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## AN HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

Report of G. F. Judd, Made in Honolulu, February 27, 1884.—alluding to the Provisional Constitution.

Gentlemen: According to my original instructions from the king and premier, and agreeably with their more recent order, to me, delivered in person; I sit down to give you a more faithful and detailed account of affairs.

Feelings of the most painful and desponding character pervade my bosom while I write you, that the British flag now waves over all the islands in the group. Not that I hate old England; not that it is these islands (fostered so long by the charities of the church and our sweat and toil) should necessarily succumb to a foreign power, I would choose England. No, but my regret is that the event has been consummated by means of the oppressions and misrepresentations of such men as Messrs. R. Charlton and Alexander Simpson.

Mr. Charlton remained at Mazatlan about two weeks, on his way to England, spending most of his time on board the Carysfort. His reports were made to the admiral, who was then lying at San Blas, and who, thereupon, despatched H. B. M's S. Carysfort, Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet, to enforce the demands, which he had formed from the representations of Mr. Charlton. For the documents relating to these transactions, see enclosure No. 2, containing 12 nos. [Now unfortunately lost. Ed.]

It is necessary to add, in explanation of these documents, that we hailed the arrival of a British ship of war with pleasure, and, by request of the governor, I made an early call on board, where I found M. Dudoit walking the deck with the captain, and by him introduced. I presented him the compliments of the governor, and welcomed him to the islands. Lord George replied, he was sorry he could not receive any of the authorities, owing to complaints that had been made, and could show no civilities till they were settled. I observed, that there were important facts known to me, which I should be happy to make him acquainted with. He replied that the government had done wrong in refusing to acknowledge the consul, and that until he was acknowledged there would be no communication with the authorities except in writing. He had addressed a letter to the governor, which was on its way to the shore, and to which he expected an immediate answer. I said that, had I been aware of the state of the case, I should not have called, that there were reasons enough to justify the rejection of the acting consul. He replied that, there could be none. I asked, if no possible circumstances could justify such a measure, to which he replied that, he had heard of none. I insisted that, there were good reasons and bowed myself out of the ship. Dudoit soon followed and was not saluted, and declared himself insulted on board. Hooper the same, and Mr. Pelly, and in fact all the residents.

The Houaika being the only government vessel in port, and under obligation to go a foreign voyage, was with difficulty obtained, at a late hour, to go for the king. She left on the 3rd at 9 o'clock A. M.

His Majesty the king arrived on the 17th, was saluted by the U. S. Ship Boston, and by the fort, was met on shore by nearly 300 native troops in uniform, and by most of the residents. The king and suite were in full uniform. They marched to the "Hale Manua Kilika," and were met immediately by an officer from the Carysfort bearing a letter, and the business commenced. The king answered the communication immediately. The answer, enclosing the demand was sent to the king's apartment, sometime in the evening, after the king was asleep. When he woke, he called for it, and sent a man to Joseph Booth, who brought it about midnight, leaving only 8 hours of daylight and only 16 hours time to deliberate thereon before an attack was to be made on the town. Many persons of good judgment advised the king to let them fire, but, the usual pacific course prevailed.

The English families went on board a brig in the outer harbor, and the Americans were ready to go to the Boston. As for myself, I knew very well that the Carysfort would not wish to fire, but, I believed their object was to get possession, I, therefore, joined with those who advised a compliance with the demands, under protest.

The salute was exchanged at 2 o'clock P. M. and the attachment removed from the property of Mr. Charlton that afternoon.

On the 20th, the king and premier, receiving Alexander Simpson H. B. M's acting consul, and gave a verbal assent to his commission. They visited the Carysfort with the chiefs, myself as interpreter, were received with great attentions, manned yards, a double salute etc.

Outward appearances smooth. The captain asked the king to deliver up the land to Mr. Charlton, and the king told them to go and take it, saying, "I have given my consent." There appeared a determination to push things to extremity.

The demands were of such a nature as to render the laws null and void, having been got up with a determination to treat them with contempt, and pay no obedience to them, they now are to be broken down. No time could be allowed to alter the laws, nor any appeal to be brought down to law. In the regular courts, there are pending trial four cases, two of which should have immediate attention. L. Mandet, for the Catholic Church vs. Wm. French, for a debt due the Church by Greenway for \$4,835, the other J. Dudoit vs. Simpson and Skinner for \$3,733 68, due him by Greenway. These persons expect their dues collected, Simpson requires the past action of the courts to be broken up, and how can they go on in future? There are also other claims which the parties refuse to present.

On the 21st, the king had an interview with Simpson, from 10 till 1 o'clock. Present the Kuhina, Kekuanaoa, John Young, Dr. Rooke and myself, the last two as interpreters only. Simpson was dissatisfied with the advertisement in the native and English languages signed by Kekuanaoa and F. W. Thompson. The thing had been done too hastily, he thought there would have been some consultation with him before such an important step was taken, said that, he would require a certificate of Kekuanaoa in form. Converted with the king in reference to Charlton's land; showed a letter from Charlton to Mr. Channing which proved Kalamoku to have been the premier at the time he gave the deed. This was disputed by the king, the premier, and John Young. Simpson said that, Mr. Charlton's official letters were his guide, and he could not state an untruth. Demanded that the deed be ratified. The king said, "there is the land go and take it."

Mr. Skinner required indemnification for the losses of Mr. Skinner, on the ground that, Mr. S. being the nearest relative of Mr. Charlton, was anxious to spare Mr. C. the pain of holding all the property sold. He had, therefore, unknown to Mr. Charlton, made provision to purchase in case of a sale, and was, consequently, obliged to keep \$10,000. ready cash on hand, that he might purchase at a moment's warning. Had kept it for 4 or 5 months, consequently, he was obliged to give up a voyage to China.

He demanded, not only the interest on his money, but, the profits of a China voyage.

Finally the King is requested to say, what he will give to extinguish the claim.

