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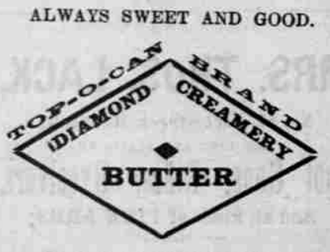

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THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom

Hawaiian Gazette

TEN - PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : : MAY 27, 1890.

HONOKAA MURDER CASE.

The Four Defendants Found Guilty of Manslaughter—Sentence Passed.

MONDAY, May 12.

John Richmond sworn, stated—My name is J. Richmond and I live in Honokaa. I was stable man for Mr. Overend. I was there in October last; I know defendants; Mr. Steele is luna for Mr. Overend; my house is on the west side of the stable; from Overend's house it is three or four hundred feet; October 28th last I was there; Mr. Steele came after me sometime after I was in bed and asked me to go to the Jap quarters, and told me to watch for Jap and find out where he went to, and I was to carry the information to the schoolhouse; (map shown and Overend's house, stables and schoolhouse located. Schoolhouse where he was told to go); I do not know what time it was, I had been asleep and no one was with me; I stood by wood pile watching for Jap about half an hour; I did not know Goto; I did not know who I was watching for; I went up and saw Jap come out and get on horse and then I went up Government road to the schoolhouse; I met Mr. Steele there; I was on foot; I walked as fast as I could going up a hill; took me about ten minutes to go up and I met Steele there; I told him that the Jap had started and went towards big quarters; I then said, I will go back and he said "no, wait awhile, I may need you;" I saw him mount his horse; I stayed by cemetery fence and he told me to stop there till he called for me; I sat down then on the edge of the road; there is grass there and a fence; I could not say how long I stayed there, and I saw Jap coming on horseback. He was walking his horse up the hill; I was on the west side of the road and Jap was near that side; when Jap got there I saw Lala, Blabon and Steele rush out for the horse. Blabon and Steele pulled the man from the horse, and Lala grabbed the horse by the bridle; there was grass there; Steele grabbed the Jap by the head, back of the head and mouth, and Blabon took hold of the man's body; Jap came off the horse kind of on his knees; he was then taken in to the opposite lot and laid on his face; I could not tell how long he was lying there; Jap in the end was hung; this was all done within an hour. Steele, Blabon Watson and Mills carried him up from the road; after they got there they laid him on his face and Steele tied his hands behind his back; Blabon tied his feet; I heard Jap say, Pau, pau; after he was down on his feet I did not hear anything more; heard no groan; and then after he was tied he was carried up to the Government road running through Honokaa; he was carried to the makai side of the road near trail and left; this last place is about 200 feet from telephone post; he was laid down and Mills asked me to go over to telephone post and get a rope; it was a new rope about ¾ inch thick; I found the rope at the telephone post; it lay coiled up in coil, and had noose made on the end; it was a regular hangman's knot; other end was unrolled and one strand was cut off a short distance up; the rope was a new one. (The rope is brought in and recognized as the rope found at the telephone pole.) gave the rope to Watson; I was gone a few minutes; I took the rope where man was lying; I gave it to Watson; Then somebody said "My God! He is dead." I stooped down and put my hand on the man's heart, but could not feel any pulse; I helped to carry him over; Blabon, Steele and Mills also helped; Watson came with the rope; there was no struggle on the part of the Jap after we got to the telephone pole; the rope was crossed over arm at post; Watson cast the rope; Mill's raised body up and cast the rope over Jap's neck and then we pulled him up; I last saw Lala when he was taking horses up to Lyceum; he was tied to hitching rack inside the Lyceum yard; I did not see Lala any more that night.

By a Juryman—The Jap was carried to the same pole where I found rope.

By the Court— Mr. Mills pointed to the pole and said to go and get that rope.

Examination continued— Steele was on horseback; Steele's horse was tied by Lala right near the road; tied near gate post; other end of the rope was made fast to the telephone pole; I do not know exactly who made it fast; Mill's made the remark that they would ask the man some questions, and after they thought he was dead, Mills said: "Well, he will not sell any more goods;" the body was entirely unresisting when we carried him; Steele caught him at the back of the head and over the mouth; Steele was afoot at the time; Goto the Jap was medium sized; kind of slim built; not a heavy man; the horse I could not say as to his weight, but he was about 14 or 15 hands high; Steele was on the same side of the horse that I was; they stopped the horse and the Jap called "Pau, pau," and Steele caught him by the mouth; the Jap was leaning over to the side a little; after the Jap was hanged we stopped around a few minutes; I was told not to tell any one who had done it; Mills cautioned me: after that I went home; the Jap was dressed in light clothes, shirt and pair of blue overalls; I think dungaree pants; I could not describe the hat; I had hold of the feet when I carried him. [Pants shown and identified as same kind that he wore; as to the shirt it was something like shirt shown.] He did not have stockings on; I did not recollect any shoes at all; hat placed I do not know where; Mills had a cap on; peaks and ear flaps to it, and had on kind of

(Continued on third page.)

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Opening of the Session.

First Day.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

The Legislative Assembly of 1890 was opened at noon by His Majesty the King. The weather was very fine and the ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of people. The Royal Hawaiian Band occupied a position in front of Aliiolani Hale while the Honolulu Rifles over a hundred strong, in command of Major Hebbard, were drawn up in line on either side of the building.

The interior of the Legislative Hall with its handsomely frescoed walls and ceiling, presented a very striking appearance. Seats had been arranged in order for the Nobles and Representatives, the diplomatic and consular corp, members of the Privy council, officers of the men-of-war and the general public. Capt. H.W. Mist, secretary of the Foreign office, and Mr. J. A. Hassinger, Chief Clerk of the Interior department, received the visitors, assisted by the following ushers: Messrs. Geo. E. Smithies, Edmund Stiles, J. G. Rothwell and F. Peterson.

Among those present were Hon. J. L. Stevens, U. S. Minister Resident, and the Misses Stevens; Major J. H. Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, Mrs. and the Misses Wodehouse; Mons. G. B. d'Anglade, French Commissioner; Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, Portuguese Commissioner, and Mrs. Canavarro, Hons. H. M. Whitney, W. D. Alexander, Wm. G. Irwin, J. B. Atherton, D. Kahanu, Paul Neumann and A. N. Tripp, members of the Privy council of State, Mr. H. W. Severance, U. S. Consul-General, Mrs. and Miss Severance; Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy; Mr. J. F. Hackfeld, Russian Consul; Mr. T. R. Walker, British Vice Consul; Mr. J. H. Paty, Consul for Netherlands; Mr. H.W. Schmidt, Consul for Sweden and Norway, and Mrs. Schmidt; Mrs. Ivers, Mrs. W.G. Irwin, Mrs. John Corwine, Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama, Mrs. Judge McCully, Mrs. Judge Bickerton, Capt. St. Claire and officers of H. B. M. S. Champion, Capt. F. McCurley and officers of the U. S. S. Nipsic, Capt. J. G. Green and officers of the U. S. S. Adams. All the Nobles and Representatives were in their seats.

The chairs on the dais occupied by the King and Queen were covered with royal feather cloaks, and on either side of the dais stood large kahilis. A few minutes after 12 o'clock, a salute announced the arrival of the Royal party at Aliiolani Hall, the band playing Hawaii Ponoi. They entered the Legislative Hall by way of the Interior office as follows: Justices McCully and Bickerton; the Ministers, their Excellencies Jono. Austin, L. A. Thurston, S. M. Damon and C. W. Ashford; Their Majesties the King and Queen, H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, Hons. J. O. Dominis and A. S. Cleghorn; Col. G. W. Macfarlane, H. M.'s Chamberlain; Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, H. M.'s Vice Chamberlain; Colonels J. H. Boyd and R. H. Baker, Major J. D. Holt, Capt. E. K. Lilikalani, staff officers, and Adjutant Kaiama. Mrs. Jas. W. Robertson was lady-in waiting upon the Queen, and Mrs. Aldrich attended the Princess.

After the Royal party had taken their seats on the dais, prayers were read by the Rev. W. H. Barnes, after which His Majesty the King read his speech first in English and then in Hawaiian.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: The meeting of the Legislature to-day affords me the opportunity to congratulate the Nation upon the measure of prosperity enjoyed by it during the period which has elapsed since the commencement of the last Session.

The friendly relations between this Kingdom and Foreign Nations continue to promote the happiness and security of Our subjects, and of all sojourners within Our borders.

During the biennial period just closed, the country has enjoyed a great degree of prosperity. Industry and enterprise have been well rewarded, and as will appear from the Reports of the several Departments of the Government, great progress has been made in the development of our material interests.

It is a source of gratification that our credit is good, and that our financial affairs have been placed upon a sound basis.

I sincerely trust that the laws which you shall enact for the welfare of the Kingdom will foster and encourage the extension of public improvements in the full confidence that they will return to us rich rewards, and I recommend for your consideration, liberal expenditures for the development of the industries of the Kingdom, especially in the encouragement of railroads and other facilities for the transportation of merchandise and of passengers.

The Authorities charged with guarding the health of the people have been vigilant, and have succeeded in a great measure in the suppression of our chief malady.

The subject of education, so closely connected with the foundation of good government, has received the earnest consideration of those appointed to forward its interests, and our progress in this important branch of human welfare has received the commendations of all nations, as expressed at the Paris Exposition, where our educational exhibit was rewarded with the highest order of prizes.

In view of the probable completion of an Inter-Oceanic ship canal in the near future, and of the promised extension of lines of steam communication, it is of the highest importance that our harbors should be prepared to furnish accommodation to the great increase of commerce which will surely follow.

Let us also hope that arrangements may be made during the present period, whereby an electric cable under the Pacific shall place us in instantaneous communication with the thoughts and feelings of the whole human race, and add largely to our commercial advantages.

We shall deem it wise with your concurrence to pledge the credit of the Hawaiian Kingdom for such purposes and it cannot be doubted that the material welfare of the nation will be thereby greatly enhanced.

Nobles and Representatives: Invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom open.

After another prayer the royal party retired from the hall and the building. There was an immense number of people in and about the building during the proceedings.

COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Assembly was called to order at 12:30 by J. A. Magoon secretary of the session of 1888.

Noble Widemann moved that Noble Isenberg be appointed temporary chairman.

Rep. Rice nominated Noble Kauhane while Rep. Kahookano nominated Rep. Nawahi.

Rep. Brown moved the election be by ballot.

Rep. Kalua suggested that a show of hands would be sufficient, as no writing material was at hand.

Noble Widemann withdrew Noble Isenberg's name.

Noble McCarthy thought the best way would be to put up the first name and if he was not elected, then take the next.

Nobles Baldwin and Cornwell were appointed tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast 27; Kauhane 16, Nawahi 11.

Noble Kauhane on taking the chair thanked both nobles and representatives for their mark of confidence in electing him temporary chairman. He hoped everything that would follow would be in harmony and in accordance with the national motto.

At this point Noble Widemann discovered another hat full of ballots for chairman which had not been counted.

Rep. Marques moved the roll be called. Agreed to.

All the members answered to their names except Noble W. Y. Horner and Rep. Kauhi.

Noble Phillips moved that as Noble Kauhane was already in the chair, he retain his seat. Agreed to.

Noble Cornwell moved the house adjourn to 2:30 P. M.

A motion to adjourn to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock was not seconded.

A communication was read from Mr. J. H. Paty, President of the Oahu Railway Company, inviting the members of the Assembly to an excursion to Manana in the afternoon.

Noble Baldwin thought it a little singular if they should start out on an expedition the first day. Many of them were business men from the other islands and their time was valuable. There would be plenty of time to make the excursion some Saturday afternoon. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Dillingham and ask him to postpone the excursion to some other day.

The motion carried and Nobles Parker, Baldwin and Cornwell were appointed such committee.

At 12:55 the house took a recess to 2:30.

Afternoon Session.

The house re-assembled at 2:30.

Noble Isenberg nominated Rep. Cecil Brown for President.

Noble Baldwin thought the nomination a little too soon, as they had not yet adopted rules.

Rep. Kalua moved that a committee on credentials be appointed.

The motion carried, and the Chair appointed the following committee: Nobles Baldwin and Widemann, Reps. Brown, Kalua and Rosa.

They retired, and after a brief absence returned and reported that they had received certificates of election from all the members except J. A. Cummins, J. M. Horner, R. R. Hind, S. Parker, W. Y. Horner, W. H. Cornwell, W. H. Rickard, P. P. Kanoa, G. N. Wilcox, L. von Tempsky, W. H. Cummings, P. Isenberg, J. Nawahi and J. T. Baker, whose duplicate certificates had been examined in the Interior Office and found in due form. The committee recommended that the members be sworn in.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Noble Walker moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon a Justice of the Supreme Court and ask him to attend and administer the oaths.

The motion carried, and Nobles Walker and Kanoa and Rep. Baker were appointed.

Mr. Justice McCully attended, and administered the oaths, first to the Nobles and then to the representatives.

Rep. Brown moved that the House adopt the rules of 1888.

Noble Macfarlane moved the adoption of those of 1886.

Minister Thurston said there had been many changes made in the rules of 1888 to meet the new Constitution. One was with regard to the veto, another so that the Ministers could not vote on a want of confidence.

Rep. Kalua favored the rules of 1886.

Rep Kapaehaole was in favor of the rules of 1888. They were made to fit provisions of the Constitution. It was going to be a waste of time and money to adopt rules which will have to be

changed and amended. He had heard no one say why the rules of 1888 should not be adopted.

Noble Macfarlane withdrew his motion and moved that, as very few members knew anything of the rules either of 1886 or 1888, the question be referred to a committee.

Noble Brown wished to know whether the House was to adjourn in the meantime, or go on without any rules. It took six months of application to make the rules of 1888.

Noble Macfarlane withdraws his motion and says that he is willing that temporarily rules of 1888 be adopted. (Calls of "Question.")

Rep. Brown said that if rules were adopted at all they would be valid until they were changed in the manner provided by rules themselves.

Rep. Kapaehaole thought that as Noble Macfarlane had been withdrawing his motions one after the other he had better withdraw the last.

The motion to adopt the rules of 1888 was carried.

Noble Isenberg nominated Rep. Cecil Brown as President.

Noble Widemann said it was a time-honored custom to have a Noble as President. This motion was an innovation. He would make no opposing nomination.

Rep. Kalua nominated Noble Walker and said: I was a member of the Legislature of 1886 when Hons. C. R. Bishop and J. S. Walker were nominated; I doubted whether Mr. Walker had ability to fill the position, but he was elected and filled it honorably. I think the younger competitor (Mr. Brown) ought to yield to the elder.

Rep. Kanealii moved that three tellers be appointed. He had the matter very much at heart in view of what occurred this morning, when two tellers were appointed, but only one hat full of ballots was counted. They ought to have a third teller to watch the other two.

Rep. Kapaehaole thought something ought to be said in favor of Rep. Brown, since the other candidate had been praised. He thought he (Rep. Brown) was quite as capable of filling the office properly as his opponent. There had been a good many changes lately, and it may be well to make one more and elect a Representative President.

The Chair appointed Nobles Widemann and Cornwell and Rep. Kanealii tellers.

Rep. Kalua thought tellers should not be appointed without a vote of the House.

The total number of votes cast for President was 52: for Noble Walker 28; for Rep. Cecil Brown 24.

Rep. Brown moved that a committee be appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Rep. Kalua was appointed.

President Walker said: Nobles and Representatives, allow me to thank you for the honor you have done me. It will be my duty and pleasure to perform my duties honestly, faithfully and impartially. I ask your assistance in conducting the business of this assembly according to its rules and usages. I ask you to overlook my errors and shortcomings and I shall always be ready to correct them.

Rep. Kapaehaole nominates Noble Kauhane as Vice President. He has already filled the office faithfully and impartially.

Rep. Kauhi thinks Rep. Kapaehaole is greedy. Why not elect a representative? that has always been the custom.

Noble Macfarlane nominated Rep. Nawahi.

Fifty-one votes were cast; Kauhane receiving 26, Nawahi 25.

Noble McCarthy nominated Mr. Chas. Wilcox as Secretary. He is a native Hawaiian and a young man of integrity.

Noble Cornwell nominated Mr. J. A. Magoon.

Rep. Nawahi was in favor of Wilcox.

Noble Baldwin said Wilcox might be competent, but he would have to learn the routine of the office which had been acceptably filled by the present clerk Mr. Magoon for two sessions.

Rep. Kauhi said that this was no time to go into the question of the merits of the candidates.

Rep. Brown said the statements of Rep. Nawahi were a little stretched, in fact they were entirely stretched. Mr. Magoon's conduct of the office had been perfectly satisfactory.

Fifty-two votes were cast; Charles Wilcox receiving 28, J. A. Magoon 24.

Rep. Rosa named Rev. A. N. Paikule as Chaplain.

Rep. Kanealii nominated Rev. J. Waiamau.

Fifty-two votes were cast; Rev. J. Waiamau received 27, Rev. A. N. Paikule 25.

Rep. White nominated S. Nowlein as sergeant-at arms.

Rep. Brown nominated D. P. Eldridge.

Fifty votes were cast; Samuel Nowlein receiving 27, D. P. Eldridge 23.

Mr. Luther Wilcox was elected Interpreter by acclamation.

Noble Isenberg nominated Mr. Uwaia Napoleon for messenger.

Rep. Bush nominated Moses Palau.

Rep. Brown nominated Ahu.

Total votes cast 52; Napoleon receiving 29, Palau 21, Ahu 2.

The candidates for Janitor were Kahele, Makalii, Piikoi, Kuula and Wahineaus. Kahele was elected.

At 5:10 P. M. the house adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

Second Day.

THURSDAY, May 22.

The House met at 10 A. M., President Walker in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

President Walker stated that he should have presented the standing committees this morning, but was not quite prepared. If the house would grant him indulgence until the afternoon he would be ready.

Noble Cummins moved a committee be appointed to draft a suitable reply to His Majesty's speech.

Rep. Rosa said the motion would be in order under the head of resolutions.

Rep. Kalua moved a suspension of the rules which carried, and then moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to furnish each member with a copy of the rules of 1888. Agreed to.

Minister Austin gave notice of the report of the Foreign Office for the past biennial period as being printed in the English language and ready for distribution.

Minister Damon announced the report of the Finance department and the Appropriation bill as printed in English and Hawaiian and ready for distribution.

Minister Ashford gave notice of the English version of the report of the Attorney-General's department as being ready for distribution.

Minister Thurston said that all the copy of the report of the Interior department was in the printers' hands and the report would be ready in a day or two.

Noble Crabbe moved that the distribution of the reports be deferred until both languages were ready.

Rep. Kauhi said that if the Minister of Finance's report was ready in both languages, why not have it now?

The motion on being put was lost.

President Walker reads communication to house, presenting 100 copies of Chief Justice's report.

Minister Thurston gave notice of introduction of the following Acts: 1. To provide additional facilities in acquiring homesteads; 2. To provide for commitment of Dipsomaniacs to Insane asylum; 3. To limit issue of retail licenses for spirituous liquors and to provide for sale of such licenses at public auction; 4. To authorize issue of retail licenses for sale of wines, beers and ales of low alcoholic strength; 5. To regulate issue of auction licenses.

Rep. Bush moved that a committee be appointed to respond to His Majesty's Address. Carried.

Minister Ashford gave notice of an Act to transfer from the Department of the Minister of the Interior to that of Attorney-General, the care and custody of prisoners.

Minister Damon gave notice of the following Acts: 1. Act reducing passenger tax: 2. Act authorizing the payment to the Postal savings bank the actual interest only where the bank pays to depositors; 3. An Act relating to Postal banks the coupons of which shall only be used on negotiation of said banks; 4. An Act authorizing the Minister of Finance to issue bonds at not to exceed 5 per cent. interest to depositors in the savings banks; 5. An Act transferring the delivery of Revenue stamps for use in the outer districts to the Postmaster-General; 6. An amendment to the Opium law, making imprisonment for infringement of this law optional with the Court; 7. An Act revising the Tax laws; 8. An Act making specitic appropriations for the biennial period ending March 31, 1892.

Noble Baldwin said that the committee to whom the invitation of the Oahu railroad was referred was ready to report, and moved that the rules be suspended to enable it to do so. Carried.

The committee reported that they had conferred with Mr. Dillingham and found that he was willing to leave it to the House to choose a day for the excursion.

Rep. Kalua moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

Rep. Kapaehaole gave notice of the following Acts: 1. Act relating to desertion; 2. Act relating to small fishes.

Noble Baldwin gave notification of an Act relating to foreclosure and sale of mortgages.

Noble J. M. Horner gave notice of an Act to further promote the construction of railroads on Oahu.

Rep. Kanealii gave notice of the following Acts: to repeal chapter 37 session laws of 1888 relating to duties heretofore performed by governors; to repeal chapter 36 session laws of 1888 relating to tax assessors and collectors; to repeal chapter 29 session laws of 1887 relating to the office of governor; to repeal chapter 44 session laws of 1888 relating to the office of governor; to regulate hours of labor under contract law; to repeal chapter 11 session laws of 1888 relating to the property and rights of married women.

Rep. Rosa gave notice of an Act to regulate the importation and sale of firearms.

Rep. Bush gave notice of an Act to amend master and servants Act, and an Act to abolish the restrictions on sea fisheries.

Noble Crabbe gave notice of an Act to regulate the importation of immigrants for plantation labor.

Rep. Waipuilani gave notice of an Act to repeal chapter 21 of the session laws of 1887 relating to district justices.

Noble McCarthy gave notice of an Act to provide for garnisheeing the salaries of Government employees.

Noble Cummins, Rep. Bush, Noble Cornwell, Reps. Kalua and Knudsen were appointed a committee to reply to the King's speech, by the President.

Rep. Rickard gave notice of a bill to provide for erection of local hospitals for the sick.

Rep. Brown moved the house take a recess until 1 o'clock. Carried.

Afternoon Session.

The House re-assembled at 1 o'clock.

President Walker presented the list of standing committees as follows:

FOREIGN RELATIONS—A. Marques, H. P. Baldwin, John E. Bush, H.G. Crabbe, J. T. Baker.

JUDICIARY—J. W. Kalua, Wm. White, H. A. Widemann, Antone Rosa, W. H. Halstead.

FINANCE—E. C. Macfarlane, E. Muller, E. A. Burchardt, C. J. McCarthy, Wm. White.

PUBLIC LANDS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—H. A. Widemann, G. N. Wilcox, R. R. Hind, J. A. Cummins, A. Marques.

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES—E. Muller, Cecil Brown, A.S. Wilcox, E. C. Macfarlane, J. Nawahi.

EDUCATION—Paul Isenberg, W. H. Rice, J. Kahookano, S. Parker, O. K. Apiki.

SANITARY—John Phillips, W.Y. Horner, A. P. Kapaehaole, P. Kamai, J. Marsden.

