

Daily Bulletin Weekly Summary

No. 53.]

HONOLULU, H. I., SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

[54 PER ANNUM.
[10 CTS. COPY.

BY AUTHORITY.



BUREAU OF CUSTOMS,
Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1888.

From and after the 1st day of September, 1888, the storage on spirits imported into this Kingdom for exportation will be reduced to 4 cent a gallon per month.

A. S. CLEIGHORN,
Collector-General.

Approved:

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Finance.
40-3rd-52-2w

THE DAILY BULLETIN

Weekly Summary

SUBSCRIPTION :

Island.....(per annum) \$4 00
Foreign.....(per annum) \$5 00

ADVERTISING RATES :

Space	1 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 yr
1 inch.....	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
2 ".....	2 00	4 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 ".....	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	24 00
4 ".....	4 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	21 00	35 00
5 ".....	5 00	9 00	13 00	16 00	22 00	40 00
6 ".....	6 00	11 00	16 00	20 00	32 00	55 00
7 ".....	7 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	36 00	65 00
8 ".....	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00	40 00	70 00
9 ".....	9 00	16 00	22 00	28 00	48 00	80 00
10 ".....	10 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	50 00	85 00
11 ".....	11 00	20 00	28 00	36 00	60 00	100 00
12 ".....	12 00	22 00	30 00	38 00	68 00	110 00
13 ".....	13 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	70 00	120 00
14 ".....	14 00	26 00	34 00	42 00	72 00	130 00
15 ".....	15 00	28 00	36 00	44 00	74 00	140 00
16 ".....	16 00	30 00	38 00	46 00	76 00	150 00
17 ".....	17 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	78 00	160 00
18 ".....	18 00	34 00	42 00	50 00	80 00	170 00
19 ".....	19 00	36 00	44 00	52 00	82 00	180 00
20 ".....	20 00	38 00	46 00	54 00	84 00	190 00
21 ".....	21 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	86 00	200 00
22 ".....	22 00	42 00	50 00	58 00	88 00	210 00

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

THE BRIBERY CHARGES.

The Legislative committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges have reported to the House. Their recommendations may be found in the Legislative proceedings column. The committee have had but a short time in which to investigate, but have made the most of it, holding sessions late into the night. Four persons have been found guilty of having received money as a reward for their votes on the Constitutional Amendment bill, relating to the Chinese. A majority of the committee recommend that two of these be expelled from the House, and that the other two, whose guilt is considered to be extenuated by circumstances, be merely reprimanded and allowed to retain their seats. A minority of the committee think differently in regard to the punishment. They would punish every guilty member by expulsion.

OUR BELIEF CONFIRMED.

Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Legislative Assembly, attacks in this morning's "Advertiser" an article which appeared in yesterday's BULLETIN in reference to the recent bribery case; and Mr. J. A. Magoon, Secretary of the Legislature, has a communication in this issue of the BULLETIN, of a similar nature. Both gentlemen object to our reflections on Mr. Kawainui and Mr. Kalauka, and consider them unjust and unmerited. In fact, the President and Secretary consider the conduct of the two members highly praiseworthy. With the view of correcting our opinion, if it were not according to the evidence, we have again waded through the testimony published in the Advertiser; but find nothing therein to weaken the position assumed yesterday. Indeed we are confirmed in the conviction that our reflections were fully merited, particularly by Mr. Kalauka. Mr. Magoon said that instead of encouraging men to do their duty we discourage them. This is simply a perversion of fact. It is not the duty of a legislator to try to inveigle others into taking bribes for the purpose of getting them punished, which the evidence clearly shows was done. It is in the line of plain duty to check and not assist such proceedings. Mr. Castle seems to endorse the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." The BULLETIN does not belong to that school. Our code of honor, such as it is, can never countenance the conduct which the President and Secretary eulogize as highly commendable.

REFLECTIONS ON THE BRIBERY CASE.

Charges of bribery against members of the Legislature and their expulsion from the House on the ground of the charges having been proven are novel events in Hawaiian history; and therefore events which naturally produce extraordinary interest and more than usual excitement, when they occur. On Tuesday last, after a patient investigation by a committee of the House, four of its members were found guilty of having accepted payment for their votes against a proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to the Chinese who might be in the country at the time of its passage or who might thereafter arrive, and three of the members were ignominiously expelled for the offence and the other was severely censured, but allowed to retain his seat.

So far as we can learn, this is the first instance of the Hawaiian Legislature expelling a member for any similar offence. Certainly during the reign of the present Sovereign or that of his predecessor this is the first occurrence of the kind. From this fact the inference must not be drawn that our legislators have always been of such a high character that they were above the influence of

THE "LUSO" EDITOR TALKS SENSE.

The editor of the "Luso Hawaiian" had a neat little letter in yesterday's "Advertiser," in reply to a communication which appeared in the same paper a day or two before, enquiring why the "Luso" declined to express an opinion relative to the merits of certain applicants for the position of interpreter in our courts. The editor claims the "right to remain silent at times." Right you are, brother. Pope, or somebody else, once said something like this:—

"Satire is my weapon, but I am too discreet To run amuck and tilt at all I meet."

Every editor, with a little variation of the wording, could wisely adopt the old satirist's motto. The "Luso" editor says, too, that he does not believe in writing up a matter unless he has something sensible to say about it. He is a wise man. It would be well if all the rest of us followed his example. But running a daily is vastly different from a weekly sheet. The editor of the daily has very little time for reflection, while the editor of the weekly has time to look closely at everything he writes before it is published.

MUSIC FOR BUSINESS MEN.

A few weeks ago the Royal Hawaiian Band gave an open-air concert in front of the bank of Bishop & Co., Merchant street, it being the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of that institution. Since then many business men have interviewed Bandmaster Berger, and requested him to play once or twice a month at some central place in the business portion of the city. We consider that he merited expulsion from the Legislature along with the three. This conclusion is reached from a study of his own published testimony. It will be hard to convince any reasoning reader of his printed statement, that he was not as deep in the mud as the others. A blot rests upon his name in the estimation of honest and honorable men, which no explanation can remove.

REFORMERS AND MALCONTENTS.
"I am perfectly well-aware," says the President of the Legislature in his letter about the bribery case, "that people who are determined to condemn all and every reform member of the Legislature, will do so, be his actions black or white." That is really so. We have observed the same thing. It is not right, it is not fair. Every man's actions should be estimated according to their real worth, whether he be a "reformer," a "malcontent," or any other kind of objectionable person. We are not "in accord" with those malcontents who condemn every act of a reformer because the latter is known by that anomalous appellation. Neither do we agree with those gentlemen who boast of their "reform" work, and stigmatise as wicked and corrupt any who may not endorse their actions. We are perfectly well aware that some people are inclined to worship everything clean and unclean, upstairs or down below, as long as it is called reform. They indulge in a plurality of idols of all shapes and sizes, some signify and some ugly, all under the same name. The name is the main thing. As long as the name is there, that's enough. All who do not fall down and worship in the same temple and embrace the same creed as essential to their safety and well-being, are bad people and malcontents. A malcontent in reality is a person who happens to run counter to the convenience or interest of a reformer. A malcontent is bad, and on g bad; no good thing can come out of him.

