Hawaiian Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882.

A VERY pertinacious paragraph appeared in the daily P. C. A. of May 26. We hasten to contradict it, as it might otherwise get copied into journals abroad and work serious harm to the country. The statement runs to the effect that this is one of the most favored countries of the globe. Its productive power is put at 6, 7 and even 8 tons to the acre. We would be very glad to find the exact plantation the P. C. A. is referring to. We would arrange together all we could in order to become a purchaser. As a fact, though in some places the yield is exceptionally large, yet as a general average it is not as much as 3 tons to the acre. It is further stated that "with such productiveness of soil and with labor not much higher than elsewhere" it is folly to think that we shall crumble down to ruin and decay "all for want of a treaty." We have already answered the first count; the second is also easily replied to. It is sheer nonsense to talk of our labor "not being much higher than elsewhere." Our labor is excessively expensive, it is what planters are groaning over on all hands. Such statements coming from a paper conned by the present Premier, from the editorship of which he has just retired, and whose utterances are regarded as having an official character, are certainly calculated to do little towards the advancement of our interests in the direction we most desire.

THE Kohala railroad may now be fairly classed among the institutions of the country. It has been finished for about 15 miles, and upon this portion daily trains are running, carrying freight and passengers. Few people are aware of what a rough and gulch intersected country the road has been pushed over, or of the immense advantages it affords to that district for the safe and speedy shipment of produce. Canoes and surf washed landings, northerly and other boisterous winds, dawdling schooners and delays owing to shippers can now be dispensed with, through the dispatch and certainty of rail carriage. The saving of interest by forwarding what at certain seasons of the year is delayed cargo, will more than the rail charges, perhaps pay. The advantages of the system are too great and too long overlooked or neglected a station on the line.

A road is a successful experiment at this point of view it is valuable to the country, not only as a rail in the demonstration which it has of the possibility of making similar other districts. Let the district through, we now know the difficulties to be surmounted, and we can estimate what certainly the cost. The opening of valuable sugar lands from Kona, with no available landings, should make a man's heart ache to look at, only await the span of the rail track, the whistle of the locomotive and the clatter of produce freighted cars to bring them into cultivation. Hundreds of acres of land are thus awaiting development, and may be made centres of wealth, revenue and substantial happiness. The Kohala railroad will yet become the inspirer and father of the Hilo railroad.

CURIOUS, as we look at the word after we have written it, it does not look by any means well. It is a mean, contemptible thing this cringing. Hawaii, a strong hearty country, is not going to cringe, and yet some people say so. How has the argument? There are two or three fields from which Hawaii can draw labor, and labor to her is a vital necessity. There are Chinese, Hindts and Portuguese. But Hawaii has a powerful neighbor, who is able to give or withhold very great advantages. The question before Hawaii is which of these sources she shall draw her supply from? The powerful neighbor has certain predilections, in cases very little what Hawaii does or does not, but if what it does not like is carried out, it will withhold the "very great advantages." Now what should Hawaii do? "Go after a cognate race" cries one, "and build up and recuperate this people." "Bring cheap labor," replies another, "no matter where you get it from, or what is thought about it, give us that and Reciprocity or no Reciprocity we shall be all right." "Sink Reciprocity," says Young Hawaii, "let us get back to the condition which we are eminently endited for, viz: a male and poi and fish." Finally the men who have large interests come in, and they say, "Let us find out what field of labor is most acceptable to our powerful neighbor. We want Asiatic labor or we die, but we do not desire to fall out of the frying pan into the fire. We will state our position fairly, and then we will ask which field is most acceptable. When we have found out, we will weigh the matter well, and see whether it is to our interest to throw up the friendship and the advantages offered by our powerful neighbor, and "jump our gaff," or whether we should yield a point, to what the P. N. wishes and keep the advantage. This, just now, is called 'cringing' in some quarters. To us it appears good average common sense, let alone statesmanship. To find out exactly where we stand is by no means 'cringing,' it is sound policy, and that it is so will be endorsed by every thinking man.

THOUGH the trade argument, in regard to our Reciprocity Treaty tells in our favor, it is by no means so largely as many would have the politicians in Washington believe. Minister Allen has made an excellent showing of the matter in his argument before the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House. He gives the figures of sugar imports since 1876, from the Hawaiian Islands in tons:

In 1877	[illegible]
In 1878	[illegible]
In 1879	[illegible]
In 1880	[illegible]
In 1881	[illegible]

The total importation of dutiable sugar by the United States in 1881 was 920,027 tons, while that from Hawaii, not dutiable was only 38,454 tons, a mere bagatelle, not 4 per cent of the gross amount of imports; when, however, we add to this quantity, the amount of sugar which Louisiana produced, viz: 136,401 tons, it swells the total amount of sugar consumed in the United States during 1881 to 1,056,772 tons. To show how much of this is used on the Atlantic Coast, Judge Allen subtracted 13,489 tons of dutiable sugars and the 38,454 tons of free Hawaiian sugars which were imported at San Francisco, which leaves a total of 1,043,829 tons imported and produced on the Atlantic Coast. The importation of sugar from Hawaii, the argument justly says, "can make no possible difference with the home market," for if this amount did not come from Hawaii, it would come from Manila, or some other foreign country, and the price of Hawaiian sugars, like all others, must be regulated by the general market.