MILITARY—C. J. McCarthy, Cecil Brown, J. T. Baker, J. H. Waipuilani, W. H. Cornwell.

ENROLLMENT AND REVISION—A. Rosa, J. E. Bush, James Anderson, A. Horner, R. D. Walbridge.

ACCOUNTS—E. A. Burchardt, V. Knudsen, E. C. Macfarlane, L. von Tempsky, W. H. Rickard.

RULES—Cecil Brown, H. P. Baldwin, R. W. Wilcox, P. P. Kanoa, D. W. Pua.

PRINTING—T. R. Lucas, L. W. P. Kanealii, A. Kauhi, W. H. Cummings, L. von Tempsky.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS—R. W. Wilcox, V. Knudsen, J. Nawahi, J. M. Horner, P. P. Kanoa.

Rep. Brown, after the committees had been read, objected to serving on Judiciary committee on ground of Rule 28, and the President substituted Rep. White, his name appearing in the list.

Rep. Nawahi said if he had heard correctly there were two Nawahi's appointed, Mr. J. Nawahi, and Mr. J. W. Nawahi. He did not wish to do any work for Mr. J. W. Nawahi.

The House adjourned at 1:10 P. M. until 10 A. M. Friday.

(Continued on page 4).

Tenders for the erection of the iron market building on the Esplanade, will be received at the Interior office up to noon on May 30th.

Mills, Steele, Bladon and Watson are locked up at the Police Station. Their counsel made a motion for a new trial to be heard before the full Bench.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1890.

His Ex. L. A. Thurston, Minister of Interior.
His Ex. Jona. Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
His Ex. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance.
His Ex. C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General.

NOBLES.

Hon. H. A. Widemann,	Oahu.
" J. A. Cummins,	"
" J. S. Walker,	"
" E. C. Macfarlane,	"
" E. Muller,	"
" D. W. Pua,	"
" C. J. McCarthy,	"
" John Phillips,	"
" H. G. Crabbe,	"
" J. Kauhane,	Hawaii.
" J. M. Horner,	"
" R. R. Hind,	"
" E. A. Burchardt,	"
" S. Parker,	"
" J. Marsden,	"
" H. P. Baldwin,	Maui.
" W. Y. Horner,	"
" W. H. Cornwell,	"
" R. D. Walbridge,	"
" James Anderson,	"
" L. von Tempsky,	"
" G. N. Wilcox,	Kauai.
" P. P. Kanoa,	"
" Paul Isenberg,	"

REPRESENTATIVES.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

" Cecil Brown,	Honolulu.
" W. H. Cummings,	"
" A. Marques,	"
" T. R. Lucas,	"
" R. W. Wilcox,	"
" A. Rosa,	Waialua.
" J. E. Bush,	Koolau.
" A. Kauhi,	Ewa.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

" J. Nawahi,	South Hilo.
" J. T. Baker,	Central Hilo.
" A. Horner,	North Hilo.
" W. H. Rickard,	Hamakua.
" J. K. Kahookano,	Kohala.
" J. H. Waipuilani,	Kona.
" O. K. Apiki,	Kau.

ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

" A. P. Paehaole,	Molokai.
" William White,	Lahaina.
" L. W. P. Kanealii,	North Wailuku.
" J. W. Kalua,	South Wailuku.
" W. H. Halstead,	Makawao.
" P. Kamai,	Hana.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

" V. Knudsen,	Waimea.
" W. H. Rice,	Lihue.
" A. S. Wilcox,	Hanalei.

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Friday.....April 11	Saturday.....April 19
Tuesday.....April 22	Wednesday.....April 30
Friday.....May 2	Saturday.....May 10
Tuesday.....May 13	Wednesday.....May 21
Friday.....May 23	Saturday.....May 31
Tuesday.....June 3	Wednesday.....June 11
Friday.....June 13	Saturday.....June 21
Tuesday.....June 24	Wednesday.....July 2

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CLARKE : : : : Commander.

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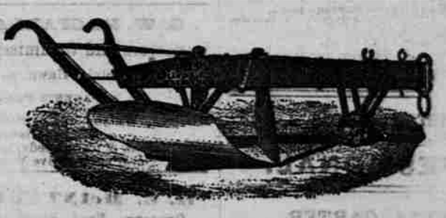

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BELL RINGER.

PEDIGREE:

Sire Gus and he by Bellfounder, 1st dam Jenny Noyes. Bell Ringer 1st dam by Gov. Stanford's Electioneer, 2d dam by John Nelson, 3d dam by Old St. Clair, 4th dam by Jack Hays, by Wannabago by Glencoe. Millman's Bellfounder by Bellfounder son of Morse, horse, dam Engineer 2d, son of Engineer, by Imp. MESSENGER, 2d dam by Harris Hamiltonian, son of Bishop's Hamiltonian, he by Imp. Messenger.

DESCRIPTION:

BELL RINGER is a beautiful dark brown Horse, 16 hands high, weighing 1150 pounds, with black points, and fine carriage and beautiful action.

He trotted a race at 13 months old, sick with the pink-eye, driven by John E. Goldsmith, in 2:47¼.

For further particulars enquire of

1322 1tf-1m B. F. WHITE, Honolulu, H. I.

HONOKAA MURDER CASE

(Continued from page one.)

cloak. (Cap shown and identified as cap and cloak shown and identified as cloak). I know Mr. Mills, have known him about eighteen months; I have known Steele and Watson ever since I have been at Overend's plantation; Blabon I had seen once before; I am in no doubt who the persons were that night; I do not know Lala and I have nothing to do with him, and I did not know who he was till that night; I suppose that Lala was told to told the horse; some one spoke to him; Mills called him and told him something in kanaka and he went and took the horses and tied them; Mills said that we will not say anything about it; I spoke up and said we will know nothing about it at all; others assented; after this I went home and that is all I know; I came home and went to bed; from stable to my room about twenty-five feet; I have a window in my room that I can look right out of to the front of the stable; I was woke up by hearing some talking; I saw Steele and Watson leaving the stable; I could not tell what they were saying; I had gone to bed a few minutes after 8 when Steele came and called me first; my work is to get cane tops and feed horses; I had to take care of seven horses; Mr. Steele's horse was in the stable; the horse that Steele uses all of the time is a white horse; Lala took Steele's horse; Overend had one white saddle horse and two black horses; horses are cleaned every night when they get through work, about 7:30; Steele's and Overend's horses were groomed and cleaned that night; the next morning they had saddle marks on them; that showed that they had been used during the night.

Lala sworn, stated—I live in Hamakua. Last October was in Honokaa. I was employed by Luna. He is in butcher business. Remember body of Jap hanging to telephone pole. It was on a Monday, October 28th. Know Mills. Saw him that Monday. Saw him in his store. Had some conversation with him. On Monday noon I took some beef for his dog. Mills told me to go to the billiard saloon that night, that there would be a theatre there with two men, and Chinaman came for me to go. I went to Lunahehe's after that. Went to the store that evening and Mills was there. Stayed there a little while and then went back to my house. Went there and saw two women sitting in the house. Got home and got ready to go to sleep. Went to sleep. Do not know how long it was after dark. In my sleep I heard some one knocking at my door and calling Lala, Lala. I got up and looked out of the window and saw a Kanaka outside. Got up, opened the door, put spread around me and inquired who he was. The white man said to come out here, J. Mills wants you. It was his driver that called me. I see him in the court. [Points to Blabon.] I went out with him and saw white horse standing on Kohala side of Mill's store. Overend's luna was there. He talked to Bladon and he had gun in his hands. He then rode off. I noticed the horse Steele was riding. Steele had rope with him on his horse. Rope was tied on to the saddle in front of him. Manila rope and new. He rode off on the road towards Hilo. I and the other man went after the horse. We went towards Hilo. We went as far as woman's house (Kakipi's) and went inside yard, and went straight on till we got to the school-house fence. We went in the pasture. We were inside the fence. We did not go by the road. We went and jumped over the fence and heard a whistle and I saw these white men sitting there. Steele, Watson and one man I could not see, his face was covered. Hat that covered his face. Can describe the hat or cap, if I can see it. Cap had ear tipps and visor before and behind. Cap came down so I could not see his eyes. [Cloak shown.] The cloak is about like the cloak I saw. [Cap is then shown and identified]. I saw the men sitting outside on the grass. They did not say anything to me then. They were talking among themselves. Then not long after, the man I did not know said, "Lala go on ahead and hold Jap's horse." When the man spoke I recognized him as Mills. He told me to go and catch horse of Jap's. Then we went near road, and we saw Jap coming on. He was on white horse. We all sat down till he came up and we jumped together and I went right in front of the horse and caught him as I was told. Two white men caught Jap and pulled him off the horse. Steele and Blabon pulled him off. I heard the Jap say "No, no," and fell down. Steele held him on the mouth and head, and they took him outside of graveyard. I was still holding the horse. Do not know how long I held him. At that time I heard the Jap make a kind of groan, then Mills called "Lala, come here." I went there, and he told me to go after the overseer's horse and the Jap's horse, and take them to the Lyceum. When I went after overseer's horse, I noticed that the rope was not there. When Mills told me to take the horses, the Jap was where the men were standing. Jap was not doing anything, his hands were tied up. He was lying on his face, and hands tied behind him. When Mills told me to go and get horses, I got Steele's and Jap's horses. Steele's horse was near school yard. I took horse brought to where the Jap's horse was standing, and got on the Jap's horse and went to Lyceum. I saw men at the makai side of the Government road. They were near the Honokaa road. I left Jap's horse in the Lyceum yard. I hitched him by the bridle. I left luna's horse I fastened it by bridle. After I had fastened Jap's horse I ran away to cane fields and I never saw them afterwards. I went to my house, blew out the light, I was frightened and sat there till the cock crew. I then got my clothes and put them on and went up to Lunahehe's. I saw the Jap next day he was under the telephone post. This was in the morning. Next time I saw Mills after that night was next day in the store. I had some conversation with him. Believe I went there to ask him for some money. I asked him and he said, how much do you want. I said $15. He counted it out to me. What shall I pay you for the use of this money if I use it and bring it back, he said I will not charge anything. You may take this amount yourself. I had never borrowed money from him before not had any credit at his store before that time. I took the money Wednesday and Thursday brought back same amount and gave it to his wife. When I got money there was another man in the store. The day I paid back the money I saw Mills and told him that I had brought back the money. Mills then said all right, I will pay you $4, if you want any sum or any more money come here and get all the money you want for two weeks. Mills said we did this thing of the hanging to have a joke on the new judge, Judge Edwin Thomas. Mills gave me $4. Rope I saw on Steele's horse that night was not a very large one, about medium size. Rope shown and he says it was like that. I have seen rope of that size in Mills' store; rope was coiled up and the coil was not complete.

Cross-examined—I have lived in Honokaa three months before that I lived in Kaumaoli. I am married. I have no land at Kaumaoli. I have worked for Lunahehe and worked for others during the last two years. I was not arrested for the murder of Goto. I was arrested in Honokaa on a Monday. Sheriff came after me. I do not remember the time of the month. About a week after Goto was killed. I was arrested that day and was let off the same day. I was carried before Sheriff Hitchcock. I made a statement to him. I was kept in restraint from November to this day. One day I was let go and the next day was arrested again. I made no statement the next day. The next statement was after I had been in jail. They came after me and brought me into court house. Sheriff Hitchcock examined me. No one else examined me. After that was sent to Hilo. I think about two weeks after being in Honokaa. Remember man working in Overend's stables. Man by the name of Richmond. Have met him several times but the man does not talk kanaka. We have not been together lately. We have slept together in the same room because the prison was full. Time I was at Honokaa did not see Richmond. Did not see him at all there for I was fast in the room. Was brought into the court house but I did not see Richmond there. Richmond was arrested before I was sent to Hilo. He was not placed in the same room with me. Two Chinamen were confined with me in the jail. I could not talk with them for they could not talk kanaka. I was brought to Hilo first, and I do not know what Richmond was arrested for; do not know what Richmond told to the sheriff; my statement was taken down in writing by sheriff; sheriff did not interview me very often; told the sheriff what I am saying in Court now. Did not tell the sheriff that I was coming from Paauilo and saw two men in a lot with a bundle? I never stated that to the sheriff; I did not tell the sheriff that a pistol had been drawn upon me; I have only made this statement; it was not Sunday that Mills spoke to me, it was Saturday; when I went to take beef for dogs; do not remember who else were in the store; Mills talked with me; Mills told me to go to the billiard room; I did not go to Mills' on Saturday, but Mills told me to go to Paauilo; I went to Paauilo. I went with the beef on Monday; next day was Tuesday; Saturday I went to Paauilo; I talked with Mills and he knew that I was going there and he wanted me to bring bundle from there; on Sunday I returned to Honokaa; do not remember when I got there. Sunday night I slept in room at butcher-shop; I was the only one in the room; Monday morning I got up and cut the beef; that was the day I brought the dog meat; it was by direction that I brought the beef; met Mills there, but do not know who else was there; saw Rickard there but not Judge Thomas; I returned then in the afternoon, dark at the time; do not know what was said for I did not stay long; nothing was said to me; no conversation between me and any one that night; when I took the meat I met Mills in the store and he told me to go to the billiard house that there was to be circus that night, two white men were to be there, and when I send Chinaman there then you are to come. I did not say anything to him; went back to my work; that was all that was said in the store; after I went to Mills' in the evening I went back to my house and went to sleep; do not know what time it was I went to sleep; do not go to bed at any regular hour; while I was asleep I was awakened by hearing a knock and some man's voice; got up when the man called Lala, and stood at window and saw man there; I opened the door, and saw that it was Mills' teamster; no one else was there; got outside on the veranda and I asked who is there, who is that? he said you come on, you; Mills like you. I was very near to him; he did not speak out loud; I did not see any Chinese messenger, and did not ask why one did not come; I went with him at once; I had undershirt on; no pants and coat; no shoes on; we then went to near Mills' store and I saw white horse and saw Overend's teamster on the horse; did not understand what the men talked about; they talked in English; he had gun, but I do not know where it came from; he, Blabon, took the gun up; it was standing by Mills' gate; I do not know what kind of gun it was; it was a dark night, stars were shining; the gun was picked up by man on foot; the kikei was still around me; we went on the Hilo side; we passed the billiard room and went on as far as Kakipi's house and went into the yard; Blabon still had gun; when we got to Millers I did not think of the circus, for it was getting late and circus must have been over; did not meet any person with Steele; we got in lot and heard whistle and we went to where we heard the whistle; whistle was on the same side that we were going; We found the men there, as stated before, but I could not make out one man. In the front of the face he had a cap on that hid his face down to his nose. We went to the edge of the road. Did not see anyone else besides the Jap. We were sitting down on the grass. Jap came up in short time. I caught the bridle of the horse. The horse did not jump, but stood still. Jap said, "No, no." I did not know what the men proposed to do with the Jap. No one had told me what they intended doing with him. I do not know what part of the man struck the ground when he was pulled off. Do not know what part came down and hit the ground first. Was holding the horse, I could not see what was or how he came down. He came down on the side of the graveyards. Horse was quiet at the time the man was pulled off. The horse moved away from the Jap a little. When horse moved I saw man lying flat on the ground. His face was up. He made groan where he was taken from. Some were at the feet and some of the men were at the head. They took him from the road and carried him up mauka of the cemetery fence. I was holding the horses. He was lying on his face with his hands tied behind him. I know where ropes came from that tied his hands and feet. They came from man on the horse. I first saw rope on Overend's luna's horse. Can not tell whether the rope was fastened on the saddle or not. Saw rope again when I saw Jap hanging. I did not see it again that night. I do not know where the little ropes came from. All that I remember was the seeing the rope on the horse. That night that I went up to the horse I saw rope but I did not handle the rope. The body lay right above the cemetery fence. Marks on map where (21) the men were when he first saw them (22) when they came to near the edge of the road. (24) Where they laid the Jap. (25) Where I caught the Jap's horse. It was only a short time that I held the horse and went up. Let the horse go when Joe Mills called me. He was there where the body lay. I was standing in the road and he was near the Jap laying down. Don't know the distance. Didn't count the steps I took. It was not a mile, not a yard. I did not see what was going on, as they were so far I could not see what was going on, but could hear the groaning. When they took him and laid him then I heard him groan. Met Joe Mills at that place. Joe Mills turned to me and my attention was taken up by Mr. Mills. Did see the Jap's body laying face down. Joe Mills told me to go and get the luna and Jap's horse and take them to the Lyceum. I did not converse with any of them other than Mills. I remember those I saw. Joe Mills, Mr. Mills' teamster, Overend's teamster and Overend's luna. Was not sure of anybody else. I took the horses and then did not obey Mr. Mills' order. I ran away in the cane field. I did nothing with the horses. I ran through the road.

(Continued on page 7.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Educational Matters.

MR. EDITOR: It is feared by some that the law I propose for conditionally reducing the compulsory school age will lower the educational standard. I do not think that such will be the result. In the great majority of cases those remaining in school now to the age of fifteen know little more than reading, writing and simple arithmetic, and a great many know less. This is owing a great deal to the constant shifting of families from place to place in order to escape sending their older children to school. Managers of plantations are constantly annoyed by the threat: "'Spose my boy go school, I go 'way.." Under the law, as it now stands, "my boy" must go to school till he is fifteen years old, and so constant changes of residence take place. Under my plan "my boy" must go to school until he can pass a satisfactory examination. Parents knowing this will have a strong incentive to make their younger children, between six and twelve, use their time to advantage—go to school regularly and study faithfully.

The examinations of course should be thorough and no surface knowledge allowed to pass.

If children show especial talent and desire to learn, they can of course go on with the higher branches until they are fifteen or even older as they often do at present. The others being well grounded in the rudiments are equipped for the ordinary duties of life, and their parents can have three years' use of their muscles which now they lose.

Yours truly,
C. H. DICKEY.

Maui, May 13th, 1890.

Board of Fire Underwriters.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters of Honolulu was held Tuesday to see what could be done with regard to the bad oil that there undoubtedly is in town.

Fire Marshal White was present and gave several tests of oils he had obtained from various parts of the town. Many were below the legal test.

A committee was appointed to take samples of oil from the kerosene warehouse and have them tested by experts. The Marshal was to be invited to witness the tests. The experts will report to the Board as early as possible.

The barkentine George C. Perkins got ashore on Molokai Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock. A gang of natives assisted in throwing out her ballast and she was got off early Tuesday morning, arriving in Honolulu the same day.

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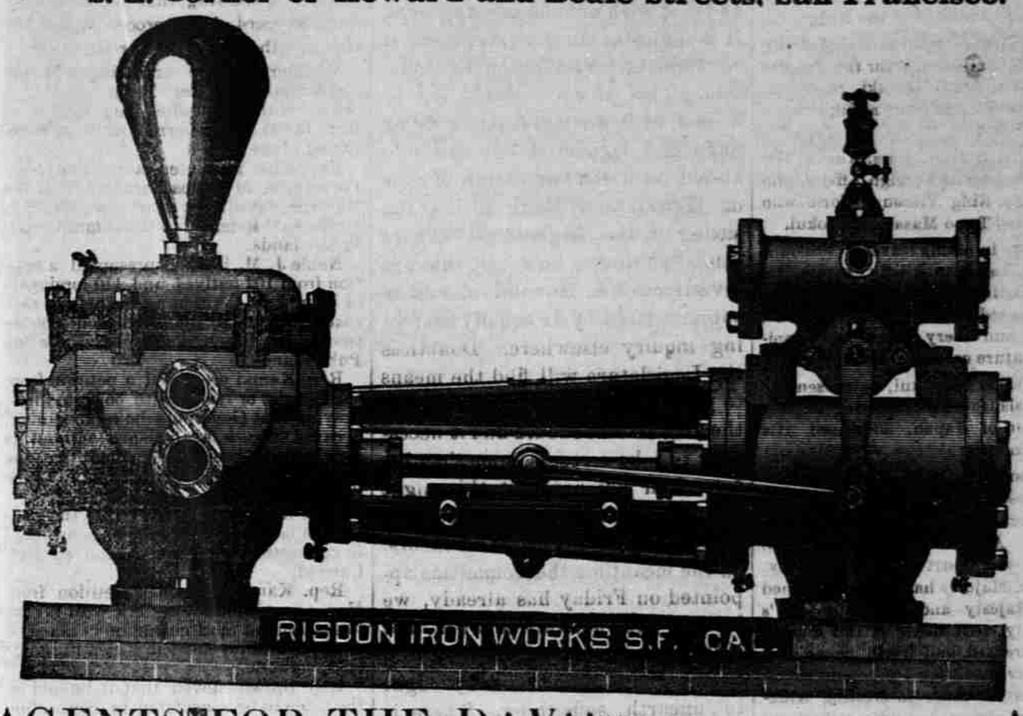
S. E. Corner of Howard and Beale Streets, San Francisco.



AGENTS FOR THE DAVIDSON STEAM PUMPS

THE only Steam Pump made that can be run at high piston speed, without shock, and with safety to the machine. Piston rods, stuffing boxes, valve seats, stems and lining of water cylinders are of the best composition metal U. S. Standard.

THESE Pumps have been adopted by the United States Government for use on all their Cruisers, this demonstrates their undoubted superiority over all other pumps.

A GOLD Medal was awarded this Pump by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, one of, if not the oldest of its kind in the United States—money can not buy a gold medal from this Association,—merit alone secures it, and it was won from a large number of exhibitors of steam pumps.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. January 8th, 1890.

Messrs. RISDON IRON & LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of the 28th ult., have to say as follows:

The Pumps we have delivered to the Spreckels' Sugar Refinery at Philadelphia are

6	Double Plunger Pumps	18x14x24 inches,	1	Light Service	9x6x12 inches,
4	Piston Pumps	10x12x24 "	1	Light Service	8x8x12 "
2	Metter Pumps	18x12x24 "	1	Light Service	5x5½x12 "

A total of 15 Pumps.

They are without question the finest plant of Pumps in any sugar house in the world.

Yours truly, M. T. DAVIDSON.

THIS Pump received a medal for "the best Pump in general use," from the California State Fair of 1889.

☛ Full stock of Boiler Feed Pumps, Light Tank and Circulating Pumps—all sizes—constantly on hand.

-:- Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery -:-

2-Roll and 3-Roll Mills, Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron & Steel Water Pipe & Flume, Irrigating Pumps and Machinery, Double, Triple and Quadruple Effects, Juice Heaters, Vacuum Pans, Cooler Wagons and Tanks, Improved Filter Presses, Railroad Cars and Railroad Clarifiers, Heine Patent Safety Boiler, Material.

IMPROVED DIFFUSION APPARATUS

CAPACITY AND RESULTS GUARANTEED.

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Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.

To persons wearing Rubber Plates which are a constant source of irritation to the mouth and throat, we would recommend our Prophylactic Metal Plate. All operations performed in accordance with the latest improvements in dental science. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches

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It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency-medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Takes the Lead.

