By Authority.

K. R.
PROCLAMATION.

KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King:

WHEREAS, by an Act approved on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Coronation of the Kings of Hawaii," it is among other things enacted that We in Privy Council should ascertain and proclaim by Public Proclamation, a time when We should be crowned:

AND WHEREAS, at a meeting of Our said Privy Council held at Aliiolani Hale, in the City of Honolulu on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, We did, by and with the advice and consent of Our Hon. entitle Privy Council ascertain and declare that We should be crowned on the twelfth day of February in the next coming, one one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three:

Be it known, therefore that We, by and with advice and consent, as aforesaid, Do hereby proclaim and make known that the ceremony of Our Coronation shall take place at Iolani Palace in the City of Honolulu, on Monday, the twelfth day of February which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

Given under Our hand and the Great Seal of Our Kingdom at Our Palace of Iolani in Honolulu this Ninteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:
WALTER MURRAY GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier.

It is ordered by Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of Her Honourable Privy Council to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, being Members of Her Honorable Privy Council, to act and as a Committee of Management on the occasion of the Coronation of Her Majesty.

Hon. Walter Murray Gibson.
Hon. Synamon A. Wilcoxson.
Hon. J. O. Carter.
Hon. William P. Ward.
Col. the Hon. Charles H. Judd.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Licenses Expiring in November, 1882.

RETAIL—OAHU.

[illegible]

RETAIL—HAWAII.

[illegible]

RETAIL—MAUI.

[illegible]

RETAIL—KAUAI.

[illegible]

PEDDLING.

[illegible]

BUTCHER.

[illegible]

JOBBING SPIRIT.

[illegible]

LIVERY STABLES.

[illegible]

POOR BUTCHER.

[illegible]

FIRE ARMS.

[illegible]

The Auxiliary Privileges suspended until further notice do not include those derived from the Attesian Wells on King Street.

C. B. WILSON,
Supt. Water Works.

Notice to the Sanitary of Water at present in the Reservoir, following Privileges will be allowed only between the hours of 6 to 8 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M. until further notice:

C. B. WILSON,
Supt. Water Works.

Office of Water Works, Oct. 24, 1882. 929

Mr. James H. Harrison is this day appointed an Agent to acknowledge Labor Contracts between Masters and Servants for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

JNO. E. BUSH,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 24th, 1882.

Sale of Lease of Government Land.

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1882, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, at 12 noon, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a parcel of land belonging to the Hawaiian Government known as **POHAKAA**, situated in **KALIHI VALLEY NEAR HONOLULU**, and containing **41** acres.

Terms—Lease Five Years, upset price **$72** per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, from the 30th day of September, 1882, being the date of lease.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 24, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOAN:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 25th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN of **$500,000**—will now be received at the Treasury, the rate of interest to Bond at 6% Six percent per annum payable semi-annually, and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes whatsoever.

WILLIS A. KINAI,
Minister of the Interior.

Hawaiian Gazette.

EVERY MONDAY IS PRESENT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

Congress at the approaching short term is very unlikely to take any action about the treaty. No week is done before the holidays, and January and February will be likely to be absorbed with politics and with matters of more pressing concern. Neither party will care to commit itself prematurely, or unadvisedly upon such a question of foreign policy as the treaty involves. Time is everything for us, since it enables the friends of the treaty to correct the absurd reports and scandal-which its enemies have industriously worked up.

Until recently, the policy of the Hawaiian Government has been to favor a construction of the Treaty against imposing duties on imported goods which even by a strained construction could be regarded as exempt. Hearing a rumor that the present Ministry have recently shown a disposition to change this policy, and that complaints to the United States Consul are rapidly coming in, we have tried to learn the truth of this rumor. As far as we can learn, it is based mainly on the refusal of the Government to remit duties on gamp, and on pianos, except when imported for private use and not for sale.

We are not aware that the Law officer of the Government has been called upon for an opinion in either of these matters, but it is certainly to be expected that at this time the Ministry will be very careful to allow no well founded complaints against this Government to go forward. We dismiss as unworthy of credence now, that they are seeking in any one's supposed interest, to throw obstacles against the Treaty with the view of defeating it.

The Republican defeat in the Ohio elections is variously accounted for, but after all the main point is that it is a defeat in a State which hitherto has been regarded as a sound Republican State. The indications are that New York as well as California will have a Democratic Governor, and it seems to be almost a foregone conclusion, that the next Congress will have in both Houses a Democratic majority. The civil service reformers have long expressed utter dissatisfaction with the course of the Republican party and its leaders. Their aspirations for a purer civil service may not be gratified by Democratic success, for the Democracy of the United States, after over twenty years of waiting for its old hold upon the "spoils" system which it initiated, is not likely to show the wisdom of moderation. However that may be, there is no doubt of the readiness of a large number of former Republican voters to give the other side a chance.

