COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 1, 1883.

Business for the week has been void of any marked activity outside of filling island orders, the bulk of which went forward the early part of the week. Some inquiry is reported in the stock market and sales effected to the amount of some $65,000 in Star Mill, Paukaa, Wailuku and Waianae.

The arrivals of the Forest Queen on Sunday and Lady Lampson on Wednesday from San Francisco, brings us assorted cargoes of coast produce and merchandise to keep stocks quite full. The mails by these packets have been acceptable breaks in the period intervening between steamers, which last month proved so tedious. The dates by the Lampson are to the 12th ultimo, by which we learn of no material change in market quotations of island produce.

Decoration day was observed here very generally among all classes and nationalities, and indicates the strong bond of sympathy and favor of the majority of our people to America and American institutions and observances. A majority of business houses closed their doors. This spirit is growing steadily, not only in this city, but throughout the islands, and is an evidence of the beneficent result of the treaty relations between the two countries. We alike observe her national days of mourning and rejoicing with more spirit than we do our own.

Our summer exodus this year is taking from us many more than usual, but from letters received and intimations from recent arrivals, there is the prospect of quite an influx of visitors from the coast that will in a measure, take their places. This will probably continue increasing from year to year as opportunities of travel are multiplied and the islands become better known.

The exports this week embrace cargoes for San Francisco per W. G. Irwin, Discovery and Grace Roberts, amounting in value to $217,413.16. The Grace Roberts sails this morning, and the steamer Zealandia, due perhaps to-morrow P. M. from the Colonies, will follow.

SHIPPING.

Arrived at Port of Honolulu.

Kilauea Hou, stm, Sears, from Kahului ..... May 26
Malolo, sch, from Papaikou ..... " 26
Mokolii, stmr, McGregor, from Koolau ..... " 26
Waimanalo, stm, Nelson, from Waimanalo ..... " 26
Waimalu, sch, from Honomu ..... " 26
Likelike, stm, King, from Hilo and way ports ..... " 27
C. R. Bishop, stm, Cameron, from Kauai ..... " 27
Lilly Grace, Haw bk, Hughes, from S. F. ..... " 27
Forest Queen, Am bk, Winding, from S. F. ..... " 27
Waiehu, sch, from Onomea ..... " 28
Mary Alice, Am sch., Smith, from S. F. ..... " 28
Jennie, sch, from Koloa ..... " 28
Mary E. Foster, sch, from Kau ..... " 28
Lady Lampson, Brit bk, Rust, from S. F. ..... " 30
Hartford, U S S, Carpenter, from Hilo ..... " 30
Mana, sch., from Onomea ..... " 30
Pohoiki, sch, from Waipio ..... " 30
Marion, sch, from Kukuihaele ..... " 30
Emma, sch., from Koolau ..... " 30
Ka Moi, schr, from Laupahoehoe ..... " 31
Caterina, sch., from Hanalei ..... " 31
Ullama, sch, from Kohala ..... " 31
Estella, Am bk, Poole, from New Castle ..... " 31
James Makee, stm, McDonald, from Kauai ..... June 1
Nettie Merrill, sch, Christian, from Lahaina ..... " 1
Twilight, Am sch, Whitney, from Mahukona ..... " 1

Departures.

Libolibo, sch, for Nawiliwili ..... May 26
W H Reed, stm, Burns, for Hilo ..... " 26
Kekauluohi, sch, for Hanalei ..... " 26
Revere, Am bk, Hinds, for Port Townsend ..... " 26
W G Irwin, Am bktne, Turner, for S. F. ..... " 28
Kilauea Hou, stmr, Sears, for Kahului ..... " 28
Lehua, stm, Lorenzen, for Molokai and Hana ..... " 28
James Makee, McDonald, for Kauai ..... " 28
Ehukai, sch, for Waialua ..... " 28
Haleakala, sch, for Pepeekeo ..... " 28
Mee Foo, sch, for Koolau ..... " 28
Pacific Slope, Brit bk, Barnes, for Burrards Inlet ..... " 28
Discovery, Am bktne, Perriman, for S. F. ..... " 29
Likelike, stm, King, for Hilo and way ports ..... " 29
C. R. Bishop, stm, Cameron for Kauai ..... " 29
Malolo, sch, for Hakalau ..... " 29
Kanikeaouli, sch, for Honokaa ..... " 29
Waimalu, sch, for Honokaa ..... " 30
Makolii, stm, McGregor, for Koolau ..... " 31
Panahi, sch, for Ookala ..... " 31
Emma, sch. for Waianae ..... " 31

Merchant Vessels Now in Port.

