them old soldiers, assembled at the station house, volunteering their services to the marshal. There was an ample supply of arms and ammunition at both the barracks and station house to supply all comers. At the time of the surrender there were, all told, over five hundred men ready and anxious to assist the Hawaiian Government in enforcing law and order.

The foregoing statement of facts can be easily supported by affidavits, if necessary, and would seem to show plainly that the movement can in no sense be justly termed a revolution, but was simply the action of a handful of filibusters made possible only by the active cooperation of the American minister and the American troops, and that the Hawaiian Government was at the time fully prepared and capable of regulating its domestic affairs, maintaining order, and giving ample protection to life and property within its borders. Consequently, as the defiance of Hawaiian laws, the deposition of the sovereign, and the spoliation of the treasury were effected—in fact were only possible—through the active agency of the American officials and troops, it seems but just that a full and complete restoration of affairs to the status quo of January 16, 1893, previous to the landing of the United States troops, should be made with as little delay as possible, as each day's delay is adding to the legal and financial complications which will have to be met and composed by the Hawaiian people and their rulers.

CHAS. T. GULICK.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Island of Oahu, ss:

Charles T. Gulick, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says, that during the ten years from A. D. 1869 to A. D. 1879 he was chief clerk of the interior department of the Hawaiian Government; that during the period from August 6, 1883, to June 30, 1886, he was minister of the interior of said Hawaiian Government; that during the above-named periods the rolls (or polling lists) of qualified voters for members of the Legislature were returned to said Interior Department; that from the opportunities thus offered for gaining information on the subject, affiant is confident that less than 20 per cent of American and European foreigners (i.e., foreigners other than Asiatics) domiciled in the Kingdom prior to the revolution of 1887 became naturalized under the Hawaiian laws.

CHAS. T. GULICK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, A. D. 1893.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Notary Public, Island of Oahu.

WHY ARE THE HAWAIIANS DYING OUT OR ELEMENTS OF DISABILITY FOR SURVIVAL AMONG THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE?

BY REV. S. R. BISHOP.

[Read to Honolulu Social Science Association, November, 1888.]

Mr. Darwin supplied an expression which has been much in vogue, "The survival of the fittest." This is scarcely applicable in the present case, since in Hawaii there is no competitive "struggle for existence" between weaker and stronger races of men. The Hawaiian Islands have been far more than sufficiently productive for the ample supply of the needs of all the people living here since the beginning of this century. So far all the different races have lived in plenty, and in amity with