

Hawaiian Gazette

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6 Lines—1 in	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	10.00
12 Lines—1 in	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	15.00
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24 Lines—1 in	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	25.00
30 Lines—1 in	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	30.00
36 Lines—1 in	3.50	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	35.00
42 Lines—1 in	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	40.00
48 Lines—1 in	4.50	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	45.00
54 Lines—1 in	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00
60 Lines—1 in	5.50	11.00	16.50	22.00	27.50	55.00
66 Lines—1 in	6.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	60.00
72 Lines—1 in	6.50	13.00	19.50	26.00	32.50	65.00
78 Lines—1 in	7.00	14.00	21.00	28.00	35.00	70.00
84 Lines—1 in	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00	37.50	75.00
90 Lines—1 in	8.00	16.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	80.00
96 Lines—1 in	8.50	17.00	25.50	34.00	42.50	85.00
102 Lines—1 in	9.00	18.00	27.00	36.00	45.00	90.00
108 Lines—1 in	9.50	19.00	28.50	38.00	47.50	95.00
114 Lines—1 in	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	100.00
120 Lines—1 in	10.50	21.00	31.50	42.00	52.50	105.00
126 Lines—1 in	11.00	22.00	33.00	44.00	55.00	110.00
132 Lines—1 in	11.50	23.00	34.50	46.00	57.50	115.00
138 Lines—1 in	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00	120.00
144 Lines—1 in	12.50	25.00	37.50	50.00	62.50	125.00
150 Lines—1 in	13.00	26.00	39.00	52.00	65.00	130.00
156 Lines—1 in	13.50	27.00	40.50	54.00	67.50	135.00
162 Lines—1 in	14.00	28.00	42.00	56.00	70.00	140.00
168 Lines—1 in	14.50	29.00	43.50	58.00	72.50	145.00
174 Lines—1 in	15.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	75.00	150.00
180 Lines—1 in	15.50	31.00	46.50	62.00	77.50	155.00
186 Lines—1 in	16.00	32.00	48.00	64.00	80.00	160.00
192 Lines—1 in	16.50	33.00	49.50	66.00	82.50	165.00
198 Lines—1 in	17.00	34.00	51.00	68.00	85.00	170.00
204 Lines—1 in	17.50	35.00	52.50	70.00	87.50	175.00
210 Lines—1 in	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00	180.00
216 Lines—1 in	18.50	37.00	55.50	74.00	92.50	185.00
222 Lines—1 in	19.00	38.00	57.00	76.00	95.00	190.00
228 Lines—1 in	19.50	39.00	58.50	78.00	97.50	195.00
234 Lines—1 in	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	200.00
240 Lines—1 in	20.50	41.00	61.50	82.00	102.50	205.00
246 Lines—1 in	21.00	42.00	63.00	84.00	105.00	210.00
252 Lines—1 in	21.50	43.00	64.50	86.00	107.50	215.00
258 Lines—1 in	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00	220.00
264 Lines—1 in	22.50	45.00	67.50	90.00	112.50	225.00
270 Lines—1 in	23.00	46.00	69.00	92.00	115.00	230.00
276 Lines—1 in	23.50	47.00	70.50	94.00	117.50	235.00
282 Lines—1 in	24.00	48.00	72.00	96.00	120.00	240.00
288 Lines—1 in	24.50	49.00	73.50	98.00	122.50	245.00
294 Lines—1 in	25.00	50.00	75.00	100.00	125.00	250.00
300 Lines—1 in	25.50	51.00	76.50	102.00	127.50	255.00
306 Lines—1 in	26.00	52.00	78.00	104.00	130.00	260.00
312 Lines—1 in	26.50	53.00	79.50	106.00	132.50	265.00
318 Lines—1 in	27.00	54.00	81.00	108.00	135.00	270.00
324 Lines—1 in	27.50	55.00	82.50	110.00	137.50	275.00
330 Lines—1 in	28.00	56.00	84.00	112.00	140.00	280.00
336 Lines—1 in	28.50	57.00	85.50	114.00	142.50	285.00
342 Lines—1 in	29.00	58.00	87.00	116.00	145.00	290.00
348 Lines—1 in	29.50	59.00	88.50	118.00	147.50	295.00
354 Lines—1 in	30.00	60.00	90.00	120.00	150.00	300.00
360 Lines—1 in	30.50	61.00	91.50	122.00	152.50	305.00
366 Lines—1 in	31.00	62.00	93.00	124.00	155.00	310.00
372 Lines—1 in	31.50	63.00	94.50	126.00	157.50	315.00
378 Lines—1 in	32.00	64.00	96.00	128.00	160.00	320.00
384 Lines—1 in	32.50	65.00	97.50	130.00	162.50	325.00
390 Lines—1 in	33.00	66.00	99.00	132.00	165.00	330.00
396 Lines—1 in	33.50	67.00	100.50	134.00	167.50	335.00
402 Lines—1 in	34.00	68.00	102.00	136.00	170.00	340.00
408 Lines—1 in	34.50	69.00	103.50	138.00	172.50	345.00
414 Lines—1 in	35.00	70.00	105.00	140.00	175.00	350.00
420 Lines—1 in	35.50	71.00	106.50	142.00	177.50	355.00
426 Lines—1 in	36.00	72.00	108.00	144.00	180.00	360.00
432 Lines—1 in	36.50	73.00	109.50	146.00	182.50	365.00
438 Lines—1 in	37.00	74.00	111.00	148.00	185.00	370.00
444 Lines—1 in	37.50	75.00	112.50	150.00	187.50	375.00
450 Lines—1 in	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	380.00
456 Lines—1 in	38.50	77.00	115.50	154.00	192.50	385.00
462 Lines—1 in	39.00	78.00	117.00	156.00	195.00	390.00
468 Lines—1 in	39.50	79.00	118.50	158.00	197.50	395.00
474 Lines—1 in	40.00	80.00	120.00	160.00	200.00	400.00
480 Lines—1 in	40.50	81.00	121.50	162.00	202.50	405.00
486 Lines—1 in	41.00	82.00	123.00	164.00	205.00	410.00
492 Lines—1 in	41.50	83.00	124.50	166.00	207.50	415.00
498 Lines—1 in	42.00	84.00	126.00	168.00	210.00	420.00
504 Lines—1 in	42.50	85.00	127.50	170.00	212.50	425.00
510 Lines—1 in	43.00	86.00	129.00	172.00	215.00	430.00
516 Lines—1 in	43.50	87.00	130.50	174.00	217.50	435.00
522 Lines—1 in	44.00	88.00	132.00	176.00	220.00	440.00
528 Lines—1 in	44.50	89.00	133.50	178.00	222.50	445.00
534 Lines—1 in	45.00	90.00	135.00	180.00	225.00	450.00
540 Lines—1 in	45.50	91.00	136.50	182.00	227.50	455.00
546 Lines—1 in	46.00	92.00	138.00	184.00	230.00	460.00
552 Lines—1 in	46.50	93.00	139.50	186.00	232.50	465.00
558 Lines—1 in	47.00	94.00	141.00	188.00	235.00	470.00
564 Lines—1 in	47.50	95.00	142.50	190.00	237.50	475.00
570 Lines—1 in	48.00	96.00	144.00	192.00	240.00	480.00
576 Lines—1 in	48.50	97.00	145.50	194.00	242.50	485.00
582 Lines—1 in	49.00	98.00	147.00	196.00	245.00	490.00
588 Lines—1 in	49.50	99.00	148.50	198.00	247.50	495.00
594 Lines—1 in	50.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	500.00
600 Lines—1 in	50.50	101.00	151.50	202.00	252.50	505.00
606 Lines—1 in	51.00	102.00	153.00	204.00	255.00	510.00
612 Lines—1 in	51.50	103.00	154.50	206.00	257.50	515.00
618 Lines—1 in	52.00	104.00	156.00	208.00	260.00	520.00
624 Lines—1 in	52.50	105.00	157.50	210.00	262.50	525.00
630 Lines—1 in	53.00	106.00	159.00	212.00	265.00	530.00
636 Lines—1 in	53.50	107.00	160.50	214.00	267.50	535.00
642 Lines—1 in	54.00	108.00	162.00	216.00	270.00	540.00
648 Lines—1 in	54.50	109.00	163.50	218.00	272.50	545.00
654 Lines—1 in	55.00	110.00	165.00	220.00	275.00	550.00
660 Lines—1 in	55.50	111.00	166.50	222.00	277.50	555.00
666 Lines—1 in	56.00	112.00	168.00	224.00	280.00	560.00
672 Lines—1 in	56.50	113.00	169.50	226.00	282.50	565.00
678 Lines—1 in	57.00	114.00	171.00	228.00	285.00	570.00
684 Lines—1 in	57.50	115.00	172.50	230.00	287.50	575.00
690 Lines—1 in	58.00	116.00	174.00	232.00	290.00	580.00
696 Lines—1 in	58.50	117.00	175.50	234.00	292.50	585.00
702 Lines—1 in	59.00	118.00	177.00	236.00	295.00	590.00
708 Lines—1 in	59.50	119.00	178.50	238.00	297.50	595.00
714 Lines—1 in	60.00	120.00	180.00	240.00	300.00	600.00
720 Lines—1 in	60.50	121.00	181.50	242.00	302.50	605.00
726 Lines—1 in	61.00	122.00	183.00	244.00	305.00	610.00
732 Lines—1 in	61.50	123.00	184.50	246.00	307.50	615.00
738 Lines—1 in	62.00	124.00	186.00	248.00	310.00	620.00
744 Lines—1 in	62.50	125.00	187.50	250.00	312.50	625.00
750 Lines—1 in	63.00	126.00	189.00	252.00	315.00	630.00
756 Lines—1 in	63.50	127.00	190.50	254.00	317.50	635.00
762 Lines—1 in	64.00	128.00	192.00	256.00	320.00	640.00
768 Lines—1 in	64.50	129.00	193.50	258.00	322.50	645.00
774 Lines—1 in	65.00	130.00	195.00	260.00	325.00	650.00
780 Lines—1 in	65.50	131.00	196.50	262.00	327.50	655.00
786 Lines—1 in	66.00	132.00	198.00	264.00	330.00	660.00
792 Lines—1 in	66.50	133.00	199.50	266.00	332.50	665.00
798 Lines—1 in	67.00	134.00	201.00	268.00	335.00	670.00
804 Lines—1 in	67.50	135.00	202.5			

mit fornication, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years. Provided however, that in case the parties to such fornication subsequently legally intermarry together the above penalty shall not thereupon be inflicted."

Approved this seventh day of August, A. D. 1888. KALAKAUA REX.

BY THE KING: L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

AN ACT

To AMEND SECTION 191 OF THE CIVIL CODE, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER XXXI, OF THE LAWS OF 1886, RELATING TO WATER RATES.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. Section 191 of the Civil Code, as amended by Chapter XXXI of the laws of 1886, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, viz:

"In addition to the notice heretofore required to be given by the Superintendent of Water Works, he shall also on, or before the first day of July and January, in each year, mail to each rate-payer a notice that such rate is due and the amount thereof.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this seventh day of August, A. D. 1888. KALAKAUA REX.

BY THE KING: L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

AN ACT

To AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PREVENT THE USE OF EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES IN TAKING FISH APPROVED JUNE 3d, A. D. 1872."

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of an Act entitled An Act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, approved June 3d, A. D. 1872, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to said Section the following words:

"The possession by fishermen, fish vendors, or persons in the habit of fishing, of fish killed by giant powder or other explosive substance, shall be prima facie evidence that the person in whose possession such fish were found used giant powder or some other explosive substance in taking such fish, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. That Section 2 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Whoever violates the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Approved this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1888. KALAKAUA REX.

BY THE KING: L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

AN ACT

To AMEND SECTION 1 OF AN ACT APPROVED ON THE 22d DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1868, RESPECTING THE SLAUGHTER AND SALE OF BEEF, AS AMENDED BY AN ACT APPROVED ON THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1874, AND FURTHER AMENDED BY AN ACT APPROVED ON THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1876, AND FURTHER AMENDED BY AN ACT APPROVED ON THE 21ST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1882.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of the said Act be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "provided however, that this Section shall not be held to apply to salted or corned beef, brought from other parts of the Kingdom," at the last part of said Section, so that said Section shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Minister of Interior may, at any time license for the term of one year any applicant to slaughter and sell beef, either in Honolulu, Ewa, Waianae, Waiialua, Koolauloa, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu; Lahaina, Wailuku, Makawao, Hana, Kipahulu, Island of Maui; in the Island of Molokai; Hilo, Hamakua, Kohala, North Kona, South Kona, Kau, Puna, Island of Hawaii; Koloa, Lihue, Kawaihau, Hanalei, Waimea, Island of Kauai; upon receiving for such license the sum of twenty dollars.

SECTION 2. This Act shall become law from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1888. KALAKAUA REX.

BY THE KING: L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

named Chesterfield or Bampton, which in 1878 were taken possession of by France for their guano, in spite of protests from Sir Hercules Robinson. Lastly, some 2,000 miles west-north-west from Panama, and just on the equator, is Clipperton Island, a sort of double rock which is claimed by France, and which French writers think ought to be looked after and effectively occupied, provided with lighthouses, and fortified with guns, preparatory to the opening of the canal, as it might become a station of all of the first importance. That is possible, and no one need grudge the countrymen of M. de Lesseps any success they may achieve in this direction.

Such, then, is at present the extent of French possessions in the Pacific. But France is not satisfied. She feels the growing importance of this part of the world, and complains that in her New Caledonia possession she is hampered and circumscribed. The recent apparent solution of the New Hebrides difficulty is no final settlement of the question. There can be little doubt that France will never be satisfied until she can call the New Hebrides her own, and will bide her time until the present agreement loses its hold, as did that of 1847 with reference to the Windward Islands of the Tahitian group. The land of the New Hebrides is rapidly getting into French hands, and nearly the whole of the trade is now in French vessels. The islands would be a valuable possession to any nation that could develop their resources.

Germany, under the guidance of Prince Bismark, always knows her mind, and goes straight at the accomplishment of her object. It is thus that she has been able within the last few years to create a colonial empire in the Pacific much larger than that of France, who began about 50 years ago. New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomon and the Marshall Islands, with a land area of about 100,000 square miles, give Germany a stake in the Pacific far more important than that of France, both from strategical and a commercial point of view. Of course these possessions can never be much more than "colonies of exploitation;" but the New Britain and Solomon Islands are among the finest in the Pacific, and as far as the exploration of German New Guinea has gone, it promises to afford a fine field for the establishment of plantations for various cultures, while it has several excellent harbors. The Marshall Islands, though small, are numerous and cover a considerable area. Their people are great traders, and the islands may become of increased importance as the trans-Pacific trade develops.

The consternation of Spain when Germany threatened to take possession of the Carolines, to the west of the Marshall group, will be remembered. These and the Marianne Islands and the Pelews Spain has long claimed, but she has done nothing to develop them. These form the bulk of Micronesia, where Spain may be considered supreme; France has the lion's share in Polynesia, if we exclude Hawaii; England rules in Australia; while Melanesia is divided among the three great Powers, Germany so far having the largest stake. Of the islands which remain unattached, besides the New Hebrides, the most important are the Tonga and Samoan groups, to the east and northeast of Fiji, and the Ellice and the Gilbert groups, between Fiji and the Marshall Islands. There can be no doubt that, in spite of existing agreements, Germany has her eye on the two former groups, both of them very desirable for their commercial and strategical importance, as well as on account of the character of the natives. The annexation of Tonga by Germany would certainly not be relished either by the Fijians or the Australians. Yet there can be no doubt that the famous Hamburg house of Godeffroy and their successors have had intimate relations with both groups for many years, as, indeed, they have had over nearly the whole of the Pacific. The little Ellice group, with their pleasant inhabitants, ethnologically should go with Samoa, and if so Germany might wish to appropriate the Gilbert group, and form one continuous protectorate from the Marshall Islands southeast. At the same time it should be noted that Germany has distinctly recognized English interests in both these groups. Among the Gilbert Islands are two which on German maps are marked American. Lying between French Polynesia and Hawaii are a multitude of islets and reefs, many of them unappropriated, and probably not worth annexing. The very existence of some of them, indeed, is doubtful. In the same way, north of the Carolines, we find a number of names the significance of which is doubtful, until we come to the Bonin group, which, with others further north, are generally regarded as belonging to Japan. Easter Island, the extreme eastern outlier of Polynesia, is worth annexation, if only to guard its marvellous antiquities. Practically, in the Pacific, as in Africa, nearly all that is worth appropriating (except Hawaii) has been swept under the influence of one of the three great colonizing Powers; it would be conducive to good feeling and the development of trade if some agreement were come to in a friendly way as to the division of what remains, for annexation is inevitable. As to ourselves, since we have a whole continent, three great islands, and a part of a fourth, besides a big archipelago and many scattered islands, for our share, we can surely afford to be generous. In any further appropriations we have only the interests of these to consider.

Such is a brief review of the present state of the Pacific so far as European appropriation of its thousands of islands is concerned. Many of the islands are as uncivilized as they were when Cook, with the other early navigators, first touched them, but as a rule the people, of whatever race, are a superior type; some of them physically among the finest specimens of humanity. Yet they are sensible of their marked inferiority to the whites, and it is this feeling which, as much as anything else, fills them with hopelessness and conduces to decay. The obvious cure is to give them a genuine interest in life, make them feel they have something worth living for, keep them profitably occupied, and so fill them with new hope and fresh vigor. It would be a pity to displace them and fill their islands with undesirable Chinese and alien coolies. When the Australian Continent and New Zealand get more fully populated, there can be little doubt that these oceanic Edens will become favorite touring grounds and winter resorts; but much of their interest would be gone if visitors encountered only imported labor and missed the amiable native.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sixty-ninth Day.

MONDAY, AUG. 20.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Austin and Thurston; Nobles Robinson, Dowsett, Young, Jaeger, Foster, Townsend, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Wilcox, Bertelmann, Dole; Reprs. Hastace, Dowsett, Kauli, F. Brown, Horner, Wilcox. Minutes read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

Rep. Kinney presented a petition from thirty-two taxpayers of Hamakua, praying (1) that a law be passed in regard to plantations that carelessly leave gates open and then make heavy charges for damages to come resulting from trespass of animals of other people, (2) that small remnants of Government lands, from one to seven acres, be sold to native Hawaiians, (3) that vaccination be abolished, (4) that a law be passed to prevent men married to native Hawaiians from deserting their wives and children and going to foreign lands without providing for their families. Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Noble Widemann presented a petition from twenty-eight Chinese mercantile houses against the proposed anti-Chinese amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the special committee on the proposed constitutional amendment.