A PROPOSITION REVERSED.

"Nothing has been more forcibly brought forward within the last year or so than the fact, that Honolulu is not the pivot upon which the whole of this little kingdom will for the future have to move." This is a quotation from an editorial article in this morning's "Advertiser," and might be made to conform to fact by the omission of the word "not." Thus: "Nothing has been more forcibly brought forward within the last year or so than the fact that Honolulu is the pivot upon which the whole of this little kingdom will for the future have to move." The truth is reached by simply capsizing the "Advertiser" proposition and bringing the bottom side up. The tendency of almost the entire course of the past year has been to centralize everything in Honolulu, and make it the one pivotal point of the kingdom. Can our contemporary name one move, excepting the Road Board Act, which has not tended in this direction? If so, we and many others, particularly residents of the other islands, will be glad to hear it.

THE PASS SYSTEM RENEWED.

At one time, not very long ago, persons desirous of boarding the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamers immediately on their arrival, and before passengers had landed, were required to procure passes from the local agents beforehand, and those who could not show a pass were debarred from going on board until the passengers, or the bulk of them, had come ashore. This regulation was beneficial to the people on the steamers, and prevented crowding and hustling on the gangways; but the shore people did not approve of it, and expressed their disapprobation by many savage growls. This, or some other cause, led to the abandonment of the pass system, since which the rushing of crowds of people up the gangways at the first opportunity, delaying and inconveniencing the landing of passengers, has become a nuisance. The agents, Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., have determined to return to the pass system, and allow none but the bearers of passes to board until the passengers have landed. We are glad of it. Everybody will be benefited by the arrangement, whether they like it or not. Three-fourths of the people who rush from the wharf to the deck of the steamer as soon as she touches, have no business there whatever, other than curiosity. Then, why should they be permitted to intrude themselves where they throng the passageways and become an annoyance and a nuisance. Those who have friends aboard whom they are anxious to meet, or any other important business, will have no difficulty in procuring a pass from the Agents.

KALIHI VALLEY ROAD.

The road into and through Kalihi valley is greatly in need of attention. It is almost impassable for vehicles in places. In the Appropriation Act is an item of \$2,000 for this road, which is probably sufficient to place it in as good a condition as the residents of the valley desire. Unless work is commenced at once, it will be too late to do anything until next summer, for the wet season is near at hand, during which road-making is out of the question in a rainy region like Kalihi Valley, and the residents will have great difficulty in getting their produce to market all the winter. A consideration which should have weight with the authorities in deciding what road work should have precedence—for it cannot be all taken in hand at once—is the fact that Kalihi Valley is occupied from its mouth to its source by an industrial and industrious population who have no way of getting their produce, bananas, pine apples, milk, firewood, charcoal, etc., to market but over this road.

POTATOES.

"Lower price are offered for island grown potatoes than those from

broad, and yet the island product is the finer article," says the "Advertiser." The same paper asserts that "as fine potatoes can be raised here as ever are raised in New Zealand." If by the fineness of the island potato is simply meant its size and appearance, the "Advertiser" may be right; but the quality of the imported article is decidedly superior, and that is why it commands a better price. Most potato eaters call a potato good or bad in proportion to its meanness or hardness. A mealy potato is good, and a hard potato is bad, with the majority of people; although some prefer the latter. The New Zealand article takes the lead for meanness, and therefore it takes the lead in price. Island potatoes are not mealy. At least, the writer has never found one after a dozen years' search. Will take the New Zealand article any time and every time at double the price of the home product. Experienced farmers assert that little frost or a very near approach thereto is necessary to the production of the highest quality of potatoes. So that elevated regions, where this condition is present, should be selected in this region for potato-raising.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CRANK.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—An unkind, uncalled for and ungentlemanly article appeared in your paper of yesterday evening from a correspondent, headed, "An intolerable nuisance." If I am informed correctly, the author is a well-known crank and growler, and has growled himself out of every venture he has undertaken since he came to the Islands, but the Bankrupt Act. He does not know any more about good breeding than he does about good music, and therefore is unworthy of any further notice. XX.

MUD HOLES.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Kindly permit me, through your valuable editor, to remind our worthy Road Supervisor that there still exists a disgraceful piece of road on Hotel street, between Fort and Union. The mud never dries in that section and it is sloughy all the year round on account of the deplorable street grading.

The Road Supervisor will receive the heartiest thanks by repairing those nasty mud holes for

A HOTEL SR. REFORM VOTER.

Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1888.

THAT COMMISSION.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The public would like to know if the Cabinet are not going to insist on His Majesty signing Col. Ashford's commission. If not, and that very quickly too, they will come to the conclusion that the rumor which has been passing around for some time to the effect that the Cabinet had given His Majesty to understand that they would be better pleased if he would not sign, is true.

We have had about enough of child's play and petty trickery, in this matter, and it is about time the Cabinet recognized the fact, or they may "hear something drop."

FAIR PLAY.

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—A law is in force in Berlin, which, could it be enforced here would be gladly hailed as a welcome relief from the insatiate thumpings of those who think themselves pianists. A stranger walking along Hotel street could imagine himself near a barrel factory, or a large tin shop, while listening to the insatiate thumping and banging on borrowed pianos by half crazed or full drunken men, who cannot play a single piece correctly but have a half hundred marches, etc., picked up at low concert halls, with which they outrage the refined tastes of their neighbors and make night hideous by their hammerings. Why do not such people shut their doors and windows, if they play (?) for their own amusement and not disturb the town?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The arguments advanced by the honorable members of our Legislature against the passage of the constitutional amendment, which recently died so ignominiously, have elicited many disparaging comments, and from the unanimity with which these resolutions are condemned by people of Honolulu it is fair to presume that

the foresight and wisdom which this measure demanded was prominently absent, pronouncing the conduct of these men wrong.

The Chinese question was not a very prominent issue at the time of the last general election, yet almost every member elected from Honolulu promised at one time or another to advocate Chinese restriction. One member was actually elected upon that issue alone. He has voted against it, because, as he says, it was contrary to his principles. I actually blush at this while writing. This gentleman lacks the ability to distinguish his very delicate position.

The painful sensation caused by a despotic act, which the majority of men call shame, this honorable Legislature knows nothing of. Will he wish some of his confreres, at least, display the magnanimity to allow the party which they have sold would never have been so if Mr. Kalauka had relied upon their confessing their guilt; but by the money being actually paid over their guilt is thoroughly established. It may not be amiss to state that during the debate in the House there was no intimation, even that Kawaunui had not taken the proper course, and only the accused and some of those, I think, whose names had been given to Mr. Kalauka as being in the ring had a word to say against him.

