

Table of Rates of Advertisements with columns for Type, Length, and Price.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following is a most remarkable compilation, it contains a history of remarkable peculiarity in view. Explanation: The initial capital 'M'...

THE POLYNESIAN RACE.

BY ANTHONY DE LAMOTTE, F.R.S.E., AND THE HONORABLE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE...

Business Cards.

- S. B. DOLE, Counsellor at Law and Notary Public. EDWARD PRESTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILDER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants.

Business Cards.

- DR. BRODIE, Physician and Surgeon. E. COOK WEBB, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIST. DR. E. H. THACHER, DENTIST.

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Published by ROBERT CRIEVE, Every Wednesday Morning, At Five Dollars per Annum...

Table with 10 columns: Name, Amount, Date, etc. Includes entries like 'WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.', 'W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO.', etc.

THE POLYNESIAN RACE. An account of the Polynesian Race, its Origin and the Ancient History of the Hawaiian People...

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Hawaiian Gazette Supplement, August 10, 1881

Taxation.

EDITORIAL GAZETTE.—As our method of assessment and collection of taxes, is more defective than it ought, or need to be, even under the present laws, I beg to present some thoughts upon the subject even at the risk of repeating what I have before said; some of the defects cannot be remedied without legislation or the action of the Supreme Court, but others can and should be; they were introduced without legislation, in their working they have been found to contravene both the Constitution and laws, and if so, they should not be continued.

A Constitution is defined to be, "a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a State or Nation. In free States the Constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the Legislature, limiting and controlling its power. In the United States the Legislature is created, and its powers designated by the Constitution." It follows that any law, which in practice, is found to be inconsistent with any principle of the Constitution is void, and is declared so by the court, on occasion, or nullified by legislation. It also follows that any law admitting of two interpretations or constructions, one of which, in practice would be inconsistent with any principle of the Constitution may be interpreted so as not to conflict with it—now the principles of the Constitution demand equality in the distribution of the public charges, that all should be taxed alike to meet them. If therefore any rule or law is found, in its application, to operate unequally upon one more than another, then if a rule, not imposed by law, it should be abrogated, and if a law, it should be remedied at the earliest possible moment by repeal, or the court. The wrong has a remedy, and it should be applied at the earliest moment. Legislators are fallible and in making laws do not always see just what their operation will be; neither do executive officers empowered by law to make rules within the law, always see the bearing they may have in their application to existing laws. Now the rule by which debts due to foreign creditors cannot be deducted, like debts due in the Kingdom, from the returns made of property to be taxed, was made to meet a specific class of cases, and when applied to another class did great injustice, by bringing upon the tax-payer a double or three-fold tax, and in the very nature of its application, might bring a much heavier one still. Its application, if as a general rule, has no fixed limit, and should never be applied, as a general rule. A note worth \$10,000, but with a high credit might borrow for it \$50,000—the latter might expend the whole in valuable improvements and be taxed upon \$50,000, whilst A would also be taxed under this rule on that sum besides his \$10,000—but in cases like those, whose supposed existence gave rise to the rule in 1876, to wit: of stocks, of goods bought on credit and receiving Government protection like all others, it would give to the treasury only its just dues for that protection.

