By Authority.

CAPT. A. N. THRY has been this day appointed Jailer of Oahu Prison.

W. C. PARKE,
Marshal Hawaiian Kingdom.

Marshal's Office, Honolulu, July 19th, 1884.

Approved: CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

School Vacation Notice.

The regular Summer vacation of seven weeks of all public schools in the Kingdom, will extend from FRIDAY, the 25th of July inst. to MONDAY, the 11th of September next, on which date a new term will begin.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. DAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Dept. of Education, July 19th, 1884. 1919 2t

School Notice.

The regular annual public examinations of the Government English day schools in Honolulu, will be held as follows:

On Wednesday, July 23rd, at the Punahaina School.
On Thursday July 24th, at the Fort Street School.
On Friday, July 25th, at the Royal School.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. on each of the days named, and the Summer vacation will extend to MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, on which date a new term will begin.

W. DAS. SMITH, School Agent.

Dept. of Education, July 19th, 1884. 1924 2t

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 26th, 1884.

The following persons have been duly nominated as Tax Assessors for this year, 1884:—

HAWAII.

Hilo, ... Eli Kekoa
Hamakua, ... J. K. Kaumakaole
North Kohala, ... D. Nakuina
South Kohala, ... J. Nakuina
North Kona, ... J. G. Hoapili
South Kona, ... D. Kalauokai
Kau, ... Keoni Ana
Puna, ... D. P. White

MAUI.

Lahaina, ... W. A. Neale
Wailuku, ... D. Ahuli
Makawao, ... J. Kamaka
Hana, ... J. Gardner
Molokai and Lanai, ... S. K. Kapuhea

OAHU.

Honolulu, ... F. H. Hayselden
Ewa and Waianae, ... Jerome Kaae
Waialua, ... S. K. Kaloa
Koolauloa, ... Jas. W. Kaapu
Koolaupoko, ... John I. Kaulukou

KAUAI.

Lihue, ... J. Kale
Koloa, ... J. W. Paul
Kawaihau, ... Kaauai
Hanalei, ... S. P. Texeira
Waimea, ... Lihai Kauai
Niihau, ... E. K. Holt

JNO. N. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

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

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to the amount of $100,000, may be received at the Treasury; the rate of interest is Eight (8) Per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes whatsoever.

JNO. N. KAPENA,
1911 Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in July, 1884.

RETAIL—OAHU.

1 Kwong Wo Chong & Co, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko
2 Hyman Bros, Queen street, Honolulu
3 Ah Ho & Co, Kaahumanu street
4 Lee Wo Tai Kee, Nuuanu street
5 Wan Kun Long & Co, Liliha street
6 Young Kwong Lee, Liliha street
7 M. Kaiwi Kwong & Sons, Queen street
8 Kin Yen Chong & Co, King street
9 J. O. Blake, cor Punchbowl & Beretania streets
10 Quong Tong Yuen, Nuuanu street
11 Wing On Wo, Nuuanu street
12 Ko Loong, Punchbowl street
13 Quong Tong Yuen, Nuuanu street
14 Sam Hong Fa, cor Nuuanu & Hotel streets
15 Lee Pow, cor Maunakea and King streets
16 John Coney, Beretania street
17 Kam Sing, cor Nuuanu and King streets
18 Spencerville, Wild & Co, Hotel street
19 Wong Chong Tong, Nuuanu street
20 H. Hay & Co, Fort street
21 Yee Chong, King street
22 Quong Tan Long, Beretania street
23 Y. Akana Lung, Kaahumanu st
24 Chun Yee Kee, King street
25 Yee Sing, Hotel street
26 Ah Ho, Beretania street
27 Hay & Sons, Fort street
28 Sing Kee, cor Fort and Hotel streets

RETAIL—KAUAI.

29 Kaumualii, Koloa
30 Chong Wo, Kealia

RETAIL—HAWAII.

1 C. N. Apua, Waiohinu, Kau
2 Hui Kaiaea o Kona Akau, Kealakekua, N Kona
3 Tai Long, Waipahoehoe, N Kohala
4 Achiu & Achiu, Waikapuna, S Kohala
5 Chas Williams, Kukuihaele, Kau
6 Moe Wai, Waikoloa, Kau
7 Hoy & Lalakea & Co, Honomakee, N Kohala
8 W. H. Shipman, Hilo, Hamakua
9 Akana & Achiu, Kalapali, S Kohala
10 H. N. Greenwell, Kailuhulu, Hilo
11 J. P. Kaniahi, Hamakua
12 Lee Sako, N Kohala
13 Ioane Ciriri, Kapaul, N Kohala
14 J. P. Mila, Hilo
15 Chong Fat Kee, Niulii, N Kohala
16 C. T. Akana, Hilo
17 Hui Kaiaea o Hawaii, Waimanu, Kau
18 Kaa Tuck Mai, Kalapali, N Kohala
19 C. T. Akana, Punahoa, Hilo
20 Ah Fat, Kalapali, N Kohala

RETAIL—MAUI.

