

HAWAII (PROGRESS) HOLOMUA.

"The Life of the Land is Established in Righteousness."

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A. P. PETERSON,
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Office: 113 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu
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CHARLES CREIGHTON,
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Office: 113 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu
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Hawaii Kolomua

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established
in Righteousness.

HONOLULU, SEPT. 23, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The Advertiser this morning admits that the ball to be given at the Palace on Monday, complimentary to the Boston officers is a political affair. The Star which at present does not seem to be in the good graces of the Advertiser Editor, came out in a positive and decided way, and from the beginning gave to the entertainment in question a political color. The maudling and half-hearted attitude of the Advertiser is to say, the least remarkable.

The admission though to-day, that the ball is a political affair, justifies the utterances in our paper yesterday. If the Admiral commanding the squadron here was in the service of any European government, he would consider himself obliged to forbid the officers under his command to attend a ball, which now only can be considered a political demonstration of an offensive nature to the Hawaiian people.

When the Wiltze ball took place, the English and Japanese officers at that time stationed with their vessels in the harbor of Honolulu refused to be present at an entertainment which carried with it so distinctly a political character. Why the American navy should follow and obey a different code of rules we cannot see. The partisan stand taken by the Boston officers in the Hawaiian matters is such as to making them deserving of the greatest rebuke and disapproval by the administration in Washington, and we have no doubt, that the man who today represents the American navy in the Cleveland Cabinet will express himself in the most unmistakable language when furnished with the particulars regarding the attitude of the Boston officers in Honolulu.

It was our intention to encourage all of the citizens who are in opposition to the provisional government and to annexation to attend the ball—if invited—because we are mainly inclined to follow the principle of "burying the hatchet," but the remarks in the Advertiser this morning make us change our ideas, and we now say that nobody who sympathizes with the Hawaiians, nobody who is indebted to Hawaii and her Queen for past favors, or who expects future favors from a Hawaiian Government should attend the political ball to be given at the palace. If the American officers have the bad taste to go to an entertainment advertised and stigmatized as a political affair offensive to the Hawaiian nation, well and good. We do not presume to direct the movements of that otherwise gentlemanly body of men, but we suggest to every friend of Hawaii, man or woman to stay away from

the ball, which now is made to appear as a dance on the grave of Hawaiian independence, Hawaiian self-respect, and Hawaiian manhood.

GO "HEELED."

We advise all our friends who can so far forget or ignore the proprieties of the time and occasion as to attend the annexation ball at the Palace on Monday night to go "heeled." Now, the word quoted is not classic English, yet it has a well recognized meaning among those who indulge in the profanity of slang. Being "heeled" signifies being prepared for whatever is likely or liable to occur, and refers, in general parlance, to a preparation for anticipated assaults, riots, and the like,—and the "heeling" process usually consists in stowing a pistol in ones pocket, a derringer in the boot, or, (in case of a lady) concealing a razor in her garter. Gentlemen of color in the United States, are also partial to the razor as a weapon of either offense or defense, and it is justly popular for the many close slaves through which it has brought its fortunate possessors. But our advice has nothing to do with the weapons of physical assault or defense. Other weapons are much more likely to be demanded of those who attend the ball, and it is to these that our advice is directed. With the memory of the annexation ball at the Hotel, September 18th, in mind, the unfortunates who were there pounced upon for contributions to the expense of the "racket" need no assurance that our meaning is that they should "go heeled" with coin to pay any assessments that may be levied upon them during the evening. It would be awkward, indeed, for a guest to be "stood up" against a balcony pillar, by the collection committee, with an invitation to "throw up his hands" while the committee aforesaid go through his garments for wealth to satisfy the tax of their imposition. To be caught short, without the wherewithal to liquidate might induce serious results. There is a "brig"—otherwise known as a cell, for refractory spirits,—immediately under the front steps of the Palace, to avoid an acquaintance with whose internal arrangements it might be desirable to pay all assessments with promptitude and a cheerful countenance. Therefore, let all gentlemen who contemplate attending the annexation ball at the Palace, (and especially the naval visitors) heed our disinterested advice in the premises, and "go heeled."

"Boston Ball" Notes.