Noble Smith presented the report of the special committee appointed July 1st, on the \$15,000 matter. Accepted and ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Street Railway—Third reading of the bill relating to the Honolulu street railway. Referred back, for corrections, to Enrollment Committee.

Oahu Railroad—Second reading of the bill No. 40, introduced June 7th, by Noble Castle, "to promote the construction of steam railroads on the island of Oahu," and the substitute bill No. 121, "to authorize and promote the construction of steam railroads on the island of Oahu," by a special committee, August 7th. The original bill authorizes the Minister of Interior to contract with "Benjamin F. Dillingham and his associates," etc. The committee's bill provides that the proposed contract may be made with "a corporation or corporations," etc.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Rep. Rice in the chair. The substitute bill was taken up section by section.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved that section 1 of the original bill be inserted as section 1 of the substitute bill. Rep. C. Brown moved to amend line 3 by inserting after the word "organized," the words "Benjamin F. Dillingham and his associates or with some other corporation or corporations formed," and at the end of line 6, "and such contract shall secure to such Benjamin F. Dillingham and his associates, or with such other corporation or corporations, the exclusive privilege for the term of thirty years of operating steam railroad or railroads upon said island of Oahu."

Afternoon.

Re-assembled at 1 o'clock. A quorum was obtained at 1:16.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Oahu Railroad—Consideration of the Oahu railroad bill, in Committee of the Whole, Rep. Rice in the chair.

Nobles Young and Smith, Reprs. Kinney and Kamaoaha, and Minister Thurston continued the discussion of Section 1.

Rep. Kinney moved that the Committee rise and recommend to the House that bills numbered 40 and 121 be re-committed with instructions that bill 121 be reconstructed so as to incorporate the following points: (1) that the franchise be granted to B. F. Dillingham and his associates, alone, with an assurance that if within a given time said Dillingham fails to make use of said franchise the Government may proceed to grant the same franchise, with attendant privileges, to any other parties, (2) that the franchise be exclusive for 30 years, as to all roads completed by the holder of the franchise within five years after receiving the same as in such bill to be specified.

Noble Smith moved Section 1 pass as in bill No. 121.

Rep. C. Brown withdrew his amendment in favor of Rep. Kinney's motion, which was adopted.

Committee rose and the House resumed.

Segregation—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Rep. Kinney, August 4th, to facilitate the segregation of lepers.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Reps. Kamaoaha, C. Brown, Kinney, Kalaokoa, and Minister Thurston supported the bill.

Rep. Kamaoaha said he was not opposed to the bill any further than that he thought it would not serve the purposes contemplated by the introducer.

Reps. Helekuhni, Nakaleka and Kauli opposed the bill.

Rep. Paeahoie would favor the first section with the words "or is suspected of having" struck out.

The motion for indefinite postponement was lost on the following division:

Ayes—Kamaoaha, Helekuhni, Kawainui, Nakaleka, Paeahoie—5.

Noes—Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Wall, Townsend, Baldwin, Richardson, G. N. Wilcox, Kalaokoa, Naone, C. Brown, Deacon, Kinney, Maguire, Kauhane, Paris, Daniels, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice—23.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Seventieth Day.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Green, Austin, Thurston, Ashford; Nobles Robinson, Dowsett, Young, Jaeger, Foster, Townsend, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Wilcox, Bertelmann, Dole; Reprs. Hastace, Dowsett, Kauli, F. Brown, Horner, Wilcox, Paeahoie. Minutes read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rep. F. Brown reported three bills printed.

Noble Robinson read the report of the Committee on Commerce on the bill relating to the receipt, storage and delivery of spirituous liquors in the bonded warehouse, introduced July 19th by Rep. F. Brown. Recommended that the bill be passed on the table; that the Minister of Finance cause a change in the rules governing the storage in the Custom House, relating to the goods stored and intended for re-exportation, which is now one cent per gallon per month, to reduce it to one-half cent per gallon per month; that another responsible assistant keeper and extra men be employed to better facilitate the work in a more responsible and systematic way than has been heretofore practised. Adopted.

The Judiciary Committee presented two reports on the petition of Hon. H. A. Widemann, July 17th, setting forth the following amount as taxes paid to Mrs. Richardson, \$1 65; Guardian minor children J. L. Richardson, \$14 61; R. Mitchell, \$9 29, Baron Busche Loh, \$4 24;

H. A. Widemann, \$4 69; Akamu, \$2 14. Total, \$36 02. Committee find that Mr. Widemann paid the amounts in the petition twice, and recommend that the money paid by him to the tax collector be refunded. They also submit a bill to amend Section 22 of an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to internal taxes approved on the seventh day of August, 1888, as amended by Chapter XXXVII. of the laws of 1888. The first report is signed: W. O. Smith, John Richardson. The other report is by Rep. C. Brown and Noble D. H. Hitchcock. They are of opinion that petitioner should seek redress elsewhere and recommend that the petition be laid on the table. Agree with the other members of the committee on the proposed amendment to Section 22 of the tax law.

The petition and reports have special relation to the matters referred to in Noble Widemann's questions of July 9th to the Minister of Finance and of 3d inst. to the Attorney-General.

The reports were received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

NEW BILL.

Rep. Kamaoaha read, a first time, a bill for the encouragement of the manufacture of taro flour.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Segregation—Second reading of the bill relating to the segregation of lepers. Section 1. Rep. Paeahoie moved an amendment that the words "or is suspected of having" be struck out.

The amendment was discussed by Reprs. C. Brown, Kinney, Kamaoaha, Kalaokoa, Helekuhni and Noble Smith.

Afternoon.

Re-assembled at 1 o'clock. A quorum was obtained at 1:17.

Segregation—Rep. Helekuhni, who had the floor at the hour of noon recess, concluded his speech on the proposed amendment to Section 1, and was followed by Noble Townsend, Reprs. Nakaleka, Kauhane, Kauli, Kinney, Gay, Paeahoie and Noble Luhlau, on the same subject.

Rep. Paeahoie's amendment was defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Luhlau, Richardson, Naone, Kauli, C. Brown, Kamai, Maguire, Kamaoaha, Nawahine, Daniels, Helekuhni, Kawainui, Gay, Nakaleka, Paeahoie—15.

Noes—Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Jaeger, Smith, Wright, Wall, Townsend, Baldwin, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Kalaokoa, Deacon, Kinney, Kauhane, Paris, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice—19.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved to amend lines 7 and 8 to read "not more than one hundred" instead of "not less than ten nor more than two hundred." Carried.

Section 1, as amended, passed.

Section 2 passed.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved to strike out section 3.

Rep. Kauli moved to strike out the money penalty. Lost.

The section passed as in the bill.

Rep. Paeahoie moved a new section, defining the meaning of "suspected" in the bill.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved to refer this section and the whole bill to a select committee. Lost.

The ayes and noes were taken on Rep. Paeahoie's proposed new section as follows:

Ayes—Naone, Kamaoaha, Nawahine, Kawainui, Nakaleka, Paeahoie—6.

Noes—Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Wall, Townsend, Baldwin, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Kauli, C. Brown, Deacon, Maguire, Kauhane, Paris, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice—21.

Rice, as amended, passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Thursday.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The President appointed a special committee in terms of Rep. Kinney's motion adopted yesterday on the Oahu railroad bills, consisting of Reprs. Kinney, Kauli, C. Brown, F. Brown and Minister Ashford.

RESOLUTIONS.

Noble Smith moved that on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the House hold evening sessions. Adopted.

Noble Townsend moved that whereas this session has been protracted to an undesirable length, therefore during the remainder of the session no member be admitted in debate to occupy more time than five minutes on any one motion or matter under consideration, without the consent of the House. Adopted.

Adjourned at 4:02 to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Seventy-first Day.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Green, Austin, Thurston, Ashford; Nobles Robinson, Dowsett, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Townsend, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Makee, Wilcox, Bertelmann, Dole; Reprs. Kauli, F. Brown, Deacon, Kinney, Maguire, Kauhane, Paris, Daniels, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice—23.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Noble Dole read a majority report of the Committee on Public Lands, etc., on the petition, 14th inst., for a change in the system of letting stalls in the fishmarket and to abolish the weekly and monthly rentals. Committee find no good reasons for the changes asked and recommend the petition be laid on the table. Laid on the table to await the minority report.

The same Noble read the report of the Committee on the petition, 13th inst., for a wharf at Huelo, Maui, recommending the petition be laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. C. Brown moved the report be adopted.

Noble Townsend raised a point of order that the report contains no findings of facts and conclusions based thereon. The report was referred back to the Committee.

Noble Baldwin read the Finance Committee's report on the petition, 14th inst., of H. G. Crabbe. Recommended that the petition be laid on the table.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Cure of Leprosy—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Rep. Paeahoie, 11th inst., relating to the prevention of leprosy. Rep. Kinney moved indefinite postponement. Carried.

Dentistry—Second reading of the bill; to regulate the practice of dentistry, submitted 7th inst., by the special committee on the bill on the same subject, introduced May 31 by Noble Castle.

Minister Ashford and Noble Smith respectively moved amendments.

Rep. Kinney moved the bill be laid on the table. Carried.

The same member moved the original bill be laid on the table. Carried.

The same member moved the amended bill submitted June 14, on the same subject, be laid on the table. Carried.

Peddling and hawking—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Noble Foster June 27, and the substitute bill, submitted 3rd inst., by the special committee on the original bill, to prohibit peddling and hawking of goods.

Noble Townsend moved both bills be laid on the table. Carried.

Internal Taxes—Second reading of the bill submitted by the Finance Committee 15th inst., for the bill introduced July 9 by Rep. Kamaoaha, to amend the tax laws.

Rep. Kinney moved the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

Judges—Second reading of the bill relating to the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, introduced by the Judiciary Committee, 15th inst. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Thursday.

Commercial Paper—Second reading of the bill, introduced June 9, by Noble

Waterhouse, "to prevent the issue of commercial paper as a circulating medium," and the report of the Judiciary Committee, 6th inst., thereon.

Considered, section by section, with amendments proposed by Committee. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Thursday.

Passports—Second reading of the bill introduced by Noble Hitchcock, July 19, to repeal the passport law, and the majority report of the Judiciary Committee thereon. The report was printed in full in the ADVERTISER's report of proceedings under date of July 27.

Noble Hitchcock moved the bill pass.

Rep. C. Brown moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Rep. F. Brown did not think it fair that the Government should collect debts for private individuals without even receiving a commission therefor.

Noble Smith said the law is intended as a check on bad men defrauding their creditors.

Noble Townsend said the law is held up in foreign newspapers as a disgrace to this country. He could see no reason why the Hawaiian Kingdom should not be free in this respect as well as other countries.

Minister Ashford looked upon the law as an Act for bolstering up a rotten credit system in business. No other country has such a law.

The bill was indefinitely postponed on the following division:

Ayes—Thurston, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Luhlau, Naone, C. Brown, Deacon, Kinney, Maguire, Kauhane, Kamauoha, Nawahine, Horner, Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gray, Paeahoie—20.

Noes—Green, Ashford, Wright, Noley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Richardson, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Hastace, Kalaokoa, F. Brown, Kamai, Daniels, Helekuhni—17.

Noon recess, one hour.

Afternoon.

Re-assembled at 1 o'clock.

Minister to Convey Lands, etc.—Second reading of the bill introduced July 18 by Noble Smith, to authorize the Minister of Interior to convey certain lands to the trustees of Lunailo Home.

Noble Townsend moved indefinite postponement. Carried.

Fish Protection—Second reading of the bill introduced by Rep. C. Brown July 23, to provide for the protection of certain fish grounds, bays, harbors, waters or streams of the Hawaiian Islands. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Friday.

RECONSIDERATION.

Noble Townsend moved reconsideration of the vote by which the bill relating to conveyance of lands to trustees of Lunailo Home was indefinitely postponed. He had been asked to make this motion and was informed that the introducer had something to propose by which the Government would be compensated for the lands referred to. Carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Minister to Convey, etc.—Second reading under vote of reconsideration, of the bill to authorize conveyance of certain lands to the trustees of Lunailo Home.

Noble Smith moved an amendment which was adopted.

The bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Friday.

THE THIRD VETO MESSAGE.

The President said he had received a message from the King. Read by the Secretary, as follows:

To the Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom.

Sir: I return herewith to the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom with my signature the bill "Abolishing the Office of Governors." My reasons are as follows, viz:

1. The abolition of the office of governors of each island will no doubt strain our international courtesy is provided. Said governors being commandants of batteries and fortifications wherever placed within their respective islands and at ports opened for the convenience of foreign countries, it is necessary that such functions should be maintained.

2. The form of government of the Kingdom and the peculiar situation of the islands, require that the office of Governor be maintained to occupy more time than five minutes on any one motion or matter under consideration, without the consent of the House. Adopted.

Done at our Palace at Iolani this 21st day of August, A. D. 1889.

KALAKAFA REX.

RESOLUTION.

Minister Ashford moved that the House return to the order of business "resolutions." Adopted.

The President made formal intimation of the Veto message.

Minister Ashford moved that the reconsideration of the vetoed bill be set for 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, 23d inst.

Noble Smith said the House was entitled to a statement from the Cabinet.

Minister Green suggested that such a statement would probably come in better place when the time for reconsideration arrives.

Minister Ashford said, as the introducer of the bill, and in the absence of Minister Austin who had presented it to the King, the Cabinet had advised His Majesty to sign it. The veto had come without their advice, nor did they know, until the messenger entered, that it was coming.

Rep. Kamaoaha said he intended to ask leave of absence for a couple of days. He moved the consideration of the vetoed bill be set for Saturday at 11 o'clock. If the vote should be taken to-morrow, in his absence, some people might say he went away to shirk the question.

The Attorney-General's motion was adopted.

ACTS APPROVED.

Minister Green announced three Acts signed by the King:

To define and limit the authority of Courts and Judges to punish for contempt in certain cases.

To provide for the discharge of certain duties heretofore performed by the governors of the different islands.

To amend and regulate the law relating to tax assessors and tax collectors, and the assessment and collection of taxes.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Honolulu Street Railway—Third reading of the Honolulu street railway bill. Passed.

Tax on Carts—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Noble Dole, 6th inst., to amend Section 10, Chapter XLIII., session laws of 1882, fixing the annual tax on carts and drays at \$2 each. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Saturday.

Empty steamships—Second reading of the bill, introduced June 16th, by Rep. Rice, to exempt passenger steamships from the liability to carry lepers, etc., with report and amendments thereon submitted by the Sanitary Committee, 11th inst.

Rep. Paeahoie moved, seconded by Minister Thurston, that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Lost.

Passed, with amendments, to be read a third time on Saturday.

Tax costs—Second reading of the bill, introduced June 7th, by Noble Castle, to authorize the Clerks of the Supreme and Circuit Courts to tax costs. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday.

Proof of service—Second reading of the bill, introduced June 7th, by Noble Castle, to facilitate the proof of service of process in civil cases. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday.

Court Terms—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Noble Castle, June 7th, to amend the law relative to the terms of the Circuit Courts for the second judicial Circuit Court.

Noble Richardson moved indefinite postponement. Carried, 17 to 16.

RECONSIDERATION.

Noble Smith moved reconsideration of

the vote by which the bill to exempt steamships had just passed to engrossment. Carried.

The bill was taken up, under reconsideration, and the first section struck out, upon which, so amended, it passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Saturday. Recess at 4:04 to 7 o'clock.

Evening.

Re-assembled at 7 o'clock.

RESOLUTION.

Noble Smith moved a suspension of the rule prohibiting members from smoking. Carried.

ELECTION LAW.

Consideration of the election bill in Committee of the Whole, Noble Baldwin in the chair.

Sections 73, 77, 78, 80, 82, 84, 85, passed as in the bill.

Sections 74, 75, 76, 79, 81, passed with amendments.

At 9:22 the Committee rose. House resumed and adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

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Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, Aug. 22, 1888.

This day had audience of the King: Major James Hay Wodehouse, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General; Commander A. C. Clarke, R. N., of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Espiegle"; Lieutenant A. H. Smith-Dorrien, R. N.; Lieutenant Chas. E. Pritchard, R. N.; Staff Surgeon D. Brownrigg Bookey, R. N.

To which audience Major Wodehouse was introduced by Col. the Hon. Curtis Pihou Lauka, His Majesty's Chamberlain, and Commander Clarke by Major Wodehouse; Commander Clarke presenting Lieutenants Smith-Dorrien and Pritchard, and Staff Surgeon Bookey.

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by Col. the Hon. Curtis Pihou Lauka, His Majesty's Chamberlain.

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, Aug. 22, 1888.

This day had audience of the King: His Excellency Geo. W. Merrill, United States Minister Resident;

Commander Geo. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. ship "Dolphin"; Lieutenant C. O. Allibone, U. S. N.; Lieutenant T. C. McLean, U. S. N.; Lieutenant W. A. Marshall, U. S. N.; Lieutenant W. G. Cutler, U. S. N.; Ensign E. P. Leiper, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, U. S. N.; Surgeon I. Gaines, U. S. N.; Paymaster L. C. Kerr, U. S. N.

To which audience His Excellency Mr. Merrill was introduced by Col. the Hon. Curtis Pihou Lauka, His Majesty's Chamberlain, and Captain Wilde by Mr. Merrill; Commander Wilde then presenting the officers of the U. S. ship "Dolphin."

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by Col. the Hon. Curtis Pihou Lauka, His Majesty's Chamberlain.

Board of Health Regulation.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, Aug. 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that the lands of Kalapapa, Waikolu and Kaiawa, on the windward side of the Island of Molokai, have been and hereby are set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of lepers; and all masters of vessels are prohibited from touching, landing, receiving or delivering passengers or freight at either of the above named places, except by special permission of the Board of Health.

Attention is hereby called to Section 285 of the Civil Code under the provisions of which "Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to chapter 33 of the laws of 1870 which provides that "No person, not being a leper, shall be allowed to visit or remain upon any land, place or enclosure set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of lepers without the written permission of the Board of Health."

By order of the Board of Health, W. G. ASHLEY, Secretary.