On the 22nd, Simpson demanded that the interview be private, Captain Russell having been present the day before, during part of the time. This was contested. Simpson would not allow Kekuanaoa, John Young, or any of the advisers to be present. He claimed the rights of a minister, to a private audience, when he chose. These terms were not agreed to, and Simpson went away saying, he should be at his office till 3 o'clock. The King wrote to him about noon, enclosing the proclamation of Kaahumanu II., and of Kekuanaoa. No further business being transacted this day, the king and John Young went to dine with Lord George, on board the Carysfort. Returned about 8 o'clock in the evening. Much anxiety was felt, lest he would have been detained as a hostage, as Lord George was bent on getting possession of the islands.

He had said that he was afraid the French would be here, before he could finish his business and in reference to the "school for young Chiefs" that, it would be a pity to have any one come and disturb it. King called on me at the treasury office, on landing from the vessel. Said to me that he believed, in Lord George was determined to take the islands. He had said that, the flag should have the full English character, and then all trouble would be at an end. The king endeavored to procure an interview with Lord George and myself, but, in vain.

February 23d. To-day went down at 10 A. M., to attend the private interview with Mr. Simpson which he demanded in his capacity of Minister. He brought Lord George with him. Complained that an Englishman had been confined in irons since the 18th. The man, a negro, was brought. Simpson demanded of the king, why this was done? The king replied that, he had no knowledge of the case, enquired of Kekuanaoa, who said, it had not been reported to him; Kekuanaoa sent for one of the inferior judges, who reported, that the man had been fighting and was consequently confined, he had, as yet, heard of no change in the law promulgated. King said that no time had been allowed to change the laws, it would be done as soon as possible. Much abusive language was used and the man ordered to be set at liberty. The kuhina went to Waikiki early this morning, thinking, perhaps, she might not be wanted. Simpson and Lord George, appeared very angry at her absence, required her to be sent for, immediately. This was done. Lord George threatened to hoist his flag, in

case the business was not done up in a day or two. The king was required to ratify the deed of Mr. Charlton's land, and send an officer to see it measured. The King replied: you call it a good document, why needs it my name? But, the fear of an immediate attack induced him to sign the ratification written on the back in English, and witnessed by Lord George and Simpson.

The claim of Mr. Skinner, as mentioned before, was next presented, and letter from Mr. Skinner to the acting consul, applying for indemnity read. Claim on the ground mentioned yesterday. King refused to say what he would give. Asked for a bill. A letter from Mr. Skinner to the acting consul was read, in which he said he was willing to take \$3000. This was declared to be very moderate and reasonable. Immediately payment required. King asked for a bill or some statement of the claim in writing, which was refused. Asked for a copy of the letters from Mr. Skinner, was answered by Mr. Simpson, that they belonged to him. The King was compelled to sign a note for \$3000, payable on the 3d. of March at 12 o'clock M. The Kuhina having arrived signed the above mentioned documents.

Next, a demand that either Kekuanaoa or Doctor Judd, should be set aside as the author of a falsehood. The king must try this case in person, and decide on whom the blame must fall. Decision to be made before tomorrow morning. On this, I can only say, I stated facts, as they came to my knowledge. Kekuanaoa, afterwards stated to the King, what he had before stated to me. Kawaihi, the messenger, also maintained the same ground, and the affidavit of James Wood, was considered to be of doubtful authority.

Next, was presented a detailed account of the proceedings of the Courts against Simpson, and Skinner, and blame thrown on the Governor and on the Court, on myself of course, but, in guarded language. The King said he was not acquainted with the facts. This was denounced, as a strange remark on the part of a sovereign, and proof that these things had been done without his knowledge. No statement to the contrary could be admitted. I here declared, that, in these transactions I had advised the Governor, that I considered my conduct called in question, and I must have a hearing; I said; of course the King could not know the facts. He was not a judge in the courts of Honolulu, but, in the Supreme Court, before which these cases had never been brought. I said that, I considered the views presented of these cases to be altogether one sided and erroneous. I must be heard. Therefore, I proposed, as an amicable arrangement, that the case be referred to Lord George Paulet and Capt. Lord of the Boston, then lying in the Harbor. Lord George treated this proposition with the greatest contempt and anger, would not allow the least interference on the part of the captain of the corvette, and insisted on the immediate reversal of the former decisions of the Courts. The King must do it; he ought to know the merits of the case, and ought not to have allowed British interests to suffer. I must only act as interpreter. The King must pay the damages which were in the case of Reynolds vs Simpson and Skinner, the value of the property seized, which Mr. Simpson stated, to have been four times, what it availed at auction. That must be paid. Mr. Simpson said he had many more claims of a similar character; which would amount to \$80,000.

I would here remark that, the \$80,000 would not be all the damages which would fall on the poor government, in case the demands of Simpson were admitted. The act of reversing past decisions without trial, would be considered by the French and Americans as illegal, and they would claim indemnity, e. g. Dudoit has possession of the store of Wm. French. The same thing with Simpson's demand would dispossess Dudoit; of course his claim in the premises, which has been acknowledged by this government, would have been set up, and must have been good. So Mr. Pelly would hold the government responsible for the debts of Mr. Charlton to Sevel and Patrickson of Valparaiso. Reynolds also, his claim having been decided, and in course of collection, the money must be paid back; and be paid from the treasury. He has received about \$1,000, and the Sheriff has about \$2,000 more, either in cash or in course of collection. M. Maigret, the French Priest, is also likely to come in for a share of damages, unless his claim for \$4835, is sustained. Two other Frenchmen have cases in court, and some Americans will be losers by the illegal proceedings of the king, if he consents to the demands of Mr. Simpson. The amount of these will not be less than \$14,330.89, to which add the \$80,000, and you have a grand total of \$94,330.89. For all these losses Mr. Simpson stated that, he was informed that the government had received a guarantee that it

should be refunded to them. This, I denied. No one could, or would, or had given any such guarantee. But these were not all, Mr. Simpson insisted that the Dominis case should be retried. No plea that it had been done, that the parties had settled by arbitration and passed receipts, that the terms of the promise made to Captain Jones were (not to grant a new and fair trial) but, to grant such a trial as would forbid the attendance of the jury by compulsion, was not for a moment to be admitted. The jury must be summoned immediately; the government plead their own case as Captain Dominis would not attend, and the government must pay all the jury should bring in, over and above the \$10,000, already paid by Captain Dominis to Mr. Skinner. The declaration that the king would comply with his promise, made to Captain Jones, was treated with contempt and scorn. It must be a bona fide transaction under the dictation of Mr. Simpson. The Englishmen he had selected to sit on the jury, were ready for sea, the vessel was detained on this account, and he believed demurrage was to be paid.