The property tax first imposed was 1/4 of 1 per cent., then 1/2. The practice then was to assess on property, every species usually so designated as well as all solvent debts, whether of book, note or mortgage but allow the assessed party to deduct from the aggregate, all debts due from him to others the balance remaining, being the sum of all his property to be assessed. The rule of 1876, was adopted to cover cases of the kind above mentioned. But whilst this method of assessment did essential justice to the tax payers and Government—the assessors complained that the mortgages being mostly held in Honolulu, the deduction of the mortgaged estate, left to them the work of assessment, but gave to the Honolulu assessor the compensation which should be theirs, and the complaint seemed to be just. The law of 1876 was designed to remedy, this seeming wrong or inequality. It made all real estate assessable in the district where situated irrespective of any incumbrance which there might be upon it and the word mortgage, was dropped from the definition of property and "unsecured debts" substituted in its place, to avoid double taxation, of the same property. For, if the estate must be taxed in its district, then to tax the mortgage also whose only value lay in the conditional and preferred title it gave to the estate, would be a double taxation of the same property. Under the former practice of deducting the mortgage, the estate paid taxes only on such portion as remained, after the mortgage and all debts were deducted, the mortgage paying the rest. This is according to the law just passed in the State of Massachusetts. It is the general practice now in California under the new Constitution. Money is quoted in the papers of to-day. "Money for mortgages on city real estate, taxes on the same guaranteed 5 or 6 per cent, being equal to 6 or 7 to the borrower." This and the new Massachusetts law corresponds exactly with the former practice here. In both cases the tax is paid by the lender, but who shall ultimately bear it, usually depends on private arrangement between the parties, that is, if the estate paid the taxes instead of the mortgage it would pay so much less interest, and vice versa—the practice here, before the law of 1876, and the present practice of California and the recent law of Massachusetts is simpler than the practice here now under the law of 1876. Whilst the former practice did ample justice to the government, there was less liability of injustice to tax-payers. Under the law of 1876, the tax-payer is not required to return unsecured debts, as property, for the reason that the property, upon the debt secured, being generally real estate is required, by the same law, to pay the taxes. This was intended to prevent double taxation by the payment on both the property and the security, and whilst it has done so in specific cases, in others, more numerous, the law prohibiting the deduction of anything from real estate values, for debts due by the owner, has unavoidably led to double taxation, contrary to the intention of the law, and in violation of the equity clause of the constitution. The deduction of debts from the inventory of property is allowed to the amount of the value of the personal property, but if the debts exceed this amount, nothing can be deducted from the value of real estate as an offset, but double taxation, under this law, is a necessary result, for just what the debts exceed the personal property, for example, A. has real estate valued at \$100,000 and personal property valued at \$25,000. He owes B. \$50,000, but has given B. no security—B. must return his unsecured debt of \$50,000. A. returns his real estate at \$100,000, and his personal property at \$25,000—but he deducts from his debt \$25,000 the value of his personal property but can not deduct anything from the real estate value, he therefore pays on \$100,000 and B. pays on his \$50,000. Prior to 1876, A. would have deducted his whole debt of \$50,000, and paid tax upon \$75,000—whilst B. as now pays on his \$50,000—at present there is double payment on \$25,000. In the above case—a law, which cannot be executed, without a violation of the principles of the constitution must be unconstitutional—but although this is self evident, and although, it is known to have unjustly and unconstitutionally wronged individual tax-payers of thousands of dollars, it cannot be set aside without a decision of the court or legislation, but must still be executed—continuing the infliction of its wrong on individuals. Not so, the rule in reference to foreign debts. That is not the creature of the law, or the constitution, but in its operation adverse to the latter, and the power, that created it, should amend or modify it, so that it would cease to do the individual wrong, which it has done, nor, when the wrong is known, is it a sufficient reason for its continuance, and the continued wrong done, and known to be done, to individuals that its abrogation may, by the fraud feared from individuals, bring some loss to the government. Is the fear that some loss may accrue to the treasury, from dishonesty of persons a reason why the government may continue to perpetrate a known wrong upon innocent persons in contravention of the principles of the constitution by which it is governed. If the treasury should suffer all the possible loss, which it fears from individual dishonesty there is not a probability that it would equal in amount the loss which individuals have suffered, from the unconstitutional operation of this rule, and I cannot feel that it is not as wrong for the government to defraud individuals as it is for individuals to defraud the government. This rule should be altered or modified at once, and the law should be amended or set aside, as soon as possible.

The simplest and best law is to tax property wherever found, to the person in possession, as introduced into the Legislature of 1880, by Mr. Preston and the next simplest, is to restore the practice as it was prior to 1876, and if need be, so to amend the law as to conform it to the practice.

Unsecured debts leaves all secured debts out of the list of property to be returned, without limitation or exception, and no interpretation can be made which, if carried out, would result in double

taxation, for this is not only self evidently contrary to the constitution, but has been declared to be so by the Supreme Court.

The principles here discussed are so plain and simple, as to be self-evident to every ordinary mind, and as prompt action upon them, as the circumstances will permit, will soon restore this branch of the public service to the satisfactory condition in which it was practically, prior to the law of 1876, first enforced in 1877.

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Orders from the other Islands filled with dispatch.

GEO. F. WELLS.

Honolulu, June 13, 1881.

Our San Francisco Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20th.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Are the Sandwich Islands for sale? That's the question of the hour.

Newspaperdom hereabout asserts that they are for sale, and the public, accustomed to depend upon their editors for information as well as inspiration—while wondering somewhat at the new phase of your affairs, are inclined to believe that such is the case. Kingdoms are not every day put upon the market, hence there is much curiosity about the particulars—such as who is the buyer? Has the bargain been really closed, and what's the price? Do the Islanders oppose the sale? Have they any say in the matter? What will the neighbors say or do about it?

