Hawaiian Gazette.

SEE NOTES IN BRIEF.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882

THE cause is a very poor one which has to stoop to misquotation to eke out its argument. The P. C. A. quotes us as saying that "they do not mean to countenance a puppet Royalty." Our expression was, "they do not mean to countenance the gaudy vanity of a puppet Royalty." Few people will tolerate with equanimity "egregious vanity," wherever it may be shown.

Our readers will notice that the Government are prepared to issue bonds for the first quarter of the loan. The time chosen for issuing them can hardly be considered propitious, as the withdrawal of any large sum from circulation, just at tax time, is likely to embarrass business. It must be remembered that our system of locking up the taxes in the Treasury, where the money lies idle, is quite opposed to the system in vogue in England and the Colonies where the taxes are deposited in the banks.

It is positively melancholy to see the Ministerial organ making the ridiculous mistake of objecting that we profess "loyalty to a good government," and especially objecting to our underscoring good. O, organ, we fain would say, why not fall on the necks of all who will make such worthy professions, and everyone, say that this is what your soul has been hanging for, "loyalty to a good government"? Why, is it possible that your modesty forbids your assuming that this means loyalty to "existing institutions"? The organ makes a poor show of itself in contending the thesis against each other. This seems a conspicuous instance of what is popularly called "giving yourself away."

An appointment which will give general satisfaction is that of Dr. J. Mott Smith, as Special Commissioner, attached to our Legation at Washington. Few men have given as much attention to understanding the Reciprocity Treaty, from the stand point of the United States, as the Doctor. He has already done good service with his pen in many of the leading journals of the United States, explaining, arguing and, where necessary, contradicting the false statements and garbled rows of figures which have from time to time appeared. From his place in the Legislature, he was ever ready to lay before the House the vital necessity of looking after our treaty interests. We may feel assured that Dr. Smith will prove a valuable accession to the Hawaiian Legation at Washington. He goes there as no mitred man, he is already acquainted with Washington ways and is personally acquainted with many of the leading politicians. Our case will need to be strongly argued, and we think that Dr. Smith is just the man to put it on a good basis and use all arguments with force.

THE P. C. A. declares that the "malevolents" who oppose the doings of the Government are best on annexation, and on nothing but personal rule. This shows the incapacity of the organ to interpret the feeling of the country. No event not contemplated or desired by the "opposition" party; not the inherent right to protest, and protest openly and closely against acts of misgovernment and poor of public money, and against usual legislation, will never be lost to the Hawaiian Islands. We understand that those who claim providence of American political influence are far from demanding annexation. It is the very thing which they seek to avert under existing conditions. But they hope that a healthier political atmosphere may prevail. They regard the interests of this country as totally affected by the Treaty, and in order to secure the Treaty they see that American influence must prevail. In other words the wishes of the United States concerning good government here and the security of American capital invested here, require such difference. Nothing is more straightforward than this. It is the view which the Gazette has long urged as the only practical conclusion to reach. To call this an attempt to subvert this Government is unworthy of statesmen. To announce that men who entertain such views must be "watched" is characteristic of weakness and stupidity. The time to act on Silent will come when the King and his advisers will see that the views of those whom the organ calls "malevolents" are after all valuable.

THE dinner which was given to General Comly, last Thursday evening, was an eminently successful affair. It served as a vehicle not only to show good will to a very deservedly popular official of the United States Government, but it also gave an opportunity for expressing the opinions of a number of our most prominent citizens upon current events. The views expressed showed a desire on all hands for good government; the loyalty expressed was loyalty to a good government.

The speeches which we publish to-day will show our friends in their own terms, what has long been known here, that the feeling in favor of liberal institutions is as strong among us here in Hawaii Nei, as among our relations and friends in America, Germany and England. That the discontents which have been expressed, and will continue to be expressed with ever increasing vehemence, is not that of any small clique, but emanates from all classes of society, planters, merchants, small traders, lawyers, doctors and professional men of all descriptions.

There is no uncertain ring about the language that has been used. The gentlemen who spoke, were property holders and as such hold conservative views, but they evidently seem to look after their own interests and they do not mean to countenance the egregious vanity of a puppet royalty at the expense of their own pockets.