Next, a claim of \$400 for a chronometer, alleged to have been detained by the harbor master, Stephen Reynolds, then an officer in the government. In consequence of the detention of this chronometer, belonging to the barque Honolulu, Mr. Skinner had to purchase a new one for \$400. The king said: He was unacquainted with the facts. This was considered an acknowledgment of his incapacity to rule, and proof that these things had transpired without his knowledge. The king proposed to send for Mr. Reynolds and I went after him. He returned reporting that Mr. Reynolds would appear in a few minutes, Mr. Simpson said that the king must investigate this case aside and I understood that he must pay for the chronometer at any rate. Lord George and Mr. Simpson retired saying that these points must be settled in the morning.

Dr. Rooke remaining a few moments, I expressed my astonishment at the proceedings, in which he joined me. I asked him why they did not take the islands at once? better do that than break every thing down this way. Have they any expectation of getting possession? He then made the confidential communication that, he believed they were intending to take possession, but, that these claims were first to be enforced for the benefit of certain persons, and then they would do it. This was privately.

Reynolds came in and denied the charge of detaining the chronometer. He could bring proofs, if he could have time, but complained of so short notice. After the interview yesterday, the king declared himself a dead man and expressed his conviction that his ruin was determined. All the claims he considered unjust, but was willing the cases should be heard before a proper tribunal; but, that was denied him. The object was to rob him of his money and destroy his laws. Money he had not, and could not raise it. He could not overturn the decisions of the courts, without destroying the credit of the government; and exposing it to attack on all sides. He would sooner give up all. "Let them take the islands." He spent a sleepless night. Listened to a proposal of ceding the islands to France, and before morning to another, of ceding to France and the United States. Arrived at no decision, but made a most decided determination to go no further in the present course.

A meeting having been arranged for 10 A. M. the king requested me to visit Lord George, and say to him that he could bear this course no longer; that he was sick, which was true; he would give up and they might do as they please etc. I accordingly went and met Lord George and Mr. Simpson in the street coming to the meeting. Said to Lord George that I had a message from the king, that he was sick. I went with them to the consul's office, where I was left to do my errand, alone with Simpson. I said to him, the king feels himself oppressed, broken down, ruined, and, to use his own expression a dead man; that he had been up all night, and was sick, that he had determined to go on in this course no longer, that if Mr. Simpson persisted in his present course, ruin would follow, that the king could not undo, by his own act, the decisions of the courts, and enforce these claims, without time to modify the laws, and act with consistency. The king would allow juries to be composed of half Englishmen in cases where their interests were concerned, and allow appeals in all past transactions. The Dominis case had been disposed of according to the king's written promise to Captain Jones; moreover, since that time the parties had settled by amicable arbitration. That to require all the late decisions of the legally organized courts to be set aside by the act of the king, would be illegal and oppressive on the part of Mr. Simpson; and decidedly oppressive on the part of the king, and would justly involve him, both with Americans and French, etc. Mr. Simp-

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Mr. J. E. Wieman is the only person not regularly connected with the Saturday Press who is authorized to receive or which advertisements for the Hawaiian Islands for 1895.

LOYAL OPPOSITION

The gentlemen who put aside their private business and gave their time and ability in the effort to correct grave public disorders, to maintain the integrity of the government, to secure economy of administration and to create such a healthful public sentiment as might reasonably be expected to influence the unworthy and incompetent officials, failed to accomplish their object. Their efforts doubtless had a moral result, but not the result the country required in legislative enactments. When the votes were counted, the Independents were beaten; when the parliamentary skirmishes were fought, they were out-generalled, when they reckoned up the results of their onslaught on the forts of their opponents, they found they had conspicuously failed. It might be true, as they felt, that there were thousands in Hawaii who had not bowed the knee to Baal; but they did not appear in the presence of the persuasive and alluring grandeur about the throne of royalty, while the prophets and servants of the prevailing powers were disciplined and instructed men and fed at sagacity's table. The Independents failed because they were not organized. Their general policy was to fight the measures and schemes of the existing government, but no clearly defined plans were made and no specific objects agreed upon as forming a basis for united action. There were on their side legal and business talent and intelligent comprehension of the country's resources and needs, the best methods of finance, public improvements, immigration, the protection of public health, the treatment of leprosy and other topics which demand for their consideration the best thought of the citizens of Hawaii; but the organization came too late. Organized workers should have been busy for months previous to the election. Political wisdom should have sent her aids to cry "agitate! agitate! agitate!" in every district from Nihaui to the extremity of Hawaii. But political wisdom did not act, and the Independents found the people unprepared to appreciate either the spirit or the power of the reform movement.