The argument also goes very clearly into the over-valuation of Hawaiian sugars, a point which has been treated of in these columns on several occasions. The average import price of dutiable sugars in 1878 was 4.72 cents per pound, in 1879 3.80 cents, in 1881 4.37 cents. Hawaiian sugar for the year 1878 was valued at 7½ cents and swelled the statistics to the tune of $2,274,430, whereas, if this invoice price is compared with what really was netted by the shippers, we find a very different state of things; instead of $2,274,430, the shippers here only received, at an average rate of 5½ cents per pound, $1,670,203, being a reduction of 26 per cent. In 1879 the crop was valued at 6.73 cents giving $2,807,873, but it only netted again an average of 5½ cents, and yielded $2,295,917, a reduction of 18 per cent. In 1881, the invoiced price of Hawaiian sugars received in San Francisco was $4,227,021, while the shippers realized 5½ cents, instead of the average invoice of 6.31 cents, and thus only $4,622,187 was received. The average reduction is 16 per cent. If this reduction is applied to Hawaiian imports at San Francisco, and if freights, insurance and commissions are charged on the exports to the Hawaiian Islands the balance of trade, though in our favor is not so very large after all. Minister Allen argues [illegible]

to Hawaii with the steamers purchased by Hawaii, the [illegible] and marine insurance and freights and commissions, &c., amount to $13,962,376, which leaves a balance, in favor of the islands, of $1,424,570 for five years, or an average of $285,000—not so very large after all.

We have reproduced these figures, because they are at present by no means widely known among our planters, and it is well, that the men who have such large interests at stake, in many cases whose sole compensation for a life of self-denial and toil lies in the hope of the continuance of the treaty, should understand and be able to use at all times the statistics which will fortify their own cogent arguments. At the same time we must reiterate what we said last week and that is, that the trade argument will not help us, that the United States did not give us the treaty for trade, but for political purposes, and this must be kept in mind whenever we are thinking of what we shall do to preserve it. The question is infallibly going to be put, "We gave you your treaty for certain reasons, can you show us that what we wished for has happened?" on the way our government can answer that question will depend the happiness and the future of the whole population of the Hawaiian Islands, native and foreign.

We see that Mr Green, in his letter to the P. C. A., distinctly concedes the point that it was not the policy of his Cabinet to make any special effort just now to keep Treaty matters prominently forward. He had been advised "not to fuss" and he intended to abide by that advice. At some indefinite time there was an intention to strike, but that time had not yet arrived. Now as to the right time when we are to commence "to fuss" there may be some difference of opinion. Ours is that this is the time, and that whether it was the late ministry or the present one that declines to stir in the matter, that has not its plans ready, that does not keep the matter before men who would have to deal with it when it comes before Congress, thoroughly posting them as to facts and figures, making them properly acquainted with the general tone of thought in the islands, that ministry is not doing its duty by the people of this country, it is neglecting the interests not only of the property holders but of the people at large, for as the GAZETTE showed very clearly last week, there is not a man from the King on the throne to the native day laborer, at work on the dock, who has not profited by the prosperity which the Treaty has brought to this country, and who would not feel the pinch the very instant it was abrogated.

A battle is not won by the general who wastes his time before the decisive day arrives, who only posts his troops at the last moment, and just as his men are going into action finds out that his ammunition wagons are 20 miles off, that this battalion is without guns, and that that one is destitute of bayonets. It will be won by the man who has his troops well in hand, his arms ready, who has felt the strength of his enemy, who knows as far as practicable where his weak points lie, and where are his strong ones, and who prepares accordingly.