Let not our friends abroad think that the views expressed are only those of the foreigners resident here; there is a large majority of the native population that view matters in the same light; the free native press, the portion which is not the subsidized organ of the present administration is entirely at one with us.

Public opinion in these Islands is awake, it is nothing "half heard"; we can only hope for the good of those who are now in power, that this voice will be attended to.

A FEW, a very feeble attempt has been made to say something in favor of that wretched burlesque which is set for the twelfth of February, the Coronation. The only thing shown is that if previous Hawaiian monarchs thought of such a folly, they kept the idea closely locked within the palace walls, and having given the matter some thought their better sense asserted and they gave up the project. It was only after much rummaging through old lumber closets, amount camphor wood trunks, among cast off uniform coats, old shirts and so forth, that the crown which is flourished around by the Private and his organ, was found. We can quite fancy the scene of the search; that pessimist Gulliver had been making fun of the crown, oh! dreadful! "There is one somewhere" says the Private, deeply learned in historical lore; "we will carry conviction to its miserable mind," and a general turning out took place; search high, search low, here, there, everywhere, and then fancy the possibility of its rolling out of a pair of ancient pantaloons, oh! dreadful again. It reminds one rarely of that scene in *Orphée aux Enfers* where Jupiter sends all Olympus kiting round to find the thunder, and Cupid after hunting under the throne, inside Minerva's helmet, and every possible and impossible place finally digs out of an obscure closet a few sheets of paper! the weak thunder of the Gods. If the scene of hunting for the crown reminds one of *Orphée*, the approaching coronation suggests that we should invite Lecocq, Genee, Suppe, or some other shining light in opera bouffe composition to come over for the ceremony; there is no doubt but what he would be able to make a good safe splitting comicality out of it. Take what pains our versatile Premier may, he cannot make anything else than a broad farce or at best a genteel light comedy of the whole affair; and a gentle ripple of laughter will run round as the papers which give an account of the absurdity are read abroad.

By the bye, as the Ministers must be worried to death about the details of the pageant, a friendly suggestion may not come amiss. Queen Victoria has a number of beef eaters for state occasions, dressed in the costume of three centuries ago; why not have a force of poi eaters in the costume of Kamehameha I?

"THE Opposition to the Palace Party" is a good phrase and may be readily accepted by those to whom the Primate's Organ intends it to apply. It is, however, ill-expressed and insufficient. It should be written thus, "The Opposition" to the "Palace Party." Even this, however, is incomplete and not thoroughly expressive. A number of alternative titles may be suggested, "The Opposition to the One-man power Party," the "Opposition to the Palace-waste Party," to the "Coronation Expense Party," to the "Ordnance and Gatling Party," to the "Rule by Venal Majority Party," to the "Non-Representative Party," etc., indeed the "Palace Party" are offered these and many other titles for the "Opposition," which appears to be so galling to the Ministry, for them to take their choice from.

Indeed, "The Opposition" intends to oppose impurity in high places, whether it refer to the Palace, the Roads, the Lepers, the Loan or any other great measure, to the expenditure of the Museum vote, the Genealogy job, or any other minor matter. The Opposition will keep a keen watch over the appointment of so-called Representatives, to salaried posts, especially in the District Judiciary, under the new act, and their decisions; over the actions of the same class, as tax collectors and assessors, over the creation of new posts and the imposition of new officials into old posts, and all rewards and recompenses granted to venal place hunters by purchasing place holders.

The Auditor-General, we are told, enters upon his official duties on Nov. 1st.; it is to be hoped that his functions may be retrospective, at least as far back as the latest report of the recent Minister of Finance. Let us all know about the expenditure and receipts of the first Coronation Vote, and other sums which committees confessedly control or dare not account for.

"The Opposition" to the Palace Party will uphold and assist the Auditor-General in his work of cleansing his Augean Stable, will expose to public condemnation, jobs, Palace or otherwise, will present, it is hoped, the repetition of the reports of committees so disgraceful as some of those presented to and culpably accepted by the recent Legislature. "The Opposition" to the Palace Party will make itself known and feared; its opposition will be keen, persistent, constitutional, justifiable, lawful, let those who are called in question take care that their answers are equally so!

