By Authority.

S. B. PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

Quarantine Regulations.

[illegible]

Sale of Lease of Government Land.

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, [illegible] KALIHI VALLEY NEAR HONOLULU, [illegible] POHAKALOA.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

[illegible]

Water Notice.

OFFICE OF THE WATER WORKS

[illegible]

Notice to Irrigators.

[illegible]

Licenses Expiring in October, 1882.

RETAIL—OAHU

[illegible]

RETAIL—MAUI

[illegible]

RETAIL—HAWAII

[illegible]

RETAIL—KAUAI

[illegible]

VICTUALLING

[illegible]

POOR BUTCHER

[illegible]

BOAT

[illegible]

AUCTION

[illegible]

AGENT

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

JOBBING SPIRIT

[illegible]

PEDDLING.

[illegible]

DRUG.

[illegible]

BUTCHER.

[illegible]

CART PEDDLING.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

LIVERY STABLES.

[illegible]

Board of Health Notice.

[illegible]

of health, but, however, some of small pox on board. However, the Board feeling further uneasiness that the cases of small pox that have endangered the Port of San Francisco have been confined entirely within Quarantine, upon which, it is believed, the following order:

"The Port Physician will go to the supply with the Press to board any vessel arriving from the Port of San Francisco, and make a medical examination of passengers and crew, and should there be no evidence of contagious disease, passengers may land without waiting subject to further quarantine restrictions."

Which order, the Board feeling satisfied, will prevent any future, that having expired in the Port of San Francisco, will not be imposed by the Port Physician.

FRED. H. HAYWARD,
Secretary Board of Health.

Honolulu, June 28th, 1882.

[illegible]

By Royal Proclamation of His Majesty the King, to which is the Hawaiian Islands, the Department of Interior Office of the Gulch of Kaiwiki, [illegible] Hawaiian Islands.

Governor's Office, Kaiwiki Place,
September 22nd, 1882.

[illegible]

Hawaiian Islands, the Department of Interior Office of the Gulch of Kaiwiki, [illegible] Hawaiian Islands.

Governor's Office, Kaiwiki Place,
September 22nd, 1882.

[illegible]

[illegible] Kaiwiki and Kaiwiki.

JOHN E. BOND,
Minister of Interior.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

WALTER MURRAY GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, Sept. 22d, 1882.

[illegible]

Hawaiian Gazette.

"KEY WORDS IN KEYS."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1882.

Denial and counter denial of statements has been going on for some time. Last week we published a letter from Mr. Paty, which distinctly and in set terms, stated that an application was made to the firm of Bishop & Co. for a credit, and had been refused. The letter was no off hand communication, but was carefully worded to avoid bringing in the names of persons who did not wish to appear in print. Mr. Paty as a man of integrity and veracity has a reputation which cannot be impeached. Mr. Bishop with whom we have conversed, endorses what Mr. Paty has said; the public have simply to judge between the statement of Mr. Paty and that of Mr. Gibson. Mr. Paty's position as a partner in the principal financial firm here makes his word of great weight, in fact it is inconceivable that he could or would make a mis-statement. Mr. Gibson has no such unimpeachable record to fall back upon. As a mere matter of veracity between the two men, there is no doubt on which side the verdict would be given. With reference to the statement that Mr. Paty was merely repeating street talk we publish the following letter:

Honolulu Hotel or Bonner & Co.,
October 16th, 1882.

EDITOR GAZETTE: In my letter of the 10th, which I regret to have understood that the application for a credit was made on the 10th instead of 9th, it was under discussion, in the private office of the Bank.

Yours Faithfully,
J. H. PATY.

Here we will leave the subject. The manner in which the matter has been treated in the Advertiser is beneath notice really, it is unpardonably low, vulgar, when a man identified with a style of the future he evinces to merit the consideration of honorable men. We know that what we have said is true, we have put forward the statement of a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity in support of what we have said; we can do no more. If Mr. Gibson would like to go before a legal tribunal upon the matter, we would only be too happy to oblige him, for under these circumstances we should be able to call for witnesses whose names at the present time we do not feel justified in parading in the papers.

The proposed Hawaiian Agricultural Society is a move in the right direction; if the society is carried on under popular and yet intelligent management, we believe that it will be productive of great good. All small cultivators need some further incentive than their own self approval, in order to urge them to the better care and more discriminating choice of the plants that they have a fancy for. It is from the spur which will be given to the small fry, the minnows and gudgeons of horticulture, that we expect the good of this organization to come. The man who cultivates say half a dozen rose trees, and at the end of the year when flowers are exhibited under the auspices of the Society, finds that by his tender care of his plants he has been able to carry off a prize which his richer neighbor has failed to do, will feel a pardonable pride, and will stick carefully to his pleasant recreation of raising flowers. Boys will take more care in breeding fowls and looking after the breeding of chickens, when they know that the result of their labors will be publicly shewn, and that those who have shown the most energy and can bring forward the best specimens of birds, will be rewarded both with applause and some slight prize.

