By Authority.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Regulations

For the admission of Chinese immigrant laborers into the Hawaiian Kingdom, made and published under the authority of a Resolution of His Majesty the King in Council, passed on the thirteenth day of July, 1886.

No. 1. From this date permission will be granted to masters of vessels arriving at the port of Honolulu to land Chinese immigrant laborers, not exceeding two-to-five in all from any one vessel, that may be in addition to, and exclusive of any Chinese passengers who may hold passports as provided for in Regulation No. 2.

No. 2. Passports enabling their holders to enter the ports of the Kingdom may be issued, from the Foreign Office, Honolulu, or by His Majesty's Consul-General at Singapore:

1.—To any Chinese residents in this Kingdom who may desire to visit any foreign country, and return therefrom;

2.—To the wives or other female relatives, and to the children of such residents now residing in the Kingdom, or who may be about to emigrate to this country, under the provisions of Regulation No. 1.

No. 3. A fee of five dollars shall be charged for each passport issued in pursuance of the foregoing regulation.

No. 4. All orders and instructions heretofore issued from this Office, are hereby rescinded.

WALTER M. GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, Honolulu, March 25, 1884. 1002

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 20th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that a portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $100,000 will now be negotiated at the Treasury, the rate of interest is fixed at 6 Per Cent per annum payable quarterly, and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes whatsoever.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in April 1884.

RETAIL.

1. M McInerny, cor Fort & Merchant streets, Honolulu
2. Wong Wo Tai & Co, Nuuanu street.
3. Lima Room, Hotel street.
4. Hui Kalaiaina, Fisher's Exchange, Honolulu, Kaniu Lane, Oahu. — Waikiki, Kaimuki
5. S P Ahuna & Co, Fort street. — Honolulu
6. Chong Wai, cor Nuuanu and Nuuanu streets.
7. Akuhiwa & Aapo, Hanalei, Waikiki.
8. T F Kaanaiki, Nuuanu street.
9. Ah Leong, Nuuanu street.
10. Goo Kim, Nuuanu street.
11. Tim Quan, cor King & Nuuanu streets.
12. Hon Sing, Nuuanu street.
13. H J Nolte, Fort street.
14. Ahsing & Ah Ford, Beretania street.
15. Billingham & Co, Fort street.
16. Chong Young, Nuuanu street.
17. Chas Hustace, cor Fort & King streets.
18. John Nott, Kaahumanu street.
19. J Wolf, King street.
20. Lucy Gomes, Fort, Beretania street.
21. Kong Lee Sing, Nuuanu street.
22. Wong Tim, Palama.
23. H Hackfeld & Co, Fort street.
24. Abalao Kalapu, Honolulu, Waikiki.
25. A Silva, Kaalaea.
26. A Gomes, Queen street.
27. Ah Ping, Kalihi.
28. A Kaai, Merchant street.
29. Tong Ong, Nuuanu street.
30. C Hoe, Nuuanu street.
31. Kwong Sue Tack & Co, Nuuanu street.
32. Ning Bun Ning, Hotel street.
33. Chong Tong Lam & Co, Nuuanu street.
34. Chang Hang, Waimea, Kauai.
35. Ah Fong, Kilauea, Kauai.
36. Lu Tai, Waipio, Oahu.

RETAIL—MAUI.

1. T H Rickards, Lahaina.
2. Ahee, Hamakualoa.
3. C H Dickey, Paia, Makawao.
4. Quong Tong, Makawao, Huelo.
5. Ah Ho, Wailuku, Maui.
6. See Hop Kee, Kahului.
7. John Greenwell, Kipahulu.
8. W G Ross, Huelo.
9. Chang Sam, Lahaina.
10. S Saw Lee, Paia, Makawao.

RETAIL—HAWAII.

1. D K Naihin, Hookena, S Kona.
2. Ahu, Honuapo, Kau.
3. Awana, Paauau, Hilo.
4. Hui Quongoe, Kaloa, Puna, S Kona.
5. L Abin, S Kohala.
6. Wm Rickards, Kailua, Kona.
7. Kaaiai Kalepa, Honoiki, Kohala.
8. Hui Ko Kai Hanaiwaiwai, Kawaihae.
9. Chun Tun Ko, Kapaau, Hilo.

RETAIL—KAUAI.

10. Goo Hip, Koloa.
11. Ou Chong & Co, Hanapepe.
12. Jas W Chen, Eleele.
13. F Brown, Kilauea.

RETAIL—OAHU.