Sale of Leases.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of "Aliiolani Hale," will be sold at public auction, the Lease of those two certain tracts of land in Kohala, Hawaii, known as Kokoiki and Puapa.

1-Kokoiki, containing an area of 330 acres. Upset price—\$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2-Puapa, containing an area of 69 acres. Upset price—\$20 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The above leases will be for a term of 5 years.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, August 2, 1888. 1230-5c

Sale of Lease

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public auction, at the front entrance of "Aliiolani Hale," the Lease of a piece of land 40x20 feet, at Ewa side of old Custom House, Queen Street, Honolulu, and adjoining the same.

Terms—Lease for 10 years. Upset price—\$30 per annum, payable annually in advance.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, July 31, 1888. 1230-4c

Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of "Aliiolani Hale," will be sold at public auction, the Lease of that certain tract of land in Hakua, Hawaii, included between Ophihala and Paasilo, and containing an area of 207 acres.

Full particulars can be had upon application to the Interior Office.

Terms—Lease of 10 years, from the 18th day of November, 1888. Upset price—\$1,088 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, August 1, 1888. 1230-4c

Mr. PIERRE JONES, of Honolulu, has this day been appointed an Agent to grant

Marriage Licenses for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Aug. 17, 1888. 1232-3c

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

The bill to facilitate the segregation of lepers passed its third reading Thursday. Every Hawaiian voted against it, excepting Kauhane and Kalauka. Doubtless these facts will not be forgotten at the next election.

Mr. ATKINSON informs us that a class of teachers has been started in Lahaina, which numbers twenty-five—seventeen teachers and eight aspirants. The class is to last one month, from August 6th to September 6th, is intended for Hawaiian teachers of English schools and is attended by some teachers coming as far as from Puna, Hawaii. The class is under the charge of Mr. Moore. This is a great boon for the cause of education, and in every way a most encouraging sign.

The Act abolishing the office of Governor was passed over the veto Thursday by a vote of 40 to 2. The King signed the bill assigning the duties of governors to other officials, so that nothing was left to Governors. Messrs. Widemann and Nakaleka voted to sustain the veto. Mr. Widemann said he saw no reason to change his vote.

We believe the veto of the governor's bill, taken in connection with the signing of the other, was an outrageous conspiracy on the part of His Majesty to make the supporters of the veto ridiculous in the eyes of the country. The scheme was a neat one, but luckily only two members of the House were entrapped into voting for a costly office without any duties attached to it.

The Legislature has been despatching business lately with a push and energy which has surprised their best friends. If anything like the same diligence is manifested during the coming week, we may expect it to be the last of the session. The Appropriation Bill is practically through with the second reading, and is not likely to occupy much more time on its third than is required to read it through. There are still some important matters which have not been dealt with. The Chinese Constitutional Amendment is still to be discussed, as is also the Rameie Bill. The House, or a quorum of it, will also have to sit until all the bills passed have been returned by the King, but with due zeal we may look for an adjournment by the early part of next week.

The Bulletin is in a state of great excitement because we said that Kauhane and Kalauka were the only native members who voted for the Leprosy bill. We knew perfectly well that Richardson, Maguire and Daniels voted for the bill, but we did not happen to think of them as natives. Of course the classification is not important, but when it comes to a question of accuracy, they may just as properly be classed among foreigners as natives. We believe the three gentlemen taken together derive just as much blood from their fathers as from their mothers, it may be presumed, and their names are all foreign. Everyone knows that in questions of mixed nationality, it is very natural to class according to the name. It is more natural to class according to the nationality of the fathers than of the mothers. The whole question is unimportant, but if these gentlemen think we intended to misrepresent them, of course we regret it.

The result of the late election should operate as a warning to the voters who stayed at home because they were so sure that Mr. Wilder would be elected. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous election shows that Mr. Kaulukou's zeal and good management brought out almost the whole of his adherents, while considerably more than half of those who presumably would have voted for Mr. Wilder never took the trouble to go to the polls. The result is that his majority in the third precinct was larger than his total majority in the city and nearly equal to his total majority in the entire Island. There are over 1,700 registered voters in Honolulu and only about 960 votes cast, showing that not much more than half of those qualified to vote for nobles actually voted. Mr. Wilder's majority is a safe one, but small in comparison with what it might have been, and the result is a warning to political indifference which should not be disregarded.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced on the 30th of July a bill to regulate the civil service of the Kingdom. The bill has been printed, but Thursday it was summarily disposed of by indefinite postponement, without even the compliment of reference to a committee. The bill is a most important one. It is based upon the civil

service law in the United States which has the approval of every man of high political standing in the United States. As everyone knows, the cause of good government in that country depends on hardly anything more than on the rigid enforcement of that law and its extension to branches of the public service to which it does not at present apply. There may perhaps be reasons why a law of the kind is a good thing for America, and yet not a good thing for us, but it does not at present appear what these reasons are. Doubtless Mr. Townsend's bill was introduced rather late in the session, but at least a reference of it to committee was due to the importance of the subject, and courtesy and fairness demanded it. If the committee had then seen fit to commend postponement of consideration of the subject until the next session of the Legislature, well and good. The strenuous opposition of the Minister of the Interior simply lays his conduct and motives open to misconception, without any compensating advantages. It looks as though he thought the new law might necessitate some immediate removals in his own department. It would have been more decent to let the opposition to the bill come from some other quarter.

The House Thursday reconsidered the secret voting, and rescinded their former vote by 20 to 8. This meant a change of eight votes. The deal was effected undoubtedly in the interest of the Chinese. They will be in the field probably at the next general election with a campaign fund of a hundred thousand or more, which would have been perfectly useless if the original section had passed. The House has doubtless acted in the interest of trade. From the standard of mere self-interest they have been very shortsighted. Everything will now be done at the polls, votes will be hawked for the pitiful sum of a dollar or two apiece, whereas a legislator will have no value at all. If they had taken a course tending to prevent bribery at the polls, their own vote might one day have been voted in Chinatown at \$5,000, or even \$10,000 apiece. Now they will not be a marketable commodity at all.

The Attorney-General perpetrated a capital joke on himself. He says he changed his vote because he was scared by the company he was in. If he had the faculty of seeing beyond his nose, he would speedily discover that he was out of the frying pan and in the fire, for he has now got all the low fifth-rate politicians in the United States in his company. The eagerness of the Attorney-General to avoid bad company is highly proper and commendable, but we cannot help thinking that in this case he has given an injudicious exhibition of it.

We do not for a moment doubt the honesty of intention of those who have opposed the cause of secret voting, and for the opinions of many among them we entertain a very high respect. In this case we must feel that they have shown an imperfect confidence in the highest and best political methods, in short, a lack of confidence in the working of republican institutions, when the ballot is perfectly free. They have refused to let the experiment of such a ballot be tried here. They may be right. It may be true that a ballot free from any influence except argument is not going to be a good thing for us, but we cannot avoid a pretty keen regret that the refusal to bring the matter to a test should have emanated from a reform legislature.

EVERYONE who attended the meeting of the nominating Convention the other night must feel that in spite of a certain suggestion of demagogism about it, it still furnished most encouraging signs for the political future of this country. The immense enthusiasm which prevailed, the widely diffused interest which showed itself, the size of the crowd in attendance, all mark the beginning of a new political era. A great drawback to the political progress of the country hitherto, has been the fact that the class of people who have had political weight, and who have taken any part or felt any interest in the government of the country, has, outside of the Hawaiians, been exceedingly small. It has practically consisted solely or chiefly of the early settlers of the country and their children. This class has been too small, and has had too little numerical weight at the polls to counteract the influence which unprincipled adventurers have been enabled to exercise over the native vote. The result was that the government fell into the hands of these adventurers, who were the only persons who were despicable enough to play into the hands of the King. In the meantime the great mass of foreigners here, the small traders and mechanics, were politically dead. They knew and cared nothing about the conduct of affairs. The white men on the other hand who really did care (the old residents of the country) were but a small minority, and lacked the numbers, and some of them the spirit, to bring about a revolution.

What roused the foreign population into political activity was the fact that the administration became bad enough to touch their pockets. The result was the political agitation of the few became general, and the revolution followed. The new Constitution recognized the work of the many who helped to make it, and introduces an entirely new element into politics, the votes, viz., of the whole foreign population, except the

Chinese. The result is that political interest is no longer confined to the few, but generally diffused. This it is which makes conventions, and political parties themselves, possible.

We believe that the best interest of the country will ultimately be forwarded by the rise into power of this new element. We rejoice heartily that the mechanics add retail traders and the young men of Honolulu generally have made themselves felt as a political force. Here in Honolulu this class constitutes a large fraction of the voting population. It is very fond of shouting. Down with the missionaries, without having any clear idea what that means, but the rank and file of this class we believe are the friends of sound and honest government. As long as they stick to that, it makes no great difference what they shout. No one who cares to perpetuate the prosperity of the country can wish to exclude these voters from power. The fact that they are awake and grasping after it, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It was the deadness of the foreign population which has constituted the weakness of the country. Their becoming awake and alive is, after making every proper deduction, its hope and its strength. There are a great many worse things in the world than government by "the boys," although we confess we do not want "the boys" to do all the governing. The fact that the young men turned out so largely at the convention Saturday night is matter for general congratulation. It shows that parties are forming, and that means that ideas and principles are becoming active and generally diffused.

The report of the Finance Committee on the state funeral of Her late Royal Highness Princess Likelike has been printed, and contains a good deal of matter well calculated to vary the monotony of legislative life. The report shows that the occasion was simply regarded by certain persons as an opportunity to fling money broadcast, without any restraint from prudence or economy, or from anything which a decent foresight must inevitably have suggested. The total expenditure was about twice the average upon similar occasions. The orders seem in general to have been given by the King personally, accompanied in some cases by a more or less definite representation that the Government would assume them, or that the Privy Council would pass a resolution to settle the bills.

Some of the claims are bona-fide, being, so far as we are enabled to judge, for expenses necessary to be incurred, and moderate in amount. Others are perhaps bona-fide on the part of the claimants, but excessive in amount or altogether improper, while some are plainly fraudulent, involving collusion on the part of all parties. As an example of the recklessness and wanton profusion of the expenditure, the following facts will suffice: 813 suits of clothing for men and boys, 458 shirts, 740 hats, 716 pairs of shoes, 887 dresses, to say nothing of the other articles of attire, masculine and feminine, were given out, the aggregate cost being over \$22,000. The committee find that commissions were paid to certain parties for orders, and that from a natural ambition to enhance the "dem total" of these commissions, as Mr. Mantalini would say, orders were pressed on persons who had no possible use for anything of the sort. Another expedient which was practised was to take out the amount of the order in other things—an order for a black mourning suit—in baby clothes, for instance.

The whole makes a tale of extravagance, rascality and fraud, which would better befit the Government of Turkey than a country where the elements of civilized order are supposed to be understood. The merchants are in this particularly the victims of the "unprofitable servants" who ran the government of yore. The committee have evidently spent a great deal of time looking into the accounts, and have spared no pains to reach a just conclusion, a conclusion which shall not unduly sacrifice the rights and interests of either party. They have examined the record of expenses of other state funerals and, formulating from them a scale of expenditure to be deemed just and proper, they have recommended the payment of claims to the amount of something over \$10,000, designating certain claims which are clearly for legitimate and necessary expenses, to be paid in full, and declaring that the rest be divided among the different claimants as shall seem proper. As to the residue the claimants should proceed against His Majesty's estate, which according to the showing before the committee, seems clearly liable for the amount.

Oldtime Encores.

The Polynesian, in noticing a concert for the benefit of the Sailor's Home in 1857, had the following bit: "Know, then, most honored gentlemen, that when a lady—and that an amateur—has just performed a rather long piece, taxing her vocal powers to the utmost, that taste may be questioned which keeps stamping and clapping for the purpose of calling her out again, as though she were a stage actress, honored and enriched by your applause, instead of honoring you by her music. It is not necessary for an audience to know the difference between a stave of music and a white oak butt, yet there are little touches of human kindness, to say the least, which it is ever well to remember."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 14, per S. S. Australia.

The Royal Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope has discovered Encke's comet on its return.

England has requested the postponement of the sale at Port Townsend of the seized Canadian schooners.

Queen Natalie will appear personally before the synod to present her side of the difficulty with King Milan of Servia.

The Bulgarian question will soon be discussed by the great and directly interested Powers in a congress to be held at Berlin.

The Canadian steam cruiser Dream captured an American fishing vessel near Campobello recently. The boat was towed to St. Andrews as a prize.

Walls College main building has been burned at Andover, N. Y., and the trustees have decided to rebuild. It is the College from which Mrs. Cleveland graduated.

Parnell's libel suit against the London Times will be for £50,000 and be tried in Scotland. T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond have also entered suits against the Times.

From India it is telegraphed that there are 3,000 re-inforced Tibetans in the Jolapla pass. A British force is marching to attack them.

The Convict of the Sacred Heart, New York, was burned Aug. 13. Loss \$300,000; insurance, \$200,000. All persons in the building numbering 195 escaped without injury.

The Woodland Mail says: James G. Fair, who runs the C. F. Reed ranch, took down \$11,000 in gold coin to Knight's Landing last Saturday to pay off the monthly wages of the hands on the farm. Such is ranching in California.

Star-gazers may look out for the new comet discovered by Prof. Brooks of Geneva, N. Y. It is moving easterly about one degree daily, and is just above the star Lambda. The comet has a large head and a short tail, which, strangely enough, apparently points to the sun.

The total vote of the United States in 1884 reached 10,143,061, but for 1888 the total is expected to pile up close to 11,000,000. The larger fraction of the expected increase of 1,000,000 will be composed of native born young men, who will cast their first vote for President next November.

Leary's second great log raft reached New York safely on Aug. 10. This raft is 592 feet long, fifty-four feet beam, thirty-eight feet deep, and draws twenty-three feet of water. It comprises 214,000 spruce logs, valued at about \$50,000.

To transport such a mass of timber by ordinary methods would require over forty lumber schooners, and would cost \$30,000. The successful passage of this log ship from Nova Scotia is regarded by lumbermen as a great innovation, destined to revolutionize lumber transportation on that coast.

A parade of sixty or seventy delegates to the national convention of the American party in Washington took place in that city on Aug. 13. Mayor Hewitt of New York and Senators Stanford and Hearst of California are on a numerous list of possible nominees of the party for the presidential candidacy. The plank favored above all by the Californians is in short that no resident alien can own property in the United States, and that no resident alien can own land except within certain prescribed limits. It is said that one-eighth of Texas, one-sixth of Colorado, more than one-eighth of Wyoming, and one-fourteenth of California, are in the hands of Englishmen. One hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of the richest land in the world, located in the San Joaquin Valley, Cal., is owned by Sir William Heckley. It is mortgaged to an English nobleman in the sum of \$125,000.

The Republican tariff bill, to be offered in the Senate as a substitute to the Mills bill, is making progress in its preparation. Its framers have availed themselves of all the information possible from the tariff debate in the house. That debate is said by Senator Frye to have been the most remarkable that ever took place in any country in the history of the world. He probably referred to the variety of information adduced under the rule limiting speeches to five minutes. A greater diversity of opinion is shown among Senators on the subject of sugar and lumber than any other, but it is probable that a 50 per cent. reduction on sugar and possibly a small reduction on lumber will be recommended. The outlook at the present time is that the bill will not be taken up for discussion in the Senate before the 1st of September, and it may be that the session will not come to an end until October, for as many as fifty-five Senators are said to have announced themselves as prepared with tariff speeches, and that number would take up a month in delivery. It is even probable that the session may continue until the Presidential election.

Advertisements.

NOTICE!

Dissolution of Co-partnership. THE UNDERSIGNED, J. SCHARF and W. WARNER, constituting the firm of J. SCHARF & CO., at Moles, Kauai, dissolved co-partnership on July 10, 1888. Outstanding account must be paid at once to W. Warner at Moles, Kauai. 1230-4c

Administrator's Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the Estate of D. L. ALPHART, Chinaman, late of Honolulu, deceased, to present the same duly authenticated, within six months from date of this notice or they will be forever barred. J. J. LECKER, Adm. Est. D. L. ALPHART (Ch. decd. Honolulu, July 16, 1888. 1230-3c

Executors Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the Will of MARIA KIM, late of Honolulu, and 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 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 as my office, No. 13, Kahu-manu street, Honolulu. A. J. CANNIBY, Executor of the Will of Maria Kim. Honolulu, July 21, 1888. 1230-4c

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Guardianship of HATTIE TITCUM, a minor. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of August Dreier, of Honolulu, guardian of said minor, wherein he asks to be allowed \$501.37, and charges himself with \$531.37, and asks that the same be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such guardian.

It is ordered, that THURSDAY, the 17th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers in the Court House at Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette weekly newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing, to wit: Dated at Honolulu, this 7th day of August, 1888.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Third Judicial District.

In the matter of the Estate of J. AWAI AKAI, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice F. S. LYMAN.

On reading and filing the petition of Amelia Akaka, of Hilo, Hawaii, alleging that James Awai Akaka, of Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Hilo, Hawaii, on the 28th day of July, 1888, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Luther Severance, of Hilo, Hawaii.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 31st day of September, A. D. 1888, be and the same is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages, for three successive weeks in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and Pae Aloha newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated Hilo, H. I., August 16, 1888. F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge, Third Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. 1230-3c

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT MITCHELL, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased. Order appointing time for probate of will and directing publication of notice of said probate.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert Mitchell, deceased, having on the 17th day of August, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to H. A. WILDMANN, having been filed by him.

It is ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the court room of the said Probate Court, at Aliiolani Hale, 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 show cause as to the aforesaid will and the granting of letters testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive issues in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. Dated Honolulu, August 17, 1888. 1230-3c

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Third Judicial District.

In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL L. COAN, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased. At Chambers, before Hon. F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of E. G. Hitchcock, Administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Coan, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$703.73 and charges himself with \$579.90, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 31st day of November, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English and Hawaiian languages, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and Pae Aloha newspapers, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., this 16th day of August, A. D. 1888.

F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge, Third Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. 1230-3c

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Guardianship of SARAH and REBECCA LEITCH, minor children of Alex. McLeod, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Henry T. Waterhouse, Jr., guardian of the above named minors, wherein he asks to be allowed \$4,028.22, and charges himself with \$3,895.00, and asks that the same be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such guardian.