Now we have our little battle before us; we are not going to have the Treaty renewed unless we work for it; we have seen, and it has been very fortunate for us to have seen how strongly the foes of the treaty are likely to strike; a happy-go-lucky policy will inevitably wreck us. Our arms and ammunition are *onto*; these should be in Washington not in Honolulu. Many of them require explanation, it will be no use beginning explanations when the evil day is upon us. It should be seen to that the explanations are given in the right quarters and now; it is no use merely publishing them, men are to be seen and talked with, and that cannot be done at the fag end of a debate. There is no use mincing matters; we have work before us and the sooner we set about it the better. During the week we have had considerable opportunity of sounding public opinion upon the subject of our remarks last week; we find that all men, whether American, English or German, who have property interests here are perfectly agreed. With regard to what was said about American influence, one English gentleman, who represents a very great amount of capital, said, "Every Englishman, who has a stake in this country must agree with you." When there is such a unanimous opinion among those who are doing so much for the development of the resources of the country, it is to be hoped that it will make itself felt, and that no time will be lost in adopting a course that will at least give us hopes of success.

PERI, in a fit of spleen, perhaps, wrote:

"Show me one that has it in his power
To act consistent with himself one hour."

And faith if Pope had only lived in Honolulu he would have found his couplet verified.

Ten days ago the new Ministry appeared before the House and stated that it was their intention "to apportion the revenue of the Kingdom in a judicious and economical manner." Having some doubts as to whether the ideas of the present Ministry upon matters of economy would coincide with those of the rest of the community, we wrote last week, "as to exactly what the new Cabinet consider judicious remains to be seen." It was seen with a vengeance when the Ministry presented the appropriation bill on Monday.

Economy, by the present incumbents of office, means spending $3,092,417 53 instead of $2,928,860 60, or increasing the appropriation bill by $153,557 03. Economy in the Civil List means raising the Chamberlain's salary from $5,000 to $7,000; His Majesty's household expenses from $16,000 to $20,000; besides several other items which are not down in the budget, but which may be brought forward in the House by independent (?) members. In the Department of Foreign Affairs economy means an additional copying clerk, probably to assist in keeping a record of those voluminous dispatches which we are led to expect; it necessitates $20,000 for the reception of foreign guests and incidentals. Now the late Ministry put the incidentals at $2,500, so deducting that sum from $20,000 we get $17,500 as the amount to be spent in entertaining. We may look forward to a brilliant period. Foreign potentates and princelings will doubtless flock in crowds to our shores when once it is known that a proper provision has been made for taking care of their comfort. We shall have the Prince of Wales along in his steam yacht, and Viscount Short of cash getting across the great continent as best he can, the Emperor of Nipon and the deposed Tharkambau, arriving arm in arm; Count Macaroni and poor Cetewayo.

This is a glorious prospect, with this before it the Legislature should throw aside the principles of rigid economy, which the present Cabinet wishes to instil, and should vote a big appropriation for this eminently wise and philanthropic purpose. $20,000 is too small a sum.

When all this grandeur comes along, we shall have no doubt the Coronation, for which the sum of $10,000 is asked. The nation has already voted $10,000 for this purpose, and $6,000 have been spent without any apparent result, but it is to be presumed that this has gone in needful preliminaries; at any rate we are promised the thing in grand shape now: the Eastern imagination of the Premier will enable him to perform miracles with that $10,000. long suffering people of Hawaii your heart's wish shall be satisfied and you may look forward to a ceremony which shall be more imposing than the celebrated one at Notre Dame when Napoleon I. crowned as he was with military glory, made himself emperor and quickly [illegible] will we forget poor Madame de Hautemont poor in [illegible] there was something about laughter in it and the very actors in the grand enjoyed the joke. Oh yes, there is a grand time in store for Hawaii, there is every reason to suppose that the coronation of Alexander III of Russia has been borrowed on, lest it should come as a sort of anti climax if it followed the festivities of Hawaii. By the bye, a special envoy should have been sent to Moscow to see the ceremonies, not that there would have been anything for him to learn, our Court officials being thoroughly conversant with the details of Coronation and Court Etiquette having been handed down from the days of Unu, but an idea or two might have been picked up from the effete nations of the East, which even Hawaii might have adopted; perhaps it is not yet too late, we are generous and shall share

cutting down of this portion of the estimates was universally to be expected; it results now with $80,000 [illegible] for "arms and accoutrements."

The proposed cost of the ministry for the ensuing two years will be as follows:

King's Guard	[illegible]
Aid to Volunteer [illegible]	[illegible]
Drill Shed	[illegible]
Band, music, uniforms	[illegible]
Arms and accoutrements	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Like all our appropriations this item has been growing steadily of late years. In 1878, $42,[illegible] was spent; in 1879, 132,84[illegible]; in 1880 [illegible] amount; in 1881 it rose to $88,[illegible] and then again declined till 18[illegible] when it was $68,000; it again declined to [illegible] as low as $47,468.39 in 1878, since [illegible] time there has been a steady increase.