There will be quite as much need of a vigorous opposition at the next session of the legislature. But, to be effective, the opposition must be not only "vigorous," but united. It is none too easy for the property owners, planters, merchants, and citizens generally, both foreign and native born, to organize for an aggressive reformation of present abuses, and for determined resistance of whatever perils to good government may appear on the political horizon. To this end, it is time that the people should know what constitutes "loyalty" in the Hawaiian Kingdom, and who are its loyal subjects. The party in power has had much to say of its loyalty to the king, and the opposition has been decried as though its efforts were for the overthrow of the Hawaiian kings, and the removal of all visible and tangible things which are the emblems of the monarchy—a charge that is altogether unjust. Now what are we to understand by the term loyalty, certainly fidelity to the powers that be, a dutiful regard to their authority and a strict and steadfast obedience to their decrees. It has been said "man was made to be governed"—a proposition that is not musical to democratic ears, and very susceptible of being misunderstood. It is not surprising that it should be deemed yet before it appears to many minds. Yet before it is condemned it may properly plead for an interpretation. If it means that the many are born to serve the pleasure of the few, to swell the pomp of personal grandeur, to make food for one man's pride, or power, or lust, then the proposition is base and execrable. But we hold that it admits of another interpretation. It means that men by virtue of their position as living creatures are subordinate to a power higher than themselves; that they are placed under a system of law; that as the most minute phenomena and forms of life are the subjects of some kind of law, so man is not exempt from the pervading condition of the universe; but that he too, by obedience to his reason, must fulfill the purposes of his creation by a filial obedience to the earthly rule as a delegated rule from a higher power. In this sense, then, we hold the proposition to express noble truth—"man made to be governed," and the proper understanding of that fact contains in it the secret of real and abiding freedom.

We need a party to impress upon the dwellers in this land just views of government and polity, to make loyal citizens and teach them what they are to be loyal to, and that their liberty is under the law faithfully interpreted and administered. We may ask "Does the structure of our political system supply an object of loyalty?" In a word, where is the government? We desire in answering the questions to avoid ab-

stractions, and reply that the object of loyalty is the constitution as giving utterance to the voice of the nation. It is the nation's voice that the people are to hear; it is the nation's voice that the party who will do good to the country must make audible in its utterance of the dictates of truth and reason. We are ready for the retort, that if this be true the mere will of the people is the supreme—not by any means. The deliberation, reason and collective wisdom of the people formed what we call the Hawaiian government. The mere will of the people is not the rightful authority. The expression of the strongest will, or of the largest number does not constitute the government. The government is in the power behind the constitutional, fundamental and guiding law, securing equal rights to all, quelling the factions and protecting the lesser party against the mad majority. We are to listen to it, reverence it and obey it. Let the nation lose sight of this fact and perpetuity, honor, obligation and credit are lost to the state; the rule of the strongest becomes the law, the minority have no security, the individual has no rights, and anarchy must come sooner or later.

Not that we wish to be understood as believing the existing constitution of this kingdom to be a perfect one, or even a reasonably good one, in its letter. But that constitution was accepted by the deliberate judgment of the best intelligence of the nation, and has been so accepted since as a safe fundamental law, whose spirit guaranteed reasonably good government. We hold that this nation has no right to seek to subvert the constitution or to change its provisions except by strictly constitutional methods—so long as the existing government is bearable. While, on the other hand, it owes to its own integrity such active exercise of the law of self protection as shall make it impossible for bad government to continue, except on sufferance. And such "self protection" may be exercised only by organization.

STREET TREE TRIMMING. It is one of the anomalies of Honolulu experience that a city with so many trees can boast of so few well-shaded streets. That strange mania for cutting, hacking and mutilating trees, or, in polite language, for "tree trimming" has not yet received a scientific name. It deserves one quite as much as kleptomania, which one is apt to think, after trudging the streets on a hot day, a much more innocent form of insanity than the other. To the everlasting woe of the public, the object of the tree mutilating mania seems to be exclusively those trees which overhang the street, and are so grateful to the weary traveller by their cool masses of shade. The writer has seen an entire row of trees bordering the street, stripped of every branch which shaded it, with no motive apparently, except the gratification of a fabled malevolence. The two telephone companies are the most prominent sinners in this particular. The old company is responsible for most of the transgression, we may suppose simply because it has lived longer. One had hoped better things of the Mutual Telephone Co., especially as it has assumed the role of a public benefactor a sort of incorporated "Moses of this people." But this fond hope has proved but a pleasing dream. On Alapai street, between the poles of the new company, a whole line of trees has been mutilated in a manner frightful to contemplate. In fact the whole side of the tree towards the street has been removed, with the artistic design no doubt, of making the avenue look like the gardens of Versailles. The pedestrian cannot observe a spectacle like this without deriving a pleasing satisfaction from the reflection that if corporations have no souls, their component parts have, and that consequently, however directors and stockholders and managers may fail to meet their deserts here, they are none the less all accountable to a higher power.

It is, we think, a mistake to suppose that thickly shaded streets are likely to be muddier than others. On the contrary the trees operate as a protection to the roads, and it is no uncommon thing after a brisk shower to find the ground under a thick leaved monkey-pod tree, almost perfectly dry. Our trees, the sylvan especially, grow so rapidly under these favoring skies, that a few years might make our streets like the "echoing walks" of a park than the thoroughfares of a city. We wish the telephone folks—"whom we do protest we love"—would hurry up and solve the problem of putting wires underground.

Seriously however, the unshaded condition of Honolulu streets is an important drawback from the beauty as well as the comfort of the city. It may be urged that we have too much shade here already. Perhaps so, but not in the streets. By a perversity which defies all explanation, and obeys no law, we cut down our trees near the street, where they are favorable to health, and leave them to grow unimpeded around our houses, where they are detrimental to it. It is conceded that the trees shading the public highways should be properly trimmed, as a matter of course. The needs and comfort of the passer by should give the law in this matter. But it is disgraceful that this forest city

should be able to boast of but one adequately shaded avenue (Emma Street) when the beauty, variety and profusion of its tropic vegetation, should make its avenues second in magnificence to none. We have every natural advantage—a situation which in point of beauty few cities can hope to rival. All that is necessary is a little energy and common sense, to work wonders. This matter is only a fresh illustration of the inconvenience of being without a municipal government, which would cherish the interests of the city in particulars for which the general government manifefts little concern.