Go a little higher, and see what good will be done by exhibits of the dairy produce and the fruits of the practical farmer. Comparisons as to results will be made, methods by which these results have been obtained will be discussed, experiments will be tried to see if any further improvements can be made, and the result will be a general advance in all these smaller businesses.

The Annual Agricultural & Horticultural Show will have not only practical results, but it will also furnish a very pleasant day's amusement and outing for all classes of society: flower shows in the United States, England and the English Colonies form one of the features in the round of yearly amusements and are always looked forward to with considerable pleasure.

We hope then that the effort to establish this Society will not prove abortive; it is a society, which appeals to rich and poor alike, its shows will bring all onto a place of equality, where skill and care will go for more than dollars. Let all then, who have any horticultural taste, from the dweller in a cottage to the owner of a handsome mansion and fine gardens, lend a helping hand towards organizing the new HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Planters have met and have expressed their opinion by endorsing unanimously the report of their Trustees: the work that these gentlemen have done, the the manner in which it has been done, has met with entire approval, more than this, the election of the same men as Trustees for the ensuing year shows how heartily the policy of the past has been endorsed and what full confidence the planters, as a united body, have in the gentlemen who have represented them during the past months. The reports which have been submitted appear in to-day's paper and speak for themselves, no comment upon them is necessary. They speak, certainly, in no uncertain tone, but they are a temperate, lawful and constitutional expression of opinion by the most powerful body of men in the Kingdom; they state fairly and without fear certain grievances of which they have to complain, which grievances, as citizens or residents of this State, they have an inalienable right to ventilate; their position is eminently a dignified one and therefore it is strong.

It is a matter of great congratulation that we have men, representing such large interests as these men do, who can approach such a matter in the spirit they have done. There is nothing which has been said before the Planters Labor and Supply Co. which could not or would not have been said by members of the United States Legislature or the English Parliament. Such a representation of opinion must do good. It puts to flight all the nonsense which has been talked about improper opposition; it shows clearly of what stuff the most important class in our community is made, and if what the Trustees have done speak, it is evident that their speech is not going to be vain, that when they say that they want a change, they mean to have it, but it is also evident that they are thoroughly loyal in their views, that their opposition is to be carried on by strictly constitutional and proper means.

The country must feel proud of the position that this, the most influential body has taken. Here have been assembled the brains, the energy, the representative capital of the country; a finer set of men it would be difficult to find anywhere. Let the planters and mill-owners then lead, and lead with a will upon the path they have marked out for themselves and we may feel assured that they will be successful and that they will earn the gratitude of the country for the results that they must obtain and the manner in which they will obtain them.

The water supply: this is a subject in which every man, woman and child in the city is directly interested, and it is one to which the Government should give earnest attention. At the present moment the supply is most inadequate, and it seems to be distributed in a very spasmodic and uncertain manner. Through out a considerable section of the town, no water can be obtained after 9 a. m. This section contains two large schools, numbering between them about 650 or 700 children; these are dependent for drinking water upon what they can manage to bring along with them in bottles or jugs. Of course there is not a drop which can be used for washing purposes; and in our climate, frequent washing of hands and face, is a positive necessity, especially when much blackboard work, involving the use of chalk, is resorted to. In other sections of the town, are numerous householders, who are dependent upon getting their water from a distance, for every domestic purpose, the water pipes giving no supply whatever.

Under these circumstances we thought it would not be amiss if we had a look at the reservoirs in Nuuanu Valley. The lower one, has not a too plentiful supply of water but there is water enough, if the pipes are all right to give people what water they need during the day. The upper reservoir we found quite full and water even running over by the waste pipe; why the houses connected with this reservoir should not have a sufficient supply of water, is a mystery which needs explanation.

The season has been exceptionally dry, and of course for that the Government cannot be blamed, but blame must rest on them for not attempting to cope with the difficulty when it has come upon them. The advantages of a water supply system only become patent when a drought comes on; we need to be insured against drought. Now from the information which has been given to us we find that a very large quantity of water which might be utilized for the necessities of the town, is drawn off from the stream long before it reaches the reservoirs and that by people who have no right to it whatever. Encroachments upon the rights of those who pay for water privileges should be guarded against and that can only be by the greatest vigilance. We fail to find any symptoms of vigilance in the upper part of Nuuanu Valley.