But on the contrary he was eulogized by men whose character I do not think, Mr. Editor, you would care to undertake to impeach. By your course, instead of encouraging men to do their duty you discourage them. Instead of giving them a helping hand in the performance of a most disgraceful action and one which few men even with skin all white have the moral courage to do you with greatunction administer a kick. I should not have undertaken the statement had Mr. Kawainui alone been mentioned by you, for defense of him is wholly unnecessary. Mr. Kalauka is comparatively unknown. After what I have stated if any candid man can have any doubt about the rectitude of his intentions, all I ask of him is to read carefully the evidence.

J. ALFRED MAGOON.

missed the point or intention of our brief article. We have not had the slightest objection to the remission of duties of the book. In fact, believed and believe it would have been the proper thing to have done. Nor did we intend or suppose that any private interest would be served thereby. Our idea was, that a member of the Government had no more right to introduce a private bill after the expiration of the time allowed for private bills, than any other member of the House. Only this and nothing more. Under a suspension of the rules any member can do so, and without a suspension no Minister can, properly.—Ed.]

SUFFERERS.

OUR GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION.
Editor BULLETIN:—Notwithstanding the many and varied attacks made upon the present Hawaiian Constitution, I contend that it is, unamended, the best suited for these islands that could be "hashed up;" although I admit that it might be unsuitable to the needs of a civilized nation.

The Hawaiian Constitution is generally believed to be a contradictory, inconsistent, incongruous and unsafe guide in all matters which it is intended to regulate; but, nevertheless, I cleave to the opinion that the contrary is the fact.

The glorious Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom is one of the most prolific and accommodating documents ever drawn up by the art of man—it proves everything, helps everybody, and is gradually invading the household and regulating the affairs of everyday life. As an instance of this my boy refused to eat poi the other day; because it was unconstitutional when more expensive dishes were on the table.

Properly viewed the Hawaiian Constitution is like an accommodating "vest pocket" that has only to be searched to find out the treasure it contains. Should a kanaka legislator oppose a bill or motion in the House he appeals to a rule or clause of the Constitution as supporting his opinion; and the fellow on the other side flings back, as a retort, another clause of the same document. Thus the Constitution is handy and invaluable to all parties and factions as a political sand bag, used but never abused.

Another important advantage of the document is the readiness with which its separate rules and provisions can be laid aside when occasion requires, as witness the arbitrary exclusion of the public from a Legislative committee in voting to Rule 27 of the Constitution. The rules of the Hawaiian Constitution have certain folding arrangements by which they can be removed and suspended as easily as are the rules of the Legislative Chamber. This is a grand convenience, because the Constitution might otherwise get seriously in the way and be hurt.

Another great advantage possessed by our unique Constitution is, that it embodies many of the characteristics of Monarchical and Republican institutions so beautifully mixed and blended so that we, poor Hawaiians, cannot tell "which from t'other." That is just as it should be; because we must believe the Constitution to be Hawaiian or nothing. Hawaiians must create and evolve their constitutions themselves, and the wisdom, profundity of study and erudition apparent in the Hawaiian Constitution, shows conclusively the progress of our development in this direction as a people, and the great aptitude we have for self-government.

It is all very well to say that the "thing" was hastily gotten up, and must necessarily be imperfect; but I maintain that this circumstance was fortunate in giving to our glorious Constitution the conglomeration, comprehensiveness, angularity and feasibility necessary to its usefulness, convenience, and adaptability to the wants and whims of Hawaiian legislators of the straight type or the curly.

I trust that His Majesty, with or without the advice of his quartette of august responsible or irresponsible Ministers, will send a copy of the Hawaiian Constitution to the Melbourne Exposition before it closes, to inform all the ends of the earth of the wisdom and greatness prevailing on these "isles of the sea," as embodied and reflected in the unique document which we swear to support whether we know its contents or not. It might also be advisable to send with the sacred document the portraits of the quartette of Ministers, which would be unique "Cabinet" pictures and convey a fair idea of what kind of government we have in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Tah Boo.

Honolulu, Sept. 10, 1888.

[Tah Boo has mixed up the Constitution with the Rules of the House. There is no "Rule 27 of the Constitution," and the Article of that document so numbered relates to reprieves and pardons.—Ed.]

QUESTIONS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The presumption is that editors should or ought to know everything that is going on. He should know law to be able to review Legislative Acts and legal decisions (always keeping in view

the libel enactments); he should be versed in physic to enable him to review a coroner's inquests; he should be a mathematician in order to explain the Appropriation Act of the last session. It is very doubtful whether he should have any political or sectarian views; but he should understand a little of civil engineering to enable him to give an opinion just now many times a street should be dug up and filled up in order to obtain a grade; and this brings me to the question I wish to ask. At whose expense is King Street being graded, the Tramway Co. or the Government? Is it necessary to cut the road at Leleō to the extent that it is being done and who pays for the damage to the property which is very great? An answer to this will oblige a number of

SUFFERERS.

[At the expense of the Government, of course. We have expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to cut away so much of the road at Leleō, and believe we are right. As to paying for damage to property, if anybody the Government, we presume, is liable.—Ed.]

HOMESTEADS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—A few months ago, when we saw the Government Surveyor's tent roosting on the summits of our Kohala range, the sweet hope of a nice home arose in many an Anglo-Saxon, German, Portuguese and Hawaiian heart; but, alas, as many a thing in this changing world, that hope was but a dream, a waning shadow shattered by the Government advertising the sale of a lease of 759 acres of land in Kohala.

Every week we read in the papers sad complaints about hosts of residents leaving for more propitious shores; now, would not part, at least, of the problem "how to keep the population here," have been solved, if the Government had granted homesteads? As it is now, said lands only profit two or three well to cattle-raisers.

But one may object, some of these lands are "in line" and plenty of lawsuits may be encountered. A poor answer, in my opinion. Disputes are as liable to arise from a void lease, as from a void sale; besides, only those lands whose titles are not disputed could be sold now, and the remainder later.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. GRAHAM,
Com. U. S. N. Commanding.

scholars. Also the Foreign school with some scholars.

The plantations are not grubbed, but many of them implant trees, or cane now.

There was every day many people both in the Waikiki flats to get ready for a Bathie Feast next Saturday. There was men, women and many children every day there, sometimes more than 100.

We are very much glad to see Hon. D. H. Hitchcock and Hon. H. Deacon back again. We very glad for the strong work they have done for us, but some friend been getting much from when he think there been bid for Volcano road to Hilo. I hear, net bill for that but only in Appropriation bill been \$30,000 for Volcano Road.

We are have very much weather, many fine day and the dew kiss the lehua very much sometimes.

With aloha for all the kindness of you to give this pleasant word for the friends. Yours truly,
J. R. WRAPPERS,

Hilo, September, 1888 A.D.

[Mr. J. R. W. writes a splendid hand, and in that respect his copy is good. As to his composition, that is of the "half-white" variety. Copy has been faithfully followed in the reproduction of his communication.—Ed.]

