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WHOLE No. 1345.

Hawaiian Gazette

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Measured in	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
14 in.	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	18.00
1 in.	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
2 in.	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.00	22.00
3 in.	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	17.00	24.00
4 in.	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	18.00	26.00
5 in.	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	19.00	28.00
6 in.	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
7 in.	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	21.00	32.00
8 in.	9.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	22.00	34.00
9 in.	10.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	23.00	36.00
10 in.	11.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	24.00	38.00
11 in.	12.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	40.00
12 in.	13.00	14.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	21.00	26.00	42.00
13 in.	14.00	15.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	27.00	44.00
14 in.	15.00	16.00	17.00	19.00	21.00	23.00	28.00	46.00
15 in.	16.00	17.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	29.00	48.00
16 in.	17.00	18.00	19.00	21.00	23.00	25.00	30.00	50.00
17 in.	18.00	19.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	31.00	52.00
18 in.	19.00	20.00	21.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	32.00	54.00
19 in.	20.00	21.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	33.00	56.00
20 in.	21.00	22.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	34.00	58.00
21 in.	22.00	23.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	60.00
22 in.	23.00	24.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	36.00	62.00
23 in.	24.00	25.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	37.00	64.00
24 in.	25.00	26.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	38.00	66.00
25 in.	26.00	27.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	39.00	68.00
26 in.	27.00	28.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	35.00	40.00	70.00
27 in.	28.00	29.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	41.00	72.00
28 in.	29.00	30.00	31.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	42.00	74.00
29 in.	30.00	31.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	43.00	76.00
30 in.	31.00	32.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	44.00	78.00
31 in.	32.00	33.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	45.00	80.00
32 in.	33.00	34.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	46.00	82.00
33 in.	34.00	35.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	47.00	84.00
34 in.	35.00	36.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	43.00	48.00	86.00
35 in.	36.00	37.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	44.00	49.00	88.00
36 in.	37.00	38.00	39.00	41.00	43.00	45.00	50.00	90.00
37 in.	38.00	39.00	40.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	51.00	92.00
38 in.	39.00	40.00	41.00	43.00	45.00	47.00	52.00	94.00
39 in.	40.00	41.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	48.00	53.00	96.00
40 in.	41.00	42.00	43.00	45.00	47.00	49.00	54.00	98.00
41 in.	42.00	43.00	44.00	46.00	48.00	50.00	55.00	100.00
42 in.	43.00	44.00	45.00	47.00	49.00	51.00	56.00	102.00