The whole truth with regard to the inadequate supply lies in a nut shell; the water works form one of the very few "paying" government institutions—privileges for water have been granted far out of proportion to the supply which can be counted on in time of drought; the small reservoir, which was designed to supply those residents who were above the level of the old Nuuanu Reservoir, has been drawn upon to furnish water in directions that its originators never intended. In other words the water works have been selling what they did not possess, and now being only in a position to supply a very small per centage of the water which they thought was at their command, they are cutting people down in their rights and privileges, and charging them the same rates as when they had a full supply. When a man has paid for a $25, or a $50 privilege, what right have the water authorities to deprive him of water entirely, or during a large part of the day and still claim full remuneration. If we are to be deprived of our water privileges, our rates for the water that is doled out should be lowered. The position is parallel to that of a firm, who having taken a contract for the supply of 1,000 tons of coal, are only able to send 500, and yet claim the same remuneration as if they had supplied the full order.

From whatever point we look at the water question, the result is unsatisfactory; the grumbling and growling about it will one of these days end in a prolonged roar. It was not many weeks ago that a very prominent man was anxious to call a meeting upon the subject. He had an interview with the Ministry and they satisfied him, that they were going to take the matter in hand. The manner in which the matter has been taken in hand, is shewn by the great lack of water throughout the town.

During the last session of the Legislature, a table showing the amount of taxes paid by the different nationalities, the compilation of Mr. Geo. H. Luce, was circulated among the members of the Assembly, and a few copies found their way into other circles. Comments upon these tables were made in the issue of the Gazette of June 28th and July 12th, and these comments were republished in Boston and other business journals of the United States.

The showing made by Captain Luce was not agreeable to the party now in power, and a motion was passed through the Assembly to have another set of tables made up. These tables, compiled by Mr. F. H. Hayselden, are now before us.

At the outset we must point out that Captain Luce's tables and those of Mr. Hayselden do not agree in any one particular. We must further premise that Captain Luce is an old and tried officer of the Government, who has been thoroughly acquainted with the tax books for a small life time, while Mr. Hayselden approaches them as the merest tyro; under such circumstances, the burden of proof of assertions will lie on the latter gentleman; he must shew that his statements of figures are correct.

In the first place we find a difference in the amount of taxes as represented by the two sets of tables. Captain Luce puts them at $385,242.29; Mr. Hayselden at $382,356.49. The Captain's tables give 30,809 taxable units, Mr. Hayselden's 31,022. Here we have a really very serious matter: there ought not to be any possible difference between the amount of taxes stated by these two gentlemen.

To show more clearly how the case stands we give below a table comparing the taxable units as given by the two statements.

	Luce.	Hayselden.
Hawaiian	14,328	13,799
Chinese	11,000	10,994
Americans	1,320	806
British	927	721
Germans	290	338
Portuguese	837	872
Others	7,016	1,317
Naturalized	.....	376
	30,809	31,022

There is a very wide descrepancy here; we require to pay especial attention to the lowering of the Americans by nearly 450. The new tables on their own showing class a considerable number of men, as "naturalized" Hawaiians, who are in fact American citizens, and who will cling tenaciously to their rights as such.

* * *

We may now make a comparison with the tables as made out by Mr Hayselden and those of Captain Luce and see how much advantage the former gives to the Hawaiian tax payer. According to Capt. Luce's tables an Hawaiian taxable unit paid $7.27 as against $75.72 yielded to the national treasury by the three representative nationalities, American, English and German. According to the partisan showing of the tables before us, 15,769 paying $124,081.43 in direct taxes, gives an average of $7.86 as against Captain Luce's $7.27, while 1394 pure American, English and Germans paying among them $83,460.03, yield $43.15 per head; but if we add to these the taxes paid by so called naturalized citizens of these three nationalities we swell the total to $165,761.46 to be divided among 2,690 people, giving an average of $63.08 per head as the taxes paid by English, Americans and Germans.

We are by no means, however, prepared to accept the tables as prepared by Mr. Hayselden, not only does he disagree with Captain Luce's tables but he disagrees with himself. Table 2 informs us that there are 730 naturalized subjects who pay $92,210.58, table states that there are 740. The Chinese are put down in a lump sum and as our Chinamen is endeavored to be naturalized this is altogether an outrage upon the intelligence of the community. There are a number of Chinamen naturalized. These two facts are sufficient to vitiate the accuracy of Mr. Hayselden's table. Here are evidently two grave errors, how many more there may be, we cannot at the present moment say, not having time to go thoroughly through all the figures, there is enough however to upset any arguments which may be based on his figures. The result then of all this labor of Mr. Hayselden, is to show that even if the taxes paid by the several nationalities are presented in the most favorable light possible to the Hawaiian, even if only those of the three nationalities are reckoned, who were born out of the country and can by no fitness be regarded as "naturalized", the "invader" pays over five times the amount that his Hawaiian brother does; if however, the "naturalized" are added to their proper nationalities, the three countries pay over eight times the amount *per capita*. When we add on the amount of indirect taxes paid by the white consumer, who, being more luxurious, uses more imported goods, it is very easy to estimate how large the contribution of the "invader" is to the national purse and it again shews how right he is to complain against his not having any control upon the purse strings. There may be some more matters of interest connected with the tables, but for this week we will leave them.

