to the Legislature nor any member of the Legislature appointed to executive office during the biennial period for which he held office. That the nobles in the Legislature who had previously been appointed by the King should be appointed by a restricted vote having a property qualification.

Q. What was the property qualification?
A. It was a yearly income of $600, or property of $3,000 in real estate. The third important feature: the King was not to dismiss a ministry without a legislative vote of want of confidence. The vote for representatives which had been previously enjoyed was untouched. The vote for nobles was an entirely new feature which had never been enjoyed by any one previously. After this revolution—the Reform party which sustained it——

Q. Will you wait one moment? With a property qualification of $3,000 or an income of $600 to vote, how would the number of native voters compare with the number of white voters?
A. That could be settled by reference to the great register. My impression is that about 25 per cent of the voters would be Hawaiians.
Q. And the balance would be whites?
A. That is my impression.
Q. The result of that would have been to have given—if the whites were united—the election of nobles to them?
A. If they had been united it would.
Q. Was that the object of the change in that particular?
A. The object of the change from the King's appointment to the electoral appointment was to limit the power of the King.
Q. The effect would be the disqualification of the mass of the native population, so that there would not be more than 25 per cent of them having the right to vote as against 75 per cent of the whites. So that the proportion was fixed in order to give the white element the greatest power in the selection of the body of natives [nobles]?
A. It was not done with any reference to whites or Hawaiians. It was simply on the general principle of giving to those who had sufficient intelligence to earn $600 per year the predominating influence.
Q. Conceding that principle, was it not expected that the principle applied would result in the whites having the power to select the body of nobles?
A. I can not say that was the exact intention as between the whites and the Hawaiians.
Q. Was it the expectation of the intelligent people on the islands that the application of this principle would mark out somewhat about what you have stated—25 per cent of the votes for the nobles by Hawaiians and the remainder by the whites—was that in the minds of the ruling class here then?
A. Any reflecting person of that class would see that that would be the consequence.
Q. Please resume.
A. After the successful ending of that revolution, matters went on well for some months, but there gradually developed a disruption.
Q. Of what?
A. The elements that carried the revolution through. What was called the National Reform party originated in opposition to what was called the Reform party. It gathered to itself a large element of the Hawaiian strength. It didn't sympathize with the main movement, and the Legislature of 1890 secured the ministry of that party.
Q. What party?