What a field of queries is opened on all points connected with this matter, all at present, with nebulous and misty surroundings, with nobody to clear them up or to speak authoritatively.

When a citizen here exclaims, "you are to be sold out; your King is in Europe concluding the bargain"—what reply can be made except this—"don't know anything about it—can write to the Honolulu editors and ask them to give reliable information. Their calling imposes upon them the work of leading and instructing the public, and urges them to be foremost in prying out State secrets. It was believed there, that the King went abroad to hunt up suitable immigrants, in fact, to Honolulu, and not to sell out those left at home. These reports which are flying about must be false, or may be the result of a change of mind, whatever be the case, let us wait patiently until the Honolulu editors have had a chance."

This interesting theme appears to have been started by the New York Times, in which the fact is thus tersely announced, as well as followed with a sigh of pity. What can be more natural or compassionate in a ruler than with a warring people to quickly and at once dispose of the balance?

It is an open secret that Kalakana, King of the Hawaiian Islands is on a voyage round the world for the purpose of selling his Kingdom. Two native population of the islands is steadily decreasing in numbers, the half-caste increasing more rapidly than does the pure foreign element. A rough estimate of the population of the Kingdom puts the total at about 55,000, of which one-tenth is foreign and the remainder half-caste and native. There is in the world no more pathetic picture of a people's decay than the steady and rapid wasting away of the native population of the Sandwich Islands.

It is hard to understand the paradox, "Open Secret," a telling point of the paragraph, for it allows of infinite suspicion, both in those who really don't know anything about it, and those who may think they do. Probably it is the equivalent of a "hushed secret" which got into that condition shortly after the arrival of the Royal party in London. The corollation of the "Open Secret" and the "arrival" justifies apparently, the credence given to the statement of the Times. It is true that the Hawaiian Minister at Washington has entered a rebutting statement, a denial upon general grounds; but even he cannot make head against the potential fact, a Secret—now at length "opened and divulged." The public are mystified. It might be so, or may not, who knows?

The California papers take up the matter—having found a text, they enlarge and comment upon it, wonder who is the buyer, and forthwith enter a protest on behalf of Uncle Sam, who is supposed to be much interested, and therefore ready to interpose in a neighborly way in your future. They hasten to outline what will be said and done on this side of the pond, should this rumor prove to be true—and what is more unfortunate, do not hesitate to wound the amour propre of the islanders, that is, if they have any.

Quoth the Bulletin: "And now we have a turmoil on the same in the Hawaiian Islands. King Kalakana is endeavoring to sell his Kingdom to some European power. He is, as nobody knows whose expense, traveling abroad for that purpose. A strange fellow he is to be potentate. But he will hardly be able to dispose of it. Fortunately there is a strong American element in the islands—an industrious and influential class—that will see to matters at home while he is attending to his own affairs abroad. The news from the islands is both exciting and exhilarating. The United States has annexing friends there who appear to be fully able to hold their own, whether in the King's presence or in the King's absence. Whether this country shall deem it advisable to favor annexation in the event that a proposition to that effect is tendered, is a subject for contingent consideration; but it is not probable that our Government at Washington would look with unconcern upon the possession of the important midway station between our Pacific Coast and the coast of Asia by any acquisitive power beyond the Atlantic."

There is rather a curious exposure of the situation, as seen from the editorial stand point, and if all be true, more shows that selling is a complicated matter, a point to be borne in mind by those who have the selling in hand.

It may be true says the same newspaper in a late issue, that this rumor may not be correct, that the motive for travel may be only personal, yet we are not wholly convinced. We hear that the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, Elisha H. Allen, professes to know all about it. According to his idea the sale of the Kingdom is as abhorrent to His Majesty as a similar thought would be to any sovereign in Europe. The Royal travels are for patriotic purposes, and intended to be a great benefit for his people. He is a self-constituted Commissioner of Lustration from the Government of which he is the head, a pleasant fiction in the way of an *acquitte*, much affected by peregrination royalty. There is no denying that many a European Government would be glad enough to acquire away over the important territory; but it may be assumed that King Kalakana is powerless to make such a transfer of it with the United States in the full vigor of its jealous faculties.

And so annexation comes to the front, to be discussed and looked at as one of the questions of the future, arising on the strength of a rumor from abroad. Probably all this talk will not disturb you Honoluluans, you are used to rumors and surmises as to what is going to happen; but what if some fine morning, when least on the look-out, you should wake up and find yourselves a sold people? CHINESE.