1 C. H. Dickey, Hamakuapoko
2 Kong Wo, Hana
3 Lee Kamaiki, Molokai
4 Kao Yee Tong, Wailuku
5 Chas Spencerville, Kahului
6 Akina, Wailuku
7 A. Chong Sing, Makawao
8 Liu Kai Kee, Kaupakulua
9 Kaimookalani & Kaauwela, Kamalo, Molokai
10 Quong Lun Hop, Hana
11 Ah Ho, Lahaina
12 Tong Poo, Kamalapa

VICTUALING.

1 Ting Sing & Co, Waihee
2 Anthony, N Kohala
3 Moe Kini, Kaupakulua, Kau
4 Sing Hong Fa, cor Nuuanu and Hotel streets
5 Ki Yee, Hilo
6 Ah Long, Queen street
7 Sha Shin, Waimea, Kauai
8 W. Foster, Honolulu street
9 R. A. Kalkahi, Waipahu, Honolulu

SALMON.

1 E. C. McCandless, Fish Market, Honolulu

AUCTION.

1 Geo Rhodes, Koloa

PORK BUTCHER.

1 Ah Jim, Lihue, Kauai
2 Akin & Akana, Kalaheo, Hilo

BUTCHER.

1 W. H. Shipman, Hilo
2 Hitchcock & Co, Pauahoa, Hilo

RETAIL SPIRIT.

1 F. W. Nordberg, cor King & Nuuanu sts, Honolulu

BILLIARDS.

1 Geo English, Lihaina
2 J. T. Abel, Waimea
3 J. A. Salisbury, Honolulu, Honolulu

MILK.

1 Pelekai, Honolulu

PEDDLING.

1 Chas Hoalua

WHOLESALE.

1 Hyman Bros, Queen street
2 T. H. Davies & Co, Kaahumanu street
3 C. J. Fisher, cor Fort and Hotel streets
4 H. Hackfeld & Co, Fort street
5 Lewers & Cooke, Fort street

CAKE PEDDLING.

1 Sun Yuen
2 Lee Chee
3 Leong Ah
4 Joe Kanihoa

Anniversary Exercises at Lahainaluna

Lahainaluna Seminary, now in its 53d year was never more decidedly "ka ipukaki; pae ole i ka naauao o Kanaaka," than it is to-day. Its former graduates are found in positions of influence all over the Kingdom, judges, lawyers, ministers, teachers, friends of all grades. It never did better, more than this year, more important work that it is doing now for the young men of the Hawaiian race. Wednesday and Thursday were occupied with oral examinations. The classes in grammar and history, in surveying and political economy, acquitted themselves with the greatest credit. They showed an intelligent, comprehensive grasp of the general subject, as well as accuracy in finer points to which their attention was called. The mastery above the school premises has been marked with a new force, and one of the Senior Class gave a plot of the lot, from actual measurement by triangulation. The drill, Wednesday morn, it would be hard for any of our Honolulu military to equal in steadiness and accuracy. A neat and orderly display was made of the joiner work done by the two classes of men in the carpenter shop, which is now one of the prominent buildings of the establishment. The old printing office is now the dining hall; and systematic cleanliness prevails throughout. Food cooks from the pot and saucepan, which constitutes the chief diet of the students. There were 95 names on the register for the current school year. One member of the senior class, a most promising young man, Adam Pali, oldest son of the Hawaiian minister of the Lahaina church, has died during the year, of pneumonia. The graduating class numbered only three. The closer exercises were held, as usual, in the Wainee church. It was gratifying to see so many parents and friends of the students present at the exercises on the hill, "the barren hillside of Lahainaluna" is not the place for great capabilities. It only needs labor and attention to make Lahainaluna a perfect garden of beauty and to supply the perfection of climate. Surely the highest government institution of learning is of importance enough to require one a year at least a visit from some member of the Board of Education. It is all well enough to furnish brilliant addresses; but there do not arise enthusiasm and patriotism, as would the personal presence of honored guests, a visiting committee, to see what the people desire and appreciate them to higher attainments. The declamations were very varied in authors. Some had not sufficient command of English, and some had not acquired the art of talking to people. But there are few who could address in any language more clearly, forcibly and appropriately, than the student who gave Mr. Longfellow's "Burial of Moses." The original essays of the graduating class, "Hawaii and Her Language" "Looks and Keys," "Owe no man anything," showed that the students had not only a firm hold of great truths but knew how to put them clearly and strongly. If they do not correct falsehoods of property, keep themselves and the nation out of debt, it will not be because they are ignorant of the true principles of social economy and of sound morality. Much time was given by the various glee clubs. It is a pity that in a school so special plan to furnish facilities for so high attainments in music, that the community might equally be delivered from the everlasting tunes—tunes of present popular Hawaiian music.