For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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HOLLISTER & CO., 109 FORT ST., HONOLULU,

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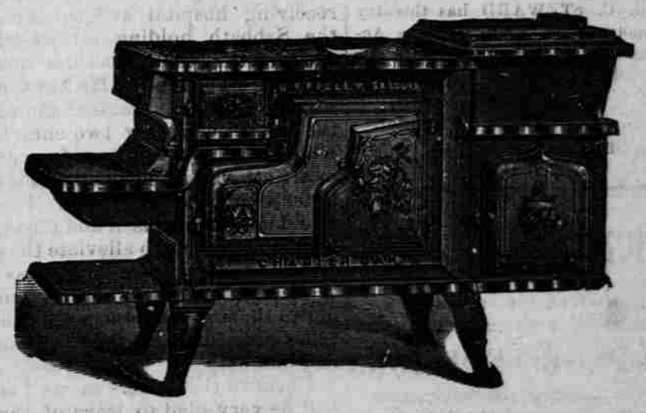
OLD COFFEE FOR SALE.

A FEW BAGS OF THE 1888 CROP. Apply to H. N. GREENWELL.

Kealakekua. 1314-3

STOVES RANGES



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TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

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STOVES AND RANGES,

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes.

—— AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES ——

Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,

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RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enameled Wash Stands

Chandeliers Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.

1304-3m

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the Will of MANUEL PAIKO, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims whether secured by mortgage or otherwise duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at Cartwright's Block, Merchant Street, Honolulu.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Executor of the Will of Manuel Paiko.

Honolulu, May 20, 1890. 1323-3t

Dissolution of Co-partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between N. B. Emerson, J. S. Emerson and Sylvano de Nobriga has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all bills will be presented for payment at the office of J. Alfred Magoon, 42 Merchant Street, or to Sylvano de Nobriga, either of whom are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due the late firm.

N. B. EMERSON,
HIS
SYLVANO X DE NOBRIGA,
MARK.
J. S. EMERSON.

Honolulu, May 1, 1890. 1323-3t

By Authority.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
HONOLULU, May 24, 1889.

This day had audience of the King:

Viscount Torie, retiring Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for the Empire of Japan, and Taizo Masaki, Shorokui, Viscount Torie's successor as Diplomatic Agent and Consul.

His Excellency Hon. Jona. Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the King Viscount Torie who then presented Taizo Masaki, Shorokui.

His Majesty in taking leave of Viscount Torie was pleased to briefly express His regret at parting with one with whom He had experienced such friendly relations, and wished him every success and happiness in his future career of usefulness.

Taizo Masaki, Shorokui, in presenting his credentials from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, addressed His Majesty as follows:

YOUR MAJESTY:

It has pleased His Imperial Majesty, my August Sovereign, to appoint me as His Diplomatic Agent and Consul to reside near the Court of Your Majesty. His Imperial Majesty has ever entertained for Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Royal Family, sentiments of the highest esteem and regard, and it will be my constant endeavor during my sojourn in Your Majesty's most interesting Kingdom, to strengthen and draw still closer those bonds of friendship which happily exist between Your Majesty's Government and people, and those of His Imperial Majesty. I thank Your Majesty for granting me this audience, and I take the liberty of wishing Your Majesty good health and a long and prosperous reign.

To which address His Majesty was pleased to reply that He was glad to welcome near His Court a gentleman who possessed to so great a degree the confidence of His Imperial Sovereign; and He entertained every hope that the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Empire of Japan and the Hawaiian Kingdom would be fully maintained.

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by His Excellency Hon. Jona. Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jas. W. Robertson, Esq., His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain. 1324 124-1t

FOREIGN OFFICE,
HONOLULU, May 24, 1890.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that

TAIZO MASAKI, SHOROKUI,

having presented to this Department his Commission from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, which is found to be in due form, he the said Taizo Masaki, Shorokui, is hereby acknowledged, by order of His Majesty the King, as Diplomatic Agent and Consul for the Empire of Japan to reside at Honolulu, and all his official acts, as such, are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of this Government.

JONA. AUSTIN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1324-1t 124-3t

MR. R. C. STEWARD has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for Waialua, Island of Oahu.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 12, 1890.
1323-2t 114-1t

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : : MAY 27, 1890.

IN THIS issue we give our readers the conclusion of the evidence, an abstract of the Chief Justice's charge, and the verdict of the jury in the Honokaa murder case.

WE DESIRE to state on behalf of "Fair Play," that his name is of course at the service of Robert Louis Stevenson as well as of any one else who has an interest in knowing it.

MEMBERS of the Legislature are requested to call attention to any errors in our report of Legislative proceedings. It is our desire to furnish an accurate and reliable report, and any corrections will always be cheerfully made.

THE Bulletin finds that the President of the Legislature has used great fairness and moderation in making up the committee list. We fail to see just how these qualities have been manifested. The Finance committee which is generally regarded as the most important committee of all, does not properly represent the Reform party. It ought to include in addition to Mr. Burchardt, not Rep. White, but Mr. Baldwin, or some other leading member of the Reform party. Fairness demands that the party in the minority should be represented on the important committees by its strongest men. We do not quarrel with President Walker's giving control of the committees to his own party. That is no more than is customary.

WE ARE glad to see that the Legislature propose to make a thorough investigation of the opium scandals. Rep. Rosa's resolution is deserving of all praise, and met with unanimous approval. It is unfortunate however that it confines the investigation to Honolulu. This however could not be helped, as it was not feasible for an important legislative committee to absent itself for any length of time on Hawaii and Maui during the sitting of the Legislature. There can be no doubt, however, that the investigation in Honolulu should be supplemented by an equally searching inquiry elsewhere. Doubtless the Legislature will find the means to prosecute the latter inquiry. If the Legislature should find it necessary to take a recess sometime before final adjournment, this might afford a committee the necessary opportunity to prosecute its labors. In the meantime the committee appointed on Friday has already, we believe, gone actively to work, and if they prove, as we hope they will, energetic and fearless, they ought to unearth something. There is fraud somewhere beyond a doubt, and the defrauders ought to be caught and made an example of. Mere unassisted evolution has never turned $10,000 worth of opium into a pile of bricks. The most enthusiastic disciple of Darwin and Herbert Spencer will admit that the processes of nature in this case have been hurried a little, to say the least, by man.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our corespondents.

R. L. Stevenson's Letter.

MR. EDITOR: Robert Louis Stevenson in his letter to Dr. Hyde makes various statements to the effect that the doctor had been pretty careful to keep out of the way of the lepers. Perhaps others besides myself who read his article accepted these statements simply from lack of knowledge to the contrary.

The following facts accidentally came to my knowledge a day or two since and I think under the circumstances, should be made known to the public who have read or may read Mr. Stevenson's letter. Dr. Hyde has for many years made it his constant practise to visit the receiving hospital at Kakaako on the Sabbath holding service with the inmates there, besides many visits at other times. He has spent several days at Molokai amongst the lepers dedicating two churches while there and has been for years in almost weekly communication by letter with these poor people. He has also done much himself and through the help of others to alleviate the inevitable suffering and loneliness of the lepers there and here by sending to them at Christmas and other times remembrances for their comfort and help.

I believe that others as well as I will be very glad to learn of these few facts. VERITAS.

The Mikado.

The Mikado Company gave their final performance on Friday evening at the Opera House. Lack of space prevents us giving a detailed account, but this much must be said, that it was a magnificent representation throughout. The chorus sang with great spirit, Koko and Katisha were immense, and all the other parts were superbly sustained. Mr. W. Richardson was the Pooh Bah, and most excellently did he carry the part along. His make-up was capital and his acting and singing really a pleasant surprise. Mr. Richardson must certainly be congratulated on his signal success. He was the recipient of a very "handsome" bouquet from the Hamilton House guests. Many of the performers also received bouquets. Mr. Sauvlet conducted and Mr. Berger led the orchestra.

May 7th a fire broke out in the extensive works of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and by 1 o'clock next morning they were lost beyond all hope. The fire started in the front part of the building, and from lack of resistence spread to all parts of the massive structure. The estimated loss is $3,000,000, which is covered by insurance. The company gave the means of livelihood to 3,300 people and was able to turn out 1,500 sewing machines daily. The manufacture of these machines involved an annual consumption of 80,000 tons of pig-iron

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Third Day.

FRIDAY, May 23.

The House met at 10 A.M., prayer by Chaplain, and minutes read.

Noble Baldwin made a correction.

Minister Thurston said the secretary had read titles of bills from the notices handed in, showing that he had no continuous record of the proceedings of the House, either in English or Hawaiian.

Ministers Damon and Austin made corrections; also Rep. Rosa.

Approval of minutes (on motion of Rep. Rosa) was deferred until next re-sitting of the House.

Rep. Rice presented a petition from Portuguese of Koloa, praying that the Government will set apart more holidays for them. Referred to the committee on Public lands.

Noble J. M. Horner presented a petition from 102 natives and 110 foreigners of Hamakua, petitioning for help to railroad. He stated that a bill would be introduced. Referred to committee on Public lands.

Rep. Kamai presented a petition from the District of Hana with 56 signatures, praying that Governors be re-appointed, because office was abolished without its ever having been ascertained that the Governors had been guilty of any misdemeanors.

Rep. Kapaehaole moves that the petition be laid on the table to be considered in connection with bill on the subject. Carried.

Rep. Kamai presented petition from Hana, praying that the law with regard to assessment and collection of taxes be abolished and collection placed in hands of Governors.

Rep. Brown moved that it be laid on the table to be considered in connection with bill on same subject. Carried.

Rep. Kapaehaole presented a petition with seventy-three signatures from Molokai, praying that artesian well be dug at Kamalo and that $3,000 be appropriated for it. Referred to committee on Public lands.

Rep. Cummings presented a petition, praying that $5,000 be appropriated to make a road from Smith's bridge to School street, and moved it be laid on the table to be considered with appropriation bill.

Rep. Kalua moved reference to committee on Public Lands and Improvements. The road will cut through many valuable house lots.

Minister Thurston stated that petition from residents had already been made to the Interior Department, that a jury had investigated and decided in favor of it, and that surveys had been made and an item placed in the appropriation bill.

Rep. Kalua withdraws his motion.

Rep. Kamai presented a petition from Hana praying that $3,000 be appropriated for a landing at Makena. Referred to committee on Public lands and Internal improvements.

Minister Ashford presented his Act to transfer the care and custody of prisoners from the Interior Department to Attorney-General's department. It had been the custom to read by title only first time and moved that rules be suspended and bill be read by its title. Motion carried and bill ordered printed.

Minister Thurston gave notice of the following bills: 1. An Act to transfer the Postal Bureau from Interior department to department of Finance. 2. An Act to transfer the Bureau of Immigration from Interior department to department of Foreign Affairs. 3. An Act to amend chapter XXI. of the session Laws of 1882, entitled "an Act to admit fertilizers free of duty."

Rep. Kapaehaole asked permission to read by title one of the bills of which he had the day before given notice. There being no objection the bill was read.

Noble Horner read an Act to promote construction of railroads on Island of Oahu.

Secretary Wilcox reads letter from the Auditor-General presenting copies of his report.

Rep. Brown moved that the Railroad bill be read a second time by title and referred to Printing committee to be printed. Carried. Bill was read by title and sent to Printing committee.

Noble Widemann moved that the Report of the Auditor-General be referred to Finance committee.

President Walker stated that the report was not printed.

Noble Widemann moved that it be referred to Printing committee. Carried.

Rep. Bush gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to regulate election of Representatives and Nobles and to repeal chapter 76 of Session Laws of 1888.

Rep. White gave notice of the following Acts: 1. Act to regulate the importation and sale of kerosene, gasoline, naptha, benzine and other explosive oils. 2. An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act Relating to Military Forces of the Kingdom, Relating to Volunteers. 3. An Act to amend Chap. 69, Sess. L. '88, entitled an Act to Amend Sec. 2 of Chap. 6, Penal Code, and repeal Sec. 3, 4 and 5 of said Chap. with all amendments thereto.

Minister Damon read, under a suspension of rules, the Appropriation Bill by its title. He then moved that it be read a second time by its title and printed.

Noble Widemann moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Rep. Brown thought there was no occasion for referring it to the Finance Committee. If the bill had been placed on the secretary's table it is the property of the House. The only proper motion was to set apart days to consider it in committee of the whole. He was going to introduce a resolution that Monday, Wednesday and Friday be set apart for consideration of the Appropriation Bill in committee of the whole, and moves that it be laid on the table until resolution was introduced.

Noble Widemann rose to make remarks.

Rep. Kapaehaole said that the motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

Minister Thurston said the motion was not seconded.

Noble Widemann, proceeding, said he had been there a number of times before and never heard of an attempt to push the Appropriation Bill on the House the first thing. Wise men keep hold of the Appropriation Bill to see that they get their rights first and then pass the bill. That is the only power they have left.

Minister Thurston said: This is the first time in the history of the country that the Appropriation Bill has been ready on the first day of the session. Heretofore the members have always been picking at the Minister of Finance for not bringing the bill in until four or five weeks of the session had already elapsed. He desired also to call the attention of the honorable gentlemen to another innovation, which had been introduced by the Minister of Finance. This was the first time in the history of the country that the Minister of Finance had put in on the first day of the session, in connection with the Appropriation Bill, a full estimate of the income and resources of the Government. That is now in print and in the possession of every member of this House. As to the propriety of keeping control of the Appropriation Bill until the last moment, the Minister entirely concurred with the honorable gentlemen. That, however, could always be accomplished by deferring the third reading. There was one point on which the speaker differed from Noble Widemann, a point on which he believed every member would differ from him too, and that was on the question of referring the bill to the Finance committee. Every member of the House was directly interested in the Appropriation bill. The motion to read the bill by its title a scond time was the regular motion. It was just what had been done a moment before in regard to the Railroad bill, to which the honorable member had made no objection. It was the charge that the Government was trying to railroad the measure through the House was not supported by the facts. The proposition to begin the consideration of the measure next week, did not come from the Ministers, but from the honorable member from Honolulu. The Government wished to give the House a week in which to consider carefully the report of the Minister of Finance.

Noble Widemann said that he could not agree in all things with the Minister. He had sat in the House when it opened on the 7th of April and all reports were on the table. He thought that it was customary in earlier time to refer bill to Finance committee. Perhaps in late years this good custom had fallen into disuse. That was no reason for following a bad one now.

Rep. Brown said it had never been the custom to refer it to Finance committee and there was no reason for it now.

The motion to read bill by its title a second time was put and carried. Bill was read by title.

Minister Thurston introduced a resolution that Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays be set apart for consideration of the Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, boginning Monday, June 2d.

Rep. Bush moved to amend so that the consideration shall not begin until the first Monday after report of Finance committee had been brought in. It had been customary to wait for report of Finance committee so that the House may consider the matter intelligently. He hoped that the report of the committee would be submitted within two weeks.

Minister Thurston said, save us from our friends. They had a big job on their hands to get through in four weeks if their work is to have any value at all. It took two experts two weeks of incessant work to go over the books in 1888. Their duty is virtually to audit the Government accounts for two years. A good share of the items of the Appropriation bill had nothing to do with the report of the committee. He hoped that the Finance committee would do its work thoroughly. It takes a great deal of time to consider the Appropriation bill and unless the House gets to work at once it wont get away from here until the middle of September. The items of the Appropriation bill require a great deal of consideration.

Rep. Bush said he agrees with the Minister and did not want to hurry the committee nor the bill either. He was sure the committee could get through in two weeks. Let the work be divided between the five members of the committee. He was elected by the people to do this work and was willing to stay here even if he had to stay a year. Even if the committee takes three or four weeks it was time well spent.

Rep. Rickard said it was well known that there are people here who have important business elsewhere. The idea of indefinitely postponing the Appropriation Bill was absurd. He moved that it be the 9th of June.

Noble J. M. Horner thought if the Finance Committee wished to look into the Appropriation Bill they could. But it must not be taken away from the House, every member of which is more interested in the Appropriation Bill than in anything else. The people will pay the money into treasury and they have sent us here to see that it is properly appropriated. They don't want us to refer it to a committee. He was pleased to see the Finance Minister's report. I wanted to ask questions about it of the Minister himself, not of any committee. It may be the desire of every individual to examine into this. It is their duty to examine into it. We want to examine it from week to week until every member understands full bearing of it.

Noble Macfarlane thought that if the Minister of Interior had his report ready, they could proceed better. That report will bear on the subject. Think Appropriation Bill ought to be postponed until report is ready, and would ask Minister when they may look for that report.

Minister Thurston said the appropriations of his department are way down in the bill, and would not be reached for a long time, anyway. The copy had been in the hands of the printer a long time and he had promised it for the first day of session. He hoped it would be here Tuesday or Wednesday.

At 12:05 the House took a recess until 2 P.M.

Afternoon Session.

The House re-assembled at 2 o'clock.

Rep. Brown said that he was in favor of the amendment of Rep. Rickard to postpone consideration of the Appropriation bill until June 9th, although he did not see what the House is to do in the meantime. The Civil list, the Judiciary department and others are all matters which they can deal with, without the reports of any of the Ministers. The result will be, however, to delay the work of the House.

Noble Baldwin was in favor of going on with the bill. Was a member of the Finance committee of 1888. Bill was not referred to us then. Most of our recommendations as a committee we had to go back on when we came to know the bill better. Two pages of the report of the Minister of Finance contain a full statement of resources of the country, so that we can see at a glance on what the bill is based.

Noble Macfarlane said that in view of the fact that as the Minister of the Interior's report would soon be in, he thought the Appropriation bill could be taken up in two week's and he would second Rep. Rickard's motion.

Rep. Nawahi says: we all want to get through the work. Some don't want to hurry. The sugar planters are beginning to think they haven't time. They ought to have thought of that before. They are rich and can afford to stay if anybody can. Let them stay at home and leave other people to do the work of the Legislature. The Ministers can draw their salaries every day if they want to.

Rep. Brown rises to a point of order. Is the member for Hilo talking to the motion before the House, or on the length of the session, or what else?

Rep. Nawahi continuing, thought that he was as much in order as others who had discussed the length of the session. He was in favor of the amendment. It will spur up the committees. They have probably been down town keeping their own accounts. No need of experts, the committee ought to do the work themselves. When I was on the Finance committee experts only worked three days and charged us $500. If I were a member of that committee I would have had it to work to-day even if I do wear spectacles.

The amendment that the consideration of the bill begin Monday June 9th was carried.

Rep. Baker resolves that in order to facilitate business that the Minister of Interior supply members with Session Laws of 1887 and 1888.

Noble Baldwin amends by resolving that Minister of Interior supply members with compiled Laws and Laws of '84, '86, '87, and '88, to be receipted for and returned at close of session.

Rep. Halstead moves that the Minister of Interior supply the members with the above works in English and Hawaiian.

Noble Baldwin thinks a receipt important.

Rep. Halstead withdraws his resolution.

Noble Baldwin's resolution was carried.

Noble Cornwell read a resolution that all printing be done by contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Rep. Hookano moved that the resolution be adopted.

Rep. Nawahi says he is in favor of the resolution in general, but thinks the committee should not be absolutely bound. Perhaps the lowest bidder will do shabby work. This resolution takes the control away from the committee. He moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Rep. Lucas states as chairman of the committee, that the committee has met and decided to give the printing not to the lowest but to the two or three lowest. The committee thinks there is no one office which can do all the work.

Noble Cornwell in view of the statement withdrew his resolution.

Rep. Hookano gave notice of his intention to introduce the following Acts: 1. To amend an Act of 1888 relating to the jurisdiction of police. 2. To amend chapter 22 of the Session Laws of 1874. 3. To amend divorce law of 1870. 4. To amend chapter 74 of the Session Laws of 1888. 5. Bill to repeal section 309—317 of the Civil Code.

Rep. Lucas gives notice of his intention to introduce the following bills: 1. Act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics. 2. Act to regulate the importation and sale of opium. 3. Act to regulate the use of steam boilers.

Noble Baldwin read by permission an Act to provide for the foreclosure and sale of mortgages.

Noble Widemann moved that the rules be suspended so that the bill may be read a second time by title and be printed.

Minister Thurston said that he found that a bill may be printed without a second reading by the rules of 1888.

Noble Widemann withdrew his motion and moved that the bill be printed. Carried.

Rep. Rickard gave notice of the following Acts: 1. Act to provide for the prompt carriage and delivery of mail matter by vessels plying between Honolulu and the other islands. 2. Act to authorize the Minister of the Interior to grant a franchise to any responsible company or corporation applying therefor to take and convey the water (known as Waioulu) from the Kohala mountains through the district of Hamakua.

Rep. Waipuilani gave notice of the following Acts: 1. An Act to amend section 1 chapter 28 of Session Laws of 1888 relating to the sale of corn beef. 2. An Act to amend seetion 1 chapter 26 of Session Laws of 1880 relating to licenses for sale of salmon.

Rep. Rosa offered the following resolution: "Whereas the public press of this city has lately teemed with charges of alleged thefts of opium from the custody of the police and custom officials of the kingdom, and especially from the Police Station and Custom House of Honolulu, therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of five members of the House be appointed with instructions to investigate thoroughly all facts connected with the seizure, custody, sale, export and accounting for all opium which during the last two years has come into possession of the police or custom officials of Honolulu, to report from time to time the facts found by them, and to report such recommendations by bill or otherwise, as to such committee shall seem proper.

Rep. Rosa said: This resolution was brought in because there has been some irregularity, and the House is the only tribunal which can deal with the matter properly. It ought to be thoroughly ferreted out.

Rep. Kalua was in favor of the resolution, but it ought to authorize the committee to make investigation at all ports of entry in the kingdom. Some one told him when he came down that he could smell the opium as soon as he got off the port. There is a great deal of smuggling. The country is full of opium. The price has fallen $7 a tin. There is a great deal smuggled into Hilo. It is time that a general investigation was made. Ever since the Government has been in the hands of the party now in power, it has been said that a great deal was being smuggled and large fortunes were being made. I do not say these reports are true, but they ought to be inquired into as the honorable member for Honolulu has told us, a large quantity of opium in the Custom House has gone through some process of evolution and been turned into bricks. I don't say the Minister of Finance is to blame, but the scandal is in his department, and we ought to have a full inquiry. I know there are scandals reported about the Police Department. I don't lay the blame on the Attorney-General, but it ought to be investigated. On these grounds I am in favor of the resolution.

Minister Damon states that he approves resolution. Committee ought to have full scope. He heard of the matter Saturday and immediately addressed a letter to Attorney General calling for an investigation, and first hearing occurred yesterday.

Minister Ashford supports the resolution and hoped that a reliable and fearless committee would be appointed. He moves to amend by extending the field of enquiry to all the ports of entry of the Kingdom.