In this connection we would quote the words of a gentleman who was in correspondence with the Foreign Office in 1848. Touching the militia, he said "It must be quite clear to you that 500 disciplined French, English or American troops could any day seize upon these Islands and overcome any immediate resistance that the King could oppose to them. . . . The independence of King Kamehameha's crown rests on a sure foundation than this (the military force), it rests upon the principles of justice and international law, which are equal and the same for all, the weak as well as the strong. Appeal to these in your official notes, and rely upon it they will assist you more than any cleverness or ingenuity you may possess."

What Mons. Dillon wrote in 1848 stands as common sense to-day. The independence of King Kalakaua's crown rests, not upon a military force, but "upon the principles of justice and international law," it further depends upon judicious government. We had better appeal to these in time of difficulty than to our very weak military arm; and therefore we must condemn the military appropriation as foolish and wasteful.

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In the Department of the Interior there is not so very great a change: the salary of the President of the Board of Health is struck out; an appropriation for a government Civil Engineer is asked, which is a good thing. The salary of the Post Master is raised from $6,000 to $7,000. An increase in appropriation for the Road Supervisors of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kauai is asked for; just double what the late Ministry asked. A very necessary item, that of $50,000 for a steam tug, is struck out; Honolulu needs a steam tug more than arms, accoutrements and other follies. It is a significant thing that the appropriation for the encouragement of immigration, is especially specified as for repopulation. In the Attorney General's department the sum of $60,000 is asked for an armed force to keep civil order; upon this we shall have a good deal to say a little further on in the session; we wish to have more definite information upon the point. The great economy which was announced so distinctly last Monday week, resolves itself into this then, that the present administration propose to spend about $158,000 more than their predecessors intended to do. Our last Cabinet could certainly not be termed economical but this one bids fair to be the most extravagant we have yet had. One change we had almost forgotten to mention, that is the substitution of the word "Ocean," for "Foreign" in the item for steam lines. To those who can read between the lines this will have an important significance.

Whether this bill will pass as it stands is very doubtful; it will depend on the strength of the Ministry in the House; from all we can hear this is not so great as has been imagined.

OUR small political world was cast into somewhat of a ferment by the letter of Mr. W. L. Green which appeared in the *Weekly Advertiser* of Saturday. Mr. Green informs the public that Mr. Carter was not coming back and that Mr. Armstrong was going away; that he proposed to reconstruct his Cabinet, but his proposal met "no response." At this juncture, as he says, persons connected with the Planters' Company made overtures to Mr. Gibson to go into an entirely new Cabinet with three Americans more "pronounced" than himself with regard to the Reciprocity Treaty. The overtures were declined, he says, and the "smarties in the political arena," as he calls them, were "crestfallen;" that Mr. Gibson selected a cabinet "to please himself and the King," and not to suit them. These were the "red-hot Reciprocity men" or the "Reciprocity-at-any-price-party," as he styles them, who tried to make a "tool" of Mr. Gibson and were foiled, and who had better not "play with edged tools" any more. They had to do some "maneuvering" to get the British Indian Coolie party to "wheel into line" in the Planters' Company. But they had "axes to grind," hence the secret of their underrating Mr. Green's efforts to continue the Treaty. He meant to "strike when the time came," but not to make "gratuitous concessions." His Ministry "found their influence weakened with the King on the one hand and with many of the Nobles and Representatives on the other, by the knowledge that they were opposed by gentlemen connected with that company. Hence, they resigned, and "if the country is in danger, they (the 'red-hots') have nobody but themselves to blame." The foregoing is a fair analysis of the letter.

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We should not have made so much of an analysis of this letter, unless Mr. Green had made certain references to the GAZETTE, which need contradiction. In the course of his argument, which has been stated above, he refers to us as the "organ" of certain people here. This Mr. Green has no right to assume; the GAZETTE is edited as a free lance, it supports what it thinks is right, condemns what it thinks is wrong. Arguing upon his premises, Mr Green says it is rather too bad . . . after they (the supposed inspirers) have helped to knock over the old Ministry, for their organ to turn round and kick Ministers for falling." This would have been so bad Mr. Green's surmise been correct; but it is not correct. The reasons for the downfall of Mr. Green's Ministry are very clearly shown by his own letter, to have come from within and not from without. We must maintain the point made last week, that as far as the public were aware it was by no means clear why the resignations were given in. One resignation was given in about nine on the Friday morning, the two others came later; and we still think that when the cause from within was removed, there was no necessity that the other two should have followed. We may cite the instances of the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Forster, as members of Constitutional Cabinets retiring from them, without causing a dissolution. Changes are bad, and we hold that they should be avoided as much as possible. It still seems to us that the late Premier could have held his position for a time at least, and that he should have done so. There is not a point made by this paper, last week, which Mr. Green's letter does not really verify. The surmise made upon treaty matters, was but a surmise, and in default of more definite knowledge, we were justified in making it.