"While it is true that the intended ball is not an official one, it can scarcely be said to have no political significance, as it is the spontaneous act of citizens of Honolulu who favor annexation." Star, Sept. 22. It is well that all the invited guests should know before-hand what kind of an entertainment they are expected to attend.

Among the list of names of those persons who are serving on the Ball committees, are noticed one or two which appeared a short while since, in the Star's list of those government officials who had not signed the annexation

roll. Are they annexationists now?

The Star announces the fact that Mr. Hassinger has bought one thousand limes for the lemonade; that claret punch will also be served; and that there will be no wassail after the monarchist fashion. That's good, too good to be true. Out of the list of fifteen names comprising the Ball committee, are several of whom, who at any of the past dances given at the Palace, after the monarchist fashion, would not drink lemonade, did not care very much for punch, but would drink, and much preferred it, "hard stuff" and champagne, in fact, in the opinion of some the ball was not a success unless the "hard stuff and wine" was provided—what a change has come over them since the 17th of January. How many private flasks will be carried to the ball next Monday evening, or how many visits will be made to the Hotel by thirsty ones during the evening.

And so the dear Advertiser confesses, that the Ball of Monday night is to be an expression of public sentiment regarding annexation. Just so, that is exactly what we thought, and of course invitations are being sent to every body, and farther, of course, "after the ball is over" that is to say in the next mornings Advertiser just for political effect, "you know" the name of every person invited will appear.

The whole scheme instead of being complimentary to the officers of the Boston is a mean insult. They have and they know it many friends among the loyalists who have formed the deepest respect for them during their thirteen months stay here, and the only way those same loyalists can show their respect is by keeping away from what is neither more nor less than a political annexation meeting.

We firmly hope that all those who believe in the absolute independence of our beloved Hawaii will stand to their colors and let the annexationists have a dance all to themselves. It is to be hoped that every daughter of this their native land will sacrifice pleasure for principle for once. We will take good care to publish the names of those only who are actually present.

The Boat Race.

The race between the Healanis and the Myrtles on the 4th of October at Pearl Harbor, is the event of the season.—Both crews are practising, and both are sure to win. The Healanis boys fly their blue flag at the Hawaiian Hotel and go to bed early—that is most of them. Clarence Macfarlane who is the Captain, needs a great deal of watching. Jack Atkinson is deputized to look after him, and he has got a contract on his hands. Clarence insists on running away to meet a ghoul at the cemetery—she never comes though. The rest of the boys are doing well and we advise our friends, to put their money on the Healanis.

The Myrtles are stationed at Pearl City, and are doing some fine work in their new boat. Being out of town and free from all temptations, the boys have a good show to take the cup. There isn't even a grave yard round their god-forsaken quar-

ters. We advise our friends to put their money on the Myrtles. By the way, if the Myrtles actually made the mile in 19 minutes and 3 seconds, we don't see why the Healanis should be the favorites, and odds given to the Myrtles in betting. The time given is 39 seconds better than the best Halaui time, and should ensure an easy victory for the Myrtles; unless Clarence and his boys "lift" their boat, and remember their modest song:

We are the Healanis of the world,
We are the Champions of the land,
We are—

No body ever heard the balance of that beautiful war dance.

How the Use of the Palace Building was Obtained for next Monday Evening.

Sixteen gentlemen presumably all members of the Annexation Club, including one foreign Consul, and seven civil and military officers under this government, are the Committee of citizens of this city, who asked the government for the use of that building, for next Monday night. The request was immediately granted by the President of the Annexation Club, who also is acting President of the government.

Query. When was the meeting of the citizens, at which time the above Committee was appointed held?

The citizens of this city have not been consulted whatever on the subject matter, whether or no the Palace Building is an appropriate or suitable place to give the intended reception in. The ball is not a citizens' affair, but that of a political club, and should not be given in that building.

Hawaiian National Band.

The Hawaiian National Band, under the leadership of Prof. Libornio, will give another of their soul stirring concerts at Sans Souci this evening. As the concerts given by this band are much appreciated, there is no doubt, but that a large number of our music loving people will attend. The drive-out will be perfectly lovely. The moon is just right now.

Band Concert.

