One for the district of Hamakua.
One for the district of Kohala.
For the island of Maui, seven, that is to say, two for the district composed of Lahaina, Ukumehame, and Kahoolawe.
One for the district composed of Kahakuloa and Kaunapali.
One for the district beginning with and including Waiheo and extending to and including Honuapali.
One for the district beginning with and including Kahikinui and extending to and including Ko`olau.
One for the district beginning with and including Hamakualoa and extending to and including Kula.
Two for the districts composing the Islands of Molokai and Lanai.
For the island of Oahu, eight, that is to say: Four for the district of Honolulu, beginning with and including Maunalua, and extending to and including Moanalua.
And one for the district composed of Ewa and Waianae.
One for the district of Waialua.
One for the district of Koolau.
One for the district of Koolauapo.
For the island of Kauai, three, that is to say: One for the district of Waimea, beginning with and including Nualolo and extending to and including Hanapepe, and also including the island of Niihau.
One for the district of Puna, beginning with and including Wahiawa, and extending to and including Wailua.
One for the district of Hanalei, beginning with and including Kapaa, and extending to and including Awa-awa-puhi.

Please say how may representatives you had under that?

A. Twenty-six.

Q. When was that established?
A. There have been laws of this character altered little by little, but a law of this general character has been in existence from very early times—that is from 1852. There would be occasional changes, adding one representative to one district and taking one away possibly from another district.

Q. I ask your attention to section 774 of your compilation of laws:
The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than twenty-four nor more than forty members, who shall be elected biennially.

Prior to 1887 you had in a legislative body twenty-six representatives?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it ever larger than that?
A. I think not.

Q. That gave them a popular element in the Legislature—a majority over the power of the King as represented in the nobles?
A. That is the way it was generally exercised. The King never appointed his full number.

Q. But the constitution itself provided that he might appoint thirty and that the representatives might be forty?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The fact was he generally appointed twenty, and the representatives were twenty-six?
A. Yes.
Q. So that there remained from this an excess of political power in the representatives in the legislative body as against the Crown?
A. That is true; but they rarely ever divided on that issue—nobles on one side and representatives on the other. Some of our best legislation was accomplished through the nobles. They were excellent men.

Q. What class of men generally?
A. Such men as Mr. C. R. Bishop, S. G. Wilder, and Mr. Dowsett. They were appointed by Lunalilo, who filled up the body to twenty.
Q. Were they generally appointed from the class of men who repre-