NOTES.

A SUBSCRIBER in Hawaii, of whom personally we have no knowledge, writes as follows. "Your clear and unmistakable utterances in regard to the Ministry, the King and mal-administration commands the cordial approval of all intelligent, loyal lovers of constitutional Government. I like the ring of your bell: keep it sounding."

A most interesting paper upon comets has been published by Professor Huggins, in the *Nineteenth Century*. While offering several theories, he fairly states that "the nature of the comet is one of the scientific opinion as to the nature of these bodies." The use of the spectroscope upon comets has proved that they shine partly by reflected solar light and partly by their own light. The large number of the present comet will enable investigations with this instrument to be carried out more fully than before. The nucleus in the largest comet does not exceed a few hundred miles in diameter; the gaseous matter is expelled towards the sun and after advancing a short distance, is suddenly repelled in a direction at right angles to the solar line; the tail is not a mass of matter "trembled like a sword in the sky" but is the outcome of "consecutive commotion and tumultuous ovation" taking place as the comet wings its way around our sun. Of the matter which go to form the majority of comets contains carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and possibly oxygen. Professor Tait has a theory that comets consist of an enormous swarm of meteors, the collisions between particles of the crushing together of the minute masses, which would develop discharges of gas: the tail is formed of the more scattered portions of the swarm, lighted up by the sun's rays. He thinks that the whole phenomena both of self light and tails are due to that refuge of the uncertainty, electrical phenomena. Last year comets were photographed for the first time on Mount Hamilton. From the above it will be seen that scientific men are still groping in the dark, but that they are slowly but surely advancing towards the full light of knowledge upon the subject. Comets appear upon some large scale, with the improved instruments now at hand, may shortly settle the question.

In connection with the agitation of the prostitution question in the West, *Bookbinder* says it is not uninteresting to recall the great change in drinking habits that has come about in times comparatively modern. The stories that have come down to us about the heavy drinking of the Tudors which were emptied at a single draught, are significant of a state of manners very different from those of our own period. In times still more recent, it will be remembered, gentlemen were expected that they could not be laid on the board until emptied of their contents. At the close of the last century to be denominated "a three-bottle man" was to be regarded as an opprobrious epithet of the polite society of good livers. The feats of the champions who drank their competitors under the table have not lacked illustration in verse and prose. A marked change has come over the habits of people since then, and the tendency seems to be constant toward a more temperate use of stimulants. The progress seems to be a natural one, and has so far outstripped the ability of the vessel by repeat of Lloyd's agents and found 14 ft. of water in the fore part of the hold, and 12 ft. in the well. The submarine cotton, which was rotten, had gone below the tonnage deck, when the mainmast was cut away. The rudder was out of place. The surveyors recommended the setting of the sails, stores, provisions, cargo and boats, which was expeditiously carried out, they also found it advisable to lower the vessel off the reef as there would be imminent danger of her sinking in mid-channel and thereby blocking up the entrance to the harbor. They further recommended that the hull, cargo, damaged or otherwise, and wire rigging, and stores, be sold by public auction. About 3000 bags of undamaged wheat have been saved. The hull was sold yesterday for $350 and the damage cargo for $50, and the balance of the vessel's effects will be sold to-morrow.

Loss of the British Ship "Niagara."

On Wednesday last a full rigged ship arrived off this port flying signals of distress. The pilot and tug boat *Pele* went out to her, and found her to be the British ship *Niagara*, Capt. Good, from San Francisco bound to Queenstown, with a full cargo wheat. It was reported that she had encountered a cyclone on the 27th September, in long. 119° 30' W. and lat. 17° N. During the storm the vessel sprung a leak which necessitated her running for this port for repairs. The pilot boarded her and the tug boat took hold of her hawser and proceeded to tow her in to Honolulu harbor. After passing the spur buoy, and when well within the entrance to the harbor, the hawser is reported to have slipped from the bitts, on board the ship, but as reports are conflicting on this matter, we decline to make further comment until the official investigation is held before H. B. M's Commissioner. Before any further assistance could be rendered the vessel drifted on to the lee side of the passage, where she commenced to roll heavily on the reef. Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., acting as Lloyd's agents requested three Surveyors, Capt. W. H. Mist, R. N., W. H. Marston, Master of British bark *Lady Lampson*, and G. C. Emmes, shipwright to go on board and ascertain what was the best course to pursue. They found the vessel rolling heavily, and it was decided to work boats for lightering on the lee side of the vessel. The removal commenced the topmast and top-gallant backstays to be cut away, which was done, and the topmasts, main and mizzen, carried away at the cage. On the follow day the Surveyors again boarded the vessel by request of Lloyd's agents and found 14 ft. of water in the fore part of the hold, and 12 ft. in the well. The submarine cotton, which was rotten, had gone below the tonnage deck, when the mainmast was cut away. The rudder was out of place. The Surveyors recommended the setting of the sails, stores, provisions, cargo and boats, which was expeditiously carried out, they also found it advisable to lower the vessel off the reef as there would be imminent danger of her sinking in mid-channel and thereby blocking up the entrance to the harbor. They further recommended that the hull, cargo, damaged or otherwise, and wire rigging, and stores, be sold by public auction. About 3000 bags of undamaged wheat have been saved. The hull was sold yesterday for $350 and the damage cargo for $50, and the balance of the vessel's effects will be sold to-morrow.