ELSINORE, Jenks ..... Am bk
KLIKITAT, Cutler ..... Am bktne
HERMANN, Rugg ..... Brit bk
MORNING STAR, Bray ..... Am. bgtne
MADRAS, Bradley, (in quarantine) ..... Brit stm
MORAVIAN, Bissett ..... Brit. bk
JULIA, Holland ..... Haw. sch
GLENSERVIE, Groundwater ..... Brit. ship
GRACE ROBERTS, Ravens ..... Am bktne
C. O. WHITMORE, Calhoun ..... Am bk
LADY LAMPSON, Rust ..... Brit. bk
LILY GRACE, Hughes ..... Haw. bk
ESTELLA, Poole ..... Am. bk
FOREST QUEEN, Winding ..... Am. bk
TWILIGHT, Whitney ..... Am. sch

Naval.

HARTFORD, Carpenter ..... U. S. S

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

BREMEN, Ger. bk, CANOPUS ..... Loose
Due July 5-10. Hackfeld & Co., Agents.
BOSTON, Am. bk. S. B. ALLEN ..... Eldridge
Due June 1-5. C. Brewer & Co., Agents.
GLASGOW, Brit ship, SHANDON ..... Passiful
Due July 1-5. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., Agents.
NEW CASTLE, N S W, Ger. bk., HARMODIUS ..... Oelrich
Overdue. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., agts.
NEW CASTLE, N. S. W, Am bktne MALAY ..... Peterson
Overdue. Coal, ships' account.
NEW YORK, Am. bk. SPARTAN ..... Crossley
Due July 10-15. Castle & Cooke, Agents.
NEW CASTLE, N S W, Brit ship, ST. LAWRENCE ..... Well
Loading March 21. Wilder & Co., Agents.
NEW CASTLE, N. S. W., ——— NONANTUM ..... Foye
Loading March 21. C. Brewer & Co., Agents.
LIVERPOOL, Brit. bk. ISLE OF ANGLESEA ..... Dimey
To sail in April. G. W. Macfarlane & Co, Agents.
PORT GAMBLE, Am. bk. HOPE ..... Penhallow
Due. Lewers & Cooke, Agents.
SAN FRANCISCO, Brit. S. S. GLENELG ..... Speechly
Due June 1. C. Brewer & Co., Agents.
SYDNEY, P.M.S.S. ZEALANDIA ..... Webber
Due June 3. H. Hackfeld & Co., agts.
SAN FRANCISCO, P. M. S. S. CITY OF NEW YORK ..... ———
Due June 10. H. Hackfeld & Co., agts.
SAN FRANCISCO, Haw. bk. KALAKAUA ..... Miller
Due June 5-10. F. A. Schaefer & Co., agts.
LONDON, via St. Michaels, Brit S S HANKOW ..... ———
Due June 10-15. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., agents.
LIVERPOOL, Brit bk MAILSGATE ..... Edkin
Due Aug. 15-20.
HUMBOLDT, Am. sch. MARY E. DODGE ..... Paul
Due June 10-15. Lewers & Cooke, Agents.
SAN FRANCISCO, Am. bk. CAIBARIEN ..... Hubbard
Due June 5-10. Castle & Cooke, agents.
PORT BLAKELY, Am. bktne. AMELIA ..... Newhall
Due June 5-10. Allen & Robinson, agts.
SAN FRANCISCO, O.S.S. SUEZ ..... Ainsley
Due June 11. W. G. Irwin & Co, Agents.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The British S.S. Hankow sailed from Madeira, April 27th, for Honolulu.

The American bark Hope, Penhallow, sailed from Utsalady, May 9th, for this port.

The Glenservie will probably sail next week for Portland, Oregon.

The American bark Elsinore is discharging lumber at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

The American barkentine Kitsap, hence, arrived at Port Gamble, May 11th.

The Hawaiian bark Lily Grace is discharging cargo at the Esplanade, opposite the Custom House.

The British S.S. Glenelg is looked for hourly from San Francisco, with United States mail.

The American barkentine Grace Roberts sails for San Francisco to-day with a full cargo of sugar.

The British bark Moravian will sail probably to-day for Barrards Inlet to load with lumber for Australia.

The P. M. S. S. Zealandia will be due from the Colonies en route to San Francisco, to-morrow P. M.

The American bark C. O. Whitmore is at the foot of S.S. Likelike dock, where she is taking in ballast. She returns to the Sound about Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The American bark Forest Queen arrived from San Francisco last Sunday P. M. She docked at the Esplanade, where she is now discharging.

The U. S. S. Hartford arrived at this port last Wednesday from Hilo, bringing his majesty as passenger. For list of officers, etc., see another column.

The British S.S. Glenelg arrived at Victoria, May 8th, from Honolulu. From thence she comes to this port with about 1,200 pakages freight.—*Alta.*

The Hermann is still repairing. She will be ready for sea in from two to three weeks, and will probably go to the Sound to load lumber for Australia.

The American barkentine Klikitat is discharging a cargo of lumber at the foot of Fort street. She returns to the Sound, Wednesday.