At the debate on both days, Representative Dole pointed out that the Hon. members were very anxious to apply these accomodations to their own advantage. The only way in which they can be a prisoner only now was to sleep with Adam Pali. Rule said that they had a strong prison in the cells, but from the recent investigation at the prison, the officials were thus appointed to be a place, the prisoner was to keep prisoners out. At least certain parties pointed that way.

Temperance lecturers, lawyers, ladies, and doctors on Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but are a healthy and pure tonic.

Hawaiian Gazette.

"BY WORDS IN REDUS."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

THE latest New York advices report a decided increase in the prices of raw sugars. Prices are now ruling strong at 6 c. for 96°, giving the planters an advance of 40c. per 100 lbs., say $48 per ton. There is a very active demand in New York, and higher prices are looked for.

PERHAPS the most deplorable effect of hypocritical professions of religion is upon those who are led by them to mistake the profession for the true faith, to carry their hatred of cant to the extreme of becoming irreverent. We do not care to enter into discussion of the scornful allusions in which a morning contemporary has been indulging itself in regard to professing Christians, they are certainly painful to read, for they seem to show that their an their takes the shadow for the substance. No man is always true to his ideals, he is an object rather of pity, whose aspirations are better than his life. We do not care to make a jest of whatever of Christian faith any one may have or may seek after. The newspaper articles here referred to, give the impression, which we cannot think was meant to be given, of being actually blasphemous. As we read them they recalled to our mind the line of Thackeray:

"Pray that that early love and faith may never wholly pass away."

A MOST disgusting exhibition than that made by Messrs. Kaulukou and Baker last Saturday, it has seldom been our lot to listen to. Both those gentlemen declared that owing to the fact that old teacher looked askance at them. Much they cared what their beloved teacher thought of them. If the truth were told their whole course has been condemned by their teacher, and it comes as a piece of gross and contemptible hypocrisy to try and squirm out of such a thing as supporting the lottery bill by such a subterfuge as this. It fairly makes us sick when we think that men can do such things: it must make every honorable and honest man sick.

We have not space to discuss this matter in full, it is after all a dead issue, but we must put on record our utter contempt for these men and we must endorse Mr. Thurston's sentiments upon the same subject. Every person connected with this affair ought to be most thoroughly ashamed of himself. There was no necessity for these gentlemen, in any shape or manner to mix themselves up in any such rascally swindle, we will charitably hope that they did not know or understand the full purport of the bill which now lies before us.

REALLY the best thing which time far can be said of the special message, is that it gave occasion for Dole's fine, manly, truthful words to the King. Public record is thus made that the patriotic objects of the opposition are the same which the King has twice recommended, and which the country demands, but which his Ministers have constantly defeated.

The presence of the Kitchen Cabinet, Messrs. C. and J. D. Spreckels, W. G. Irwin and S. Parker, with the King when the opposition appeared with their torch-lights, and music and orator, in the palace grounds, is suggestive of the fact that the message was meant by them and by the members of the Ministry who took part in furthering it, as a piece of cajolery with which to fool the opposition; but perhaps they builded better than they knew. If the economy thus inculcated was honestly desired, it would have been exhibited in the matter of the steamship subsidy and many other things. But the opposition were undoubtedly right in taking the message in downright earnest, and making the best and the most of it. As a trick, if that was what its concocter meant, it will prove a mournful failure. The King may and we trust will see in the manifestations which it produced, that there are greater possibilities in making the message mean what it says, than in what the Ministry who say they know all about it, and helped to get it up, would have the country understand.

ON Friday the King reiterated his recommendation to the Legislature that the strictest economy be observed, and on Monday the Ministers were caught at their old trick of diverting funds from the purpose for which they were appropriated. In the forenoon of Monday they incurred a well earned vote of censure, and in the afternoon were obliged much against their will to read the list of proposed reductions on those items of the Appropriation Bill which have already passed their second reading.

The first item to be cut down by the King's own recommendation was the vote for His Majesty's own Privy Purse which he suggests be reduced by the sum of $5,000 for the biennial period.

Now that His Majesty has put his hand into his own pocket, he will surely see the inconsistency of continuing to employ Ministers who illegally confuse the public accounts, robbing Peter to pay Paul.

It is little use cutting down appropriations on paper, unless there is good reason to believe that the reduced sums will be spent rigidly and righteously for the specific purpose for which each was voted and no same person believes that to be probable, or even possible, while the present incumbents hold office.

Without offering any suggestions as to their successors, it is plain that these men should be removed, and at once. There are a score of men, able and honest, some four of whom might be induced to take their places.

The present quartette should be, not only put aside, but pronounced by the Legislature itself, "forever incapable here after of holding any place of trust or emolument within this Kingdom." Two ex-Ministers should be included in the sentence.

