

pass as in the bill, and he moved the previous question. Motion lost.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that the item of \$20,000 for Foreign Missions be re-inserted.

Mr. Kalua opposed it.
Mr. W. O. Smith adverted to the Royal message advising curtailment. They had either been trifled with and insulted, or His Majesty meant what he said.

The Attorney-General said he believed the Minister of Finance had made a mistake. He knew of his personal knowledge that the country had gained by the residence of a diplomatic agent abroad. In his opinion, this is a matter he did not need to reside on the Islands to learn all about it. He knew more about it than the Hon. Member for Waialuku. He happened to be in a foreign country when a representative of this country rendered valuable services, not only to the country, but to relations of the Hon. Member for Waialuku. He thought it important to have a gentleman at that post during the next two years; in fact, more so than during the past two years. Whether the same gentleman would go or not, he did not know, but it will be a sad loss to the country if no one is sent. He had heard of lobbyists in Washington, and also of law-suits growing out of same. Did the same parties want to send more lobbyists when the work could be done in a legitimate manner? The good repute of this country has not gained by the private collections that had been made for lobbying. The good repute of the country had not lost anything by the efforts of the gentleman at Washington in the interests of the Government. He looked upon it as a sort-sighted policy when the Reciprocity Treaty was at stake to neglect to provide the means to continue the same when it could be done in a legitimate way.

Mr. Smith: Did they find that out since the 18th July?

The Attorney-General said he would reply at length. It may be a mistake. It was the case at one time that means provided for lobbying could accomplish anything. Times have changed. For one, he was never of opinion that the item should have been stricken out. He was in favor of reduction of salaries, and had voted that way. But he was not in favor of cutting off an appropriation that would not only be of benefit to the country, but it was a necessity. It was not a question of time, because he never was of that opinion. He hoped the appropriation would pass.

Mr. Dole said he inferred from what had just been said that this money was to be applied to an Envoy at Washington. They had already appropriated \$17,000 for that purpose. Two or three Envoys were too much of a luxury. It was clear that the item was struck out by the Minister of Finance at the request of His Majesty, or without consulting his colleague. If so, it showed a want of ordinary respect, and ought to have caused them to resign. When the reduced estimates were read in the House, why did not the Attorney-General object? By their (the Ministers') silence, they have approved of it and made it their action. They have not done so. The whole circumstance shows that it was not a mistake. They have simply changed their minds. With regard to the lobbying at Washington, he knew nothing about it. It comes with bad grace for a member of the Cabinet to make remarks of that kind. This Government thoroughly understood the art of lobbying. The true inwardness of the item probably comes from the Hon. Member for Honolulu himself. He is fond of travelling, especially at the Government expense. If the item is inserted, it seemed to him that His Majesty is treated with disrespect. Those who read the newspapers will say that His Majesty has no influence in this House, and the members have no respect for His Majesty, and they will think his Cabinet is trying to bring him into disrepute, for his Ministers strenuously opposed His Majesty's requests. He had been informed that the money was for a mission to London and Paris, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was to have the mission; but the Minister of Foreign Affairs had stated to him that such was not the case, so if not needed there, it is not needed in Washington. It might be said that it was wanted in connection with the ocean cable; but he was of opinion all the business in that connection could be done by letter; and if not, the Company could send their agents here.

Mr. Hitchcock said he did not wish to cripple the Government. He could not vote for striking out the whole item. He disapproved of Colonel Iaukea going to Japan via Europe. He thought via San Francisco would have been the proper route. He supported the motion to insert an item of \$12,000.