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With regard to the movement said to have been made by certain gentlemen in this town, we find from close inquiry, which is probably more accurate than Mr. Green's assumption, that his diagnosis is not quite correct. We give below the substance of our researches.

Our informants state that Mr. Green, was himself unaware of what was going on, or that he ignores certain facts. We are told that there was ample reason to believe that a new Cabinet was going to be formed at any rate, in which Mr. Green was not to be consulted. There was no opposition to him personally in this community, but it was clear enough that his influence with the Legislature was down to the vanishing point. It was also understood that his Ministry had made to Mr. Gibson the offer to create for him a salaried office of $4,000 a year, as President of the Board of Health, in order to quiet him. It was not believed outside of that Cabinet that Mr. Gibson, with the Honolulu vote at his back, would be "kept down" in that way, but, on the contrary, it required no political prescience to see that he would go into a new Cabinet. No one imagined that Mr. Green would act in a Cabinet with Mr. Gibson, notwithstanding his willingness to go with Messrs. Jones, Bush and Kinau in 1880. It was believed by many that the appointment of a Cabinet composed mainly, if not entirely, of Americans would confer a new title. Some of those who regarded a new Cabinet as imminent, took means, as we are told, to inform Mr. Gibson that if he should be in it with any three others of the "premoinned" kind above mentioned, they would be supported. There was no effort made to obtain such appointments or to use Mr. Gibson as a "tool," his offers and no declining of offers.

Such is the story as told us. It is on this basis that Mr. Green arraigns nearly every foreigner here, as being either "red hots" or the "Indian coolie party." On this point we also disagree with the letter. There is a very powerful party here which may be styled "Young Hawaii," and that had far more to do with the complications than Mr. Green's newly discovered "Red Hots" and "Indian Coolie party."

NOTES.

THE Planters' Labor and Supply Company have engaged the services of Mr. S. B. Dole to draft a Prohibition Bill. We believe that Mr. Dole has completed his work.

OUR remarks about values shaken by a change of Ministry were general: the writer of the letter to the P. C. A. last Saturday cannot, and we are sure does not, consider changes have no effect on values and credits; a realm which has changed its Ministers six times in eight years cannot be looked upon as very stable. Our remark was not a hasty generalization, but was based upon information obtained from men who ought to know, both English and American.

MR. GREEN is indignant that we said what was supposed by many, that his Cabinet had ignored the popular dislike of foreign and unauthorized interviews, or had "done in prejudice and vanity all effort to confirm the treaty of reciprocity." We admit that we had not heard any one declaim against that gentleman's vanity, but that he authorized sufficient prejudice on the whole subject of making any effort towards the treaty is unfortunately made only too plain in his celebrated letter.

THE *New Orleans Price Current* says, in reference to the great floods in Louisiana: "The sugar crop cannot but be adversely affected. There are now already a number of sugar plantations under water, which gave promise of a largely increased yield the coming season, which may make little or nothing, and the extent of sugar lands subject to inundation is steadily increasing. It is true that the cane, after once having shown ground, can stand a good deal of water in the earlier stages of its growth, but once the water becomes stagnant and gradually runs off, or is absorbed by the soil, it becomes fatal. It is important for the lands to be well drained, or else the cane will round, die, for as the flood fills up all drains they will have to be opened, necessitating an extra amount of labor, which, under the circumstances, it will probably be totally impossible to obtain. Our sugar yield, therefore, may yet be seriously diminished by the flood, even if the water should not remain long upon the ground."

JAMES F. BOWMAN, a well known journalist, died in April, at his residence, No. 1108 Taylor street, in San Francisco. The cause of his death is supposed to have been tumor of the liver, which disease is thought to have been aggravated by malaria contracted while acting as Health Inspector in Chinatown. A few months after his appointment to the above position in the Health Department he was taken ill with a severe attack of fever, and at once resigned, believing that only a strong and vigorous man should hold that office. For three months Mr. Bowman was suffering from malaria and the consequent severity of his other trouble. Deceased was a native of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., where he was born Jan. 26, 1828. He graduated from [illegible] University, and for some time studied [illegible] in New York with his brother [illegible]. He went to San Francisco in 1858, where he has lived ever since. Among his literary efforts, works was a book entitled "Our [illegible] Homes," which was written before the [illegible] Rebellion. Soon after his arrival at San Francisco he became connected with the Call [illegible] *Bulletin*, and through his connection with the press, he entered upon the profession of journalism. Since that time Mr. Bowman has been [illegible] for longer or shorter periods with the [illegible] *Times*, the *Evening Post*, the *Chronicle*, the Sacramento *Bee*, the *New Letter*, and he wrote for [illegible] years from this city to the Boston *Herald*. For a California [illegible] he delivered a course of lectures before the Mercantile Library [illegible] Mr. Bowman also held positions, having been appointed Deputy [illegible] Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerk and Probate Courts. His last office was that of Health Inspector. He was married [illegible] 1860, and leaves a wife, but no children.

