By Authority

The anniversary of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, November 3rd, falling on Sunday, NOVEMBER 4TH, November 4th will be observed as a National Holiday, and all public offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed on that day.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 23rd, 1884. 1911 3t

Department of Finance.

(The following gazette list has been compiled for the Gazette for 1883.)

OAHU.

[illegible]

MAUI.

[illegible]

HAWAII.

[illegible]

KAUAI.

[illegible]

JNO. E. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Treasury Department, Oct. 24, 1884.

Licenses Expiring in October, 1884.

RETAIL OAHU.

[illegible]

RETAIL—MAUI.

[illegible]

RETAIL—HAWAII.

[illegible]

RETAIL—KAUAI.

[illegible]

NIGHT LICENSE.

[illegible]

DEALERS' SPIRIT.

[illegible]

RETAIL SPIRIT.

[illegible]

PUNCHING.

[illegible]

BREWERS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

[illegible]

MILK.

[illegible]

FIRE ARMS.

[illegible]

PUNCHING.

[illegible]

BREWERS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

POOL SQUARE.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

CARD PUNCHING.

[illegible]

LIVERY STABLE.

[illegible]

SALOON.

[illegible]

BITTERS.

[illegible]

Department of Finance,
Honolulu, Oct. 24, 1884.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 25th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $100,000, will now be received at the Treasury, the rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent per annum payable semi-annually upon the bonds as outstanding from date subscribed.

JNO. E. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

NOTES.

According to the London Economist the French government has notified the government of France, Italy, etc., that Greece intends to wear its neutrality with the Latin Monetary Union when the government comes to an end, at the close of 1884. The Economist further says that in itself this withdrawal from the compact is of very little importance, but Greece intends to hold to have added her strength to the Union, and its withdrawal will not materially weaken it. In view of the fact, however, that many Greek five-franc pieces (of which upwards of 27,000,000 have been issued) are circulating in France, Italy and Belgium, it will be interesting to see what action will be taken with them when the present agreement is brought to an end.

The following statement of the trade of the United Kingdom, taken from the London Economist, gives the total value of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1883, against 1882: [illegible] Imports in 1883 amounted to £[illegible], as compared with £[illegible] in 1882. The total exports in 1883 amounted to £[illegible], as against £[illegible] in 1882. The imports into Great Britain of goods from India amounted to £[illegible] in 1883, and to [illegible] last year. Now to India in exchange of goods come the colonies of Australasia, whose imports from Great Britain in 1883 amounted to £[illegible]. The British imports into Australasia in 1883 to £[illegible]. The imports from Canada in 1883 amounted to £[illegible], and the exports to that country amounted to £[illegible].

Telegraphic dispatches, banks, bullion and bullion and have been [illegible]

Hawaiian Gazette.

SAY WHICH IS RIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

THE P. C. A. says that members of the opposition used to lay on the late Marshal Parke the fault for inefficiency in the Police Department, while the Government have regarded him as an efficient officer, and have removed him solely for political reasons. But, says that journal, it is inconsistency for men in the opposition ranks to praise Mr. Parke, and to blame the Government for dismissing him.

We do not know, and do not care to discuss the individual views of gentlemen in the opposition concerning the late Marshal, other than as expressed by the members of the Bar in their speeches, which we publish to-day. But whatever views may have been held on that question, no one ought to hesitate to condemn the manner of the dismissal and the reason assigned for it.

It may shall command a premium after the gold law goes into effect next December, it will be due solely to the negligence or incompetency of the government. The statute gives full power, it imperatively requires that sufficient gold shall be brought into the treasury, to redeem all the treasury certificates of over ten dollars, and all coin but Hawaiian and American silver presented before October 1. The amount of gold required for this can be estimated to a dollar.

But the treasury will require more gold than is needed for redeeming silver coins and certificates. It will have its own dues to meet, and for the taxes this year will receive little gold.