43 in.	44.00	45.00	46.00	48.00	50.00	52.00	57.00	104.00
44 in.	45.00	46.00	47.00	49.00	51.00	53.00	58.00	106.00
45 in.	46.00	47.00	48.00	50.00	52.00	54.00	59.00	108.00
46 in.	47.00	48.00	49.00	51.00	53.00	55.00	60.00	110.00
47 in.	48.00	49.00	50.00	52.00	54.00	56.00	61.00	112.00
48 in.	49.00	50.00	51.00	53.00	55.00	57.00	62.00	114.00
49 in.	50.00	51.00	52.00	54.00	56.00	58.00	63.00	116.00
50 in.	51.00	52.00	53.00	55.00	57.00	59.00	64.00	118.00
51 in.	52.00	53.00	54.00	56.00	58.00	60.00	65.00	120.00
52 in.	53.00	54.00	55.00	57.00	59.00	61.00	66.00	122.00
53 in.	54.00	55.00	56.00	58.00	60.00	62.00	67.00	124.00
54 in.	55.00	56.00	57.00	59.00	61.00	63.00	68.00	126.00
55 in.	56.00	57.00	58.00	60.00	62.00	64.00	69.00	128.00
56 in.	57.00	58.00	59.00	61.00	63.00	65.00	70.00	130.00
57 in.	58.00	59.00	60.00	62.00	64.00	66.00	71.00	132.00
58 in.	59.00	60.00	61.00	63.00	65.00	67.00	72.00	134.00
59 in.	60.00	61.00	62.00	64.00	66.00	68.00	73.00	136.00
60 in.	61.00	62.00	63.00	65.00	67.00	69.00	74.00	138.00
61 in.	62.00	63.00	64.00	66.00	68.00	70.00	75.00	140.00
62 in.	63.00	64.00	65.00	67.00	69.00	71.00	76.00	142.00
63 in.	64.00	65.00	66.00	68.00	70.00	72.00	77.00	144.00
64 in.	65.00	66.00	67.00	69.00	71.00	73.00	78.00	146.00
65 in.	66.00	67.00	68.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	79.00	148.00
66 in.	67.00	68.00	69.00	71.00	73.00	75.00	80.00	150.00
67 in.	68.00	69.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	81.00	152.00
68 in.	69.00	70.00	71.00	73.00	75.00	77.00	82.00	154.00
69 in.	70.00	71.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	78.00	83.00	156.00
70 in.	71.00	72.00	73.00	75.00	77.00	79.00	84.00	158.00
71 in.	72.00	73.00	74.00	76.00	78.00	80.00	85.00	160.00
72 in.	73.00	74.00	75.00	77.00	79.00	81.00	86.00	162.00
73 in.	74.00	75.00	76.00	78.00	80.00	82.00	87.00	164.00
74 in.	75.00	76.00	77.00	79.00	81.00	83.00	88.00	166.00
75 in.	76.00	77.00	78.00	80.00	82.00	84.00	89.00	168.00
76 in.	77.00	78.00	79.00	81.00	83.00	85.00	90.00	170.00
77 in.	78.00	79.00	80.00	82.00	84.00	86.00	91.00	172.00
78 in.	79.00	80.00	81.00	83.00	85.00	87.00	92.00	174.00
79 in.	80.00	81.00	82.00	84.00	86.00	88.00	93.00	176.00
80 in.	81.00	82.00	83.00	85.00	87.00	89.00	94.00	178.00
81 in.	82.00	83.00	84.00	86.00	88.00	90.00	95.00	180.00
82 in.	83.00	84.00	85.00	87.00	89.00	91.00	96.00	182.00
83 in.	84.00	85.00	86.00	88.00	90.00	92.00	97.00	184.00
84 in.	85.00	86.00	87.00	89.00	91.00	93.00	98.00	186.00
85 in.	86.00	87.00	88.00	90.00	92.00	94.00	99.00	188.00
86 in.	87.00	88.00	89.00	91.00	93.00	95.00	100.00	190.00
87 in.	88.00	89.00	90.00	92.00	94.00	96.00	101.00	192.00
88 in.	89.00	90.00	91.00	93.00	95.00	97.00	102.00	194.00
89 in.	90.00	91.00	92.00	94.00	96.00	98.00	103.00	196.00
90 in.	91.00	92.00	93.00	95.00	97.00	99.00	104.00	198.00
91 in.	92.00	93.00	94.00	96.00	98.00	100.00	105.00	200.00
92 in.	93.00	94.00	95.00	97.00	99.00	101.00	106.00	202.00
93 in.	94.00	95.00	96.00	98.00	100.00	102.00	107.00	204.00
94 in.	95.00	96.00	97.00	99.00	101.00	103.00	108.00	206.00
95 in.	96.00	97.00	98.00	100.00	102.00	104.00	109.00	208.00
96 in.	97.00	98.00	99.00	101.00	103.00	105.00	110.00	210.00
97 in.	98.00	99.00	100.00	102.00	104.00	106.00	111.00	212.00
98 in.	99.00	100.00	101.00	103.00	105.00	107.00	112.00	214.00
99 in.	100.00	101.00	102.00	104.00	106.00	108.00	113.00	216.00
100 in.	101.00	102.00	103.00	105.00	107.00	109.00	114.00	218.00
101 in.	102.00	103.00	104.00	106.00	108.00	110.00	115.00	220.00