Mr. Gibson said he thought it reasonable that a certain amount should be appropriated for foreign missions. He thought it was without sufficient reason that the House struck out the item on the second reading of the bill. When the Minister of Finance prepared the statement, his colleagues were not ignorant of it. They said they would leave it to the House. The Member for Waialuku had used strong language about the Ministry. He had said they had lied. He would be glad to look into this matter and ask who had lied in this matter. The Minister of Finance had recommended reduced salaries of the several

heads of Bureaus. He had seen gentlemen of the Opposition put up their hands and vote for the original amounts. He proceeded to give a few other instances where they had voted for increased amounts. In the matter of nurseries the Ministers recommended \$10,000. The Opposition put it up to \$25,000. In the Survey Department they had recommended \$25,000. The Opposition had assisted it to \$35,000.

He also referred to the matter of immigration and other items, showing that it was not the Ministers only, but it had been the joint work of the House and gentlemen of the Opposition. He referred to the matters of salaries, where the gentlemen of the Opposition had so totally disregarded the idea of retrenchment. He asked then, Are the Ministers to be charged with these actions? When the gentlemen went to the Palace yard at the head of the torch-light procession they promised to do many things which they had failed to carry out. They were chargeable jointly with all the increases instead of retrenching, as was intended at that economic period. It has been stated by the Opposition that a great deal of junketing had been done in the visiting of countries by Envoys sent forth from this country without any object. Immigration was the great question of the day. He referred to the mission of Mr. Carter for regulating an immigration scheme already established. This Government had sent another gentleman, a Hawaiian gentleman, on a similar mission. He was received with additional courtesy. He was enabled to complete a mission that had been initiated, with the instructions he had from the Foreign Office. He considered the money had been well spent with regard to these missions. There are good reasons why provision should be made. He was not prepared to say that \$20,000 would be required, but some appropriation was necessary. There are questions pending that perhaps might cause it to be advisable to have a permanent Resident Minister in Europe.

He next referred to the cordial invitations that had been received for their sending a representative to the New Orleans Exhibition and other expositions in various parts of the world, and he thought they should not pass by their courteous invitations. The appropriation ought not to be less than \$15,000.

Motion to insert \$20,000 passed. Ayes and Noes were taken as follows:

Ayes—Gibson, Gulick, Neumann, Dominis, Bush, Kaae, Kanoa, Walker, Kaulukou, Keau, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Aholo, Kamakele, Nahinu, Kaunamano, Palohau, Kupihea, Nakaleka.

Noes—Bishop, Isenberg, Judd, Martin, Lilikalani, F. Brown, C. Brown, Kalua, Richardson, Kanealii, Smith, Gardner, Hitchcock, Kanwila, Kauhane, Pilipo, G. Brown, Dole, Rowell.

Ayes, 20; noes, 19.
Mr. Kaulukou moved to insert an item of \$100,000 as an aid to all military and volunteer companies. He advocated assistance to the newly-formed company of foreigners, and elaborated on the benefit they might prove to the country in time of need.

Mr. Dole said he understood this was a Government measure, and would like to hear some explanation of the reason of its being introduced. The loyalty and patriotism of the residents can always be relied upon, in preference to the military force. He opposed the whole item from head to foot, from root to branch. It is a foolish item, and they do not need it.

Mr. Smith moved to indefinitely postpone the item.

Mr. Gibson said this was not a Ministerial measure, and it has been presented in a somewhat different form than he anticipated. He had understood that an item of \$14,000 would be asked for to aid a volunteer company. Had there been such a force in former days when there was a riot they would not have been compelled to call upon men-of-war, and have marines landed. At one time there were some 700 Chinese coolies confined at the depot, and they seemed inclined to create a serious riot. From information that was telephoned to him, he at once went to His Majesty and he ordered the force to the depot immediately, and on their stepping into the yard the effect was like magic. Quietness prevailed at once. He gave other examples where a small force had quelled impending riots. He understood that an addition of \$28,000 for the King's guard would be asked for, and \$14,000 for volunteers.

Mr. Aholo moved the previous question. Carried.

Motion to insert \$100,000 lost.

Mr. Kalua moved to pass the balance of the items as in the bill. Lost.

Mr. Bush moved to insert an item of \$20,000 for volunteer companies.

After a lengthy speech by Mr. Kaulukou a motion to take a recess from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. was carried.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY - EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1884.

