chong, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal. 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 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 Hanalei, Hanalei, Maui, and conveyed to said mortgagee by KAUFMAN, by deed dated the 29th day of August, 1883, and recorded in Liber 53, pages 102 and 103.
Feb 17-34

CARD from CAPT. PALMER

I desire to publicly express my thanks to the people of Honolulu for constant kindness and courtesy received at their hands. I have tried to express at its strongest and best, every shade of opinion as to the facts and principles represented here. These articles will probably be published in pamphlet form and copies will be on my return sent to the citizens of Hawaii.

(Address) JULIUS A. PALMER, JR.,
No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.
mar 7 1-w.

Again in Town!

New Songs,
New Recitations,
New Instrumental

— and —

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The Latest and Best received by the steamer Monowai, are now on exhibition at the

Popular Phonograph Parlors,

Arlington Block, Hotel Street.
Don't mistake the Location.
Feb 19

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HOTEL ST., between Fort and Bethel streets.

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

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Flag

Pins

in different sizes.

Hawaiian

Jewelry

a specialty.

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

THOS. LINDSAY,

McIntosh Block, Fort St. Honolulu

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First-Class Accommodations for

Tourists and Island

Guests.

SUPERIOR BATHING FACILITIES,
Private Cottages for Families.

T. A. SIMPSON,
oct 9 Manager.

THE POPULATION — OF THE — HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

II. NATIVE POPULATION.

A.—Disease.—The first disease introduced was syphilis, whose ravages cannot be expressed in figures, but are known to have been appalling; it has also thoroughly debilitated the whole race. The historian Jarvis mentions its recrudescence and virulence particularly on females, about 1842; but nowadays, especially since the last law "to mitigate," it has lost much of its former prevalence and deadliness. Measles and Hooping-cough were introduced in 1848, and are commonly acknowledged to have carried off one tenth of the population, making the rate of decrease of that period jump correctly from 16 to 24 per cent. Next came small pox, in 1853, which killed about 3,000 people, and caused the rate of decrease to rush up again to 12 per cent. Then followed seven years of normal conditions in which the rate went down to about 6 per cent. only. Proper quarantine precautions in the future, ought easily to preserve the race from any further calamities of this nature, if the men in the Government are earnest in their professed desire to protect the natives.

Leprosy, first observed in 1853, aroused public attention in 1864, and at the end of 1865 the Settlement at Molokai was started with 140 persons. Since then, up to July 31st, 1893, 4,782 persons have been sent there. These are supposed to include about 150 white foreigners, but no record has been kept of the nationalities; many are Chinese. 1168 lepers were living at Molokai, July 31 1893, and according to the Government assertions, they are pretty near all the cases now existing, segregation being enforced with extreme severity, even at the cost of the Kalalan tragedy, in which one native, Koolan, successfully kept at bay a whole company of foreign soldiers, with artillery. (June 1893).

Yet the above total cannot be said to represent exactly all the cases that have developed in this country, many having died at home, who had not come to the cognizance of the authorities, and others, principally foreigners, having left the country. The spread of this dire disease is popularly attributed in a great measure, to careless vaccination, (†) and there is really no other way that can account for the number of children, native and white, who have developed leprosy without their parents, nurses or attendants, having shown any symptoms of the scourge. To leprosy must evidently be attributed a certain proportion of the native decrease since 1853; but there is no plausible reason to suppose that its future effects may possibly increase the past or present rate of mortality, as it seems pretty nearly stamped out.

No additional light can be gathered, on the respective influence of the various other diseases as factors of mortality, by referring to the returns of the Board of Health, because these, outside of Honolulu, are merely nominal; and even in the Capital, the number of cases recorded as "unattended" or "cause unknown,"—and the true causes of which are thereby not scientifically ascertained,—is so large that any percentage table would be vitiated and useless. It can only be mentioned that consumption and lung diseases are large factors, and this can be asserted as a direct result of the sudden revolution in clothing enforced by the Missionaries.