The effect on our Reciprocity Treaty of a party going into power which is traditionally in favor of free trade can hardly be other than beneficial.

After considerable delay the Premier has answered the committee appointed at the mass meeting at Kawaiahao church, ten days ago. The reply takes up nearly five pages of foolscap. In it the Premier states that he approves of such meetings and that he wishes the people to watch over the conduct of the Ministers; he does not think that any censure should be passed upon the present Ministry, it is the Legislature that are in fault; although the King's Ministers did act in the Legislature upon the matters complained of in the memorial it was the Legislature as a body that should be censured. He considers that much of the opposition to the Ministry is on account of the acts of the Legislature also. This is the gist of the precious document we refer to.

Whenever the present Ministry are attacked they always rush under some shield: lately it was the King, to save themselves they dragged his dignity and position into the political arena and invited fierce political attacks on him. Now when the native party comes forward they burrow behind the Legislature, like a set of frightened rabbits. The Premier's little white tail giving a playful wag as he whisks around the corner.

A party showing Mr. Gibson makes, he who has been so persistently informing the country that he and his colleagues be the Legislature; that he obtained the vote for immigrants in. Every measure complained of in the memorial was either Ministerial or had the support of the Ministry. The Ministry never dared to oppose one of them, for as a fact they were afraid of their house.

The answer is only one more instance of the glaring and barefaced way in which the Gibson-Bush Ministry will hide the truth by piling around it a mass of verbiage and specious misstatement. The opinion is gradually gaining ground that the present Ministry are innately and even absurdly modest: the story is told that certain prudish people covered the legs of their chairs and pianos. Mr. Gibson has a horror, deep-rooted and intense, of the "naked" truth, and he is ever trying to clothe that cold and chaste maiden, with the gorgeous trappings evolved from his Eastern imagination. The naked truth is that he is regarded as unfit for his position by the natives and the whole of the influential foreigners of this country; but oh! shame! do not whisper such a thing, turn your eyes away and study more florid and empty writings.

The P. C. A. has an unenviable notoriety for being the most disgraceful personalities: in this particular it never more abominably sinned than on last Saturday. A more mean, contemptible attack than that which was made upon Captain Mist, it has seldom been our misfortune to read. The article needs but little answer: it is a boomerang which recoils upon those who penned or inspired it. It must be called to mind that Mr. Gibson lately tried to squirm out of a false statement which he had published in his paper saying that a conversation held in a bank parlor, was mere street talk, and was unsupported by any documentary evidence. In this article upon Captain Mist he has nothing to advance in support of his assertions but "it was common talk even as early as during the reign of Kamehameha V," and "it was common report" that Captain Mist was a seeker after office.

Mr. Gibson, on his own statement of May last, told this community, or rather told the small collection of people who went to congratulate him upon his elevation to office, that he had been an office seeker, steadily, for some twenty one years. So impregnated is he with love of office that he judges others by himself. There are by no means many men who desire the official positions which are, on his own showing, so dear to Mr. Gibson's heart. Rather than revel them by the fawning and cringing, the chicanery and baseness by which he wormed his way forward, any honorable man would rather dig potatoes for a living.

That Captain Mist should seek employment, after retiring from the service, is no disgrace to him: it is what a hundred or more of the men who belong to the G. A. R. have done: if it is a disgrace to Captain Mist it must be a disgrace to them! But in any matters which have brought this gentleman before the public, he has not sought to thrust himself forward, but has been urged. When he took the editorship of the *Press* it was at the solicitation of a number of the most responsible men in the community. Moreover Captain Mist is not on half pay.

To the minds of men who may even personally dislike the Captain, his word would be sufficient to command credit; it apparently does not obtain credit with the Premier. We can only say that Captain Mist is a gentleman, that a gentleman's word is far more to be trusted than an oath, and that the community will be far more ready to accept his word than Mr. Gibson's.

Law is made, not for the sake of worrying and bothering the citizens of a country, but for the purpose of giving protection to them and of enabling them to live happily and contentedly. Occasionally, a law which is at variance with the spirit of the people is allowed to drop into abeyance but it is not repealed, because it is found useful for the executive to have in their hands an engine which may be set in motion against very grave offenders indeed. This is the case with our Sunday Law. It is not the intention of the authorities that this should be enforced according to the strict letter of the law, otherwise no letters could be delivered on that day, the omnibus could not run for the benefit of church goers, the news dealers' stores could not be opened for the distribution of newspapers on the arrival of a mail, in fact the whole business of our social city life might be brought to a stand-still. The law, as far as Honolulu is concerned, is held in abeyance, and would only be enforced if some one attempted to break the usual Sunday quiet by unseemly noise or racket. In the country districts, however, it is otherwise. The petty officials occasionally, we had almost written frequently, make the statute a vehicle of gross oppression. This was notably the case in Hawaii the other day. We are most of us acquainted with the coast of that island, and know how difficult it is to land freight in some parts. Our Hilo correspondent reported a case when the steamer after several weeks' delay landed its freight on Sunday. One gentleman, being out of provisions, sent down to the landing place to get his stores. He was pounced upon by the police, only permitted to continue his journey upon his friends raising $94 as security for him, and was finally brought before the Court and fined $10. This was clearly a great injustice, though it was right according to the letter of the law; the police officials ought to be soundly rapped over the knuckles by the head of the Department for the way they have acted. It is a perfect outrage that in Honolulu things should be regarded as necessities, which in the country are prohibited under heavy penalties. One has no patience with administration of this kind.