"STILL HARSHER ON MY DAUGHTER." It seems impossible for the present editor of the Court Journal—whose pen is generally "inspired" though always in the unexcused sense—to continue for any length of time without some would-be sharp fling at the foreign residents of this kingdom. In a recent editorial it says: "It is a duty, and at the same time a privilege of the alien resident to acknowledge by accustomed ceremonies the majesty of the people among whom he is permitted to reside, as represented by their acknowledged head." "Alien," "permitted to reside!" Those are the words of two men who ought to be among the last on these islands to use them in any such connection. The renegade who has become a citizen, the fugitive who has become a denizen are glib enough in their denunciation of the "aliens" their neighbors. But let us examine the justice of the sweeping term—in the slurring sense employed by the writer quoted. This kingdom, by treaties, has guaranteed to American and English citizens many rights and privileges. We mention these two classes because they form a majority of the commercial, the planting and the educating classes. Now it is misleading to speak of these people as "aliens" in the sense of people who are merely tolerated here—they are invited.

We fully acknowledge the abstract moral right of every nation to choose its immigrants. Any nation may make that abstract moral right a concrete political right if it be strong enough, or have the support of nations that are strong enough. The United States, some of the Australian colonies, this kingdom, have passed laws or issued diplomatic orders, excluding or limiting the immigration of Chinese. No one has convincingly disputed the moral right of each country so to exclude or limit. But this kingdom has not yet passed laws to exclude or limit the immigration of people from countries other than China. In the name of common sense then, why harp continuously upon the dismal string of "alien" conduct in a country which invites? Does the Court Journal really wish to foment a war of races? If not, what does it wish—to create an absolutism whose grand vicer shall be a Court Journal's editor's master?

We earnestly hope that the matter suggested in last week's Press with regard to the lighting and ventilation of cells in the new city hall will not be passed. The matter is one which certainly demands urgent attention, and should receive it before it is too late. We believe that the subject should be investigated at once by a committee of humane and competent men, who understand at once the sanitary needs of public buildings and appreciate the duty which the state owes to persons in confinement, and which humanity demands should be discharged. To an outside observer not specially acquainted with the ordinary sanitary agencies made use of in buildings like this, the present arrangements, in regard to light, temperature and ventilation, seem most wretchedly inadequate, not to say barbarous. It looks very much as though another Howard were needed to prevent Hawaii from taking a large step backward in the matter of prison reform.

It has pleased the editor of the Court Journal—otherwise known as the Pacific Commercial Advertiser—to open the question of popular duty in things social. The king of this kingdom held a birthday reception last Monday night. It was announced in the "by authority" column of the Court Journal that the general public would be made welcome at the palace between the hours of 8:30 and 10 P. M. The public did not avail itself of the invitation very generally. On Wednesday morning the Court Journal employed all the feeble vigor at its command in scolding the public for its absence. Its zeal even went to the length of advising the king to exclude the public—the offending major portion of the public—from future receptions or festivities at the palace.

Now one may fairly suppose that the Court Journal has ready access to the royal ear. So it may chance that the king may be tempted to forgive the impertinence and accept the advice. We trust, however, that better counsel may prevail, and that before the king goes to the length his ill-advisers would have him go, he will calmly review the situation and try and arrive at a satisfactory answer to the question: "Why was the reception so ill-attended?"

The Daily Hawaiian assumes to answer the question in part by saying that the people stayed away because they were "tired." The answer is no answer at all. There was no reason why the reception should not have been well attended by the general public, if the public had been in harmony with the palace policy. The public is not in harmony with that policy. The public is not a hypocrite; and so does not care to put itself in an equivocal position.

"But" says some one, "how is it that the public is perfectly willing to attend receptions to foreign officers, and state balls or dinners when they have the chance?" Because in so doing they compliment the guests of the occasion, or the nations they represent.

The Court Journal says: "It ought to be a strict point of court etiquette that whoever neglects to pay his loyal respects to the sovereign of the country when a birthday reception is given, should be excluded from all entertainments at the palace, and from any invitation to important public ceremonies." One may be tempted to wonder what country is responsible for the production of the editorial writer quoted. One ought to be pardoned for thinking that must have been born on the high seas—so swelling his belief. A little republican elbowing would do our fine gentleman good—though, perhaps, the Russian knout would be more effective. Why should the elective monarch of this kingdom be advised to ape the etiquette of absolute empires?

"It is just about time that in this country a firm foot should be put down in regard to the respect due to the kingly office," says the official journalist. Is it not about time that the "kingly office" should begin to respect itself?

Is the kingly office in Hawaii self-respectful? We submit the question to the careful consideration of the king himself.

The kingly office is a great trust. If possible, an elective trust is greater than an hereditary one. The voice of the Hawaiian people, speaking through its legislature, called David Kalakaua to the throne of the Kamehamehas. His power was limited by a constitution whose provisions were ample to insure the royal dignity and protect popular rights. The spirit of that constitution was (and is) good and only good. Its letter is defective in some respects and intolerant in others. It was the king's sworn duty to uphold that constitution. Has he done so to the satisfaction of his conscience? If yes, then his conscience is at counter purpose with the wishes, and with the best judgment, of the foreign residents here.

Now King Kalakaua ought not to persuade himself, or try to persuade the nation, that he can fall back upon the clause of the constitution which asserts that the king's ministers are alone responsible for the conduct of government. If the king's ministers violate the constitution, and the king continues them in office, then the king assumes the responsibility, makes it his own, and consents to govern unconstitutionally. Can anything be plainer than that? And if the general policy of the government is opposed to the best interests of the nation, does not the ruler who keeps in power the men largely responsible for that government assume its responsibility?

And does not King Kalakaua assume such a responsibility in keeping the present ministry in power?