Explanations.

REPORTS from Washington: The "Oh it will all come right" policy of the late Premier has resulted in so little reputation for himself that one may be excused for a hesitation in it at all. It might very properly be followed by a drop out of sight, where it caught [illegible] Perhaps it not that his late Excellency, having [illegible] off his official perch, has chosen to "rise and explain" in the newspapers.

It may not be a very pleasant appreciation of outspoken events that a determined, persistent and coin-backed attack is being made upon the Treaty, which it will be too late to parry and overcome if we "do not fuss," and "we want to be ready to strike," for "fuss" is the proper time, that we have nothing to strike with, that our enemies have stolen all our hammers while we were asleep waiting. It is just possible that a preparation of our weapons, and a stocking of our potshes with cartridges, and belaying the time for the strategy and repulse the attacks of our foes, may be wiser policy than that of "it will all come right."

His late Excellency has lugged into print a "reply" to a letter which was sent to him, as he says, by Dr. Smith, but, is, one! "There was nothing in it," "It amounted to nothing," "It was only so much waste paper." Yet it seems to have unnecessarily disturbed his equanimity, and led him to continuous exhibitions of temper, such as "nonsense," both as to the author and the output of the resolutions, where none existed, whereas his foul should have been that a do-something policy was the thing needful.

As the resolution is not yet public property, except in as far as His late Excellency, in contempt of the proprieties has made it so, it may be stated that it is merely a formula by which the Assembly, as a body, may show its sentiment in favor of a continuance of the Treaty, and to what extent they are ready to approve of any "reasonable means" which may be employed to this end.

The King was made to say in the opening speech "this report will clearly exhibit the progressive and flourishing condition of our commerce, commerce mainly due, no doubt, to the Reciprocity Treaty, etc." In this sentence, the King and his Ministers gave indication of their sentiments and private desires but to no sentence yet put forth has the Assembly, in one of the three sessions, parties to their creation, uttered a word as to their views. Truly, a Minister, if awake and sharp and forewarned, might steer the ocean of negotiation without an iceberg to do him harm, but even in that case, his backbone would be materially stiffened by an approving resolution in his hands.

That this continuance "now depends far more than ever upon general principles, and that no more bargaining, no more negotiations will be brought to the front, can only be the opinion of those who shut their eyes, who pay no attention to the utterances on the other side. Truly, the final decision may be rested on "general principles," if there are any such in this case, but previously the bargain idea has to be disposed of.

A leading member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (the Committee in whose hands the Treaty has been struggling for life all the past year) goes on to pose the numerous questions, the following one: "What concessions can be made that will make the Treaty less expensive to us, and that will make the alliance of more importance to the United States?" Some authoritative answer must be made to questions of this sort. The "Oh it will all come right" idea will not work after this time; neither will it do for us to stand like a parcel of tom tits, disputing among ourselves about "gratuitous concessions" or who shall speak first. There is nothing "cringing" or dangerous in the Assembly saying to the King: meet them if you can, but if you will do it in phrases, or the King charging his Minister at Washington to say, we are ready to negotiate for a new Treaty, with a definite period of twenty years, if we can possibly come to an agreement about it. Yours, etc.,

J. MOTT SMITH.

What a Native Paper Says.

Letter from Hawaii Pono to the *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina*:—

"FELLOW! FOR THE DESTRUCTION, O HONOLULU!!"

Fellow citizens, friends who have grasped hands with a hearty purpose. * * * We have been deserted by our Representative, the one who stood in the first rank of our choice, the one whom we had hoped would prove a champion, seeking our good, maintaining the standard of a cast of independence, separating himself from the selfish, the high position of a Minister. We have been fooled. This must has been aided by the unanimity of go who for a long time have worked quickly for him and his paper. You have been enamored by this man and finally dropped after you have in an emphatic manner given him your suffrage. He is greatly in debt to you, and is this the return he makes you? His speech in Penoa cries out and overturns him of being a man who does not regard the bounds of truth.

How often is it necessary for the Hawaiians to be taught by his treachery that we are not to trust him? If this is an act he has frequently done, what is there left for him to do to the whole land? Oh, King! do not sleep while he is near. Open your eyes widely, set a watch on his words which are laid before you with cunning and shrewdness. Oh! you, his fellows in the Cabinet, may you have sagacity, sensitiveness, insight, meaning, that we Hawaiians may still maintain our reputation for our long sight (lui loa). * * * HAWAII PONO.