MEETING

OF THE

Planters' Labor & Supply Company.

The Planters Labor and supply Company met on Monday at 10 A. M., in the Armory. There were about 10,000 shares of stock represented. The planters had come to from all parts of the Islands and had all mustered in great strength. The Company, on meeting at once resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, to hear the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Trustees. There were duly read and referred back to the Company. The Trustees report was adopted unanimously as was the Secretary's. The report of the Treasurer was adopted, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs Bishop, P. C. Jones and Unna, who were to examine vouchers and so forth. The reports of the Secretary and the Trustees will be found in our supplement. Captain Mist, at the request of the Trustees then delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I have been invited to address to you to-day a few remarks on events in this Kingdom, more particularly referring to those affecting the welfare of our staple industry, the cultivation and manufacturing of sugar, and how this has been subjected to hindrances and difficulties in its most tender points, the providing and maintaining a sufficient supply of suitable labor, unskilled labor more particularly when by a different course of action the present Ministry might have saved money to the public purse, and time which is money to the cultivator, and manufacturer.

And here I need explain that I must base my remarks on the standpoint of the information and experience of an ordinary Englishman. Many of my countrymen are interested in the industrial welfare of these Islands, and I hope to point out some of the differences between the methods of Parliamentary Governments as practiced here and in Great Britain.

But I propose to refer to the position of the present Ministry in its relation to the Planting interest, and to show, a little further on, of the circumstances of which opposed the formation of the Planters Labor and Supply Co.'s, the necessities which drew together the Representatives now in the room, and the wide way in which they have hitherto carried on their organization, it would be presumption on my part to speak, and I find my undertaking rendered the more difficult by the necessarily extensive range of which the topics on which I proposed to speak, have been treated by your own officers in reading their respective reports.

Every one here knows the ominous aspect of public affairs, the keenly disguised hostility to this Company shown by the Ministry, the exposure of the gamble by which the Premier endeavored to evade the responsibility of his actions, relations to the office of this Company, to secure a trustworthy and able agent in whom they had full confidence at their own expense—to Japan for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a systematic stream of immigration from that country. All this was exposed in the independent papers at the time, and has been finally put on record by the interesting report you have just listened to from our Secretary Mr. E. F. Adams, as to his fruitless mission which has been sent at public expense to Japan ostensibly on the same errand, you are all of course fully informed.

I propose therefore in the first place to ask your attention to the political position of this country as it has taken shape in the course of the present reign—in the last three years more particularly. It may, and probably will be said that this is not nor ought to be, in any sense a political society, to this I would reply at once. It is in some sense unavoidably so, that in any country professedly governed by representative institutions, it is incompetent for any one to say to any one else, still less for any one group of persons to say to any other group, that the management or mismanagement of affairs directly affecting the welfare of every one, who has the stake, material or even sentimental in the country he dwells in, and which management constitutes that which we call politics domestic or foreign, is not the inalienable right of every man or group or company of men.

