By Authority.

NOTICE.

Grand Foreign Exhibition, Boston, U. S. A.

ARTS, PRODUCTS & MANUFACTURES.

Commence Beginning in May 1883.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

NOTES.

Hawaiian Gazette.

NOT WORDS IN WRITING, BUT WORKS IN WRITING.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1883.

To-day, the day set apart by the Government of the Republic for the commemoration of the dead soldiers, has now become hallowed with the association of years. Bereaved friends, the great new generation that has grown up since the last gun of the civil war was fired, strangers from beyond the seas, now Americans by adoption, mingle each other in their tribute to those gallant souls who freely offered their lives that government of the people might live. Flowers and tears are the appropriate expressions of the gratitude of to-day. The burial sites of the comrade and friend, the monuments of the distinguished warrior and the cist of the unknown hero are alike honored and covered. May this simple ceremony be observed for centuries, keeping green in future generations the memory of the heroes of the Republic, and inspiring the American of the future, and the world with similar patriotism. The survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic are represented among us by a few score old veterans. We wish there were more of them. We envy them, every one their glorious record and their participation in the heroic work of twenty years ago. They are world builders and the world cannot forget them. Inscriptions may fade, marbles may crumble, but the great deeds live forever. These men represent one of the most magnificent national outbursts of history, the spontaneous, determined uprising of a people, with free government, the world over, and throughout time, the great possibility for which they marched and fought. God bless them!

It is editorial, published a few weeks ago, the official organ went into the position of a very favorable warehouse. It informed the public that the old warehouse which only held 7,000 cases, and that our present enterprising cousins were preparing one to hold larger souls which would meet all the requirements of importers. The "job" is now about complete, including the very expensive roadway which has been constructed of the stone from the new reservoir "legal number" quarry. We find on investigation that for from holding 20,000 cases, as claimed by the official organ, the new building will store very little over 10,000 cases. Calculating roughly, the new building contains about 20,000 cubic feet, 1,000 cases of kerosene occupy 1,333 cubic feet, 10,000 cases would be equivalent to 13,000 cubic feet, leaving only 10,000 cubic feet for the lines of the walls which pass through the length of the building. The iron shutters which have been used were those belonging to the old warehouse, but in constructing the new one, no gratings have been placed in the windows, this is a decided oversight, the shutters cannot now be safely left open to allow for a free circulation of air. We are informed that about $4,000 has been spent on the new building, and some $2,000 on the flooring. For $7,000, the building stated by the Legislature, a very much more capacious building should have been put up. But this is the way things are managed now.

The people of Hawaii have been, through the Foreign Minister, invited to forward exhibits to the Grand Foreign Exhibition to be held in Boston, during September, October and November of this year. Circulars, stating the objects of the exhibition and giving the rules, will shortly be issued here. As we all are desirous of showing beforehand the world what Anglo-Saxon and German energy has done towards developing the resources of the Islands, it is worth the while of all members of the community to take interest in the exhibition to be presented. The collections must be made from this place are probably about as follows: Sugar, tea, herbs, woods, photographs, fibres, fruits, native songs, paintings, furs, tobacco, coffee, grain, newspapers, books, reports, statistics, agricultural machinery, shells and nuts.

It would be of great advantage, if possible, to show the process of manufacture. A model of a sugar mill would be a great attraction, and there are plenty of natives enough to who, with a little patience, could construct such a model.

The Planters' Labor and Supply Company have been asked to co-operate with the Government in getting together a suitable collection of exhibits and we are informed that body is ready and willing to do all in its power to make the Hawaiian exhibit a success. The time for getting things together is certainly very limited, the exhibition is to open on September 1st, exhibitions will have to send forward their goods before the first week in August. Still things done in a hurry are sometimes more successful than those upon which great pains have been bestowed, and we hope in this case it may prove so.