The British bark Lady Lampson arrived from San Francisco last Wednesday morning, bringing 6 days later news. She has docked at Brewer & Co.'s wharf, where she is now discharging.

The steamship Mariposa, for the Oceanic Steamship Company of this city, returned to Philadelphia yesterday, after a 10 hour trial trip at sea, which was highly satisfactory. She is a splendid sea boat and the speed attained was 15½ knots an hour. John D. Spreckels was on board during the trial.—*Alta*, May 8th.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per Mary Alice, May 28—G W Macfarlane & Co, 1,831 redwood posts.

From New Castle, N. S. W., per Estella, May 31—Irwin & Co, 746 tons coal.

From San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, May 30—Brewer & Co, 57 pkgs salmon, 1,400 shs flour, 2 cases crockery, 50 shs bran, 175 bls hay, 1 locomotive, 50 cs bread, 2,0 redwood shingles, 200 bbls lime, 565 shs barley, 1,160 redwood posts, 59 tons sand; Dillingham & Co, 219 pkgs hardware, woodenware, crockery and tinware; G Lucas, 120 bbls lime, 300 bricks; Davies & Co, 50 tns coal; Mrs Singer, 361 shs flour, 50 shs bran, 40 bls hay, 1 pkg hops; E P Adams, 3 pkgs fireworks; Hackfeld & Co, 1 c ice machine; Kennedy & Co, 10 kgs butter; Hall & Son, 18 pkgs missionary goods; L Lyman & Johnson, 8 pkgs furniture, 20 bls hay, 1 wagon, 1 harness, 1 horse; Phillips & Co, 10 pkgs tobacco; 4 pkgs mdse to address.

From San Francisco, per Forest Queen, May 27—C Afong, 122 shs bran; Wilder & Co, 331¼ M shingles; Lewers & Cooke, 62 pkgs doors, windows, etc, 25 pkgs paint; Bolles & Co, 63 pkgs paint, 40 pkgs rope; Brown & Johnson, 14 cs furniture, 19 pkgs household goods, 2 pkgs carriages; McChesney & Son, 100 shs potatoes, 63 hogs; Grinbaum & Co, 80 pkgs cordage, 19 cs crackers, 100¼ shs flour; C F Wolte, 40 bls hay, 150 shs bran, 40 shs oats, 30 shs barley, 65 pkgs groceries; E Feed Co, 200 bls hay; Hyman Bros, 29 pkgs paper, tobacco and hats; Phillips & Co, 450 shs flour, 63 pkgs groceries, 15 pkgs tobacco, 1 c harness, 6 cs cigars; H Johnson, 365 shs bran, 749 shs flour, 40 shs potatoes, 100 axle grease; Hall & Son, 1 c cutlery; Board of Education, 2 cs musical instruments; J Rost, 62 pkgs stoves and hardware; C H Judd, 34 bls hay; C O Berger, 3 iron safes, 1 cs scales; H Shaelinger & Co, 30 pkgs cotton goods; Hackfeld & Co, 140M bricks, 250 bbls lime, 30 bls hay, 648 shs flour, 135 shs barley, L Abbe, 341 pkgs groceries; Order, 9,000 redwood posts, 207 bls hay, 1 c saddlery.

From San Francisco, per Lily Grace, May 28—Castle & Cooke, 5 pkgs furniture, 21 pkgs paint, 400¼ shs flour; A Jaeger, 2 cs cigars; A Ross, 5 pkgs unpa cotta 9,000; Bolles & Co, 2 pkgs paint, 10 pkgs brooms, 100 gbl potatoes; Hall & Son, 13 rls leather, 2 cs hardware; C E Williams, 5 pkgs furniture, 1 c personal property, 1 crt marble, 1 bl mattress; A Herbert, 10 pkgs furniture, 150 sks oats, 100 sks potatoes, Hackfeld & Co, 2 cs cotton; Schaefer & Co, 400¼ sks flour; G Lucas, 7500 bricks; E Feed Co, 200 bls hay, 250 bgs feed; M McInerny, 28 pkgs clocks; Queen's Hospital, 23 pkgs drugs; More & Co, 2 cs guns and cartridges; B F Dillingham, 100 bls hay, 75 sks feed; Hyman Bros, 35 pkgs dry goods and tobacco; Allen & Robinson, 40 pkgs window; Laine & Co, 200 sks barley; Mrs T Lack, 20 pkgs sewing machines; W E Foster, 2 cs hardware, 3 cs saddlery, 25 cs ammonia; Wilder & Co, 2 cs paint, 25 pkgs groceries, 140 pkgs doors and windows, 13 kgs spikes, 3 bbls washers, 5 bbls oil, 1 drill plank, 10 bdls frun nails, 1 sk wedges, 180 bdls iron, 936 pkgs hardware, dry goods and groceries; Order, 85 cshs bottled beer, 1 bbl blocks, 1 bl mattresses.