1. Sue Tai, Nuuanu, S Kohala.
2. Wai Ola, Lono, King street, Honolulu.
3. S P Kaimanaiu, Kaaha, Waianae.
4. Ah Ho, Nuuanu street, S Kona.
5. Ah Nee & Ah Sam, Pearl City.
6. J J Nolte, Fort street, Honolulu.
7. Chong Sam, Lahaina, Maui.
8. Lee Chong, Fort, Honolulu.
9. Lee Chong, Fin, Beretania street, Honolulu.
10. Ah Ho, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
11. Chong Ho, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
12. Ah Chong, Lihilihi street, Honolulu.
13. Wong, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
14. Ah Leong, Kalihi, Kaiu.
15. Aona, Kapaa, Kauai.
16. Ing Chong, Kapolei, Ewa.
17. Jas W Robertson, Beretania street, Honolulu.
18. T Richards, Kawailoa, Koolauloa.

WHOLESALE.

1. Wing Wo Tai & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
2. H Hackfeld & Co, cor Queen and Fort sts.
3. C H Lewis, Queen street.

AUCTION.

1. Sam S Kahai, Waimea.
2. J Augustine, S Kohala, Hawaii.
3. E P Adams, Queen street, Honolulu.

CAKE PEDDLING.

1. Leong Fo Chee, Kingdom.
2. Wong Yu.
3. Ah Ching.
4. Wong Ah Chee.

BILLIARDS.

1. H F Wills, Fort street, Honolulu.
2. Fred Turner, Waimalu, Ewa.
3. E Thomas, J A W Rowlands, Honolulu.
4. Jas A McKenzie, Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.

POOR BUTCHER.

1. Tim Tack, Hilo, Hawaii.
2. Ah Chee, Weiloa, Kamalapuhu.
3. Ah Kai, Hamakua, Hilo.

BOAT.

1. Jack Lahela, Honolulu.
2. D Sopher, Honolulu.

BLOCKER.

1. J Kaumanomo, Honolulu, Hawaii.
2. Kimoa, Maui, Maui.

FIRE ARMS.

1. Keliikuna, Kona, Oahu.
2. Wolu, Kona, Oahu.

PEDDLING

1. Lanakaea, Kingdom.

OUR LETTERS.

The Report of the Postmaster-General.

The report of the Postmaster-General is a really masterly document, full of information, and contains ideas for the future development of the bureau. The number of post offices is now fifty-five as against forty-four in 1886; they are distributed as follows:—

Hawaii	18	Post Offices.
Maui	12	"
Oahu	7	"
Kauai	8	"
Molokai	3	"
Lanai	1	"

The Bureau employs 130 men. There are 56 Postmasters outside of Honolulu, and 29 mail carriers. Of the work done by the department the following may give some idea: Twenty thousand papers a week pass through the mails. Of domestic letters 1,859,[illegible] have been received and forwarded. Foreign letters and papers amount to 41,372. Mr. Whitney estimates that during 1883 there was an average of [illegible] letters written and mailed by each inhabitant of this kingdom. This compares favorably with such kingdoms as Spain, [illegible], and Chile 4½ per head.

The following table will give an idea of what has been done by the Money Order branch of the service:—

The business was opened to the public, May, 1882.

Number of money orders issued to March 31st, 1884	3,329
Value of orders issued was	$49,522.36
Amount of fees received	496.35
Average amount of each order issued	36.18
Average fee received	12 5-399ths cts.

We are promised money orders to some of the European countries. International Parcel Post, proposed savings bank for post office savings banks, for putting the telephone under the control of the postal authorities are made.

We have only been able to give the very briefest resume of this excellent report. It should be read by all who take an interest in the successful working of a most important branch of the service.

The receipts for the quarterly period have been $[illegible] as against $46,[illegible] for the previous one.

Unqualified praise must be given to the Postmaster-General and his assistants for the work they have done during the past year. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will treat the Bureau in a liberal spirit and will further the efforts of its chief to carry out all needed reforms.

Incendiary.

A desperate attempt to fire the restaurant of Mr. J. Miller at Hilo, occurred on the night of April 25th. At about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Miller opened his building as usual, but became alarmed at a strong smell of kerosene oil. After some search, a fire was discovered under the edge of the house on the mauka side, directly under the sink. A bag of charcoal saturated with kerosene was found under the edge of the building that had burned through by the charcoal, and the fire had burned quite a hole through the floor, and severely charred the lower timbers of the building. It is fortunate that the incendiary selected the place he did for his fire, for owing to the very wet weather of the past week, this one spot had been covered with water from the roof. Had he put his bag of charcoal and kerosene at any other point, the building must have been entirely destroyed before it would have been discovered. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered by Mr. Miller for the apprehension of the incendiary.