Following is the musical programme to be rendered by the P. G. band, at Emma Square this afternoon:

1. March—"Semper Fidelis"..... Souza
 2. Overture—"S. miramide"..... Rossini
 3. Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana"..... Mascagni
 4. Selection—"Belisario"..... Donizetti
 5. Waltz—"Sultan"..... Bocalossi
 6. Fantasia—"Awakening of the Lion"..... Koutzk
- Hawaii Pono.

LOCAL NEWS.

Base ball to-day.

A morphine crank was arrested last evening, and lodged in the station house.

The steamer J. A. Cummins from Koolau, was reported off Koko Head at 11:30 a. m.

The O. & O. S. S. Oceanic may be looked for on Monday next, from the Orient, en route to San Francisco.

It is rumored, the Minister of the Interior has requested the clerks of his department to attend the ball next Monday evening. Sort of compulsory isn't it. Next.

Foreign Mail Service.

Steam ships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, on the following dates, till the close of 1893.

LEAVE	DESTINATION	DATE	AT HONOLULU
Oceanic	Sept. 25 Alameda	Sept. 28	
Mowera, for Van-Australia	Oct. 7		
conver.	Oct. 2 Oceanic	Oct. 17	
Australia	Oct. 14 Mowera, from Van-Monowai	Oct. 19	
conver.	Oct. 19	Oct. 23	
Warrimoo, for Van-Mariposa	Nov. 4		
conver.	Nov. 1 Australia	Nov. 4	
China	Nov. 6 Monowai	Nov. 23	
Australia	Nov. 11 Warrimoo, from Van-Alameda	Nov. 16	
conver.	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	
Mowera, for Van-China	Nov. 27		
conver.	Dec. 2 Australia	Dec. 2	
Oceanic	Dec. 4 Alameda	Dec. 22	
Australia	Dec. 9 Mowera, from Van-Mariposa	Dec. 14	
conver.	Dec. 14	Dec. 23	
Warrimoo, for Van-Oceanic	Dec. 23		
conver.	Jan. 1 Australia	Dec. 30	
City Yelting	Jan. 2 Warrimoo, from Van-Australia	Jan. 6	
conver.	Jan. 6	Jan. 23	
Warrimoo, from Van-conver.	Sept. 23		

From the Water-Front.

Arrivals.

Steamer Kaala, Neilson, from Waianae
Steamer Mokolii, McGregor, from Molokai

Departures.

Am Ok Alden Besse, Friis for San Francisco

Shipping Notes.

The American bark Alden Besse left port this morning for San Francisco.
The steamer Mokolii arrives this morning from Maui and Molokai with an assorted cargo.

Died.

ADAMS—At Kapalama, Saturday morning Sept. 23, Mrs. Charlotte Adams, widow of the late Capt. Alex. Adams, aged 80 years. The funeral will take place from the Catholic Church at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Friends and acquaintances of the deceased and of the family are most respectfully invited to attend.

A Matter of Identity.

A prominent citizen who looks somewhat like the President *pro tem*. Mr. Hatch, was honored by the heroic guards at the Aliolani Hale this morning, by a presentation of arms. Mr. Hatch ought to change his hat and his moustache, so that no further mistakes can be made, and the efforts and salutes of the army be reserved for the sole benefit of Hatch and Company.

Sugar Notes.

We are informed that the total crop on which bounty will be paid in the United States during the present fiscal year is estimated at about 480,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 1,000,000 pounds over the fiscal year 1892. The production of beet sugar has advanced from 12,004,838 pounds in 1892 to 27,083,300 pounds in 1893, and the applications for bounty on a maple sugar will this year be about 3,000,000 pounds. The sorghum production is about 986,000 pounds and the cane production about 450,000,000 pounds.

There has been a remarkable increase in the importation and consumption of sugar in Japan during the past twenty years, which can scarcely have failed to have had some effect on the course of the world's markets. In 1868 the declared value of the sugar imported by Japan was \$819,700, and last year it was \$10,000,000. A Japan native paper gives the total value of the sugar imported during the last twenty four years as \$98,740,000, or an average of about \$4,300,000 per annum. In 1880 the declared value was \$3,630,000, and in 1891 \$8,490,000. Meanwhile the value of the sugar produced in Japan itself has increased from \$1,700,000, in 1884 to upwards of \$6,000,000 in recent years.—*Sugar Cane.*

Exposing the Hawaiian Humbug.