Indeed were liberty of discussion of public matters by a meeting such as this, even called in question it would only prove that Hawaiians knew not the ABC of free constitutional action. Therefore I propose to lay before you some thoughts on the existing rule on these Islands, not without, I hope, the courtesy to the Crown, the Ministers and their subordinates whose conduct I may have occasion to call in question. To pass briefly over the series of events which have led, from earliest days of Constitutional form of Government in this country to the present day. I may refer to the first constitution granted by Kamehameha III, who thereby dressed himself of a great portion of his absolute power, conceded rights and built a system of representative government, with responsible Ministers something after the fashions of other institutions, tongueed of course with a due regard for many old fashioned Hawaiian customs, privileges and laws which it would have been obviously unjust and inexpedient to revolutionize too suddenly or too thoroughly, many of which laws especially in regard to inheritance and the holding of lands, are still in force and are highly valued by the native people. This Constitution was abrogated by Kamehameha V and the existing one established. With the last breath of that monarch passing forever the line of Kamehameha kings, and with it much of the old feudal respect for the royal and other noble native families. At the death of Lunalilo the last of the great Chiefs with sort of hereditary claim was gone, and it became necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, to seek another family to be invested with royal position and which should constitute a new dynasty or root whence future rulers should be drawn. The present royal family was selected, and its head David Kalakaua was made King not without serious misgivings amongst large portions of the natives, which culminated in a riot in this city only quelled by the interposition of American and British National forces which were fortunately at hand, and responded to the call of their respective Commissioners. Order being restored and the King fully in possession of the Royal rights and functions; nothing need be mentioned here until the arrival of a conspicuous adventurer of Italian origin named Morono. It seems to have occurred to this man or to Mr. Gibson about the same time that the almost pure manhood suffrage granted by the Constitution was the weak point, the means of establishing something close akin to an absolute monarchy, or at most an oligarchy which should rule ostensibly through machinery of a Constitutional government without any restriction of education, intelligence or business or governmental capacity provided they centred in a numerical minority. Shortly before this the long sought for Reciprocity Treaty had been secured, capital was attracted, industry advanced with a bound, revenue rose rapidly, and every prospect was favorable, when public opinion was aroused by the sudden dismissal without assigning reason of the existing Ministry, this at a time when no great question was before the public, and no ground for such action, justifiable by any parliamentary precedent was assigned. Again later on the same Ministry shared a similar fate, this time in the face of all Constitutional practice, inasmuch as the dismissed Ministry had but a few days before, met and defeated in the Legislature a direct vote of want of confidence, in other words had just been assured by the Nobles and Representatives in Legislative Session, that they had the confidence of the country, yet the country here was a peaceful breach with the fundamental laws of Parliamentary governments. I shall here frequently to refer to parliamentary government as practised in Great Britain partly because it appears to be the most apt parallel, and partly because it is the only system with which I can claim even a very moderate acquaintance. In England the fall of a Ministry can be generally anticipated for some time before it actually occurs, and when it decides its fate is generally one on which public attention has been fixed and public discussion aroused. A waning majority in the House of Parliament, a vote unexpectedly and even against of doors usually precedes the resignation of a Ministry, frequently indeed the leader of the Ministerial party to the House of Commons announces that when the debate on a certain question comes to be voted on, the Ministry will accept an adverse vote as a command to resign; while on the other hand should the Ministry be upheld by a second "working majority" their position will be of necessity stronger than before. Rarely is the question of want of confidence brought to the vote, and never I think I may confidently say, at least since the year of 1688 never has a Ministry been dismissed by the Crown so immediately after receiving the highest mark of approval that can be conferred by the Legislature, viz., of finding a vote of want of confidence.

In the dismissal for it would be idle to talk of the resignation of Mr. Wilder's Ministry, which was accomplished almost immediately after the promulgation of the Legislative Vote of Want, a Ministry was amended by the Crown for again it is a misnomer to say—called into power by the Legislature, of whom the head and front, the beginning and the end, was the alien Morono, whose political status debarred him by the provisions of the Constitution from a seat in the House of Representatives, though not from a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Moreno being installed as practical Premier under the Crown, the other Cabinet portfolios were assigned to men who were either desirous of upholding Autocratic rule, or incompetent to oppose it. Accordingly we find Mr. Knox, the minister to a native congregation, intruded as Minister of Finance—a man ignorant of financial matters—with Mr. Bush as Minister of Interior, and W. C. Jones as Attorney General. And now the game was to be tried on. Mr. Bush immediately dated M. Gibson, by a dead dated Aug. 29, 1880, to work the *Advertiser* on behalf of the existing Ministry. To Mr. Gibson was also granted a contract for the supply of sheep from Lanai for the use of the Leper Establishment on Molokai. Another friend was to be paid a handsome salary for he might go to California to purchase "materials" for the Government with a handsome commission allowance on all purchases he might make, nature of materials or need for them not specified. The proverbial beggar, in the person of Morono, now seemed to be fairly on horseback, but his very greediness bestowed his arrival at the proverbial goal. One of the first acts of the Moreno Ministry was, in order to sweep away any possible obstructions from their path, to decimate the House by their respective appointments of the three Resident Commissioners. This was too serious a step to be so lightly undertaken, and the representations of the gentlemen who had been so grossly insulted, both in their representative and their personal character, sufficed to necessitate the removal of Moreno from the Cabinet. The very critical aspect which affairs were now assuming led to a great public meeting of really representative men, who decided on a memorial to be laid before the King conditions condemnatory of the recent proceedings. The value of public meetings and the right of petition were at once manifest by Mr. Gibson in the *Advertiser* and *Rise*, as no doubt he considered himself bound to do by the terms of his contract with Mr. Bush. Moreno driven from the Foreign Office, was nevertheless entrusted by the Crown with diplomatic or ambassadorial powers, so strangely drawn and so sagaciously carried that they puzzled every one to whom they were shown. Moreno likewise took away with him a group of Hawaiian youths for foreign education, at public expense, some was a member of Parliament, who had been a member of the recent Legislature and was now to receive the reward for his votes. On the removal of Moreno, Mr. Bush was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign as well as domestic affairs. To cut a long story short it was found necessary to send for some one who might create order out of the chaos of jobbery. Mr. Green, whose honesty and ability were never questioned, was called for, but immediately on entering his office found such a mass of jobs that he forthwith resigned, dragging down with him the remains of the Moreno-Bush Ministry.

