

Insurance Cards.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Resources of the Company as at 31st Dec., 1882. 1-Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000 2-Subscribed, 2,000,000 3-Paid up, 500,000 4-Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st Dec., 1882, 1,274,661 5-Life and Annuity Funds, 3,855,329 6-Revenue Fire Branch, 1,107,124 7- " Life and Annuity Branches, 484,738

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL. Assets \$53,000,000 Surplus 10,000,000

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. has been doing business for thirty-eight years, and was never so strong and prosperous as now. It offers to those desiring life insurance

A COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES which only long experience, a large and well-established business, and carefully perfected plans and methods can afford. Among these advantages are

Absolute Security. Insurance at Low Cost. Equitable Dealing.

Every desirable form of Policy issued some with advantages offered by no other Company. Apply to

C. O. BERGER.

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital, \$5,000,000. [LIMITED.]

Having established an Agency here, the undersigned is authorized to accept risks against Fire, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc., on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

C. O. BERGER, Agent Hawaiian Islands

HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. (Limited).

Money loaned on First Class Securities, for long or short period. Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager pro tem. Office: Queen St., over G. W. Macfarlane & Co.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE. 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

The above Company having established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is authorized to accept and write

MARINE RISKS ON Merchandise, Freights, Treasure, Commissions, and Hulls.

At current Rates. WM. C. IRWIN & CO., Managers for Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company & Reserve, 6,000,000 Reichsmark. Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,650,000 Reichsmark. Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company & Reserve, 8,830,000 Reichsmark. Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies, 35,000,000 Reichsmark. Total, Reichsmark 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents, of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Co., of Berlin. FORTUNA

General Insurance Co., of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc., insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.

A. JAEGER—Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. SESSION 1884.

FIFTH DAY. TUESDAY, July 8th.

The House met at 10 A. M. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Godfrey Brown, Chairman of a Select Committee, reported on the bill to promote mail communication between Hawaii and San Francisco, recommending that it be laid on table. The bill calls for a subsidy of \$96,000 to be paid the Oceanic Steamship Co. for the present biennial period, which the Committee cannot recommend as advisable.

Mr. Richardson moved that the report be accepted, printed and made special order of the day for Saturday. Carried.

President Rhodes stated he had received a communication from Her Majesty Queen Emma, inviting the Nobles and Representatives to a picnic at her Waikiki residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Rowell moved the Secretary be requested to return thanks to Her Majesty for the invitation. Carried.

Mr. Dole gave notice of a bill to amend several sections of Chapter 43 Session Laws of 1882, relating to the assessment of taxes. Also, to prohibit the setting off of fireworks. The Hon. Member also read first time a bill to facilitate the collection of taxes. On suspension of the rules, the bill was read a second time by its title and made special order of the day for Saturday next.

The Attorney-General read for the first time a bill to prohibit the smoking of opium. Read a second time by its title and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hitchcock gave notice of a bill to amend Section 72 of the Civil Code relating to hotels.

Mr. W. O. Smith offered a resolution that the Minister of the Interior state the amount of road tax received in the district of Hanalei, Kauai, and also the amount expended in the same district for the past biennial period. Carried.

Mr. Nawahi offered a resolution that whereas the former Minister of the Interior sold unlawfully certain leases of water rights and Government lands to Claus Spreckels for 30 years at \$500 per annum, the present Minister of the Interior be ordered to refund any sums which may have been paid for the above privileges, and he give proper notice as required by law for the sale of such leases.

Mr. Kaunamano moved an amendment that the Minister of the Interior furnish a list of all lands leased or sold illegally.

Mr. Nawahi withdrew his resolution, and substituted for it the following: "That the Minister present a list of all lands leased or sold without giving notice of the same, as required by law." Carried.

Mr. Keau read for the first time a bill to appropriate a salary of \$100 a month for one Niagara, who assists Dr. Fitch at the Dispensary. The bill was rejected.

Mr. Lilikalani introduced a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish carriages for the members of the House to attend the picnic given by Her Majesty Queen Emma.

Mr. Dole moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed. He thought every member could afford to pay for a carriage or go out on the bus. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The Attorney-General read for the first time a bill relating to the Police Justice of Honolulu. Read a second time by its title and referred to Judiciary Committee.