The instance we have cited is only one of many which might be brought forward of the narrow mindedness, the petty tyranny and the gross ignorance of our country officials. In so many cases the men who fill the subordinate Government positions are utterly unfit for the posts given them, and in no branch of the public service is this more patent than in the police. Very often men bear the petty oppressions rather than make them public, because if complaint is made, they are liable to be subjected to an infinity of petty persecutions. It was only a sharp level correspondent who brought this affair to light. Many of the outer districts would be the better for a little wholesome ventilation in the columns of the newspapers.

The present Ministry now hold office under protest. It is no longer possible for them, or for their organ the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, to delude the uninformed or the unthinking with the old cry that the opposition to them is confined to a small knot of political agitators, or disappointed office-seekers. The most influential association in this Kingdom, the Planters' Company, which includes among its members all the large Honolulu firms has placed on record its utter distrust of Mr. Gibson's Cabinet, and its solemn protest against the continuance of that Cabinet in office. It is true that this weighty expression of feeling is largely due to the tendency which has for some time seemed to be manifest to encourage an arbitrary, irresponsible and unconstitutional course on the part of the King. But it is with this Ministry that the blame must rest, of encouraging and sanctioning such a course.

There are many who are not quick to read the signs of the times, or who do not understand and have not learned the grounds for the opposition which has become so outspoken during the last six months. There are always men who are in some way depending upon or hopeful of favors from those in office, who take every opportunity to misrepresent and attempt to belittle this opposition, but their efforts in that direction are of no avail with intelligent persons. For the benefit of the former class to whom we have referred, it is well to make as clear as possible the present aspect of our public affairs.

We recommend in the first place a careful reading of the Report of the Trustees of the Planters' Company which is published in our issue of the week before last, as showing in some detail what it is which the Planters complain of and to which they make objections. One fundamental difficulty lies before the white population of these islands, the fact that they have for many years not been represented by their own elected Representatives in the Legislative Assembly. There were only two white men among the Representatives elected for the last Session. The entire amount of taxes paid by the rest, was not over four hundred dollars. The laws and the appropriations of public money which such a body of men may be expected to make, and to make to suit the wishes of the impecunious mass of the population can be well understood. Heretofore, this difficulty has been satisfactorily met by the conservative influence of Cabinet Ministers taken from the class of property owners, and on all important measures sanctioned by the King, by the exercise of his veto power, or else by his affiliations with the conservative classes. With the exception of the Attorney General, Mr. Preston, who notwithstanding, and possibly by reason of his correct views of constitutional government, seems to have no influence in affairs outside of the Law Department, the present Cabinet has long placed itself practically in a position of defiance to the property owners. In so many words, they say to the white population, "If you don't like it, go away, you are alien invaders, and have no right to ask for anything more than to be tolerated, allowed to live, carry on business and pay taxes in this country." They have gone further, in declaring that the King may constitutionally enter in person into the politics of the country, urge with all the influence of his place and patronage, the election of representatives to please himself and after they are elected, urge upon them such measures and such appropriations of public money, as he may wish. In all this, the intelligence of this country sees danger, and none the less because no great actual injury has yet resulted. The personal and private characters of the men who are chosen for Ministers should undoubtedly be such as to command and to deserve the respect of the country, they should be men who are reasonably efficient and trustworthy in the business of their several departments. That such men are now in office is not the opinion of the immense majority of intelligent men in this country. Some are disposed to despond for the future. Possibly a few who appreciate the condition of affairs do not deplore it, thinking as they do that if it is allowed to run its course it will bring radical changes. The correct view, as we maintain, is to hope and to expect that a firm united opposition will before long bring healthful results here, precisely as it does in England, France, America and even in Imperial Germany. The public men and the people of England, France, America, and Germany *will be kept thoroughly informed* of the treatment which their respective subjects and citizens receive here. This knowledge will be communicated to them not merely through their diplomatic representatives, but in more direct ways. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that opposition and remonstrance based on such well founded causes as exist here will ultimately produce results which will be satisfactory to all honest men.