It might be a very pertinent inquiry to ask why the Secretary of the Board of Health having been appointed an agent to acknowledge labor contracts, the fees have been properly gazetted? There is only an additional little bit of sugar in the sea in lava's bread and butter. At a time when a fund for contracts, quite a novelty, was made out of the last arrival of coolies. In fact if he only gets a supply of the business it might prove to be remunerative that the Board of Health Secretaryship. But then it is to be considered that the Board of Health is certainly very busy into the bargain.

As a fact, quite apart from the question of provincial shows, these appointments of acknowledging labor contracts and other extraneous appointments, which are conferred on government officials, require a department of a salary adequate to bring him, he ought to give his whole time to that department; when a clerk is required by a merchant, he employs the expected to devote the whole of his energies to his work, during office hours. It would be quite place to any one who thinks contrary to consider that if a man with say a salary of $2,000 or $3,000 per annum, is during his office hours performed to undertake work which brings him anywhere from $800 to $3,500 per annum, he will neglect the office work for which after his chance earnings; or if he does not neglect the office work there must be too little to do in the department and a less force of clerks ought to be employed.

The remedy for this is simple. In all other countries the "fee" system is universally understood and properly managed. Whenever a salaried officer takes fees for signatures, &c., he turns them over to a bank to the government, all salaries are made to this, and numerous other officers who connected now with internal government. When "fees" are not to form a portion of the government revenue, the posts are given to outsiders, who take the fees in lieu of salary. The question of a reform in this matter should occupy the attention of the next Legislature.

It is the may going business to permit such a proposition, because it would be tantamount to a confession that it is impossible to oppose the measure, which seems to be made of acquiescence or wrong, on the score of free institutions. Free institutions are maintained only by citizens, each of whom is a recognized every degrees and every degree, having from a mere atom. In Russia, there is not a atom so "greedy to be free" as in Russia, where the slave implies the serf, and yet it pleases to consider whether the slave or the serf trouble—whether it will be convenient or not to comply in. All these free institutions are higher in lower forms begin to trifling, and it is only the lowest and most contemptible of all forms, that is spoken of as free institutions. We wish there were more expensive buildings should have been put up. But this is the way things are managed now.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

NOTES.

Horticulture, knowing human nature as a great student as Herbert Spencer does, he is not surprised at it, but he lifts up his voice against it.

Politics are not to be confined to a few self interested individuals, the proper government of a country is the business of every man, who lives in it and pays taxes, no matter how small his share of the taxation may be. By a simple process of mere form, a letting things slide, we have a condition of affairs here, in which we have a semblance of constitutional government, but lacking the substance entirely. We have not even an oligarchy, which is but a step or so removed from a one-man power government. We have an authority pure and simple, and we have that worst form of authority where the power is gradually slipping from the legitimate holder into the hands of a too powerful subject. To oppose such a condition of affairs is the duty of every free born man, and of free born men, men accustomed and trained in countries that love liberty as their life blood. Honolulu happily is not lacking.

Her Highness Ruth Keelikolani, direct descendant of Kamehameha the Great, heir representative of the Kekauonohi branch of the family is dead; and by her death a link with the past is broken. Her High Highness was born in Honolulu, February 9th, 1826, in that portion of the Palace yard known as *Palaiolono* which was added to the Palace grounds after the death of Liliha. Her parents were Governor Kekauonohi and Pamahi; she was half sister to two kings, Kamehameha IV and V. Her mother was the daughter of Kaleiokii (Kaleiokii) and Kuini (w), the former of whom was son of Kamehameha the Great by Kaneapolei, the wife of Kalanigopu, King of Hawaii, in the days when Capt Cook visited the Islands. It is a current tradition that Kaleiokii and his brother Kuini were given to Captain Cook as hostages at the commencement of the trouble between the great Navigator and Kalanigopu.

Though of high rank and possessing considerable ability and an inheritable will, she never occupied any prominent official position, save that of Governess of Hawaii, to which post she was appointed by Kamehameha IV shortly after his accession.