Still ministry was a necessity for carrying on the business of the country. Mr. Green therefore undertook to force the with minority of the present reign, Mr. Bona afterwards His Majesty started on his foreign tour, and political matters seemed to relapse into their normal condition, responsibility.

Before the departure of the King, a royal progress was made through the principal parts of the Kingdom, and Mr. Gibson, in fulfilment of his bargain, published most absurdly the wonderful accounts of the royal reception, and, although the foreign expedition, the entire Hawaiians were being constantly reminded that every civility shown to His Majesty by foreign officials was a tribute to a wonderful monarch for self government evinced by the native Hawaiian.

On His Majesty's return, the plot began to thicken, the various appointments were constantly remitted by Mr. Gibson's papers that in their hands by dint of speculation for the election to the House of Representatives of 1882.

The last trick the House was made up of natives with few exceptions the nation marched down from their barracks, in rear of the palace, in military formation under their officers, and deposited their voting papers, the police force did the same. Now to those who are in England, we must mark the differences there, to a garrison town, the soldiers are confined to their barracks, whilst on election in its progress and in any other voting process of half a dozen soldiers or sailors in military array, would be sufficient to vitiate an election, so jealous are the British of any possibility of governmental coercion. The result of the election under this kingdom, however, fully realized the anticipations of those who unpalatable truth, of the whole number of elected representatives twenty one was a representative man, in Honolulu, the great merchants, lawyers, planters and agents, were wholly unrepresented; the elected portion of the House consisted almost wholly of natives, whose daily bread depended on their attorney, some honorable exceptions should be noted. In the Nobles, the Hon. C. R. Bishop repeatedly endeavored to stay the flood of waste and extravagance, but was too often outvoted by the native party. In the House, Messrs. Nawahi, member for Hilo Pilipo, for South Kona; and Kaohano, for Kau, showed a manly independence, but from the composition of the House, only a small result could be produced. The session ended, under the lead of Mr. Green, resigned, and now appointed to be the time for the Crown to make another great effort towards the accomplishment of the alien premeditated plot under the guise of a constitutional form. Mr. Gibson, late the subordinate of Mr. Bush, became Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance, Mr. Bush, the coadjutor of Moreno and hirer of Gibson, was made Minister of Finance, Mr. Kaai Minister of Interior, and Mr. Preston Attorney General. Under this regime, things have gone on apace, the attract to office of the new ministry was signalized by the dismissal of sundry public servants from their posts without assigning reason, and in some instances new posts were created for the displaced officials that the hardship of their position might not become too ostensibly apparent. The appropriations made by the last session of the expenditure were raised till the totals largely exceeded the anticipated revenue, over and above this it was determined, if possible, to contract a serious debt, Jobbery, opulence and extravagance are rampant, the so-called palace alone has swallowed up more money than if honestly expended, would suffice to build a real palace, gilded from flagstaff to the moment. A case of money commutation to a dollar a head for every man, woman and child of the population is devoted to the establishment of what is claimed as an armed force, with what weapons this force is to be armed or equipped when those arms are to be turned, our legislators have not thought it worth while to enquire. The provision of a new rug for the harbor was "very windy," Mr. Gibson's paper tells us, the government have passed a loan bill, recent events seem scarcely to justify this piece of wisdom. Of the "armed force" it may be remarked that not only is it a waste of money in the first instance, but every days abstraction from agricultural labor of able-bodied men, in order that they may be got up in caricature of European soldiery is a direct loss to the productive power of the Kingdom. Here once preached that to labourers and the present Government while sending expensive missions to Japan and to Portugal to invite immigrants, proposes to withdraw available labor for the sake of parading an armed force. Again with regard to the Coronation, the preposterous absurdity has been shown up again and again by every newspaper not under Mr. Gibson's control, not only is it a waste of money, it is a mockery, as it appears in the Appropriation bill, but what will be the loss by the disorganization of labor throughout the whole month of February next.