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long life to a rule it fears and distrusts. That is the plain English of it—the truth of it. Those who tell the king these plain truths are his true friends. Those who seek to hide them from him are his enemies.

Sir Moses Montefiore's memory, notwithstanding his hundred years, is wonderfully good. A short time since he reminded his private secretary that the agreement between them for a three years' engagement was on the point of expiration. "We will renew it for another three years, if you please," said the centenarian.

George Peck, proprietor of Peck's Sun, who once reported in New York, "several hundred dollars poorer than when he was simply dead broke," and he left that city determined never to return until he had amassed a fortune of at least thirteen dollars. His Sun is said to yield him an income of twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, detests tobacco. One day, at the Arts Club, after going from room to room in the vain hope of finding a clear atmosphere to write in, he exclaimed, impatiently: "James the First was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, a coward. But I love him, I worship him, because he slit the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking."

The St. James Gazette wittily says, "Ireland is indeed going to the dogs. The Limerick county magistrates have refused to permit the erection of tents for the sale of alcoholic liquors at Limerick races." Mr. Bryon O'Donnell, secretary of the race committee, announces that under the circumstances the races will not be held, as without the tents the fixtures would be a financial failure.

The cereal crops throughout the United States have been unusually large and the quality above the average. This year the stock brokers, who it ought to be cheering news to the poor who are dependent in a great measure on breadstuffs, the price of meat being too high to allow its general use. Past experience, however, shows that, owing to the octopus-like system of the milling interests, no matter how large the grain yield is, its manipulation is controlled so as to keep up the price of flour in the cotton. There are nine somewhat behind the average, but it is sufficiently large to leave a good surplus after supplying the home market. With cheap food and rent for artisans, this country ought to be able to compete with the world in manufactured goods, and if necessary live on its own resources like a hibernating bear.

The outcry against large landed estates in Great Britain does not appear justifiable in all its details, when one reads that "during the last three years Lord Dalhousie has planted over 1,300,000 trees on the extensive moorlands on his Forfarshire estates, principally on the Panmure property near Carnoustie, and several new avenues have been planted on the grounds of Panmure House, where there is one of the finest gardens in Scotland. There are nine immense houses for fruit and flowers, which are connected by a corridor about 300 feet long, on which, among other interesting plants, is a camellia nearly a hundred years old and a fuchsia forty years old." Small owners could not do that, the country would be that much loser and the mass of women who worked for Lord Dalhousie would not have earned their wages," says John Swinton—who is a communist!

Charles Reade, the novelist, who died last April, did not leave a very large fortune. It does not amount to more than \$100,000, and it goes to his brother, his nephews and his nieces. He is said to have lost much money in his theatrical speculations. He would not have earned his wages, if he had not had the rehearsals of his plays, and was always the first, Mr. Labouchere says, to recognize humble merit. On one occasion the girl playing a small servant's part had to be on the stage, while another was fondling a doll which represented her offspring. Charles Reade was narrowly watching the bye-play, and the next day the girl received a little bracelet from him, accompanied by a card congratulating her upon the affectionate manner in which she had glanced at the doll, and telling her that if she only persevered in playing the smallest parts with feeling, she would live to be a great actress.

The cholera trial through which Italy is passing, has proved that the Italians possess many admirable qualities in which some of their nearest foreign friends have hitherto fancied they would be wanting. It has shown, too, that a sense of brotherhood between men of all classes and parties exists, which in the hour of danger is strong enough to overcome their jealousies and their differences of opinion, and to induce them to stand shoulder to shoulder in the common cause. It may be that the momentary harmony will pass away with the sad occasion that called it forth; but the memory, at least, will still remain. The lazaroni of Naples will never forget that the king came to them in the hour of their need, nor will the middle class fail to remember how the priests were ready even in the midst of the panic to calm their fear, and to do their utmost to supply their wants.

The New York Times says: "The reported engagement of the president to Miss Tillie Frelinghuysen, the oldest daughter of the secretary of state is the occasion of much comment. The lady is described as a tall, slender blonde, and while extremely youthful in appearance, is verging toward middle life, being in the neighborhood of forty years of age. While not what is strictly termed a handsome woman, she is of a stately, commanding presence, of polished manners, exceedingly vivacious in conversation, and has rendered herself very popular in all circles at Washington, especially among the members and attaches of the foreign legations, having among her other gifts an excellent knowledge of most of the modern languages. She has great tact, and her savoir faire will be felt at the entertainments at the White House during the period of her reign there. She is also noted for her charities, both at Washington and Newark, and no one in either city is more blessed by the poor than she."

By the time the paper for which this prepared is issued—perhaps before—Honolulu will know who is to be the next President of the United States. There are those among us who believe so fixedly in the Republican party that they cannot bear to think of its defeat without a pang. They are not mere selfish time servers, who follow the party for spoils. They know—as tens of thousands who think as they do in the United States also know—that the "doughs" are not for them. That if the Republican party were less than a hundredth part as large there would not be offices enough to go around even then. One of those life-long Republicans asks the Press to republish the following extract from a speech delivered by Garfield before the election in 1879:

Now, fellow citizens, a word before I leave you on the eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this audience tonight a great many young men—young men who are about to cast their first votes. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice. I heard a very little thing said by a boy the other day, up in one of our north-western counties. He said to me: "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket. That was not the brilliant thing, I said to him: 'Why?' 'Why,' said he, 'my father is a Republican, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over; but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does, and I have a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence.' I do not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own."

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. Don't vote the Democratic ticket, even if he does vote it. But let me give you this one word of advice as you are about to plant your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and busy with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it: It is billowy all over with the graves of dead ideas, of buried opinions of exploded theories, of graded doctrines. You can not live in content in such a place. Why, look here! In a little dirty mound, I look down on it and read, "Sacred to the Memory of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott Decision." A million and a half Democrats voted for that, but it has been dead fifteen years—died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and here it lies. Young man, that is not the place for you.