There is no difficulty however, if the government acts promptly and uses the means at its disposal. The great point to be gained, is to avoid that scramble for silver, even if it is so doing, some of the Hawaiian silver coin shall have to be exported and displaced with gold. In the event of exporting Hawaiian silver for the purpose, it would be important that such silver be exchanged for gold at the mint and received into American silver, otherwise it would quickly return.

By good management, and reducing perhaps by one fifth, the present volume of Hawaiian silver coin, the remaining coin, instead of becoming depreciated as compared with gold, will be in full demand at par. If the sale of Hawaiian bonds is duly secured by the government, they will come upon the opportunity now presented, of furnishing an ample supply of United States gold, with which when exchanged for the silver, new gold bonds can be paid for.

SEVERAL months of political time have been absorbed in the great State of California, in ascertaining politically, subject, we presume, to an appeal to a jury—whether ex-Senator Sharon married Sarah Althea Hill. Probably no discussion of a question of act, science or philosophy, if carried on with ever so much ability in the public journals, would have been endured by the public for one third of the time which has been devoted to this low land Sharon-Hill scandal. The contest in the case have went considerable expenses of concerts, enlarged the Court and the public in the depths of infamy to which they (the opposing counsel) have respectively descended. Really the fact that lawyers can so frantically abuse each other in Mr. Sharon's and Miss Hill's have done with out any respect to parade of lewd knowledge, shows that civilization has got a strong hold upon the "Pacific Slope."

The judge, who has been summoned to hear more abuse each other and read how to him by the month, probably reached a conclusion concerning the facts of the case two months before the case, in legal parlance was "submitted" to him. It looks as if the judge rather than the case had been submitted. It certainly is a severe trial for him. If such a case in this were tried with closed doors, or if no public reports of it were published in the San Francisco dailies and weeklies, it would not be so intolerably strong and. The case has evidently been carried on for the public entertainment, as well as in the interests of the legal fraternity.

The little State of Hawaii could probably stand a week of such litigation. The "slope" however, is good for six months more, at least, of the ex-Senator's domestic life and suffering.

Jurors from the published names of the foreign jurors for the present October term of the Supreme Court, there has been a revenue of the local persons to be called on for jury duty. We do not know that not jurors select permanent lawyers for the term as they do elsewhere, but there is one question on which the different jurors who act as lawyers, might do well to take a vote from their fellow jurors, and that is, "Do you believe in the jury system?"

American Magazine writers are still arguing the question. In a recent number of the North American, Judge Pitman gives reasons why he thinks the jury system must stand. In the October number of the same Monthly, Judge Hagrer says he thinks the system has outlived its usefulness. The main reason why a jury was highly regarded in former days was, Judge Hagrer thinks, because it furnished a popular refuge from oppression. It is a singular fact, with which we are all more or less familiar, that the average jurymen in Hawaii, office has the very qualification to sit in the trial of cases which was essential in feudal times, namely, personal prior knowledge of the facts—the feudal jury was for that reason composed of the neighbors, since, they knew all about it. The woman Courts have from about necessity declined to allow the causes of disquietude which are allowed in America. There, the ideal juror is supposed to have been beyond the reach of newspapers, or public rumors, at any rate so far impregnable to their influences that he is "formed in opinion" on the cases for which he is called.

We should like to see a Honolulu jurymen of over five years' residence here, who has formed no opinion of any case of much public interest or importance. But of course he can change his opinion after hearing "secret" testimony.

THE longer the present minority remains in power, the more evident does it become that their financial policy is most destructive to the well-being of the country. The public credit of Hawaii has declined, and it is only the present non-contingent of public affairs that have to be thanked for it. In former days there were no such terrible straits for money as there are now. Why? because the people themselves had confidence in the financial honesty of the government then, and cash in the country is now, they have absolutely none.