IT HAS been shown conclusively in the columns of the GAZETTE that the Hawaiian Constitution of 1864, allows no vote in the Legislature to any one not either a Noble or a Representative, first because the words "seats and votes" in the Act of 1850 are carefully changed to "seats or votes" in 1864, second, because the Constitution strictly limits the number of Nobles and of Representatives, and declares that the Legislative power is vested in them alone, and thirdly because the same enactment constitutes the Ministers members of the Privy Council, but not of the Legislature.

These fundamental laws of the Kingdom may have been thoughtlessly, carelessly thrust aside in the last twenty years, but now let us examine the "Rules and Orders for conducting the business in the House of the Legislative Assembly" drawn up in 1872, and see how they bear on the vote of this Ministry on Saturday, the 28th of June.

Rule 42 prescribes that "no member" (and of course no one not a member) "shall be permitted to vote on any question where his private right, distinct from public interest, is immediately concerned." Truly it is difficult to say that the Ministers have a "private right" in their illegal actions, but they are "distinct from public interest," and are of such a nature that no one not wholly dead to honorable compunction could have voted to maintain himself as the Ministers did.

Again, is it a private right, or a public wrong, that a Minister load his relations with spoil from the public treasury, and that too in a distinctly illegal manner, as in irregular contracts, etc.? Is it a "private right" of a Minister to carry on his private business by means of highly paid public servants for whom he had provided places and salaries at the public expense? For these and other illegal acts the Ministers were arraigned in the Resolution of want of confidence, and for these and other equally condemnable acts, their own votes, and not those of the Nobles and Representatives, who alone are entitled to vote, did they achieve the discreditable condemnation, which their organ presumes to advertise as an acquittal. The illegal procuring of leases of Government lands by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, aided by the collusion of the late Minister of Interior was only exposed subsequent to the vote and still stands unanswered, not condoned.

Another rule of the House habitually disregarded is the forty-fifth, which provides that "no member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have been, or be sick and unable to attend." This rule was broken by two Nobles on Saturday, the 28th June.

Rule 82, that "The rules of Parliamentary practice in England and the United States shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of the House," was, we venture to think wholly inapplicable to the occasion to which they were applied.

The outcome of the whole question is simply that the Ministers, in direct opposition to the votes of the Nobles and Representatives, voted themselves to a continuance in office, and the King endorsed their action for the present.

THE Constitutionality of the King's message is doubted by many. It is not without precedent. Twice during the present reign and once in a former reign, a special Commissioner from the King communicated his wishes to the Legislative Assembly, but the practice has never been free from sharp criticism. The Ministers are by the Constitution, responsible. The Assembly and the public are, or ought to be safe in relying upon their representations concerning the King's views. The speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature is understood to be prepared by the Ministry, and to have the King's entire approval. The public measures which the Ministry brings forward are in like manner deemed to be assented to by him. Not that Ministers are or ought to be merely Royal mouth-pieces, for in that case they have no personal responsibility such as is meant by the Constitution. But the theory heretofore understood to apply in this country, whatever the fact may have been, is that the Ministers, as long as they hold office, have the King's confidence.

It is difficult to say in whom confidence is to be placed by the country, if after Ministerial measures and Ministerial budgets have been laid before the Assembly, with the assumed sanction of the King, the Assembly are to be told one thing by the King's Ministers and another thing by his special Commissioner. There has been no change in the financial prospects of the nation since the opening of the Session, calling for any change of Ministerial plans. And if any change in their plans were required, why should they not propose it, stating their reasons?

Except the opening and closing addresses of the King, when he convenes and prorogues the Assembly, his recommendations of measures would naturally be made through his responsible Ministers, who must attempt to carry out such recommendations if they endorse them, or resign if they do not endorse them.

Consider for the moment the facts. The opening speech expressed satisfaction with the proposed budget on the ground that it kept within the anticipated revenue. As it now appears that estimates amounting to $1,500,000, largely necessary expenditures were withheld from the budget, that document was a palpable fraud. The Ministry that perpetrated this specious but really childish deception, have thus far in the Session been the influential, steady and determined opponents of retrenchment. While they still retain seats as if representing the King before the Assembly, a special messenger from him tells the Assembly just what he told them at the opening of the Session, namely that he hopes they will retrench expenses.

If the Ministers suggested, and, as some say, one of them wrote this last message, it looks very like a specimen of *opera bouffe*. If they did not suggest it, or assist in its composition, then it is one way, whether Constitutional or not, of the King's expressing publicly his want of confidence.

A chief cook of a second-class restaurant would resign in five seconds if his subordinate were made the recipient of orders concerning the serving up the food or laying the table.

THE events of Friday last were of a sufficiently startling nature, and may lead to others of no grave importance, that they deserve minute examination and serious discussion. Sufficient time has already elapsed to enable any one of ordinary intelligence, and fair acquaintance with the peculiarities which have distinguished the administration of public affairs of this Kingdom for the last few years, to look into, and possibly through the present significance, and probable future effects of the King's message to the Legislature.