A Parisian philosopher has been collecting the statistics of divorce, and lecturing on the theories which they supply him. The results are interesting, and in some respects singular. Some well worn theories are quite upset by his facts and figures. Taking a fixed standard of 1,000 marriages the philosopher distributes all countries into three groups—group A, where the divorces average from one to five in 1,000; group B, where they rise from six to ten; group C, where in a thousand marriages there are divorces ranging from twenty to twenty-eight divorces. It is strange to find among the first class the Italians, the Russians and the Swiss. It seems the only point in common among nationalities otherwise so opposed. The Swedes, the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Hungarians are in the second class, while the third includes none other Europeans but Greeks. The philosopher insists that the laws of a country have no influence on these results. Norway and Denmark have the same laws, and Norway is moral and Denmark is lose. Switzerland is one region, but in the canton of Lucerne there is scarcely ever a divorce, and in Appenzell there are a great many. In Catholic countries, as a rule, there are few, and in Protestant there are many, much depends on profession. Artists and men of letters seem very unfortunate in their unions. Moreover, the statistics of insanity run parallel with those of divorce, Saxony is the country where both are found in greatest numbers. For a space of three years the number of suicides remained stationary in Sweden, and so did the divorces. Both are checked by the birth of children. The Lutheran stand alone in Europe. Where the husband is from five to twenty-five years older than his wife the number of divorces rose up to 104 in the 1,000; where he is more than twenty-five, they drop to one per cent.

Hawaiian Gazette.

"LET RIGHTS IN REIGN."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1884.

THE Judges have adopted the use of gowns. This is an innovation that is heartily approved of by all who desire to see the dignity of the Supreme Bench increased in every possible way. May the present holders of the office be long spared to wear Hawaii's judicial ermine.

THE "speech" says, "My State," "My Minister Plenipotentiary," "My Minister of Interior," but when mentioning another department says, "The Attorney-General." Why "the Attorney General," instead of "My Attorney-General?" Evidently the A. G. does not properly belong to the country—if he is not "My" Minister whose Minister is he? Perhaps the Minister of some one behind the throne: this would mean an *Imperium in Imperio*, a hidden hand and may be that of the capitalist? is it Spreckels' A. G. and not the country's?

WHEN considering the revenue of this country we have to think a moment. It has been put down in the Finance Report at $3,218,526.47, but of this amount $126,341.05 was balance from 1882 and $898,800 have been obtained on loan, a total of $1,025,341.05! This makes the actual revenue of the country but $2,193,285.42, and the loss on running our affairs by the present administration figures exactly $1,025,120.83! Pleasant for the tax-payers, very! We trust all the supporters of the ministry enjoy the contemplation of this eminently practical result.

THE election of the Honorable Godfrey Rhodes to be President of the Legislative Assembly of 1884, is a significant fact. In secret the government had gone to work to elect Governor Dominis. Their intention was not to have him as President throughout the session, he was merely to go in and appoint committees, the lists of which are now lying idle in the private drawers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After he had done that work he was to resign and another gentleman was to replace him to do the work of the session. It was a pretty scheme and nearly spring—unfortunately it was given away. Nay more the Minister of Foreign Affairs' efforts to create a feeling among the native members helped to overthrow him. Last Saturday the Minister invited fifteen of them to his house. He tried to talk them over. He pointed out that though Mr. Rhodes was a good man and his friend (?) yet he had three nephews on the House and they were dangerous. They were not in for patriotic motives but were there with whips for him, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The aforesaid members began to see that if the Minister was afraid of the Browns there must be some cause for it, he probably had done things that required whitewashing, and it would be just as well to investigate. Monday's vote showed how thoroughly they had thought the matter out.

With Mr. Rhodes in the chair we have fair representative committees. He is thoroughly impartial and will give each side a proper showing.

Meanwhile the opposition can congratulate itself on its first victory and we trust to see many more.

THE Report of the Minister of Finance shows that the revenue received in the last biennial period has been exceeded by the expenditures to the amount of $124,320.61. That the debt owing on March 31, 1882, was $290,200, and on April 1, 1884, it had risen to $898,800; an addition in round of $600,000.

The proposed appropriation bill asks for $1,297,273.52 less than the last. Various Indemnity accounts ask for $200,000.79. Among the items are $10,000 for that pestilent Genealogy Board, $5,154.44 over-expended on that insatiable palace, $71,300 overdrawn for roads and bridges, buildings and hospitals. Purchase of ordnance overdrawn $1,159.49. Altogether the Indemnity accounts call for a larger allowance of charity or credulity on behalf of the Legislature than it is possible can be accorded to them.

Some of the departments are to be worked much less expensively than before. Public Instruction for instance asks $7,420 less, and yet all salaries were raised six months ago.

It seems as if this Ministry, if they be allowed, will by dint of supplementary estimates and votes placed on the appropriation, by the House, bring up the expenditure to the old mark or beyond it, and the apparent moderation of their first demand is only a blind.

It is to be hoped that the new Legislature will watch these attempts closely and defeat them completely.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Current Items	$954,300.00
Interest Items	791,300.00
Fees and Emoluments	75,900.00
Fines, Penalties and Costs	125,000.00
International Commerce	172,220.00
Govt. Businesses	306,300.00
Cash in Treasury	1,220.42
	$2,226,570.42

APPROPRIATION.