The House met at 7 p. m.

The consideration of the Military Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to make it \$88,000 for the King's Guard and other auxiliary forces.

Mr. Isenberg moved to make the item \$65,000.

Mr. Dole said he thought that \$10,000 was a sufficient sum to allow, together with the additional sums of \$5,000 each to the several militia and volunteer companies. He did not think the appropriation should be made for a display alone. The amounts he suggested would furnish uniforms for the auxiliary force, and there was a sufficiency of arms on hand to avoid any expense in that line.

Mr. Gibson said that Mr. Dole questioned the military policy of the King and the Ministry. He had no knowledge of the military policy of the Government. He had no idea of what was necessary to be appropriated for that purpose. He said he thought that the sum of \$65,000 was a sufficient sum to meet the requirements of His Majesty's wants, and the Hon. Mr. Isenberg had, by his motion, confirmed his impression. His Majesty had always acted as a democrat, by going abroad in the streets unattended, unafraid of molestation, and he did not think there was any prince or Potentate who walked about unguarded as His Majesty the King. He argued that a sufficient sum should be allowed for an effective force, not to exceed 100 in number, to guard against any emergencies that might arise. He denied that His Majesty was inclined to any display, but thought that a reasonable representation was necessary on some occasions. The King's Guard was a proper attachment to the King's person. The present pay was not sufficient to secure able-bodied men. It was only \$10 or \$12 a month. It had been set forth that so many people were coming here, that it was deemed necessary they should have a thoroughly drilled and proper force, ready to go forth under extraordinary emergencies. He trusted the matter proposed would not be regarded as a matter of parade, or as a means of defense against any foreign invasion. There was nothing more effective than the appearance of uniformed, disciplined and armed men.

Mr. Kauhane opposed the item. There was no requisition from the men for higher pay. They get \$12 a month besides their food and clothes. Motion for item of \$88,000 passed.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to insert \$13,000 for volunteers.

Mr. Keau moved to amend to \$15,000. Lost.

Mr. Isenberg moved the previous question. Motion lost.

Mr. Aholo moved to increase the item to \$25,000 for education of Hawaiian youths abroad to \$35,000. Lost.

Mr. Godfrey Brown said that by reference to the Finance Committee's report, it would be seen that there was \$9,163.48 owing on the coronation account. These people have been waiting nearly two years for their money, and if the amount is not voted they would probably have to wait several years more. He had the list of names before him to whom the money was owing, and was prepared to read them.

The Attorney-General moved that they dispense with the reading of the names.

Mr. George Macfarlane, was in favor of the names being read.

The Attorney-General said, in support of the motion, here is an item that is admitted to be correct, and, in order to shorten the business, it was not necessary to prolong the work by reading a series of names.

Mr. Godfrey Brown said his object in reading the names was that each person to whom the accounts were due should get their money.

Dr. J. Mott Smith supported the motion to defray these amounts. He moved the previous question.

Motion to insert the item passed.

Mr. Gibson moved to insert an item of \$2,000 to relieve Colonel Iaukea. This amount had been paid by a banker in this town. During Colonel Iaukea's mission he had received only \$250 a month, the amount of his pay as Secretary of the Foreign Office. He traveled abroad as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and others who had held similar positions had received \$500 a month.

Mr. Dole asked what the expenditure of \$2,000 was for.

Mr. Gibson said he was not prepared to furnish a list of items, but it is in connection with his travels abroad.

Mr. Dole thought they could not entertain this motion. Col. Iaukea and his book-keeper could not have been much more extravagant if he had been a crowned potentate. He found he had spent over \$1,300 a month. And he could not believe this extra amount was a legitimate expenditure in connection with his mission. He had great respect for Mr. Iaukea, but he believed he had been very extravagant.

The item passed.

Mr. Gibson moved to insert \$3,000 for books for the Government library. Lost.

Mr. Nakaleka moved to insert an item of \$600 for assistant to Curator to Museum and Library.