EXPORTS.

Ex Discovery, hence for San Francisco, May 29—131,415 pkgs sugar, 1,444,736 lbs. Value, $87,747.11.

Ex Grace Roberts, hence for San Francisco, June 2—7,088 pkgs sugar, 811,590 lbs. Value, $54,402.22.

Ex W. G. Irwin, hence for San Francisco, May 28—9,682 pkgs sugar, 1,183,952 lbs; 28 bbls molasses, 732 gals. Domestic value, $75,263.43.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per Lily Grace, May 29—Mrs Johnson.

From San Francisco, per Forest Queen, May 27—M Bates, Mr Perkins, J Burke.

From San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, May 30—B F Haislip, T H Harrison, G Grass, J Johnson, wife and 3 children, G Lager, M Smith.

From Kauai, per C R Bishop, May 27—A Dreier, R W T Purvis, C M Foster, Dr J K Smith, Miss Lewis, C McBride, Mrs Neal, M Lewis, A E Warriner, C A Kibling, S Macaulay, B F Bolles.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per W. G. Irwin, May 28—A Dillon.

For Port Townsend, per Revere, May 25—Mrs G West and child.

For San Francisco, per Discovery, May 29—Mrs E C Rowe, J Evenson, wife and 3 children, M Hanson, C Gulickson, wife and child, L W Chapman.

For Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, May 28—W N McKay, T H Hobron, W Larsen, A N Gilman.

For Kauai, per James Makee, May 28—J W Bush and wife, P C Jones, H F Glade, W F Allen, C Bertelman, Mr Lindsay.

For windward ports, per Likelike, May 29—W Y Horner, Miss Breeze, A N Pratt, W Dickey, W O Atwater, C R Buckland, J P Tell, F P Hastings, D R Vida, T S Kay, E D Gould, Mr Moritz, W H Holmes, H Cornwell.

SATURDAY PRESS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

DEATH OF PRINCESS RUTH.

It is sad to have to record the death of the last but one in the direct line from Kamehameha. Her Highness Ruth Keelikolani died at Kailua, Hawaii, on the 24th ultimo, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. She was born in Honolulu, February 9th, 1826, of Pauahi and Kekuanaoa, and was half-sister to the Kings Kamehameha IV. and V., their mother being Kinau. Her mother, Pauahi, was the daughter of Keoua (w) and Kaoleioku (k), a son of Kamehameha the great by Kaneikapolei (w), and according to the native method of reckoning chief lineage, the subject of our sketch ranked a Wohi chiefess. During the reign of Kamehameha IV. she was appointed Governess of Hawaii, which official position she held till shortly after the election of Kalakaua. She had vast estates in various parts of the islands, and much of her time was devoted to these interests, though living of late years mostly in Honolulu. Her highness leaves no issue, death having robbed her of her three children, two by her first marriage with Leleiohoku, and one by her second husband, Isaac Davis, as also her adopted son the late prince Leleiohoku. She was attended in her last moments by the Hon. Mrs. C. R. Bishop, the Dowager Queen Emma, and a number of retainers, of which, in accordance with her rank and station, she had a large retinue. Her remains were brought to this city last Sunday, and the sad event, though not entirely unexpected, was a shock to the community; for a large circle of Hawaiians and foreigners alike mourn the loss of this princess, a chiefess of the old school, of indomitable will and marked character, good at heart, void of all ostentation, and in many ways near to the heart of the people.

RESPONSIBILITY.

We, too, are friends; we love
The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And reins content within them.—*Cowper.*