Civil List	$126,000.00
Permanent Settlements	20,800.00
Legislature and Privy Council	30,000.00
Judiciary Department	101,850.00
Department of Foreign Affairs	195,200.00
Interior Department	322,014.24
Finance Department	126,300.00
Department of the Attorney-Gen'l	309,300.00
Department of Education	120,100.00
Board of Health	274,800.00
	$2,276,464.24

A CONTEMPORARY declares that our currency has nothing to do with the present high rate of exchange; but that the latter is the result of our foreign liabilities exceeding "the value of our available exports," which if long continued, would mean general bankruptcy, and further, that if no bad United States gold, it would be shipped away.

The Foreging view is often expressed, and is so radically wrong, that it cannot be too closely analyzed, or too severely condemned. Does any intelligent man, who knows what international exchange means, and has watched its history, say that a community is on the way to bankruptcy merely because exchange rules high, as long as it has a currency which can be used for foreign remittances? Watch the gold shipments to and fro upon the Atlantic. Heavy or light wheat crops in America, Europe or India, a European war, depression or rise in United States bonds, resulting in sending them home to be paid for in gold, or in sending them abroad to be sold for gold, these are the factors which determine the rate of exchange. In this meaning, a poor currency has nothing to do with high exchange. But, with a sound gold currency, gold can and always will be exported when exchange is too high to buy to advantage. This is so certain that the advocates of a depreciated, or silver currency make it their main argument against a gold currency, for, say they, "gold will be shipped away and then what will become of your currency?" The answer is this: *As long as a country continues to produce wealth, whether from gold mines, or from wheat or sugar, payable in gold, there is no possibility of its being deprived of its currency.* As soon as the demand for exchange falls off, in consequence of gold being remitted abroad instead of bills of exchange, the rates of exchange, by the usual law of supply and demand, fall, and gold shipments cease. In order, however, that the natural equilibrium of exchange may produce this result, a gold currency is absolutely essential.

With such a currency, the great factors of national wealth, viz: incomes upon accumulated wealth and profits of agricultural productions, will never be affected ruinously by high rates of exchange.

It remains to be seen whether the Assembly will adopt sound financial views, or continue to leave the country at the mercy of one or two men who now control foreign exchange.

For the first time for many years, we think for the first time in the history of the Constitutional Government of these Islands, we see a considerable body of intelligent representatives, elected for the purpose of contesting national issues. The honesty or corruption, efficiency or inefficiency of the present administration are matters, which to be sure, demand investigation, but whether that investigation shall result in upholding or in denouncing the present incumbents of office is comparatively of trifling concern. The government organ well says, that the independent members of the Assembly are expected to direct their efforts "against the present system of government." This is far from meaning an attempt to subvert existing institutions, the Opposition, if we rightly understand it, is intended to uphold and sustain existing institutions, and to prevent their abuse and perversion. This is the main issue, about which incidental and smaller issues cluster.

It will be interesting to observe who will take the lead in the Assembly, in this reform movement. Among the Nobles, men like Messrs. Bishop, Isenberg, J. Mott Smith, Dowsett, Rhodes, Wilder, Widemann, Cleghorn, Dominis, Parker and Walker, have for years been conversant with the course of public events. They are men of intelligence who would naturally be on the side of sound government and against all tendencies to absolutism or monopolism. But whether from reasons of age, temperament, or office holdings, or from business and family connections, it may be doubtful whether we expect a leader to appear from their number.

Among the native representatives are to be found men like Messrs. Pilipo, Nawahi, Kauhane, and Kalua, of undoubted integrity and courage, and full of patriotic motives. Such men will certainly be true to their convictions, and incapable of yielding to improper influences.

Among foreign representative, Messrs. Hitchcock, W. O. Smith, Bowell, Brown Brothers and Dole, there is considerable experience in legislative and other public affairs, united, as is believed with a degree of unselfish purpose, which will keep them above all temptation to yield to degrading compromises. It is hoped also by their friends, that they will exhibit the conservatism of age, as well as the enthusiasm of youth. They are no longer young men, but are at the age when men, if ever, can calmly and deliberately weigh and wisely act upon great public questions.

If the opposition shall accomplish nothing more than to prevent injurious legislation, especially in the way of immoderate or unwise appropriations of the public money and shall present high ideas of public duty as an example for future legislators, its work will not be in vain.

The main object which the administration will seek will be to divide the opposition, creating dissensions among them by appeals to their prejudices or by holding out pecuniary advantages of office, or otherwise.

Perhaps it is not far from the mark to say that this session is to decide whether for the next two years, this country is to be ruled in the supposed interests of the King, or of Col. Spreckels, or of the country itself.