Mr. Dole said this was just an attempt to get a position for some friends, and he opposed the item. The motion was lost.

Mr. W. O. Smith, for the last time, moved to close the items for this department. Carried.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The salary of the Minister was increased from \$11,000 to \$12,000. For the Chief Clerk, \$6,000. Passed.

Mr. Rowell moved to reduce the salary of the clerks of the Postoffice to \$16,000.

The Minister of the Interior gave his reasons for asking for \$22,700.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved it pass at \$20,000. It was finally passed as in the bill at \$22,700.

On the matter of support of prisoners, the Minister of the Interior said that a careful calculation, based upon the number of prisoners in the jail at present, a sum of \$80,000 would be required.

Mr. Isenberg considered that amount a great deal too much, and he could not support it.

The item passed at \$70,000.

Mr. Kalua moved to insert an item of \$300 for the relief of Mr. Charles Clark.

Mr. Cecil Brown opposed the item, stating several reasons for so doing. After the death of the Jailor, he (Mr. Clark) drew two salaries for the time named, amounting to \$125 per month.

Mr. Gulick said that there was something due to this Mr. Clark, but he could not say how much.

The item was then voted upon and lost.

At 10:15 p. m. the House adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Gibson, until 10 a. m. Thursday.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, August 21, 1884.

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

REPORTS.

Mr. Dole, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on a bill to amend Section 8 of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1878, relative to recording marriages. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Friday.

Mr. Bishop, from a majority of the select committee to which was referred the bill granting Charles B. Wilson and associates the right to construct a steam railway on the Island of Oahu, reported the same back, with amendments, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Dole opposed one of the amendments, which provides for a forfeiture of so much of the grant as may be uncovered within three years, instead of five years, as in the bill originally. He said that any enterprise of this kind was bound to have drawbacks and delays, and a longer time than three years should be allowed.

Mr. Bishop said he had not much confidence in the success of the enterprise. He thought perhaps the road through Waikiki might prove a nuisance, and that the horse-cars would meet the demand of the people. The committee had endeavored to present such a bill as would protect the interests of the people.

Mr. W. O. Smith favored the amendment made by the committee. The report was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to a third reading on Friday.

The Attorney-General reported back, as amended, the bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to purchase, on account of the Government, all private lands within the limits of the leper reservations on the Island of Molokai.

The Attorney-General moved the bill be engrossed and read a third time on Friday.

Mr. Kanealii moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. It proposed to allow the Minister of the Interior the power to take private lands from their owners. Its provisions would be a bad precedent to establish, and would operate as a hardship on the poor and small land owners.

Mr. Palohau opposed the bill, as also did Messrs. Pilipo and Nakaleka.

Mr. Godfrey Brown said to avoid any fear being entertained of unjust treatment through the Government's appointment of appraisers, he would move to amend so that the three appraisers should be appointed as follows: One by the Minister of the Interior, one by the owner of the land and one by the two first selected.

An amendment was offered by the Attorney-General that all costs of appeal in such cases shall be paid by the Government.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost by a vote of 9 to 29.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Godfrey Brown and the Attorney-General were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Bush, from the Sanitary Committee, recommended the bill to provide for the isolation of lepers on the Island of Kauai be indefinitely postponed.

The report was tabled.

Mr. Hitchcock, from a select committee, reported favorably, with amendments, the bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers by inspectors, under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the report was lost, and pending a motion to reconsider that vote, at noon the House took a recess till 1 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Nakaleka moved that \$68 be paid to John Akinu for services rendered on the Mounted Police. Lost.

Mr. Dole moved to take from the table a bill relating to the collection of taxes, and made the order of the day. Lost.

Mr. Cecil Brown moved that the bill to increase pilot dues be taken from the table and read a second time. Lost.

Mr. Kalua moved that the secretary be limited to ten days to clear up the work of the Assembly after the prorogation.