As a visitor justly remarked: "the natives both males and females, very soon learned to add the necessities of fashion to the requirements of decency as taught by the New-England puritans, and from the early times when the money brought in by the whalers circulated freely in the country, the natives used to spend all their earnings on rich dresses, to out-do their neighbors in the then important event of going to church. From the light national costume, suited to the climate, they jumped to heavy silk dresses, heavy woollen clothes, shoes and stockings, beaver hats, etc. which, in the heat of the day and in crowded meetings, made them perspire freely and feel so uncomfortable that, as soon as they could return home, they would strip naked and seek relief in the cold winds or thorough drafts, or throw themselves into the cold waters, thus bringing on themselves every kind of lung and rheumatic troubles. But the Natives were evidently encouraged in this love of dress by the missionaries, in view of increasing the profits of the drygoods stores owned by them."

But it must now be borne in mind that the general sanitary conditions of the Natives,—even though they might still be bettered, to the advantage of the longevity of the race,—have yet wonderfully improved during the last decade, especially among the Half-castes, whose modes of living are getting to be more enlightened, cautious and refined, and quite equal to those of the best foreigners.

B. Disproportion of sexes.—The other causes enumerated were only very secondary, and their influence is waning, except that of the disproportion of sexes among the Natives. The last census registered 18,364 males against 16,072 females, out of the total of 34,436. By referring to the figures of the previous censuses, the following table has been compiled:

EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES, PER CENT.

1850.	1853.	1860.	1866.	1872.	1878.	1884.	1890.
4.39(?)	4.42	5.48	5.90	6.50	6.56	7.48	6.66

It will be noticed that, except for the dip in the last census, this disproportion of sexes has steadily increased within the last 40 years, no data existing for the previous periods. Stranger yet is it to note that the same thing happens among the white foreigners born in the Islands, though among them, the excess of males is in a trifling smaller proportion, 4.32 per cent. Now, what is more, if we take all the races together, in the portion under 15 years only, given by the census, then the excess of males gets to be really 8.84 per cent., a fact from which we can conclude that the said disproportion is not ready to disappear, but will

(†) That this is a sure fact, is the common popular opinion, denied only by the vaccination physicians and the missionaries who helped them, who very naturally wish to shift the social responsibility.

continue in increasing rate for the future, and this would lead us to suppose a general climatic cause, rather more than any racial one. Whatever it may be, the fact is here, and makes the exception of the half-castes, (the hope of our future) all the more valuable, this class being the only one in which the sexes are about equally divided, with even a regular slight excess in favor of the females. In what concerns the Natives separately, it must be admitted as very striking, that, after making due allowance for all extraordinary causes, diseases and emigration, the ordinary rate of decrease among them follows very closely their ratio of excess of males, thus proving that this same disproportion of sexes has been no unimportant factor in the past decline of the race. Furthermore, the influence of this factor is aggravated by every marriage of Hawaiian women to foreigners. Thus, the last Census reports about 600 of such marriages. This means 5 per cent. of the number of marriageable Hawaiian women. "By such marriages, says the Census Report, foreigners have been supplied with wives from a race who has no women to spare, to the detriment of the males of that same race." The only remedy to this would seem to be an importation of women, such as I advocated as far back as 1886, and which had been seriously contemplated by the late King Kalakaua. 2,292 women would be necessary to balance the Hawaiian males, and 423 for the Hawaiian-born foreigners.

The next factor, intimately connected with the above, is the proportionate fewness of births and large mortality of infants among our remnants of full Hawaiians, in other words the tendency among many of their females to barrenness and carelessness in rearing. These circumstances were already recorded by Jarvis, and confirmed in 1860, when superintendent Fuller of the Census, noticed that the decrease of the native population was "not owing to any unusual great degree of mortality among the people, but to the paucity of births." This is probably due to the debauchery, licentiousness, promiscuous living and prostitution at all times prevalent among the people, and only natural and to be expected in a population, in whom moral ideas were formerly so very different, and in whom at the present time, not only the male aborigines are in excess, but no less than 26,000 single men of other nationalities, mere laborers, have been introduced, as a consequence of the Reciprocity Treaty, to pander to the rapacity of the white settlers; and all this without taking into account the passing crews of numerous ships.