NATIVES OPPOSE THE SCHEMES.

Figures Showing that the Majority of
Hawaiians Want Their Own
Government.

MISSIONARY CHILDREN'S POLICY OF GREED DIS- ASTROUS TO THE ISLANDS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE
HERALD.]

CORONADO, CAL., AUG. 21, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Eastern mails were a little slow to arrive down here last week, and I have only now had the pleasure to read a droll article in the New York Sun for August 11, headed "Hawaiian Notes."

The Sun says in this article:—

A fact which has not been heretofore known, perhaps, is that Mr. Nordhoff's son is in the employ of Mr. Spreckels in San Francisco.

This argument for annexing Hawaii, strong as it may appear to that prig's mind, is at least weakened, I suppose, by the fact that, like so many other of the prig's arguments, it lacks the basis of truth. I have no son, nor any other relative, "in the employ of Mr. Spreckels in San Francisco" or elsewhere.

If any one, therefore, has been converted to annexation by this so-called "fact not heretofore known" of the Sun, he is now clearly at liberty to "fall from grace."

The Sun further gives an account of certain "delegate of the Hawaiian Patriotic League," which may or may not be correct. I will leave them to answer for themselves, as I know very slightly only two of them. The Sun is, perhaps, no better informed about them than it is about me. But it says:—

Mr. Nordhoff is losing his wits, for under no other circumstances would he have appealed to such men as sponsors for his character.

Here, unfortunately, is it out again. I did not appeal to them nor to any one "as sponsors for my character," and Hawaii need not be annexed on that ground. I don't mind telling the Sun that these "testimonials" were a great complete surprise to me, and for this reason:—When it became known that I was soon to leave Honolulu for the United States I was privately informed by a friend that the native people were planning to offer their grateful thanks to the HERALD for taking their part against annexation by a great open air demonstration, with speeches and a feast, or *luau*, in the native fashion, and with gifts for Mr. Bennett and to me as his correspondent.

Now I know that Mr. Bennett is not fond of demonstrations, and I am of his mind in that matter. I therefore immediately called to me two native men influential among their people, and desired them to go at once and make it known that they must not make any demonstration; that it would be disagreeable to Mr. Bennett and to me also, and I required these gentlemen to report to me that the project was given up. This they did, saying that it was a great disappointment to their people, but they would observe my wishes. I supposed therefore that this was the end, but the afternoon before I sailed two native ladies, on behalf of the Woman's Patriotic League, called on me at my house and surprised me by handing me the address which you have printed. It was very quietly done and I could not then refuse without giving needless pain to good women.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

The following day, half an hour before the steamer sailed, I was called down into the cabin and there presented with the address of the men's Patriotic League, which was equally with the other an entire and absolute surprise to me.

The truth is, as I have in my letters repeatedly reported to you, and as a table printed by the Sun itself now curiously confirms, the Hawaiian people are strongly and almost unanimously opposed to annexation, and they were and are deeply grateful to the HERALD and to Mr. Bennett, who from the beginning opposed annexation, and made known the truth of Hawaiian affairs.

The Sun gives in a table what it calls "a full statement of the membership of the Annexation Club," on whose rolls are the names of all the voters who should be persuaded or coerced to sign for annexation; also, I have been told of a number of young people not of age to vote. Now, the Sun gives the "Hawaiian" membership for all the islands at 1,075. But the total number of native and half-caste or "Hawaiian" voters by the last census is 9,554.

Of these I allowed in my letter of May, 29,777 as in favor of annexation. The Sun makes it only 298 more, and admits thus on its own showing that of the total of 9,554 "Hawaiian" voters only a trifle more than one-ninth favor annexation.

SOME PERTINENT INFORMATION.

But the Sun ought to know that the Annexation Club is not careful whether its signatories are all voters. Some of them are persons below age—boys, not voters. Nor is that all. The Sun ought to know what I know by numerous cases—that a large number of both whites and natives, being in the employ of annexationists, have been compelled by their employers, under threat of dismissal and loss of bread for their families, to sign the annexation rolls. I know by personal conversation at least fifty such cases—half of them, however, whites.