Since the presentation to His Majesty of the Report of the Trustees of the Planters' Labor and Supply Co., the Memorial which accompanied it, and the publication of the pert little document signed by the Premier, and purporting to be a reply, sufficient time has passed by to enable thoughtful men to weigh well the possible consequences of this group of circumstances and to see through the word fencing by which the Premier has sought to evade the real matter at issue, as actually presented by the Planters to His Majesty, and to substitute a reply to one portion of the representations while ignoring the other, and by so doing striving to make it appear that he has succeeded in giving a rebuff to the petitioners and sending them rebuked away.

To report fairly what seems to have been the case with regard to the presentation of the Report and Memorial, and the Reply to the latter the story should read somewhat as follows:

His Majesty, on the receipt of the two documents at once saw that very grave and important issues were raised, that in the published proceedings of the Planters at their annual meeting, a vast amount of useful information, so many practical hints relating to their special industry, as well as their impression as to the methods by which they think administration of public affairs may be amended, so that the resources of the Kingdom may be judiciously husbanded, and the invaluable Reciprocity Treaty maintained if possible, that he said in effect "Gentlemen to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the variety of matters brought before me, requires time and consideration, I will give you then my most earnest attention, and commend them to the deliberations of my responsible Ministers, and will then as early as possible, notify to you the result which I hope may be alike beneficial to the country in general, and satisfactory to the gentlemen whom you represent."

So far—good. Now turn to the Ministers at first chagrined and apprehensive, till the astute Premier shouts joyfully *Eureka!* are not these documents separable? let us "respond to the Memorial" and ignore the appended Report, and deny any knowledge of the proceedings of the Planters at the meeting!

Here is an answer good enough: Gentlemen, "You have not thought proper (in the memorial, I have forgotten the Report) to communicate to His Majesty," &c., &c., you gentlemen, style yourselves Planters—the business of planters is to plant—I and my colleagues recognize your privilege of discussion—but really to come here and ——, return to your plantations gentlemen, plant your fields, grind your cane, pay your taxes—discuss if you must—but to express by memorial any dissatisfaction with our administration—I and my colleagues refer you to the Hawaiian Constitution! Once more gentlemen, pray go! Plant, grind, manufacture, export, import as much as you please, but do not meddle with matters which require "the brains of a statesman"! You have yet a little bit of the Treaty left—make the most of it gentlemen—as to taxes, it is your part to pay. I and my colleagues will see to the expenditure, stick to your business gentlemen. Good morning, good morning, GOOD MORNING.

One word more—I forgot—that *journal* is not an organ of Ministerial opinion. I have said so before, and shall probably say so again—although nobody believes what I say! A pleasant planting to you gentlemen, good bye!

Sotto voce—Done 'em again, eh!

This may be very well as a game of bluff, but the Planters have put their hands to the plough and are not likely to be turned from their purpose by any such stuff.

The planters went home with no such amiable feelings or half crestfallen as the Primate would like to believe, or have his followers believe. They are composed of a body of property holders which is eminently conservative, but it is a body which means to have its *rights*, and which feels that those rights are not respected: which feels outraged at the conduct of the men who are supposed to represent the country. These are men who thoroughly understand what their duties and their rights are: they will exhaust every constitutional means to get what they desire: when constitutional means come to an end, it is impossible to say what will follow. However, there is no reason to think that all constitutional means will have to be exhausted: the crush will come soon enough we opine. One sturdy and burly master of the plough said, after reading the reply to the memorial, "That is not all I have to say by a darned sight!"

Far from the opposition weakening, it has gained within the last few weeks, the position has been clearly defined, the Gibson-Bush Ministry against the Planters as a united body, against a large majority of the natives. To have been able to show this clearly, to define it, is indeed a great gain: this gain has been made, and we feel sure that every intelligent man in the community sees it. Situated as parties now are in these islands it is satisfactory that some conclusion should have been come to. Let the Premier only define his lines sufficiently, and he will hardly have any followers at all.

NOTES.

J. Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., and wife have arrived in San Francisco from the East.

News favors have been received from Mr. T. Griffin, reporter of the Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

We see the following in *Bradstreet's*: Mr. Ira Bursley (before the tariff commission), a commission merchant, argued in favor of putting sugar on the free list. He declared that this article now paid a yearly revenue of about $40,000,000. This tax was levied to encourage the growth of sugar in Louisiana. This state only produced 60,000 tons a year, on which, according to Mr. Bursley, her profit would not exceed $1,000,000.

There is a project on foot in San Francisco, under the auspices of Adolph Sutro, the well known mining engineer, to run a line of street cars by the aid of electricity. The plan is said to be in successful operation in Paris.

We see by an exchange that Col. Ordway, now Collector of Customs at Wrangel, Alaska, whom many here will remember, is on a visit to San Francisco. He has been engaged for a long time in endeavoring to break up the illicit distillation about Wrangel. He recently captured one of the most notorious of the gang and brought him to Portland for trial.