BY the departure of General Comly the United States citizens here lose an efficient representative of their country, and one who at the same was friendly to little Hawaii, and was anxious when it lay in his power to lend it a helping hand. He has ever been a consistent friend of the "treaty." Where he has thought it wise he has interfered in our domestic affairs. On one great occasion the General in concert with his diplomatic colleagues took a step which by its promptitude overthrew the machinations of the wily adventurer Moreno and sent him out of the Cabinet and out of the country, thus helping by peaceful means to a solution of a difficulty, which it might otherwise have been necessary to solve by sterner and more emphatic measures.

But it is not in their public capacity that we like to dwell upon the memory of our friends, however useful, however brilliant the career may have been. The sojourns of General and Mrs. Comly socially was very great; it was not the influence of so called leaders of fashion; it did not lie in ostentation or frivolity, it lay in the charm of that home life, the unspoiled home life, which made their little family circle an example to all of us here. The number of General Comly's friends in this city and this country is very large, it counts among its members people of wealth and of position, but it also counts the young and the General may feel proud that while leased with the affairs of State he has been able to unbend enough to win to himself so many of our youth.

We all of us part from the General and his family with regret, we all look forward to hearing of their future success, we hope that the General's political party in the United States may again have the support of that ever ready and trenchant pen which has done such yeoman service already; we all wish them every happiness in their new home, and we would like them to think that their memory will long linger among us, that to use the words of Moore:

"Long, you may our hearts with such memories be filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled:
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

And so adieu, and bon voyage.

THE political atmosphere has decidedly cleared during the last few weeks—men are beginning to fairly understand the broad issue which is before them; the platform of the "opposition" to the Palace party is clear, and commends itself alike to every true born Hawaiian and to every American, German and Englishman on the islands. This broad issue is civil liberty; it is this that Washington says is "interwoven with every ligament of the heart"; it is this which appeals to every heart. Montesquieu wrote that "Political liberty is only found in constitutional governments"; last Wednesday we showed conclusively that the constitutionalism of the Hawaiian Government was a mere show, like the Southern Confederacy an empty shell, a will o' the wisp, which dazzled the eyes of those who did not look carefully into our government system, and no argument has been advanced that shakes the position which we took, no argument can be advanced for what we said was the naked truth! The obvious deduction from Montesquieu's aphorism is, that we do not have political liberty here, and the deduction is correct. Because we have lived under such a system for a decade or so, because by using outside means we have in former years been able to neutralize the ill effects of our former system, because the good sense of some incumbents on the throne has prevented them from misusing the power that lay in their hands; because brilliant and clever men have been content to acquiesce in such a condition of things in times past, is no excuse for our sitting calmly down and accepting the status quo. The motto of the nineteenth century is advance! The motto is "where you see things are wrong try to right them!" There can be no folding of hands in political or in any other matters in the age we live in. What, may we ask, would have been the effect under any constitutional government under the sun, except this one, of the ostentatious entertainment of the members of the Legislature by the Sovereign? Imagine for a moment what would be the feeling in England if Queen Victoria *deed* to bibulously invite the members of Parliament as a body to a series of banquets at Buckingham Palace! Of course the thing cannot be imagined; the sovereigns of England are trained to a knowledge of what their position is, and they would no more think of overstepping the line, than they would of voluntarily inviting the fate of Charles I. It would be well for the present sovereign of Hawaii to study and learn what his position is; to see that on many occasions he has overstepped the bounds which, in this age, sovereigns of the most powerful kingdoms of the earth never overstep. There is no disloyalty, there is no malice in thus stating the case plainly. Truths are not acceptable to those whose ears are attuned to flattery, but they are none the less wholesome, and do none the less good for being a little bitter. We do not cure the ills of the flesh with sugar plums, we cannot cure the evils of Government by honeyed words.

In our earlier years it was our fortune, or rather misfortune, to live under the most despotic government upon the face of the earth: we left the country, lived in England and again returned. The contrast was to us hideous, and we then imbibed a thorough and complete hatred of anything approaching Imperialism; this feeling we have never lost, we never shall lose as long as life remains.