It is gratifyng to know that while there is an individual here or there who is so obtuse as to become apparently horrified at any but a truckling and sycophantic mention of the king's name, the population of these islands, almost to a man, are fast beginning to realize the necessity of handling that, or any other name, as it ought to be handled; not as a diminutive and contemptible ring of sycophants would wish to see it. When the royal personage has so far forgotten the aim and object of a kingly office as to take advantage of the letter of the law in regard to regal irresponsibility to further personal aims, it is time the fact were known and published, and that is only an abject press that would shrink from responsibility in the matter. We are among those who believe that there never was an act done for which some one was not responsible. The constitution of this country says: "The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. His ministers are responsible." But the ministers are not responsible unless it is the king's wish they should be so. In reality they may commit any kind of crime or abuse the confidence of the people in the most flagrant and open manner without a chance of punishment, if the king but wills it so. The constitution says that ministers may be impeached, but the effect of a successful impeachment can not extend beyond a removal from office and a disqualification from further holding any place of honor, profit or trust. If *convicted upon impeachment*, then the person "shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgement and punishment according to the laws of the land." It will be seen that if it should happen to be the wish of the king that any delinquent cabinet officer should evade the just consequences of the law, it is only necessary that he be dismissed from office a some time prior to the actual trial before the court of nobles who are supposed to sit on such occasions. In reality the king may assume on such occasions towards the impeachment tribunal a position analogous to that of an attorney-general in an ordinary *nolle prosequi*. Furthermore he may immediately thereafter re-instate the same party and indefinitely repeat the same process as often and as long as it is his wish to defend him, or to retain his services. Yet the constitution tells us that the king is not responsible, but his ministers are. In reality, then, the people have nothing to say about the appointment or dismissal of cabinet officers; and it has come to this that the king, recognizing the fact of his own irresponsibility according to the letter of the constitution, has determined to defy public opinion and keep in office a set of men whom no one can either respect or trust. Upon the same doctrine of his own irresponsibility he has been able, without hinderance, to directly violate in more instances than one the very letter of the constitution itself—where for instance it provides that "the king conducts his government for the common good, and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men;" and where it says that the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government "shall always be preserved distinct." Not long since the government organ, in an article which we have every reason to believe was either written by, or at the dictation of the premier himself, came out in defence of the king's position as an "active politician." It is this man who is guiding the councils of the nation to-day; and he is able to thumb his nose at the public behind the king's assumed irresponsibility. The public have been told that their funds, under the guardianship of this kind of men, are short by over $40,000; and, to a demand by the people that its disappearance be explained, no answer is returned, and insult to injury is thus added. It has become a notorious fact that a competent and respectable member of the legal profession can not be found in this community who will accept the portfolio of the lately retired attorney-general, and that the cabinet by necessity is one man short. But the constitution says that the king conducts his government for the common good. If so, it is very evident that the king thinks that the "common good" is best to be subserved by adding power in the hands of a man whom the people are learning more and more to despise. But the constitution says, the king is sacred, and as a sacred man is likely to choose only sacred companions, we suppose that Gibson must be sacred too. And the premier's organ believes that those who think otherwise, commit treason.

THE COINAGE SCHEME.

In order to deal understandingly with the coinage scheme, in response to queries propounded by citizens representing the various spheres of agricultural, commercial, mechanical and professional life, we sought for information at the fountain source of the government by addressing the "premier" a few plain, straightforward questions on the subject. This, with its evasive answer, we published last week. It is plainly evident from the reply that the government has no desire to impart knowledge on this important matter, at least not in this way. It does not suit the powers that be to deal with subjects directly. It does not permit of that diplomatic tact for which his excellency the "premier" desires to be considered eminent: hence the evasive reply that was signed by Jno. M. Kapena, as minister of finance. "The hand was the hand of Esau but the voice was the voice of Jacob." But, seriously considered, evasive though it is, it admits at the outset that the cabinet does not know the apprehension and alarm that exist in the public mind. If the government was deluding itself with the idea that there was no cause for such a state of feeling as our queries implied, it cannot but know that its reply will tend in no wise to relieve anxiety, but on the contrary will greatly aggravate it, especially when it is known that the final documents necessary in the matter went forward by the last Suez. We have reason to believe from this that not only have "decisions" been "arrived at by the cabinet as to the issue of Hawaiian coins," but that all matters of detail to which our letter referred were fully known to them, yet instead of their being "promptly made known to the public by gazette notice in the usual manner" an effort is made to defer the evil day of publicity. It's third paragraph is one of such soothing contrast that fears are entertained that it was mixed in by mistake or oversight, especially when viewed in connection with the fourth paragraph as replying to our third query. This ministerial reply would have us believe that the coinage project was to be one of public service only and that "the amount of coin to be issued will depend here, as it does everywhere else, not on any edict of the government, but entirely on the power of the community to absorb it in its daily transactions," whereas the arrangements are completed, we are informed, for the issue of one million dollars, which the government expects to receive by about the first of July. Furthermore, this issue is reported to be entirely a silver one, for which bonds of the recent loan act, at par, have been taken. When the inner workings of this scheme become known, as they will at no very distant day, the public may then see why the cabinet failed to answer the plain, straightforward questions we propounded. The evidence even now indicates that they dare not. To cover their discomfiture, it was inferred that our enquiry was not a suitable channel for subjects on which business men entertained apprehensions. The members of the ministry are well aware of the right of public journals to inquire into and deal with all questions of public interest. If we, or any of our correspondents, have been misled by erroneous information in the treatment of this subject, and if injustice is dealt it in any particular, the government has only itself to blame.