Now, how is it possible that these and a score of other extravagancies, follies, imbecilities and jobberies are possible—simply thus—in every constitutionally governed country the legislature stands between the Crown and the tax-payer, here the back of the Legislature is merely the tool which is used to justify under the semblance of constitutional rule any and expenditure or extravagant job the Ministry chooses to undertake. Of the last House of Representatives twenty were placeholders, many dependent on the Ministry for their daily bread. Most of the members were incumbents or expectant incumbents of salaried places, subservience to the Ministry meant, independence to nothing at all. Perhaps the most striking instance of the supremacy of the Crown to seize every sort of inducement to members to carry out their sinister schemes, was the fact of which deprived the Supreme Bench of their approving power with regard to the appointment of the District Justices. This Act was hustled through the Legislature in such haste that many of the Judges on the Bench did not know what was being done behind their backs, was actually carried through the third reading on the last day of the session in contempt of the most minor precedents and received the Royal Assent on the day of prorogation—why this unseemly haste and unjustifiable secrecy? it was simply a part of the scheme to place all power into the hands of the Ministry. By the provisions of the Constitution, the Crown appoints the Judges of the Supreme Bench and all Judges of Courts of Record, the Crown appoints Nobles, Privy Councillors, Representatives of Foreign Powers, Ministers and Plenipotentiaries abroad of every degree, is Commander-in-Chief of all forces raised within the Kingdom, is not this power enough for any Constitutional Monarch, but ought he to be as Mr. Gibson's organ would teach us all "loyal politicians" who may legitimately use all means in his power to secure the return of Representatives who will carry out his ideas, and having secured their return may influence them to be willing to support his measures! Contrast this again with the manners and customs of England, even George III a hundred years ago indignantly repudiated the right of any man, Minister or other, to make use of his name to influence a vote in the House of Commons, and now, the fact of a member accepting the lowest salaried post under the Government, ipso facto vacates his seat, though he is eligible for re-election, here I believe scarce one member of the elected Representatives does not draw a salary from the Government, many more are in receipt of salaries as Justices of the Peace, tax collectorships, road supervisors, agents for registering labor engagements are the rewards looked forward to by Representatives and only to be secured by subservience. Of the composition of the so called Representatives it would be almost absurd to speak. If I take a list of the British House of Commons I can say this man is a great landed owner who is a leading magistrate, this a great manufacturer, this a prominent banker, here a great shipbuilder, there a great ship owner, here a prominent engineer, there a rising lawyer, here a well known author, there an agricultural interest, the mining interest and so on—any one can give the reason why such or such a man sits in the House of Commons. How does that compare with the list of members for the last of members of the present Legislature and their votes, their propositions, the bills they have brought forward or supported.

And how are constitutions here to deal with this junta of a non-representative representation, I say cultivate and use the right of public speaking and public writing, do not let yourselves open to the charge of cowardice, if the whole year wishes, are, your wills known, public meetings, influentially signed petitions, are not yet rules in spite of Mr. Gibson's papers. The native opinion is being rapidly formed, the foreign element, and it is from the native so to what is going on, remind the foreigners that they are not members who have been "allowed to come here," but that it is their duty to act as citizens which they are, that even the greatest form of Government stands upon sufferance—and will be surely upset if misgovernment, such as we have recently witnessed go on. Let the Ministry see that the great Teutonic race dwelling on either side of the Atlantic is not accustomed to sit silent under continued misrule, that the Crown has no right to active interference either inside or outside of the House of Representatives, that the Crown has no right to import, from the Western Islands in the Atlantic, or from the heart of Germany, our employees are not to be thwarted in their efforts to bring in immigrants, that the rights of labor are to be respected, that if shown, that our trusty privileges are not to be frittered away, that promising undertakings for labor supply should not be stopped unnecessarily by the mere whim of a Minister, that the rights of labor are to be respected, I quote the words communicated to the House of so-called Representatives, I invite the members of this, the most representative body ever assembled in this Kingdom to man the Appropriation Bill of this session, and compare it with its predecessors. Invite them to a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether for the good of the country, and that little step out of the Attorneys and pleading. If there be any one unfriendly to the Treaty, then I say this Government is your enemy for it will destroy the Treaty by inordinately taxing it. If there be any, as I suppose we are all anxious for the continuance of the Treaty, then I say this Government is your enemy, for it exhibits such a lamentable show of incompetence that the Treaty may be sacrificed to unsuccessful assault. As long as foreign powers, Americans more especially, see this Kingdom ruled as at present, no treaty may be desired from respectful bearing—Incapacity for self-government will be the cry of those who wish to upset Hawaiian Independence—the fruit is nearly rotten and must soon drop, will be the watchword of those who seek to swallow it.

Captain Mist's remarks were received with many marks of approval, and on motion of Col. Spalding the address was to be printed. The company then adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M.

The members reassembled at 2 P. M. The afternoon was almost entirely occupied in the election of Trustees. The members was increased to 15: all the original Trustees were reelected. The is a list of the Trustees for the ensuing year.

S. T. Alexander, 20,916; S. S. Hartwell, 20,916; E. F. Adams, 20,906; W. G. Irwin, 20,786; F. A. Schaefer, 20,861; G. N. Wilcox, 20,254; J. H. Paty, 19,926; F. C. Jones, 19,798; J. S. Spalding, 19,726; H. G. Glade, 19,726; T. H. Davies, 19,616; J. B. Atherton, 19,296; W. H. Rice, 19,146.

The meeting adjourned shortly after 4 P. M.

Special Notices.

Consulado de Portugal.

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Furnished Rooms to Let!

[illegible]

TO MERCHANTS