was a necessity. It was very desirable. I think that the Provisional Government could have maintained our security without them.

Q. Mr. Bishop, there has been a controversy (if I am not correct you can correct me) for a good many years on the part of the people of the white race here and the native race in the matter of governing the country. Is that true or not?
A. It is true.
Q. Have the political alignments here been as a general rule racial—white race against other races?
A. Not until recently.
Q. How recently?
A. My first recollections of any indications of such an alignment I should say were early in the reign of Kalakaua, about eighteen or twenty years ago.
Q. And did it take shape in the form of questions of taxation, or what form did it take?
A. In the shape of appointments to public office. They claimed that natives should hold a larger proportion of public office than they had been accustomed to.
Q. And the other side did not like it?
A. The other side did not feel that the natives were fit for office. They were notoriously incompetent. The first indication I remember of such a feeling was one day seeing Samuel Parker—then a young man—landing at Lahaina from a vessel from Honolulu and proclaiming loudly that Kalakaua was going to do the right thing by the Hawaiians—give them a proper share in the Government.
Q. What had been the share before this announcement of Parker?
A. It had been customary to have one or two natives or half whites in the King’s cabinet of four.
Q. How about the court?
A. The supreme court?
Q. Yes.
A. It has always been customary to have three white judges.
Q. Because they were learned in the law?
A. Yes; the natives were incapable of being learned in law.
Q. That had for some time been accepted as proper?
A. It has ever since it has been the rule. It has never been changed.
Q. How are your judges selected?
A. Appointed by the Sovereign with the advice of the cabinet.

There has been a very satisfactory administration of law and justice.
Q. How about your foreign ministers—any rule obtained?
A. They were always white men.
Q. And appointed by the Crown?
A. Yes.
Q. On confirmation by anybody else?
A. The cabinet, I think.
Q. Not confirmed by the legislative body?
A. No; a large part of the offices sought to be occupied by natives were subordinate civil offices.
Q. Was that what Parker had in mind, or did he want to enlarge it?
A. He wanted to enlarge it, to have more natives in the cabinet.
Q. In the constitution of 1887 did the qualifications of electors leave the whites in the majority in the election of nobles, or the natives?
A. The whites in the majority; that is, a majority of nobles.
Q. The constitution allowed citizens of other countries who were liv-