We understand that in a recent case in the Supreme Court in which the Ookala Sugar Corporation was a party, the nationality of the jury representing the Corporation was Hawaiian, on the theory that a Corporation existing under the law of the country is to be regarded as a Hawaiian party in a lawsuit. We are not aware that the practice has any judicial sanction as yet. It would be a strange state of affairs, in a case between two corporations organized and owned exclusively by foreigners, that a jury composed of Hawaiians only would be the arbiters. This however, would be the result of applying this theory to practice.

We have received by the mail a copy of the mid summer number of the *Graphic*. As a specimen of newspaper enterprise and artistic work it is certainly remarkable. The following statistics connected with the issue of this mid summer will be interesting to our readers: Over 520,000 copies were issued, and the number was out of print in a few days. More than 160 tons of paper were consumed; the total cost of production was $85,000, and the pages if put end to end would have made an unbroken line of paper reaching from London to New York. The whole of the illustrations being printed in many colors, and each sheet having to go through the press separately for each color, represents a total of over 15,000,000 impressions.

The P. M. S. S. *San Jose* arrived in San Francisco from New York on October 5th. This vessel was originally intended to be placed on the San Francisco-Honolulu route, but by last advices it is believed the project has been changed and the steamer will probably be placed on the Panama-San Francisco route. The *San Jose* is 365 feet in length, 37.2-12 feet draught, and of 2,960 tons burthen. She has accommodations for 130 passengers, 80 first class and 100 second class. Her first passenger accommodations consisting of thirty-six state rooms and seventy two berths, with finely appointed saloons and dining hall, are all forward; this in the tropics will be a great improvement. The vessel is commanded by Captain D. S. Austin and was to start on her return trip to Panama about the latter end of October.

A party which has recently made the ascent o Mauna Kea, was greatly struck with the large lake which is at the top of that mountain; it is over one thousand feet in width, and of untested depth, according to native account bottomless; but that may mean anything from 4 feet to 40 feet or over. The water, however, fills up an old crater basin, and is presumably very deep. A plunger on Hawaii suggests that something might be done to utilize the water; a syphon might be carried over the dividing ridge and the water carried, down in pipes to Honokaa, Ookala, Paauhau or Nelley's. There may be something in the idea; at all events it would be worth going up the mountain to have a look at the lay of the land and to ascertain the depth of the water. We are informed that there is always likely to be a considerable supply, as the pond is kept filled by the melting of the snow.

We have more than once referred to the necessity of having policemen stationed in the outskirts of the town. At night, or for the matter of that, during the day, there is never a sign of those minions of the law a mile out of town. At an expense of $85,700 which is appropriated for the Oahu police, we should have an officer to patrol occasionally, say the Valley road, the Waikiki road, and some of the principal thoroughfares outside a circle of 500 yards of the station-house. With whom the blame lies we cannot say, but certainly there is neglect somewhere. Property should be carefully looked after in the outskirts as well as in the heart of the town. Detached houses are very liable to petty thieving, and though the presence of a policeman by no means fully protects a neighborhood, still it is usually supposed to have some influence upon evil doers. At the case stands at present, half a dozen robberies might be committed, with two or three murders thrown in, and unless a trip were made to the police station it is doubtful whether the "force" would have any knowledge of the affair till next morning, and perhaps not even then.

Coronation Letter.

Our devil, ever active, poking about some corner came upon the following note; probably it blew out of the Palace or the Premier's waste paper basket.

(First reply—Regret.)

"SWEATY AND GOOD CONSOR: Awful sorry—can't come—finished four—British expense (hacks, eh? always stick 'em?) Going home to shed raggery, kill missionary, make new row. Take my advice, good fellow, cold bop, Squelch Gibbs, dash trousers, put on make, go fishing and be happy. Ta ta!

Your second cousin, SEC-WAY-UP.

To His Majesty K——a.

P. S.—Send decorations by high or kaai. Will introduce him to hyenas; might assegie him, eh? happy dispatch. Favor to you. S.

The Chinese in Hawaii.

A SUNDAY SERMON BY MR. J. A. CRUZAN.

TEXT, ISAIAH XLIX: 12. "And these from the land of Sinim" (China).

After speaking of the universal reign of Christ as foretold ages ago by many of the Jews, and that China, with its teeming millions, it is expected declared shall be part of that world-wide Kingdom, Mr. Cruzan, in substance, spoke as follows:

About 40 years ago China was not only opened to the world, but, what was perhaps still more important the world was opened to the Chinaman, and he has rapidly gone everywhere. Into little Hawaii, he has come until now more than one-half of the adult males living in the islands are Chinamen. As thoughtful men and women we must face this fact.