An editorial in the *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina* says:—

* * * His Excellency Walter M. Gibson, Minister of Foreign Relations and Premier, is one of the wise foreigners in our land. He was a shepherd from Lanai, for there were his level sheep pastures, which he obtained with money collected from the Mormon converts in the ignorant times that are past. Arriving here from America in 1861, his great desire was to be put at the head of the government, but only now, in the reign of the present King, has the first part of a dream been realized. For two sessions he has represented Lahaina, and in the present one he was Representative for the district of Honolulu. A book on Sanitary Instructions for Hawaiians is one of the works he has to show, also the erection of a monument to the statesman to Kamehameha I. The sentiment of the people is * * *

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

BISHOP & CO.'S PAYMENT IS stopped on Certificate No. 9622, for $400 issued in favour.

ROBERT RAIED.

LOST!

DRAFT NO. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-EIGHT (158) for amount of One Hundred and Twenty-Four 40-100 Dollars, ($124 40-100) payable to order of C. Sam Leong & Co., drawn upon G. W. Macfarlane & Co. by F. S. Pratt, and transferred. Payment upon the same is stopped.

H. A. HEEN.

IRRIGATION!

Session Laws of 1882.

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE HOLDING OF AN ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE DISTRICT OF KAANAPALI, MAUI.

WHEREAS, the district composed of Kahakulou and Kaanapali, on the Island of Maui, is by law a separate election district and entitled to elect a Representative to the Legislative Assembly, and

WHEREAS, the said District is not a separate Judicial or Taxation District, and therefore there were not District Justices, Tax Collectors or School Superintendents available within the District from among whom the Minister of the Interior could designate Inspectors to preside over and conduct the elections held on the 1st day of February, 1882, and in consequence thereof no election was held in that District; therefore Be it enacted by the King and Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. There shall be an election for Representative held in the district composed of Kahakulou and Kaanapali, on the Island of Maui, at the school house in said districts of which, at least ten days previous public notice shall be given by the Inspector of Election.

SECTION 2. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to appoint three suitable persons, as Inspectors, to preside over and conduct the said election.

SECTION 3. The election provided for by this Act shall be conducted according to the law regulating elections, and the election hereby ordered shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes, and the tenure of office of the Representative so elected shall be the same as if elected at regular election.

SECTION 4. At all elections for Representatives hereafter to be held the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a place for receiving the votes in the said District composed of Kaanapali and Kahakulou, Island of Maui, and to designate three suitable persons as inspectors to preside over and conduct the said election.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Approved this second day of May, A. D. 1882.

[Signed.] KALAKAUA REX.

905 2 3 4

AN ACT

TO CREATE AN ADDITIONAL PORT OF ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE COLLECTION DISTRICT OF KAWAIHAE, IN THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. Mahukona, in the Island of Hawaii and Collection District of Kawaihae, shall be and is hereby created additional Port of Entry and departure of Vessels from Foreign Countries.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take affect and become law on the 1st day of July next ensuing.

Approved this 9th day of May, A. D. 1882. [Signed.]

905 KALAKAUA REX.

Special Notices.

TO THE

Musical Public

Having recently arrived from San Francisco, with the intention of establishing myself here I take much pleasure in announcing that I have been engaged by some of the most prominent musical institutions and leading artists of that city to **tuning and regulating** Pianos. I feel confident that I am prepared to adjust all defects in the instrument in a most artistic and satisfactory manner.

Isidor Rosencrantz,

(Formerly in charge of the pianos of the well-known firm of Sutro Dicker.)

From among my many testimonials received I beg leave to submit the following:

The undersigned, founder and director of the Italian Musical Institute of this city, do hereby take pleasure in certifying to the skill and ability of Mr. I. Rosencrantz as a Tuner of Piano. I furthermore certify that he has had exclusive tuning of the pianos under my direction at the Institute and has ever given the most perfect satisfaction. P. SERRANO.

San Francisco, January 21st, 1882.

San Francisco, February 20th, 1882.

It gives me much pleasure to state that Mr. I. Rosencrantz has tuned and regulated my pianos with great satisfaction. My doubts as to his ability were entirely dispelled when after a most critical examination, I found his touch and tone much superior to what it had previously been. EUGENE BIRNBAUM.

Address IISIDOR ROSENCRANTZ, Hawaiian Hotel or Palmer's Drug Store. 905

Dr. Thacher's Dentist Office will be closed till further notice. 901

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.

JAS. DUNN, MERCHANT, GLASGOW.