You are looked upon as being menaced by another danger. The Chinese Emperor needs your islands—the sprouting horns of its commercial ambition, which now seeks to control, or at least absorb this Pacific Ocean transit, need for development, potential possession of your country. Hence either by flooding you with Chinese emigrants or by negotiation, or some hook or crook, this consummation will be reached. That any objection will be made by you or your governing powers, or any efforts be put forth to avert your absorption into the Flowery Empire, especially if sufficient money inducements shall be offered, does not form any component part of popular belief here. You are classed among those helpless victims of circumstances who cannot avert or even modify fate. If it be true, it is argued that your sovereignty is upon the market—what's the difference who is the buyer, or why should a sentiment or a prejudice interfere with a bargain?

You may deny, Mr. Editor, that there is no occasion for fear from that quarter; that your native and foreign population have a prudent dread of the almost-eyed race, and that a transference of your political power to them cannot happen.

That the fact of a Chinese steamer on route to San Francisco, touching at Honolulu,—or the influx of a few thousand Chinese laborers, all of whom have found ready employment, does not indicate any danger to Hawaiian independence or foreshadow new necessities in the shape of new political combinations.

The last few months the Chinese steamers have brought to this city, unusually full loads of Chinese passengers. It is amusing to see the express wagons piled up with their baggage and their other trappings, and the cobbles frequently—plus along the streets from the wharf to Chinatown. The street comments are not complimentary to the new arrivals, they do not receive any welcome, on the contrary—the Chinese question looms up again, and citizens inquire when are we to begin keeping them out.

Senator Miller has just arrived from Washington, has been interviewed, and has given assurances that the matter is in hand and will be looked after.

The reporter then with friendly interest looks after you in the following way:

Reporter—Do you look with any apprehension, General, upon the reported possibility of the Chinese getting complete possession of the Sandwich Islands?

General Miller—I have no doubt, from what I learn, that certain steps have been taken looking to that result, which is out, in my view, greatly to be deprecated. I do not believe that the United States ought to or would allow the Sandwich Islands to come under the government of the Chinese.

"OUR CORRESPONDENT."

The islands have ever been plagued with letter writers, statements monstrous, and untrue, or absurd and malicious, have without stint been served up for the San Francisco public. The Chronicle reporter has lately bagged another Munchausen and dished up his story in two, two column letters. The authority is an escaped Norwegian, according to whom, slavery in its attendant barbarisms now exists on the Hawaiian Islands. The free hand describes how the said Norwegian was lured from his home by the sweet deceptions of an Emigrant Agent—was subjected to the horrors of a middle passage on an ill-furnished Emigrant Ship, was on arrival at the islands auctioned off to the highest bidder; taken to labor in a cane field under fear of the lash; was ill-fed, badly housed, and in all respects, found the reality agreed not with his anticipation or wishes. He found himself under the gift of your iron-bound contract law which consigned him to perpetual bondage. This and other sufficiently absurd nonsense is fully elaborated in the letters. This lucky Norwegian has escaped to tell the tale, leaving his comrades to breathe their own fate, and more lucky still, has found the Chronicle with a ready ear and a ready pen to expatiate upon and embellish his story. It does not appear as if that newspaper is anxious to secure the verities or care much for unrighteous invasion of the reputation of character of others. So long as an article or letter can be made sensational it is grieved for its mill. These two letters might do some damage in the way of misleading friends of the islands or creating a prejudice in the public mind, except for the known character of the Chronicle, as it is, the people only exclaim, "pooh, that's only more of the Chronicle's booth."

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

The steamer takes down a sugar circular which covers the question of the hour. Without doubt there is some uncertainty as to what can be done with the crop of 1862. The planters will have a good bit of sugar to sell and competitive buyers are scarce. That good raw sugars should go begging, seems absurd. The circular advises continuance of the present *status quo*, that is, if the state will stay *quo* for another season. But every one must read and judge for themselves, and pending final settlement of the question, let us hope everybody may do well and be happy. Yours, X.

How to Get Rid of Mosquitoes.

Mr. Editor:—Do you like mosquitoes? If you do then I have nothing further to say. Enjoy their friendly greeting of an evening after an exhausting day's work in this enervating climate; be enchanted with their company when they have formed an opening in your netting and propose to entertain you for the night.

Their attractions are pointed, and they have not the least objection to sealing your friendship with your blood.