Passing over the unusual method of conveying a Royal Message to a Legislature, over the heads of, instead of through the Ministers, as this has been commented on elsewhere, merely remarking that if proof were wanting the King holds them in as great disrespect as does the Legislature, we come to the Message itself.

By way of exordium His Majesty admits and calls attention to the depressed condition of our principal industries, consequently calls attention to the pressing necessity for economy in public administration, retrenchment in public expenditures, and generously announcing his readiness to set an example by spontaneously offering to accept a reduced Civil List.

To take notice of the last paragraph first, mark the effect. At the instance mainly of the Chiefs of the Opposition, a Committee is appointed, an address drawn up, spokesmen agreed on, a grand torch light procession organized and provided for, and within a few hours of the reading of the Royal Message a hearty, loyal thank offering is presented to the King.

The address to his Majesty was admirably drawn and admirably delivered. It contained the most forcible and crushing indictment against the Ministry yet delivered direct to the King.

The address reminded His Majesty that at the opening of the Legislature his own speech from the Throne recommended to the Assembly "economy in the financial administration of affairs," then, Mr. Dole went on, saying:

That part of the Legislature known as the Opposition have loyally endeavored, against great odds, to carry out this policy of economy suggested by the speech from the Throne, and thereby to save the country from the results of extravagance and possible bankruptcy. Your Majesty's Ministers, by their large estimates of expenditures, made regardless of your Majesty's policy, and supported by their large following, have made this effort a matter of great difficulty. Your Majesty's loyal Opposition have endeavored, by their votes and votes, day after day, to accomplish this, and they may be profoundest it in this long, apparently fruitless struggle, outnumbered and outvoted, they have at times felt discouraged in their hopes of accomplishing a definite policy of economy for the safety of the country. And when to-day your Majesty's message came to the Assembly, again recommending the economical administration of affairs, it was the hand-grasp of a friend in time of trouble; and this is why we are here to-night to thank and congratulate Your Majesty for this positive and statesmanlike act.

It is impossible that there should be a more complete, emphatic condemnation of the Ministers, all and several, and of the bills, resolutions and votes brought in and supported by themselves and their dependents.

His Majesty is plainly told that his Ministers and their followers were the obstacles in the way of carrying out the policy of retrenchment recommended in his own address, that again and again the members that strove loyally to do their duty were outnumbered and outvoted by his Ministers and their train. The King listened, heard all this, *and replied that he was of our mind with the speaker.*

And there those three place-holders, petitioned against by the people, censured by the Legislature, flouted, ignored, distrusted by the King, there they stood and heard all this with their consciences seared as with a hot iron. There they stood with foreheads like Roderick Dhu's target of "Brazen studs and tough bull hide," scourged by gods and men, holding on to their places and powers and possibilities of jobs and leases, and pickings and pilferings, their ribbons and orders, and had not the manhood amongst them to get away out of positions they have misused, out of honorable offices they have degraded! And the King—what a strange *entourage* for the Chief of a Representative Government. His Ministers condemned in his hearing, and his own lips confirming the condemnation, convicted of thwarting his publicly announced policy, and yet retained—is it that they may carry out a policy that may not be made public? To a man they have voted for every extravagance and absurdity, to a man they voted for even the gambling Act, and there they are!

Every one now knows how the King's recommendations towards economy and retrenchment have been followed out by the present Ministry, he now emphatically repeats this recommendation and puts it into the hands of the same men to be carried out. Is the King insincere, or what ground has he for supposing that they will forward his second declaration in any way other than they did his first?

It is measures, not men, that the nation calls for! "My Minister of Finance" though not capable of financing a fruit-stall, is capable of introducing a measure to day and voting against it to-morrow.

If we speak of the Chief Justice, we speak of the high official who administers justice throughout the Kingdom, if we speak of the Minister of Foreign Affairs we speak of the official who administers everything but justice throughout the Kingdom. If we speak of the Minister of Finance we speak of an official only capable of signing documents he is incapable of understanding.

What hope then is there of improved finance at the hands of such a man?

The King may rest assured that so long as the administration of the country is in the hands of the present Cabinet, so long his own sincerity will be open to question.

A great part of the Appropriation Bill awaits only its third reading, and the Royal signature. The Session must be inevitably prolonged beyond precedent. The Ministerial budget was obviously a mere delusion and intended to be a snare. Under-secretaries for the Foreign Office, Hawaiian Representatives at the New Orleans Exhibition and at the International Conference for deciding a universal prime meridian, were asked for, education and internal improvements to take their chance or be provided for by loans, or by the initiative of private members.

When we see what steps towards retrenchment and economy are taken by the Ministers, and how they and their belongings endeavor to carry them into effect we may be able to form some idea as to the real value of this new departure, and shall see how far the twelve hours enthusiasm was justified.