A NAVAL CAUTION.

The following letter explains itself:—

U. S. S. "ALERT," 3d RATE, Honolulu, Sept. 16, 1888.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Will you kindly state in your paper, for the benefit of the merchants of Honolulu, that I have a very strict regulation on board of the Alert, prohibiting the enlisted men contracting debts for any purpose whatever.

They have a liberal allowance of monthly money given them every month, and I require that they shall pay cash for all purchases. I positively refuse to recognise or pay any bill of their contracting unless personally authorised by myself, particularly bills to liquor or eating saloons and boarding houses.

As the Alert is likely to remain some time at Honolulu and this matter may be of interest to the merchants on shore it would be a benefit to them if you would kindly give notice of it.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. GRAHAM,
Com. U. S. N. Commanding.

PAHALA NOTES.

We had a nice rain here last week, 185-100 inches having fallen.

The country is exceptionally green looking for this time of the year, and the cane is looking exceedingly well, making prospects good for next year's crop.

The mill will start up about the 21st of this month.

Three Chinamen ran away from the plantation on the night of the 1st inst., and have not yet been captured.

Sept. 12th, 1888.

NOTES ABOUT KOLA, KABAI.

Strangers or occasional visitors to Koloa cannot help expressing their surprise and admiration at the manifold improvements, that are constantly looming up at this town. The very cosmopolitan population seems to heighten somewhat the effect. There are, for example, a German town, New Portugal, New Madeira, a Japanese village, and the never failing Chinatown, with its peculiar odor of opium and filth, where also at almost all times of day and night can be heard the ear piercing noise of Chinese music.

Koloa seems to be the Celestial's Paradise, for the use and sale of opium and sham-shoo, and opportunities for gambling seem to hold full sway here.

No one arriving at Koloa, can have the benefit of full observation, unless they land at Koloa landing, or at least make a visit to that point. The landing is the most southerly one on Kauai. The sea here is at all times as smooth as a looking glass, while there is hardly any surf on the beach.

We boast many artist here of Hilo. Mr. Furneaux was here, but is just return from visit to the seashore at Keauka. He have many works of arts at his studio. Also Mr. Tavernier was been sick but is better and he tell me he wish to go out and become strong once more to work, and he hope to get to Mr. Hitchcock place in the wood to sketch and become well. Also Mr. Howard Hitchcock was do some paint; he have been paint his father house just finish and also some picture in his study. He with Mr. Tavernier will go to the wood for a week.

Our new doctor seem very busy. We see him ride out all day and often in the night, but not many people dead yet.

There is also one new Japanese doctor for this place, but I think the Government doctor get too small pay for the many work she have to do free; only it was best for the poor man, but many was rich enough to pay for the Government to pay enough, so she lose much money.

Some schools are begin their tenth but not yet the Government schools. The Hilo Boarding School began to open last week, but only few scholars was come yet. The Catholic Mission School was also open this week with quite a many

scholars. Also the Foreign school with some scholars.

The plantations are not grubbed, but many of them implant trees, or cane now.

There was every day many

people both in the Waikiki flats to

get ready for a Bathie Feast next

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J. R. WRAPPERS,

Hilo, September, 1888 A.D.

is a highly enjoyable one. Fields of sugar cane or taro patches, or some nice residences surrounded by shade trees and gardens greet the eye. The first public building met is the Court House and Jail, a frame structure. Close by is the gubernatorial mansion of Her Excellency Liliuokalani, Governor of Kauai.

East from this place, and about half a mile distant, is the Roman Catholic Church and school. The church is built of stone, and is in charge of Rev. Father Libert. The school teacher is Mr. Mica. This very pleasant gentleman is also Tax Assessor. Some 40 pupils visit this school.

Returning to the road again, we meet the buildings used as a Government school, which are surrounded by a large and exceedingly well kept recreation ground, where the children can run about and play during recess. The number of pupils attending this school is above 100. Mr. J. F. Burkett is principal of the school, while Mr. Neal is assistant for the primary classes.

A little further on is the Protestant Church, which is built of stone. Services are held here in English and Hawaiian; English under the charge of Rev. Goodell, Hawaiian under Rev. Mahoe. The Sunday School is well attended. Nearly

opposite the church is the magnificent residence of Dr. J. K. Smith, surrounded by well kept gardens. Close by is the Koloa Hospital, containing, I believe, about 8 beds.

Koloa music hall is also in this vicinity, where the band, under the leadership of Mr. Field, is discoursing music almost nightly. This band, which has at present only 12 members, has been lately organized.

Next we come to the Koloa Sugar Mill, which has a capacity of 20 to 25 tons per day. At some other time I will apply for the privilege to inspect this mill, when I will write a more detailed account concerning it.

About 200 yards from here is the new Post Office, a frame building 12 x 15 feet. This office has 70 letter boxes, such as are used in Honolulu. There is a delivery window, besides another window, at which a wire rack holding all uncalled for letters is exposed for public inspection. The office itself is neatly fitted up in office style, containing a safe, maps and charts, two tables for assorting letters and newspapers. Some 500 or 600 letters are received at and forwarded from this office every week. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Service is prompt and very courteous. Mr. E. Stretz, a genial and whole-souled German, is the Postmaster here, besides holding the office of Collector of Customs. I am inclined to concur in his opinion that the Koloa Post Office is the best organized office in the country, next to the one in Honolulu.

BYE-BYE.

Koloa, Sept. 8, 1888.

CINDERELLA.

The true origin of the glass slipper. How Psammetichus, the King, came to place the Greek slave, Rhodopis, on the throne of the Pharaohs.

We can readily believe that running brooks can preach us sermons; but we could scarcely hope to find a fairy story, based upon a solid historical fact, especially one told by the inscription upon the Sarcophagi of Egypt. Yet such is the fact, for the records of the Psammetich Kings tell us, that the story of Cinderella or the Glass Slipper, so delights the childish imagination, is in truth founded upon a romantic love affair, between Psammetichus, the successor of Amasis, King of Egypt, and a lovely Greek slave.

Rhodopis had been a slave, and a fellow bondswoman with Eos, the fable writer, in the house of one Indom of Samos. She by her wonderful beauty had attracted the attention of Aphrodite, a wealthy and powerful Patrician, who procured her freedom, and heaped upon her immense riches. On the death of her patroness, Rhodopis fixed her residence at Naucratis, a port on the Canopic branch of the Nile, and there dispensed hospitality with the lavish hand of an Empress.

One morning, just after the sun

had crept across the Delta, she went forth with her maidens to bathe.

At a short distance from the river, she sought a secluded creek, away from the busy main, and screened from the waving, feathery papryus.

As the creek was some yards from the place where her litter stopped, Rhodopis did not take off her sandals, until she reached the water's edge, where she stood as white and as lovely as the lotuses that blossomed and bloomed about her.