But look a little further. Here is another mound, a black tomb, and beside it, as one distinguished friend said, there towers to the sky a monument of four million pairs of human fetters taken from the arms of slaves, and I read on its little headstone this: "Sacred to the Memory of Human Slavery." For forty years of its infamous life the Democratic party taught that it was divine—God's institution. They defended it, they stood round it, they followed it to its grave as a mourner. But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln; dead by the power of the Republican party; dead by the justice of Almighty God. Our camp there, young man.

But here is another—a little brimstone tomb—and I read across its yellow face, in lurid bloody letters, these words: "Sacred to the Memory of State Sovereignty and Secession." Twelve million of Democrats mustered around it in arms to keep it alive; but here it lies shot to death by the million guns of the Republic. Here it lies, its shrine burned to ashes under the blazing rafters of the burning Confederacy. It is dead! I would not have you stay in there a minute, even in this balmy night air, to look at such a place.

But just before I leave I discover a new-made grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprung over it, and all around I see torn pieces of paper with the word "fiat" on them, and I look down in curiosity wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it: "Sacred to the Memory of the Rag Baby." "Nursed in the bosom of the fanaticism of the world, reared by Thomas Esting, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Carey and a few others throughout the land. But it died on the first of January, 1879, and \$140,000,000 of gold that God made, and not fiat paper, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down forever.

Oh, young man; come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of freedom, of justice, of all that is glorious under these night stars. Is there any death in our camp? Yes! Yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever. But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out your banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf under your feet. It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written upon it, lo! these twenty-five years.

Twenty-five years ago the Republican party was married to liberty, and this is our silver wedding, fellow citizens. A worthy married couple love each other better on the day of their silver wedding than on the day of their first espousal; and we are true to liberty to-day and dearer to God than we were when we first spoke our first word of liberty. Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered twenty-five years ago! What was it? "Slavery shall never stand over another foot of the territory of the great West." It that dead or alive? Alive, thank God, for evermore! And true to that truth it was the hour it was written. Then it was a hope, a promise, a purpose. To-night it is equal with the stars—immortal history and immortal truth.

Come down the steps of our glorious history. Every great record we have made we have indicated with our blood and with our truth. We've dug the ground and it touches the stars. Come here, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it.

Another good Republican requests us to print the following suggestive paragraphs from the Commercial Telegram of Toledo, Ohio, General Comly's paper. If the Alameda shall come in the morning with the Republican colors folded out of sight, and the Democratic flag flaunting tantalizingly, we who played at voting for the Republican candidate because we feared to see the "Don't Party" in power will be "pretty considerably sorry"—as Artemus Ward used to say.

Don't say that slavery is not a divine institution. Don't discuss slavery. Don't insist upon free territories. Don't irritate the Southern brethren. Don't refuse to be their slave hounds. Don't refuse to catch their runaway "niggers" and send them back without trial in a Northern state court. Don't refuse to have the sovereignty of the free states trampled upon and insulted, their courts and executive defied, their people turned into detectives and bullies. Don't elect a president who has not the approval of the South. Don't oppose secession. Don't attempt to coerce the South. Don't call out any troops. Don't vote any supplies to the army and navy. Don't authorize the issue of greenbacks, or the selling of bonds during the war. Don't exempt the national debt from taxation. Don't prosecute the war with vigor. Don't say that it is not a failure. Don't disfranchise rebels caught in arms against the government. Don't enfranchise "niggers" found in arms fighting for the government. Don't interfere with the right to use the persuasive shotgun at the polls, and preserve the purity of the ballot-box by murdering all ridiculous persons, white or black, who insist upon voting against the small but select minority of Southern gentlemen. Don't deny the sacred right of Southern gentlemen to dig, terrorize, bull-doze, or murder, all "niggers" and "carpet-baggers," all persons, white or black, who dare have minds of their own, adverse to the claims of the sacred Southern gentleman. Don't restrict the issue of greenbacks in time of peace. Don't keep faith with the national banks. Don't pay the national debt in gold coin, or in any money of par value. Don't pledge the honor of the government to the payment of the national debt. Don't try to resume specie payments. Don't attempt to substitute bonds of a lower rate of interest than any other government has been required to pay, for bonds of the highest per cent., made necessary by the lack of confidence created by the "Don't" party in congress. Don't attempt to protect American labor. Don't agitate the tariff question. Don't say anything about hard money or soft money. Don't endorse civil service reform— Don't oppose civil service reform. Don't do anything positive; don't nominate any man for president who can't be run either first on the tariff or any other question; don't antagonize beer; don't affront the prohibitionists; and finally, brethren, let us all with one accord bend all our energies to one supreme and mighty effort to capture those offices.

Not many months ago Queen Marguerita of Italy asked a little girl to knit her a pair of silk stockings as a birthday gift, and gave her twelve lire to buy the material. The queen forgot the circumstance until her birthday came, when she was reminded of it by the arrival of a pair of well-knit silk stockings and the maker's best wishes. Not to be outdone, Queen Marguerita sent a pair to her young friend as a return gift, one stocking being full of lire-pieces and the other of bon-bons. They were accompanied by a little note: "Tell me, my dear, which you liked best?" A reply reached the place the next day: "Dearest Queen: Both the stockings have made me shed many bitter tears. Papa took the one with the money, and my brother the other."

There is a promise of a full house to greet Mr. Leavitt, the eloquent temperance speaker, who begins a series of public meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening. Every one interested in the campaign against this growing evil of intemperance should be present to-night. A special invitation is extended to those who want to give up drinking, and to those who will drink whatever other people may think or say.

The Vicar of Walzall, England, the Rev. R. Hodgson, M. A., after profound researches, has reconciled science and religion by the remarkable discovery, which he recently announced in a public lecture, that pre-Adamite remains are nothing more nor less than fossil angels.