But if you would feel no grief to be rid of them, I will tell you how you can accomplish it. Not by killing the mosquito—once a mosquito he is a mosquito forever—till he is crushed. No, you must work on the coming generation. A mosquito is short lived—only a few months. The female lays one batch of eggs, about 200 in number. They are deposited on the surface of still water in a little boat-shaped, dark-colored mass which cannot be capsize. About the third day they hatch, each one a wriggler, and in a week or two the wriggler has grown to its full size and changes to another form of wriggler; in a few days the latter opens his big head on the surface and a fairy like being rises erect from the opening and, if not drowned by some disturbing force capsizing it, flies away a mosquito.

Now, when the water is full of wrigglers you might boil it and thus kill them—but that would be inconvenient. The way I do it—and I have no mosquitoes except they come from my neighbors, I skim off the masses of eggs about every other morning—if I fail to do it for three mornings in succession a crop of wrigglers comes out, and the same if one block of eggs is overlooked. I use a wire-gauze skimmer fastened in a loop of large wire which is fixed in an old hoe-handle, so I can dislodge them with a thump.

When I began to destroy the eggs in this manner I sometimes took off 20,000 in a morning—now I seldom find more than a block or two.

A tub of water, a wooden vessel is best perhaps, quite necessary—part full only—is set in a quiet, shady place. It must have plenty of decaying vegetable matter in it, and the sun should shine in it at least part of the day.

It should not be often disturbed.

Mrs. M. is very particular, but if all the above hints are attended to, success is certain.

By A FRIEND OF PEACE.

Shipment of Frozen Meat by the Orient Steamer Cuzco.

The much vexed question as to how Australia is to profitably dispose of her surplus meat is at length in a fair way to a satisfactory solution. The Orient steamer Cuzco, now lying in the harbor, is taking in a cargo of frozen meat for the Orange Slaughtering Company, her cooling rooms being sufficient for the conveyance of about 150 tons. At present the freight is, we are informed 1 1/2 per lb., and delivery on board costs 1/2 per lb. more, making 2 in all. The meat in the old country will realize between 4/6 and 6d per lb., which will enable the English butchers to sell it at 2d cheaper than the home-killed price.

The freezing chamber on board the Cuzco is 63 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 6 feet high. Round the sides are boards, between which and the hull is a space of 9 inches filled with charcoal; the ceiling is boarded and packed in like manner to the same thickness, whilst the flooring has 6 inches of charcoal packing. The freezing chamber is partitioned off, or partly so, by a double partition sufficiently apart to permit the passage of a man, and through which a current of cold air runs. When our reporter visited the vessel yesterday the ceiling and sides were coated with sparkling frost, which could be scraped off in handfuls. At one side of the partition the temperature was 15 1/2 degrees F., whilst at the other side it was 10 degrees. The average temperature in the freezing-rooms during the passage is to be from 20 to 25 degrees; but in one of the chambers of the machine the temperature is as low as 72 degrees below zero. Of the shipment of 150 tons there are some 50 tons on board, and the meat is in really first-class condition, being clean, hard, and firm. The sheep average about 60 lbs, each whilst the quarters of beef are from 200 lbs. to 250 lbs, each. In the event of this shipment turning out as successful as is expected the operations of the company will be very considerably extended, and the industry will assume the dimensions its importance appears to warrant.

The first consignment of English fresh fish was submitted at auction on board the Orient steamship Cuzco, on Monday, July 4, by Messrs. Nelson & Hewlett. The fish were in splendid condition, and comprised salmon, soles, turbot, and cod, each assortment of which was well selected. The highest price obtained was 7s per lb. for salmon, soles 3s 6d, cod 1s 1/2, and turbot 6d. About 100 lbs. of salmon, 250 lbs. of turbot, 200 lbs. of soles, and 50 lbs. of cod were sold of the whole consignment, which consisted of upwards of four tons. The fish were so firmly frozen together when taken from the refrigerating room that they could only be separated with the aid of iron instruments.—Sydney Telegraph.

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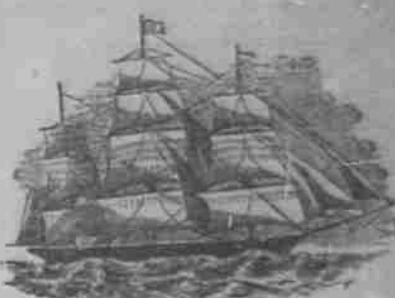
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