An important question is: what kind of a man is John Chinaman? The Chinaman has been early dismissed as an ignorant heathen pagan. Never have a great people been more misunderstood. Except the Anglo-Saxon they are the greatest people on the face of the earth. (1). They are intellectual people. Their literature dates back to the time of Moses. They had poets, sages and philosophers centuries before English history began. (2). They are a comparatively moral people. Not that they are free from sin and vice, and social corruption—far from it. But compared with other heathen they are very superior morally. (3). They are of decided domestic tastes. Nowhere else on the face of the earth is the family relation so important as in China. There is no tie so strong. Death does not break it—it only strengthens it. It is a part—the principal part of their religion. (4). The Chinese are remarkable for their industry and perseverance. Put him anywhere, if any other man can live there, the Chinaman will not only live but save money. Wherever he has pushed his way he has come as a worker. World-wide there is only one place where you will not find him: the poor house. If any race surpasses the Chinese in industry it is only the Anglo-Saxon.

Are these thousands of Chinese a desirable element in our island population? As a laborer he is unsurpassed. At a tax-payer he puts $15,000 every year in the national treasury. As a producer he makes your salt marshes produce the finest rice in the world, and all over your islands his willing hand touches the waste places and they teem with rich products. But though, all these be true still, his presence may not be desirable. Is there any danger of a conflict of races between the Hawaiian and the Chinaman? Hon. W. N. Armstrong, in a recently published letter, says there is—that such a "conflict of races is inevitable. To ignore it does not destroy it. It exists, and it is only a matter of time as to when the conflict will begin. If he means a conflict of force, of bloodshed, I believe that he is mistaken. But if he means that silent, unvisible, bloodless conflict which Darwin calls "the struggle for existence" in which "the fittest survive, then he is right: such a conflict is inevitable. Nay, it has already begun. For more than twenty years it has been in progress. And the result is not doubtful. Everywhere the Chinaman is quietly, peacefully, smilingly, but persistently displacing the Hawaiian. Nothing is more absolutely sure which is not already an accomplished fact, than this: that as a laborer, small farmer, shop keeper, and tradesman, the Chinaman will displace the Hawaiian. This he is doing it peacefully, with the Hawaiian's tacit consent, and good will. There is very little friction, or bad blood engendered. On the contrary, among the many races thrown together in this little Kingdom no two other so completely fraternize as do the Chinese and the Hawaiian.

There is much more probability of an open conflict between the Chinaman and the Anglo-Saxon in Hawaii, than between the Chinaman and the Hawaiian. White mechanics and tradesmen are every month being brought more and more into competition with Chinamen. Ride slowly through the Chinese quarters, with your eyes open, and you will go to your home with food for much thought. You will find there watchmaker's and jeweler's shops, tinshops, shoe shops, tailor shops, saddle, harness, furniture and cabinet shops and bakeries, all owned by Chinamen and filled with Chinese workmen. In John Chinaman's store, which the crowd each other in the Chinese quarters and dot every street throughout the town and road throughout the Kingdom, you can find anything you want, from a stove or shawl, down through drugs, groceries, notions and what-not. You will find Chinese carpenters and painters at work everywhere. "Well," you say, "what of it? The Chinaman has as much right to keep a store, run a shop, or build a house as the white man." Yes. But, if you were a mechanic, or a small tradesman, with a family to support, and had to come into competition with the Chinaman the case might not seem so clear. John Chinaman is a bachelor. He will herd, like a beast, with a dozen others in one small room to save rent: he will live on rice and tainted meat from the butcher's stalls. If necessity compels he can exist and work on twenty-five cents a day. We cannot afford to bring our white mechanics and small tradesmen into competition with bachelor wages. We cannot afford to so reduce the earnings of the class that young men cannot afford to marry, or being married, cannot properly support their families and educate their children. Joseph Cook says that it was the "competition of bachelor wages with family wages that lighted the torch in the railway riots of 1877, caused ten cities to be seized by mobs and to hear the crash of volleys of sharp shot." Here is a phase of this Chinese question which is already felt, and will be increasingly felt in the near future. It is full of portent. The Anglo-Saxon, unlike the Hawaiian, does not give place good naturedly. In that "coming conflict" my sympathies are with the white mechanic and his family as against the Chinese bachelor.