It is ordered, that THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers in the Court House at Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette weekly newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, this 7th day of August, 1888.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1231-3c

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

H. HACKFELD & COMPANY vs. WM. ALEX. PFLUGER et al. At Chambers.

To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon William Alex. Edinger, William Edinger and Herman Eliza Pfleger, Mollie H. Pfleger and Herman F. Pfleger to appear at the Court House at Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., before such Justice of the Supreme Court as shall then be sitting at Chambers in the Government Building, Honolulu, Oahu, to answer the annexed bill of complaint of H. Hackfeld & Company, plaintiffs.

Add ye you then there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chancellor of the Kingdom, at Honolulu, this fourth day of June, 1888.

HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

Upon the above bill of complaint and the affidavit on file, it is ordered, that process issue returnable on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Aliiolani Hale, in Honolulu, before the Justice of Supreme Court presiding at Chambers on that day, and that service be made upon said defendants by the publication of the summons in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE weekly, consecutively, from June 12th instant until September 18, 1888, and that a copy of said petition and summons be forthwith deposited in the Post Office addressed to each of said defendants at their places of residence, Jan. 9, 1888.

L. McCULLY, Justice Supreme Court.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the summons and order in said case.

WILLIAM FOSTER, Clerk. Honolulu, June 4, 1888. 1231-15c

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Third Judicial District.

Notice is hereby given that the session of the Circuit Court at Wailuku, Kauai, will not open for business until MONDAY, the tenth day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that at the term of Court are hereby notified to be in attendance at that time and not earlier.

L. McCULLY, Justice Presiding. Honolulu, Aug. 7, 1888. 1231-3c

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Seventy-second Day.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Green, Austin, Thurston, Ashford; Nobles Robinson, Dowsett, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Baldwin, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Wilcox, Bertemann; Repts. Hustace, Dowsett, Naone, Kauli, C. Brown, F. Brown, Kinney, Kawainui, Wilcox, Paeahoale. Minutes read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

Noble Smith presented a petition from Mr. J. M. Herring, relating to his son, August Herring, and moved the same be referred to the Education Committee. The petition was so referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rep. F. Brown reported three bills, and also the report of the Finance Committee on the matter of the state funeral of the late Princess Likiep, printed. Legislation. Noble Hitchcock presented the minority report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill to abolish the hospital tax collected from passengers arriving at this port. Considered that this tax ought to be abolished and recommended that the House pass this Act, and lay in its grave that old moss-grown fossil of a past generation.

Rep. Kinney moved the indefinite postponement of the minority report. Rep. F. Brown moved it be adopted. Rep. C. Brown moved it be laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Indefinitely postponed, 21 to 16.

A point of order was raised in the discussion of the hospital tax report, on the five minutes rule adopted, 21st inst. The Chair ruled that the five minutes includes the interpreter's time. Noble Smith appealed from the ruling of the Chair. The Chair was sustained by a vote of 21 to 15.

Noble Townsend read a report of the committee, appointed June 15th, on the Honolulu Fire Department, recommending that the department be placed more directly under the charge of the Minister of Interior as regards the disposal of the moneys appropriated to it. Legislation. Noble Hitchcock presented the minority report of the Finance Committee on the bill to abolish the hospital tax collected from passengers arriving at this port. Considered that this tax ought to be abolished and recommended that the House pass this Act, and lay in its grave that old moss-grown fossil of a past generation.

Rep. Kinney moved the indefinite postponement of the minority report. Rep. F. Brown moved it be adopted. Rep. C. Brown moved it be laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Indefinitely postponed, 21 to 16.

RESOLUTIONS.

Rep. Kamaooha moved that the five-minute resolution adopted on Tuesday be held to mean five minutes, exclusive of the interpreter's time. Carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Commercial Paper.—Third reading of the bill relating to commercial paper. Passed. Segregation.—Third reading of the bill relating to the segregation of lepers. Rep. Kamaooha moved indefinite postponement. The motion was defeated on the following division: Ayes—Luhiau, Hitchcock, Naone, Kauli, Kamaooha, Helekuhni, Kawainui, Nakaleka, Paeahoale—10.

Noes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Baldwin, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Wilcox, Bertemann, Richardson, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Dowsett, Kalaokoa, C. Brown, Deacon, Kinney, Maguire, Kaubane, Paris, Daniels, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice—23. The bill passed. Noon recess, one hour.

AFTERNOON.

Re-assembled at 1 o'clock. Proof of Service.—Third reading of the bill relating to proof of service of process in civil cases. Passed. Lunatic Trustees.—Third reading of the bill relating to the conveyance of certain land to the Trustees of Lunatic Home. Passed.

Judges.—Third reading of the bill relating to the number of Justices of the Supreme Court. Passed. Tax Costs.—Third reading of the act to authorize clerks of courts to tax costs. Passed. Exempt Steamships.—Third reading of the bill to exempt steamships. Passed.

Fish Protection.—Third reading of the bill to provide for the protection of certain fish in the waters of the Kingdom. Rep. Nakaleka moved the bill be indefinitely postponed. Minister Thurston said the bill might work serious hardship in some districts although necessary in others. The law might be made applicable to where its provisions are needed.

Rep. Kinney thought the bill ought to go through. Rep. F. Brown was surprised at the extent and stringency of the fishing laws of Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts and other countries having fisheries. Rep. Brown said that if the provisions of the bill are limited to Oahu, we shall soon hear a howl from other islands about the destruction of their fish by the Chinamen who would resort to this island. The law should have a trial; if found bad, it can be abolished by next legislature.

Rep. Paeahoale thought the bill would interfere with many people's main source of livelihood. If it cannot be amended to answer the purpose intended without being a hardship to the people he would favor indefinite postponement. Rep. Nakaleka thought the gist of the bill is in the fact that the member for Koolauloa is largely interested in cattle ranches. If the people will stop eating fish, they will want more Kahuku beef.

The motion for indefinite postponement was lost on the following division: Ayes—Luhiau, Kamaooha, Nawahine, Daniels, Gay, Nakaleka, Paeahoale—7. Noes—Green, Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Foster, Wight, Nolte, Townsend, Baldwin, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Hustace, Dowsett, Kalaokoa, Kauli, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kamaooha, Kinney, Maguire, Kaubane, Paris, Helekuhni, Horner, Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox, Rice—35. The bill was referred, on motion, to a select committee, consisting of Noble Widemann, Repts. Gay, F. Brown, Kaubane and Nakaleka.

THE VETOED ACT PASSED.

At 2 o'clock, pursuant to resolution adopted yesterday, the reconsideration of the bill to abolish the office of governor, vetoed on the 22d inst., was taken up. The President put the question: "Shall this Act become a law notwithstanding the veto of the King?" The bill passed on the following vote: Ayes—M. P. Robinson, Alex. Young, A. Jaeger, W. R. Castle, W. O. Smith, Harry Waterhouse, W. E. Foster, S. C. Luhiau, J. W. Wright, Chas. Nolte, Chas. Wall, H. P. Townsend, D. H. Hitchcock, H. F. Baldwin, Jno. Richardson, P. N. Makee, G. N. Wilcox, G. H. Dole, F. Hustace, J. J. Dowsett, Jr., A. P. Kalaokoa, A. Kauli, C. Brown, F. Brown, Henry Deacon, D. Kamaooha, W. A. Kinney, J. Maguire, J. Kaubane, G. P. Kamaooha, J. D. Paris, O. Nawahine, W. H. Daniels, E. Helekuhni, C. F. Horner, J. U. Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox, W. H. Rice, Francis Gay, A. P. Paeahoale—40.

Noes—H. A. Widemann, J. Nakaleka—2.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Carts' Tax.—Third reading of the bill relating to the tax on carts and drays. Passed. Circuit Judges.—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Noble Castle June 12, to confer jurisdiction upon circuit judges to issue warrants and examine for commitment persons accused of crime or misdemeanor. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Friday.

Civil Service.—Second reading of the bill introduced by Noble Townsend Aug. 16, to regulate and improve the civil service of the Hawaiian Islands. Rep. Kinney moved it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Noble Foster moved it be indefinitely postponed. Minister Thurston said it is too late in the session to give the measure proper consideration.

Noble Townsend said it will not require much work to get it into shape. The opposition already met seems to indicate that the spoils system has too firm a hold now. The motion to indefinitely postpone carried, 19 to 17. Kamie.—Second reading of the bill introduced by Noble Hitchcock, to encourage the cultivation and manufacture of ramie. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Taro Flour.—Second reading of the bill introduced by Rep. Kamaooha Aug. 21, to regulate the production and sale of taro flour and other products of taro. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Election Bill.—Second reading of the bill, introduced by Rep. Kinney, to amend the Election Bill, and substitute sections, 42 to 63 inclusive, submitted by the special committee, relating to "the method of election."

Rep. Paeahoale moved reconsideration of the vote by which section 74 passed yesterday. Carried. The bill and substitute sections were taken up in Committee of the Whole, Rep. F. Brown in the chair. Noble Smith moved that section 42, as recommended by the committee, pass. Rep. C. Brown moved section 42 of the original bill, pass.

The original bill reads: Section 42. The Inspectors shall prepare for holding the election, at each polling place: 1. One suitable compartment or space for a polling booth or shed, and one or more inner compartments separate from, but opening into, the polling booth; 2. In the polling booth shall be put, in a place convenient for voters, the two ballot boxes prescribed by Section 41 hereof; 3. A sufficient number of ballots as provided in Section 50; and 4. A sufficient number of stands, desks or tables in each of said inner compartments for the use of voters. No polling place shall on any account be in any premises where the sale of intoxicating liquors, beer or wine is licensed.

The committee recommended as follows: Section 42. The Inspectors shall prepare for holding the election, at each polling place, a suitable compartment or space in which shall be placed at a point convenient for voters the two ballot boxes prescribed by section 41 hereof. No polling place shall on any account be in any premises where the sale of intoxicating liquors, beer or wine is licensed. Rep. C. Brown's motion was lost on the following division: Ayes—Robinson, Castle, Waterhouse, Luhiau, Nolte, Wall, Hitchcock, Dole, Hustace, Kalaokoa, Kauli, C. Brown, F. Brown, Maguire, Kamaooha, Nawahine, Paeahoale—17.

Noes—Thurston, Ashford, Jaeger, Smith, Townsend, Baldwin, Richardson, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Deacon, Kamaooha, Kinney, Kaubane, Paris, Daniels, Helekuhni, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Gay, Nakaleka—20. The section recommended by the special committee passed, as also sections 43, 44, 45. Section 46 passed. A question was raised as to the point whether it was the section of the original bill or the substitute section that had passed. The chairman understood it to be that in the bill. While the dispute was in progress a motion that the Committee rise was carried.

The House resumed and the chairman of Committee of the Whole reported sections 42, 43, 44, 45 as recommended by the special committee, and section 46 of the original bill, passed. Rep. C. Brown moved the first four be adopted and section 46 referred back for further consideration. Recess at 4:30 to 7 o'clock.

EVENING.

Re-assembled at 7 o'clock. Consideration of the election bill, in Committee of the Whole, Rep. Kinney in the chair. Noble Smith moved that section 46, as recommended by the special committee, be adopted. Rep. Kamaooha moved the section pass as in the bill. Noble Smith said the section in the bill is not adapted to section 42 already accepted.

Rep. C. Brown said he is in favor of section 46 as provided for in the original bill, but the House had adopted the recommendation of the special committee as regards section 42, and it will be as well to stick to it all through. It has been decided to have the same method of voting as at yesterday's election and at the election of 1887. For his own part he did not like it, but the majority preferred it and the majority must rule.

Noble Smith's motion passed. Further sections, recommended by the special committee, 47, 51, 53, 57, 61, 62, 63, amended, and 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, without amendment, passed. Noble Castle moved to insert a new section, providing that inspectors of election be supplied with blank ballots in case of accident occurring whereby the printed ballots may not be delivered. Deferred until next sitting of the Committee.

Committee rose and House resumed at 9:24. Adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning. Seventy-third Day.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. E. S. Timoteo. Minutes read and confirmed. REPORT OF COMMITTEE. The Attorney-General read a report of the select committee, appointed, 20th inst., on the Oahu steam railroad bill, recommending certain amendments, and with which the bill pass. Received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

PRELIMINARY ANSWER BY MINISTER. Minister Thurston asked further time for his answer to the questions asked on Friday by Rep. Nakaleka. About the same time as these questions were placed in his hands, he was appointed on a special committee on the election bill, on which it had been necessary to work day and night and part of Sunday. A great deal of talk was being indulged in outside about Interior Office affairs. The doings of the Interior Office are open to the examination of any member of the House.

RESOLUTIONS. Noble Makee moved the following: Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom—It is the sense of this House that the Cabinet should act upon their own responsibility, irrespective of any previous action taken by this House, in determining upon further suits or prosecutions in respect of duties upon wines and spirituous liquors withdrawn from the Custom House upon official orders. Minister Ashford said he had intimation last evening that some such resolution was coming. He did not know then what was

in it. As it is, he did not see anything seriously objectionable in it.

Noble Waterhouse wished to know if the Attorney-General, on the passage of this resolution, would still go on with proceedings in terms of the resolution adopted by the House in the past.

Minister Ashford said that he would do his duty so long as he should hold the present office, irrespective of whether this resolution fall or pass. He should not be deterred from shooting, merely because large game is scarce and flying high.

Noble Smith asked to have the resolution of December 3, 1887, read. The resolution consisting of an adopted recommendation of a special committee was read.

And your committee do therefore recommend in accordance with the above suggestions and also that His Excellency the Attorney-General be required at once to institute an enquiry into all the matters involved in said statement, and if it shall appear that any amounts are properly due to the Government for goods improperly withdrawn, proceedings shall be had to recover the same, and if it also appear that any person or persons are liable to any fine or penalties or to any punishment under our statutes, that proceedings accordingly be instituted. And they also recommend that if it be found on such examination that any licensed dealer has been guilty of any fraud or such gross carelessness as to amount to fraud under premises, that no spirit licenses be granted them or any of them in the future.

Noble Waterhouse did not think the House should go back on its former instructions to Ministers by interfering with them in any way. Rep. C. Brown could not agree with the last speaker. The law has been vindicated and he thought the end of justice had been fulfilled, and the Attorney-General has assured the House that, if there be any matter in respect of those already disposed of, he will do his duty.

Noble Baldwin said the House had adopted a cast iron resolution at last session. Circumstances may have arisen since to call for a modification of the terms of that resolution.

Noble Young said the resolution of last session was not cast in the foundry. He favored the present resolution. Thought we better now look to ourselves that we do not get wrong.

In answer to questions by Repts. Kinney and C. Brown, as to whether the Government had refused to renew the licenses to Mactarlane & Co. unless they furnish bonds for the amounts of any judgments that may be recovered against them in the Court for duties on goods illegally withdrawn from the Custom House; the Attorney-General said the whole matter is at present under consideration by the Cabinet. Some correspondence had taken place and several interviews had been held between the firm and Ministers. The latter have certain duties to perform and must perform them irrespective of all personal considerations. Strenuous efforts have been made to arrive at a compromise on basis of settlement, but hitherto, the firm maintains an attitude of defiance and refuses to settle.

Rep. Kaubane said that the passage of this resolution would be a backing down on the part of the House. Noble Smith said if the present resolution passes, the former one will be mandatory as regards the license. As to the question of the license, he would be willing that the Cabinet have discretion, but he would not have the mandatory part of the former resolution as regards amounts due the Government. If the Government has moneys due the Government, every taxpayer has a right to see that they are paid.

Rep. C. Brown moved to amend the resolution by inserting "also the matter of issuing licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors." Noble Widemann wished to ask Noble Smith if he supposed that if these Ministers say anything due the Government, they'll not go and get it? He, the speaker, never had any doubt on that point. Minister Ashford moved that the Ministers be excused from voting on this resolution, as it involves instructions to themselves. Carried.

HE SET THE LIMIT OF ADVANCE. The Ayes and noes were called on the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Ayes—Smith, Waterhouse, Luhiau, Wight, Townsend, Dole, Kalaokoa, Kaubane, Paris, Nawahine, Kawainui, Rice—12. Noes—Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Nolte, Wall, Baldwin, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Dowsett, Jr., Kauli, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kamaooha, Kinney, Maguire, Kamaooha, Daniels, Helekuhni, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Gay, Nakaleka—20.

Rep. C. Brown's amendment passed and the resolution, so amended, was adopted. ORDER OF THE DAY. Circuit Judges.—Third reading of the bill authorizing circuit judges to issue warrants, etc. Passed. Suits by and against Government.—Second reading of bill, No. 128, introduced Aug. 17 by the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for bill No. 32, introduced June 5 by Minister Ashford, with reports of Judiciary Committee, June 13 and Aug. 17, thereon.

Minister Ashford moved that bill No. 32, referred back, on third reading, June 19, to the Judiciary Committee, be considered section by section. Noble Smith moved that No. 128 be taken up. The various merits and demerits of both bills were recited and set forth by Minister Ashford and Rep. Kinney on behalf of No. 32, and by Noble Smith in support of No. 128.

At 12:10, "no quorum" was announced, upon which the President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in a quorum by 1:15 p. m. A quorum was obtained at 1:15. Suits with Government.—The motion to take up for consideration bill No. 32 was put and carried. The bill passed, with amendments, and was referred back to the enrollment committee.

Taxes.—Second reading of the bill, submitted by the select committee, 21st inst., in connection with their divided report on the petition of Noble Widemann, July 17th, for refund of taxes alleged to have been paid twice: To amend section 22 of an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Internal Taxes, approved on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1882, as amended by Chapter XXXVII. of the laws of 1886.

Minister Green moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Noble Smith moved it pass to engrossment. Rep. C. Brown moved an amendment, in favor of which Minister Green withdrew his motion. Noble Smith moved that the amendment, bill and the whole thing, be indefinitely postponed. Lost. Rep. Brown's amendment was adopted. The section, as amended, reads: Section 22. Every trustee, treasurer, executor, administrator or guardian shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed agent, and shall be answerable for the performance of all such acts, matters or things as are required to be done by virtue of this Act in respect of the assessment of the property which he represents, and the payment of taxes thereon, and shall be liable under and subject to the like penalty or liability for any neglect, refusal or default as any other person, and shall be authorized to recover from any person in whose behalf he is compelled to pay any tax, the amount so paid by him, or to retain out of any moneys which shall come to him in his representative character so much from time to time as shall be sufficient to pay such tax, and shall be indemnified for all payments which he shall make in furtherance of this Act.