Her Highness, was twice married, first to Leleiohoku, son of the Great Prince Miriam Kekauonohi, a chief of high lineage; by this marriage she had two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Kinau, lived only to the age of twenty, he was a very promising young man, and great hopes of his future career were entertained by the chiefs. Secondly she was married to Isaac Davis, from whom she was separated after two years, by the marriage she had one child, adopted by Mrs C. R. Bishop, but which died in infancy. Isaac Davis died in Hawaii during the summer of last year. Her Highness adopted as her son William Pitt Kalauokaiwa, brother of the present noble, who gave him the name of Leleiohoku in memory of her first husband. This youth she had most carefully educated and took the greatest pride in his health again proved her, even of her adopted child, and most bitterly did she mourn his untimely end.

The Princess Ruth never acquired the Queen use of English, but she understood the language and could on occasion express herself in it. She did not however much in foreign society. Whenever she did, she was always marked by the dignity of her demeanor. She could on certain right royally, as many will remember, who attended the festivities of the opening of her palace in Emma Street. She was certainly a type of the chiefs, and Hawaiians and foreigners alike admired the manner in which she supported herself. In her character of mother, the writer of this notice knows from personal experience how devoted she was to her adopted son, how through her love was for him. And not only to Hawaiians mourn, but a large number of foreigners whose privilege it has been to know her will join in truly mourning an Ali'i who, made from rank and station, uncommonly kind and good hearted woman, from which no better epitaph is needed for princess or for peasant.

Our New York letter of last week alluded to the coinage as being actually in hand; by last week's issue of the *Daily Press* we notice that Mr Thurston has addressed a letter to the Government on the subject of the new coinage in which he asks six specific questions, and we also note the reply of the great financier, His Excellency John M. Kapena, which simply avoids making any answer to the questions asked. The amiable jugglery of the reply shows that the right handwriting may be Mr. Kapena's, but the answer can be no other than the astute and fiery Premier.

Far from agreeing with Mr Kapena's letter, that there is no ground for apprehension or alarm in the public mind about the new coinage, we have every reason to suppose that there is considerable "uneasiness," and that every one must in the opportunity to know what is to be done by the very incompetent set of men now in office. At many things the many tinker and fix to no good, amount of harm, that is not exceptive harm, but the harm we get our coinage into a worse condition only knows what trouble and expense. The mistake put to get rid of the difficulty, Mr. Thurston's letter is calculated to do great harm, and increase the "apprehension," for it is a plain set of questions asked by a prominent citizen, he should have been able to give a specific set of answers, and that he, or the premier should have resort to subterfuge and evasion is to be deplored, to gain much confidence for their financial scheme. No wonder the great Montague act when he referred the coinage. Verbum! Every intelligent man, let alone the leaders of public opinion, could make himself thoroughly conversant with Montague's scheme, he was careful to explain it. One set of theorists, however, followed by spring up like little scions suddenly on the community.

Of course, as the Government will not inform us as to exactly what it is going to do, we must argue on what premises we have access to. We know that that every dollar of silver passes is to be of the same weight and fineness as the American dollar. We know that the American dollar is worth 93 cents. We further know that financiers are striving to get a loan and we have every reason to suppose that contradicted by the official report that a large portion of that loan is to be taken in these silver dollars, with Kalakaua's image and superscription on them. The loss is regrettable in gold only if we receive a large quantity of silver we shall not only have to pay the interest on the loan, but we shall have to pay a heavy premium for gold to pay it with.

Had the Government gone into the market at San Francisco, and bought bullion, coining it into dollars a little less in value than an actual dollar, the profit of the transaction would have come to every man, woman and child in the country would have profited by the transaction indirectly; but as far as we can see the men at present in office intend to give all the profit to some one, or some body of men, outside the islands and to lay the loss entirely on the shoulders of the institutions of this country.