It may be charged that, belonging to the opposition, as the journal mentioned ably does, we have attempted to draw an unfair picture. But let any fair-minded person consider. The city provinces only just been obliged to resort to such means for starving off debts as the one has? How long is it since the convention took place? One year and eight months ago, and yet there are bills still outstanding for that folly. There is one firm here with an account outstanding against the government amounting to $[illegible] and no satisfaction can they obtain. Another gentleman is outstanding a considerable amount for immigrants, and can make no collections. And an inventory might be made through the town, which would show that the cases cited are by no means isolated. Is it then to be wondered at that knowing this, that capitalists are slip in coming forward with their money, that what cash is now obtained is currently reported to be got from those who buy place or patronage by advancing their few thousands. It is a pretty pass has the government of this country come when such things can be said and believed by a large portion of the community. We would like to believe that such charges are untrue, but had and unprincipled as the present ministers are, they have yet refrained from such a growing disgrace as this, but public report gibbets them, and there is seldom smoke without a modicum of fire. One thing is certain, that the present Minister of Interior's appointment to office and the advancement of money for the necessities of the government, then in a bankrupt condition, were not so wide apart as not to cause comment, and some recent appointments have had a strong flavor of a similar influence.

A report comes to us from San Francisco relative to the Hawaiian bonds, in which it is said are being offered below par value, but that the bids are so low that they were not accepted. If such be the case, how long the government will allow its agents to hold out is problematical. We know their necessities here, we know how those necessities are going to be enhanced by the operation of the gold law. To keep themselves in office they must have money; we know that no consideration of honor will stand in the way of their retaining office. We further know that legality in their actions is not to be looked for, that expediency, which from their point of view means retention of office, is their only guide. Will such data before us it is not difficult to foresee what kind of orders are likely to be eventually sent forward, and what kind of a mess the country is likely to get into.

Facts as damnes more. Bread is the pabulum which leadeth to destruction. It has let taken somewhat under three years to carry Hawaii down from the honorable position she once held to the very opposite one she is in now. Nothing tests a country better than her financial position, and the present status is proof of approaching that of the great States of the world, are begun to assimilate to that of Egypt, Turkey, and the bankrupt Central American Republics. "To true to pity, and pity to be true," and the only prayer which can come from the lips of all true lovers of this country is, GOD BLESS HAWAII.

AS TIME WE OUR judge at this distance from the conflict, the struggle now going on for the presidency of the United States, is largely made up of abuse of the opposing candidates and party, and we must admit, much is said against the candidates which is hard to meet. Whether Blaine was the victim of sharpers in his unfortunate railroad operations, or was their confederate, it was an awkward mistake to put it mildly, that he dealt with them at all.

As for Cleveland's defence it is a question whether his particular case admits Endeavor on its merits, in respectable journals.

Were it not for the spoils of office, there would be absolutely no enthusiasm raised by either party for according to their platforms and avowed objects, they are practically agreed on all great issues or principles. The republican party has done great things in the past, but the past has passed its dead. The democratic party will not become successionists, for slave labor slavery is ended, there is nothing to secede for.

Those who find no satisfaction in voting either for Blaine or Cleveland, will hardly find Butler an exponent, or type of the public virtues which they seek. There will be doubt, be a large number who will not vote, but a considerable portion of the independent vote will probably be given to Cleveland. The Butler vote, on the other hand, will be so much taken from the democratic candidate.

We repeat the opinion expressed a few weeks since, that Blaine will be elected, but our reasons for thinking so are not of an enthusiastic nature. The office holders have the "under hole." The flying pan is generally considered a safer place than the fire, although we see no good reason for that preference. The democrats, it is feared, would place the confederate army on the pension rolls, and make the nation pay over again for the slaves that were set free.

But where the election returns are all reported we will be more definite.

The continued depression in the sugar market was reported by the last Bonanza and a private letter which was put on board just as the steamer left, informs us of a yet further downward tendency. With such large stocks on hand, in all the principal markets, it would be strange indeed if there was any upward tendency. We will have to wait some time before any improvement can take place.