Mr. Kaulukou said it would be impossible to finish the work in ten days. He was in favor of thirty days.

Original motion carried.
Mr. Kaunamano moved that \$2000 be appropriated for paying for repairs to the Hawaiian Hotel.

Mr. Hitchcock asked if it were not in the lease that the lessee should effect all repairs.

The Attorney-General stated that painting the outside of the building was not the duty of the lessee. As he understood the resolution, it was to provide for certain work that would tend to preserve the building.

Mr. Hitchcock moved it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, in order that they might look into the matter.
Motion carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of an act to suppress lotteries, raffles, and other games of chance. Passed.

Third reading of an Act to prevent unlawful secret associations.

Mr. Smith was of opinion that the Assembly had no right to pass such a law as this.

The Attorney-General said it was well known there were illegal societies existing on these Islands that were maintained for illegal purposes. He did not think the Judiciary would find much difficulty to wrestle with this bill. It would not interfere with societies that state their object and give the names of the promoters. It would in no way interfere with such bodies as Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Jerusalemites, or other benevolent societies. At the risk of being assailed by some of the newspapers, he would state for the information of the Assembly, that the object of the bill is to suppress certain Chinese societies. A Chinese society recently applied for a charter, and it was not denied, as it was known who were at the head of it, and it is also well known what their object it. But there are some Chinese societies in these Islands that, must be either controlled or suppressed. If the object of the society formed is for a laudable purpose, they will not fail to obtain a license to maintain a society, or if they think fit to apply for a charter. The idea of reaching them in that way is the only one that occurred to him just now.

Bill passed.

Third reading of a bill to encourage the production of ramie and other fibres in these Islands suitable for a market.

Mr. Isenberg moved that the amount of bonus be reduced to \$5,000.

Motion carried.

Mr. Hitchcock said that \$5000 was no encouragement to any man to make a machine that would cost \$20,000; he therefore moved the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. W. O. Smith supported the motion.

Motion to indefinitely postpone lost, and bill passed.

Third reading of an Act to regulate the paying of laborers serving under contract. Passed.

Third reading of an Act to amend Sections 38 and 58, Chap. 43 of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to the Collection of taxes. Passed.

Third reading of a bill to provide for a Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank. Passed.

Third reading of an Act to amend an Act entitled an "Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors."

Owing to an error in the engrossed copy of the bill, it was returned to the revising committee.

The Attorney-General moved a re-consideration of the ramie bill. Carried.

He next moved that \$10,000 be re-inserted as a bonus. Carried.

At 3:15 p. m. the House took a recess for a few minutes, in order to allow the Secretary time to look for a bill called for by Mr. Bishop, relating to tuition fees. Failing to find it, the House proceeded with the consideration of the

APPROPRIATION BILL.

On making a few additions and alterations, the Minister of the Interior said a suitable tug, with all the necessary fire apparatus, can be had for \$40,000. To run the steam dredge for the next two years, as they propose to run it, would cost \$35,000 or \$40,000, and he therefore moved that the items pass at \$40,000 each. Carried.

The Attorney-General moved to reconsider the vote taken last night on the whole of the items under the head of Foreign Department. Carried.

The Attorney-General then moved to insert an item of \$12,000 for aid to Volunteer Companies.

Mr. Isenberg said they did not need an army. Their weakness was their strength.

Mr. Bush moved to amend it so as to read \$88,000 for the King's Guard and Volunteer Companies. Lost.

The Attorney-General's motion passed, and the item of \$12,000 was inserted.

The following is the vote:

AYES: Gibson, Gulick, Neumann, Judd, Kaae, Kanoa, Macfarlane, Kaulukou, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Aholo, Kamakele, Gardner, Nahinu, Kaunamano, Palohau, Kupihea, Nakaleka. Ayes, 21.

NOES: Bishop, Cleghorn, Isenberg, Bush, J. Mott Smith, Walker, Martin, Frank Brown, Cecil Brown, Kanealii, W. O. Smith,