102 in.	103.00	104.00	105.00	107.00	109.00	111.00	116.00	222.00
103 in.	104.00	105.00	106.00	108.00	110.00	112.00	117.00	224.00
104 in.	105.00	106.00	107.00	109.00	111.00	113.00	118.00	226.00
105 in.	106.00	107.00	108.00	110.00	112.00	114.00	119.00	228.00
106 in.	107.00	108.00	109.00	111.00	113.00	115.00	120.00	230.00
107 in.	108.00	109.00	110.00	112.00	114.00	116.00	121.00	232.00
108 in.	109.00	110.00	111.00	113.00	115.00	117.00	122.00	234.00
109 in.	110.00	111.00	112.00	114.00	116.00	118.00	123.00	236.00
110 in.	111.00	112.00	113.00	115.00	117.00	119.00	124.00	238.00
111 in.	112.00	113.00	114.00	116.00	118.00	120.00	125.00	240.00
112 in.	113.00	114.00	115.00	117.00	119.00	121.00	126.00	242.00
113 in.	114.00	115.00	116.00	118.00	120.00	122.00	127.00	244.00
114 in.	115.00	116.00	117.00	119.00	121.00	123.00	128.00	246.00
115 in.	116.00	117.00	118.00	120.00	122.00	124.00	129.00	248.00
116 in.	117.00	118.00	119.00	121.00	123.00	125.00	130.00	250.00
117 in.	118.00	119.00	120.00	122.00	124.00	126.00	131.00	252.00
118 in.	119.00	120.00	121.00	123.00	125.00	127.00	132.00	254.00
119 in.	120.00	121.00	122.00	124.00	126.00	128.00	133.00	256.00
120 in.	121.00	122.00	123.00	125.00	127.00	129.00	134.00	258.00
121 in.	122.00	123.00	124.00	126.00	128.00	130.00	135.00	260.00
122 in.	123.00	124.00	125.00	127.00	129.00	131.00	136.00	262.00
123 in.	124.00	125.00	126.00	128.00	130.00	132.00	137.00	264.00
124 in.	125.00	126.00	127.00	129.00	131.00	133.00	138.00	266.00
125 in.	126.00	127.00	128.00	130.00	132.00	134.00	139.00	268.00
126 in.	127.00							

representative for Hamakua favor the increase.
 Rep. Rickard—I do.
 Noble J. M. Horner thought the Judge appeared to be satisfied with what he was getting. We are well pleased with him.
 Noble Marsden said the district of Hamakua was a growing place.
 The item passed as in the bill.
 District Judge, Honouliuli, \$2900. Passed.
 Noble Marsden moved the vote on the Police Justice, Lahaina, be reconsidered. Lost.
 Noble Macfarlane said many members had stultified themselves in the way they voted on these items. It was about time to stop this raising.
 District Judge, Makawao, \$2400. Passed.
 Rep. Halstead thought they could afford to pass it at \$3000.
 Passed as in the bill.
 District Judge, Hana, \$1800. Passed.
 District Judge, Kipahulu, Kihikani and Kaupo, \$600. Passed.
 District Judge, Lanai, \$600. Passed.
 Noble Cornwell moved \$800, and Rep. White supported it.
 Passed as in the bill.
 District Judge, Molokai, \$1200. Rep. Paehaole moved \$1400. Passed as in the bill.
 Noble Pua moved to insert District Judge, Kalawao and Kalaupapa, Molokai, \$800.
 Minister Peterson moved \$600. Carried.
 District Judge, Ewa, \$1200.
 Noble von Tempsky moved it pass at \$900.
 Passed as in the bill.
 District Judge, Waianae, \$800.
 Noble Widemann moved \$1000.
 Rep. Kaubi moved \$900.
 Passed as in the bill.
 District Judge, Waialua, \$800. Passed.
 District Judge, Koolauloa, \$800. Passed.
 District Judge, Koolau, \$1000. Passed.
 District Judge, Hanalei, \$1000. Passed.
 District Judge, Kawaiian, \$1000. Passed.
 District Judge, Koloa, \$1200. Passed.
 District Judge, Waimea, \$1000. Passed.
 Clerk Second Judicial Circuit, \$600. Passed.
 Clerk Third Judicial Circuit, \$1000. Passed.
 Clerk Fourth Judicial Circuit, \$600. Passed.
 Expenses of Supreme Court, \$12,000. Passed.
 Expenses of Circuit Courts, \$10,000. Passed.