Rep. Rosa did not favor the amendment. It would require the committee to be absent a month from the Legislature. There are facts enough to investigate here.

Rep. Brown was of the same opinion. There was enough for the committee to do here.

Rep. White was in favor of the resolution as it stands. The committee would never get through. It has its hands full and the speaker offered himself as a member of the committee.

Minister Damon said he had been pursuing the investigation on the lines suggested. He had been putting young Hawaiians in charge and he hoped that if they were found with clean hands they should be held up high.

Noble Widemann said there should be three committees, one for each port of entry.

Noble Walbridge said by Rule 27 no committee could sit while the Legislature was sitting without special order of House.

Noble Baldwin said a complete investigation would be a good thing, but he did not see how it would be possible outside of Honolulu, as long as the Legislature was in session.

Resolution was unanimously adopted and the President appointed the following committee: Rep. Rosa, Nobles Baldwin and Muller, Reps. Brown and Marques.

Rep. Bush said that members of Finance committee had better be excluded because they had enough to do.

The House adjourned at 3:20 P.M. to 10 A.M. Monday.

A SPLENDID GAME.

The Stars and the Kamehamehas Have a Tug of War—The Stars Get the Best of It.

The largest crowd of the season thus far was present on Saturday afternoon at the Makiki grounds, when the Stars and Kamehamehas met for the second time. It was a beautiful game throughout and gave delight to everyone. Both pitchers did fine work, and the fielding was pretty at times, the Kamehamehas doing capital work. Conrad made a brilliant catch of a long fly to center in the fifth innings. In the first two innings of the Stars, Davis struck out no less than five of the six men. The Stars did not do much with his pitching until near the end of the game. Chandler improves every game he pitches. Carter played well at second, making a double play in the ninth innings which closed the game. Makaimoku made some good throws from short to first. Taken altogether it was about as fine a game as one could witness. Mr. W. A. Wall's umpiring behind the bat was excellent. Henry Kaia looked after the bases.

Following is the official score:

STARS.

NAMES.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	O.	A.	E.
Chandler, p	4	1	1	0	10	0
Wilder, Chan. c	4	0	2	5	3	0
Perry, J., r. f	5	1	2	0	0	1
Wodehouse, E. 3b.	5	0	1	1	3	1
Wilder, Chas. s.s.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Perry, A., 1st b	4	0	1	17	0	0
Conrad, c. f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Winter, l. f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Carter, 2d b	4	1	0	3	5	1
Total	38	5	10	27	21	3

KAMEHAMEHA.

NAMES.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	O.	A.	E.
Pahau, c	3	0	0	12	1	0
Wise, c. f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Crowell, r. f	3	2	0	1	0	1
Davis, p	4	0	1	2	11	0
Mahuka, 1st b	4	0	2	8	0	0
Lawelawe, 2d b	3	1	0	1	2	1
Makaimoku, s. s	3	0	0	0	1	0
Wahinemaikai, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2
Richards, l. f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	3	24	17	4

Score by innings—
Stars 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 *—5
Kamehamehas 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3

Earned runs—Stars 3.
Two base hits—Wodehouse and Wilder.
Double play—Carter to Perry, A.
Bases on balls—Pahau, Crowell, Lawelawe, Chandler.
Struck out—Wise 3, Makaimoku, Wahinemaikai, Chan Wilder, Wodehouse, Chas. Wilder 2, Perry 2, Conrad 3, and Winter 2.
Stolen bases—Stars 5, Kamehamehas 6.
Left on bases—Stars 10, Kamehamehas 2.
Time of Game—1 hr. 30 min.
Umpires—W. A. Wall and H. Kaia.

How They Stand.

Following is the standing of the four clubs in the Hawaii Baseball League up to May 24th. One game played between the Stars and Kamehamehas is still under protest and of course not counted:

	PLAYED.	LOST.	WON.
Kamehameha	3	1	2
Hawaii	2	1	1
Honolulu	1	1	0
Stars	2	1	1

Memorial Service.

The annual memorial service of the G. A. R. was held Sunday evening at the Central Union church. The front of the organ was draped with flags and the floral decorations on the pulpit platform were very pretty. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many people were turned away. A large number of the members of Geo. W. de Long Post G. A. R. 45, and Honolulu Rifles were in attendance.

The address was delivered by Mr. S. M. Sayford, an army comrade of the 8th corps, Pennsylvania regiment. In his introductory remarks he referred in an appropriate manner to the great struggle of the civil war in America which their presence represented, and then preached a most powerful sermon from the text "What think ye of Christ, whose son is He?" He brought forward a most conclusive argument that Jesus Christ was the son of God, and that there was no other name under heaven, given among men whereby we must be saved, but the name of Christ. The large and representative audience was held spellbound by the eloquent and interesting manner in which the subject was handled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Letter.

MR. EDITOR: It is with feelings of the most intense surprise as well as indignation, that one reads the abusive phillipic which Robert Louis Stevenson has seen fit to direct against Dr. Hyde. It would seem that the customs of Bohemia place one above or below the ordinary decencies and restraints of life. Dr. Hyde writes a short, hasty, private letter to a friend, which is published without his knowledge or consent. This, Mr. Stevenson, without informing himself as to whether the publication was authorized or not, without making any inquiry into the truth of its allegations, without even giving himself the trouble to deny them, makes the text of a six column invective against Dr. Hyde, an invective the brutality and grossness of which are set in a more glaring light by the powerful English in which it is clothed. It is no excuse to say that Stevenson did not know that the letter was not intended for publication. He ought to have informed himself. It was not merely private in form, but bore all the internal evidences of this character. It was on the face of it not intended for publication, and this circumstance ought to have put Mr. Stevenson on his guard. It did not however have that effect. He gave himself the trouble of no inquiry, but proceeded to constitute himself judge in the cause, and damned the criminal,—a criminal whose only existence was his own heated imagination,—without the ceremony of a hearing.

Father Damien is in his grave, and we have every wish to let him rest peaceably there. If Mr. Stevenson had been contented to do so as well, it would never have become necessary to write this article. As he has seen fit to make the character of the dead the text from which to draw his accusations of the living, we are compelled to follow him. Considerations of charity,—considerations of which Mr. Stevenson, although he preaches them over loudly, seems to know but little,—have hitherto sealed our lips. But we owe it to the living not to be silent when they are maligned, even though we are compelled to speak of the dead, truths which we would gladly have left to forgetfulness.

Space does not permit me to take up the article of Mr. Stevenson in detail. It would require a volume to follow and refute every misrepresentation, to expose every false and unjust inference, to comment on every insinuation. The letter abounds in insult but not in argument. It is fruitful in abuse but not in judicious comment. It has all the merits of lively imagination, heated emotions, and literary facility, but nothing of good judgment, good taste, and common charity.

As a matter of argument, Mr. Stevenson's letter contains nothing worthy of a reply. It admits every allegation of Dr. Hyde's letter save one, which it neither admits nor denies. This happens however to be just the one which is the most important of all, and on which the whole controversy really turns. Mr. Stevenson had heard the charge in question once before, in a half drunken crowd in a bar-room in Samoa, among whom he seems to have been passing the evening. The author appears to assume that Dr. Hyde had not heard it from any more authoritative source. He intimates that prurient gossip must furnish a favorite topic of conversation in Dr. Hyde's family,—a contemptible insinuation coming strangely enough from any gentleman, doubly strange here, since it seems to apply much better to its Bohemian author, who by his own account heard the story from a drunken rowdy in a bar-room, than it does to Dr. Hyde.

Just why Mr. Stevenson should assume that Dr. Hyde had the story from no more authentic source than he himself had, we are at a loss to say. Perhaps the distinguished author of Olalla and Kidnapped feels that he has the right to a logic as well as to a morality of his own. We will not pretend to pass upon the point, but certainly the inference that because the drunken rowdy aforesaid regarded the offence as a venal one, therefore Dr. Hyde was bound to do so too, is a striking confirmation of this view. To us who share the current respect for Aristotle and have no peculiar morality of our own, it seems a necessary part of Mr. Stevenson's case to show either that the fact alluded to by Dr. Hyde either was not a fact at all, or at any rate to make it clear that he had nothing more than common rumor to base his belief upon. In the absence of these proofs (the place of which can by no means be supplied by insulting innuendoes) our humble apprehension cannot avoid the conclusion that Mr. Stevenson's savage attack upon Dr. Hyde is as repugnant to reason as it is to charity and good feeling. The conclusion seems to lie very near at hand that the power to write great romances does not exclude a total want of the capacity to think straight, to exercise sound judgment, and a little charity, and that a man in the defense of imaginary ideals, may ruthlessly trample on the rights and reputation of his fellow creatures.

Possibly this is one of Nature's compensations by which (in order not to make affront too much our common clay) she has deprived the distinguished author of "Prince Otto" of the ordinary discernment, moderation, justice and charity which she dispenses to average mortals. Certainly this seems hardly an extravagant inference from a letter as wanting as well may be in all these qualities.

We are not concerned here with the truth of falsity of the allegation with regard to Father Damien, nor with the source from which Dr. Hyde obtained his information (it was probably not in a bar room). Those were matters for Mr. Stevenson, if he could but have seen it. We are simply calling attention to the gratuitous character of the assumptions on which the whole fabric of insult and detraction is erected. It may be answered that Mr. Stevenson contends that, true or false, Dr. Hyde was barred from making any comments on the character of a member of a rival faith. Mr. Stevenson does certainly make this contention, and does so with a vast display of rhetoric and fine indignation. We can only say that this is establishing a censorship over private correspondence which would probably be as little tolerable to its proposer as to the rest of the world. Dr. Hyde's letter was written in reply to the inquiries of a private correspondent. Most men would say that he was entirely justified in making any reply which the facts justify, even though such a reply might be very fatal to the self erected idols of a romantic idealist. Mr. Stevenson may have another morality which possibly he lives by. We are very willing to believe so. But it will not do for us, and we confess to an inclination to classify it among the romantic vagaries of a sentimentalist, than to regard it as a fruitful contribution to morals.

It is impossible to follow Mr. Stevenson in detail. I have not the charm of style which reconciles his readers to six columns without any content beyond a variation in terms of abuse. As a literary phillipic his letter very justly commands our admiration. Unfortunately it happens to be an infamous libel as well. The name of Stevenson will give it a wide currency, while denials will be forgotten.

Mr. Stevenson has two grievances against Dr. Hyde on which he never wearies of enlarging. One is that the doctor has never visited Molokai. He forgets that Dr. Hyde is not an author, and that there were in his case no motives of literary curiosity to overcome the natural repugnance which even distinguished authors feel to witnessing the sufferings of their fellow creatures. The other grievance is that Dr. Hyde lives in a comfortable house. He evidently thinks that the religious are dedicated to filth and misery in their own persons, and is shocked at the spectacle of a Christian minister living in modest comforts.

This sentiment is perhaps a survival of a strictly orthodox ancestry and training, and if so is the only one which Mr. Stevenson's long letter has to show. The savage intolerance which it displays would have offended even John Knox. We mistake. Mr. Stevenson covers one frailty with a broad mantle of charity, the frailty of incontinence. This is a tolerance, however, which would have commended itself to Knox even less than the implacably persecuting vein in which the letter is otherwise composed. We conclude that Mr. Stevenson has inherited the intolerance of his ancestors; his charity is his own.

It would be tedious to follow this letter further in detail. We have sufficiently indicated its strength and its weakness. As the commentary on facts which it pretends to be, it is a thousand times worse than worthless. As a piece of the mental history of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, it is valuable and suggestive. The inner history of a man of genius is always interesting. When a future biographer comes to make up his estimate of his subject, this letter (which probably its author will have long since used his best efforts to suppress) must play a part in determining final judgment. If the biographer is more curious than discreet he will probably tell how Stevenson, the extravagant romancer, the worshipper of heroes and heroic actions, came to these tropic shores in search of new literary material; that he thought he had struck a bonanza in Father Damien; that he swallowed his disgust and went to Molokai in order to get the environment for his hero. Then came the wicked Devil's advocate and spoiled everything. The distinguished author flies into a rage, calls names, and denounces the enemy with as cordial a hatred as a child's for the doctor who has deprived him of a tooth. Then the biographer will moralize the tale. He will say that an idealist hates to have his idols shattered; that we all look on the iconoclast as an enemy; that authors are more sensitive than the rest of us; and that though Stevenson indisputably behaved like an American schoolboy when he learns for the first time that Lanfrey and not John Abbot has described the real Napoleon, yet it was natural enough for him to do so—overwhelmed as he was with the feeling of a romance spoiled; that the romance "came to pass" after all, and that the distinguished author repented, forgot and forgave even the fine house and the "blue ribbon."

We have not space to comment on the intolerance, arrogance and self-sufficiency of Mr. Stevenson's letter, he writes as a judge sentencing a criminal. As a judge he has more of the spirit of Shylock than of Portia. He knows nothing of the "quality of mercy." One naturally expects from the novelist more breadth of view, more of the spirit of allowance, more sense of the complexity of human character. But we forget that Mr. Stevenson is not a novelist, but a romancer, and that he feels himself as little in this letter as elsewhere, bound down to the actual facts of life. It is safe to say that the Dr. Hyde of this latest effusion is as purely the creature of the author's imagination, as the Mr. Hyde of his famous extravaganza.

It is needless to go further. Mr. Stevenson's whole treatment of this theme, it goes without saying, has more of the fervor of romance, than the sober truth of history. The talents which he has seen fit to pervert to the service of detraction and calumny, might continue to delight an ever widening circle of readers, if he would but confine them to their sphere.

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Now, therefore, this Certificate is to grant unto the said James J. Williams, his heirs or assigns for the term of Twenty Years from the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, use and vend the said Photograph throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom.

In witness whereof I have caused this Certificate to be issued at Honolulu, this 22d day of April, A. D., 1890, and the seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.

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Now, therefore, this Certificate is to grant unto the said James J. Williams, his heirs or assigns for the term of Twenty Years from the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, use and vend the said Photograph throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom.

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[L. S.] L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.
97-4t 1320-8t

NOTICE.

DURING MY TEMPORARY absence from the Kingdom, Dr. E. L. HUTCHINSON will occupy my office.

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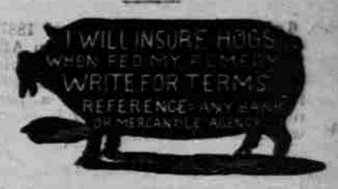

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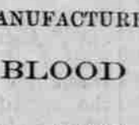

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Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF CHOCK KEM FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO HIS EX. JONATHAN AUSTIN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J., IN CHAMBERS, MAY 5, 1890.

Sec. 6 of Chap. 28 of the Laws of 1887 requires the Minister of Foreign Affairs to issue a permit to land to a Chinese person coming within the descriptions in that section, although a permit might have been procured from a Hawaiian Consul at the port of embarkation.

This duty of the Minister being ministerial the performance of it may be enforced by writ of mandamus.

The proceedings were by a petition upon which an alternative writ was issued, whereupon the respondent made a return with exhibits. Upon these papers the case was argued and submitted.

The petition is as follows:

"Your petitioner Chock Kem, respectfully represents unto Your Honor the following:

"1. That he was born in China, but has resided for the past six years in Honolulu, Oahu, and his occupation is managing clerk for the firm of Kwong Hip Lung & Co., of said Honolulu.

"2. That on the to wit, 27th day of April, 1890, there arrived in the port of Honolulu, on the ship Tillie Baker, one Ah Sung, a Chinese boy, the son of petitioner; said Ah Sung having been born in the state or distric of Hong Sau, in the province of Quong Tun, China, in the fourth year of the reign of Kon Si, the second moon, and the fifth day, and is consequently thirteen years of age.

"3. That Jonathan Austin, Esq., is His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as such, was applied to to by your petitioner on the to wit, 29th day of April, 1890, to grant a permit to the said Ah Sung to land from the said ship, and enter the Kingdom, under Section 6, Chapter 28, Laws of 1887.

"4. That as your petitioner is informed and believes, the said Ah Sung is entitled under the said law to a permit to enter the Kingdom; and that as petitioner is also informed and believes it is the duty of the said Minister to grant such permit.

"5. But petitioner says that the said Minister has refused and still refuses to grant such permit as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of said above-mentioned law.

"6. And petitioner is informed and believes that the ordinary forms of law make no provision for remedying the wrong inflicted upon him by the said Minister as aforesaid.

"7. Wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of mandamus may issue out of and under the seal of the honorable Court, directed to the said Jonathan Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, commanding and enjoining him to grant a permit to your petitioner's said son, Ah Sung, to enter the Kingdom, or to show cause before this Court, at a day and hour to be fixed why he should not grant said permit; and that petitioner may have such other relief as justice demands, including the costs of these proceedings."

The return with exhibits is as follows:

"And now comes Jonathan Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as aforesaid, and, for return to the alternative writ of mandamus issued to him, in the above entitled cause, on the 30th day of April ult. respectfully represents unto the Court as follows:

"1. He admits the arrival at Honolulu, of the vessel Tillie Baker, and the presence, on said vessel, of the boy, Ah Sung, as stated in the petition and writ herein.

"2. He admits that he has refused to grant a permit for the said Ah Sung to enter the Kingdom, and still refuses so to do.

"3. He alleges that the application to this respondent, to issue such permit was conveyed in a letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked exhibit "A," and the reasons for respondent's refusal to issue the same were, and are those set forth in respondent's reply to said application contained in a letter from respondent to said relator, a copy of which is hereto annexed marked exhibit 'B.'

"4. Wherefore the respondent submits to the Court that, if said Ah Sung was entitled to a permit to enter this Kingdom, he could, and should have obtained such permit from His Majesty's Consul-General, in Hongkong, and that, not having so obtained said permit, there is no obligation upon the respondent, at this time, to issue such permit."

"EXHIBIT 'A.,'

"HONOLULU, April 29, 1890.

"To His Excellency Jonathan Austin,
H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Sir: The undersigned Chock Kem, Managing clerk of the firm of Kwong Hip Lung on Hotel street, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., who has been resident in the Hawaiian Islands for the past (6) six years, hereby respectfully requests a permit for his son Ah Sung to enter into the Kingdom. Said Ah Sung is now on board the Am. ship 'Tillie Baker' lying in Honolulu harbor having arrived from Hongkong on said ship on to wit, the 27th instant. This application is made under Section 6, Chapter XXVIII., Laws of 1887.

"The said Ah Sung was born in the town of Hong Sau, Province of Quong Tun, in China in the 4th year of Kong See Emperor, on the 5th day of the second moon, and is consequently 13 years of age. He has been in China with his relatives in order to receive his education, and it is now the wish of the undersigned that he join his family as aforesaid.

"I remain,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed.) CHOCK KEM.

"Executed in the presence of C. S. Akim.

"EXHIBIT 'B.'

"DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, }
"HONOLULU, April 29, 1890. }

"Mr. Chock Kem, Honolulu.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date making application for permit for your son Ah Sung to enter the Kingdom.

"In reply, I beg to state that if Ah Sung is entitled to a permit he should present proof of that fact to His Majesty's Consul-General at Hongkong. Since he was born in China it should be a simple matter to produce at Hongkong the record and proof of the date and place of his birth while no record showing those facts is available in this Kingdom.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obed't servant,

"[Signed] JONATHAN AUSTIN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The Statute upon which this case is based is Section 6 of the Act to Regulate Chinese Immigration, Ch. 28 of the Laws of 1887, viz:

SECTION 6.

"Permits to enter the Kingdom shall also be granted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Majesty's Consuls-General at Hongkong and San Francisco, and His Majesty's Consul or Commercial Agent at Shanghae, to any Chinese woman of good moral character, or to the wives of Chinese residents in the Kingdom, and to Chinese children under fourteen years of age whose parents are residing in the Kingdom, or who accompany their parents, and to families consisting of parents and children as aforesaid; no charge will be made for permits granted hereunder."

By the Court.

Upon the pleadings and the Statute what is the petitioner entitled to on behalf of the Chinaman Ah Sung, now detained on board the ship "Tillie Baker"? The petition alleges that he having been born in the fourth year of the reign of Kon Si, the second moon and the fifth day, is consequently thirteen years of age now. This allegation is not traversed in the return nor is it as being neither admitted nor denied, thrown upon the petitioner to prove it, and is therefore taken to be true. But it is said for the respondent that the Court can take no notice of a date fixed by the Calendar of the Emperor of China. It is true, and I do not—I omit the "consequently" and take the sworn statement of the father that his son is thirteen years of age. But it is further said that the allegation that he is thirteen years old is not equivalent to saying that he is "under fourteen years of age." The form of words used does not satisfy me, at the same time the declaration that he is thirteen years of age imports in common usage that he is not fourteen, and can only be used seriously in any other sense but with a direct intention to deceive—I will not presume that. The petitioner swears that he is the father of Ah Sung, and that he is a resident in the kingdom, and this is not traversed. But it is said for the respondent that it is "parents," that is both the father and mother of a child, resident here, to whom the statute applies, and that the conditions are not complete when, so far as appears in this case, there is only a father resident here. I do not read the statute as requiring this construction. It speaks of "wives of Chinese residents," when it is presumable that it intended the wife of a Chinese resident, and of "children," when we must suppose a child is intended, in a case where there is only one child to be permitted to land. So "parents" is used in the plural as applying to plural instance and not prescribing that there shall be two parents in a single instance. Moreover, it is the father who makes the application in this case, the head of the family. The *ratio legis*, the reason or purpose of the law is evidently to promote the union or re-union of the family, and the construction here given is in consonance with that reason. Ah Sung, coming within the prescriptions of the age and of having parents resident here, the reason assigned by the respondent, in his letter above, for refusing a permit is to be considered, namely, that he could have obtained a permit from His Majesty's Consul-General at Hongkong. But the Statute equally empowers the respondent to issue a permit. He assigns the ground that at Hongkong the record of his birth might be produced. It does not appear that there are official records kept in the various provinces of China of the dates of birth of children, or that a certificate from such record could be produced before the Consul-General at Hongkong, and the Statute does not prescribe that kind of proof and exclude the proof of the oath of the parent, which is given in this case. If the Statute gives the power to issue the permit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as to consuls abroad, why should he not exercise it? Why might not the Consul-General with equal reason decline to give the permit because another could grant it, to wit, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with the reason besides that as the boy was proceeding to join his father at Honolulu, his father could better show there that he was a Chinese resident of this kingdom and that his son was under fourteen years of age? I think there can be but one answer to these questions; the answer in favor of the petitioner.

What is asked of the Minister this respondent, to do, is a ministerial act, pure and simple. There is no discretion vested in him to give or refuse the permit when the subject of the application comes within the description of the law. It follows, therefore, upon well-settled principles that it is within the jurisdiction of the Court to issue its mandate that the act be performed.

If this intimation shall be sufficient, the writ of mandamus absolute will not be issued to-day.

3:45 P. M., May 5, 1890.