He also gave notice of a bill to amend certain sections of Chapter 49 Session Laws 1880, and also several sections of Chapter 29 Session Laws of 1878 relating to railroads.

Mr. Rowell asked leave of absence until Monday. Granted.

At 12:10 the House adjourned until 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY. WEDNESDAY, July 9.

The House met at 10 A. M. Minutes of the previous day read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dole, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported on a bill relating to payment of contract laborers, and presented a new bill, and recommended its passage. The bill was read a first time, and passed to second reading in the usual order.

Mr. Pilipo reported, as printed, a bill relating to the descent of property; also one relating to homesteads. Ordered to be distributed.

Mr. Kaulia presented a minority report from the Committee on Commerce, &c., on a bill relating to employer and employee, recommending that the bill pass.

Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman of a Special Committee appointed to inquire into the item of \$19,800 in the Appropriation Bill for Road Supervisors, recommending that the item pass as in the bill. Report adopted.

Mr. Richardson presented a report from a special committee on a bill to amend Section 168 of the Civil Code, relating to Road Supervisors, and presented a new bill. The bill was read a first time, and passed to its second reading in the usual order.

Mr. Kalua, Chairman of the Committee on

Miscellaneous Petitions, reported on a petition relating to a mail carrier between Lahaina and Lanai; and also on a petition for an English school teacher at Lanai. The former was recommended to be laid on the table, and the latter referred to Committee on Education. Report adopted.

Mr. Godfrey Brown offered a resolution that the Minister of Interior be instructed to pay into the Treasury all monies received in his department from April 1st, 1884. Carried.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that the Attorney-General present a detailed statement of disbursements for the past biennial period under the head of criminal expenses. Carried.

Mr. Hitchcock read for the first time a bill to amend Section 72 of the Civil Code, relating to victualing houses. Passed to second reading.

Mr. Aholo gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Hawaiian Endowment Association.

Mr. Nahinu gave notice, and afterwards read for the first time, a bill to encourage the practice of law. Bill rejected.

Mr. Dole gave notice of a bill to encourage the cultivation of Bamie and other fibre producing plants; and also the cleansing and manufacture of fibre.

Mr. Bishop gave notice of a bill to regulate the charge of tuition in the Government day schools.

Mr. Dole gave notice of a bill to amend Article 61 of the Constitution.

Mr. Pilipo gave notice of bills to amend Article 20 of the Constitution, and the election of Road Supervisors by ballot.

Mr. Nahinu moved that a bill relating to Konohiki sea fisheries; and also one relating to marriage contracts, be taken from the table and made special order of the day for Saturday. Action on the resolution was deferred.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. S. Walker in the chair.

Mr. Kalua asked why an item for road damages was not inserted in the Appropriation Bill.

The Minister of the Interior desired that the following items be referred to a special committee:

- Repairs of Government buildings. Repairs and furniture for Aliiolani Hale. Kerosene Warehouse. Building and repairs of Court-houses and Lockups. Improvement and extension of water-works.

- Improvement and extension of Oahu Jail. New steam-tug and steam launch. Dredging the harbor. New wharves and repairs, Honolulu. Repairs of landings. Aid to the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

- General improvement of public grounds, squares, and nurseries. Road damages.

Messrs. Smith and Dole stated their objections to the new items proposed, not being in the Appropriation Bill.

At noon the House took a recess until 1.30

Mr. Nawahi moved that the committee recommend that the Minister of the Interior state precisely what amounts are required for each item.

Mr. Aholo supported the motion to refer to a select committee, and also that the members of that committee be formed of representatives from the different Islands.

Mr. Widemann believed a Committee of this House was perfectly incompetent to make estimates. All estimates can only be made by the Minister himself. Supposing he (Mr. W.) was appointed a committee on the matter of roads, how would he know what the plans of the Ministry are? Where was he to get these plans? It is the same with the Water Works and the expenses of the Government Building. It looked to him as if the Ministers wanted to put their work on to this House. He read from the King's speech at the opening of the session.