The baleful shadow of Imperialism is gradually creeping over Hawaii: the power is gradually being centralized, is being absorbed into the hands of the King. The patronage of the country, one of the most powerful engines in politics, is coming more and more into his hands. One of the most pernicious laws of last session was that which put the appointment of District Justices into the hands of the Governors; for the Governors are appointed by the King, and thus he has a control upon the appointment of Justices. No House, which in any way represented the people, which was not basely truckling to the wishes of the Palace, would have been so demented as to pass such a law. Had the course now pursued by the Crown been allowed to pass unchallenged, we might indeed blame ourselves only, if still further efforts was made to gain power; as it is, matters are very bad, the Legislature is interfered with, the desire of the country with regard to the formation of a Cabinet is not considered, petty offices are intrigued for, the very law for the confinement of lepers has been defiled by the written request of the Crown.

These are but a few thoughts upon a large subject, and the public, this week, have had the thoughts of far abler men than the writer of this article upon the government of this country. Our article, however, clearly lays down, what has long been understood to be one of the main points which cause the discontent among the men of the Anglo-Saxon race in these islands. Men may wince at this or that thing which, on the surface, hurts them, may growl at undue influence in the Legislature, may fear the prospect of increased taxation; the root of the matter lies deeper down, lies in the inordinate desire for power by the crown of this country. This it is which, hidden from view, is sapping the natural life, is fostering an ugly brood of sycophants and parasites. This is plain; there is no taint of annexation talk in it; the men whom we have behind us, and upon whom we can rely, have no annexation views; they would disdain, not sweep away. We would be free to say all this and more in monarchical England and we have no fear in saying it here. True constitutional liberty is what is wanted; it is an eternal principle; in the words of a great philosopher, "all who fight for it are sure of obtaining our secret wishes in their favor; their cause is that of the whole human race." Hawaii is a small stage to play the cause of civil liberty upon, but because the house is small, the play need not be poor; many a fine piece is produced in a small theatre.

NOTES.

WE congratulate our late fellow townsman and pastor of St. Andrew's Cathedral, the Rev. T. Kuekhorn, on his appointment to the rectorship of St. Thomas Church, Port Lincoln, South Australia.

We hear that the government intend sending a fresh agent to Portugal. Is it Mr. Lazarus, who is now going to be rewarded for the appointment which he lost when the Morris-Jones-Hoak Cabinet went out of office.

One of the Ministers is reported as having declared last Saturday, that "it is time to put a stop to these public discussions." Very like the man who tried for his life when he lectured with his own crossed carbine so much that he finally caused that the case be dismissed.

Our highly esteemed brother editor, Mr. J. S. Webb, left for Maui last evening in the Likelike with a number of friends, the object of his pleasure is a rest from the arduous task he has had of conducting in a highly creditable manner a daily and also a weekly newspaper during the trying season of the Legislature.

A correspondent from Waimea complains of being arrested and mortared of fast riding, notwithstanding that he had four witnesses, including Mr. Girvin, Mr. Ward and Frank Boley, who testified that he was riding at a canter. We are not in a position to offer an opinion on the subject, it being entirely a matter for the jurisdiction of the Courts.

It is not interesting to know that the Government has the "ear" of the opposition; how satisfied everybody must be that various prominent members of the Palace Party are so thoroughly abashed by the agreeableness of the late Happy Hawaii with its despotic government and its secret policy; by the bye where do the funds come from for subsidizing the new detective force? is it in this direction that the gunnybag fund is going?

The *New Zealand Herald* falls into a serious error. It heads a telegram, "AMERICAN SENTIMENT WITH ASIA." It is evidently misled by a want of geographical knowledge—that there is more than one Philadelphia in the world. The telegram, as reproduced by the *Herald*, reads, "The Postmaster of Philadelphia has forwarded eight hundred dollars to Asia. We venture to suggest that this is ancient Philadelphia in Asia Minor, and not the Quaker City of the United States.

Referring to our article on Cat head, which appeared last week, we have been informed by Government Physician that the Sandwanter receives his some rent in addition to his salary, and that he is also paid for the rents he collects. As the copying would have to be paid for if the Sandwanter did not do it, we do not see that our argument is in any way weakened. Rents work out not be reckoned when considering a man's salary. Copying does not come within the sphere of a Sandwanter's duties.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. for allowing us to put our papers in the messenger's bag, otherwise owing to the slow regulation of the P. M. G. the whole lot of papers would have been left on the beach. Our post office officials evidently think that the post office is meant for their convenience. We pay $4,000 a year for a service which they somewhere else would be glad of information from outside people, who find it hard enough to get it into our hand. Otherwise we should have had the money order system some time ago; it is to be hoped that the superior brain will succeed in the idea in time.