Throwing off her sandals, she entered the water, and began swimming, diving and frolicking with the easy light hearted joy of the butterflies that fluttered about the flowers. She would gather handfuls of lotuses, and then throw them away, until at last, tired of her sport, she in a fit of laziness, floated on the cool bosom of the water, and yielded herself to thought.

Her sandals lay upon the beach, a dainty pair, all embroidered with gold and brilliant colors, and on the upper surface of the sole, on which her foot rested, bore the figure of a captive with bound arms

—on the one being a Greek, and the other an Egyptian, showing the dominion her beauty had attained over the two nations. Now, in the air just over the sandals, there changed to hover an eagle, who being attracted by the glitter of the gold on the sandals, swooped down

and seizing one, and rising again, soon became a mere speck in the clouds.

Now this bit of theft on the part of the eagle, became the turning point in the brilliant career of Rhodopis. The bird immediately directed his flight over the Delta, and away up the Nile to Memphis, the capital of Egypt, and the seat of Psammetichus the King, and there dropped the sandal at the foot of the judgment throne of the King.

The monarch was sitting in the open air, dispensing justice to his subjects, and being exhausted with the heat and dullness of the proceedings, set him about to draw pictures in his imagination. In thought he erected for himself a magnificent palace, over which he placed in queenship an ideal beauty. He was just painting her as having the eyes of the gazelle, the voice of the nightingale, the litheness of the panther, and the tread of a goddess, when lo, the sandal fell plump at his feet.

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meted out to the two singleaders. The House must clear itself of the stain.

Noble Luhiau said this was a very important matter. He distinctly denied having taken a bribe. Kauhi gave him \$5 as a gift. It turned out to be \$50. Being a clergyman he was often in the habit of receiving gifts. If he had understood it was a bribe he would not have taken the money. No influence had been brought on him with regard to his vote on the Chinese amendment. He thought that Noble Hitchcock felt sore against him and wished him to be punished—evidently because he had voted to sustain the coffee bill veto.

Rep. Nakalele was much surprised at the report, as it looked to him that the committee had gone beyond its power. Charges were only preferred against Reps. Kamauoha and Kauhi, but the committee had also brought in charges against Noble Luhiau and Rep. Nawahine. Then again the committee was at variance as there was a majority and a minority report. The Constitution does not give the House authority to expel its members, but there is a House rule which says that the Legislature may expel any member for cause. He moved both reports be indefinitely postponed.

Rep. Kamauoha said the charge against him was that he had accepted a bribe to influence and change his vote. This he denied, he did not change his vote, as he had been against the Chinese amendment from first to last. Therefore the allegations fall to the ground.

Noble Widemann thought those accused should have all the time necessary to talk in.

Minister Ashford said within an hour and a half the Kinau would leave her wharf and a good many members wished to go by her. R. P. Kamauoha had been allowed fifteen minutes, but he did not think he had said anything so far.

Rep. C. Brown was much surprised to hear the remarks of the Attorney-General, they came very poor. To think he should allude to members private considerations, in such an important matter. He moved the five-minute rule be dispensed with as regards the four members who are charged.

The motion was adopted.

Rep. Kamauoha continuing said if he did take money it was not as a bribe. The money given to him by Rep. Kauhi was a present and after he had voted. He was not guilty of the charge.

Rep. C. Brown said it seemed strange to him that native Hawaiians sent here who were thought above the average should be in such a fix. They know what this money was given to them, and it is impossible for them to get out of it. Are \$50 bills in the habit of jumping into persons' pockets? He agreed with the sentiment of Noble Hitchcock that every one in this affair should go out of this House. Those born here under the Hawaiian flag will show by example to-day that the Hawaiian must do right.

Rep. Nawahine said if a man was found guilty of bribery he should be punished to the full extent. He explained to the committee that he received the money but not as a bribe. It would be a terrible thing for a man in his station to have to stand before this House and be censured. He met Kauhi down town and while drinking a milk shake it appears that Kauhi put a \$50 bill in his pocket. He did not know it was there until later in the evening when three members of the House came to enquire about it. He went to his vest and there found the \$50 bill.

Rep. C. Brown said every member should be perfectly satisfied in his mind before recording his vote. Rep. Nakalele was doubtful if the committee had a right to bring in charges against Luhiau and Nawahine. They were only told to investigate charges against Kauhi and Kamauoha.

Noble Smith read the resolution showing the power of the committee.

Noble Hitchcock had based the minority report on the evidence heard. He then read the evidence of Nawahine before the committee.

Rep. Pachaoe doubted whether the House had a right to expel members under the Constitution.

Noble Widemann said Article 51 of the Constitution reads, "The Legislature may punish its own members for disorderly behavior." If these charges were not disorderly behavior, he did not know what was. If they adopted a resolution to bar and feather and ride on a rail the guilty ones, he did not think there would be any objection.

The President announced that the four members charged could not vote on the recommendations of the committee.

A vote was then taken separately on the first, second and third recommendations of the committee with the following result on each:

Ayes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Wight, Notley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Bailey, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N., Wilcox, Hustace, Dowsett, Jr., Kalaupoa, Naone, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kamai, Maguire, Kauhane, Paris, Daniels, Helekuhihi, Horner, Kauwai, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay, Pachaoe—38.

Noes—Rep. Nakalele, when his name was called said "Kanaluau." He moved to be excused but the motion was refused. He would not record his vote and could not find no authority for the House to make him do so.

The President instructed the Secretary to make a note on the records of the House that the member had refused to vote, and stated that the member by so doing was in contempt of the House.

The President then announced that Reps. Kauhi and Kamauoha were expelled from the House and their seats declared vacant.

The resolutions were adopted.

At 7:25 the House adjourned without day, subject to the call of the President.

Noble Wight failed to see that any distinction should be made between Luhiau and Nawahine. He had

favor, and the punishment should be more lenient. To any man of sensitive feeling it must be a terrible punishment to be brought before the bar of the House and be censured. He thought that enough punishment for Nawahine. If Kauhi had only been as much on the alert to detect this crime as Kauhi had, it would not have come before the House. He would give all honor to Kauhane for running the conspirators to earth, and he believed the country would do the same.

Minister Thurston's substitute recommendation was then carried on the following vote:

Ayes: Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Waterhouse, Notley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Bailey, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N., Wilcox, Hustace, Dowsett, Jr., Kalaupoa, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kauhane, Paris, Horner, Kauwai, Rice, Gay, Pachaoe—30.

Noes: Smith, Wight, Kamai, Maguire, Daniels, Helekuhihi, A. S. Wilcox, Nakalele—8.

The President announced that Luhiau was expelled from the House and his seat declared vacant.

Minister Thurston's fifth substitute recommendation was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Smith, Waterhouse, Wight, Notley, Wall, Bailey, Dowsett, Jr., Kalaupoa, C. Brown, Kamai, Paris, Daniels, Horner, Helekuhihi, Kauwai, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay—21.