THE Minister of Interior has given in his report, and we take the opportunity of publishing it in full. A worse report never dropped from any Ministerial pen. By this we do not mean to cast any reflection upon the Bureau reports, the Post master-General and the Survey Department have furnished excellent reports, but for the man who is at the head of a department which has expended $1,800,000 to have no more explanation to give than is presented in the meagre lines we print below is too bad:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
HONOLULU, April 26, 1884.

SIGNOR AND REPRESENTATIVES:—

The report of this department for any given period being necessarily almost wholly made up from the details of the several bureaus under its control, and the reports of the chiefs of bureaus for the biennial period ending March 31, 1884, have in most cases in the following pages been inserted in full, and virtually constitute the departmental report for that period.

Few matters may, however, deserve a little further explanation.

The water supply for the City of Honolulu has claimed the attention of His Majesty's Government—not merely to meet the present demands, but also with a possible increase not only on account of increase of population but for the requirements for sewerage, etc.,—and it has consequently summoned to its assistance the best talent it could demand.

The Survey bureau has also occupied its efforts in preparing a set of well executed maps for general use in this work, and the engineers are now presenting the whole matter now as rapidly as possible, so that during your deliberations, I am in hopes of being able to lay before your Honorables body a well digested plan for supplying the city with a constant and sufficient supply of wholesome water, together with a reasonably accurate approximation to the cost of the scheme.

At a time when the Government was not prepared to undertake important improvements, extensive additions to the wharf accommodations of the port of Honolulu were imperatively needed, consequently contracts were entered into with Messrs. Walker & Co., and Messrs. Foster & Co., of this city, to carry out certain improvements with a promise of reimbursement from appropriations to be made for that purpose.

The disasterous storms of October and November last nearly destroyed the communication by land with the different parts of Hilo, Hawaii. Arrangements were made as promptly as possible with the Pacific Bridge Company to repair the damages, and the work is now progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

I would respectfully invite attention to the several reports of bureaus following, which show points fully the work of the department for the past two years.

HON SIGNOR ONE AND ALL,
CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

There is no account of the receipts of the department: no account of government realizations. No explanation of what has been done towards dredging the harbor, though over $12,000 have been spent on it, with apparently no result. No reason is given why a number of votes have been overdrawn in defiance of law. For water supply, $88,000 have been spent instead of $82,000, and the public benefit has just been nil. The incidentals of the Post-Office and Interior Department have been overdrawn 50 per cent, and yet the Minister has not a word to offer. Why is nothing said of roads and bridges? Some money has been spent, again some money has not—no explanation is offered. We are told that $60,000 has been expended on the Honolulu roads, and the result is, to say the least, very slim indeed. Why has not a dollar been spent on the roads of North Kona?

What information about immigration can be gathered from a small table which tells us that 5653 Portuguese have been imported in half a dozen ships? It is to be presumed that the bureau will publish a separate report, but surely the Minister has some ideas of his own. Reading this report one is inevitably forced to the conclusion that the Minister of Interior decided that the "least said was the soonest mended." We would recommend to his perusal the masterly report of 1880: that was concise, clear and yet full. How the House will receive this document we shall know in a few days. Before quitting the subject we must point out one little matter. The salary of the jailor of Oahu Prison is $3,600, of this $3,580 has been drawn. According to the Marshal's report there was no jailer for a little over two months before the close of the biennial period. How comes the salary to have been paid within $20 of the full amount? There should have been a balance of at least $200 remaining in the hands of the government. Perhaps the Minister will rise and explain, he will have ample opportunity of doing so now.

It is proverbial that Royal Speeches at the opening of a legislature or Parliament are unsatisfactory. In Great Britain the Queen's speech is nearly always unsatisfactory, her last one being eminently so. There is one thing which the framers of Royal Speeches usually set before themselves, and that is brevity. To get through a necessary form, and say nothing in as few words as possible, is decidedly a common sense view to take of the subject. But to say nothing and spin it out to needless length is taxing the patience of representatives and spectators rather heavily.

There is hardly a paragraph of this production to which exception cannot be taken. To felicitate the country upon its prosperity, when its main staple is down to starvation price, when exchange is 6 per cent, and when serious financial difficulties are close upon us, is a hollow mockery! The paragraph about friendly relations with foreign powers is also ill timed, for there is that ugly dispatch of Lord Granville on the *Modena* muddle, and there are the impending evils of the Flowerdew and Theobald muddles. As a fact Hawaii is just tendered courtesy and nothing more, and is no more the "beloved Friend" of any power or sovereign than the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his party are of the members of the opposition.

A statement appears that "a complete line of soundings" have been made between the Islands "by order of My Minister of Interior." This is pure fiction. "My" Minister of Interior issued no order to have the survey made. The Cable Company undertook the survey, and "My" Ministry agreed to assist with a proportion of the expense. The maps of the surveys are now in the possession of the company and not of the government. The fact is that this cable scheme was regarded as likely to be popular, which we doubt very much, and they wanted to father it if possible: an abortive attempt.