The Australian cricketers have had a most successful tour in England, carrying everything before them until recently. On the 19th of August they met the Players of England, the match taking place at the Oval. The Players went in first and scored 101 runs, and the Australians scored respectively 120 and 87. The Australians opened by sending Massie and Bannerman to the wicket, both of whom were disposed of without scoring, Murdoch contributed 30 and Horan 47, the innings totalled 149. Boyle 17 and Spofforth 12, the innings followed on. In the second innings they made 139, or 55 less than the required number. The Players thus won the match by one innings and 55 runs to spare.

The *Gardener's Monthly* states that it has been found that water heated to 130° is fatal to all insects that infests plants, even though exposed to it but for an instant; while the immersion of a plant for an instant in water of that temperature does not injure the plant in the least, unless the leaves are very tender from having been grown in the shade. But even that they do not suffer at 120°, while the insects seem to be destroyed at about 118°. Hot water, therefore, is a safe rule to be recommended the water to be heated to 120°. The practice generally is to turn the plant upside down and dip the plant, but not the pot, for an instant only, in hot water. In use, the water has to be carefully tested by a thermometer.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 30, 1882.

During the week ending to-day (Wednesday) not much is to be on tapis either. The big operations of sugar that come forward at this particular time of the year make it difficult to furnish cargo for all the vessels on the berth. In Sugars Nor'-West market has advanced $2 per M. owing to the high rates of freight ruling from the board.

The Mikahala, Kilauea, and Aphin Consolas are on the berth for San Francisco, but loading very slow. The Hazard arrived at Kahului on the 23rd inst., 14 days from San Francisco. The Little John will sail from Honolulu with a full cargo of sugar on the 30th inst.

The arrivals for the week have been the Emerald, for Greymouth, from Port Gamble; and the FRNS Amelia, from Sydney and Auckland.

The departures were the Paradise, Australia, J. A. Falkenberg and the Emma Rooke, for San Francisco.

On Saturday next two important sales of land will take place at the Sales Room of Mr. E. P. Adams, the particulars of which may be found in the auctioneer's column. Next week there will be two large auction sales of valuable freeholds.

Messrs. Hollister & Co. have completed the purchase of the Drug Store and Aerated Water Manufactory of Messrs. Jno. A. Palmer & Co., and the latter firm have in contemplation a General auctioneer.

The New Government Loan has been placed on the market up to $100,000, the rate of interest being six per cent., payable coupon-quarterly and the bonds are exempt from taxation.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug. 25—Am bk Emerald, Lord, from Port Gamble.
" 28—Am bk Australia, Tulloch, from Sydney and Auckland.
" 29—F S S Australia, Tulloch, from Sydney and Auckland.

Sailed.

Aug. 25—Am bk Edward Kay, Atkinson, for Kingsmill.
" 26—H B M S Sapphire, Cook, for Maui and Hawaii.
" 27—Am bk Paradise, Sargent, for San Francisco.
" 28—FRNS Amelia, Thomas, for San Francisco.
" 29—Am schr J A Falkenberg, Forbes, for S F.
" 30—Am bk Ida, von Grevit, for S F.

MEMORANDA.

F M S S Australia, Tulloch, Commander—Left Sydney Aug 19, experienced close weather with fresh S E breeze and high sea during first 2 days; then fine weather and moderate winds to Three Kings, which were sighted on the 14. Rounded North Cape the same day and arrived at Auckland on the 15, will again that place and experienced strong NW to whole and squally weather for several days; passed from east to west 5m on the 17; sighted the Samoan Islands on the 19, and crossed the Equator on the 22, both of which were very quiet; had a calm of passage for weather, anything in Honolulu on the 29th.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco ex Schr Rosarito Aug 21.—Castle & Cooke, 1 bbl crockery; 1 cs machinery; Castle, Allen & Co, 1 bbl crockery; 1 cs machinery; Castle & Cooke, 1 bbl crockery; Castle & Cooke, 1 cs machinery; E. Foster, 3 cs merchandise; E. O. Hall & Son, 7 pkgs hardware; C. H. Williams, 36 pkg furniture; Allen & Robinson, 240 pkg doors and windows and paint; 25 pkg blocks and tiles; F. H. Davies & Co, 20 pkg stoves and ranges; Wilder & Co, 1 cs boots; Hackfeld & Co, 1 cs Williams; 1 bar steel; T. G. Thrum, 1 cs books; Allen & Co, 200 sks nails; Valle Feld Co, 100 bales hay; Frank J. Higgins, 1 bar carriage; H. M. Whitney & Co, 200 pkgs provisions; J. A. Walker, 1 pkg hardware; W. G. Irwin & Co, 2,000 posts, 125 thin boards, 400 sks hydraulic cement; M. Phillips & Co, 200 cs coal oil; Pacific Sash, 20 pkgs carriage materials.