The bill, so amended, passed to engrossment. ment, to be read a third time on Saturday. The report of the Judiciary Committee, with the petition referred to above, were, on motion, laid on the table. Spirituous Liquors.—Second reading of the bill submitted, 7th inst., by the special committee to whom had been referred, 2nd inst., the bill introduced June 13th, by Noble Hitchcock, to better prevent illicit traffic in spirituous liquors. Amendments offered by Minister Ashford and Rep. C. Brown were accepted. Passed, as amended, to engrossment to be read a third time on Monday.

Traveling Agents.—Second reading of the bill, introduced July 14th, by Rep. C. Brown, to regulate the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in this Kingdom by commercial travelling agents from foreign countries. Passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday. Hospital Tax.—Second reading of the bill, introduced Aug. 7th, by Noble Hitchcock to repeal the Hospital Tax Act. Noble Hitchcock moved the bill pass. Rep. C. Brown moved it be indefinitely postponed. Carried. RECONSIDERATION. Noble Hitchcock moved reconsideration of the votes yesterday by which the raffle and taro flour bills were referred to the Committee on Commerce. Carried. The bill was referred to a special committee consisting of Nobles Hitchcock, Smith and Dole, Repts. Kawainui and Daniels. INVITATION TO A HOPE. The President read an invitation to the officers and members of the legislature to a topography of the Honolulu Rifles, this evening. The Clerk was directed to acknowledge receipt of the communication. Recess at 4:05 to 7 o'clock.

A FEW OF THE TRUSTS.

Trust, that was nurtured in confidence and born of honor and innocence: Trust, that once cheered the toiler's way, Now marks the toiler for her prey. We no longer see the toiler's eyes, Vainly for justice to freedom's skies, And "limited production" drives Workingmen home to their hungry wives!

Rubber and railroad iron and reapers— Trust of them all are the makers and keepers: Roofing-paper and ropes and rum— The price is fixed and the buyer is dumb; Diamonds, copper and butcher's meat, Limburger cheese and the envelope sheet. Even the lead a poor man may buy To put him out of his misery!

Undersell all who refuse to bow To the edict that furrows the laborer's brow: The electric lamp shall not shine for less, Nor gas, to lighten his home's distress. Coal and coke and kerosene oil, The plough and the pot too empty to boil, The paper bag for the penny cake.

Sugar and salt and shoes and the steel The moneyless wretch at last may feel; His sashes and blinds and the late bid bid! Must carry to school are not to be had Save of a trust; nor his mica, his lard, His beeswax and honey, there's nothing too hard. Or to tender, indeed, for the money-just Of the all-pervading pitiless trust.

Theatre-posters and thrashing machines, Trunk-lines, telephones, tin and beans, Telegraph messages, cottonseed oil, Oilcloth, sunch, cordage, foil— Cotton-duck, linseed oil and pitch— These are the trusts on which some grow rich; But as for the penniless workman— Let him get trust at the shop—IF HE CAN! —Merchant's Mail.

A BLOW TO COMMERCE.

The Oceanic Company About to Withdraw Its Steamers.

A strong probability exists that, in consequence of the refusal of the New Zealand and Australian Governments to vote the annual \$200,000 subsidy, the mail service between this country and the Australian colonies will have ceased to exist after October next. The Oceanic Steamship Company for the past two years has held the contract, and the line being a popular one, has made considerable profit out of it. The service by the San Francisco route is more rapid by several days than via the Suez Canal, and of late has almost paid for itself, the Government receiving back the entire money paid in subsidies in the shape of postage on mail matter. The Spreckels contract expires in November, and the Oceanic Company's agents in New Zealand have spared no trouble to have it renewed. The Colonial Governments, however, objecting to bear the entire burden of a service which was beneficial to a few people of this country as well as to the New Zealanders, asked the aid of Postmaster-General Vilas, and later of his successor, Postmaster-General Dickinson, in securing a subsidy from this Government to keep up the service.

The replies received were not satisfactory. As interpreted the Washington postal authorities agreed to make an annual payment of \$6,000, but only on certain conditions. These conditions were understood to give the Government exactly the same, if not more rights, as regarded withholding payments for delays, etc., as possessed by the Colonial Governments, which paid much larger subsidies. The ministers of the colonies named some time ago announced their practical agreement to this, but when this subject came up in the lower houses a few weeks since the matter was thoroughly discussed and the proposed subsidies were voted down, the principal argument against the bills being, as understood, the lack of more liberal action by the Washington authorities. Private letters to the Oceanic Steamship Company by the Alameda to-day confirmed all previous reports of this action.

As understood, this means that the company will not be paid something like \$200,000 a year which they have been receiving from the Colonial Governments. This is a serious loss. Freight and passengers cannot alone pay the expense of the steamer service, and it was announced at the Oceanic Company's offices here to-day that in consequence of the action, or rather inaction, noted, all steamers—the Alameda, Zealandia and Mariposa—will be withdrawn from the Australian service after October 15th, if the situation at that time remains unchanged.

The Australia will continue running to Honolulu as heretofore, and possibly one of the other steamers will be added to this line. The Oceanic Company owns all these steamers, and it is understood that already arrangements for their service on another route from this port are being made. The Colonial Government are planning for other steamer service for the transportation of the English mails. Propositions have been made for Canadian Pacific steamers to run between Vancouver and Australian ports. A plan for steamers to Fiji, where the connection for Auckland and Sydney would be made, has been proposed, but rejected by the New Zealand Government. There is just a possibility that the Colonial Governments may yet vote the subsidy denied by the Oceanic Company, but private advices say that all indications are against such action.

If the steamers are taken off all American exhibitors at the Melbourne Exposition will have to return their products by a very roundabout route.—[S. F. Call, August 5th.] A Questionable Improvement. Connecticut's only electric street-railway, at Ansonia, still causes a great deal of trouble and frequent accidents, often ludicrous, though none of them serious. Owing to a miscalculation, the freight motor refuses to go around curves, and the trucks have been returned to the manufacturer to be readjusted. It often happens that a passenger finds his watch almost stopped by the magnetism it has collected on the trip, and if costs \$3 to put it in running order again. One person, whose watch was so highly charged as to weld pins and so metallic scraps in its wheel, buried it in the earth, and it is said, found the electricity was conducted off in that manner. Several others are following his example.

Honolulu does not want to have electricity applied to its street railway in any form that will produce such effects as the above.

A Sydney despatch of Aug. 12 says the Manning Lumber Mill, which closed September 12 as the date, when all vessels employing Asiatics must replace them with European crews, otherwise the Council will pursue similar tactics to those adopted in the case of the mail steamer Mariposa.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Statements of the Auckland Press—Interview with a New Zealand Legislator.

The latest from New Zealand regarding the prospect of a renewal of a subsidy to the San Francisco mail route is as follows: The Auckland Herald monthly summary for Mariposa says: "The whole question of the mail services is to be debated within a few days. The Auckland members are unanimous in the desire that the San Francisco service should be continued. It is far more speedy than any other service, while the whole of the subsidy is recouped by the postage paid. A number of the members of the House of Representatives, however, are interested in the New Zealand Shipping Company, and they are agitating to withdraw the subsidy from the San Francisco service, and to transfer it to the direct boats."

The Auckland Star says it is understood that the Cabinet "will bring down alternative proposals, designed to satisfy the cry for retrenchment and at the same time give the colony efficient service. Their proposals will include a service via San Francisco; a weekly service by way of Australia, Suez and Brindisi; and a fortnightly service by the direct steamers now plying between England and New Zealand. The service by Australia would be most economical, as mail subsidies would be entirely abolished were it adopted; but it is possible that sentiment may so far sway hon. members that they will prefer to pay a substantial sum in order to secure the colony a service of its own, with all the commercial and other advantages contingent thereon."

A Wellington, N. Z., dispatch says the British Government are willing to contribute to subsidizing the British Columbia route but not the San Francisco. The Advertiser reports that an interesting conversation at the Hawaiian Hotel with Hon. Dr. Grace, member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, upon this subject and general affairs of that country. Dr. Grace was very positive in the opinion that the subsidy would not be renewed. New Zealand was very liberal in steamship subsidies, at present giving subventions to no less than four direct lines—two fast and two slow ones—besides that to the American line. The subsidies for the mails were divided between the two fast lines, thus securing a fortnightly service, and the San Francisco service was really not a necessity. Prospects of a line connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway also were such as to make against the renewal of the Oceanic subsidy. Space, it is to be regretted, does not permit of giving in this issue the interesting facts and figures quoted by the honorable gentleman regarding his country. Dr. Grace is accompanied by his wife and three daughters, bound for the grand tour of America and Europe. Although he is accredited as a representative of his Government at the Paris Exhibition, New Zealand is not going to have an exhibit there.

Advertisements. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY, the following officers were duly elected: JOHN H. PATTY, President, P. C. JONES, Treasurer, J. O. CARTER, Secretary, G. H. ROBERTSON, Auditor. DIRECTORS: THOS. R. FOSTER, JAMES A. HOPPER, J. O. CARTER, Secretary Hawaiian Sugar Co., Honolulu, Aug. 29, 1888. 1232-1m

Hawaiian Mercantile Co. OFFICERS 1888-9: President.....James Renton Vice-President.....John Hind Secretary.....Robert Wallace Manager and Treasurer.....H. P. Wood Auditor.....E. C. Bond Directors: Robert Hall, Dr. B. D. Bond. 69-91 1232-3t

Election of Officers! AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO., held Aug. 9, 1888, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. McAVBLESS, President, P. C. JONES, Treasurer, J. O. CARTER, Secretary, G. H. ROBERTSON, Auditor. Directors: Robert Hall, Dr. B. D. Bond. 69-91 1232-3t

BEFORE AND SINCE The days of Samson a luxuriant growth of hair has been symbolical of man's strength and woman's beauty. As a means of preserving this adornment of the person—a duty which should be considered by all of the first importance—Ayer's Hair Vigor is unequalled. If, unfortunately, your hair has been neglected and allowed to lose its lustre and color, or if time has tinged it with gray, the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore its youthful appearance and vitality. This admirable preparation eradicates Dandruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, strengthens weak hair, promotes a Luxuriant Growth, and prevents baldness. It is, moreover, an excellent dressing for the hair, rendering it pliant, soft, and glossy, and as an article of the toilet, there is nothing more essential or agreeable. Ayer's Hair Vigor is chiefly perfumed, is colorless, and will not soil the whitest pocket-handkerchief; its beneficial effects are lasting, and it is, therefore, the best and most economical hair-dressing in the world. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. HOLLISTER & CO., 100 Fort St., HONOLULU. Sole Agents Hawaii Islands, 1159-y

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS. TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

The House did a good deal of work Wednesday, some of which would have been better left undone. They got in a fit of despatching business by laying useful bills on the table, and indefinitely postponing others. The passport bill, the object of which was to put the country on a par with free countries like England and the United States, by abolishing the passport system, was indefinitely postponed, and the consequence is that we are going to be relics of barbarism for another biennial period. The argument for the passports is that the system protects tradesmen. So it does in their bad habits. Hawaii is not so far as we know the only commercial country in the world with seaport towns. One would suppose that there was no other country in the world offering the slightest facilities for absconding debtors, whereas there is hardly any country which does not offer much more tempting opportunities for running away from financial obligations than our little Kingdom, with its limited outlets, can possibly afford. We are sorry that the House has taken the action which it has, but it only reflects in this matter a diversity of sentiment which seems to be general throughout the community.

The House spent nearly a day and a half in the discussion of the bill to facilitate the segregation of lepers, although it only contained a few sections, and dealt with a subject which has already been thoroughly agitated, and upon which the opinion of a majority of the House was well known. The time wasted on the discussion was spent by the native members, most of whom fought the bill section by section to the end. The bill has already been explained in these columns. The gist of it is that it makes it penal wilfully to conceal persons who are lepers or suspected of being such. Some such law is absolutely necessary if the Government is to succeed in the vigorous crusade it has begun against leprosy. The report of the President of the Board of Health shows that the Gibson Government did practically nothing to check the spread of leprosy. No effort was made to carry on the work of segregation. The number of patients at Molokai decreased, which meant, unfortunately, not that the disease was being checked, but that it was being left to destroy the Hawaiian race without an effort being made to save them.

Since the present Ministry came into power, this criminal carelessness has ceased, and a determined effort has been made to weed out every case in every district, and send every one infected to Molokai. The effort has been attended with partial success, but that success cannot become complete until the efforts of the Ministry are reinforced with properly effective laws. At present the hands of the Government are tied. The bill now before the House will go far toward furnishing the necessary conditions to a vigorous effort to stamp out the disease before it has destroyed the Hawaiian race. The bill is one which is just and moderate in its provisions, and lays no grievous or improper burden on anyone. It is a measure conceived in the interest of the Hawaiian, who is far more deeply interested in it than anyone else can be, because the very existence of the race is at stake. What then should be thought of those Hawaiians in the House, who, for political purposes, or to gain a momentary popularity, have set their faces against the bill, opposed it by their voices and their votes and gone on the record as the worst enemies of the Hawaiian race, enemies who stab insidiously, while wearing the mask of friendship.

This is a subject of supreme importance and one on which a definite understanding may as well be reached without delay. It ought to be clearly understood by the native members and their supporters that every one who takes the stand that most of them have on this question, forfeit thereby forever the respect and confidence of their compatriots in the Legislature, and every one in the country who has its interest at all heart, of all in fact except those who are base and unscrupulous enough to be willing to step to power over the dead body of their country's prosperity. No matter from what point of view the action of these members is regarded, the result condemns them. If they voted according to their consciences, all that remains to be said is that men who can take the stand they have are not possessed of the qualifications requisite for a legislator, are not in fact possessed of intelligence sufficient to fit them for any position which makes the least demand upon the thinking faculty. On the other hand, if these members voted as they did knowing they were taking the wrong side, they have of course deprived themselves of public confidence. Let them think to make capital out of their action before the electors in '90, if they choose. They will find they have reaped a harvest of contempt. It is of no use for Mr. Kamaooha to get up and say publicly that he is "not particularly opposed to this bill," with other talk of an equally infantile sort. The fact remains that he moved to indefinitely postpone it. We rejoice to say that the position taken

by Mr. Kamaooha and most of his conferees was not shared by all the native members. Reps. Kauhane and Kalanoka came out boldly against a popular prejudice, and spoke and voted for the bill. All honor to them both for a firm and patriotic course at a critical moment, with full credit to the half-dozen other Hawaiians who voted to save the measure. They have strengthened their position with the country as men who are in the House to save it, and not to appropriate votes.

Last Friday week the House went into Committee of the Whole to discuss the bill providing for the issuing of licenses to workmen, and spent four hours in a fruitless discussion of it. The bill has already been explained and attacked in public, so that no detailed explanation of it is necessary here. It is aimed of course at the Chinese, and the debate Friday afternoon practically resolved itself into a discussion of the Chinese question. The weakness of the defense made for the bill lay in just that fact. Glittering generalities were forcibly indulged in, but not very much said which was directly in point. Several excellent speeches were made. Mr. Kinney, for instance, made an address which was admirable from the rhetorical point of view. It contained an allusion to the upas tree which is an effective metaphor, though a somewhat overworked one. We could not help thinking of Horace's saw—"The mountains are in labor, a ridiculous mouse is born." The rhetoric was wasted, for after all when the smoke of battle had cleared away nothing seemed to have come of the contest. Mr. Kauli summarized the matter admirably when he said the House had fished all the afternoon and caught a crab.

The object of the bill is to establish a system of registration by which the Government can keep a careful watch over the Chinese, be enabled to enforce the vagrancy laws, and in general know where it stands with reference to the Chinese population. The objections to the bill are that the registration secured by it will be very imperfect, and that the expedient adopted to bring about even this imperfect registration is equally imperfect and barbarous. Why the Committee should have hit on the idea of licensing laborers in order to compel them to register is not easy to imagine. There is something in the very idea of licensing a man to work that is repugnant to Anglo-Saxon ideas. That the right to perform manual labor shall depend for its existence upon the permission of the Government to be purchased by the payment of a license fee, is revolting to one's love of liberty and sense of personal independence. Perhaps we are appealing to prejudice, to mere sentiment, but be that as it may the prejudice is a very deep rooted one, and we doubt if anything can overcome its operation in the present case short of the clearest proof of the absolute necessity of such a system of licenses. It is sufficient to say that no such proof was offered during the course of Friday's debate, and it is very unlikely that anything of the sort will be produced.

Doubtless there would be a good many advantages following from a complete system of registration of Chinese in this country, but why must those advantages be secured by putting every skilled laborer in the country who has not paid a fee to the Government, a criminal if he attempts to lift a spade? If it is desirable that laborers of a certain grade be registered, let them be registered, but not licensed. If it is necessary or desirable strictly to enforce this registration, let a failure to comply with the law be made a misdemeanor, with a proper penalty. But the registration should be entirely free, and the right to work should not be dependent in any way upon compliance with the provisions of the statute, any more than the right to eat. If it is necessary for purposes of identification that a photograph be furnished, that too might be required, the Government incurring the expense. We do not see why a bill draughted in accordance with these suggestions would not meet the objects aimed at, and certainly it would obviate the principal objections to the original bill. If any system of registration is adopted, however, it ought to be made complete. We are not sure that any attempt to introduce such a system is at present advisable, but it is worth considering. Every one admits that the Chinese question is troublesome and must be dealt with, but it must be dealt with in a just and reasonable way, and by laws which can afford some prospect of accomplishing their object. We are unable to think that the bill which the committee have draughted in this case promises any fruitful or valuable results. That being the case all the upas trees in the world (we say it without disrespect to the upas tree) cannot save it.

At a Lottery Agency. To Clerk—"Did you ever realize anything in the German lottery?" "Yes, sir. I tried five times, and realized that I was an idiot."

London, July 10, 1888.—An English blue book has just been issued which gives the number of vessels contained in the navies of the different maritime Powers of Europe as follows:— Battle ships—England, 49; France, 10; Italy, 21; Germany, 15; Russia, 9. Cruisers—England, 87; France, 67; Germany, 29; Russia, 25; Italy, 21. Torpedo vessels and boats—England, 176; France, 140; Italy, 138; Russia, 97; Germany, 96.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. "Australia," San Francisco, August 14, 1888.

(From our special Correspondent.)