And here, it must be said, that there is a most erroneous estimate in the last Census, about the number of Native women married, and the proportion of children they are supposed to bear. Out of 11,135 native women of age, 7,556 (76.69 per cent.) are reported as married. Of these, 6,049 (not quite 6 sevenths) are reported to have borne children, thus giving a rate of 4.7 offsprings for each mother, 54.07 per cent. of these surviving. If this was correct, it would leave nearly 3 surviving children to each mother, and consequently ought to keep the population nearly stationary, instead of allowing the present decrease of 13 per cent. But we must remember that, owing to the loose habits of the land, out of the remaining 32.34 per cent. of unmarried women, four-fifths live in concubinage; this proportion may even be larger, because girls of the common people, especially in the towns and sugar-districts with large laboring classes of aliens, frequently begin that kind of life at fourteen or even earlier, and are soon rendered barren. That this state of things is not revealed by the Census, is not extraordinary, for two reasons: 1st, that children of unmarried women are generally recorded as belonging to some married sister or relation; 2nd, that it is also covered by the fashion, at all times prevalent among the Hawaiians, to adopt, and call theirs, children of their friends and relatives. It is therefore quite safe to say that the census ratio of children to each married full native woman is absolutely misleading. It would be much more correct to consider 90 or 95 per cent. of all the women of physiological age as actually married, and, by dividing among them the number of children actually born and surviving, it would give for the average fertility of the present Hawaiian mother, only 2 to 3 children, less than half of whom survive, a proportion more in accord with the rate of decrease of population.

This cause of decrease might perhaps be greatly reduced by rational, practical laws on prostitution,—instead of the absurd legislation due to missionary prudishness,—and by legislative encouragements to large families. Such a supposition is corroborated by the fact that large families are not yet rare among the full Natives who lead purer lives. A few examples will illustrate the assertion, all of which relate to families whose parents are full natives on both sides. In Puna, one full native, Lono, boasts of 49 living descendants in two generations, a fact commemorated in the name of the last-born, Kahananui, "the big family." Kailiwa has 33 living descendants, Kahiki 25, Bila, (a native from Rarotonga married to a pure native) has 27 living; in Hilo, Kaelemakule, through two daughters, has now 29 descendants living, Kealoa has 9 children and 11 grand-children, all young and healthy. In Kauai, a young native lady, Mrs. L. Opeka, with a full native husband, has already had 16 children, 15 of whom are living. Twins are also no uncommon occurrence among the Natives. All this is further confirmed by the assertion of leading Natives, that, in the most remote, inaccessible districts, principally in Kona and Puna of Hawaii, Kalalan of Kauai, etc.—where the foreign white or Asiatic residents or laborers are nearly absent or reduced to a minimum,—the number of young native children is quite noticeable and evidently on the increase; in other words, where the low influence of white and Asiatic elements is less felt, the native women are more prolific and keep the population up, a fact full of meaning for a race reported as fatally dying out. This is practically confirmed by the Census, which notes that in South Kona, the total decrease of Natives in 6 years has only been of 13 individuals, or 0.8 per cent!!

It is only justice, moreover, to note that the morality and chastity of the Hawaiian female has vastly improved in the last few years, which bodes good results for the future.

C.—Emigration.—Now comes the most obscure factor of Hawaiian decrease, about which one can proceed only by conjectures, as all available official statistics fail to throw the faintest light on it, and no documents are known to exist, by which the number of aborigines could be ascertained, who did leave the country at any time, whether to return or not. Even of late, with our "improved" passport system, no separate record has been kept of Hawaiian travelers or emigrants, and no official document can show at any time how many native sailors are shipped on the foreign trade vessels!

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