What shall we do with the Chinaman? (1). Accept as a settled fact that he is here—nearly 15,000 strong—and here to stay. He has discovered Hawaii. He likes the climate. He will not decrease, but constantly, perhaps rapidly, increase. It would not be surprising if, ten years from now, there were 30,000 instead of 15,000 Chinese in Hawaii. (2). There should be a new treaty negotiated with China. Dr. Damon's *Friend* wisely says, "This Chinese immigration should be regulated, and our Islands not flooded with males alone. The Chinese immigrant should be required by law to bring his family, as the Portuguese is required to do." That would be a partial preventive of the "coming conflict" between the Chinese and white mechanic. It would wonderfully tone up the moral atmosphere of these Islands. Did you ever stop to think what a factor in licentiousness are these 14,000 bachelor Chinese—"men of like passions as other men?" There is no other such potent moral educator and restraint as the family. (3.) Educate him. He is eager to learn. With education will come new aspirations, wants, desires, and a broader manhood, a better worker and citizen. Educated he will no longer herd like an animal, or eat refuse. (4.) Christianize him. We have no choice in the matter. It is a stern necessity. We must Christianize him or he will Heathenize us. The destinies of your families are closely interwoven with these pagan Chinamen. "We are members one of another." They cannot dwell among us, and cherish their superstitions, and practice their pagan vices, without taking the moral atmosphere which you and yours must inhreathe. As well expect a family to live by a miasmatic swamp and remain healthy, as to live in the midst of moral corruption and remain pure. It is impossible for society—especially so small, isolated, and peculiar society as ours—to remain pure, clean and healthy in its upper classes while the masses are corrupt. Christ died for these Chinamen. Their souls are as precious to Him as our own. God's providence brought them here, not alone that they might till our soil, but that you might give them the Gospel. There is a new meaning to me to one hymn we sing, when I meet these men face to face in every street:

"If you cannot cross the ocean
And the heathen call explore,
You can find the heathen nearer,
You can help them at your door."

A Legal Tender—How Defined in Law.

The following opinion and charge to the jury in the Lazaros-Trosseau case by Chancellor Judd will undoubtedly be interesting to a great many readers, bearing as it does upon a subject of a great importance to the mercantile community.

The written opinion of the Chief Justice, before whom the case was tried, is as follows:—

"I am of the opinion that no legal tender has been made.

"The Act of 1872, made the United States half dollar, which is a Silver Coin, the Standard of value in this Kingdom, and all other Coin had to be rated according to this standard.

"English and Australian sovereigns were rated at $5 by a Resolution of His Majesty in Privy Council, of which public notice was given on April 26th, 1876. This must mean that sovereigns were to be legal tender at the value of $5 in the legal Standard of the Kingdom at the time, *i. e.* the American half dollar.

"But the Act of 1876, changed the standard of this Country from Silver to Gold. It also expressly repealed the Act of 1872, and by no fair reasoning can the resolution of the Privy Council of April, 1876, be construed now to mean that the sovereign is receivable as a legal tender as equal to five dollars in American gold.

"I incline greatly to the opinion that the Act of 1876, worked a repeal of all Resolutions of the Privy Council, based upon the Silver Standard, but whether this be so or not, the rating of Gold Coins, other than those of the United States, as worth so many United States silver half dollars cannot be stretched to mean any more than this.

A. F. JUDD,
Oct. 23rd, 1882. Chief Justice, Presiding."

The following is the charge of the Chief Justice to the jury:

"Money is the circulating medium for exchange of values. Anything can be used as money, but the experience of ages has shown that gold and silver are the best metals to be used as such, on account of their comparative scarcity and their durability, as well as their value in the arts, and because many articles useful to mankind are best made from these metals.

"In this Kingdom, by the Act of 1872, the American half-dollar (silver) was made the standard of value and legal tender for all debts.

"In 1876 this was changed to gold by the Legislature. By this law from and after March 1, 1877, the gold coins of the United States were made the standard of value and legal tender. United States silver is the legal tender for the payment of all debts of $50 or less.

"In my opinion this is the reason why United States gold has been driven from circulation. As the majority of money transactions are in sums of $50 or less, and as United States silver dollars pass at a nominal value, less than their intrinsic value in United States gold, by a well-known law of currency the silver has driven the gold from circulation. Whether this be so or not, at the present time, by common consent, the law is not enforced which makes 75 per cent. of gold legal tender where the payment is for $1,000, and silver is practically the circulating medium.

"But the custom or usage of any community cannot override the law. As long as this law stands on the statute book it is right of any creditor to exact his proportion of gold. In this case the plaintiff took drafts for his land. They were orders on defendant's agents, or bankers, to pay a certain sum of money. They were not money, but they called for money.

"If you find that plaintiff presented the draft for payment, and that payment was required in legal tender, and that it was refused to be paid, then plaintiff had a right to bring this suit.

"Plaintiff was not bound to take a check. That would be merely the substitution of one paper for another. A demand is a request for the immediate payment of the amount in cash. If you find from all the circumstances that enough was said to make Schaefer & Co.'s cashier believe that Lazaros wanted his legal percentage of U. S. gold for this draft and that it was refused him, then you must find a verdict for the plaintiff. The court has not the power to compel you to find such a verdict by physical torture, but by the law of this land you are bound to follow the instructions of the court and by the obligation of your oaths to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence—on questions of the general policy or impolicy of plaintiff's act should control you.

"The feelings of like or dislike for either party in this case will, I am sure, not influence you in the least. A conscientious verdict is all that is asked for by the Court as well as by the parties."