Mr. Isenberg said he was sorry to find when he came back that all the items in the bill had been passed as they came in. He thought that they would have cut down everything. Where were they to get the revenue from but from sugar and rice. Both were very low to-day, and will be too for a year and a half to come. The expenditures before the House were nearly as much as the income. The income will be less than what it is estimated. Will they borrow another million? Will they run in debt? If he gave a first and a second and then a third mortgage on his property, the property would go. He did not agree with the Appropriation Bill. It should have been cut down 20 per cent., from the King's salary downwards.

Mr. Gibson said that the honorable Nobles who had just sat down were giving good reasons that the items should be referred as proposed. If the House must go in for extraordinary measures, it must be provided for by extraordinary measures, and not by ordinary means.

Mr. Smith asked if the matter of roads and bridges was an extraordinary business?

Mr. Gibson—That is only one of the many items he was alluding to. The honorable Noble has just returned from our most important market, and he speaks seriously on the present state of affairs.

Mr. Bishop said that the time is past when the Ministers have no opinions about expenditures of the country, and unwilling to take any responsibility. This thing, (the Appropriation Bill) is presented to the House as a Budget, called for by the Constitution. What is understood by Budget? It is what the Ministers recommend to be passed. Does any one believe that the Government would have wished to have had it passed as it is?

Notwithstanding the times are changed and that our revenue may be less, they have not failed to provide for new offices and raise the salaries. When there were two Houses the document contained everything it was safe to recommend the House to appropriate. In 1864 it was provided that the Minister of Finance should present a budget. They did so, and put in everything that they thought was wanted and were able to pay for. This document is put in as an intention to economize, so that if the appropriation exceeds the revenue, the responsibility will rest with the House. It is a clear instance of assuming a virtue and having it not. The tax for roads and bridges are put in as revenue, and the amount to be expended is left out on the other side. The budget should be presented in such a form that Ministers would be able to depend and explain it. That is the practice of all Constitutional Governments. It was considered one of the most important parts of a Finance Minister's duties. But even in the matter of salaries they do not stand by the budget. They are prepared to put them up.

Messrs. Nawahi and Kalua spoke at great length but their remarks were not interpreted.

Mr. Kalua moved that the consideration of the balance of the items in the Interior Department be postponed.

The Minister of the Interior said the constant repetition of which that or this is likely to cost called him to his feet again. He made full and complete explanations of the reasons why these matters should have been referred to a Committee.

Maps were prepared and ready for examination.

The reasons the figures were not set forth was, that they can be raised or lowered as found desirable.

Had the Committee been appointed, the work would have been done this day. As to shirking responsibility, it was no such thing.

Mr. Dole supported the motion made by the member for Lahaina. He said that this Assembly was never before treated in this way by a Hawaiian Ministry. Whatever mistakes were made, they had never made the mistake of not defining their policy in the Appropriation Bill. It is the policy of this Ministry that there will be no roads or bridges made or repaired during the next two years. That is the logical conclusion to arrive at on reading this bill. What is the use of paying \$19,000 for Road Supervisors if nothing is appropriated for roads and bridges. Did any one ever see a more inconsistent Appropriation Bill than this? He believed the Ministers have no policy except to hold on to their positions and shirk responsibility because they have gone against their policy by raising salaries. It appeared to him they have not moral courage to shoulder large appropriations, and are trying by this subterfuge to throw responsibility on to the House.

Mr. Smith objected to the items being referred to a committee, as it was contrary to the Constitution.

Mr. Bishop again spoke against the items not in the bill being referred.

Mr. Gibson said if the Hon. Noble had read the Minister's report he would find the items recommended. The responsibility will rest on the Assembly whether put in the bill or not.

The motion to postpone the balance of the items in the Appropriation Bill was lost.

The motion to return the bill to the Minister of the Interior for amendment was carried.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned at 3.45 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Thursday.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, July 10th.

The House met at 10 a.m. Minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Mr. Keau, on suspension of the rules, presented a petition from the District of Honolulu, praying that the Chinese Theatre be moved to some more suitable place, the noise proceeding therefrom being a great nuisance to the neighborhood. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kalua, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions, reported on a petition introduced by Mr. Nahinu, that \$1,000 be appropriated for a road in Kona, recommending the same be laid on table.

Also, that an English School at South Kona, recommending it be referred to Committee on Education.