Looking over the prices which come to us from the many sugar manufacturing centers, it is curious to see how the great and depression forces them to support an illogical position. The West Indies, for instance, are clamoring for a bounty on exported sugar. It is the remote system of bounties which has upset the sugar markets of the world. Without the immense sums given to beet sugar producers in Europe, by means of bounties, there never would have occurred this overproduction which is the cause of all the trouble. The system of bounties moreover, has an evil effect, not only upon such places as the West Indies and Hawaii, for example, by cheapening their product below living rates, but it has a directly evil influence upon the nations that grants them. What is the effect of the bounty system upon Germany at large? The effect is this: Sugar is exported say, to England. It is said there at say, four cents a pound instead of eight cents a pound—the old rates. The sugar producer however, gets eight cents a pound, for he comes upon the government for his bounty. The result is that the population of Germany are taxed to pay the sugar producer, in order that the people of a foreign country may have cheap sugar. Such a system cannot last for any great length of time. It is merely the plan of two rival companies cutting down rates the price has to rise again, to year as one goes under, or a combination is made. All that the crude growing countries can do at present is to economize as much as possible, spend no more than is absolutely necessary, publicly or privately, and their chance may not come, but it may prove a long life, and Hawaii's purse is none of the longest.

It is not difficult to judge who is the P. C. A. occasional correspondent from Lahaina. The author of "our little country town correspondence abroad," and the O. O. have a strong smack of the same man about them. However this is a minor matter.

Last week the Minister of Foreign Affairs braved the dangers of the sea and the perils of consulates, and visited the village of Lahaina. While there a committee consisting of the district Judge, a defeated government candidate for Legislative honors and two subpoenaed witnesses, accompanied the Minister was invited to address the people at Thursday evening. Accordingly he to the size of the audience may, as do also the remarks, be to enthusiasm and enforce. The "Enthusiasm" we are informed came from the paid supporters and from no one else, but then we know well what a fertile and fertile imagination can do, if once you give play to it. We are told that the support of the popularity of the Minister is most electrically and grossly exaggerated. Even reasoning from analogy we can easily infer that it is only a packed meeting would cheer the man.

Well, the Minister delivered a speech—all come to see. The speech was not delivered solely for a Lahaina audience. On these are. It was "gas up" to appeal to a larger audience, a plenty of free P. C. A. at government expense, also provided, will go abroad by the Bonanza to-day.

The speech is an attempt to vindicate the position of the Ministry. But the Minister dared not make it in the capital, there would not have been an audience enthusiastic enough to hear him. He had to run off to an out of the way place and then make what capital he was able out of two columns of his newspaper.

The action of the government is taken under the heads of the four departments, and with that charming modesty which always characterizes the gentleman, the Minister spoke of his own work first, it is the old story of Eye & the Bee.

The astonishing assertion was made that "Hawaii is not recognized as an active and independent member of the family of nations." Only not recognized! What of its consideration under the Kamehamehas? It stands in greater danger of suddenly not being recognized now of losing its independence than it has done since the forties.

The Minister had also noticed an increase of industry and good will from foreign countries. In what way has it been shown?

Of course no speech would be complete without a reference to those self sacrificing lathes, the Roman Catholic Sisters, but we feel confident, and have it from Roman Catholic authority, that the use of their names as a political bulwark, is neither pleasing to them or their friends.

The most astonishing statement was made relative to the Bishop. "Without assuming himself or not," the Minister states that he kept the Bishop outside, rather than risk the loss of a single life among our people on shore." The Bishop did land her passengers, and landed them in a more dangerous state than when they first arrived, and the end of the Ministerial blundering was that a number of Chinese lives were sacrificed, and the town was open to more risk. It makes one sick to read such barefaced equivocation.

In speaking of the methodical business habits of the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was singularly unfortunate. It was W. M. Gibson who signed the report in 1878 which spoke of "gross irregularities," in the Interior department, of the books not being closed, of "large discrepancies," and C. T. Gulick was the Chief Clerk at the time. Strange that such difference should be twixt twoddle dum and twoddledee. But Minister Gulick brought cash to save the bankrupt treasury, hence the tune of twoddledee. In reply to the state of the roads, look at the complaints in the papers, that is sufficient refutation.