Sugar. Sugar has again advanced, and on the 11th inst., raw was quoted in New York at 6 1/2 cents for 96 deg. The market remains firm at the advance. The San Francisco market for refined has been in a flurry since the last steamer left. The following changes will show what has transpired: On July 28th sugar declined 1/8 cent, granulated being 7 1/2 cents; July 30th declined 1/8 cent; August 1st declined 1/8 cent; August 2d declined 1/8 cent; August 4th declined 1/8 cent, making granulated 6 3/4 cents. On the same afternoon there was an advance of 1/8 cent, and on August 6th there were three advances each of 1/8 cent. On August 9th there was another advance of 1/8 cent, bringing granulated back to 7 3/4 cents.

The beet sugar outlook in California is regarded as very satisfactory, the beets in fine condition and promising a heavy return of sugar. At Pittsburg Mr. Spreckels and his engineer, Mr. Watson, have been conducting experiments with a new direct-connecting process of refining. This will be patented all over the world, and will, it is claimed, greatly reduce the cost of refining sugar. Gen. Roger A. Pryor has commenced suit in New York, on behalf of the Government, against the Sugar Trust. The complaint alleges that the North Sugar Refinery Co. is a corporation that, for establishing and maintaining a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of refined sugar and controlling the market, has diminished its production and thus enhanced the price; that the defendant combined, about August 16th last, with all other refineries in New York, and others in other States; that the ownership of the capital stock should be assigned to a Board of eleven members styled "The Sugar Refineries Company," that in return the Board should issue certificates of stock. In conclusion the plaintiffs demand judgment that the North River Refinery Co. be dissolved, its charter vacated, its corporate existence annulled and a receiver be appointed. The defendants have twenty days to answer, which will expire on August 27th.

The Austrian Government has announced that it will join the Sugar Bounties Convention if the United States and Brazil will do the same. American planters are agitating in Cuba for annexation to the United States owing to financial troubles. Of interest to Hawaii. The Examiner has continued its "object lesson" in regard to the increase in trade with Hawaii and direct benefits resulting therefrom. This has, of course, been attacked by other papers. A number of mango, tamarind, guava, and avocado pear trees, that were imported from Honolulu, are thriving well near Redding, Cal. F. L. Clarke has been doing some good work for the islands among tourists visiting San Francisco, and he proposes now to extend his work east, delivering illustrated lectures, if he can receive any support from Honolulu. He has received encouraging offers of assistance from the east.

In the case of Minnie Schiltz the Secretary of the Treasury upholds Dr. McAllister in his efforts to prevent her from landing. He has prescribed that in future steamship owners bringing passengers from a foreign port must give a bond as a guarantee that they will return all passengers who are not permitted to land. The Oceanic Steamers. The S. S. Mariposa left the Colonies on her contract time without taking a crew of Sydney Union sailors, as the Alameda did, notwithstanding the threats of the Sydney Labor Unions. Captain Hayward appears to have been successful in fighting them, and the Alameda takes back the Union men that she brought from Sydney without shipping them. The Alameda will sail on August 25th with a full passenger list, having a large number for Honolulu, among whom are: Prof. W. F. Frear, Miss Frear, Miss Hopper, Miss Louison, Mrs. Dr. Brown, R. Lillie and wife, Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mrs. David Center, Miss M. A. Brewer, Miss H. E. Cushman, Miss G. L. Brewer, Mrs. J. L. Kenner, W. H. Lewers, Edgar Lewis, C. Carter and wife, O. P. Downing.

There has been a good deal of talk about the Oceanic Company's steamers being withdrawn at once from the Australian trade. Nothing is definitely known, however, and it is probable that they will continue to run for another year. The North German Lloyd's Company has been enquiring into the San Francisco trade with the Colonies. American Notes. Gen. Phil Sheridan died quite suddenly on the evening of Sunday, August 5th. He had been improving somewhat in health when his heart refused to act, and all remedies proved useless. He was buried on August 11th in the Arlington Cemetery. Prof. Elisha Gray has obtained letters patent for an instrument called the telautograph designed to transmit messages in the handwriting of the sender. Another invention is the Welshach system of incandescent gas-lighting, for which is claimed all the advantages of Edison's light and more, that electricity cannot attain. Yellow fever has been declared epidemic at Jacksonville, Florida, and the place is being deserted. A dynamite bomb was discovered in a Palace car at Chicago about an hour before the time for starting. The head of a match was at the end of the fuse so that a kick or roll would have exploded the thing.

The second trial of Powell, for the murder of Ralph Smith, began on the 13th inst., when one juror was secured. The British Government asked for a respite for Maxwell the murderer, but it was refused by Governor McLehose and Maxwell was hanged at St. Louis at 8:56 a. m. on August 10th. He weakened considerably before his death. European Items. The card-room hands in the mills at Blackburn, England, have struck for an advance of ten per cent. in wages. There are 80,000 operatives. General Von Moltke has been placed on the retired list of the German army, and is succeeded by Von Waldersee. A pillar of the cathedral at Seville has fallen, causing part of the roof to collapse and destroying the organ. There have been several deaths from

floods in Germany. Thousands of sheep and cattle have been drowned in England and fully half the hay crop is destroyed. Fires in London were general throughout July.

Miscellaneous News. The Melbourne Exhibition was formally opened on July 1st, before a very large attendance. The directors of the Panama Canal have pledged themselves to the shareholders that the canal will be open for traffic in 1890. The young Emperor of China will be married in February. The Hongkong opium monopoly has been let for three years at \$40,000 per month. Two large tin mines in Perak have been closed. The Japanese export duty on coal has been repealed. There were 58 deaths from cholera at Hongkong during the first fourteen days in July, and at Amoy there are 100 cases daily. The volcanic eruption at Bandaijan occurred on July 15th, and over 900 persons were killed in an hour, 1,000 injured, and 2,000 rendered homeless and destitute. Five villages were buried, from seven to twenty feet deep, in ashes, mud and stones. The river Nazare was dammed by ashes and overflowed its banks.

The large fire at Santiago de Cuba destroyed 850 buildings, and property to the value of \$2,000,000. There have been terrible forest fires at Ottawa, Ont., forests being destroyed and villages surrounded by flames. A storm in Chicago did considerable damage, and lightning set fire to buildings. A fire in a six-story tenement building at New York resulted in the death of over twenty people, besides injuring a great many more. Since then the Board of Health has ordered a reduction in the number of inmates of some of the tenement houses. An incendiary fire at Fresno, Cal., destroyed business property and offices with a loss of \$250,000. On the afternoon of Sunday, August 12th, a fire occurred at 116 and 118 California street, close to the offices of the American Refinery. The losers were Lynde & Hough, Field & Stone, Lowry & Steller, Hulme & Hart, C. F. Merle, Wooster & Pasmore, J. M. Spafford & Co. There has also been a destructive fire in the Santa Cruz mountains.

The Presidential Campaign. It is reported that a large sum of money has been subscribed in England to secure the re-election of Cleveland. Mills of Texas will probably visit California to stump the State for the Democrats. The Chinese Restriction bill has passed the Senate without division. James G. Blaine received a splendid welcome at New York, on his return from Europe. He has made a few brief speeches on protection, and will take an active part in the political campaign. Sporting Matters. At Cleveland, Ohio, You Bet, with a running mate, made a mile in 2:05 1/2 minutes. The double scull race at Saratoga, for the championship of the United States, between Peener and Haman on one side and Gaudaur and McKay on the other, was won by the latter by four lengths. Kemp and Hanlan will row another race on the Parramatta on Friday, Sept. 28th. The international fight between Frank Murphy of England and Jack Havlin of Boston took place on the 2nd inst. on the Hudson. Forty-nine rounds were fought in three and a quarter hours. Both men were fearfully punished, and the fight was declared a draw.

Personal. Hon. James Campbell has returned from the East and will leave here for Honolulu on September 11th. Claus Spreckels will be in San Francisco during the first week in September, and then he proceeds to Watsonville, returning East about October 1st. Chas. Crocker is seriously ill, of diabetes, at Monterey. The Duke of Marlborough and his wife were re-married at the London Registrar's office to prevent any possible complications that might arise. Robert Garrett, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio road, has become insane. He dreads being robbed and murdered by Jay Gould, and has to be constantly guarded to prevent violence. Emperor William II. proceeded to Denmark from Sweden, and then returned home. He will visit Queen Victoria later, and in the meantime the Queen has given up the papers of the late Emperor Frederick, Bismarck informing Lord Salisbury that, unless they were restored, he would send an army to London for them.

Shipping Record. SAN FRANCISCO—Arrivals: July 28th, schr. Geo. C. Perkins, 27 days from Hilo; August 1st, U. S. S. Mohican, 24 days from Honolulu; August 4th, S. S. Alameda 7 days, and bark Sonoma 35 1/2 days from Honolulu; schr. Anna 22 days from Kahului; August 5th, bktnr. W. H. Dimond 28 days, August 8th, S. S. Australia 7 1/2 days, August 9th, bark Ferns 32 days, bktnr. E. J. Dwyer 23 days, August 12th, bark Lady Lamson 36 days, all from Honolulu. Departures: July 28th, bark Ceylon for Honolulu via Mendocino; July 29th, bktnr. S. G. Wilder, August 4th, bark C. O. Whitmore, August 11th, bktnr. W. H. Dimond, August 12th, bktnr. Eureka, all for Honolulu. Projected Departures—For Honolulu: Bktnr. S. N. Castle and S. S. Australia on August 14th; S. S. Alameda on August 25th; the Sonoma, Consuelo and Lady Lamson. EUREKA—August 10th, schr. Eva from Honolulu, and bktnr. Ella for Honolulu. PORT TOWNSEND—August 9th, bark James A. King from Honolulu. NEW YORK—August 7th, Br. bark Ivy for Honolulu. SYDNEY—August 8th, S. S. Mariposa for Honolulu. AUCKLAND—August 13th, S. S. Mariposa for Honolulu. NEWCASTLE—August 4th, ship Carnarvonshire for Honolulu. SPOKEN—July 9th, 6 S., 32:30 W., bark Amy Turner from Boston for Honolulu.

Naval and Marine. The Br. bark Ivy was in collision, at midnight on August 7th, with the S. S. Jerome, when 24 miles SSE of Sandy Hook. The Ivy lost her jib-boom and headgear. The Bolivian schooner Don Leon founded on one of the Marquesas Islands on May 5th. The crew were saved and brought to San Francisco by the City of Papeete. The whaling catch has been very light owing to ice packs which prevented the killing of whales although there were plenty in sight. The report of the fleet up to July 13th was: Beluga 4, Belvidere 4, Baleana 3, J. Howland 2, Narwahl 1, Orca 1, Thrasher 1, schr. Rosario 1, J. A. Hamilton 1, William Bayliss 1, Lagoda 1, Reindser 1, Abram Barker 1, Ocean 1, Young Phoenix 1.

The British fast cruiser Sandfly has been maneuvering from Bantry Bay to Queenstown. After capturing two steamers she sighted the Cunard S. S. Samaria and gave chase at the rate of 21 miles an hour, fired at and captured her, causing much excitement among the passengers. The Allan line steamer Caspian was next captured, and the Sandfly then prepared for the Britannic and Nevada.

It is rumored again that the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. will build two steamers to run from Tacoma to Honolulu with excursionists during the summer months. The new steel tug-boat Active was launched from the Union Iron Works on August 4th, for J. D. Spreckels & Bros., the christening ceremony being performed by Miss Gracie Spreckels, daughter of the senior member of the firm. The Chilean Corvette Abtao has arrived, 52 days from Yokohama. She is a wooden vessel of 1,051 tons and 300 horse-power.

During a storm at Valparaiso two large barkes sank in the harbor after a collision, 24 men being drowned. Five vessels were blown ashore and dashed to pieces, one being the bark Success from New York to San Francisco. The S. S. Costa Rica, formerly of the Marquis del Campo's line, has been placed under the Hawaiian flag by her new owner, Mr. Whitelaw. She proceeds to Nainamio for a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

The Inman line's new steamer City of New York did not make a quick passage on her first trip, but will probably give a better account of herself when homeward bound. The Cunard S. S. Umbria has postponed her departure from New York, and will leave at the same time as the City of New York for Liverpool. The S. S. City of Hamburg went ashore near Start Point in a fog, and part of her crew is missing.

Orders have been issued for the U. S. F. S. Vandalia to proceed to San Francisco for repairs upon the arrival of a relief ship at Honolulu. She was put into commission at New York on February 10, 1886, and will have finished her three years' commission by the time she reaches San Francisco.

THE MIND READER.

He Sports a New Name and the Insignia of a Grand Officer of the Order of Kapiolani.

"Kamilomilano Bishop" was what was written on the Palace Hotel register by a passenger who came from Honolulu on the steamer Alameda yesterday. A Chronicle reporter sent his card to the suite occupied by Kamilomilano, and being invited into the parlor was astonished at finding himself in the presence of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, whose many exploits and whose sudden departure from San Francisco caused much speculation on the part of his friends.

Bishop has very much improved in health since he was last here, there being now a ruddy color in his cheeks and so much fat on his bones that, as he jokingly remarked, "my clothes don't fit me." The mind reader said that this change in his appearance was wrought by frequent indulgences in large calabashes of island poi and raw fish, of which he has grown quite fond, and which he says is very toothsome.

"My experience while in the islands was of a very pleasant nature," said Mr. Bishop. "I was treated royally by both commoner and King, all ying in showing me every courtesy. Kalakaua and his native subjects were both delighted and astonished at my power of mind reading. His Majesty bestowed upon me the name which I wrote upon the register, and which means 'Favored Son of the Heavens.'" He also presented me with a large walrus tusk, inlaid with a plate of gold, on which is engraved my Hawaiian name. The Princess was also very generous, and before I took my departure Hon. John Cummins presented me with a valuable parcel of land, on which I intended to erect a summer residence. After a breakfast to which I was invited by the King I was decorated with the insignia of a Grand Officer of the Order of Kapiolani."

Speaking of his departure from this city, Mr. Bishop states that he went direct to Honolulu, and that the reports of his having been seen in Oregon and British Columbia were false. He denies that his reason was ever impaired, and said that he was invited to spend a few days in a private lunatic asylum in this city by the proprietor, who is a friend of his, who wanted to get him away from "the boys," who were making things too lively for him, so that he could have a few days' rest.—(Chronicle, Aug. 5.)

Capt. Nilsson Drowned.

The Hawaiian schooner Waiehu arrived at Kua, Maui, with freight from this port, on Saturday morning, 18th inst. Captain Charles Nilsson, who was both master and owner of the vessel, gave instructions to his mate (a Hawaiian) and crew to remain on board for the night and watch the vessel until morning, when they could land and go to church if they desired. The Captain then went ashore in a boat and went to the house of a friend. On Sunday morning about 9 o'clock Captain Nilsson from the house saw his mate and crew making for the shore in a boat, and he concluded to go on board the vessel. He got in his boat, and rowed for the schooner; but the wind blew stronger and stronger till, unable to make headway, he was obliged to let the boat go adrift and trust himself to the mercy of the wind. The wind increasing in fury the heavy sea tossed the boat hither and thither, while the crew on shore helplessly viewed the peril of Capt. Nilsson, until he suddenly disappeared from their sight. They then hurriedly made for the shore and pulled out toward the direction of the drifting boat. When they reached the boat they found nothing in it but the unfortunate Captain's gloves and coat. They cruised about the spot for a while, but Captain Nilsson was not to be found. They returned to the shore and informed the authorities of the Captain's fate. The deputy sheriff engaged a native diver to search for the body, but his labor was fruitless. The schooner left there on Tuesday in charge of the mate, and arrived here Wednesday morning, the flag flying at half-mast. The late Captain Nilsson was a Norwegian, over 30 years of age, and leaves a widow and a young child. He was formerly master of the schooner Watoli, again of the schooner Mana which was wrecked in the South Seas last year when returning contract laborers to the Islands.

Private to Editors.

New chaplain of penitentiary—"How did you come here, my man?" Hardened criminal—"Robbed an editor." New chaplain—"And he caught you?" Hardened convict—"Oh, no; I had to give myself up right away to avoid starvation." Chaplain goes to his room to write a sermon on the "tyranny of the press."

An Exaggerated Value.

Wife—"I wish you would get your life insured for \$5,000, my dear." Husband—"I was thinking of getting it insured for \$10,000." Wife—"Do you think you can?" Husband—"Certainly; why not?" Wife—"I supposed the companies refused to insure anything for more than it was worth."

AN EXCURSION.

The Coronet Party and Friends Visit Waianae Plantation and Pearl Harbor—Visitors Delighted With Both Land and Water Scenes.

Monday week at the untimely hour of half-past five a. m., and that an hour later than appointed, the steamer Waimanalo slid out of her berth and alongside Mr. Bush's famous New York yacht Coronet in the stream. From the yacht there embarked on the steamer Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bush and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Denslow, Dr. Abbott and Mr. Martin, joining a shore party consisting of Rev. Dr. Lowell Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown and Miss Humphries, also a representative of this paper ignoring Neptune's lessons of a recent trip to Kanai.

After a smooth trip of four hours, the morning breath of the waters being very refreshing, the whole company were safely landed at Waianae plantation. A short walk brought them to Hon. H. A. Widemann's mansion, where a hospitable edict from that gentleman preceded them by telephone, which Mr. August Ahrens, the manager, was prepared to execute and did so with an off-hand cordiality of his own. The visitors were delighted with the beauties of this typical Hawaiian rural home, its broad and long verandas, profuse curtaining of vines, and wealth of aromatic foliage and bloom, all behind a grove of majestic cocoanuts. They only regretted that his public duties prevented the owner from adding his genial presence to their number and receiving their thanks for the honors so well dispensed by his able deputy. Having refreshed themselves with a laving of faces and hands in cool water, the company sat down to an abundant breakfast, that was all the more relished from the knowledge that nearly everything in the bill of fare was the product of the plantation, including excellent coffee and sugar, tender chicken and fresh-caught akule fish.

Immediately after the meal, there being no time to spare, a rapid inspection was made of the mill, now in the resting season. This being completed under the lead of Mr. Ahrens, a locomotive and train of seated cane cars were found in waiting on the main track, and the party were soon merrily rolling through the divisions named Waianae and Luahalei, the latter, just under the shadow of the Waianae mountains, containing the more advanced growth of cane. Thence back the train rattled through the fertile valleys, past the mill and on to the verge of Makaha valley containing the most northern division of the plantation. The prickly growths on the sides of the track made it inadvisable to proceed farther than a point from which a fair view of the fruitful expanse could be obtained.