Also for a Government pound at Kona, recommending it be indefinitely postponed. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Palohau gave notice of a bill to amend Section 4, Chapter 62, of the Penal Code, relating to lepers.

Mr. Amara moved that a bill to amend Section 498, Civil Code, relating to the districts of Koolaula and Waialua, be taken from the table and made the order of the day at an early day. Carried.

Mr. Pilipo read, for the first time, a bill to amend Article 20 of the Constitution, relating to records. Read a second time by its title and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Palohau offered a resolution that the pay of the Interpreter be increased to \$15 per day from the commencement of this session.

Mr. Frank Brown moved as an amendment that the Secretary be included.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

Mr. Cecil Brown gave notice of a bill to amend Sections 56 and 69 of the Civil Code.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second reading of a bill relating to currency.

Dr. J. Mott Smith moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider the majority report of the Committee on Currency.

Mr. Widemann moved that the majority and minority reports be returned to the committee to be made into one bill.

Dr. J. Mott Smith said as this was one of the important measures of this session it ought to be considered in committee of the whole, to give every one a chance to speak.

The motion to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole was carried. Mr. Palohau in the chair.

The first section was then read.

Dr. J. Mott Smith said the time had arrived to determine what was to be the currency of the future. He went into the details of the matter and showed, how, under the existing state of affairs, it was impossible to comply with the existing currency laws.

Mr. Isenberg asked the Honorable Noble how much loss there would be in turning this silver into gold.

Dr. J. Mott Smith thought about 12 per cent., perhaps a little less.

Mr. Frank Brown moved as an amendment that the change should take place on the 1st of January, 1885.

Mr. Bishop seconded the motion.

Mr. Dole moved it be made December 1st, 1884.

The original motion was carried.

At noon the House took a recess for one hour and a half.

On re-assembling a motion to change the date in the second section to 1st December, 1884, was carried.

Mr. Frank Brown moved that Section 2 of the Minority Report be substituted for Section 2 of the Majority Report.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that the word "ten" read "five." It had been said with a great deal of force that it will be a great hardship on the retail dealers, the most of whose transactions are under \$10. He gave various other reasons in support of his argument. If they intended to have United States gold coin as a standard, he did not wish any half measures. The \$5 piece would not cost any more.

Mr. Wilder said it was true it would not cost any more, but asked how they were going to pay for it. The country has or will have \$1,000,000 silver coin, which with a five dollar limit will be too much. Mexican coins can be placed for gold at 12 to 12 1/2 per cent, and Hawaiian coins at 15 per cent.

He considered it wrong to have Hawaiian money at all, but now that it is here, they must do the best they can with it. Had Hawaiian coin been brought here to the amount of the depreciated coin in the Kingdom, as was the intention of the framers of the bill, it would have been very different. To bring in the amount of \$5 pieces required will cost the country \$78,000 more.

Dr. J. Mott Smith said in setting the amount at \$10 he went by the experience of other nations. In the United States the silver limit is \$10. In England, the soundest country in the world in the matter of currency, the limit is \$10.

Mr. Hitchcock supported the ten-dollar movement. The five-dollar basis would work a great hardship on the planters whose monthly payments to individuals range from \$7 up to \$20. He showed clearly how the \$5 gold piece would be kept in Honolulu and be scarce on the other islands.

Mr. Dole believed that those who had to pay out desired to pay in silver and be paid in gold. They could not discuss this matter on the basis of the planter, banker or merchant. There has been no consideration of the laborer whose weekly wages does not amount to \$10 per week. He believed the gold basis was going to give this country a chance to prosper.

Mr. Gibson, said there is a wide difference of opinion on a matter of such great importance as this—as much as the difference between \$5 and \$20. He was satisfied that there was a necessity for the establishment of a gold basis and that a ten dollar limit is the best.

The possibilities of the country with men of enterprise is very different from what it would be with men of no enterprise. He was in favor of the \$10 limit.

Mr. Bishop said when the matter was up last, the difference of opinion in the Chamber of Commerce was between \$5 and \$10. If the law says the basis is gold and only \$10 should be legal tender, and business is done according to the law, there will not be much use for silver. It does not matter much whether \$5 or \$10 is the limit, provided that