It has been foolishly asserted that I reported without reason that almost all the natives and half-castes were opposed to annexation. But the Sun's figures support my report, and the Sun gives, I suppose, the annexationist figures. You may be sure that by this time every Hawaiian voter who could be reached or coerced has been forced to sign the Annexation Club lists, for the annexationists were warned in April by their jingo friends in the United States that unless they could get a native majority their jig was up, and they have been putting a severe pressure on the poor natives ever since.

The native newspapers, however, have constantly asked the provisional government to take a vote on annexation, and it is easy to see on the Sun's figures why the provisionals have refused. According to the Sun's table the Annexation Club numbers a total of 5,132, and this includes non-voters, voters coerced or intimidated into signing, and of the 1,065 "Americans" a large proportion who have no right to vote, not being Hawaiian citizens. But bundle them all in and the Sun's total is 5,432.

Now, the total number of voters by the last census is 13,593, and taking the Sun's figures without deduction there remain 8,131 votes against annexation—a large majority.

WILL VOTE AGAINST ANNEXATION.

I ought to add that the Australian voting system prevails in Hawaii; the ballot is secret, and whenever the vote is taken it will, I believe, be found that a considerable proportion of the coerced white and native voters will swell the anti-annexation vote.

But, after all, the real question is not what some people in Hawaii want, but what is for the best interests of the people of the United States? If, as one jingo seems to hold, we are to annex every country where some part of the residents want annexation, in that case we should very soon have all the Central American States, Peru and possibly the greater part of

South America on our shoulders. It might be a good thing for Guatemala or Costa Rica to be annexed to the United States, and if we should, contrary to the will of the people, annex Hawaii we should presumably, no doubt, see Americans in Central America getting up annexation movements there, especially if Mr. Stevens could be made Minister to Central America and use American troops and ships to set up "provisional" governments there.

The real question is whether it would benefit the people of the United States to take in, as a part of us, a group of islands more than two thousand miles distant from our shores; inhabited largely by a mongrel population of Chinese, Japanese and illiterate Portuguese; with no land fit for the settlement of our own people, with every calling filled by Asiatics; with so great a disparity of sexes that of 15,310 Chinese there are about 675 "females" over fifteen years of age; with so little chance of honorable employment for our own people that even the provisional rulers have not dared to encourage immigration of American farmers or mechanics, but they have continued to import Japanese by the thousand and have discussed only the possible importation of negroes from our Southern States.

A private letter from a friend in the East tells me that I have in his opinion erred in opposing the self-styled "missionary children," who, as owners in sugar plantations, got up the revolution and the provisional government. It is true in a letter from Honolulu dated June 1, I wrote something of these "missionary children." Remember, it is a title they give themselves. I then spoke, as I felt and feel, most affectionately of the fathers and grandfathers of those people many of whom I formerly knew. They were in the main an admirable set of men and women and their conduct was as different as daylight from dark from the conduct of their descendant.

The early missionaries were true to the natives and sought only to influence these for good. They helped to establish the State which their descendants now seek to destroy. They cared for the morals of the community which their sons and grandsons, turned sugar planters and grew avaricious of wealth, have by importation of Asiatic labor or deliberately debauched. They, the fathers, stood by the natives against all foreign aggression. The elder Judd, a very able man, gave time, ability and his own means to the restoration of the Hawaiian independence when it was attacked by an English admiral; his degenerate son, the present chief justice, was part of the conspiracy which upset the government he had sworn to support and, himself a native of Hawaii, is active in the movement to destroy the State which his father gave a long life to establish, defend and maintain.

CONTRAST IN DEALING WITH LABOR.

Take only one, but a very important, contrast between the missionary fathers and their degenerate descendants—the way in which the question of labor was dealt with by them. It was not until some time in the sixties that sugar planting became so large an interest that the question of plantation or contract labor became prominent. In 1868 the planters got the Legislature and the King to authorize the introduction of outside or foreign laborers. True to the people and to sound morals, the missionary fathers secured a clause in this act, which was signed by the King, that "employers shall receive as many women as men and suitable provision shall be made for the support of such women."