The whole plantation comprises an area of about 6,000 acres all told. There are some 550 acres under cultivation, of which 2,500 tons of sugar have been produced the past season, a portion of the land yielding the high average of six tons to the acre. Mr. Bush, who some years ago visited plantations in Cuba, said that he never saw anything approaching to the Waianae mill in extent and perfection of equipment, or to this plantation in the luxuriance of cane growing at Luahalei. It was an agreeable revelation to Mrs. Bush that there was no counterpart in a Hawaiian sugar mill to the sight witnessed in Cuba, of plantation laborers (let alone the fact that they were black slaves) mixing the molasses with their feet.

About the middle of the afternoon the company again went on board the Waimanalo, that forthwith steamed homeward by way of Pearl Harbor. A brisk southwesterly breeze had succeeded the morning's calm, making a rather active sea in rounding Barber's Point—so much so that the younger members of the party gave a truce to their diversions, being soon engaged in making wry faces, as were some of the elder ones, at any monsters of the deep which might be lurking round the sides of the vessel. However, the agony was not for long, the steamer shortly striking off at a tangent for Pearl Harbor, the approach to which was comparatively smooth. The Waimanalo crossed the bar and penetrated a mile or two, literally out of sight of ocean, up the broad and deep east arm of the magnificent haven. Only the lateness of the hour prevented farther exploration, including a trip up the west arm or round one or more of the emerald-island isles. All the visitors uttered expressions of amazement at the grand scene disclosed from every point of view reached. There were the immense rising plain in front, stretching forward out of sight over the summit and across for an unbroken mile or two from the Waianae foothills; the surpassingly beautiful peninsula, islands and borders of the harbor, and, last but not least, the vast maritime capacity of the landlocked waters beneath. Mr. Bush declared that he had seen no harbor in the world to compare with it, excepting perhaps that of New York itself.

Homeward the gallant little boat throbbed her way, as she ran out beyond the reef favoring the company with the view of sunset in the ocean horizon. Through a choppy sea she safely carried her satisfied passengers into the smooth passage and harbor. The Coronet party were safely transferred to their noble craft, bidding their friends good-night at half-past seven, with the most hearty assurances that they had spent an extremely pleasant day. When the steamer touched the wharf the venerable Dr. Smith was the first to spring lightly and unassisted upon solid ground, a fact at once attesting his wondrous juvenility of spirit and the rejuvenating virtue of an excursion on the bright Pacific.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Beaver billiard table has been nicely renovated. No boat races are probable for two or three weeks. Mr. James Dunn, of Glasgow, left for home by the Mariposa.

No arrests were made Wednesday up to midnight. Capt. Beal, the pioneer of the old Panama line, is dead. There was no business in Supreme Court Chambers on Saturday.

ELECTION FOR NOBLE.

W. C. Wilder Elected—Good Majority in a Small Vote—A Quiet Election. The election held on Wednesday for a Noble in place of the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, of the Island of Oahu, passed off very quietly.

Supreme Court Decisions.

A decision was filed by Mr. Justice Preston on the 23d inst., in L. A. Thurston, guardian of Pakuakini (k), a minor, vs. William Aylett, bill in equity to set aside a deed, on the ground of wrong inducements to above minor, who is a leper on Molokai.

Hawaiian Hotel Arrivals.

August 21.—W. S. Bartlett, wife, two children and maid, Miss A. L. Galloway, Santa Ana, Cal.; H. C. Bryant and wife, Geo. B. Griffin, J. A. Thomas, D. B. Smith, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Odell, Evansville, Indiana; Miss C. L. Ingle, Coronado, Cal.; Saml. S. Curtis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sidney Clementson and wife, Boston; R. Wilde, Wertbourne, England; K. Wynne and wife, Australia; Dr. Frank Abbott, yacht Coronet.

COLONIAL NEWS.

When the steamer sailed from Sydney the threatened strike in the shipping industry had been postponed indefinitely. The Telegraph calls the situation "an armed peace," and has the following editorial reference to the Mariposa difficulty: "The Maritime Labor Council committed a mistake of policy when they tried to force an Australian crew upon the Mariposa."

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There was a very large and brilliant assembly at the Honolulu Rifles Battalion annual hop on Friday evening. Invited guests comprised many officers of the warships in port, officers of the Second Battalion of Volunteers, foreigners from the steamer Mariposa's passengers, and prominent residents.

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The stone sidewalk on the Fort street side of Hawaiian Masonic Lodge building is being extended to the limit of the lot, Mr. F. Harrison having the job.

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Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, In Banco, July Term 1888.

THE KING vs. LEONG TIAM.

JUDG. C. J. McCULLY, PRESTON, BICKERTON AND DOLE, JJ.

Opinion of the Court by McCully, J.

This case comes up by appeal from a Justice of the Supreme Court holding what is known as the Intermediary Court of Oahu, upon the following certificate of findings and rulings, viz: "On the evidence adduced herein I find that the defendant in Hong Kong, China, bought the passport herein filed, and came to this Kingdom on the steamer City of Peking, and while said steamer was in the port of Honolulu the 13th day of May last with the defendant on board, the defendant on demand presented the said passport to a Custom House officer, and afterwards was sent by the Board of Health to the quarantine grounds near Honolulu harbor, also that the defendant is a Chinaman."

"Wherefore I adjudge and rule that the defendant is guilty as charged, and that the sentence of the police court herein is affirmed with costs."

"From which ruling and judgment the defendant appeals to the Supreme Court in Banco, on the grounds that the facts so found do not in law constitute the offense charged."

The charge is of unlawfully attempting to land at the port of Honolulu without a legal permit, contrary to the provisions of Section 3 of Chapter 28 of the Laws of 1887, viz:

Section 3. If any master of a vessel shall land or attempt to land any Chinese without such permit [a permit to enter the Kingdom issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs] as aforesaid, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of two hundred dollars for each Chinese unlawfully landed or attempted to be landed; and such passenger landing or attempting to land, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of fifty dollars, &c.

The passport filed is of date March 12th, 1888, and reads that 'permission is hereby granted to Ah Firun [Chinese character], formerly residing at Waimanalo, Oahu, to enter the ports of this Kingdom on his return from China.' It is not doubted that this passport would have legally admitted to the Kingdom the person to whom it was issued. The defendant had bought it in Hong Kong, and was not the person named therein. On this we hold, without question, that for the bearer it was not a passport. Under the regulation of March 25, 1884, under which it is expressed that it was issued, passports were issued only to Chinese residents in the Kingdom, and desiring to go abroad and return here, and [2] to the wives and families of Chinese residents here. For these passports a fee of one dollar was charged. This forbids the construction that they were issued for the purpose of revenue. It can only be held that it was for the purpose of regulating and restricting the entry of Chinese into this Kingdom. This passport was a permit to the person named therein, who had resided here at a place specified, going hence to re-enter the Kingdom. It is altogether unlike a passenger ticket, which might be held to be assignable as a contract to carry one passenger over a specified route for a money consideration paid. The passport is not bought of the Government. It is issued only to a person who is of the description of those to whom passports may be issued, who thereupon pays the official fee, which is for the paper, not for the privilege.

The question then of this case is, whether the defendant, being without a permit to land, did attempt to land.

The facts found of the purchase of the passports in Hong Kong and coming into this harbor on board the steamer, tend to prove an intent to enter the Kingdom. On demand of a Custom House officer, he presented the passport to him. This is further proof of an intent to enter the Kingdom. As far as possible the defendant made use of the passport, and the only use of the passport being to procure admission to the Kingdom, it must be considered that the defendant's intent to enter is established.

Our Statute on Attempts, Chapter 44 of the Penal Code, prescribes that a mere preparation of the means of committing an offense, nothing being done in execution of the intent to commit the same, is not an attempt to commit the same. Purchasing the passport and taking passage for Honolulu was a mere preparation of the means. The offense is landing, coming ashore, entering the Kingdom, or attempting to do so. The defendant would have committed no offense if he had not attempted to leave, or left

the steamer. So continuing on the steamer as he might, and leaving the harbor on her and proceeding to San Francisco, he would not have violated the statute, if he had not done an act towards committing and in part execution of the intent. But any act done in execution of the intent, constitutes an attempt whether it is successful or is frustrated.

The act relied on as an attempt is presenting the passport. It is a fair inference from the statement of facts found, and from the law, that a proper officer was demanding of the passengers claimed a right to land by the possession of a passport, and that the defendant presented this passport as giving him the right to land. His intent was to land, and his attempt was by presenting the passport, and by this means he succeeded in landing. If he had not presented the passport the Board of Health would not have thereafter taken him ashore. If it had been discovered that the passport presented was not a passport permitting the defendant to enter the Kingdom, he would not have been permitted to land. By law, the vessel which brought him was bound to take him away. His attempt would have been frustrated.

It does not seem material to consider in this case whether the successful attempt to land was merged in the offense of landing. This conviction may well lie on the proof of offering a passport which was sufficient to procure that the Board of Health should thereafter cause him to be taken from the ship. The question whether he had effected an entry into this Kingdom by being sent to the quarantine grounds near Honolulu, does not affect the character of the act which we hold to be the attempt. Getting sent to the quarantine grounds was a step towards entering the Kingdom. He might have been stopped there to be re-embarked on the steamer, as the statute provides, and by the authority of the case of Chow Bick Git, 4 Haw. 385, he would have been legally barred at the threshold of the Kingdom, and could not have been brought in by writ of habeas corpus.

We hold that the conviction was legal.

Peterson, Deputy Att'y-Gen., for the Crown. Hartwell for defendant. Honolulu, July 26, 1888.

Advertisements.

Oahu College & Punahou Preparatory School.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Fall Terms opens Monday, Sept. 10, 1888

The faculty at Oahu College will be constituted as follows: Rev. W. C. Merritt, A. B., Yale College—President—Mental and Natural Sciences. Prof. A. B. Lyons, A. M., M. D., Williams College—Chemistry and Natural Sciences. Rev. A. D. Bissell, A. B., Amherst College—Instrumental and Vocal Music. Miss M. Ella Spooner, Mt. Holyoke Seminary—Latin and English Literature. Miss H. E. Cushman, A. B., Oberlin College—Greek, Mathematics and Rhetoric. Mrs. L. D. Pinney—French, Mathematics and English.

These are all successful teachers who have had experience in their respective departments.

The faculty at the Punahou Preparatory School will consist of the following well known successful teachers:

Miss N. J. Malone—Principal—1st and 2d Grades. Miss Margaret Brewer—3d and 4th Grades. Miss E. B. Snow—5th and 6th Grades. Miss Helen S. Chamberlain—7th and 8th Grades. The Boarding Department will be under the same management as heretofore, and the Trustees are confident that it offers better privileges as a school home than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money. It is desired that early application should be made for all intending to enter either school. 1220-41

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Together with everything to be found in a well-appointed stationery store.

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Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Churns, Hay & Fodder Cutters, Lawn Mowers, BROOMS and BRUSHES, of all kinds, Nails and Spikes, all sizes and kinds, Carriage and Machine Bolts and Lag Screws, Nuts and Washers, all sizes, Iron and Brass Wood Screws all sizes, Locks, Butts, Hinges, Hasps and Stables and

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Carpenters, Tools of all kinds, Blacksmiths' Tools of all kinds, Engineers, Tools of all kinds, Shoemakers, Tools of all kinds, Masons, Tools of all kinds.

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Beautiful Assortment of DOGS COLLARS, SCISSORS and SHEARS of all kinds.

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Bark Vikar and per

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Prints, Cottons, bleached and unbleached;

Sheetings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, &c. A fine selection of

Dress Goods in the Latest Styles

Also, Curtains, Mosquito Netting

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Clothing, O. & U. Shirts, Shawls,

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For every purpose;

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A large stock at bottom prices.

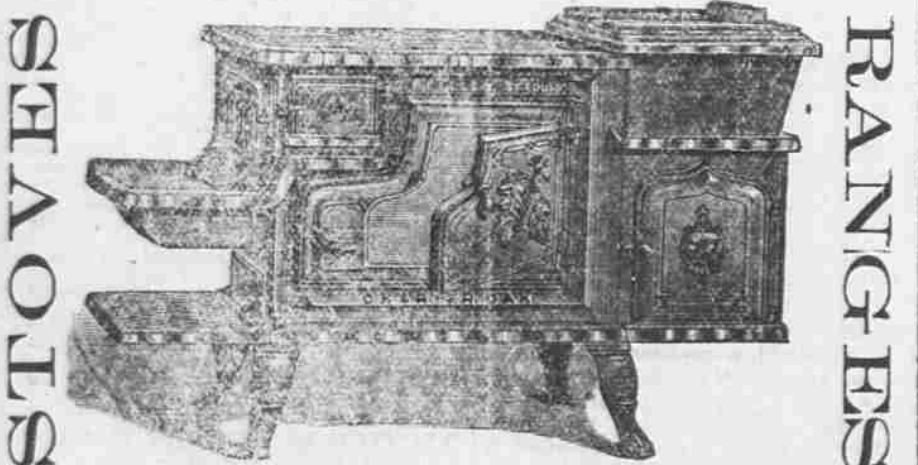
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Increased stocks and lines of Shelf Goods and Mechanics Tools,

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A large line of AGATE WARE. A splendid "COOKING CROCK," a new invention which should be in every nice kitchen.

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At the old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street, TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER

Plumbing, in all its branches;

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Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansy, & Array 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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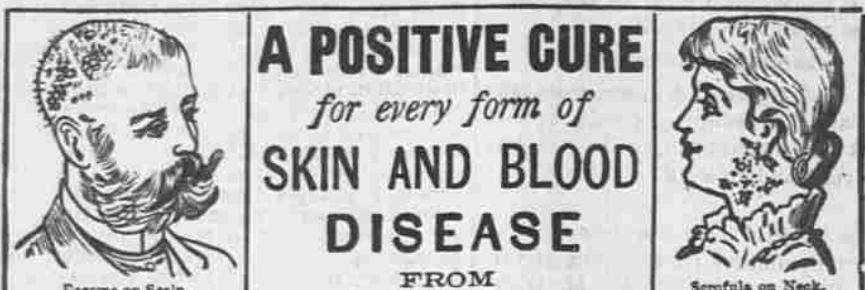
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RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;

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

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, Bakers', Barbers', Grocers', Washerwoman's Itch, Itching Fleas, 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 disgusting 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. PREPARED BY THE Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U.S.A.

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 FORT St.

Is the place to go for all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Toys, Baseball Goods, Crocker-ware, Etc., Etc.

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 Fort Street,

Is the place to buy PIANOS, ORGANS, and

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 FORT St.

Is where everybody goes to buy

BABY CARRIAGES, DOLLS, TOY DISHES, Etc.

When you want a PICTURE FRAME or a CORNICHE POLE call at

G. WEST & CO.'s, 105 Fort Street.

HOLLISTER & CO. NEW GOODS!

Just to hand direct from Europe per

BARK SARACA.

Gosnell's Sherry Tooth Paste, Gosnell's Tooth Brushes, Gosnell's Violet Toilet Powder, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Perfume.

Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste, Pinaud's Huile Antieque, Pinaud's Philicome, Pinaud's Hongroise, Floraline, Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Saunders' Face Powder, DeHant's Pills, Liebig's Extract of Meat, Blancard's Pills, Hall's Pills, Eastman's Powders.

Espic Cigarettes, Apollinaris Water, Friedrichall Water, Vichy Water.

Constantly on hand a full line of Pure Chemicals from the largest manufacturers of United States and Europe.

AGENTS FOR

P. Lorillard's Tobaccos!

Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes. STRAITON & STORM CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GINGER ALE, SODA WATER LEMONADE, CREAM SODA ETC., ETC., ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS A SPECIALTY.

GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

C. BREWER & CO.,

OFFERS FOR SALE!

TO ARRIVE PER

MARTHA DAVIS

NOW NEARLY DUE!

White Oak, Yellow Oak

Eastern Ash, Western Ash, Hubs, Spokes, Felles, Bar Iron,

KEROSENE OIL, 150°

Kerosene Oil, 130°, Spirits of Turpentine, Matches, R. R. Barrows, Charcoal Irons, Ox Bows, Grindstones

HORSE SHOES!

Horse Shoe Nails, Farmers' Boilers, Oakum, Cut Nails, Store Trucks,

GROCERIES

Cases 1/2-Gal. Gherkins, Cases Clam Chowder, Cases Fish Chowder, Cases Tomato Ketchup, Cases Clams, Cs. Mackerel, Tar, Pitch,

LIGHT HAND CARTS!

Cotton Duck, Common Wood Seat Chairs, Gunny Bags, Rubber Hose, Flax Packing, Canned Lobsters

C. BREWER & CO.

QUEEN STREET.

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IMPORTANT TO STAMP COLLECTORS!

I HAVE TO THANK THE PHILATELISTS OF HAWAII for the liberal appreciation which my late advertisement has received. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of Hawaiian Stamps have been sent away without receiving more than half their value in return, and what is far worse, every collector gets a quantity of useless duplicates. By the plan which I have so successfully worked up, everyone gets only such stamps as he needs; and besides, he gets full value for each and every kind of Hawaiian Stamp. The prices which I allow are better than those of ANY EUROPEAN DEALER and are higher than most American Stamp Dealers pay. I receive fresh sheets of stamps by every steamer, and will send them on request to any address. The prices for these stamps are as low as those of the largest dealers. Hawaiian Stamps are good for exchange, and it should be to the mutual interest of all our Philatelic friends to assist me in my efforts to make every hundred stamps bring only what will add to collection, and not a host of worthless duplicates. In less than nine months I have an album of nearly Four Thousand specimens by confiding myself to the above plan. W. F. REYNOLDS, No. 8, Union Street.

GEO. LUCAS, Contractor and Builder

Honolulu Steam Planing Mills,

Esplanade, Honolulu, H. I.

Manufactures all kinds of Mouldings, Brackets, Window Frames, Blinds, Sashes, Doors, And all kinds of Woodwork Finish.

Turning, Scroll and Band Sawing. All kinds of Planing and Sawing, Morticing and Tenoning. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO and Work Guaranteed.

Orders from the other Islands solicited. Honolulu, May 2, 1884. 11 191

E. BRUNSWICK BILIARD AND POOL TABLE

MANUFACTURING CO. OF S. F. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BILIARD MATERIALS, SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

C. J. MCCARTHY, 107 FORT St., HONOLULU. Sole Agent for Hawaiian Islands. 1181 1y

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CHAS. BREWER & CO.