 Expenses of Witnesses, criminal cases, \$5000. Passed.
 Purchase of Law Books, \$200. Passed.
 Stationery and incidentals, \$2000. Passed.
 Pay of Interpreters for all Courts not specially provided for, \$2500.
 Minister Peterson moved it pass at \$2000. Carried.
 Pay of Clerk, Honolulu Police Court, \$2,000.
 Rep. Kahookano moved \$2,000.
 Passed as in the bill.
 Chinese Interpreter and Translator, \$3,000. Passed.
 Portuguese Interpreter and Translator, \$1,800.
 Noble Marsden moved \$2,400. Carried.
 Messengers, \$2,400. Passed.
 Printing reports (for amounts owing), \$1,681.75. Passed.
 Noble Muller moved the item Police Justice, Lihue, \$2,400, be reconsidered. The motion carried and the Noble then moved it pass at \$2,000.
 Rep. Rice moved it pass at \$2,400. Passed at \$2,000.
 Noble Cornwell moved a reconsideration of the item North Hilo, \$1,500. Carried.
 Rep. A. Horner moved \$1,200 and Noble Cornwell \$1,000.
 Passed at \$1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 Salary of Minister, \$10,000. Passed.
 Secretary, \$6,000. Passed.
 Clerks, \$5,400. Passed.
 Messenger, \$1,200. Passed.
 Envoy at Washington, \$12,000.
 Clerical Aid and Expenses Legation, \$2,000. Passed.
 Salary of Consul-General, San Francisco, \$5,000. Passed.
 Clerical Aid and Expenses, San Francisco, \$5,000. Passed.
 Diplomatic and Consular Services, \$4,000. Passed.
 Expenses of Foreign Agents, to include expenses at Paris Exposition, 1889, \$17,000.
 Rep. Nawahi moved to insert expenses Chicago World's Fair, \$10,000.
 Rep. Waipulani—Let the next session attend to this.
 The motion was lost.
 State entertainments, \$10,000. Passed.
 Incidentals Foreign Office, \$3,000. Passed.
 Education of Hawaiian Youths Abroad \$10,000. Passed.
 Relief and return of Indigent Hawaiians, \$5,000. Passed.
 King's guard, \$62,000.
 Noble J. M. Horner moved it pass at \$35,000. If I could see any utility for this appropriation above \$35,000, I would vote with both hands and also my feet. (Laughter.)
 Noble McCarthy moved it pass as in the bill. The committee recommended that amount.
 The item passed at \$62,000.
 (The President by motions and gestures here gave an illustration of how many of the members voted.)
 Band, flags and salutes, \$50,000.
 Rep. Waipulani moved the item read "Band to make a circuit of the islands three times a year and play at the large centers of population, etc."
 Noble McCarthy said it was intended to have the band visit the other islands once each quarter.
 The item passed as in the bill.
 Aid to Volunteer Military Companies, \$1,500.
 Minister Brown moved it pass at \$2,500.
 Rep. Nawahi wanted some explanation for the increase. The Minister of Foreign Affairs issued an order for the disbandment of these companies. Some of them will not return their guns.
 Noble McCarthy said that most of the guns belonged to the members. They were given to them by citizens in 1887. Those belonging to the Government had been returned.
 Minister Cummins said that about eighty guns had been returned.
 Minister Brown—This amount is for rent, colonel's salary and tailors' bills, and not for ammunition and guns. These bills were not incurred by the present Ministry. They were an inheritance.
 The item passed at \$2,500.
 Old account A. W. Herring, uniforms, \$903.54, interest, \$141.46, \$745. Passed.
 Paying claim of C. C. Moreno, \$3,500.
 Noble J. M. Horner moved it be stricken out. I would ask the committee

if they found out that Moreno took \$5,000 away.
 Noble Isenberg—He used that for traveling expenses of himself and the youths.
 Noble Horner withdrew his motion. The item passed as in the bill.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
 Salary of Minister, \$10,000. Passed.
 Chief Clerk, \$6,000.
 Noble Crabbe moved \$7,000. Carried.
 Salaries of assistant clerks, \$18,400. Passed.