For a moment consider what will be the result of a large influx of silver stamped with the Hawaiian imprint and of the same value to the American standard dollar? The American standard dollar circulates, because when we take it over to the coast, we can pay it for a dollar, it is therefore there at its face value. But how can we go up with a Kalakaua dollar and show much will be got for it? exactly its bullion value viz. 93 cents. The result will be to send the American standard dollar up to a premium here and no doubt some smart transactions will take place; a few will manage to benefit themselves, the mass of the people will suffer.

There is one thing that it will be well for our citizens to keep in mind, and that is that though an ordinance of the government may give an arbitrary value to a coin it cannot make it legal tender. The government of Great Britain once tried to put a coinage upon Ireland which was distasteful to the people and it only required the Drapier letters and a little determination on the part of the people to "bust" that coinage higher than a kite, it simply fell flat. So one would take it, and the man who had the coinage for a supplying it had to be bought off with a pension of £3,000. With this warning before us we rather hope, for we suppose the Premier is the only member of the Cabinet that sufficiently conversant with the Woods and Montague matter, the Cabinet should have been asked before answering a citizen in the way they have Mr. Thurston. The proceedings with regard to coinage require to be thoroughly displayed to the public. Every argument that the Government has advanced should be clearly set forth long before the coin appears in the realm, or the Government will find itself in the unpleasant predicament of having a whole lot of coin which nobody will receive. Under such circumstances their loss would be thrown on very little good indeed. We shall look with interest to a clear exposition of the subject from the pen of the great financier His Excellency John M. Kapena.

In Memoriam.

Services in Honor of America's Braves.

Fort Street Congregational Church was crowded to its utmost capacity on last Sunday evening the occasion, for the large gathering being the special services connected with the commemoration of the Decoration Memorial or "Decoration" day May 30th, sacred to the memory of those who fell during the intervention struggle between the States of the American Union during the war of the "Rebellion." The interior of the church was beautifully decorated, palm fronds and myrtle leaves with flowers intermingled being attached to the side chandeliers, Easter lilies on each side of the pulpit, while on the front of the organ loft, in another, in the form of a white ground, were the letters G. A. R. indicative of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the land post of which were present in a body. The American flag draped cross-fully from above the bed of flowers and over the pulpit and at the back of the gallery the "star spangled banner" was also placed. The services were opened by a prayer by the chair, prayer and reading of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Damon, then the singing of the grand old hymn "America" in which young and old joined most heartily. Pastor Oleson then delivered and delivered the following sermon, taking his text and speaking as follows:

THE SERMON.

[illegible]

A little more than twenty-two centuries Athens and the entire civilized world, heard this memorable address of Pericles. How there thousand coffins, from Salamis to Sunion, from Sunion to Sicily, from the sound how the shuddering North sighed to the sound of the Persian, "The sun has gone out of the sky, mingling their ashes with the mute dulcimer there! No more poetry for sweet poetry rather. No more tenderness, or even—that a grand opening for country, for right, for the name of Liberty. Where are those now? And what more they produced? From the farm, from the shop, from the store, from the house, from the cottage of poverty, they came fresh-blooded, hope, hearted, warm, intelligent, from the other, and fathers from the cradle—the grandest men that ever lived!

What transforms the man into a true soldier? The true soldier is he who risks his life in behalf of an idea, not in the interest of some party or power, or aggrandizement. However this end is reached, it is a noble one, if "the sacrifice of the loss of life, freedom, truth." If there be any man and sound has both in mother, then, let Mr. Webster on the cenotaph of Hoover, the monument of the divinest spirit, "Let the world be proud to fight the battles of the age, and of God."

In 1861, in America, one million, men were arrayed in arms. Millions were forth their sons, leaving their mothers, sisters their lovers, and sweethearts, their wives, and swords for Freedom.

The year of the world was open there. They fought for four bloody years, one for Liberty against four bloody years, one for Liberty against the Rebellion, the Rebellion, the Rebellion,