From San Francisco, ex Rosarito—Castle, Allen & Cooke, 12 pkgs powder and fuse, 14 bdls Hoes and spades; Castle & Cooke, 10 pkgs furniture, 1 whole boat; E. O. Hall & Son, 31 cs hardware, 130 bdl hoes, 20 bdls irons, 10 pkgs sash hardware and carpenters; A. S. Cleghorn & Co, 20 cs canned fruits; M. Mehrtens, 1 cs books, 1 sheet copper; H. Hackfeld & Co, 1 cs paper, 2 spikes and rings; J. T. Waterhouse, 1 house, 2 pkgs dry goods, 200 qr pks flour; C. O. Berger, 10 tierces, 1 cs gin; Castle, Allen & Co, 20 cs canned fruits; Castle & Cooke, 11 cs dry goods; Telephone Co, 14 bdls wire; Hackfeld & Co, 1 pkg dry goods, 1 cs cloth; Castle & Cooke, 3 bdl sheets and boiler-steel; F. H. Davies, 500 sks barley, 22 bdl scythes; Dr. Wetmore, 1 cs drugs; Lewers & Cooke, 20 pkgs furniture; M. Mehrtens, 10 pkgs tobacco, cigars, furniture and dry goods; E. J. Adams, 8 pkg furniture; Mrs A. Cox, 40 pkg sugar; Bishop & Co, 7 qr cs sewing machines; Chas A. Coe, 1 cs liquors; Wilder & Co, 6271 posts, 200 M shingles; Order, 10 pkg furniture, 21 bales hay, 5 cs cigars.

From Port Townsend, per Emerald, Aug 22—Hackfeld & Co, 30 bbls potatoes, 134,000 feet lumber.

From Sydney, per Australia, Aug 21—8 cs gin, 7 cs gin, 120 bbs potatoes, 21 pkgs candles.

EXPORTS.

From Eureka, per San Francisco, Aug 25—114,000 feet redwood to Allen & Robinson.

For San Francisco, per Sara, Aug 27—1,333 pkgs sugar, 1,387 bags bran, 1,000 pkgs taro, 1,000 bags potatoes, 20 dry hides, 32 bales wool, 1,000 pkgs rice. Val $9,367.50.

For San Francisco, per Australia, Aug 29—1,000 bags sugar, 4,000 bbls potatoes, 5,000 bunches bananas, and a miscellaneous cargo.

PASSENGERS.

From Sydney, per Australia, Aug 21—Baron von Brenn and 96 in steerage.

For San Francisco, per Australia, Aug 29—Dr. A. S. Cleghorn and wife, Miss Cleghorn, F Hamilton, Colonel and daughter, H J Levy, Mrs Harvey and children, P J Gillespie, J B Atherton, Dr Benson, Hon J Mott Smith and daughter, W L Longmuir, S Rich, H Lee, Miss Lee, Miss M Kinney, Rev Mr Kinney and children, W J Pratt, A N Sproull, G Knechtle and wife, M Hugo Kuper, Lewers, Kamauoha, Matthews, Polando, H Spencer, H F Wade, R H Mills, Miss Mills, wife and 2 children, C C Coleman and wife, J A Ryan, S M Andrews, J Schmidt, W Sewell, A B Cornell, G W Cornell, F A Neill, A Hale-Hale, Miss Hale-Hale, Miss Ka'ai, Miss Kaulia, Miss Kaiwi, Miss Kaiwi, Miss Kaiwi