 Messengers, \$2,400. Passed.
 Incidentals, \$3,000. Passed.
 Salary of Surveyor-General, \$7,000. Passed.
 Noble Widemann moved to insert \$6,000 for surveying water supply according to the committee's instructions. Lost.
 Survey, salaries, \$34,500. Passed.
 Survey, island of Molokai, \$5,000. Passed.
 Expenses of field parties, \$5,000. Passed.
 Surveying homesteads and special services, \$10,000. Passed.
 Incidentals, office expenses, etc., \$1840. Passed.
 Meteorology, \$500. Passed.
 Salary of Registrar of Conveyances, \$6,000. Passed.
 Deputy registrar, \$4,000.
 Noble Crabbe moved \$4,800. Lost.
 The item passed as in the bill.
 Pay of Clerks, \$5,000. Passed.
 Incidentals, \$950. Passed.
 Re-indexing old records, \$3,300. Passed.
 Copying records, Land Commission, \$5,150. Passed.
 Salary of Inspector-General of Immigration, \$4,800. Passed.
 Japanese Inspector and Interpreter, \$6,000. Passed.
 Noble McCarthy moved to insert "Secretary Board of Immigration, \$600."
 Rep. Brown moved the salary be fixed at \$3,600.
 Rep. Paehaole was in favor of referring the item to the Minister of Interior.
 The motion for \$3,600 was passed.
 Incidentals, \$1,900. Passed.
 Return of New Hebrideans, \$3,813.07. Passed.
 Salary of Postmaster-General, \$7,000. Passed.
 Pay of Clerks, \$35,208. Passed.
 Postmasters, \$30,000. Passed.
 Mail Carriers, \$28,000. Passed.
 Incidentals, \$13,000. Passed.
 Salary of Superintendent of Public Works, \$7,000. Passed.
 Assistants and incidentals, \$8,400. Passed.
 Repairs and furniture of Government buildings, \$31,150. Passed.
 Iron fence around Palace grounds, \$10,000. Passed.
 Landings and buoys, Hawaii, \$3,200. Passed.
 Rep. Waipulani moved to insert "subsidy to I. I. S. N. Co. \$1,158.78."
 Rep. Paehaole moved it be referred to a select committee to report on Wednesday at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

One Hundred and Second Day.
 TUESDAY, Oct. 14.
 The House met at 10 A. M. Prayer by Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day read and approved.
 Noble Muller presented a minority report from the Committee on Commerce on a petition relating to the seizure of the bark C. D. Bryant for violation of the opium laws. The committee recommended that half of the fine be remitted, as the captain and officers were not cognizant of opium being on board the vessel. The report was signed by E. Muller.
 Noble Macfarlane said the majority report will be in Wednesday.
 On motion of Minister Brown the minority report was laid on the table to await the majority report.
 Rep. Cummings from the Committee on Public Lands reported on the petition relating to the extermination of Iantana. The committee recommended the petition be referred to a select committee, two members from each island, to report to the next session of the Legislature.
 The report was adopted.
 Rep. Cummings from the Committee on Public Lands reported on Bill No. 178, relating to the lease of certain Government lands on Maui. The committee obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General and other lawyers, and they say that a suit could be brought against the Government for leasing the lands to the Queen illegally. The committee recommended that a new lease be given the Queen on certain conditions.
 Rep. Paehaole moved the report be adopted.
 Rep. Brown moved the report be received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill.
 Noble Baldwin knew something of this land. It would be an injustice to the parties to whom the Queen had sublet the land.
 The report was adopted and the bill passed to engrossment to be read a third time on Friday.
 Noble Macfarlane reported from the Finance Committee on Bill 151, relating to the exemption of certain articles of import from customs duties. The committee recommended the bill be indefinitely postponed. Signed, E. C. Macfarlane, W. White and E. Muller. The minority of the committee, C. J. McCarthy and A. Horner recommended that the bill be passed with certain amendments.
 The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill, the latter to be translated.
 Noble Marsden from the Sanitary Committee reported on the petition of S. H. Meekapu that the sum of \$250 be paid him for services rendered on leprosy patients. The committee do not consider he has any claim, and recommend the petition be laid on the table.