There you have the missionary fathers. Look now at the "missionary children" turned sugar planters and owners in sugar corporations. Did they care, like their fathers, for the morals of the island community. They cared only for money, for great profits—forty, sixty, eighty and in some cases one hundred per cent. per annum on their corporations investments. Therefore they brought in ignorant Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese by the thousands. They stuffed the islands with wifeless Asiatics, so that, as the last

census shows, of 15,310 Chinese only 779 are females, counting in female children, and of 17,863 Japanese only 3,726 are females. They brought in also illiterate Portuguese. But these Portuguese insisted on bringing their wives and children with them, and they soon ceased to be favorites with the missionary children.

In the report of the Bureau of Immigration for 1886, I find it stated that "over ten thousand Portuguese have been brought here as laborers. The men are all that can be desired, but a great drawback to their popularity among planters is the fact of their coming here with wives and children, which planters naturally consider it a hardship to support."

Again, the census report for 1890, discussing the causes of loss of population in certain districts, remarks: "The heaviest loss, both relatively and absolutely, is in Kau. This is due partly to a consolidation of plantations, but chiefly to the policy of the planters in substituting Japanese with small or no families at all for Portuguese with wives and many children."

Now, the planters who are thus reported of, are largely the people who call themselves "missionary children," stockholders in sugar corporations, where they were then making all the way from 25 to 85 per cent. on their investments. Nor is this all. Under their advice and by their contrivance, the native legislatures year after year appropriated public money to bring in this degrading labor; and the missionary planters thus spent over a million of dollars of public money for their own private advantage.

For years before the sugar treaty was made with the United States the white laborers of Honolulu protested in public meetings against the introduction of Chinese and other Asiatic labor, but they protested in vain, for the missionary children were bent on money making and would not be denied. The result is that to-day the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese monopolize every calling on the island. They are clothing makers and sellers, house-painters, carpenters, shoemakers, general contractors; they do most of the retail business, they make furniture and are gardeners and servant, &c. An American merchant said to me, "They leave mighty poor picking for a white merchant or trader."

What is the net result of the policy and greed of these missionary children? The hideous and degrading vice of polyandry is established as a system on the island. It takes more than one or two men to support that woman you see there," said one of the missionary children working about his plantation to a friend. Second, there is no employment left for American mechanics or workmen—unless, indeed, they will enter as contract laborers. There are over fifteen thousand Chinese on the islands, but the census reports that only 303 of them are contract laborers; the great mass of them fill the various trades and avocations and leave no room for white Americans. Third, the census states that in six years, from 1885 to 1890 inclusive the exports from the islands have been in round numbers \$67,750,000, and the imports \$30,500,000, leaving a balance in favor of the islands of over \$37,000,000, which has gone largely into the hands of the missionary children, and out of their hands, in some conspicuous cases, into the hands of Wall street and California street brokers and sharpers.

If the Sun would get the names of the missionary children who have dropped from \$5,000 to \$50,000 of their great sugar profits in "the street" during the sugar boom, it would have an interesting and instructive list. It might ask the Provisional Attorney General, W. O. Smith, to give it names for this list of Hawaiian missionary lambs.

I suppose the temptation to make money is as strong among the missionary children in Hawaii as it is elsewhere. But they were, I think, bound to be loyal and faithful to the Hawaiian people, to whom they and their fathers owed a great deal.

HAD NO CAPITAL.

For it ought not to be forgotten that the early missionaries came to Hawaii without capital or property of any kind. They were most hospitably received and entertained; they were able when they had once gained the confidence of the native rulers to acquire as gifts or at very low prices well selected tracts of land, and these lands, made extraordinarily valuable by the sugar treaty, have enriched many of the missionary children.

I do not mean to say anything against this. It is the way of the world. But it seems to me not fair or reputable that the missionary children should now upset the long established government—established and zealously maintained by their fathers—and without consulting the wishes of the native people, the original owners of the land, attempt to destroy their independence, which they value so highly that even on the figures given by the Sun, and after months of the coercion and intimidation, only one in nine of the Hawaiians has been got to sign the annexation rolls.

CHAS. NORDHOFF.

The steamers Hawaii, Kaula and Mokolii, are up to leave for their respective ports on Monday.

A trotting race between Horner's Lot Slocum, and Hollinger's Gester, will take place at Kapiolani Park, this afternoon at 2 p. m.



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