V. V. Ashford for petitioner; C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General, for respondent.

NOTE. — The respondent and the Attorney-General immediately said that having obtained the construction of the law, it would be unnecessary for the petitioner to proceed further.

Supreme Court, Hawaiian Islands, April Term, 1890.

G. W. C. JONES *vs.* SAM'L NORRIS.

APPEAL FROM CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

JUDD, C. J., M'CULLY J., BICKERTON, J., DOLE, J., ABSENT.

An estate having been sold on the 21st day of September, with a covenant against incumbrances, and with no express agreement concerning the payment of the taxes.

HELD, that the taxes became a fixed charge against the owner of the property on the first of July preceding, although the valuation of the property had not then been determined by the assessor;

Held, that when a case has been tried by a justice of the Court with jury waived the Court in banco will not on a bill of exceptions review his findings of facts, otherwise than it would the verdict of the jury.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY M'CULLY, J.

The case, assumpsit, was heard by Chief Justice Judd, sitting with jury waived. He found in favor of the plaintiff for a certain amount under his claims. The defendant excepts to the findings in the fact and law, by the Justice hearing the case.

The exception to the finding that the defendant should pay the taxes involves a question of law which we will examine first. The language of the Court upon this item of claim is this: "I think the defendant should pay the taxes advanced by the plaintiff. The taxes were assessed as of the 1st of July, but they were not payable until the 15th of November, about two months after the sale. Taxes are an annual charge upon property by virtue of law and they should be paid by the defendant as the owner of the property on the same principle that he must pay the annual rents accruing after the sale."

The tax referred to is the real estate and chattel taxes upon the "Kahuku Ranch." This property comprises land and buildings, cattle and horses and other live stock, with grazing, agricultural and dairy tools and implements. It was sold by plaintiff to defendant September 21, 1888, by a deed of warranty and covenant that the premises were free and clear of all incumbrances.

The plaintiff continued to reside on the premises demised for some months after the sale, by an amicable agreement of the parties, the defendant being absent in Honolulu or in California, and during this time the plaintiff, among other payments claimed to be made on defendant's account, paid the taxes.

The contention of the plaintiff is that the tax was not due, and a fixed charge or lien on the estate sold until after the date of sale, whereby it was not an incumbrance which the plaintiff was bound to pay. The defendant to the contrary.

The Statutes which relate to the assessment and payment of taxes as they stood at the time of the sale, in respect to dates, are in substance as follows:

The returns by owners of real and of personal property were to be made as of the first of July. C. L. p. 123.

The assessor was appointed on or before the first of July, and it was his duty to notify residents of his district to make their returns to him at a designated place and on dates in the month of July.

The assessor is required to have his tax list open for inspection from September 20th to October 1st, and to give public notice of the time and place or places for this, and persons dissatisfied with the taxation may then take their appeals.

The Courts of tax appeal sit at appointed times in the month of October.

The tax collector calls for the payment of taxes in the month of November and December, not later than the 15th of December, after which date he may levy for unpaid taxes on sufficient of the goods and chattle, or may sue for them.

This Court has held in the Hilo Sugar Company vs. The Minister of Finance, 7 Haw. 665, that property within the Kingdom on any part of the first of July was taxable to the owner, although it was then on ship board and during that day was transported abroad, affirming the case of Brewer & Co. vs. Tax Collector 6 Haw. 554. No stronger case could be presented of the appliation of the liability which attaches on the first day of July. Our Statutes make no difference between real and personal property in respect to the charge of the tax being upon the owner, at the date selected for the falling of the tax, the first of July, although the payment of the tax upon real estate is secured notwithstanding the sale or transfer of it by attaching a liability to the real estate itself. The debt of the tax is still upon the owner. The act of assessment must necessarily be subsequent to the day when the ownership is fixed. The obligation is perfect at that time to pay an amount which shall be determined by the assessor, subject to the action of the Appeal Board. The assessor has not to ascertain who may be the owners of the property of his district at any other date, or at the date of the completion of his assessment list on or before the 15th of September. If that were the case what would be the force of the provision that the ownership shall be reported as it stood on the first of July? There is no provision of the Statute for reporting to the assesror the changes in ownership which may be made during the time of making up the assessments, and he is not required to find them out. We have observed above that real and personal property are treated alike. For an illustration of the confusion which would arise in following a fugitive ownership, take the case of a thousand dollars cash in the possession of A. on the first of July and instead of taxing him for that whenever the assessment is completed, it has to be taxed in the hands of those to whom it has passed subsequently and may be at the date when the assessment of different individuals may be entered. But our law imposes no such difficulty. The work of the assessor relates to the first of July and the charge is fixed on that day whatever may be the subsequent date when the assessor makes up the assessment of individuals and completes the entire district.

In the case before us the tax was upon both real and personal property. It cannot well be contended, and it has not been, that the tax on the personal property does not adhere to the owner of it July 1st. We see no reason to support the proposition that that portion of the tax which was on the real estate was fixed at any subsequent date. It cannot be supported by the provision that in case of transfer of real estate the tax may be held as a lien upon it, for that is merely an additional or cumulative remedy beyond the provision that levy may be made upon the goods and chattels for the taxes due by an individual, whether upon real or personal property. The tax-collector looks to the plaintiff personally for the taxes on the property owned or possessed by him on the first of July, and may sue him, or levy upon his goods and chattels, or for that portion of the tax which is laid on the real estate he may attach it even after its sale. The covenent in the deed protects the purchaser, if this latter remedy is pursued.

In support of the views above expressed we may cite the general observation made in Hilliard on Taxation, p. 171: "Assessments must be made against the party who owns the property on the day in each year in which the assessment is by law to commence, quoting from State vs. Hardin 34, N. J. 80. The practical effects of a different construction were confusion in the transfers of property, hindrance in the ordinary transactions of business, and difficulty in rendering a full and true account of rateable property by the owners thereof whenever the assessors might call for it."

The findings of the Chief Justice in respect to the other items held to be made on the defendants' account are all dependent on questions of fact, and we consider that must stand unless set aside for such reasons as would set aside the verdict of a jury.

As we reverse the finding of the Chief Justice which made the defendant liable for the taxes, this amount, $367.04, must be subtracted from the sum $667.36½ for which the plaintiff recovered judgment below, leaving the sum of $300.32½, for which sum with costs and commissions the plaintiff may take judgment.

W. O. Smith for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant.

Honolulu, May 5th, 1890.

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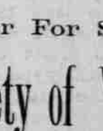

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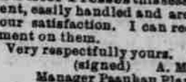

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FILTER PRESSES.

PAAUHAU PLANTATION,
HAWAII, March 9, 1888.

Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco.

Gentlemen—We have used two of your 30-chambered Filter Presses this season. They are convenient, easily handled and are working entirely to our satisfaction. I can recommend no improvement on them.

Very respectfully yours.
(signed) A. MOORE,
Manager Paauhau Plantation.

HEELA, Sept. 28, 1889.

MR. JOHN DYER, Agent Risdon Iron Works, Honolulu.

DEAR SIR: Please ship us one of your 30-Compartment Filter Presses, 240 square feet surface, same as the one supplied us last season, which I am pleased to say has given us entire satisfaction. Yours truly,

GEO. R. EWART,
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These Presses are made extra heavy for high pressures, occupies a floor space of 11x4 ft., and presents a filtering surface of 240 square feet. A limited number in stock in Honolulu and are sold at very low prices.

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153 HONOLULU, H. I. 1y

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Bush is willing to stay in the House a year.

The steamer Kinau took 332 Japanese immigrants to Hawaii Friday.

The steamer Akamai was sold to Mr. Geo. P. Castle last week by Mr. Morgan for $1,750.

The P. M. S. City of Peking is advertised to leave San Francisco June 14th for Hongkong via Honolulu.

A handsome pleasure boat is one of the sights to be seen at the store of Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co.

Two lots of opium, in all, about 800 tins, are missing from the Custom House where they were placed for safe keeping.

Ladies who are in search of white goods for dresses should call at Sach's store and see the immense assortment there.

The Maui Racing Association will hold its fourth annual meeting on July 4th. Sixteen events are down on the programme.

The steamer Mokolii arrived in port at 2:30 o'clock Saturday A. M. from Molokai. The Bishop of Honolulu was the only cabin passenger.

Mills, Steele, Blabon and Watson, the four prisoners sentenced for the Honokaa murder, were brought to Honolulu on the Kinau and are now in Oahu jail.

Representative Bush and the Attorney-General laid their cheeks lovingly together on Friday. How good it is for brethren to dwell together in peace and harmony.

The new iron market to be erected on the Esplanade, arrived on the Borrowdale. It is contained in 37,000 packages. There are also six steam plows and six boilers on board.

The ceiling and walls of the Legislative hall have been most beautifully frescoed by Mr. Rupprecht. His work is of the most artistic nature. New matting is being laid on the floor.

Mr. Taizo Masaki, Shorokui, the new Japanese Diplomatic Agent and Consul, presented his credentials as such, to the King on Saturday at an audience at the Palace. See By Authority column.

The new organ for the foreign church at Makawao, built by Roosevolt of New York, arrived on the bark Andrew Welch Thursday. It will probably be sent to Kahului this week on the Likelike.

Thos. P. Cummins was thrown from his horse Saturday afternoon on King street while returning from the baseball match. He hurt his knee but not seriously. We hope his recovery will be rapid.

Viscount Torie, retiring Japanese Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, leaves for Japan to-day on the Yamashiro Maru. He took leave of the King on Saturday, full particulars of which appear in our By Authority column.

According to the Japan Mail, Viscount Torii, Japanese Vice Consul has been recalled. The newly appointed Japanese Consul to Hawaii, Mr. T. Masaki, arrived yesterday on the Yamashiro Maru, with his wife and two children.

The grand ball in aid of the relief fund of the Honolulu Fire department, will be held on the evening of June 10th, probably at the Armory. Committees of arrangements have been appointed. It will doubtless be a very brilliant affair.

Mr. Allen Hutchinson, the sculptor, is at the present time engaged in modelling large Corinthian capitals for columns for the new schoolhouse in course of erection on the Kamehameha school premises. It will be a fine building when completed.

Among the passengers by the Mary Winkleman, from San Francisco is Mr. James B. Hassard, a former resident of these islands, who was injured by a premature explosion on Molokai some years since. He has been absent some ten or twelve years on a visit to the old country.

An accident happened to the eldest son of the Minister of Finance on Saturday. He was out with some companions in the woods shooting. One of them was handing him a gun when it went off, the bullet going right through Mr. Damon's right hand. The wound is not a dangerous one, but he will be confined to the house for some time.

Personal Mention.

Among the passengers leaving on the Japanese steamship Yamashiro Maru on Monday, was Mr. Alfred Fowler, junior member of the firm of John Fowler & Co., Leeds and London, England, who continues his trip around the world. Mr. Fowler has been in the islands about three months, and during that time, has visited the islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, the volcano, and inspected several of the large sugar plantations. Many lunch and dinner parties have been given in honor of Mr. Fowler who has been during his stay, the guest of Col. G. W. Macfarlane, H. M.'s Chamberlain. He has been much impressed with what he has seen. This morning the King will entertain Mr. Fowler at breakfast at Iolani Palace.

A very pleasant trip and a safe return home will be the wish of Mr. Fowler's many friends here. Aloha.

HONOKAA MURDER CASE

(Continued from page three.)

Conclusion of the Evidence and the Judge's Charge and Sentences.

D. W. Keliiaa sworn, stated— Know Mills and his store. Remember when Goto was hung. Mills did talk to us; he said: "What do you want to go to the Jap's store for?" We said: "Because we get goods cheaper."

Ashford Spencer sworn, stated— Am Deputy-Sheriff of Kohala. Have been looking up evidence in this case. Conversed with Mills. He said: "How are you getting on in the murder case?" He further said: "I've had just such rope, and am almost sure it came out of my store."

A. P. Brickwood sworn, stated— Live at Honokaa; am a policeman. Remember the cane fire at Overend's; it was before the hanging of Goto. I talked with Steele, he said, "The Jap is at the bottom of the fire; if you hear anything happening the Jap, you needn't say anything about it." I said to him "All right."

Judge F. S. Lyman sworn, stated— I was examining magistrate in this case. Remember Richmond's testimony.

The prosecution rested here at 9:45.

The defense made no opening address to the jury, but called

F. W. Yates, who being sworn, stated —I reside at Honokaa. Recollect October 28th, a Jap called Goto was murdered. Saw the body lying on the grass near the telephone post. Made an examination of the post. Saw some boot marks on it, as I thought.

R. M. Overend was recalled by the defense, and after answering questions about the position of a gate and Steele's movements, said that on the morning of October 29th, he went to Mill's store, found Mills in the back yard. It was 6:20 o'clock. Went there to inquire about the body hanging to telephone post, as the Judge and others were flurried. Mill's said: "You are joking." I told him no, honest. We then rode to where the body was hanging.

F. Oldenberg sworn, stated— Remember night of October 28th. Between 8 and 9 o'clock saw Steele going home on horseback. I said "Is that you?" He said "Yes." It was between the Jap quarters and the stable.

M. V. Hart sworn, stated—Clerked for Mills for three and a half years. On 29th October saw Richmond in the morning coming along the road in a cart. Mills was inside the house. Heard Richmond say there was a "stiff" hanging to a telephone post. I said "No, only an effigy, I guess." I think Mills came out and said: "What is that?" I told him. Did not see Blabon there. Knew Lala's general reputation in Hana for fifteen years. It is bad. I would not believe him under oath.

J. K. Miller sworn, stated — Know John Richmond. His reputation for truth and veracity is bad. Know him to be a liar. I would not believe him under oath. Six or seven months before the murder heard him make threats against Mills. Said he would get even with him.

T. Kelley sworn, stated— Know John Richmond. His reputation for veracity was not good. I would not believe him under oath. Do not know whether he deserted from the U. S. S. Adams. He would lie for petty things which I overlooked.

George Hardy sworn, stated — Have lived in Honokaa thirty-five or thirty-six years. Know Richmond. Have heard him use threatening language towards the defendants. He is never known to speak the truth unless he is paid for it. Would not believe him under oath. I know that he is a bull thief.

Nakipi sworn, stated — Have known Lala for twelve years. Would not believe him under oath. Cannot rely on his telling the truth.

J. Shane sworn, stated—Live at Kukaiau. Am luna for Horner. Know Richmond. In the way of lying nobody believed what he said. He was a liar, and I do not believe a liar. Cross-examined: Of course I would not believe him. He never told me any truth. He lied to me all the time. He told lies about himself. I am not an informer. You cannot make me answer. Go ahead and ask the question, and ask the Court to make me answer. I have never informed on anybody in my life.

Fisher sworn, stated— Know Richmond. Would not believe him under oath. Cross-examined: Richmond lied to me. He told me several lies about his getting work at different places. I inquired and found it was not so. He told me all the places he had visited, and after counting up the years he spent in each place, he must be 150 years old. I have no respect for a man who lies so.

J. Marsden sworn, stated— Know pole on which Goto was hung. Is a little over fifteen feet high. I tried to throw rope over the pole, but could not. I consider myself pretty clever in the throwing of a rope.

Mrs. J. R. Mills sworn, stated—Last October I was at home, in Honokaa; I know Lala; know about money transaction. He came into the store and asked for my husband and if he would loan him $15. I said that he was busy in the office. I did not see the money given. Mr. Hart and Mr. Marsden were there. Lala returned the money next day and gave it to me. I was there alone. I told Hart that Lala had returned the money. I know of no other transactions between Mills and Lala. I remember the hanging of Goto. It was done on the 28th of October last and I was at home. I was writing a letter about 7 o'clock. Conrad called there that night, he came to settle up accounts. He was there till 10:30. T. Steele came in about that time. Steele came in to ask Mills for small change. He always gets his change there for paying of men. He spoke to Mills and he asked him where Holmes was, and he asked if there was any small change. He then came out and stood there talking. I was standing at the desk writing. He said he was going home and he walked away. (Cap brought in and cloak brought in). Mills used to go out in the cap and cloak. I do not remember when he last wore the coat and cap. I have worn the cloak lately. I used to wear it going around the garden. In October last I used the coat and got mud on it. After Steele left Mills closed the store and went to our room. I stayed there awhile to finish my letter. This was about 9 and we went inside to my room and sat reading till after 10 and then we went to bed. I was not feeling well. I did not sleep well that night. I did get up and down several times during the night, being sick. Mills stayed in the room all the night with me; he did not go out or leave the house that night.

Cross-examined—I am positive that Mills did not leave the house; I do not remember his going out at all that night. I am sure that he was not out of the house after supper. After 9 he was in the office. I was in the store. Steele came between there between 8 and 9. He talked about change and then went out. Steele and Mills stood by door talking, then Steele went out. I did not notice that he had his horse then. I know Lala; I first heard next morning about the murder. I saw Lala passing by. I did not have any conversation with Lala on Tuesday. Lala went by the place. I did not see him to call out to him. I did not tell him that I wanted to see woman by name of Kapiko. I did tell him that I wanted to see this woman. I did not say that Mills came home at 3 A. M. I did not say that I saw Steele and Blabon. I did not send Lala for Kakipi. She sometimes come to my house, she is sister of Lala. I did not tell at any time to Lala that I wanted to see her about trouble about Jap. I am acquainted with Popo. She lives near Kukuihaele. On the 2d of November I did not see the woman. I did not send for her to come and see me. I did not ask her as a kahuna to find out who set fire to sugar cane. I cannot say whether I saw her on Wednesday after. I did not make arrangement for her to come. She did not come to my house and I did not ask her to find out who were implicated in the murder of the Jap. On the 2d of November I did not tell woman to find out whether my husband was implicated in the matter. Wednesday I did not remember of her coming and asking for bible. I do not remember saying to her that my husband came home at 3 A. M. and that he left the house at 10 P. M. I do not recollect her telling me that J. Mills was one of the persons. Popo did not tell me that the verses looked at disclosed. I did not say how can I help my husband to escape and she did not answer, pray to God. She did not tell me that the whole matter would be out from seven to ten days. I did not pay her $2. Nor on the day previous $3. I have not seen the woman Popo since and I do not know where she is stopping. I did not go to the house of Palau and have conversation with Popo. I have not had any conversation with Popo. I have not had any conversation with her since I have been in Hilo. I did not go to the house and tell her that if she said that I said Mills came home at 3 that I would get Judge Davidson to have her arrested for perjury.

Judge Lyman was called and read the evidence he took in the preliminary trials and the dates of the arrest of the four defendants.

The defense rested here.

Evidence was then offered in rebuttal.

R. A. Lyman said he had thrown a rope over the telephone pole twice in succession.

Captain Stevens threw a rope over the pole and also saw Mr. Lyman do the same.

Lala was re-called and said that Mrs. Mills told him to go and get Kapiko to come down; that she was afraid about her husband whether he was one or not. I said, "Yes, he is one." She said, "I know that Joe Mills is in it, he came back at 3 P. M. I spoke to him and he would not say anything to me."

Palau stated that he saw Mrs. Mills go after Kapiko.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Kapiko saw Mrs. Mills at Palau's house, as also did Puhiahi.

Popo sworn stated—(This was the kahuna and she was dressed in dark blue blouse, bright pink skirt and brilliant red shawl was wrapped around her shoulders. Hat was a native straw with black ribbon around it, and hair was braided down the back.) I live in Hamakua; know Mrs. Mills; I heard about the hanging of the Japanese. On the same week of hanging I had cause to go to Mills' store; I went on Saturday and saw Mrs. Mills at that time; had some conversation with her; She laid a matter before me; she told me to look at J. Mills. (Here she is interrupted by Mr. Davidson who says, I object to the witness being further examined for she is incompetent as being crazy and a kahuna.)

The Court thinks that she may be examined.

Examination continued—Mrs. Mills asked me to look in to the matter to find out the cause of the Jap being killed. I saw her again the next week on Wednesday; we had some conversation; we had it at Mills' house in room adjoining store. Mrs. Mills told me that her husband was not with her from 10 P. M. to 3 A. M. the night of the murder; she said we will look together and see if there was anything wrong; to see if he had hidden anything wrong; she asked me how can it be hidden.

Mr. Davidson remarked that this going into a tale of necromancy is not relevant to the point in issue. He says we might as well go back to the age of the witch of Endor.

Examination continued—I asked Mrs. Mills if she had a bible; I told her that this wrong cannot be hidden, and I told her that in seven days it would not be exposed, but that it would in ten. I was stopping in Hilo at Palau's Tuesday week; Mrs. Mills came to me and we had a conversation. (The conversation is objected to, but the Court allows it to be given.) She asked me to change my testimony on the subject of going away at 10 P. M. and 3 A. M. She said that I would be arrested for being a kahuna.

Cross examined—I have lived with my husband four years; I have had four husbands; think I may be 80 years old. (Her appearance is about fifty.) I do not do anything to keep up my youthful appearance; I am old now; do not take awa or okolehao to make me prophesy; I resort to the bible for my inspiration; I do not read English; the bible was in native; I can prophesy the future in the bible, and find out some things that have happened; I must have a bible to see and read it; I have been about twenty years at this business.

The prosecution now rests.

Mrs. Mills then wished to make a statement as to her saying that she was not at Palau's house. She said that she came in over the bridge and her servant that was with her, stopped to speak to Kapiko, and Popo came out and spoke to her and cried.

Mr. Davidson commenced his argument at 10:30 A. M. It was a brilliant effort and occupied several hours. He thought the defendants had succeeded in refuting the charges brought against them, and asked the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. F. M. Hatch also addressed the jury at length.

Hon. Paul Neumann made the address to the jury on behalf of the Crown.

Chief Justice Judd's charge to the jury followed, an abstract of which is given:

Gentlemen of the jury—This case commenced on Tuesday last and has occupied your attention for over a week. I may say it is the most important case I have ever had to preside over since I have had the honor to occupy a position on the bench. Your faces are unfamiliar. The faces of the defendants except one are unfamiliar. You have been brought from your avocations to act in the most solemn function you may ever be called upon to perform. None of you have shown any disposition to evade the responsibility though the duty had been a tedious one, and you gladly would have avoided it. I hope it will not tend to cause you to endeavor to escape from the duty hereafter. It is a duty you owe to this country while you dwell in it. You have not been selected because it was thought you would convict, and on the other hand that you would acquit. When you were sworn you undertook to discharge this duty without fear of the consequences. It is a function similar to that of a judge, not the same, but similar. Judges are open to convictions, when they give decisions upon the facts as they sometimes have to do in jury waived cases. Your relation is a transitory one. You go back and assume your ordinary avocations. In considering this case you must weigh it as you would the ordinary events of life. What impression has the evidence made upon you? There are some facts so absolutely proved and not denied that I think you can find them true.