At an Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited), held at their Office in the City of Honolulu, Thursday, November 20, 1894, the following Officers were selected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Charles G. Wilder; Vice-President, William G. Irons; Secretary, Samuel H. Pendleton; Treasurer, John H. Pary; Auditor, S. B. ROSIE. Honolulu, November 20, 1894. P. 221-3

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN. The Only Recognized General Real Estate Agent in Honolulu. ESTABLISHED 1879. Office in Campbell's Fire-proof Building. P. O. Box 212. DEPARTMENTS: Real Estate Agent—buys and sells Real Estate, Houses, Cottages and Rooms. Soliciting Agent for Wilder's Interests—Public will apply to me for Tickets and Informa. Soliciting Agent for the Mutual Life—Largely, Grandest and Soundest Institution of its kind in the World. Agent for the Great Burlington Rail—all other routes going East, the scenery being the Dining Cars the hand-servants and most comfortable. Employment Agent—Finds Employment for the Islands. Soliciting Agent for the City of London—Company in the Islands. Custom House Broker—Enters Goods as Custom Bills under Power of Attorney. Money Broker—Lends Money at all times on good security. General Business Agent—Legal Papers of record Books and Accounts kept and adjusted. Insurance on Property looked after. Copying and Correspondence and Commercial Business of every nature promptly and accurately attended to. Agent for the New Music Hall at Honolulu for music, etc. Orders for Island Shells, Corals, Shells and forwarded to all parts of the World. Information pertaining to the Islands given and

Shipping. PLANTERS LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. C. BREWER & COMPANY, Agents. Merchandise shipped Storage Free, and Special cash advances made on shipments by this line. PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO (limited) Coasting and Commission Agents. Corner QUEEN & NUUANU Streets, Honolulu. Regular vessels for the ports of Maliko and Hana on Maui, Lanaihoahu, Honomu, Paiaua and Hilo on Hawaii, Kilauea, Hanalei and Waialeale on Kauai, and Waialeale on Oahu. And any other ports when circumstances offer. Freight having priority for any part of the islands to be forwarded from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, on direct shipments from Honolulu will do well to require first of the Pacific Navigation Co; before making final arrangements. Goods intended for shipment by any of our vessels received and stored free of charge in our free-warehouse at all times. Apply to the captain on board, or to Manager Pacific Navigation Co. A. F. COOKE, Jr. Manager Pacific Navigation Co. TIME TABLE OF STEAMERS OF THE INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. Steamer Planter. Leaves Honolulu for Malakoa, Kona and Kau on Wednesday, October 24th at 4 P.M. Arriving at Honolulu on Monday, November 5th at 4 P.M. Steamer Iwaleale. Leaves Honolulu every Tuesday at 4 P.M. for Niihau, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning leaves Niihau every Saturday evening, arriving back Honolulu every Tuesday at 4 P.M. Steamer James Makee. Leaves Honolulu every Friday at 4 P.M. for Waialeale, Waialeale, Kapaemahu and Kilauea. Returning leaves Kapaemahu every Saturday evening, arriving back Honolulu every Tuesday at 4 P.M. Steamer C. B. Bishop. Leaves Honolulu every Tuesday at 4 P.M. for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning will stop at Malakoa, arriving back every Sunday morning. OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, foot of Kilauea Street, near the P. M. S. S. Wharf. WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO'S ROUTE AND TIME TABLE. THE KINAU. Leaves Honolulu for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale every Thursday at 4 P.M. for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning will arrive back Honolulu every Saturday at 4 P.M. THE LIKELIKE. Leaves Honolulu for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale every Monday at 4 P.M. for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning will arrive back Honolulu every Wednesday at 4 P.M. THE LEHUA. Leaves Honolulu for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale every Monday at 4 P.M. for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning will arrive back Honolulu every Wednesday at 4 P.M. THE KILAUEA HOU. Leaves Honolulu for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale every Wednesday at 4 P.M. for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning will arrive back Honolulu every Friday at 4 P.M. THE MOKOLII. Leaves Honolulu for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale every Wednesday at 4 P.M. for Malakoa, Kaula, Eleele and Waialeale. Returning will arrive back Honolulu every Friday at 4 P.M. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The Splendid Steamship ZEALANDIA. Will leave Honolulu for San Francisco on or about November 23. FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND. The Splendid Steamship AUSTRALIA. On or about November 30. H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents. Telephone 179. New Advertisements. NOTICE. At an Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited), held at their Office in the City of Honolulu, Thursday, November 20, 1894, the following Officers were selected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Charles G. Wilder; Vice-President, William G. Irons; Secretary, Samuel H. Pendleton; Treasurer, John H. Pary; Auditor, S. B. ROSIE. Honolulu, November 20, 1894. P. 221-3. JOSEPH E. WISEMAN. The Only Recognized General Real Estate Agent in Honolulu. ESTABLISHED 1879. Office in Campbell's Fire-proof Building. P. O. Box 212. DEPARTMENTS: Real Estate Agent—buys and sells Real Estate, Houses, Cottages and Rooms. Soliciting Agent for Wilder's Interests—Public will apply to me for Tickets and Informa. Soliciting Agent for the Mutual Life—Largely, Grandest and Soundest Institution of its kind in the World. Agent for the Great Burlington Rail—all other routes going East, the scenery being the Dining Cars the hand-servants and most comfortable. Employment Agent—Finds Employment for the Islands. Soliciting Agent for the City of London—Company in the Islands. Custom House Broker—Enters Goods as Custom Bills under Power of Attorney. Money Broker—Lends Money at all times on good security. General Business Agent—Legal Papers of record Books and Accounts kept and adjusted. Insurance on Property looked after. Copying and Correspondence and Commercial Business of every nature promptly and accurately attended to. Agent for the New Music Hall at Honolulu for music, etc. Orders for Island Shells, Corals, Shells and forwarded to all parts of the World. Information pertaining to the Islands given and

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