It is indirectly admitted, in the evasive reply before us, that the government firm is to have a supply of new coin; but as to quantity, quality, cost and manner of payment, a discreet silence is religiously preserved. The public is not to see the invoice, though it will be permitted to purchase the new goods when at hand—at a profit to somebody. Mr. Kapena's master, the senior partner in what a correspondent aptly terms "the opposition shop", has too much craft to try and explain the law or say wherein it has been or may be violated. He is now attorney-general, and is far too cunning to show to the country how much he does not know about "the statute laws of the kingdom," to which his querist is referred—as if any one could tell by the law what the government is likely to do. The act to provide for a national coinage, passed in 1880, says:

It shall be lawful for the minister of finance, and he is hereby authorized to purchase gold and silver bullion with any moneys which may from time to time *be in the treasury*, and to cause to be coined therefrom gold and silver coins * * *

The coins are to be "of equal weight and fineness with United States gold and silver coins of same values." It was evidently intended that the government should purchase the bullion with money, and, if there was anything made out of it, the public, through the treasury, would get the profit. Has this "statute law" been complied with? Current report says a million dollars in government bonds, issued under the new loan act, are to be paid for with a million silver dollars, new coinage, at par. Can the ministry find a statute law authorizing such a transaction? The act to authorize a loan states what use may be made of the money borrowed, and also that the bonds are "to be issued at not less than par." But if there is any statute law of the kingdom authorizing the exchange of those bonds for bullion, or uncurrent or depreciated coin, the ministry will do the public a service by calling attention to such law or laws. Would it be lawful to sell bonds in San Francisco and take in payment Mexican dollars at par? A while ago the community was threatened with a strict enforcement of the legal tender act, without regard of consequences. Perhaps the government may deign to inform the public, by "gazette notice", what would be done with the one million or more of their new dollars in such a case. In the serenity of their conceit, with their relatives and servants provided for, and with the first choice of the coin in the treasury for payment of their own salaries, the members of the cabinet fail to realize that the currency of this country is in a very unsatisfactory state; and that their actions are not, apparently, helping to make matters any more satisfactory. Or if the ministry does realize the condition of affairs, its members do not care. A real government, having public interests at heart, would be anxious and ready to consider measures and take steps to improve the situation with the least possible danger to all the interests concerned. A government having the confidence of the people, and commanding respect abroad, would have no difficulty in selling bonds at par, or on even better terms, payable in United States gold coin. Such a condition of things would have allayed public distrust, would have helped the country to a sound currency, and would have won lasting honor for the ministry that made it possible.

SUGGESTIVE.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir:* It is to be regretted that his excellency the minister of finance should have been prevailed upon to evade the reasonable questions which you, in the interests of every individual in this community, were pleased to ask him upon the coinage and currency questions. It is simply courteous to suppose that the minister, in making his reply to your letter, acted independently. Most assuredly he will be held responsible for his letter.

The questions involved are those which most affect the buyers and sellers, or in other words, every person in this kingdom. I admit that it is a hard matter to convince some people that they have any interest in these questions, but when it is too late the matter will be as plain as a pikestaff.

The importation of one million silver dollars will seriously affect our exchanges with the United States, where our sugars are sold and the most of our goods are purchased. It requires no prophet to predict that prices will be advanced for all goods, more particularly staple goods.

By the premier's paper I see that it is proposed to issue certificates of deposit for these dollars, and this proposition is supposed to do away with the complaint of weight and bulk. But what authority has the minister of finance to issue certificates of deposit for the general funds in the treasury? Even if the certificates were authorized they are not legal tender any more than the dollars will be. Possibly the minister proposes to take the American gold and silver coins now in the treasury as special deposits for the purposes of the treasury, and put in their stead those silver dollars.

Holders of treasury certificates should take warning and exchange their certificates before the silver coin arrives.

But, possibly, the premier will make these dollars a legal tender by the assistance of the legislative assembly, in which case he may suppose that all questions will be answered and difficulties settled. The premier cannot, however, fix the maximum rate at which goods shall be sold; and, until he can, the coinage and currency questions are burning ones to me.

A FAMILY MAN.

THE OPPOSITION SHOP.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir:* Probably Mr. Thrum knew the person addressed too well to expect an honest straightforward reply to his comprehensive and pertinent inquiries concerning the coinage. For it must have been long since apparent to him, as it is to many others, that those now occupying—I will not say filling—the high offices of government do not consider themselves servants of the nation, but servants of their own immediate interests, and of those who are able and willing to promote those interests. In short, the government has become an "opposition shop," so to speak; and, in order that it may succeed with the "tricks of the trade," the public, which has to "foot the bills," must not be allowed "behind the counter."

In the matter of Mr. Thrum's queries, it suited the foreign minister best to permit the minister of finance to sign the reply, which was evidently "cooked" in the foreign office, in order to save the foreign minister the trouble of inconvenient explanations hereafter. As it is generally understood that the foreign minister has "a finger in every pie," and assumes to be "running" everything, it was very natural that any inquiry meant to elicit information should have been addressed to the self constituted "boss." And, practically, the answer is from the one addressed, for while the voice is the voice of John the hand is the hand of Walter.