The situation then is this. The King on opening the Legislature recommends a certain line of policy, viz: economy and retrenchment; as the Session goes on, and the appropriations mount up the King deems it his duty to send another extraordinary message to the Legislature, over the heads of his Ministers, repeating more emphatically his former recommendation. The House replies that the actions and votes of his Ministers and their party have alone hindered economy and retrenchment. The King replies "I agree with you, that is the truth." No one expects the Ministry to attend to the second message any more than they did to the first. They have not the honesty to resign. What is the alternative? Dismissal by the King or impeachment by the people!

A CASUAL observer might suppose that just at this particular time, this crisis we may call it, when the Sovereign deems it advisable to put aside ordinary forms and methods of communication with his Legislature, that the Ministers might for the nonce be frightened into temporary good behavior. But the evil is ingrained, one cannot scrub a black a moor white, neither can fair words, or foul, get honest work from a Cabinet like the present.

In the last biennial session, at the instance of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was made unlawful, would that it had been made penal, to spend public money for one purpose which had been appropriated for another. The Report of the Finance Committee to the present Legislature revealed the fact that this had nevertheless been done to a startling extent. The illegality of the action of the Ministers was exposed, commented on, reprehended, in language that would have driven any man or set of men, with a spark of manly honesty about them, to resign their official positions, for, they might have reasoned, "let it be granted that we acted irregularly, yet we meant it for the best, but since the Legislature looks on our action as absolutely criminal, we can retain office no longer." Not so these men, with nothing but bald bungling, useless, transparent mendacity have they clung to their places and profits. Why the King has allowed them to remain where they are, passes the comprehension of any man not familiar with backstairs influences.

Now, however just as the King has again called the attention of the Legislature to the urgent necessity for rigorous economy, and the closest attention to the proper expenditure of public moneys, those hardened mal-administrators, emboldened probably by their past immunity, are again caught red-handed in the act of illegal transfer.

The existing Legislature, only a few weeks ago on a motion by Hon J. Mott Smith, appropriated $50,000 distinctly for the purpose of forwarding *Japanese* immigration, of this sum $40,000 was entrusted to the Hawaiian Consul General in Japan, for carrying out the object for which it was voted, of the remainder $3,885 has been already paid out on account of *Portuguese* immigration.

The Minister of Interior said "he had not intended to defy any law." There were funds coming in on account of Portuguese immigration that would soon put matters to rights again, besides immigration was immigration, and Japanese or Portuguese what did it matter! Is not this the invariable argument of the till-robber who only takes a little money, just to help him out of immediate difficulties, he has money coming in shortly and then he will make it square! Of course Foreign Affairs came to the rescue of his colleague and announced that he, Gibson, "was perfectly satisfied" that no disrespect to the Legislature was intended. Of course the Hon. members for the capital city, and the rest of the gambling club, strove to shield their bread-givers. The Auditor-General announced by his vote that he was ready to justify this as well as past irregularities, but to no purpose.

The Ministers were again caught "*in flagrante delicto*," and this time their ears were nailed to the door, like the disfloured tradesmen of old, and Representative W. O. Smith clinched the nail by moving immediate reconsideration which was negatived.

The Ministers wore their brassiest brass in the afternoon, but Hon. Gulick hesitated and equivocated, Hon. Kapena ranted and scolded, Hons. Gibson and Neumann alone were successful in playing the game of bluff. However, *there* they all were in the Ministerial seats.

The Currency Question.

LETTER FROM A FRIEND ABROAD.

Captain Dutton, who will be remembered by most of our readers, is a thoroughly original thinker. He has given his views on our silver question and we are kindly permitted to publish them.

The silver question in Hawaii certainly interests me deeply. If my information is correct, you have already reached a silver basis. At last accounts exchange on San Francisco was about 8 per cent against you, and of course that the silver Hawaiian dollar is worth about 92 cts. gold; and the price of exchange was steadily rising. This was to be expected and I anticipate that in a short time exchange will reach about 19 per cent, and fluctuate from 1 per cent above, to 1 per cent below that figure, according to the state of the balance of trade. The result will be that the purchasing power of wages will be one fifth less than two years ago, or conversely, prices of goods will be higher, say, something like 20 per cent higher. Of course no gold can circulate except at a premium.

When your silver dollars have sunk to their bullion value as they must do, they are likely to become scarce if the 5-franc pieces and Mexican dollars are made a legal tender for the latter being the baser currency will serve to drive them out, slowly and by degrees. The tax on imported silver will avail nothing for it will be steadily smuggled in.