 Noble J. M. Horner moved the report be adopted.
 The report was laid on the table to await the minority report.

THE LIKELIKE FUNERAL CLAIMS.
 Rep. Rosa presented the following report:
 To the Hon. J. S. WALKER, President of the Legislative Assembly.
 SIR:—Your Judiciary Committee to which was referred petition No. 263, relating to the claims of certain merchants and tradesmen of Honolulu for goods furnished and services rendered for the State funeral of Her late Royal Highness Princess Likelike, respectfully begs leave to report that said committee have carefully considered all the matters and things stated in said petition, and have examined the claimants in relation thereto, as also their bills and orders.
 Your committee finds that one F. H. Hayselden, who was then in the employ of the Government, ordered most of the goods on behalf of the Government in whose charge the funeral was, the body

of Her late Royal Highness lying then in state at Iolani Palace, and also on behalf of His Majesty; and Mr. Hayselden says that he was then acting under orders from the late W. M. Gibson, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, on behalf of the Government, and also under orders of His Majesty.
 Your committee also finds that the rest of the goods and for said services rendered, were issued by His Majesty's Chamberlain and others connected with the Palace who were known to have something to do with the general arrangement of matters relating to said funeral, all of which orders, being given in the ordinary course of business and according to custom theretofore known, were recognized by said claimants as genuine.
 And your committee here desires to say that it does not believe that any business man's views of the custom prevailing in this country at the time, and for several years prior thereto in matters connected with state funerals, where the orders were given, come from such a responsible source and under such circumstances, would for one moment think of refusing to fill such orders; and if such be the case, your committee does not think that there was any occasion to put the claimants upon their inquiry as to whether the orders were genuine or not, or that the whole transaction was illegal, and in this connection your committee was given to understand that assurances were given to the claimants by His Majesty, Mr. Hayselden, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Ahlo, on behalf of the Cabinet, that said claims would be, as was customary in such cases, submitted to the Privy Council, and thereafter be paid. And your committee is further given to understand that under such circumstances the claimants sold and delivered their goods and rendered said services, with the hope that they would be paid, as had been the custom for several years past upon all such occasions, many of whom having been parties to similar transactions.
 The petitioners say, among other things, that they do not see why they should not be paid because they gave their goods and rendered their services in good faith, and there was nothing strange or unusual in the matter to arouse their suspicion and force them upon their inquiry as to whether the orders were false, fraudulent or otherwise.
 Your committee notes that the petitioners asked the Legislature of 1888 for redress, and the then Finance Committee to which was referred the investigation and consideration of said claims among other things, said that "as a result of our labor would recommend that the following amounts be paid by the Government." Here the several sums are given, aggregating \$10,752.71, and your committee is given to understand that the claimants refused to take the same because that the late Government would only pay the same in full settlement of the claims, and not in partial payment, as was expected by the claimants.
 Your committee also notes that the said Finance Committee of 1888, among other things in its report, said that "a summing up of the evidence before us, an outline of which we have given above, leads us to the belief that it would be a wrong to the taxpayers of the country for us to recommend the Legislature to settle for the total amount of claims on account of this funeral from the Public Treasury.
 We feel, however, that notwithstanding the illegality, and total want of proper authorization for these expenditures, that it is but right and proper for the country to pay the tribute due the rank of Her Royal Highness, and following the custom as near as possible for expenditures made for like state funerals in the past, we recommend that the Legislature appropriate an amount to cover what might be considered legitimate and proper funeral expenses for a royal personage."
 And said Finance Committee says further, after recommending the payment of said sum of \$10,772.71 to be paid, that "in regard to the rest of the claims, we would say that as they were ordered by His Majesty, and the bills were run up under his orders, it seems plain the way is open for all claimants that this Legislature may not fully settle with, to take the proper course to obtain a full settlement from the trustees of His Majesty's estate."
 It will be seen from the above extracts that although that committee thought that the debts were illegally contracted for, and that there was "total want of proper authorization," yet they recommended that part of those illegally contracted debts should be paid. Your committee is of opinion that if said committee found that the debts were illegally contracted and that there was a "total want of proper authorization" it should have rejected the whole.