(HAWAIIAN CONSUL)

Undertakes the purchase and shipment of all kinds of British and Continental goods, and will be glad to receive orders, either free on board at shipping port in Europe, or delivered in Honolulu (with duty, if desired, accounted) at Honolulu. Such Orders may be accompanied by remittances, payable in London or San Francisco; or he will draw at 60 days sight against confirmed credits from Honolulu Bankers, or otherwise, to suit the convenience of buyers.

REFERENCES:

MESSRS. WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Honolulu.
HON. J. S. WALKER, Honolulu.
THE AGRA BANK, (Limited), London.

956 1y

New Advertisements.

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CHOCOLATE CREAMS!

Three Delicious and Very Nutritious

CONFECTIONS

Are Manufactured by F. HORN.

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Every Week Fresh, and Warranted to be

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ICE CREAM!

MR. E. A. HART HAS JUST RETURNED from San Francisco, and has opened an

Ice Cream Saloon!

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The ELITE

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE ASTOR HOUSE. Messrs. Hart Bros. have renovated "THE DINING PARLORS," and their combined establishments are now the Finest in the City. 906 tf HART BROS., Proprietors.

English

PALE ALE!

I. & R. Tennent, Park Brewery.

In quarts and pints.

GERMAN

LAGER BEER!

Bremen Brewery. In

Quarts. For sale at

906 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.'S.

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THIS NOTICE, that the undersigned, the nearest relation in the late J. Dimond Cabinet, an old resident of Honolulu, Hawaii, who was well known by foreigners and native and died without issue, hereby acknowledging being the daughter of his younger brother Thomas Chinery, who married my mother. Therefore I now call upon those who now hold the estates belonging to the deceased, to return them all to me within one month from the publication of this notice in the "Hawaiian Gazette," and if not so, I will prosecute according to law. MRS. M. KAMAKA KAMAUOLI.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE carried on at Waikiki, Maui, under the firm name of the Kwong Lung Tai Company, composed of Kong Hing Long & Fong Mun Foo, was dissolved by mutual consent April 15th, 1882. The above business will be carried on in the future by Kong Hing Long of Honolulu, from Chuck Wong Nui and Tong Ming of Waikiki, under the firm name of the Kwong Lung Tai Company, and will assume all liabilities and collect all debts due the late firm.

KWONG LUNG TAI COMPANY.

Waikiki, Maui, April 15th, 1882. 906 2m

NOTICE

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Favorite Passenger Bark

D. C. MURRAY,

JAMES WATT, Master,

Will Sail for the above Port THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 31,

For Freight or Passage, apply to

906 1t F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

STEAMER "LIKELIKE"

On and after this date, the Likelike will make her wharf at O. R. & L. No freight will be received after 9 a. m. Due notice is given of the time for leaving port.

WILDER & CO.

TIME TABLE.

STEAMER LIKELIKE

BINGS, MASTER.

Steamer Likelike will leave Honolulu each Tuesday at 4 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Western Bay, Kalaupapa, Makaweli, Kawaihae, Kaupulehu and Hilo. Returning will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Sunday a. m.

☞ No Credit for Passage Money. ☜

We positively refuse to upon accounts for Passage, and we particularly call the attention of the travelling public to the necessity of having Baggage and Freight plainly marked; the Steamer will not be responsible for any unmarked Baggage, or Freight or Passage, unless Receipted for.

Freight Money Due on Demand.

In all cases of freight for parties not responsible, or unknown, the freight money will be required in advance.

PACKAGES OF LIQUORS and WINES MUST BE PLAINLY MARKED

For the party whose they are to, or plainly stated in the receipt to whom they are consigned.

All demands for damage on bills must be made within one month.

In no way liable for loss or accidents to live stock.

☞ Black Diamond Boats, and each Blue Light and be allowed on board the Steamer on arrival, until after the passenger have been landed.

WILDER & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For San Francisco.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF NEW YORK

COBB, Commander,

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Monday June 7

FOR SYDNEY VIA AUCKLAND!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

AUSTRALIA

CARGILL, COMMANDER

On or about Saturday, June 11th

For Freight and Passage apply to

906 1m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Goods for Shipment per Steamer can now be Stored, Free of Charge, in the Fire-proof Warehouse near the Steamer Wharf.

FOR EUROPE VIA NEW YORK

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Two Sailings Every Week

FOR LIVERPOOL:

From New York every Wednesday,

From Boston every Saturday,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin ..... $80, and $100 Gold

According to Accommodation.

RETURN TICKETS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Good accommodations can always be secured, on application to WILLIAMS DIMOND & CO., San Francisco.

JAS. ALEXANDER, 20 State Street, Boston.

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Notice to Passengers from Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu—The Cunard List affords more than usual facilities for through passengers from Trans-Pacific ports, the frequency of its sailings precludes all possibility of delay in New York.

☞ Good accommodations always reserved.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 4 Bow