The jury (the second one having charge of the case) then retired, but notwithstanding they were allowed to remain in close communion in the jury room from 4.45 P. M. on Monday (the 23d inst.) until the next morning at 9.30 o'clock, they yet failed to agree. A change of venue will most probably be obtained and on the next occasion of trial a Hawaii jury will have an opportunity to wrestle with the subject.

What the Native Papers Say.

(From the Hawaii Pae Aina, Oct. 28, 1882.)

O Hawaiians, the want of our country is good government, and a Cabinet in which the people have confidence and that is respected by foreign countries. But our Government is not of that sort. Our Cabinet has not the confidence of the people and it is ridiculous to speak of its winning respect abroad. In some of the enlightened governments of the world, if there is strong opposition made to the Ministry by the people, for good and well substantiated reasons, the Ministry resign. That is not the case with this Ministry, they still hold their offices. That was not the way with Moreno, for when he saw that opposition was made to his remaining in the Ministry for certain specified reasons he resigned without delay.

During the administration of the present Ministry the work of pushing forward public improvements is being bungled. We are not the only one who says this; and it is evidently one either to great corruption or to the utter stupidity of the Cabinet. Six thousand dollars were appropriated for "repairing and enlarging the Insane Asylum," during the current biennial period. By orders of the present Ministry $5,800 of this sum have been devoted for a new house to be built by the brother of Gibson's son-in-law. This was done without advertising for tenders by builders and others.

We learn also that the Minister of Interior has bought for the Government the right to a certain artesian well dug by private parties in Waikiki for $6,500, reserving to that owner as much water as will fill a 6 inch pipe. The amount expended on the well by the owner, was $6,500. The question arises what fraction of the water does the Government own? and what appropriation is the Minister squandering now? The Minister of Interior is laying a tramway from Honolulu along on Beretania Street to Kamoiliili, which is to be over three miles long. It is to be used for hauling stone. Is this a good expenditure of money? Does not the sceptical thought arise that he has bought these iron rails so as to make a commission on the job? We also learn that Hayselden has been sent to Maui on Government business, but when he arrived there, lo! it was learned that he was seeking agents for the *Bible*, collecting money for his newspapers, and looking after sheep, &c. How is this? It seems the Government pays his expenses and he does his own work.

Kauai has Something to Say.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The Hon. J. Kanai seems to have an easy time of it. He is Road Supervisor, Deputy Sheriff, Tax Collector, but does not attend personally to any of these rewards for voting as he was wanted to at the late Legislature. He spends his time in Honolulu. He has only been at home about two weeks since he was appointed Deputy Sheriff. He leaves his road work to an incompetent luna, but does he forget to draw his three dollars a day? Not much.

The Judge J. H. Kapuniai is drunk frequently. Several times when a warrant has been wanted he was too drunk to make one out. The Governor's policeman goes to Waimea and with some of the policemen there, go on a spree and smash their carriage. The Minister of the Interior says although there were nine thousand dollars appropriated for a bridge at Waimea the committee thought six thousand was enough and he could not take money appropriated for one purpose and use it for another. Why are these things thusly. We wan men who will do their duty and not draw money for work they do not do, and live in Honolulu having a good time spending it.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

General Comly at Home.

[From Ohio State Journal.]

The Curtis Press Club on Sept. 28th scored another success and demonstrated its fitness as an organization by tendering one of its number, General James M. Comly, an honorary member, and late Minister to Honolulu, a public reception, in which the former friends and associates of the brilliant journalist and honored public official had an opportunity of greeting and extending to him a cordial welcome home, and perchance back to the newspaper field. General Comly was formally received by Colonel W. A. Taylor, President of the Club who spoke as follows:

"General Comly, it is a pleasant formality that devolves upon me this evening to bid you welcome on behalf of the citizens of Columbus and the Curtis Press Club.

"While you represented the Government of the United States in that Western Kingdom that sits like a bright emerald upon the bosom of the Pacific Ocean, all of us here in Columbus held pleasant recollections of you, our representative, and we felt that at any court of any Kingdom, Republic, Empire, or Principality you would reflect credit upon the Nation at large and do the loftiest honor to your own beloved Ohio.

"And now let me bid you welcome once more back to the midst of your friends."

General Comly replied in his characteristic manner, recalling the time that most of his friends knew him by the never made speeches. He appreciated the high honor which had been bestowed upon him the more, because the recognition came from his old confreres and members of the press, which afforded him an opportunity to meet all of his old friends. The cordial reception by old friends was appreciated by him as no demonstration of political party could be, as it overlooked party ties and came from the friendship of years. Again expressing his appreciation of the honor, the General concluded, and congratulations of a gleeful character were renewed.

The guests were composed of our most prominent citizens, officials and business men, who had called to pay their respects to the distinguished guest of the evening.

Special Notices.

**American