In a speech from the Throne one would at least expect accuracy; especially in legal matters. Have we not an Attorney General, at a $6,000 salary, a deputy Attorney-General unauthorized (who does the work at a salary of say $400 per month perhaps, and a clerk at a comfortable maintenance. In spite of this much salaried lore the statement is put into the King's mouth, that the Liquor Bill "expires by its own terms in October next," when the true reading is "shall remain and continue in force up to and until the first day of January, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty five!" A very, pretty little error indeed. The charitable view to take of it is that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who wrote the speech was too egotistical to consult his colleagues.

The allusion to the Treaty of Reciprocity is a trifle incorrect. The King is made to say that he has "assented to a proposal for its continuance for a renewed period." The only "proposal" from the United States of which the public has information is contained in the resolutions now before Congress for the abrogation of the treaty.

The use of the word "My" is prominent throughout the speech, the words, "My Kingdom," "My Government," "My State," "My People," and "My Ministers," or "My Minister," occurring *twenty-one* times. Reference to the Queen's speeches will show that the word "My" has for many years been used very sparingly, and never obtrusively. This is a matter of policy as well as taste, on which the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not have been expected to agree with his critics, or with modern English precedents.

The speech declares the present administration have "placed the evil (of leprosy) under better control than ever before." This is not the view of most people, and it was impolitic to obtain from the King such unnecessary approval of the course of the Ministry in this respect.

Currency and immigration are touched upon. The hope that "the currency of the two countries, (Hawaii and the United States) will ere long be interchangeable," can be realized only by having American gold coin made our lawful currency. That the United States will legalize Hawaiian coins is a kind of reciprocity which is most unlikely to be obtained.

The speech then stands not merely as a non-committal speech, but is a distinct attempt of the wily Minister of Foreign Affairs to get his Sovereign to endorse his tortuous and fatal policy. The King's speech is a decidedly unsatisfactory document, and the more it is studied the more unsatisfactory it is.

THE Hawaiian schooner *Julia* left Honolulu on the 31st of July, 1883. As far as the public were permitted to know she was to return some laborers whose contracts had expired, and to bring back, if possible, fresh recruits. Soon after her departure the information leaked out that other than the avowed objects of her cruise were to be attempted whilst she was wandering about the South-west Pacific. It was said that her master, having been provided with a second-hand uniform, was armed with some mysterious diplomatic powers, tending an invitation to the Chiefs of sundry and manifold islands or groups of islands that they protest against any colonization or occupation by European powers, and suggesting that they look to the dread sovereign of Hawaii for some vague, illdefined support in maintaining their own savagery or of casting in their lot with the said dread sovereign. It became also known that another individual also provided with a cast-off uniform, was associated with the master of the *Julia* in this expedition.

Just at this time it became known, in the columns of the GAZETTE, that a certain prepotrous protest had been sent abroad, secretly as concerned Hawaii, irregularly, discourteously as concerning the representatives of the powers to whom it was addressed.

On the disclosure of this scheme by the GAZETTE, a stammering sort of explanation was made by the Foreign office paper to the effect that the associate commissioner was to collect botanical and other curiosities ostensibly for the National Museum. As to the noted protest, we all know that it was received with something like silent contempt in Europe, and with positive ridicule in the Colonies, of its reception by the simple and ignorant savages for whose acceptance it was supposed to be concocted, we have yet to learn, since either the commissioner has neglected to report on the subject, or the government does not condescend to enlighten the public.

The account published by the Foreign office organ is absolutely valueless. If the courtesy of the commissioner be as scant towards the minister as towards his mouthpiece there is very little to be thankful for.

At the expense of not a little ingenuity, time and temper, the following points of the cruise of the *Julia* were disentangled from the confusion of the *Advertiser* columns. Arriving off Levuka on October 21st, the commissioners were astonished at the elaborate harbor regulations, and the officials of the colony were puzzled at the sight of the Hawaiian national flag. These little preliminary difficulties surmounted, the Fijian authorities instructed as to the nationality of the flag, a short period of delightful, innocent botanizing was enjoyed and sundry errons transferred to "own Wardian case." No thoughts of heavy dinners, brilliant speeches, and obstructive police disturbed the even tenor of their way. These important functions executed, our gentle commissioner, with the crotons safe on board proceeded on their beneficent mission.