John doesn't know of any "grave apprehensions" in the public mind regarding the coinage. Why should he? Has his shop anything to lose? Has there not so far always been enough in the treasury to pay his salary and those of his partners, if only they called early? Could he be expected to understand that the public, which is largely interested in the business and currency of the country, and hence in the new coinage, may have very grave apprehensions without hurriedly making any great demonstration; that wise men consider well and try to know the facts of the situation before they determine what to do, so to avoid mistakes, if possible; or that a deputation of merchants, planters, bankers or others waiting upon him to express their fears and ask for relief is about the last thing likely to happen. There have been so many rumors about the coinage and sale of bonds, arising from statements made by those in authority, that no body knows what to believe; and, no doubt, that fact led Mr. Thrum to make inquiry in the interest of the public. The public needs to know the facts; and "gazette notice" is not yet forthcoming. A respectful reply to a courteous set of queries might have given the information "in a nutshell." This respectful reply the government has chosen to refuse, and the public must draw its own conclusions.

A LOOKER ON.

THE PROPOSED COINAGE.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir:* This subject merits the fullest consideration and most exhaustive discussion by our business community, of any of the political probabilities now impending. By Chapter XXXIII of the Laws of 1880, the issue of gold and silver coins corresponding in weight and denomination with the most popular American coins is authorized. By act of the American Congress, any person is at liberty to deposit bullion at any United States mint and have it coined into standard coins at a practically nominal expense. Owing to the low intrinsic standard of the American dollar—in particular, those coins may be secured by such depositors of bullion at a cost of which I am not precisely informed, but ranging somewhere between ninety and ninety-four cents. In other words a standard silver dollar contains no more than ninety-four cents worth of silver, including cost of coinage. Yet, by the grace of statute law, such coins are legal tender in the United States, convertable into silver certificates, which, in turn, pass current as a substitute for greenbacks (representing gold), the latter, by virtue of the demands and conveniences of trade in that vast community of traders, living so much within themselves in that particular.

Now, if it be considered desirable that we have a coinage based upon the intrinsic standard of the American system, (and there occurs to my mind no decisive argument to either favor or forbid such a policy, if put in rational practice) the question of what device the coins shall bear becomes of vital interest, and, viewed in this light, we may perhaps discover the milk in the governmental cocoanut.

By coincidence of the statutes of both nations, our government is at liberty to secure an issue of American coins, than which no other kind should or can consistently with our business interests be thrust upon us. But our statute, referred to, provides that coins issued by virtue thereof may bear any device the king may feel pleased to prescribe. Late dispatches from Washington inform us that dies are in course of preparation at the Philadelphia mint for the proposed Hawaiian coinage, being the impress of Kalakaua's face and the Hawaiian coat-of-arms. It remains then to consider the effect of foisting upon this community a volume of coin whose value falls from six to ten per cent below its nominal worth, and which will not, by virtue either of its own intrinsic merit or any statute law, be accepted by foreign dealers, upon whom we are dependent for every article of food, apparel and general domestic and commercial equipage (with a few trifling exceptions) which we eat, wear, or use. The first natural sequence of such a course will be to appreciate the comparative value of American and other standard foreign coin, place it at a premium, and, as a logical result, drive it from general circulation. This accomplished, our business interests will be more than ever at the mercy of brokers and money changers, as regards foreign exchange. 'Tis true that, at present, for a number of reasons, chief among which is a favorable balance of trade, even the depreciated coin now in circulation will purchase foreign exchange at face value, but let our exports of native produce fall below the value of necessary imports (as by the mercurial laws of trade, and especially the uncertainty surrounding our treaty prospects, is not improbable,) and the practical effect of a currency which cannot be utilized abroad will at once be felt. It will cramp and cripple the body commercial as do green mangoes or cucumbers the body physical.

The question then arises, why incur the risk of commercial loss and misfortune by the issue of a coinage for which not even the premonitory symptoms of a necessity exist, and of inferior value, when, upon terms equally favorable, a currency bearing the American stamp, of practically greater, and comparatively immutable value may be secured? I trust I may be excused for doubting whether the inconveniences and risks above outlined would not outweigh what strikes me as being the great impelling motive of the entire project, viz.,—the sentimental (or egotistical) consideration of a coinage which shall give an even more lavish currency to the likeness of the great David's classic features.

SENEX.

THE GOSPEL OF SELFISHNESS.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir:* "The Other Side," the planter's side of the labor question was certainly presented in your issue of last week "cogently." I am not prepared to question the accuracy of the position assumed by your correspondent "Alteram Partem," that the planters are paying already more for labor than the income from the plantations fairly justifies. But if that is so they ought to do one of two things: either explain the situation to their employees and have it understood that good wages will be paid when dividends become possible, or else sell out to some one having the necessary skill and capital successfully to prosecute the necessary work.

That may sound harsh. But it is less harsh than the "other side" is selfish. "Does any man or class of men engaged in business ever study the prosperity of the country in the way they do their business?" asks "Alteram Partem." It is high time they do so study. It is the "look out for number one" policy that is playing the mischief right here, now. If the general welfare was consulted none would suffer as individuals; but a few would cease to grow rich at the expense of the many.