Noes: Wilder, Young, Jaeger, Townsend, Hitchcock, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N., Wilcox, Hustace, Naone, F. Brown, Deacon, Maguire, Kauhane, Pachaoe, Nakalele—17.

The President announced that Rep. Nawahine would receive the censure of the House.

Noble Widemann announced that he had resigned his seat in the House and left the building.

The sixth recommendation of the special committee being included in Minister Thurston's adopted substitutes no action was taken on it.

The committee's seventh recommendation instructing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings as the facts in his opinion justify, was adopted on a show of hands.

Minister Ashford moved that Rep. Nawahine be now brought before the bar and censured. Carried.

The sergeant-at-arms then conducted Rep. Nawahine from his seat to the bar where Preident of the Legislature the censure of this House.

Rep. C. Brown agreed with the substitute recommendations, but with regard to Nawahine they should go a little further. The committee should have reported that part of the evidence referring to the finding of the money in Nawahine's vest pocket.

Noble Smith said the committee had based their recommendations on the evidence heard before them. They had not gone outside of the record.

Noble Widemann said there could be no possible doubt Nawahine knew when he was taking a milk shake that Kauhi had put money in his vest pocket for he asked Kauhi whether it was good money.

Rep. C. Brown said every member should be perfectly satisfied in his mind before recording his vote.

Rep. Nakalele was doubtful if the committee had a right to bring in charges against Luhiau and Nawahine. They were only told to investigate charges against Kauhi and Kamauoha.

Noble Smith read the resolution showing the power of the committee.

Noble Hitchcock had based the minority report on the evidence heard. He then read the evidence of Nawahine before the committee.

Rep. Pachaoe doubted whether the House had a right to expel members under the Constitution.

Noble Widemann said Article 51 of the Constitution reads, "The Legislature may punish its own members for disorderly behavior." If these charges were not disorderly behavior, he did not know what was. If they adopted a resolution to bar and feather and ride on a rail the guilty ones, he did not think there would be any objection.

The President announced that the four members charged could not vote on the recommendations of the committee.

A vote was then taken separately on the first, second and third recommendations of the committee with the following result on each:

Ayes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Wight, Notley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Bailey, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N., Wilcox, Hustace, Dowsett, Jr., Kalaupoa, Naone, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kamai, Maguire, Kauhane, Paris, Daniels, Helekuhihi, Horner, Kauwai, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay, Pachaoe—38.

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The President instructed the Secretary to make a note on the records of the House that the member had refused to vote, and stated that the member by so doing was in contempt of the House.

The President then announced that Reps. Kauhi and Kamauoha were expelled from the House and their seats declared vacant.

The resolutions were adopted.

At 7:25 the House adjourned without day, subject to the call of the President.

Noble Wight failed to see that any distinction should be made between Luhiau and Nawahine. He had

known Luhiau for close on thirty-eight years, and had never heard anything against his character. At the poll for Nobles on Hawaii at the last election, Luhiau stood at the head, which showed the esteem in which he was held on that island. He thought he should be censured but not expelled.

Minister Thurston's substitute recommendation was then carried on the following vote:

Ayes: Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Waterhouse, Notley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Bailey, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N., Wilcox, Hustace, Dowsett, Jr., Kalaupoa, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kauhane, Paris, Horner, Kauwai, Rice, Gay, Pachaoe—30.

Noes: Smith, Wight, Kamai, Maguire, Daniels, Helekuhihi, A. S. Wilcox, Nakalele—8.

The President announced that Luhiau was expelled from the House and his seat declared vacant.

Minister Thurston's fifth substitute recommendation was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Smith, Waterhouse, Wight, Notley, Wall, Bailey, Dowsett, Jr., Kalaupoa, C. Brown, Kamai, Paris, Daniels, Horner, Helekuhihi, Kauwai, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay—21.

Noes: Wilder, Young, Jaeger, Townsend, Hitchcock, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N., Wilcox, Hustace, Naone, F. Brown, Deacon, Maguire, Kauhane, Pachaoe, Nakalele—17.

The President announced that Rep. Nawahine would receive the censure of the House.

Noble Widemann announced that he had resigned his seat in the House and left the building.

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The committee's seventh recommendation instructing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings as the facts in his opinion justify, was adopted on a show of hands.

Minister Ashford moved that Rep. Nawahine be now brought before the bar and censured. Carried.

The sergeant-at-arms then conducted Rep. Nawahine from his seat to the bar where Preident of the Legislature addressed him as follows:

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NEWS ARTICLES.

BRUTAL MURDER.

The Body of a Native Found at Puna Terribly Mangled.—Arrest of Two Chinese for the Crime.

On Sept. 8th, in the columns of the BULLETIN was an item stating the fact that a school teacher named Kapahee, residing in Puna, Hawaii, had been missing since the 3d, and no trace of him could be found. The steamer W. G. Hall arrived yesterday afternoon with Mr. A. P. Peterson, Deputy Attorney-General, and a party of men.

The obsequies of the late Rev. G. B. Whipple, chaplain of St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, and vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the State Institutions located in that city, who died at Nantucket, Mass., Thursday, July 19th, took place from the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, Faribault, Tuesday afternoon, July 24th, and were attended by a vast concourse of people representing all classes of citizens, each of whom was a sincere mourner.

The Rev. George Brayton Whipple was born at Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., June 26, 1830. Mr. Whipple was fitted for college while quite young, and graduated at college while still a boy. After leaving college he entered a bank as bookkeeper, but soon left and shipped on board a whaling vessel at New Bedford. Tiring of a sea-faring life, he left the ship, with the full consent of his captain, at the Sandwich Islands, and spent about five years at Kauai as a bookkeeper, and finally as teacher in charge of one of the government schools. During 1858, at the request of his father, who was in delicate health, Mr. Whipple returned home. In 1860, he went to Faribault, became a teacher and student in that institution, graduated, and was ordained a deacon in 1863, and was advanced to the priesthood during the same year. August 15, 1861, Mr. Whipple was married to Miss Mary J. Mills. In 1865, accompanied by his wife, he went to Honolulu, at the request of Bishop Staley, and remained there in charge of a parish and doing extended missionary work until 1869, when he returned to Faribault, this time to the rectory of the Good Shepherd, which he had assisted in the rectorship of the parish until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his wife and returned to Honolulu. In 1873, he once more returned to Faribault, this time to be the Bishop's private secretary, and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his mother, he returned to Faribault to become bookkeeper and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his mother, he returned to Faribault to become bookkeeper and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his mother, he returned to Faribault to become bookkeeper and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his mother, he returned to Faribault to become bookkeeper and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his mother, he returned to Faribault to become bookkeeper and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of the ill health of his mother, he returned to Faribault to become bookkeeper and chaplain of St. Mary's Hall. Soon after he was called to the rectory of the parish of the Good Shepherd, which he filled until November 1870, when he resigned in consequence of

CAPTURE OF LEPROS.