That the financial condition of the country should be misrepresented of course, all will expect. It is a pretty boast indeed to make that the "administration has been enabled to borrow more money than all other administrations put together." As well might the spendthrift boast that his credit is better than his father's, because he can mortgage his paternal acres. It is a disgrace and not an honor to the present Cabinet to come forward and make this boast. The whole New England blood, which runs in the veins of so many of our citizens, must soon see clearly through this fallacy. It is not such principles which are going to build up a nation. It is throwing frugality to the winds, is augmenting extravagance and boasting of the change, only a demented man would do it.

When the Attorney-General's Department was reached, all that the Minister had to say was that he was a lawyer of "eminent ability." Of course it would be impertinent to differ, but it does seem odd that a lawyer of such "eminent ability" should leave the magnificent field of San Francisco, and hide his light under a bushel in Hawaii for the poor pittance given here, as compared with California legal rewards, when practitioners are of long standing. Further we doubt, from private information, whether the plans for police reform as developed by the Attorney-General are so very exactly those of the Attorney-General as first, in this matter "I" get ahead of "my colleagues" we believe.

And this from the Minister's attempt to answer the enforcing charges made against them. A mere statement as to Foreign Affairs, conversation with regard to the Mikiona, fulsome flattery, which is resented, of the Roman Catholic sisters, nauseating words with reference to the Interior Department, complete evasive relative to finance and a doubtful phrase with reference to the Attorney-General's Department. It is a disgusting showing. It is a discredit to every intelligent man born, to have such a statement made in the name of government.

To those who know the situation nothing can be more lamentable than the present state of affairs, to those whose future is wrapped up in it, and who do not yet realize how much more lamentable will be the awakening.

The Gazette's Paris Letter.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 1884.

There is a short pointing, and minor M. Ferry can show some tangible results from his power in the extreme East, as will have to bear the brunt. His conquest of Tonquin is not yet over, the prospect of a possible rising of supplies, for an expedition to China. When will the end end, or, when will it begin, are questions as old lips. Matters are obscure, and prospects are only becoming darker. Not much truth is attached to the rumors of considerable reinforcements being sent out. People are forced to patiently wait all events speak. The entrance of Japan into the quarrel, for the Loochoo islands, and the project to make Corea independent, are new factors in the game. Whether they will prove a great, factor of the Chinese Book into Tonquin, it is problematic. Admiral Courbet will make another strategic attack, somewhere. It is not intended to float China out of the map of Asia. Like the knights of old when they came to grief in a tournament, China can remove herself by honor or necessity, just as if a different European power.

The conversation of the Chambers was postponed a week ago: the public is swinging round to the opinion, that action that way lies. It is remembered that Ferry promised to be true to Tonquin. The Senate urged, after the sinking of the Bayen in September, 1883, instead of setting up a protectorate government, many calculations might have been spared France. Now through the journals—and they indulge in unusual—certain, there is no means of influencing public opinion. The opposition organs meanings are hard to take stock of the situation. It is contended that the peasants are opposed to war, the blood-tax falling heaviest on them and breaking in on their tranquil life. But the peasantry were the strongest supporters of the Republic, and the Republic is the child of the peasants, the guardian of the land, the nursing and protector of the peasants, the free-class proprietors. The pecking politicians conclude it is to be.

A SECRETARY CONFESSES.

The fifteenth anniversary of the third Republic has come round, and effects a text for many homilies. Strictly speaking, its actual legitimacy only dates from July, 1875, when the National Assembly voted the existing Constitution by a majority of one. No change, however, has to be for the Congress, save to abolish public prayers for its welfare. The Senatry Inauguration, Jules Ferry, Minister of Instruction, Sciences and Fine Arts, Minister of Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council, Senator for Epinal, Deputy for Paris, Senator for Paris, Senator for Epinal, Senator for Paris, Senator for Epinal, Senator for Paris, Senator for Epinal