Having once reached a silver basis, values, wages etc. will in time, adjust themselves to it and though it would in my judgement, be infinitely better for you if you could not be an intolerably bad one if soundly managed. The chief difficulty would arise from the scarcity and rather wide fluctuations in the price of exchange, which would create alarm and famines of money. This would be to the advantage of bankers and traders and to the disadvantage of everybody else. Of course the former would "protect themselves" at the expense of the latter by charging big shares and additional margins to guard against possible sudden fluctuations. Many other ways would be indicated (for this is merely a sample) in which a silver currency works bad for all who are interested in stable values. Its general tendency is demoralizing.

To get back to a gold basis now is probably impossible. The evil has already been done and cannot be undone. Creditors have been defrauded by the shrinkage in the value of your money and to go back to the gold standard it would be necessary to share the debtor. You could not do that. It is not in human nature. A creditor but not so easy to share a debtor. The former is a lamb, the latter a wolf.

There is however, one thing which I hope you will resist with all your might, that is a paper currency. Once let that road there is no turning. The proposal of a bank of issue is nothing but a swindle of the most outrageous kind. You have in Hawaii already more money than you need. By one of those strange paradoxes of finance the larger the volume of currency the scarcer does money seem to be. The explanation is that the thing which is really scarce is sound credit, not money. People who want money and can't get it fancy that it is because money is scarce. It is because they haven't the requisite security to offer. They think they have but those who have money think differently. Hence they clamor for more money.

A batch of issues will raise "merry hell." I take it for granted that the paper authorized to be issued would exceed the specie reserve required to be held by the bank for redemption purposes; otherwise, what is the use of the privilege. By whatever excess there may be of notes above the specie reserve, by so much is your currency circulate in large—inflated. To the same extent, also, it is a forced loan upon the community.

The trouble with your currency is summed up in one word—inflation. You have had for several years a quantity of Mexican dollars in circulation, as well as five franc pieces. By Gresham's law these coins once in the country circulate in preference to more valuable United States coins and refuse to go out of the country. In spite of the sharp they filter and leak in a dozen at a time, and perhaps even larger sums are smuggled. Once inside the kingdom they stay, and refuse to go out of their own accord. You have also had paper money—how much I don't know, but certainly more than you need. Finally the new coinage flooded the country with a big one, far in excess of your wants for years to come, and somewhat extravagant. The result is reflected in the premium on San Francisco exchange. Very soon the premium will be 30 per cent. When that point (or thereabouts) is touched You are liable to a sudden influx of Mexican dollars, for the premium being in excess of the duty it will be profitable to ship them to Honolulu, and the premium is liable to rise suddenly until it reaches the limit represented by the difference in value between the Mexican dollar and the U. S. gold dollar. Sooner or later that premium on exchange is bound to prevail unless something is done to check its rise.

To get back to gold payments the following line of action might be suggested:

1st.—The currency must be contracted. This necessary in absolute. It cannot be dodged, blinked or circumvented. You must tread straight through. It is also antecedent to everything else. Until it is done all other legislation will be futile—nay, will make a bad matter worse. The currency must be contracted *forcibly*, and to a large amount.

2d. The government must bear the apparent loss of the contraction so far as possible. In reality the loss will fall upon the community, but ostensibly it should fall on the government.

3d. Prohibitory duties must be be laid upon all (?) foreign coins, both gold and silver, except U. S. gold coin, which is presumably the standard legal tender contemplated. These duties should be temporary however; lasting only till the gold standard is reached in practice. They may then be removed with safety.

There is one difficulty which you will find it extremely hard to get over or conquer. The people have now become accustomed to passing all sorts of debased coins as a "dollar," and to pay no attention to legal tender. This habit is hard to break up. I doubt the efficacy of any legislation to break up this habit under your peculiar circumstances, though I may err of course in this respect.

To contract the currency, it is necessary for the Government to make it more profitable to pay rejected coins to the Government than to whole else. Having once got hold of them, the Government must not pay them out again, but must either convert them into bullion by melting them, or else send them out of the country and lay a prohibitory duty on them to prevent their return.

Or again: In order to make your gold circulate freely it is necessary to make silver scarce and dear; even a shade dearer than gold. To make silver scarce, you must put it out of the country and not let it come back, except at a cost which will be greater than the cost of bringing in gold. When people cannot get enough silver to transact a solvent business with, gold will come to you in abundance. But where silver is abundant and ample for all the wants of business, gold will leave the country and silver alone will circulate.

The quantity of silver required is not a very easy matter to determine. But approximate estimation can be made. When a gold basis is really attained, then $5.00 of silver per capita of population would be abundant and probably excessive. I shall hereafter assume that an outstanding currency of $250,000 or $300,000 in silver coin, of all denominations is ample for your purposes and that your present currency is to be contracted to that figure, excepting paper money, however, which should be ultimately redeemable in gold coin.

Torch Light Procession!

An Independent Demonstration.

In consequence of the message of His Majesty to the Legislature advocating economy, a torch-light procession was organized by our citizens, and shortly after 7 p.m. a large crowd gathered at the Bell Tower and at 7:45 the procession started. The order of procession was as follows: Hon. W. O. Smith, Marshal; Royal Hawaiian Band, Nobles and Representatives, torchbearers.