On the 7th November the *Julia* reached Havannah Harbor, Sandwich Island, sailed thence on the 12th, returned again on the 15th December, sailed again on the 18th for the Banks group. With a bont's crew of natives who were away "all day and every day" the attempt at recruiting laborers was commenced, results not published, but that there was something about the rig of the *Julia* or some occult cause or other which acted prejudicially, and the certain chieftains and their "simple and ignorant people" did not take kindly to the ship or to the commissioners or their promises, or the prospects held out. From Banks islands they seem to have gone to the Kingsmill and anchored for a day at an island called Onato. Finally, however, Jan. 11th, they hit Nukuhao or Byron Island and managed to land the schooner with three feet of water under her amidships. Thence Mr. Commissioner Clarke made his way home to his patron the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Commissioner Tripp will presumably follow in due time.

Now, compare this report with that of Captain Tierny, on his return from a cruise on behalf of the Planters Labor and Supply Company, and compare the results of the two missions. Mr. Clarke does not tell us when or where the return laborers were landed; we hear nothing about the fights and massacres consequent to the return of these men with their Remington rifles.

The concluding portion of the narrative in the Foreign office *Advertiser* casually mentions sixteen laborers at the time of the wreck, not much progress for five and a half-months' cruizing.

When the Legislature gets fairly to work on overhauling expenses and comparing them with results we may perhaps learn the cost of the *Julia* expedition, the result being less than nothing.

As to Mr. Commissioner Clarke, he might quote "the needy knife grinder" and say, "Story! God bless you. I have none to tell, sir!"

As to the PROTEST, where is it?

NOTES.

CUBA is passing through the serious financial crisis which seems inseparable from a change in the inter system of any country. The gradual emancipation set on foot by the Spanish Government a few years ago was certain to embarrass the business of the island, and local disorder, foolish taxation and the heavy cost of supporting the Spanish dominion have done the rest.

THE actual situation of affairs upon the Panama canal, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, is as follows: Out of the 50,000,000 cubic meters of material that must be excavated, only 12,000,000 were removed by the 16th of October last, at which date more than 10,000 workmen were employed; but it is expected that, now that the season is over, 1,000,000 cubic meters will be taken out per month, while the working force will be increased to 15,000. The port at Colon is almost finished. We may still hope, as do the writer, that 1889 will see the inauguration of the Panama canal.

THE vague reports about the Soudan will be better understood if it is remembered that the region from which our news comes is nearly as large as the South East of the Mississippi, that it has no railroads, or not any river navigable by steamers, tribes owing vague allegiance to local chiefs, all manner of reports circulate in such a region, and tribes may have risen in one quarter while peace exists in another. It appears pretty clear that the most tribes still hold together under Osman Digma and will fight if General Gordon advances, and that the tribes about Khartoum have surrounded the place in the hope of taking it; but little else is certain.

THE World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will be opened at New Orleans on the first Monday in December, 1884, and close not later than May 31, 1885. It will be held "under the joint auspices of the United States, the National Cotton Planters' Association, and the City of New Orleans." The original project, simply a "World's cotton centennial," was launched at a session of the National Cotton Planters' Association in October, 1882. The recollection that 1884 is the centennial anniversary of the year in which cotton was first exported from this country, the original intention was changed by enlarging its scope so as to include a world's industrial exhibition as well, thus giving it an international as well as national and sectional character. The southern states will, of course, well send exhibits of their natural resources and agricultural and industrial products. There will be a department given over to exhibits of "women's work." It promises to be the greatest affair of the kind since "The Centennial."

THE Transvaal difficulty in Southern Africa has been at last settled by a Convention which gives the hardy Boers of the Transvaal practically all they fought for—freedom to manage their own internal affairs and the territory between themselves and Kalahari Desert. England retains a strip of intervening territory on which runs the Cape Road leading North to interior Africa; keeps a close watch over the foreign relations of the Transvaal, to be known hereafter as the "South African Republic," and takes the Bechuanas and other tribes East and the Zulu tribes West of the new country under British protection. Autonomy for the Boers, a free passage to the interior for the Cape and British protection for the native tribes against Boer oppression was justice three years ago, as now; but it has taken a rising, a British defeat and three years of disorder to bring England to granting these simple conditions.

THE draft of a bill to prevent undervaluation of foreign merchandise has been received by the U. S. House from the Treasury Department. The first section provides that whenever undervaluation is detected there shall be collected, "in addition to the proper duties, a penalty equal to double the amount of duty accruing on such advanced value." The second section provides that in case the description has been "knowingly and fraudulently false" of the goods "shall be forfeited to the United States." The remaining sections provide, first that informers, not officers of the United States, "shall be entitled to receive an award of compensation equal to one-fourth of the gross proceeds of the duties, fines, penalties or forfeitures" recovered. Customs officers who shall seize merchandise in the act of being smuggled or goods fraudulently undervalued, or shall detect any other device on the customs revenue," shall receive like compensation.

A Successful Chase and Capture.