On the 29th of October last there was found a body of a Japanese suspended by his neck from a telephone pole. It was a conspicuous place, near the only public building, the building where the law for that District is administered. The hands were so securely tied that there can be no doubt it was not a case of suicide. At whose hands did he meet his death? Dr. Williams says the deceased was, in his opinion, a healthy man. The organs were not diseased. That he died from violence; the neck was dislocated; both lungs and brain were congested. He cannot undertake to say he was alive when suspended. I leave it to you to say whether he could not have been strangled before the rope was placed on his neck. You need not find whether he was strangled by hands at his throat or by hanging, or by the fall. If he was alive when he fell into the hands of those who killed him the manner of the killing is immaterial. As to the rope, it got over the pole in some manner. One man could not have done this deed.

It is not well to disbelieve witnesses merely on account of discrepancies as to time. Witnesses do not testify positively as to time. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to say whether you find much irreconcilable discrepancies between Richmond and Lala, as for instance if you find that Richmond came up from one direction and Lala from another is it not quite possible that Lala did not see Richmond. The theory suggested is possible: that it was not intended to kill Goto, that it was merely intended to pull him up and down to extort a confession. Malice aforethought need not have been formed for weeks or months beforehand. If without conspiracy defendants laid their hands violently on Goto and so used him that he died, it is murder. If you find the killing was not with malice you find in either of the three degrees of manslaughter. The Crown is not bound to prove a motive. It is often a great satisfaction if the Crown can show a motive. There is no adequate human motive for taking life. It is not necessary to show motive. It might be a motive you would sympathize with, or one you would spurn. If done without any possible motive it would be evidence of insanity. It is suggested that Goto was killed by Japanese. Would the laborers who look up to Goto and consulted him be likely to kill him? It is not necessary to know who killed Goto if these defendants did not. The question is did these men do it? You need not convict all of murder. You may acquit one or two or all as in your belief the testimony would warrant. There has been some tendency to levity here. I feel very sorry for that. It may be a natural relief or reaction from the high tension we have been under. On the one hand we invite the Japanese to come here by the thousand. We must treat him fairly. We must do justice though the heavens fall. I would say the same in the case of a Chinaman or Portuguese. I do not ask you to convict to prevent the Japanese from taking the law in their own hands; or that you will acquit because the defendants are your own countrymen. As to conviction on the testimony of an accomplice, Do you find that Lala was an accomplice? He admits that he took part in the assault. The rule is this: A jury may convict upon the evidence of an accomplice; but I should not advise you to convict on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice. I doubt if Lala was an accomplice in the killing. What is corroboration? What were the whereabouts of Steele? If he was absent from his quarters that night he might have been a participant in that affair; that alone would not be sufficient to convict him, but does it not support Richmond? As to time, it is not safe to say a man is untrue because he does not state time exactly. You must reconcile the evidence if possible. It is for you to say, gentlemen, if Richmond and Lala had an opportunity to see each other before Richmond testified.

It is argued that if the stories correspond exactly the testimony is made up. And if they do not correspond, that the stories are false, because contradictory. And so it is, gentlemen.

I would be glad to refer to the evidence for the defense, but it is all almost directed to discrediting the testimony for the Crown.

Mrs. Mills' evidence has been commented on. It is not necessary to say more. The cases of the defendants must be considered separately. A case must be made against each. There is very little corroboration as to Watson and as to Blabon, except something said by Tietsen.

You are authorized to convict without corroboration. You may acquit defendants or any one them. I am not called upon to express any opinion upon the facts. I do not intend to do so. I charge you Lala was an accomplice in the assault. It is for the jury to say, if he was an accomplice in the murder.

The Judge closed his remarks at 4:45, and the jury were taken to the juryroom and they stayed there till 11:30.

The verdicts brought in were:

J. R. Mills and Tom Steele, manslaughter in the second degree.

Blabon and Watson, manslaughter in the third degree.

Mills and Steele were both sentenced on Thursday to nine years at hard labor. Blabon to five years at hard labor, and Watson to four years at hard labor. He had a lighter sentence as he has a family depending on him.

The Hawaiian Band gave an enjoyable concert at the Kawaiahao Seminary Friday afternoon.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Barkentine Mary Winkelman brings Dates to May 8th.

On Saturday morning the barkentine Mary Winkelman arrived in port, fifteen days from San Francisco, bringing later news than the last mail steamer. From San Francisco papers of May 7th and 8th we cull the following summary of news:

Queen Victoria received Stanley at Windsor Castle May 6th.

The new cruiser Philadelphia showed a speed of 20,74 knots an hour on her trial trip.

Senator James D. Beck of Kentucky, is dead. The funeral services took place in the Senate chamber at Washington May 6th. The remains were sent by special train to Lexington.

Secretary Windom on May 6th made an award of $5,000 to S. L. Moorehead of San Francisco for his services in apprehending Chinese smugglers there about one year ago.

It has been discovered that large sums of money have been embezzled in the customs department at Buenos Ayres. The loss to the Government by these embezzlements is placed at $10,000,000.

The discovery of a rich gold mine in the western part of County Cork is announced by the Irish Times. The scene of discovery is at a place called Dunnede. A company of capitalists is being organized to develop the mine.

In the House May 7, McKinley moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the Tariff bill. In making this motion he said he would endeavor to close the general debate on Saturday evening the 10th. The motion was agreed to and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Payson of Illinois in the chair. On motion of Mills the committee granted McKinley the privilege of speaking without limit, and on motion of McKinley a like privilege was granted to Mills.

The report of the special commission to inquire into completing the Panama Canal has been given to the public. The commission says the canal can be completed on the lock system for 900,000,000 francs. It is estimated that the receipts for the first four years after completion will be, say, 38,000,000 francs per year, from the fourth to the twelfth year at 50,000,000 francs, and thereafter at 61,000,000 francs per annum, the cost being 10,000,000 francs per annum. The commission reports that half the material of the old company is in good condition and can be used for the continuance of the work. The commission recommends as the best solution of the financial question that the maritime States guarantee interest on the capital of 900,000,000 francs required for the completion of the great enterprise.

The carpenters' strike was finally settled at Chicago on May 6th, when the representatives of the Carpenters' Council and the new Boss Carpenters' Association signed the agreement reached by the Arbitration Committee the previous day. The striking carpenters and the new bosses' association signed a treaty of peace, and the men began work on the 8th. The terms concede eight hours a day at 35 cents an hour till August 1st, when the rate will be 37½ cents.

The German Reichstag.

The Reichstag was opened May 6th by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne the Emperor said he hoped it would be practicable, during the present season to solve important pressing questions arising for consideration. He wanted above all things "to effect further legislation for the protection of the workingmen. The strike movements during the past year suggested an examination whether the laws of the existing State organization sufficiently consider those wishes of the workingmen which are justifiable and capable of realization. The questions claiming the foremost attention were Sunday rest and the restriction of women's and children's labor."

The Emperor also said that his efforts in the matter of foreign relations would be unceasing to preserve peace. "I am able to express the conviction that my endeavors to strengthen the confidence of all foreign governments in the security afforded by our policy have been successful. With the Emperor and his exalted allies the nation recognizes the duty of protecting peace by cultivating an alliance concluded for purposes of defense. Any displacement of the balance of power endangers the political equilibrium; consequently a guarantee is thereby afforded for the successful maintenance of peace. Since the basis of our military constitution were settled the military organizations of our neighbors have extended to an unforseen degree. What has been done has been thus rendered inadequate. In order to prevent the displacing of the whole situation to our advantage, it is necessary to increase the army to make peace effective and strengthen our different arms, especially the field artillery. A bill will be submitted, enacting that an increase in the army shall come into force on the 1st of October."

The Emperor concluded his speech by saying: "If the labors before you are brought to a prosperous termination, new and strong guarantees for the internal welfare and the external security of the Fatherland thereby have been obtained."

A Terrible Fire.

The Longue Pointe Insane Asylum near Montreal, Canada, caught fire about 11:30 A. M. May 6th, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the building was a mass of flames. The fire apparatus at the asylum was utterly inadequate and several steamers were forwarded from Montreal on a special train. Hundreds of lunatics, male and female, were grouped together in the asylum grounds in a gibbering and frenzied condition. The nuns made every effort to control them and allay their fears, and as rapidly as possible the poor creatures were removed to places of shelter in the neighborhood. A few minutes past 2 o'clock a detachment of the Montreal Fire Brigade arrived on the scene and did good work. The fire is said to have originated in a cupboard in the middle wing of the structure.

It is reported that terrible scenes followed the discovery of the fire. The attendants were fighting with hundreds of violently insane persons, who struggled, screamed, swore and attempted to throw themselves from the windows and roofs. It is said that fully 120 patients perished in the flames. The building, which cost $1,000,000, was completely destroyed. The disorder during the fire was so great that it was impossible to obtain anything like a correct estimate of the killed.

About ninety patients in the small cells, many of whom were raving maniacs, and some in chains and fetters, had no means of escape.

The fire broke out in the northwestern building, rushed up the ventilator and attacked the roof. From there it spread to the large central building with incredible rapidity considering the solid character of the structure, and swept everything before it. Dense volumes of smoke burst through the windows, then the flames shot through the roof high into the air, red, massive and terrible, dyeing the sky for miles.

The smoke increased and the flames burst through every barrier. Within an hour the vast pile was doomed. The roof of the central building fell in with a loud report like heavy cannon. The heat became so intense that the fierce glow could be felt on the cheek from the high road at the end of the long avenue. The walls toppled and fell, and only their black and ragged remains were left standing at 2 o'clock.

No power on earth could have checked the fire. Sixteen hundred inmates were in the building, many of whom were bed-ridden. As fast as possible they were rushed to the western wing and hurried downstairs and out upon the grounds.

One young girl in the midst of the drizzling rain sat at a piano in the grounds and played sweet music while the flames rose above her. Those who saw the spectacle will never forget it.

Seven nuns are known to be among the victims who were roasted to death. Their names, as far as can be ascertained, are: La Mere Lahia of the Sacred Heart, Sault au Recollect; Sister Marie Graveile, her sister Julia, and two other nuns named Gilbert and Bouthelier, all from Quebec.

At the windows were maniacs peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering until, enveloped in the flames, they were compelled to release their hold, and drop back to an awful death.

Chief Bennett says it was such a sight as no one ever before witnessed. In one hall were twenty-five patients, and at his approach they huddled and clasped themselves together like a pack of beasts. He seized the nearest, "but," said the chief, "I could no more separate that crowd than I could separate the parts of a body."

He tugged at them until the fire seized their garments and enfolded them in a shroud of flames.

One nun's sister, Marie, had been asleep in the sick infirmary on the fifth floor, and to her rescue hurried three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, where they were met by a sheet of flame and all perished.

Farewell Dinner.

Last Saturday evening the Hons. Sam. Parker and W. H. Cornwell gave a dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel in honor of Mr. Alfred Fowler of England who leaves to-day for Japan. Those who sat down at table were: His Majesty the King, Mr. Alfred Fowler, Capt. St. Claire of H. B. M. S. Champion, Hons. Paul Neumann, John O. Dominis, E. C. Macfarlane, Wm. G. Irwin, S. Parker and W. H. Cornwell, Col. G. W. Macfarlane and Mr. Allen Herbert.

The Hawaiian string band occupied a position on the veranda near the dining room and gave vocal and instrumental selections during the dinner, which was a very pleasant affair.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

On May 19th inst. Mr. John A. Hassinger the auctioneer of the Interior Department sold a number of lots and the leases of Government lands in front of Aliiolani Hale. The sale resulted as follows:

Lot 10—In Kakio, Kaupo, Maui, 12 acres; upset price $60. Sold to J. Lazarus for $105.

Lot 12—In Puukaauhuhu, Kaupo, Maui, 39⅝ acres; upset price $10.50. Sold to Wm. Mutch for $15.

Lot 13—In Puukaauhuhu, Kaupo, Maui, 3-5 acres; upset price $10. Sold to Wm. Mutch for $15.

Lot 14—In Kulanamoa, Kaupo, Maui, 13.8 acres; upset price $40. Sold to Wm. Mutch for $45.

Lot 15—In Puukaauhuhu, Kaupo, Maui, 9.2 acres; upset price $40. Sold to J. Lazarus for $120.

Lot 21—100 acres of rocky pasture land adjoining the small piece on which Waiau spring, Kaupo, Maui, is located. Upset price $200. Sold subject to a right of way thirty feet wide to Wm. Mutch $200.

A triangular piece of Kula land at the junction of the roads leading into Manoa Valley, just mauka of the Punahou pasture, containing an area of ½ acre, a little more or less. Upset price $50. Sold to Mr. Montana for $185.

The lease of the Government land of Keahua, Kula, Maui, containing an area of 28 acres. Upset price $25 per annum, payable annually in advance. Sold to Kaaumonui for $70.

The lease of the Government land of Omaopio, Kula, Maui, lying below the Government road from Makawao through Kula, containing an area of 1,934 acres. The land is about five miles in length; runs to a point at the makai end, and is about three-quarters of a mile wide at the upper end. The upper end is three-quarters of a mile below the Government road. The land is dry, rocky in places, and is good grazing land in the rainy season. Terms—Lease for ten years; upset price $150 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. Sold to Hon. H. P. Baldwin for $730.

HILO NEWS LETTER.

The Bijon Company gave an entertainment at the court house on the 17th inst. to a very good house and seemed to please many, but the literary and musical club meeting on the same evening made their attendance smaller. The club meetings have been postponed many times to accommodate troupes that wished to have an entertainment on the same evening, but in future it will not be done even for rain.

It affords pleasure to again report another entertainment of the neighborhood literary and musical people of Hilo. At each of them it is intended to give scenes from Dickens' works and always to have as many changes as possible at these meetings. And when there are persons visiting Hilo to ask them to entertain us, who have musical or literary ability. At the last one on the 17th inst. the Chief Justice of these islands gave a reading from Thackery's Pendennis which was a treat. The entertainment opened with a piano duett, Miss Porter and Miss Severance. Then followed a reading by Mrs. Scott, a recitation by Miss ——, recitation by Miss Severance, vocal solo by Mrs. Heydtman. Reading above mentioned by the Chief Justice. Piano solo, Miss Porter, recitation Mr. Lovekin, vocal solo Mrs. H. C. Austin, recitation Howard Hitchcock, entitled Roger and his dog, for which he has established a splendid reputation here.

Hon. Paul Neumann was expected to give an essay if he possibly could get home from the Volcano in time, whither he, Dan. Logan Mr. Creighton, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Hatch and others had gone. J. A. M.

Hilo, May 19.

Committed for Murder.

In the Police Court Tuesday morning, Lui, the New Hebridean, was charged with the murder of Charles Hiram on May 9th.

Kakaio was examined and stated that Lui came to Hiram's house that night and asked for the Fiji woman; that Hiram told him to go away; that directly after he heard the report of a gun and found that Hiram was shot.

Mary Unquart, the Fiji woman, said she lived for five months with Lui. She saw him shoot Hiram and then run away.

Lehua a private, and Chas. Warren sergeant, in the Household guards, also gave evidence.

Deputy Marshal Hopkins gave particulars of the inquest held on the body.

His Honor committed the prisoner for trial to the Supreme Court.

Hon. A. Kauhi Comes to Time.

On May 19 Mr. Henry Smith, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Hon. A. Rosa and J. M. Kaneakua, visited Oahu Jail, where in their presence, the Hon. A. Kauhi, member elect of the Legislature for Ewa, executed a quit claim deed to plaintiffs in the case of Mahoe et al. vs. A. Kauhi, which was a bill in equity praying that said Kauhi be declared a trustee for plaintiffs in relation to a piece of land at Ewa, the purchase of which was negotiated by the defendant. Kauhi was committed to jail on the 6th of March for contempt of court in refusing to execute and deliver the deed and has been confined there ever since. Having complied with the order of the Court he is now free.

The ADVERTISER is the leading journal of the Kingdom.

LETTER FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

Following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. J. G. Swan of Port Townsend, Washington, to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated April 24, 1890:

"I have recently received a letter from a friend in Boston giving an account of the building of the Columbia and her first voyage, taken from a history of ship building on North River, Plymouth County, Mass., from 1640 to 1872, by L. Vernon Briggs of Scituate, Mass., from which the following extract was made: 'The first American vessel that ever circumnavigated the globe was built by Mr. James Briggs in 1773 at Hobart's Landing, North River. This was the ship Columbia, which also explored the Columbia River in Oregon, which was named after the vessel. She was the first vessel belonging to the country to visit the Northwest coast.

'In 1787, in which year she was registered at Boston, a silver medal, size 27, was struck off by the owners at Boston, to commemorate the event of her outfit for the Northwest coast.

'In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a wonderful feather cloak, which was brought from the Hawaiian Islands by the Columbia during her first voyage.' This is said to be the identical cloak worn by the prince on the occasion formerly referred to.

"It fell to Benjamin Joy, a part owner of the ship. There are descendants of his in Groton, Mass. There are but few of these feather cloaks said to be in existence, and their value is enormous. The feathers, which are less than an inch long, are taken from the under part of the wing of the 'Oo,' a bird found only on Hawaii. They are sometimes called 'Mamo' feathers, and are worth now more than one dollar each, only two or four being found on each bird. A small lei or necklace is valued at $500.

I have copied the foregoing from my correspondent's letter, thinking it may be of interest to you. It is the intention of the people of Oregon and Washington to have a celebration in 1892, on the centennial anniversary of the discovery of Gray's Harbor and of the Columbia River, and I am collecting data to be compiled for the occasion. * * *

"It is hoped that within two years we may have direct steam communication between Puget Sound and Honolulu, and that eventually a portion of the sugar trade will be diverted from San Francisco to ports on Puget Sound.

"On the 19th inst. I met Mr. H. C. Davis, confidential agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who informed me that his company intend putting on a line of steamers to China and Japan, and another to Australia, touching at Honolulu. He stated that an extensive deposit of superior bituminous coal has been found within forty miles of Tacoma, which is now being successfully worked, and he expects that by September next the output will be from 800 to 1,000 tons daily, and they will deliver this coal to vessels at the bunkers in Tacoma at $2 per ton. A contract has been made with the Pacific Mail steamers to supply them with coal, and a portion of their steamers will run to Puget Sound direct.

"Mr. Davis also states that Rockafeller and a syndicate of eastern capitalists will be out here in a few weeks to select a site for building steel steamers of the largest dimensions, instead of building in the East and bringing them around Cape Horn.

"The outlook for business on Puget Sound is very encouraging."

The U. S. S. Adams Arrives.

The U. S. S. Adams, Captain J. G. Green, arrived Monday, May 17th seventeen days from Pago-Pago, Samoa. This trip beats the record of any naval vessel between the two ports. The U. S. S. Mohican arrived at Pago-Pago April 26th at 5 P. M. The Zealandia touched off Tutuila four hours later on her way to San Francisco, but would not wait long enough, so Captain Green says, for them to get a mail on board of her. Word was sent to Apia to the Adams to come to Pago-Pago. Arriving there Captain Green took command of her and after coaling she left for Honolulu. Everything was quiet at Samoa. The Adams will remain here about two weeks and then sail for San Francisco.

S. S. Yamashiro Maru.

The Japanese steamship Yamashiro Maru, Capt. C. Young, arrived Thursday morning, thirteen days and ten hours from Yokohama, with eight cabin and six steerage Japanese passengers, and 1,068 Japanese immigrants—879 men and 189 women. She experienced fine weather during the trip with the exception of the first three days. The immigrants have been landed and will be shipped to their destinations as quickly as possible.

The bark Alex. McNeil brought about four miles of rails and the Planter a locomotive for the Hawaiian Construction Co.

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Clothing, O. & U. Shirts, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, etc., Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Hats, Umbrellas, Carpets, etc., Sealskin Traveling and Carriage Rugs, etc. Fancy Goods, Notions, Cs. of best English and Australian

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For every purpose,

Sail, Twine and Filter-Press Cloth, Cutlery, Stationery, Jewelry, Perfumery, Pipes, etc.

VIENNA FURNITURE!

Looking Glasses, etc., Pianos, Herophones, Aristons, Accordeons, Harmonicas, etc.,

WRAPPING AND PRINTING PAPERS,

Paints and Oils, etc., Asphalt Roofing, Asbestos,

Barrels and Kegs, Keg Shooks and Rivets,

2 Baxter Engines, Steam Pumps, Autograph Presses,

Iron Filter Presses!

Sugar Coolers, Iron Bedsteads, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets, Lanterns, Axes, Hammers, Tin Plates, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Galv. Iron Sheets,

Galvanized Corrugated Iron & Ridging

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GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE,

Barbed Fence Wire, Yellow Metal, Comp. Nails, Iron Tanks,

STEEL RAILS,

Fishplates, Bolts, Spikes, Switches, Portable Rails, Steel Sleepers, Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Roof Slates, Boats, Baskets, Demijohns, Corks, etc.,

GROCERIES!

Pie Fruits, Sauces, Cond. Milk, Blue Mottled Soap, Windsor Soap, Wash Blue, Cream of Tartar, Carb. Soda, Vinegar, Biscuits, Stearin Candles, Rock Salt, Camphor, Safety Matches, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Hunyadi Janos, etc.

CROCKERY,

Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plates, Bowls, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots, Assorted Crates, etc.

GLASSWARE.

Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Sample Bottles, etc.,

LIQUORS:

Champagne, Port Wine, Sherry, Bitters, Rhinewine, Clarets, Cognac Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin, Doornkat, Porter, Ale, St. Pauli Beer, Pilsener, Muller's Lagerbier, etc., Harzer Sauerbrunnen (Mineral Water),

Alcohol in bbls. and demijohns, etc.

HAVANA CIGARS,

American Smoking Tobacco, etc.,

ALSO,

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE!

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Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on **Stone** and **Brick Buildings**, and on **Merchandise** stored therein; on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1304 1y

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Marine Insurance Company,
—OF BERLIN—

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General Insurance Company,
—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

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GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
For Sea, River & Land Transport
—OF DRESDEN—

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Risks against the Danger of the Seas
—AT THE—
Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
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—THE—
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
—OF NEW YORK.—

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1889, - - - - $136,401,328.02

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S. B. ROSE,
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—OF STETTIN—
[ESTABLISHED - - 1845.]

Capital : : Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Produce, Sugar Mills, &c., on the most favorable terms.

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Northern Assurance Company.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Accumulated Funds: - - - - £3,000,000

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In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

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IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence. **THEO. H. DAVIES,**
1279 9m. AGENT.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company
—OF—
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT DEC. 31, 1888.

1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
2—Subscribed "	2,500,000
3—Paid up "	625,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1889	1,788,112
5—Life and Annuity Funds	4,455,015
6—Revenue Fire Branch	1,279,344
7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches	653,000

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
1289 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies	101,650,000
Total	Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks	8,830,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies	35,000,000
Total	Reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.
1304 1y

The Liverpool & London & Globe
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ASSETS - - - - $31,161,000
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MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

On favorable terms. **Dwelling Risks a Specialty.** Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance. **Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.**
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The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to **Reduce the Rates** of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamers. THEO. H. DAVIES,
1298 1y Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Co
LIVERPOOL,
Capital and Funds, - $ 29,000,000

UNION—New Zealand,
Capital, - - - $ 10,000,000

— TAKE RISKS ON —
BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, MACHINERY, FURNITURE,
And all other Insurable Property at Current Rates.