The other side "heartily" hopes for "real government." It will come when the "clan Saxon" pulls together and demands it. The native vote may be controlled for good as well as for evil. The devil of place hunting and legislature-making may be fought with just as effective weapons as he and his disciples use.

If the "other side" really wants good government, and the planters are really in sympathy with his views, they can have it on one condition—that they are willing to make sacrifices fully as great as other classes of equal interest, to secure that end. But I do not believe that the planters are so selfish as their champion would have us believe. FAIR PLAY.

AN INQUIRY.

HONOLULU, June 1, 1883.

The Advertiser of this date holds up Mr W. M. Gibson for praise as one who had sons in the late American war.

No American soldier will refuse to shake hands with any soldier who fought in the late war, though he may then have been a foe to the union. But, apropos of the G. A. R., it is but fair to give honor where it is due, and withhold it where it is not due.

If Mr. Gibson had sons in the late war we would like to know in which company and regiment they served, and on which side they fought. AMERICAN.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS—*Sir:* The communication signed X. Y. in the Advertiser of the 23d ultimo suggests the following inquiries as proper to be answered by X. Y. or some of those who sympathize with him.

First—Is it not necessary that the Young Men's Christian Association, like every other association should be governed and controlled by some one?

Second—Are not the parties who show their interest in the association by giving their time to its affairs, doing all its work and paying its expenses, the most fit and proper persons to run it?

Third—If not, why not?

Fourth—What definite and specific things in the present management of the association does X. Y. object to?

Fifth—What evidence has X. Y. to present in support of his charge that "those who have given their money have not donated it to the cause of young men, but merely invested it as a sort of Christian stock company for the gratification of their own vanity." Or his other charge that "The new edifice has recently been built out of a desire to gain the patronage of young men"?

Sixth—What is meant by the phrase "patronage of young men"?

Seventh—X. Y. says "they" (the young men) "are offered the use of its halls under certain arbitrary restrictions." Will he tell us what those restrictions are and what there is arbitrary about them? Or will he tell us his understanding of the word "arbitrary"?

Eighth—Will X. Y. tell us, not in generalities but definitely and somewhat in detail, how the association ought to be conducted and what he would consider reasonable conditions for the use of its "halls"?

Ninth—Will he tell us if the programme of the association as set forth in their advertisement is not a fair and liberal one.

Tenth—Will he tell us what reasons, if any, he has for believing that the offers and invitations contained in said advertisement are not made honestly and in good faith.

I believe the officers of the association desire to make it as useful as possible and that they will be glad to receive from any source, suggestions for increasing its efficiency. If X. Y. will call any of those gentlemen with anything he may have to propose in that direction, his ideas will doubtless be politely received and candidly considered. If not, he can inform the public through the columns of the Advertiser. QUERIST.

It is quite a common thing to see whole, and broken, bottles lying on the public streets, which have been thrown there by persons careless of the rights of others. So little has been done to prevent this dangerous practice, that it is becoming almost daily more common, and many serious foot wounds to pedestrians and to horses have been a consequence. Very recently, a native woman was cut so badly by treading on the splintered base of a broken bottle lying on the sidewalk, that her life was in immediate danger, and she would probably have died from hemorrage had not competent surgical aid been close at hand. The man that throws a bottle into the street, whether whole or broken, commits a common nuisance, and is liable to prosecution; and, if death or injury results, as a consequence of such act, the offender is not only morally responsible but amenable to the law both civilly and criminally. Police vigilance in this matter might prevent the practice to a greater extent. Attention to such things as these is of vastly more importance to the public than the style or color of uniforms, or the methods of salute upon which so much attention has lately been bestowed.

New Advertisements.

PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE;

ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Use the Pacific Rubber Paint,

Durable, Glossy and Economical.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And for sale by the importing houses of Honolulu. Put up in 5, 2, ½ and ¼ gallon cans and 1-lb and 2-lb tins.

It will not *chalk, peel* or *crawl*. It is made of the best and purest materials: Pioneer White Lead, Oxide of Zinc, pure Linseed Oil and genuine colors, combined with a strong solution of the best India Rubber.

Pioneer White Lead.

We guarantee this Lead to be a strictly *pure article*, pure Carbonate of Lead, ground in pure refined Linseed Oil, and it is sold subject to chemical analysis and the blow-pipe test.

PIONEER WHITE LEAD is manufactured in San Francisco, arrives here fresh, and can be obtained promptly and in quanties as wanted. Its freshness is economical, in that the oil in which it is ground is not soaked into the wood of the packages, and consequently the formation of "skins" is avoided.

The PIONEER WHITE LEAD is *pure white*, is finer ground than any other in this market, has superior "body" or covering properties, and is without an equal.

It is put up in 25-lb, 50-lb, 100-lb and 1-, 2- lb kegs