When the procession reached the Palace, a semi-circle was formed around the Palace steps. Around the King were the following gentlemen: To the right, His Honor, Chief Justice Judd, Mr. Claus Spreckels, Minister Gulick and several representatives; on the left, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Messrs. J. D. Spreckels, W. G. Irwin, Hon. G. W. Macfarlane, and Hon. Samuel Parker. Col. Judd was in attendance upon His Majesty. As the band stopped playing, Representative Dole stepped forward and said:

May it please Your Majesty: It may seem a matter of commonplace for me to say that the interests of rulers and the people are one and the same. But there are times in the history of nations when the ruler is at variance with the people, and those are times of national weakness, danger and disaster; and there are times when rulers recognize the fact that they are the stewards of the people, the trustees of the State: and these are times of national strength and safety.

The address presented to Your Majesty at the beginning of the present session of the Legislature, recommended to the Assembly economy in the financial administration of affairs. That part of the Legislature known as the Opposition have loyally endeavored, against great odds, to carry out this policy of economy suggested by the speech from the Throne, and thereby to save the country from the results of extravagance and possible bankruptcy. Your Majesty's Ministers, by their large estimates of expenditures, made regardless of your Majesty's policy, and supported by their large following, have made this effort a matter of great difficulty. Your Majesty's loyal Opposition have endeavored, by their votes and votes, day after day, to accomplish this, and they may be profound it in this long, apparently fruitless struggle, outnumbered and outvoted, they have at times felt discouraged in their hopes of accomplishing a definite policy of economy for the safety of the country. And when to-day your Majesty's message came to the Assembly, again recommending the economical administration of affairs, it was the hand-grasp of a friend in time of trouble; and this is why we are here to-night to thank and congratulate Your Majesty for this positive and statesmanlike act.

Cheers were given during the delivery of all the speeches, and at the conclusion of the King's remarks three rousing cheers were given. Leaving the Palace, grounds the procession paraded the town, cheering at the residences of Mr. J. T. Waterhouse and the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes.

Foolish Expenditures.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In your issue of the 9th inst. I note the following:

"Hon. J. Mott Smith presented a petition from Hon. S. N. Castle deprecating the expenditure of public moneys by representatives for personal objects, such as carriages to visit horse races, shows, etc. Representative Kaulukou thought that the objection came rather late; the money had been spent, and the protest now could have but little effect. The petition was, on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee."

And in the 26th the following:

"Representative Lilikalani offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to provide carriages for the members to allow of their conveyance to H. M. Queen Emma's party. (Laughter)."

I find like notices in other papers, but no one gives the ground for the petition beyond what is above stated, viz: that it was merely a personal expenditure, for personal gratification, with no element of public good, hence not entitled to draw money from the tax payers, through the treasury, and this is sufficient, but in addition to this, probably one-half of the constituents of the Hon. members are those that have suffered, attended with pooling and betting and other disorders, which is a positive evil, demoralizing to men and injurious to society and the state, and if any considerable portion of the community *believe this*, it forms an additional reason why it should not be countenanced by legislators at the expense of the tax payers, but the crowning reason is that it is in violation of the Constitution, and done by the legislature without authority or right. The Constitution creates the legislature and indicates what it may do. It may levy taxes and appropriate the money to carry out such legislation as it is authorized to make; but it is not authorized to legislate for any other object than the common good. Other legislation is unconstitutional and usurpative, and the legislature cannot constitutionally draw one dollar from the treasury for any incidental expense not in harmony with the object of legislation *authorized* by the Constitution, and paying the *personal expenses* of the members attending horse races cannot possibly be construed to be. Hon. Kaulukou thinks the objection came late. True it does, but how could it be helped, as the legislature had acted before its constituents could know it, and if it had acted it does wrong—it is never too late to do right. If I injure my friend's purse through mistake, it is never too late to return it after the mistake is found out. If they have made no mistake, but the Constitution authorizes such expenses by the legislature from the treasury, on behalf of many who believe otherwise, then I pray the legislature to submit it to the Supreme Court, unauthorized by the Constitution, and if the members may pay their expenses of attending the races from the treasury—if we who think differently may be taxed for this purpose lawfully, we wish to know it that we may move an amendment to the Constitution.

I was the Vice-President, but the *actual* presiding officer of the first legislature under the present Constitution, and neither then, nor in any of the subsequent sessions in which I have acted as a member of the body, have I ever heard any one expressing a belief in the right of the House to pay any such bills from the treasury.

Please publish my memorial to the House on this subject with this and oblige. Yours truly,

July 19, 1884. S. N. CASTLE.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Kingdom, in Legislative Assembly convened:

May it please your honorable body, the undersigned, a Hawaiian sub