The steamer Pele arrived yesterday from Kauai, with twelve lepers on board. About two weeks ago the Attorney-General sent special officer Kingsley to Kauai with instructions to visit the district of Waimea and attempt the capture of a number of lepers known to be there. Arriving at Waimea, Kingsley in company with Deputy Sheriff Stoltz, started for the abode of the lepers and after a little trouble captured twelve, who were brought down as above stated. There are a few more lepers in the district and Kingsley leaves again on the Mikahiki to-morrow for the purpose of capturing them.

A CHINESE FUNERAL.

Kong Yee Det, for nearly four years steward at Punahoa College, died on Saturday and was buried Sunday afternoon from the Chinese Church of which he was a member. The deceased, who was known better by the name of Eddie, was a great favorite with the pupils at Punahoa, and they defrayed the expenses of his funeral. He was a bright and intelligent young man. The Revs. C. M. Hyde and W. C. Merritt, Mr. Frank W. Damon and the pastor of the church assisted in the services. Eddie belonged to the Chinese Singing Club and the members attended the funeral in a body. The remains were interred at Makiki followed by a large number of carriages.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE.

On Saturday evening an old Frenchman, Constant Fortin, better known around town as "Poloka," dropped dead in a Chinese store on Hotel street. Dr. Rodgers was summoned but could do nothing. The body was taken to the Station House, and on Sunday, the French Consul had it buried. Poloka was about 79 years of age and has been a resident of the islands many years. He was an armorer by trade and a fine spur maker. The deceased lived at Manoa for a long time, but the past year resided near the bridge, King street. Up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Deputy Marshal had received no certificate of the cause of death from Dr. Rodgers, but it is supposed to be old age.

ORGAN RECITAL.

There was a very good attendance at the fourth organ recital at Kauakapili Church, Saturday evening. H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, His Honor the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Mr. Justice and Mrs. McCully and Hon. C. R. Bishop were among those present. Mr. Levi Lyman sang a solo "My Queen" with much taste. Miss Rose Maake gave a most delightful rendition of Gounod's "There is a green hill far away," which pleased the audience very much indeed. The adaptabilities of the large organ were brought out in solos by Messrs. I. Goodell, Myron H. Jones and Wray Taylor.

IT IS RUMORED

That the departure of the Vandals will cause regret; that a well known lawyer will shortly join the ranks of the benevolent; that Col. Norris is a millionaire; that there are a large number of would-be Chamberlains; that while John F. Smith attends the Blue Ribbon meetings he is made fun of; that all the Chinese in the land are going to cut off their queue's; that the Editor of the Makaianina is to be the heavy weight champion of the Hawaiian bar; that there was too much drunkenness in town Saturday night; that the question of how to reach young men has not yet been fully decided.

GRATEFUL LEGISLATORS.

Last Tuesday evening the Kinai left this port over four hours behind her usual time for the accommodation of members of the Legislature. Their appreciation of this delay is shown in the following card of thanks:

STMR. "KINAI,"
Sept. 11, 1888.

We the undersigned, members of the Legislature, herewith tender to the President and officers of the Wilder Steamship Company and to the officers of the steamer Kinai, our sincere thanks for the great kindness shown us in the delaying of the steamer Kinai for so long a time this evening, in order that we might reach our homes in so short a time after the adjournment of the Legislature.

And we hope that all to whom we are so much indebted may be blessed with all that may make life pleasant in the future.

D. H. HITCHCOCK,
E. H. BAILEY,
P. N. MAKEE,
H. DEACON,
C. F. HORNER,
W. H. DANIELS,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
JOHN MAGUIRE.

WENT OVER A BLUFF.

Andres Comancho, a Spaniard employed by Hon. J. I. Dowsett, fell, with his horse, off a bluff near Moanalua, Saturday evening, at about 7 o'clock. The bluff is on the side of the road and has a clear fall of 25 feet. Comancho's horse reared and went over with the rider. The horse was hardly hurt, while Comancho received painful injuries. A piece of his scalp was taken off the top of his head, and he was other-

wise cut. Dr. Wood attended the unlucky rider, and dressed his wounds.

HONOLULU DEBATING SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the above society was held last evening, with a fair attendance. A report on the standing of the society was accepted. The treasurer presented his semi-annual report. Following are the officers for the ensuing term: President, Walter Hill; First Vice-President, E. G. Schuman; Second Vice-President, Alex. Robertson; Secretary, John F. Smith; Treasurer, Norman Logan.

A paper on "The Reform Party of 1890" was read by Mr. Daniel Logan, and a discussion followed.—Sept. 14.

THE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

Colonel Curtis P. Iaukeka has resigned his position as Chamberlain to His Majesty the King. Rumors to this effect have been afloat for several days, but it was not publicly known whether they were founded or not.

The Bulletin quotes positively that the Colonel has tendered his resignation, and he is simply discharging the duties of the office until his successor is appointed.

Col. Iaukeka's retirement is purely voluntary and for private reasons. His Majesty has reluctantly foregoed his services. That portion of the public having dealings with the Palace will regret the Colonel's retirement. His bearing towards all has been invariably affable and gentlemanly.

KING KALAKAUA.**HE BECOMES A SCIENTIST AND STUDIES MOLECULES.**

An Examiner reporter learned last night from a late visitor to Honolulu that King Kalakaua has, in the intervals of draw-poker, the hula and other games of state, been studying the molecular theory of the earth's structure. He has prepared a learned treatise on the subject, and a number of charts, which he intends to submit to the criticism of French savants at the Paris Exposition next year. He has deplored the task of presenting the book and charts to Washington Irving Bishop, the thought-reader, who will go to Paris for the purpose—and for such other purposes as may present themselves.

King Kalakaua is becoming a great sharp on exhibitions. At the invitation of the Victorian Government he is going to the Melbourne Exposition next October.—[Examiner.]

SQUEEZING THE RUST.**THE MEANING OF THE ERATIC MOVEMENTS IN THE SUGAR MARKET.**

A curious sugar war is being carried on by the California Refinery and in the East by the trust and the outside refiners. The local market is being manipulated at will by the California Company, the object being to cinch the American Company.

Prices go up and down every few days in an exceedingly erratic manner. At present the market is stiffening, but a reaction is expected next week. The fluctuations are a part of the battle against the trust, advantage being taken of a rule regarding prices and delivery recently adopted by the local refinery in the trust.

Some time ago the American Refinery changed its rules regarding the price that should be charged to purchase. It had always been the custom to sell the sugar at the figures ruling on the day of delivery, or not the day that the order was given. Thus, if a thousand barrels of sugar was ordered on Monday and not delivered until Friday, the purchaser would have to pay the prices current on Friday, whether higher or lower than those of Monday.

When E. L. G. Steele retired from the control of the American Company, this rule was changed. It was provided that the sugar should be billed at Monday's prices if ordered on Monday, and not according to the price of the day of delivery. This is where the opportunity for the fight comes in, both here and in the East.