JOHN S. WALKER,
1322-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

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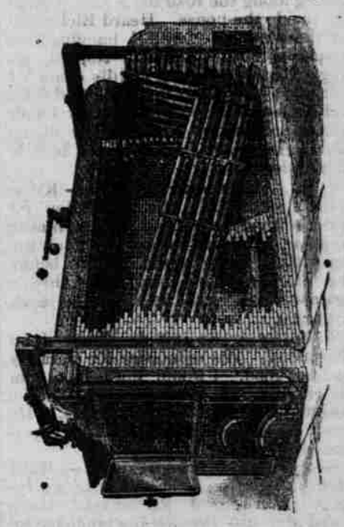

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Easier of Transportation
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— THE FINEST GRADES OF —
Tobaccos,
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Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

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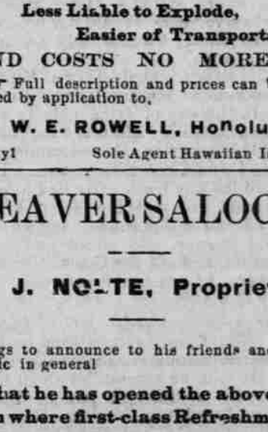

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Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occured under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm Conviction that it is decidely the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britian. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacture—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1304 6m

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Choicest Meats
—FROM—
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING
SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE
— AND AT THE —
Lowest Market Prices.

☞ All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1290 3m

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HILO, - - - - - HAWAII.
Tin and Sheet Iron Worker.
—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—
Tin and Iron Ware, Stamped Tin, Agate and Granite Ware.
— ASSORTMENT OF —
Stoves and Ranges always on hand.
All my Stock will be sold at Reasonable Prices.
☞ Special attention paid to Plantation orders.
☞ **Please Give Me a Call.** ☜
[1306-6m]

HawaaiinGazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : : MAY 27. 1890.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Not much has been accomplished in the House yet beyond the preliminary work of organization and naming the committees. This is work certainly of great importance. The list of committees was read Thursday afternoon. Notice of a large number of bills has been given, including some of great importance, to judge by their titles. The Appropriation bill is already printed, and the reports of the Minister of Finance and the Chief Justice have been rendered.

Rep. Kaneali has brought in a bill to revive the office of Governor, and another to abolish the Married Woman's Property Act. The Attorney-General has given notice of a bill to transfer the control of the prisoners from the Department of the Minister of the Interior to that of the Attorney-General. Rep. Rosa h as brought in a bill to regulate the importation and sale of fire arms. The usual attack on Konahiki fisheries will be made. Nothing more alarming than this has come from Mr. Bush as yet.

The address from the Throne outlines the policy which will probably be followed in its main lines during the coming biennial period, no matter who have the reins. The demand for public improvements is too strong to be baulked, and we may be reasonably confident that it will carry the day.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

A letter which we print to-day contains the interesting information that the Northern Pacific Railway intend to put on a line of steamships, to run to Australia via Honolulu. It is not too much to expect that the plan thus indicated will become some time in the near future an accomplished fact. That it will mean added facilities and prosperity to us, goes without saying. It behooves the Legislature to make adequate preparation for the coming of these steamers, as well as of others which will undoubtedly precede or follow them. The steamers which come here in the future are likely greatly to exceed in size and draft those which now visit these Islands. Such steamers will not be able to enter the harbor unless the channel is deepened. The Legislature ought to make a liberal appropriation for this purpose so that when the steamers come we may be ready for them.

We say nothing here of the probable results to our commerce of the completion of a canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and indeed those results are likely to prove of such far reaching importance that it would be quite impossible to forecast them without appearing to romance freely. The completion of the canal, however, will itself make a deepening of our harbor necessary, if we are to take advantage of the opportunities which it will indisputably bring us

THOSE COMMITTEES.

Having succeeded in getting control of the organization of the House, the National Reform Party next becomes responsible for the committees. The list, elsewhere printed, speaks for itself. Perhaps it is too early to comment on their personnel, for most of the members are new and have yet to make their record. It is a time-honored courtesy, when parties are evenly divided, to put men of the minority on each committee—particularly on all important ones. This custom does not appear to have commanded itself to the makers of the committee list. Mr. Marques heads the list as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Putting Mr. Bush there, in view of his declared sentiments, is a direct thrust at any extension of our treaty relations. Perhaps we shall have a proposition from the majority of the committee to ask a protectorate from Portugal. At the present time this is one of the most important of all the committees, and a regard for their reputation and the well-being of the country would have demanded a different committee from the National Reformers. Another, and the next committee in order of precedence, is the Judiciary. This Legislature is unusually deficient in lawyers. But Messrs. Brown and Rosa are both men who might be expected to treat any matter presented to them in a judicial manner. Both should be on the committee. It is headed by Mr. Kalua, a man of ability, no doubt, but in whom the public, especially those who know him, have no confidence. It is not such a committee as ought to have been obtained from this House.

The Finance Committee is next in order, and is one of the very important ones. To any Ministry it is of great moment who comprise this committee, for if not honestly inclined it can make figures to lie. Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Muller are the only accountants upon it, and have an opportunity to do fair and creditable work. The country has the right to demand of them very thorough impartial and honest examination of all public accounts. Making Mr. Widemann the chairman of the unfortunate Committee on Public Lands, is about equivalent to relegating that committee's important functions to the waste basket. The honorable gentleman no doubt has certain abilities, but his Legislative record seems to point elsewhere than to this committee as his proper field. Singularly enough the Committee on Education is put into the hands of the Reform Party.

The Committee on Enrollment is more important than many suppose and ought to be composed of good Hawaiian-English scholars. Messrs. Rosa and Bush will have their hands full. It appears that Mr. McCarthy is ambitious of military renown and heads that committee. Mr. Lucas, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing (and one of the owners of the Elele), will be able, no doubt, to cast many little plums into that hungry office. The Committee on Accounts can, if it will, be of great service in regulating expenditure of the Legislature. R. W. Wilcox, last, but not least, stands at the head of the Miscellaneous Petitions Committee.

THE REPORTS.

In accordance with law, the report of the Minister of Finance was laid upon the clerk's table yesterday. It is a pleasure to read it. A more extended review will be given at an early day, but a hasty perusal shows that it is from a master-hand. Not for many a long year has so able a report on the national finances been presented. It contains comparative tables and other data which are the result of arduous and intelligent labor. At the same time it offers important and frequent suggestions. If Mr. Damon remains Minister, as he will if the true interest of the country is consulted, we may expect most important and useful reforms.

Legislative Chit Chat.

Some of the members of the Legislature look hungry. They say it is because so many of the outs are in it.

Nobles C. J. McCarthy and J. M. Horner are next-door neighbors.

Rep. Waipulani supported his nominee for janitor on the ground that he was an expert in cleaning out spittoons. The other contestant had a large and visible family, but no visible means of support.

Rep. Lucas is the reddest member of the House.

Consul Muller occupies a seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Wilcox and Bush sit together. They like that, but are dissatisfied with their places, and may be seen looking frequently over to the West side where the Ministers are now sitting.

The inseparable duo looked pretty sick when they were taking the oath to support the Constitution.

The sporting world is well represented by Nobles Cummins, Parker and Cornwell.

Noble von Tempsky is awfully pleased with his desk. He is so glad it locks up.

Down went Mc—— beg pardon, Magoon.

Mr. Bush has been so busy with worldly matters that he has not had time to bring in his Act to provide for having Sunday come on Saturday.

If McCarthy's bill to enable creditors to garnishee the Government passes the offices will not be worth fighting for any more. What are the National Reformers coming to, anyway? What about baseball, Charley?

They say that Noble McCarthy has been beaten out of a bill by some Government employee.

Mr. Taro Ando, late Japanese Consul at Honolulu, is to be appointed Japanese Minister to Holland shortly.

Advertisements.

Mortgagees Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Frederick Wilhelm of Waimea, Island of Kauai, to Mrs. Caroline Kirchoff of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, dated May 31, 1888, recorded in Liber 109, pages 464, 465; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the mortgaged premises in Keonepoko, in said Waimea, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.

MRS. CAROLINE KIRCHOFF, Mortgagee.

W. C. Parke, Attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1890.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all the right, title and interest, of said mortgagor in and to a certain lease from Halo (k) and Lahela (w), dated March 3, 1888, recorded in Liber 107, page 285, demising those premises situated at said Keonepoko, for a term of five years, with the privilege of renewal, said premises being ¼ of R. P. 7831: also one wooden building erected on said land by the mortgagor, and used by him as a store and dwelling house. 1322-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, dated the 31st day of January, A D 1884, made by H N Kahulu of Kailua, Island of Hawaii, to Mrs L F Dickson of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 87, folios 263, 264 and 265, and for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage deed contained, to-wit: the non payment of both principal and interest when due, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described will after the time limited by law and at a time to be hereafter designated, be sold at public auction, on account of the breach of the conditions as hereinbefore mentioned.

The property in said mortgage described being situated at North Kona, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said H N Kahulu by Kahua w. and Kanehoa k. her husband, by deed dated August 7th, 1877, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 86, on folios 298-300, and described as follows, viz:

1—All that tract or parcel of land situate in Koai, Holualoa 3, in said North Kona, containing an area of 64 acres, and being the same premises more particularly described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 988 to Kamalo.

2—All that tract or parcel of land situate in said Koai, containing an area of 76 acres, and being the same premises more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 1591 to Hoolowaihonua, alias Kamalo.

3—An undivided one-third share or interest in and to all that tract or parcel of land in said Koai, containing an area of 32 acres, and being the same premises more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 1856 to Kawaihoa.

4—An undivided one-third share or interest in the following pieces or parcels of land, viz: Land at Paki, Holualoa 2, in said North Kona, described in Land Commission Award No. 5558, area 2 acres; land at Puapuaanui, in said North Kona, described in Land Commission Award No. 5588, area 1 10-100 acres; and land at Holualoa 1, in said North Kona, described in Land Commission Award No. 5810, two pieces, area 5 73-100 acres.

5—All the right, title and interest of said H N Kahulu, mortgagor, in and to all that land situate in said Paki, that was conveyed to Kamalo k. and Kawaihoa k. by M Kekuanaoa in exchange for other land.

KATHERINE S. DICKSON,
HESSIE J. DICKSON,
LAURA F. DICKSON,
W. F. ALLEN,
Guardian of Helen A. Dickson, Heirs of Mortgagee.

J. M. Monsarrat, Attorney for Heirs of Mortgagee.

Honolulu, May 6, 1890. 1321-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by H Hana and Hiram Kaaha, her husband of Kamolilili, Island of Oahu, to Mrs M E Newton of Kahului, Maui, dated August 7th, 1884, recorded in Liber 92, page 45; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas F Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17, 1890.

MRS. M. E. NEWTON, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st—All those premises described in R P 1113, L C A 486 C to Kali for Uluoa, containing an area of 8 acres, 10 roods at Kaaula, Moalili, Lahaina, Maui.

2d—All those premises described in R P 1208, L C A 486 to Ku, containing an area 2 09 acres at Puunoa, Lahaina, Maui.

3d—All those premises described in L C A 486 D to Poopuaa, containing an area of 12 rods at Puunoa, Lahaina, Maui, and being the same premises conveyed to Hana by partition deed made by and between said mortgagors and Mahiai et al. recorded in Liber 80, page 287. [1323-4t]

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Edward Lycan, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, to William R Castle, dated October 12th, 1886, recorded in Liber 108, page 213; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas F Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16 day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 20, 1890.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of the interest of said E Lycan in and to the stocks, patents, property and effects of the Hawaiian Ramie Company, and to a certain patent on a ramie machine, issued to said Lycan.

All interest in and to the patents, property, contracts and effects of the Hilo Fern Fertilizing Co.

Also, all of his horses, mules and cattle.

Also, 9 shares of capital stock of the Hawaiian Carriage Mf'g Co.

Also, 10 shares of capital stock of the Woodlawn Dairy and Stock Co.

Also, 12 shares of capital stock of the Press Publishing Co.

Also, all those premises belonging to said E Lycan situated in Mokauea, Kalihi, Honolulu, called Puawaakukea, more particularly described in deed of John Leal to mortgagor, recorded in Liber 93, page 490, containing an area of 7854 acres, more or less, and being a part of R P 7168, on L C A 6450, Apana 6 to Kumeohua for W L Moehonua, subject, however, to a mortgage held by W O Smith, as Trustee for the Estate of Lunalilo for $4000, dated Mar., 1887, and recorded in Liber 105, page 116. 1323-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kalama (w) and W. H. Kauhane, her husband, of Kaumakapili, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to P. Butler, late of Kohala, Island Hawaii, dated November 7, 1883, recorded in Liber 87, page 60; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17, 1890.

PHILIP BUTLER, Mortgagee.

The said premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All that tract or parcel of land situate in Kaumakapili aforesaid more particularly described in R. P. 4390 L. C. A. 187 to Kalama, containing an area of 1 chain 14 fathoms and 26 feet square, conveyed to said mortgagor Kalama by deed of Kalama the patentee, dated December 1, 1873, and recorded in Liber 38, page 364. 1322-4t

Advertisements.

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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Itching and Burning Skin Diseases, Baker's, Barbers', Grocers', Washerwoman's Itch, Itching Piles, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means absolutely fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send for our sixty-four page book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases." Address

HAWAIIAN CONSIGNEES,
Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all retail chemists and wholesale druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the world. CUTICURA, 50 cents per box, large boxes, $1.00; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, per bottle.

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Castor Oil, Belting,
Coal Tar, Water Tanks,
Fire Brick, Alum,
Red Ochre, Fire Clay,
Bags, Twine,
Filter Cloth,

Soap, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Perfumery, Flags,
Rope Brushes,
Croquet Sets,
Dressing Cases,
Mirrors,
Saddles,

Bridles, Felts, Whips, Spurs,
Blankets, Sheeting,
Dry Goods, Merinos.
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Victoria Lawns,
Mosquito Netting, Leggings,
Laces, Ribbons, Hats,
Velvets, Embroidered Dresses,

Flannel,
Basket Trunks,
Picnic Hampers,
Rugs, Mats, Carpets,
Clothing, Tweeds,
Ginghams,
Hosiery,
Scarfs,

Underwear, Braces,
Sofa Pillows.
Gloves, Flouncing,
Embroidery, Curtains,
Table Napkins,
Table Cloths,
Water-proof Coats,
Artificial Flowers.
Dust Cloaks,
Pajama Suits,

Dinner Sets,
Tea Sets,
Desert Sets,
Fancy Crockery,
Common Crockery,
Wedgewood Ware,
Vases,

Umbrella Stands,
Decanters,
Salad Bowls,
Mush Sets,
Flower Pots,
Filters,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

133 1200-1y

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Tides, Sun and Moon.

BY C. J. LYONS.

Day	May-June	High tide large	High tide small	Low tide large	Low tide small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets
		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.			a.m.
Mon...	26	10.10	9.00	3.00	4.20	5.18	6.36	0.32
Tues...	27	10.40	10.00	3.40	4.40	5.18	6.37	1.15
Wed....	28	11.30	11.00	4.20	5.10	5.18	6.37	1.58
Thur...	29	a.m.	12.00	5.00	6.06	5.17	6.37	2.40
			p.m.					
Fri.....	30	0.20	1.00	6.00	7.00	5.17	6.37	3.17
Sat.....	31	1.30	1.30	7.20	8.00	5.17	6.38	3.50
Sun.....	1	2.30	2.30	8.30	8.40	5.17	6.38	4.30

The whistle of the Honolulu Steam Planing Mill is blown daily by electric signal from the Survey office precisely at Honolulu mean noon. It sounds again at 28 min. 33 sec. past 1 o'clock p. m. of Honolulu mean time, to correspond with 12h. 0m. 0s. as given by chronometers set for Greenwich mean time. This last is especially for the benefit of mariners and jewelers.

Meteorological.

Day	May	BAROM. 9 a m	BAROM. 3 p m	THERMO. Min.	THERMO. Max.	Rain in 6 a m	Hum'ty 9 a m	Clouds tenths	Wind	Force
Sun..	18	30.07	29.99	66	83	0.00	69	1	N E	3
Mon	19	30.06	30.01	65	83	0.00	66	4	N E	3
Tues	20	30.11	30.06	72	82	0.01	74	4	N E	4
Wed	21	30.10	30.04	73	81	0.03	65	4	N E	4
Thur	22	30.08	30.02	72	81	0.07	65	3	N E	3
Fri..	23	30.05	30.03	69	83	0.01	71	3	N E	3
Sat..	24	30.05	30.01	73	83	0.00	68	2	N E	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MONDAY, May 19.

U S S Adams, Green, from Samoa.
Schr Mokuola from Ewa, Oahu.
Bktne Irmgard, Paul, 19 days from San Francisco.
Ship Borrowdale, Guthrie, 137 days from Liverpool.

TUESDAY, May 20.

H B M S Champion from a cruise.
Bktne Amelia from Hilo, Hawaii.
Bktne Geo C Perkins from Peru.
Stmr Kaala, Lane, from Kauai.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Stmr Kinau, Lorenzen, from Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Iwalani, Weir, from Hawaii.
Stmr Lehua, Clark, from Hawaii.
Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, from Circuit of Oahu.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Stmr Hawaii, Cameron, from Hamakua.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Koolau.
S S Yamashiro Maru 13 days 10 hours from Yokohama.
Bktne Robert Sudden 46 days from Newcastle, N S W.
Bk Andrew Welch 23 days from San Francisco.
Bk Matilda from Port Townsend.

FRIDAY, May 23.

Stmr James Makee, Macaulay, from Kauai.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Nye, from Hamakua.
Stmr Pele, Smythe, from Hamakua.
Schr Haleakala from Pepeekeo, Hawaii.
Schr Luka from Kohala.

SATURDAY, May 24.

Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Molokai.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Molokai.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Koolau.
Am Bknte Mary Winkelman, Nissen, from San Francisco.

SUNDAY, May 25.

Stmr Waialeale, Chaney, from Kauai.
Stmr Kaala, Hagland, from Kauai.
Stmr Kaimiloa from Kauai.
Stmr Likelike, Davies, from Maui.

DEPARTURES.

MONDAY, May 19.

Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, for Waimanalo and Koolau.
Schr Sarah and Eliza for Koolau.
Bark Tillie Baker for Hongkong.
Schr Robert Lewers for San Francisco.

TUESDAY, May 20.

Stmr Likelike, Davies, for Maui at 5 p m.
Stmr Mikahala for Maui and Hawaii and the volcano.
Stmr Waialeale for Kauai.
Tern Eva, Wikman, for San Francisco.
Bktne Klikitat, Cutler, for Kahului.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Stmr Kaala for Kauai.
Stmr Kaimiloa for Nawiliwili and Hanamaulu at 12 m.
Schr Kaulilua for Kauai.
Schr Moi Wahine for Koholalele.
Schr Lavinia for Kauai.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Sch Kaalokai for Kauai.
Am tern Vesta, Friedenberg, for San Francisco.
Stmr Lehua, Clarke, for Hamakua.

FRIDAY, May 23.

Stmr Kinau, Lorenzen, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, for circuit of Oahu.

SATURDAY, May 24.

Stmr Iwalani, Weir, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From San Francisco at Kahului, Maui, per bgtne W G Irwin, May 17—D S Jones, R D Moler, and S Syvertson.

From Liverpool, per ship Borrowdale, May 19—Mr Files.

From San Francisco, per bktne Irmgard, May 20—Capt Ackerman, Mr Clinton, Mr Lincoln, Mr Cumford, Mrs Todd, and 3 steerage.

From Kauai, per stmr Kaala, May 20—Hon G N Wilcox, Hon A S Wilcox, Capt Ross, Wm Eassie, Eeulei, and 2 deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, May 21—Hon Jos Marsden, Hon W H Rickard, F A Schaefer, J M Davidson, F M Hatch, Chas Notley and wife, Thos Pedlar Sr, W V Lockwood, J M Murray, and 27 deck.

From Waianae, per stmr C R Bishop, May 21—Jas Gay, and 9 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, May 21—S B Rose, Miss Grace Rose, Miss Bradley, Dan Logan, E Hopkins, A Martin, Hon J T Baker, Hon Paul Neumann, O A Stevens, J W Jones, G O Nakayama, Viscount Torie, K Katsura, E J Weight, S Kimura, J Vierra, Chas Creighton and wife, A P Peterson, Aki, H Monwar, W Moldenhacost, Mrs Sam Parker and servant, Miss Hattie Brown, Rev S Kaili, Hon E A Burchardt, Hon R R Hind, Robt K Waipo, L Aseu, Hon J Nawahi, Hon J K Hookano, T R Walker, J S Silva, Wm Berlowitz, T J Hayselden and son, 74 deck passengers, and 4 prisoners J R Mills, T G Steele, W B Blabon and W D Watson.

From Yokohama, per Yamashiro Maru, May 22—T Masaki, wife and 2 children, C Niikuni, T Morino, K Sato, C Nakamuro, Mrs Takenchi, T Tozo, Mrs Watunabi, T Hozaki, H Takahashi, K Kamada and 1068 Japanese immigrants—879 men and 189 women.

From Hawaii, per stmr Hawaii, May 22—Jno Dyer and wife, A Moore and wife.

From Hawaii, per stmr Kilauea Hou, May 23—C B Wells.

From Kapaa, per stmr Jas Makee, May 23—Mrs H Isenberg, G E Fairchild, Willie Rice, Dr Mitamura and 8 deck.

From San Francisco, per bark Andrew Welch, May 23—Oscar Gade, Wm Cladper, wife and son, Mrs B Bailey, H B Bates, J Roberts, and H C Ketchum.

From Molokai, per stmr Mokolii, May 24—Bishop of Honolulu, and 15 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr Kaala, May 25—17 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr Waialeale, May 25—Mrs Alex Mackintosh, Mrs Hahn, C W Spitz, wife and child, O Nuhlmann, wife and two children, Dr A W Anderson, H C Bolton, O Scholz, John Ashdown, Paul Isenberg, Jr, Dr Jones, K Podeyn and 30 deck passengers.

From Maui, per stmr Likelike, May 25—J Neil, Law Chong, H Laws, Y Alau, Mrs Clarke, C F Baldwin, Tuck Lung, Geo Fritch and wife, W M Templeton, E J Weight, Maria Kauahele, Hanaia Kauahele, Miss Kalauikapu, Mrs Erickson.

From San Francisco, per bktne Mary Winkelman, May 24—Mrs Gascoyne, Mrs Vaughan, Mr and Mrs Gumpher and son, J H Gumphers and J Hassard.