BOSTON PACKET

Parties desiring Goods from Eastern Ports of the United States will please take notice that

THE FINE BARK EDWARD MAY!

Will Leave Boston for this Port on or About August 15th Next.

For farther particulars, apply to C. BREWER & CO. 222-1w 1215-3m Queen Street.

Wing Wo Tai & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Chinese, Japanese, American and European Goods.

By late arrivals have received fresh stocks in All kinds of Tea, White and Colored Match, Japanese Screens, Flower Pots, Camphor Trunks, White Silks, Pongee Silk, Silk Handkerchiefs, Manila Cigars best quality, etc. 1212-1f

HENRY MAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, BOSTON AND SAN FRANCISCO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Groceries and Provisions

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Huckin's Parker House Soups, Boston Fish and Clam Chowder, Boston Sausage Meat and Baked Beans, Boston Peed Tomatoes & Pine Dairy Salt.

Crosse & Blackwell's MORTON'S GOODS!

Zante Currants, Sultana Raisins, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, all put up in 4-lb. tins. Ground Rice, Semolina, Malted Chocolate, Eggs' Cocoa, Table Vinegar, Extra Fine Dressed Oil, Assorted Jams and Jellies, 1 and 2-lb. tins; Copeland English Peas, French Peas and Mushrooms, Extra Sardines, 1/2 and 3/4 tins; Metwurst and Truffled Liver Sausages, Sardells and Russian Sardines, Epicure and Blue Point Oysters, 1 and 3-lb. tins. Haines Salmon, 1 and 2-lb. tins.

CHOICE SALMON

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS.

Ritz Salt Mackerel and Salmon Bellies, Eggs, 1/2 and 3/4 Barrels Family Pork, Choice Hams and Bacon, New York and California Cheese, Adam and Limburg Cheese, Extra and Cambridge Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins; Vienna Sausage, 1 and 2-lb. tins; Ham Sausage, 3-lb. tins; Corned Beef, Pigs' Feet, English Brawn, Luncheon Tongues, Ox Tongues, Devilled Ham, Potted Meats, Boned Chicken and Turkey, Curried Fowl, Succotash, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, String Beans, Asparagus, Barataria Shrimps and Codfish Balls.

KEGS GILT-EDGE BUTTER

AND IN ROLLS.

Tapocan and Whitney's Butter, 2 and 3-lb. tins; Boneless Codfish and in Blocks, French Prunes, in Glass and Boxes; California Raisins, 1/2 boxes, new crop; Breakfast Germ, Oat Flakes, White Oats, German Cream Oats, and Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye Flour and Meal, in 10-lb. bags; Graham Flour, Small Hominy, Buckwheat Flour, in 10-lb. bags; Arena, Golden Gate, Crown, and Eldorado Flour, in 50-lb. bags.

CONDIMENTS in Great Variety

California Table Fruits, California Jams and Jellies, (this Season's Packing.)

REFINED SUGARS:

CUBE, in 25 and 100-lb. Boxes; GRANULATED, in 100-lb. Bags; GRANULATED, in half and whole Barrels and 50-lb. Boxes.

New Zealand and California Oats

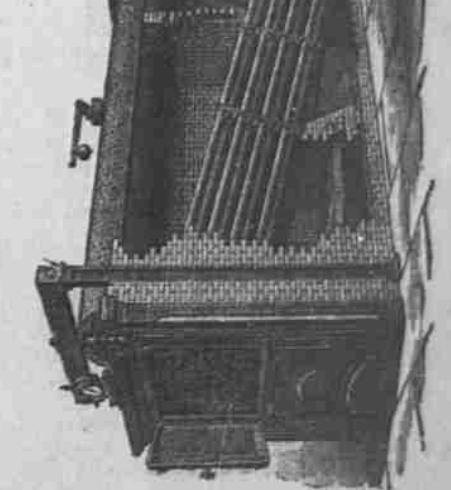
Bran, Corn, Wheat, Cracked Corn, Ground and Whole Barley, etc. Blue Peas, White and Red Beans, Lima and Horse Beans, etc.

Tea and Coffee

ASPECIALTY. 1212-1y

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX

Water Tube Boiler,



Is superceding all other Steam Boilers - BECAUSE IT IS MORE -

Economical of Fuel, Less Liable to Explode, Easier of Transportation

AND COSTS NO MORE! Full description and prices can be obtained by application to.

W. E. ROWELL, Honolulu. Sole Agent Hawaiian Islands 1199-1

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, AUG. 28, 1888.

The main receipts of the week from island ports were 11,012 bags sugar and 3,890 bags rice. The Mariposa took some sundry produce to the value of \$9,800.50.

The California vintage of the present year is estimated by the Journal of Commerce at from twenty-five to thirty million gallons.

The aggregate property valuation of the State of California in 1888 is \$1,063,333,328, being an increase of 175,213,848 over that of 1887.

The receipts of Hawaiian rice at San Francisco for the first six months of the present year amounted to 5,136,200 pounds, valued at \$222,983, and of Hawaiian sugar, 161,483,054 pounds, valued at \$7,519,556.

ARRIVALS.

MONDAY, AUG. 20.

Stmr Lehua, Clark, from Hamakua. Schr Lavina from Ewa.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

Haw S S Australia, Houdiette, from San Francisco. Schr Mary from Hanalei. Schr Caterina from Waianalo.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

Stmr Ewa from Ewa. Schr Luka from Kohala, Hawaii. Schr Waiehu from Kuuu. Schr Mokuola from Ewa, Oahu. Stmr Kania, Underwood, from Waianae and Waialua.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

Stmr James Makee, Macaulay, from Kapaau. Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, from circuit of Oahu.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

R M S S Mariposa, Hart, 11 1/2 days from the Colonies. Stmr Kaala, Underwood, from Waianae and Waialua.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

Stmr Mikahala, Freeman, from Kauai. Stmr Kinau, Lorenzen, from Maui and Hawaii.

SUNDAY, AUG. 26.

Stmr Waialeale, Campbell, from Hanalei and Kilauea. Schr Caterina from Ewa. Schr Kawailani from Koolau. Schr Rainbow from Koolau. Schr Mile Morris, from Koolau, Oahu.

DEPARTURES.

MONDAY, AUG. 20.

Stmr James Makee, Macaulay, for Kapaau, 5 p.m. Stmr Likelike, Davies, for Kahului and way ports, at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

Stmr Kaala, Underwood, for Waialua and Waianae, at 5 p.m. Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, for Koolau, 9 a.m. Stmr Mokuoli, McGregor, for Molokai, at 5 p.m. Stmr Waianalo, Kukahi, for Waianae and return. Schr Manokawai for Koolau.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

Stmr Mary for Hanalei. Am yacht Coronet, Crosby, for Japan. Stmr Viva for Maui. Am bk California, Davis, for Kahului.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

Stmr Kaala, Underwood, for Waianae and Waialua, 9 a.m. Schr Luka for Waimea, Kauai. Schr Mokuola for Ewa.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, for a circuit of this island, at 9 a.m. Stmr Roy for Ewa. Stmr Ewa for Ewa.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

R M S S Mariposa, Hart, for San Francisco, at 10 a.m. Stmr Jas Makee, Macaulay, for Kapaau, Kauai, at 5 p.m. Brit ship S F Hersey, McDonald, for Puget Sound.

Receipts of Produce for the Week.

Bags sugar. Bags rice. Mis. pkgs.

Stmr Lehua 784 Stmr Mokuoli 650 Stmr C R Bishop 321 Stmr Jas Makee 633 Schr Mokuola 267 Stmr W G Hall 2190 Stmr J Cummins 799 Stmr Pele 3094 Schr Motwahine 639 Schr Mokuola 250 Stmr Kinau 1400 Stmr Likelike 1499 Stmr Mikahala 612 Schr Kawailani 300 Stmr Waialeale 1492 Schr Kawailani 850

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From San Francisco, per S S Australia, Aug. 21—Prof M M Scott, W A Brewer, wife and child, Mrs A A Haalea, Miss E Coney, Mr Tano, Mrs M D Cook, R Wilde, J H Abel, J T Waterhouse, and wife, J A Thomas, R Wynne and wife, S Clementson and wife, Mrs H L Glover, Mrs T S Kay and 2 children, W S Bartlett, wife, 2 children and maid, Miss C L Ingle, H C Bryan and wife, D B Smith, Miss M H Davis, Miss M Kelly, O C Swain, S M Curtis, Geo E Griffin, Miss A L Galloway, Mrs M Odell, and 25 steerage.

From Kauai, per steamer James Makee, Aug. 23—Col Z S Spalding, Miss Rose Makee, 2 children, and 7 deck passengers.

From Oahu, per steamer C R Bishop, Aug. 23—G Gay and T Gay.

From Hamakua, per steamer Pele, Aug. 24—Miss Malone and friend.

From San Francisco, per barkentine W H Dimond, Aug. 24—Miss C L Wing.

From the Colonies, per R M S Mariposa, Aug. 24—Cabin, Miss F Biesburg, Mrs Street and 5 children. Steerage: Mrs Stevenson and child, C Eastland, M Rickard, and 61 cabin and 67 steerage passengers in transit for San Francisco.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W G Hall, Aug. 24—D Foster, Mrs Amy Crocker and maid, Mrs W S Bender, Miss B

Crouch, H M Gillig, Major W H Cornwell and 2 children, Miss Blanche Cornwell, Miss Adelaide Widdifield, Dr N B Emerson, E G Jaeger, W Marshall, Mrs E Macomber and child, Miss L Dudoit, Miss Emma N Martin, J S Kaubane, M Kaubane, Vida Thrum, W H Charlock, Harry Baldwin, Miss E C Panchanlow, Mrs T J Hayselden, Dr. Koenig, Miss Malin, Mrs W Larsen, C S Akana, C Manahuna, L Ieper, and 70 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr. Waialeale, Aug. 23—C Koelling, Capt Hatfield and 15 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 25—His Honor Associate Justice, B Dole and Mrs. Dole, A S Hartwell, wife and family, F Sinclair and wife, F W Glade and wife, Miss Marie Von Holt, Miss E Gay, W L Holokahiki and son, Mrs C Wall and son, and 30 deck passengers.

From Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Likelike, Aug. 25—A M Sprout, E Krime, C Heidemann, Mrs. A S Bailey and wife, Miss Olsen, Master T Napoleon, Mrs Lamb and 2 children, Mrs H P Baldwin, Miss Maud Baldwin, Bro Martin, Mrs T L Gulick, Mrs L E Wallbridge, Miss Kamae, R D Wetherill, Hon H B Bailey, H C Adams, Jas de Santos, E B Giffard, Miss May Dillingham, E C Damon and son, S E Damon, C B Reynolds, Dr Swift, J G Carney and 84 deck passengers.

From Hawaii and Maui, per steamer Kinau, Aug. 25—U L Wright, L P Went, Mrs Baup and child, L C Lyman, W L Laris, Chung Don, J H Stelling, J N S Williams, Mrs R Overend, Mrs H N Greenwell, Miss C Greenwell, A Wallace, Mrs C Nodley, Miss Hoopii, Willie and Arthur Wilder, S K Kane, J K Meheula, Miss H Meheula, Miss K Meheula, M Seya, L M Baldwin, T E Atwater and wife, and 84 deck passengers.

For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Likelike, Aug. 20—Mrs Isabella Desha and children, W Sheldon, wife and son, Cobb Adams, Mr Furdy, C L Wright, and about 40 others.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Aug. 21—Her Excellency Governor Lamihua, Mrs Kala Kahu Miss Julia K Kahu, W S Lokai, W Brede, O Scholz, Mr Miles, and about 40 deck passengers.

For Kauai, per steamer Waialeale, Aug. 21—H Muller and S Macaulay.

For windward ports, per steamer Kinau, Aug. 21—Miss Hermanna, Mrs Ferdinand, Miss D. Mist, Miss D Dowsett, Rev Noah, J S Muirhead, C H Dickey and son, J R Halliday, John Hind, Mrs Notley, Messes A and E Biers, Miss Mullinger, William Kinney, H P Wood, and about 50 deck passengers.

For Yokohama per yacht Coronet, Aug. 22—Mrs H B T Bush, E Bush, Mr and Mrs Denlow, Mr Martin, and Dr Frank Abbott.

For San Francisco, per S S Mariposa, Aug. 25—A E Hecht and 2 sons, Miss A E Hecht, N S Sachs, H Graves and wife, E Colburn, H E McIntyre, Master G and E Colburn, A Marques, D Foster, S Sachs, Steerage: G Adams, J T Leach and Jack Burke, and 61 saloon and 67 second-class passengers in transit for San Francisco.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Seventy-fourth Day.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Minutes read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rep. Rice reported back, engrossed, the bill relating to bringing of suits by and against the Government. The bill was partly read, and referred back for correction.

Noble Baldwin read the report of the Finance Committee on the petition presented 6th instant on behalf of Mr. Gibbs and others:

Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Legislature, Sir:—The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of J. W. Gibbs and four others, have had the matter under careful consideration, and beg leave to present the following report: The petitioners state that they worked on the Honolulu water works from the 29th of February, 1888, till the 23rd of May, 1888, during which time they worked 93 days, and that for 40 days of this time previous to March 31st they have received neither vouchers nor cash; and further, that they understand that the money for the 40 days' time has been paid to a certain party in their behalf, but that they are unable to ascertain who the party is. After full investigation, we have ascertained the following facts:

The petitioners were employed on the Kalaupapa water works under Mr. C. B. Wilson, Superintendent of the Water Works, who from month to month received vouchers for laborers, which was deposited with the Clerk of the Water Works, and the orders from the laborers were paid from this amount whenever they were presented.

On the 31st day of March Mr. Wilson drew from the Treasury the pay for the laborers for that month, and filed in the Interior Department as a voucher the pay roll signed by all the laborers.

Now, instead of holding this amount for the settlement of the laborers, it was paid to the Treasury, and the amount was not settled until the end of April, upon presentation of the pay rolls to the Auditor-General for approval, he declined to approve, on the ground that the general appropriation for Leper Settlement did not authorize payments to laborers in laying water pipes in Leper Settlement.

Meanwhile, some of the laborers at Molokai had continued during April to draw drafts for wages earned for April. Some of the men, however, had drawn drafts for either Leper or other work. The result of this was that there was no money forthcoming at the end of April from the Treasury, the amount drawn for the laborers the 31st of March was all paid out to those who drew their accounts for that month, and for those April, and the money was not left for those who did not draw, or who had only drawn in part, among whom were the petitioners.

This method of handling the public funds in settling accounts which seems to have been resorted to by the Superintendent is reprehensible, and should not be allowed. The petitioners claim that no cash was paid out to the laborers on the Kalaupapa water works for work done in April, and that they have not received their money until the end of April, and the books in the Superintendent's office show that all the money drawn on this account previous to March 31st was paid to laborers.

We find, on investigation, that George Barker, who signed the petition, has been fully settled with, which he admits. The accounts of the other four who signed the petition stand as follows:

Days. March. Rate. Total. Amt. due. Dr. J. Champioun, 40 \$4.00 \$160 \$ 9 151

W. R. Gibbs, 40 3.50 140 60 82

J. McGregor, 40 3.50 140 17 123

J. Tague, 40 3.50 140 69 71

Your Committee are satisfied, after examining Superintendent Wilson's books, that his intentions were honest; that he paid the money drawn for the petitioners to other laborers, and that the full amount was being paid to the petitioners out of funds to be drawn on account of the water works in April, which would undoubtedly have been done had not the Auditor-General blocked all further payments on this account.

Recommending that the full amount be drawn on the Appropriation Bill for the current period is passed, the funds will be available for the settlement of these accounts, and the claims of the petitioners will unquestionably be settled in full.

Nevertheless, the Superintendent has rendered himself personally liable in law for the claims of the petitioners given above, should they not choose to wait till the new appropriations are available. As the Government has paid the money to the petitioners, we recommend that the petition be laid on the table.

H. P. BALDWIN, H. P. KAWAIBU, A. S. WILCOX, J. D. PARIS, JR., D. H. HITCHCOCK.

The report was adopted.

Rep. Paehalo reported, for the Education Committee, on the petition, July 30, of the Kaunakapali, for an appropriation of \$600 for Emma Kaululani. Committee find that many other people equally worthy are engaged in similar duties. Recommend petition to be laid on the table. Adopted.

Rep. Brown reported for the Special Committee on the bill referred to them 23d instant, relative to protection of small fish. Recommend certain amendments, and with them, that the bill pass. Report adopted, and the bill referred to the Enrollment Committee.

The Attorney-General reported for the bill relating to importation and sale of alcohol for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes, introduced July 12th by Noble Castle. Recommend an amendment, and with it, that the bill pass. The report was adopted. The bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Tuesday.

The Attorney-General read a majority report on the proposed laborers' license bill, referred on the 17th inst.:

Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Legislature, Sir:—Your select committee to whom was referred Bill No. 120, "Relating to the License of Laborers," beg leave to report that they have considered said bill, and are unable to agree upon the question whether said bill, if passed, would contravene the Constitution.

Your committee are of the opinion, however, that the bill in question is impracticable and undesirable. It is proposed by Noble Castle, and it contains no definition of the term "common labor" or "laborer," nor are your committee able to supply a definition of practical utility in the premises. Without such definition the utility of the bill is obvious.

Unless we know who are "common laborers" we cannot know to whom the Act will apply. Even if a suitable definition of that phrase were supplied, the bill would still be open to the objection of an unjust

and unreasonable discrimination against "common laborers." To discriminate against honest labor, and put it under the ban of the law, does not appear to your committee to be wise or without objection. It has not been shown to, or discovered by your committee, that any similar discrimination against, or attempted regulation of common labor has found a place upon the statute book of any foreign state or country. While taxes, regulations and licenses in various forms have been imposed upon occupations as various in this and other countries, they are usually sustained upon one of the following grounds, viz, as revenue measures, for the purpose of prohibiting such occupation, or to regulate such occupations as are, in their nature, or may be dangerous or mischievous to society or to the state.

In no other place, we believe, has it been seriously asserted that the occupation of "common labor" is one of such mischievous tendencies as to require restrictive legislation. There is a lack of consistency in a policy that would forbid a man the right to exercise the God-given privilege to pursue a common trade