At the time that Claus Spreckels cornered the raw sugar market and gauged the trust, their refineries were loaded up with orders, but they had little or no raw sugar. He had them at his mercy and shoved up the price all around, while the trust refiners had to fill their orders at the prices current when they were given. In many instances they had to buy raw sugar of Spreckels at 6¢ cents a pound, refine it and sell it at the same figure.

Their losses were heavy, and for a week or so they carefully abstained from accepting orders. Taking advantage of the situation, Frazer, Harrison & Co., E. C. Knight, Spreckels and the outsiders generally gathered in all the orders they could. They had plenty of raw sugar, but knew that before delivery prices would go down. In this way they caught up plenty of business, the jobbers were not affected much and the trust suffered badly.

As soon as the trust refiners secured some raw sugar, they commenced to receive orders again. Prices, in the meantime, had fallen, and they offered to deliver sugar at the low quotations. This was a signal for Spreckels to put up prices once more, so as to compel the trust to deliver more sugar at a loss.

They are compelled to go to him for their supplies of the raw article, he having control of the available raw sugar. This little sea-sawing game is likely to be carried on as long as there is any chance to win the trust, which will be until they can get some sugar from abroad.

They are mad, but they are helpless. Since July 30th sugar has advanced nearly every day, the increase being about 6¢ of a cent each. Yesterday three-cent sugar, each of 6¢ cent, were made, and today the market was buoyant, with the chances favoring another rise.

Granulated sugar is 7¢ cents a pound, with other grades of sugar corresponding. Claus Spreckels gets his raw sugar from Manila for about 4¢ cents a pound, and as he has 70,000 tons to be delivered in San Francisco and New York his ability to squeeze the other side is not questioned.—[Post.]

INCENDIARY RATS.

The following extract from a Boston paper contains useful information and conveys a hint not to have matches where rats can reach them. Attention to a little matter of this nature might prevent the kindling of a great blaze:—

Fire-Marshal Whitcomb of Boston has been recently experimenting with rats and matches shut up together in a cage, in order to ascertain whether they were likely to cause fires or not. In the absence of other known cause, frequent fires have been ascribed to their agency, while at the same time many underwriters affected to scoff at the idea. The question may however now be considered as settled. On the very first night that Marshal Whitcomb's rats were left alone with the matches four fires were caused, and not a day passed while the experiment was being tried that fires were not started in this way. The rats were well fed, but they seemed to find something in the phosphorus which they liked. It was noticed that only the phosphorus ends were gnawed, and in most instances the matches were dragged away from the spot where they had been laid.

TOO MUCH MENTAL STRAIN.

The Timberman says that one of the saddest and most deplorable features of the American characteristic is the over-anxiety for the accumulation of wealth, which often seizes the enterprising citizen, and hurries him along the mad current of ambition, until the maelstrom of destruction engulfs him.

Members of boards of trade and dealers in options are the class most subject to this method of destruction on the altar of mammon.

Marshall Super, accompanied by Captain Hopkins, will start on a tour of inspection to-morrow. A thorough examination of the police force in each district will be made and improved where advisable.

The "Advertiser" talks of having received an answer to an advertisement three hours after the paper was printed. That's nothing; a dog advertised for in the Bulletin, walked into the office three hours before the paper came out.

A PETITION for probate of the will of the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, with codicil, has been filed in the Supreme Court. Hon. A. F. Judd and W. C. Wilder, and Messrs. C. L. Wight, G. P. Wilder, and S. G. Wilder, are named as executors. The petition will be heard October 2d.

painful illness, and was buried this morning.

The driver of an express carriage which received damages in a collision with a Government mule cart, on Lilihi street, yesterday, says, "It's no use barking against a Government mule driven by a Government donkey."

On being asked this morning as to the way this matter stood, Col. Ashford answered that he had not yet received his commission. He said that the Cabinet had placed it in the King's hand for signature with 43.

The keel for a new yacht to be built for Messrs. Henry Waterhouse, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., Geo. Wilcox, Luther Wilcox, L. A. Thurston, H. P. Baldwin and others, by Sorenson & Lyle, has been laid. This yacht will be of the same model as the King's, but larger.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

COMMENCING next Friday the Blue Ribbon League will hold meetings for men only in Brewer's warehouse.

The officers of the U. S. Alert are a jolly set. Some of them were here in '82 and are well acquainted.

THE lease of 102 acres of land at Manoa Valley was sold at auction noon by Mr. J. F. Morgan, to Captain Cluney for \$450.

A HALF-WHITE named Robt. Wake- man, formerly employed by T. H. Davies & Co., died very suddenly last Thursday from excessive use of alcohol liquors.

A PUBLISHER at a dinner in England recently gave the following toast: "Woman, the best work in Creation! The edition is large, and every man should have a copy."

A LITTLE tree-trimming is needed on Beretania street, along the bus route. In several places the overhanging branches come in contact with the top of the bus. Jim Sherwood had a peregrinating newspaper scrawler perched up on the coach last night, and embraced the opportunity to ride under one of these branches. The result was—a missing hat and a bald head.

MONDAY, Sept. 17.

A FOURTEEN-foot shark was caught at Pearl River harbor on Sunday.

A TRENCH or drain is being made to relieve Aala of water when it rains.

The treasurer of the trustees of His Majesty is now paying a dividend of ten per cent on the face of claims.

THE widening of King street is in progress.

THE macadamizing of King street has reached the bridge on the lower side of the street, and nearly that far on the other.

IT is a raffle for a horse and buggy Saturday night a youthful clerk shook the winning number, 46, which he sold for \$100.

THE books of the Tax Assessor for the district of Kona, Oahu, will be open for inspection in the Kapiusia building from Thursday next until October 1st.

A MASS meeting of Chinese was held at Kohala, Hawaii, Saturday, the 8th inst., and also at Lahaina, one day last week. Both meetings were in regard to the Constitutional Amendment. As it was defeated, peace and happiness reign supreme among the Chinese at the above mentioned places.

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THE bark Alatanta, Capt. A. Anderson, arrived this morning 37 days from Puget Sound with 519,731 feet of rough lumber, 62,773 feet of dressed lumber, 100,000 shingles, 45,100 lathe, and 20 spars for Wilder & Co. The Alatanta had calms and light airs during the entire passage.

Sept. 17—

The bark Eureka sailed for San Francisco this afternoon with 5,089 lbs of sugar valued at \$30,617.34.

Cape Chaney of the stern W. G. Hall reported having sighted a bark off Honolulu, South Kona, Hawaii, at 11:00 at noon steering for the southeast, probably the Hawaiian bark Kalakaua bound for Kawahe, Hawaii, with cattle on board for Tahiti.

Sept. 17—

Alterations are being made to the deck-houses of the steamer Viva.

The Hawaiian bark Kalakaua, Capt. C. H. Henderson, sailed from Kawaihae, Hawaii, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11th, with 175 head of cattle on board from Hon. Samuel Parker's ranch for Tahiti for sale.

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