DEPARTURES.

For Hongkong, per bark Tillie Baker, May 19—Mrs Chun Lung, 2 children and 2 servants, and 70 Chinese steerage passengers.

For Molokai, per stmr Mokolii, May 19—Bishop of Honolulu and several deck passengers.

For Kauai, per stmr Waialeale, May 20—Mrs Wilcox, Mrs Johnson, Mr Schmidt, Mrs Rice and 2 children, and 30 deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Mikahala, May 20—For Volcano: F S Lowrie, Miss Storrs, J Slater, Mrs Lathrop and maid. For wayports: Mrs T L Andrews and 4 children, Miss Clark, Sam Farron, Mrs Hewett, W H Johnstone, Peter Lee and wife, Mrs Holck, Sam Center and wife, Dr Foote, H N Greenwell, and 50 deck.

For Kauai, per stmr Jas Makee, May 20—25 deck passengers.

For San Francisco, from Mahukona per tern W S Bowne, May 20—G T Ostrom, A Ostrom.

For Koolau, per stmr C R Bishop, May 23—R H Halstead.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, May 23—For the Volcano: H C Ketchum and H B Bates. For way ports: Mrs J R Holt, Mrs C Kidder and child, O Gade, H Akuna, E Lacy, Bro Bertram, W H Daniels, Mrs Bailey, Wong Kwai, T W Everett and 50 deck.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The four-masted schooner Puritan was loading sugar at Hilo for San Francisco when the Kinau left.

The tern Eva, Capt. Wikman, took to San Francisco Tuesday the 20th inst. 6,371 bags sugar valued at $34,916 98.

The cargo of the schooner Robert Lewers to San Francisco was 22,989 bags sugar weighing 2,858,803 pounds and valued at $128,500.

The barkentine Katie Flickinger, Capt. M. McRae, left Hilo May 16th for San Francisco with 845 tons sugar from Waiakea mill.

The tern W. S. Bowne, Capt. Bluhm, sailed from Mahukona, Hawaii, May 20th, for San Francisco with 13,735 bags sugar valued at $85,000.

The American schooner Wm. Renton, Capt. Hanson, arrived at Kahului, Maui, Friday May 16th, 50 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with 720 tons coal.

The American barkentine Robert Sudden, Capt. Uhlberg, arrived May 22d from Newcastle, N. S. W., with 1,088 tons coal. She is anchored in the stream.

The American tern Vesta, Capt. Friedenberg, sailed for San Francisco Thursday May 22d with 8,525 bags sugar weighing 504 tons and valued at $46,599 07.

The brigantine J. D. Spreckels sailed on the 14th and the schooner Allen A. on the 17th both from Kahului, Maui, with full cargoes of sugar for San Francisco.

The barkentine Quickstep, Capt. W. G. Tibbetts, sailed from Hilo May 14th for San Francisco with 760 tons of sugar from Wainaku mill. Domestic value $79,630.25.

The British ship Borrowdale reports having passed on the 17th inst. the American barkentine G. C. Perkins from South America in ballast bound for this port.

The barkentine Mary Winkelmann, Capt. Nissen, arrived Saturday, fifteen days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to Messrs. Hackfeld & Co.

The bark Tillie Baker, Capt. Carty, took to Hongkong May 19th 68 packages merchandise, 8 pairs ox yokes, 1 box chains and 2 boxes bowls. Domestic value $40. Foreign value $327.

The American schooner Reporter, Capt. Dreyer, sailed for San Francisco May 17th with 9,778 bags sugar weighing 1,158,006 pounds, and 150 barrels molasses. Domestic value $50,865 60.

The British ship Borrowdale, Capt. Guthrie, arrived Monday May 19th 137 days from Liverpool, England, with about 1,197 tons general merchandise consigned to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The bark Matilda, Capt. C. Swinson, arrived Thursday 40 days from Port Townsend experiencing light winds and calms the whole passage. She brought 722,000 feet lumber and 150,000 shingles.

The barkentine Amelia, Capt. Newhall, arrived from Hilo, Tuesday morning in ballast. Her jibboom was carried away before she arrived at Hilo, and while at the latter place one of her anchors was broken.

The Japanese steamship Yamashiro Maru, Capt. C. Young, arrived Thursday morning 13 days and 10 hours from Yokohama with Japanese immigrants. Experienced bad weather the first 3 days, thence to port had fine weather. The steamer is at anchor in the naval row.

The barkentine Irmgard, Capt. A. H. Paul, arrived Monday evening 19 days from San Francisco with a cargo valued at $15,165, including 50,000 bricks, 13,876 lbs bread, 3,512 lbs beans, 1,660 sks bran, 1,981 ctls barley, 125 bbls flour, 89,930 lbs fertilizer, 200 bbls lime, 5,000 feet lumber, 550,000 shingles, 13,742 lbs sugar, 949 galls wine, etc.

The brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, Capt. McCulloch, arrived at Kahului, Saturday the 17th inst., 21 days from San Francisco with 50,000 bricks, 220 bbls flour, 155 sks bran, 180 ctls barley, 5,600 lbs beans, 400 lbs lime, 360 lbs coffee, 200 bls hay, 84 bbls 12 hf do and 5 cs salmon, etc., valued at $6,130. She returns to San Francisco with sugar.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Capt. Marston, arrived Thursday 23 days from San Francisco with a cargo of merchandise valued at $51,649 and including 340 bbls flour, 1,073 bls hay, 730 bags fertilizer, 408,000 shingles, 7,037 lbs beans, 150 bbls cement, 266 ctls oats, 302 galls wine, 6,392 posts, 70 bbls, 20 half do and 5 cs salmon, 2,000 galls gasoline, 50,000 bricks, 974 ctls barley, 480 lbs coffee, 5,837 lbs sugar, 380 bbls lime, 100 sks middlings, 100 sks bran, etc.

BORN.

ASHFORD—In Honolulu, May 20th, to the wife of His Ex. C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General, a son.

COWAN—At Hamakuapoko, Maui, May 22d, to the wife of Jas. Cowan, a daughter.

DIED.

RENTON—At Puehuehu, Kohala, Hawaii, May 13th, Jessie Hind Renton, infant daughter of H. H. Renton, aged 2 months.

James Nasmyth, the English engineer who invented the steam-hammer, is dead.

Joseph Gingra, a lineman of the electric light company, was killed May 6th at Detroit by a shock while changing the circuit.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, May 19.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J.

Maria Gomes da Silva vs. Joaquim Gomes da Silva. Petition for temporary separation. A Rosa for plaintiff; W. A. Whiting for defendant.

In probate, estate of Charles Hastings Judd, deceased. Petition for probate of will. Partly heard and further continued. C. L. Carter for petitioner.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

In re bankruptcy of Quong Yuen & Co. of Honolulu. Petition of bankrupts for discharge. Continued for thirty days.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Wailuku Sugar Company vs. Wm. Dean. Bill in equity for a redemption of mortgage. Heard, argued and submitted. C. L. Carter for plaintiffs; W. R. Castle for defendants.

THURSDAY, May 22.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J.

In probate, estate of Sarah B. Whitney of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Petition of Benjamin Whitney, administrator, with the will annexed, for allowance of accounts and discharge. His Honor ordered that the accounts be allowed, petitioner discharged and his bond cancelled. W. A. Whiting for Mrs. F. B. Auerbach, devisee; administrator per se.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

FRIDAY, May 23.

Maria de Conceicao Ferreira vs. Julio Ferreira. Motion for alimony, attorney's fees and costs. The Court allows plaintiff $2 a week until hearing of divorce suit. A Rosa for plaintiff.

In probate estate of David Manaku. W. O. Smith is appointed administrator under bond of $500.

H. H. Gibson vs. Isaac Waihaioahu et al. Foreclosure of mortgage. Return of Marshal. The Court orders the sale confirmed.

Boat Races.

Two boat races took place in the harbor Saturday morning. They were of a friendly nature. Capt. A. Fuller and Edward Dowsett were the judges. The first was between two crews from the Myrtle boat club as follows: Stranger—Thoms Hobron, bow; C. J. McCarthy, Chas. Spinney, John Walker, A. G. M. Robertson, James Spencer, stroke; W. F. Love, coxswain. Alice M.—J. L. Torbert, bow; H. Gunn, E. H. Wodehouse, W. Wright, Chas. Crane, A. W. Carter, stroke; C. F. Herrick, coxswain. When the word "go" was given both crews got away together. They had not gone far before a foul took place and they returned and started again. The Alice M. won rather easily in 20 minutes 10 seconds. The course was from the boat house to the bell buoy and return.

The second race was between the following two crews from the Healani boat club: Liliuokalani—A. Wansey, J. D. Holt, Geo. S. Smithies, J. O. Carter, Jr., W. G. Singlehurst, W. H. C. Greig, stroke; W. D. Wilder, coxswain. Kaiulani—J. H. Reist, Edmund Stiles, M. K. Keohokalole, H. W. M. Mist, A. L. C. Atkinson, Carl A. Widemann, stroke; Robert Atkinson, coxswain. The Liliuokalanis won after a good race in 17 minutes 43 seconds. Kaiulanis, 18 minutes 15 seconds. The course was from the can buoy to the bell and return. The races were witnessed by a goodly number of people.

Queen Victoria's Birthday.

The seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria was noticed in Honolulu on Saturday by the firing of royal salutes at noon from the shore battery at Kakaako and H. B. M. S. Champion. The latter vessel, the American men-of-war and the merchant vessels in port were all gaily dressed with bunting. The Government, diplomatic and consular flags were all flying gaily to what little breeze there was, for it was an exceedingly warm and close day.

From noon to 2 o'clock H. B. M. Commissioner, Major J. H. Wodehouse held a reception at the British Legation, Emma street. Among those who called to pay their respects were, His Majesty the King attended by Col. G. W. Macfarlane H. M.'s Chamberlain and Mr. J. W. Robertson, Vice Chamberlain, the diplomatic and consular corps, captains and officers of the British and American war vessels, the President of the Legislature, members of the Privy Council and a large number of prominent residents. The Royal Hawaiian Band was stationed on the lawn in front of the legation and played selections during the reception.

Special Notices.

MR. W. F. ALLEN,

HAS AN OFFICE WITH MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1224-6m

THRUM'S ALMANAC.

NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these Islands. Price 50 cents; or mailed abroad 60 cents each.

THOS. G. THRUM, Publisher,
1181- Honolulu, H. I.

The Fire Police.

With regard to the duties of the fire police at fires, we quote the law as follows:

Chapter XLV. Laws of 1888, Sec. 18. "It shall be the duty of the fire police at the time of a fire to place ropes or guards across all streets, lanes and alleys wherein are situated any building on fire, and at such other points as they may deem expedient and necessary; and they shall prevent any and all persons, except owners, employees, and occupants of buildings endangered by the existing fire, from entering within the lines defined by ropes or guards, save and except officers of the Fire Department and firemen, the Fire Marshal, and the Fire Patrol, or such other person as may have the permission of the officers of the Fire Department; and no person or persons shall enter within the lines defined by the ropes or guards, or refuse to go outside of said lines when directed to do so by any police officer, or officer of the Fire Department.

If the drivers of the Hawaiian Hotel Stables and the United Carriage Company play a game of baseball, look out for some fun.

Capt. Ackerman came down on the Irmgard from San Francisco, to take charge of his vessel the barkentine Geo. C. Perkins which arrived last week from Peru.

The steamship Alesia, from Mediterranean ports, was quarantined at New York May 6th. Two smallpox patients are on board, among over 1,000 Italian immigrants.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of E. T DOANE deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will, and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document purporting to be the last Will and testament of E. T. Doane, deceased, having on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1890, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. W. Hall having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the 6th day of June, A. D 1890, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliiolani Hale in Honolulu, be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 17, 1890.
By the Court:
ALFRED W. CARTER,
1323-3t Second Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the Estate of H. B. LOHELANI, of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Kalaoa, wife of said H. B. Lohelani of Honolulu, alleging that H. B. Lohelani of Honolulu, died intestate at Honolulu, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1890, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to S. K. Kane.

It is ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1890, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appper and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that this order be published in the Hawaiian and English languages, for three successive issues, in the Kuokoa and HAWAIIAN GAZETTE newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 6, A. D. 1890.
By the Court:
ALFRED W. CARTER,
1325-3t Second Deputy Clerk.

Executors' Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE Executor of the Will of GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated to the said Executors, at the office of Wm. R. Castle, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. Persons owing said estate or having property or effects belonging thereto will please pay the same or make return thereof at said office at once

CHARLES M. COOKE,
WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
Executors Will of Geo. C. Williams.
Dated Honolulu, May 27, 1890. 1324-4t

Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS THE UNDERsigned have been appointed by the Hon Geo. E. Richardson, circuit judge of Maui, to be Administrators of the Estate of KEKAI (w.) and KAILIANU (k.) of Aaapueo, Kula, Maui, deceased: Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate to pay the sums due to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate must present them to the undersigned within six months from this date or be forever barred.

KANIHO WAIGAN,
JOHN WAIGAN,
Administrators of the Estate of Kekai and Kailianu, per E. Helekunihi, Attorney.
Omaopio, Kula, Maui, May 21, 1890. 1324-4t*

Executrix's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been duly appointed Executrix with the Will annexed of the Estate of JOSE ESPINDA, late of Lahaina, Island of Maui, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said estate, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned within six months from date or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARIA ESPINDA,
Executrix with the Will annexed of the estate of Jose Espinda, deceased.
Lahaina, Maui, May 21, 1890. 1324-4t

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed administrator of the estate of DAVID MANAKU, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication hereof, or they will be forever barred.

W. O. SMITH,
Administrator Estate D. Manaku.
Honolulu, May 23, 1890. 1324-4t 123-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Lee Yee Tin has full power to sign the firm name of Quong Wah On & Co. from this date. QUONG WAH ON & CO.
Honolulu, May 23, 1890. 1324-1t 123-1w

WANTED.

A TEAMSTER, WHO IS CApable of driving a six horse or mule team, and doing some garden work.
HUMUULA SHEEP STATION CO.,
1316-tf Kalaieha, P. O. Waimea, Hawaii

WANTED!

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO Housekeeping, desires a Holiday engagement during either July, August or September, a cool climate preferred on one of the other Islands.
Address; M. M., Gazette Office.
May 6, 1890. 1322-3t*

New Advertisements.

Mortgagees' Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kaui, of Makapala, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, to C F Hart, of the aforesaid place, dated September 7, 1883, recorded in Liber 86, on pages 288 and 289; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at Niulii, Kohala, aforesaid, in front of the Niulii Mill office on SATURDAY, June 21st, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of H. L. Holstein.

Dated Kohala, May 19, 1890.
C. F. HART, Mortgagee.
By his Attorney in fact, Robert Hall.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of those certain premises lying situate and being in Makapala aforesaid, containing an area of 72-100 acres, being part of the premises mentioned in Land Commissioners' Award No. 8559 B, Apana 3, conveyed to said Kaui by the trustees of the Lunalilo Estate by deed dated September 1, 1883. 1324-3t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Pupuka, of Makapala, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, to C F Hart, of the aforesaid place, dated September 7th, 1883, recorded in Liber 86, on pages 284, 285, and 286; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at Niulii, Kohala, aforesaid, in front of the Niulii Mill office on SATURDAY, June 21, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of H. L. Holstein.

Dated Kohala, May 19, 1890.
C. F. HART, Mortgagee,
By his Attorney in fact, R. Hall.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of that certain parcel of land situate in Makapala aforesaid, containing an area of 3 16-100 acres. Being part of the premises mentioned in Land Commissioners' Award No. 8559 B, Apana 3, conveyed to said Pupuka by the Trustees of the Lunalilo Estate by deed dated September 1st, 1883. 1324-3t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Pelekani of Makapala, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, to C. F. Hart of the aforesaid place on the 7th September, 1883 and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu, in Liber 84, on pages 384 and 385 and for breach of conditions in said mortgage contained to wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest when due, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at Niulii, Kohala, aforesaid, in front of Niulii Mill office on SATURDAY, June 21, 1890 at 12 o'clock noon of same day.

Further particulars can be had of H. L. Holstein.

Dated Kohala, May 19th, 1890.
C. F. HART, Mortgagee.
By his attorney in fact R. Hall.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of all those certain premises lying situate and being in Makapala aforesaid containing an area of 8 75-100 acres. Being part of the premises mentioned in Land Commissioners' Award No 8559 B. Apana 3, conveyed to said Pele Kane by trustees of the Lunalilo Estate by deed dated September 1, 1883. 1324-3t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Maikai of Makapala, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, to C. F. Hart of the aforesaid place dated March 20th, 1884, recorded in Liber 88, pages 23 and 24, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broben, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at Niulii, Kohala, aforesaid in front of the Niulii Mill office on SATURDAY, June 21, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of H. L. Holstein.

Dated Kohala, May 19, 1890.
C. F. HART, Mortgagee.
By his Attorney in fact, Robert Hall.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of that certain parcel of land situate in Makapala, aforesaid containing an area of 1 99-100 acres. Being part of the premises mentioned in Land Commissioners' Award No 8559, B, Apana 3, conveyed to said Maikai by the Lunalilo trustees by deed dated March 12, 1884. 1324-3t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Pomaikai k. and Kealoha Kona, his wife, of Waipio, Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, to Alexander Wallace of Honolulu, and assigned to Leong Ket (C Akaka) of Honolulu, dated March 22d, 1886, recorded in Liber 99, page 260; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17th, 1890.
LEONG KET, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Apana 4 set forth in R P 6085, L C A 8477 to Kaiwihona, containing an area of 56-100 of an acre, and

Apana 3 aforesaid, R P less 5967 square feet sold to S K Keola, recorded in Liber 80, page 343, situated in Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii. [1323-4t]

HAWAII LAND COMPANY, L'd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the subscribers of the above name Company held in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on May 3d, 1890, it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporations granted by the Hawaiian Government.

Notice is further given that the limit of said Charter is fifty years, and the liability of the Stockholders limited to the amount due and unpaid on the Shares. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Jas. H. Boyd....................President
Henry Smith..............Vice-President
W. C. Achi.........................Secretary
Abraham Fernandez............Treasurer
M. K. Keohokalole...................Auditor
W. C. Achi..........................Manager

And the following were elected as Directors: William H. Cummings, J. Paakaula, Enoch Johnson.

W. C. ACHI, Secretary.
Honolulu, May 3, 1890. 1321-4t

Hamakua and Kohala Telephone and Telegraph Co.

AT A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hamakua and S. Kohala Telephone and Telegraph Company, held at Honokaa, Hawaii, Monday, April 21, 1890, the following officers were elected:

President.......................Wm. Horner.
Vice-President...............Dr. Greenfield.
Secretary.........................L. S. Aungst.
Treasurer...................Wm. H. Rickard.

Directors, Charles Notley, James Renton and Joseph Marsden. 1321-4t

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE at E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 64 & 65 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Daniel Kaaha and Laie (w) his wife, of Puiwa, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to F. C. Lowrey of said Honolulu, dated February 25th, 1888, recorded in Liber 107, page 342; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the some for condition broken, to wit: nonpayment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17th, 1890.
F. C. LOWREY, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All of that certain tract of land situate in Puiwa, Honolulu, aforesaid, containing an area of 1 34-100 acres being one half of the premises set forth in L. C. A. 1341 to Kanakahou and set off to this mortgagor by deed of partition recorded in Liber 20 page 198, and also the house and structures thereon situate. 1323-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Hulu, of Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu, to Mrs. M. E. Newton of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, dated April 2d, 1886, recorded in Liber 101, page 89; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June 1890, at 12 noon of same day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17th, 1890.
MRS. M. E. NEWTON, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All of his undivided three-fourths in those premises situate at Haiku, Heeia, Oahu, more particularly described in R. P. 2396, L. C. A. 5969 to Moalea containing an area of 5 5-100 acres and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of J. H. Barenaba and Kahele, recorded in Liber 91, page 71, and Liber 98 page 23 respectively. 1323-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. W. Makanui (k) and Kealoha (w) his wife, of Punahou, Honolulu, to Robert Grieve of Honolulu, Oahu, dated January 8th, 1884, recorded in Liber 85, page 287; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17, 1890.
ROBERT GRIEVE, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All those premises described in R. P. 2270 to Moku, conveyed to said Makanui by deed recorded in Liber 59, page 1, containing 56-100 of an acre, and also wooden houses and buildings on said premises. 1323-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kapihi (w) and Sila Kekumu, her husband, of Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu, to A. J. Cartwright, trustee, estate of R. W. Holt of said Honolulu, dated December 29th, 1882, recorded in Liber 77, page 196: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17th 1890.
A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All those tracts or parcels of land situate in Manoa, Honolulu, more particularly described in R. P. 136, in the name of Kuwaia, containing an area of 2 14-100 acres conveyed to Allen Coustock, husband of said Kapihi, by deed recorded in Liber 23, page 356; and also one half of those premises described in R. P. 136 in the name of ——, more particularly described in the survey of J. W. Makalena, dated April 12th, 1852, containing an area of 3 acres in all. 1323-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by J W P Kamealoha, of Waikane, Koolaupoko, Oahu, to Mrs L B Coan, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated July 6th, 1888, recorded in Liber 113, page 402; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas F Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17, 1890.
MRS. L. B. COAN, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kumunui, Waikane, Koolaupoko, Oahu, described in R P 152, L C A 6051, containing an area of 1 92-100 acres, issued to Wahilua now, deceased, and also all houses and structures thereon and

2d—One twenty-nineth undivided shares or interests in that certain tract of land situate at Koolaupoko, in said Island of Oahu, known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane, more particularly described in R P (Grant) 464, conveyed to Susan Kealoha Kaapa, et al, by deed recorded in Liber 17, page 162, and conveyed by said Kaapa, et al, to J W P Kamealoha by deed recorded in Liber 112, page 60. 1323-4t

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by H Kepohoni, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, H I, to Wm Wilbur, of Maui, dated April 10, 1884, recorded in Liber 88, page 413; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas F Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 16 day of June, 1890, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W R Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 17, 1890.
WM. WILBUR, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:—All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in Kawaiki, Kapalama, and more particularly described in (Royal Patent No....), L C A No 8520 to 1 Kaeo, containing an area of one acre, and being the same premises that were conveyed to said Kepohoni by deed of W L Wilcox, recorded in Liber 38, page 123. 1323-4t

Corporation Notice.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Mokaenui Sugar Co. held this day at the office of W. C. Achi, Esq., in Honolulu, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. C. Achi..........................President
J. K. Hanuna.................Vice-President
Enoch Johnson....................Secretary
S. M. Kaaukai....................Treasurer
W. H. Cummings....................Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors. ENOCH JOHNSON, Secretary Mokaenui Sugar Co.
Honolulu, May 5, 1890. 1322 108-4t