Troubles never come singly, and as truth of the saying, Honolulu, besides the excitement connected with the opening of the Legislature, received as an adjunct, additional excitement in the report that was spread on the morning of the 25th inst. that the schooner *Kapoolani*, the property of Mr. J. F. Colburn, had been clandestinely made away with, by a party of bold buccaneers, who were said to have armed the vessel and cargo, and sailed from the port on the night of the 24th. Inquiry into the matter revealed the fact that a complaint had been sworn to before Judge Judd, on the 25th inst, by Mr. Colburn, that Capt. Cook, the master of the missing vessel, with others not named, had unlawfully and feloniously seized and carried away the said vessel, and that captain, crew and, by inference, on a voyage to the South Seas. The complainant also made oath that the runaways had procured nautical instruments, charts of the Pacific, and had departed on a long voyage without the consent of the owner of the vessel. The complainant wanted a warrant for the arrest of the vessel and crew for the crimes of larceny and barratry.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

In compliance with this request, Judge Judd granted the warrant desired, and, acting under instructions from Attorney-General Whiting issued orders instructing Deputy Marshal Dayton to proceed on a voyage in search of the vessel and crew, using the Inter-Island Co's. steamer *C. R. Bishop* as a means of transit across the waters of broad Pacific; Deputy Dayton was further instructed that the search was to be pursued by him entirely at his own discretion as to distance and time. On finding the vessel, Mr. Dayton was ordered to "seize the vessel, arrest the crew and bring the vessel to Honolulu." A squad of the Household troops, under command of Captain Kaleiki was detailed to accompany the expedition, a cannon and ammunition being also provided; the usually peaceable Deputy was placed in command of the entire warlike expedition, with orders to use such force in accomplishing the capture of the outlaw pirates as he deemed necessary.

THE DEPARTURE.

Preparations were made immediately to put the *C. R. Bishop* on a crulsing and war footing, by the placing on board of small stores, coal, etc., and the mounting of a cannon on a stable and stationary platform on the port side of the steamer, the muzzle of the antiquated engine of destruction, plainly perceptible above the rail, foreboding death and destruction to the desperadoes who had captured the missing *Kapoolani*, if they offered any resistance. After a proper quantity of powder for the support of life and steam had been provided, the last instructions given by Deputy Attorney General Whiting and Marshal Parke, to Deputy Dayton, the soldiers counted carefully to see that none had prudently retreated, the commander of the steamer, Capt. William Davies, blew the whistle and ordered the lines of the steamer to be cast off. A GAZETTE representative who had not taken part in any naval engagement since the fall of Fort Fisher in 1865, felt the opportunity to witness a naval modern affair was too good to be lost, bade a silent adieu to his unsuspecting family and employers, clambered safely to the sacred precincts of the cook's galley and became perforce one of those engaged in the search for the *Kapoolani*.

POINTS.

Leaving the spot busy at 5:00 p.m. on the 26th, Capt. Davies and Deputy Marshal Dayton held a silent consultation, the result of which soon proved that neither had been supplied with information as to definite destination, and that the manner of the search would have to be planned by them on board. A schooner standing in shore off Barber's point, (that dangerous locality where a lighthouse is so badly needed) attracted the Captain's attention, and by consent of Deputy Dayton, the steamer bore down on the sailing vessel. Coming within hailing distance it was learned that the vessel was the *Mary Foster*, which had sailed from Honolulu on the 24th inst. for Waianae, Oahu, but from the influence of winds and current, had been placed closer over to Molokai before being able to make headway for the port desired. Information was obtained from the skipper of the *Mary Foster* that a schooner with a new flying jib had been seen by him at noon of the 25th standing to the S. W. Taking this as a line, the steamer was put on a S. W. course, departure being taken at 7 p.m. five miles off that enlightenment Point, called Barber's.

From 7 p.m. till midnight was occupied by Captain Davies, Deputy Dayton, David Dayton Jr., (who thus early followed his father in the maintenance of law and order) and the GAZETTE representative in endeavors to reap a reward of $25 which had been offered by Deputy Dayton, to the discoverer of the locality of the surreptitiously seized schooner. At midnight another consultation was held, and as the result, the vessel was headed W. by S., so as to take up the ground to the leeward of Oahu. At this hour the route to be taken for the following day was mapped out. At 5:30 a.m. "hot coffee" cried in the ears of the sleepers in the cabin, served to rouse them and bring them up to view the rising sun, and to learn that the course was now changed to S. E. by S. At 7:15 a.m. a change was made to S. E. and the vessel bisected along merrily over the heaving waves of the clear blue waters, barely rippled by the balmy southwest breeze prevailing. After breakfast, small arms drill was practiced by the detachment under command of Captain Kaleiki, and the manoeuvres engaged in by the commander of the steamer and the newspaper representative relative to the truthfulness of the deputy marshal, brought about by a story of the "d. m's." relative to an encounter on fish on Lake Michigan, which had overthrowed a birch canoe containing three Frenchmen.

S