 Your committee believes and is so informed that in view of the suggestion of the said Finance Committee, as above quoted, one of said claimants, to wit, M. Phillips & Co., brought suit in the Supreme Court in equity against His Majesty's trustees, to establish said claim, which failed, and the Court (Mr. Justice Preston) in rendering his decision, sums up as follows: "Upon full consideration of the testimony I do not think the complainant has established his claim. It seems to me that the complainant's firm expected to be paid by the Government, or from a vote or appropriation to be made by the Privy Council as had been done on similar occasions previously. The account was entered, as before stated, to 'Funeral expenses of H. R. H. Likelike,' even after the second form of invoice was issued, and I was much impressed with the answer given by Mr. Hartwell in answer to a question put to him * * * that possibly the complainant did not wish to give credit to a person who could not be sued, and I cannot find from the evidence anything which shows that the complainant's firm gave credit to His Majesty. Although the several orders are signed by Hayselden 'per order' it does not appear that the complainant's firm made any inquiry of any of the Ministers, or of His Majesty, or of the husband of deceased as to Hayselden's authority to issue the orders. * * * The mere statement of His Majesty to Hayselden that 'if the Government did not pay he would,' did not create any liability as between His Majesty and the complainant."
 After this decision, said M. Phillips & Co., through Mr. A. S. Hartwell as before, brought suit at law against the Hawaiian Government on the 15th December, 1888, and on the 18th of December, the Justices of the Supreme Court refused process, thereby rendering the plaintiffs in that case who are also claimants here without redress except to apply to the Legislature, and this committee is of opinion that the Legislature is

now the only tribunal which can pass upon this matter.
 It will be seen from the foregoing that these claimants have used every possible means of obtaining redress. They acted upon the suggestion of the Finance Committee of 1888, and upon the view expressed by a Justice of said Court in the above quoted decision, in all of which they have failed.
 In view of the facts and circumstances above related, and also of the findings above arrived at, your committee is of opinion that the said claims with interest should be allowed in full, except as below set forth, and they therefore recommend that an item to pay the same be inserted in the appropriation bill as follows:
 "Expenses state funeral of Her late Royal Highness Princess Likelike, viz:
 M. Phillips & Co. \$ 9,891 45
 Chas. J. Fisher 3,313 89
 M. McInerney 355 25
 Hyman Bros 644 04
 Goo Kim 7,701 82
 J. T. Waterhouse 924 18
 M. S. Grinbaum & Co 9 90
 S. Roth 174 00
 Elele Publishing Co 575 50
 Pacific Hardware Co 105 45
 A. M. Mellis 39 60
 Hawaiian Hotel Stables Co 306 75
 L. Ahlo 18 50
 \$24,039 80


As to Goo Kim's claim your committee finds that \$221.40 worth of goods were ordered by His Majesty to be charged to his private account; therefore your committee recommend that said claim of Goo Kim be allowed less said \$221.40.
 As to interest, your committee begs leave to refer to the House as to whether or not it should be allowed.
 J. K. KAHOOKANO.
 W. M. WHITE.
 JOSEPH NAWAHI.
 A. ROSA.
 I cannot agree with the majority of the committee, as I do not consider that the debt contracted was authorized by the Government, as by law provided.
 W. H. HALSTED.
 Honolulu, Oct. 15, 1890.

Rep. Brown moved the report be received and made the special order for Monday, the 20th. Carried.
 Noble Muller, from the Committee on Commerce, reported on bill No. 24, "An Act to open roads over the lands of those not benefited thereby," that they have prepared a bill to take the place of the first submitted, which they present to the House. They recommend it be printed, and take its usual course.
 The report was received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill.
 Noble Marsden presented a report from the select committee on the bill relating to the importation and quarantine of live stock. The committee have prepared a bill and recommend its passage.
 Rep. Brown moved the report be received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Carried.
 Rep. A. S. Wilcox presented the following report:
 Hon. J. S. WALKER, President Legislative Assembly.
 SIR—The undersigned, a minority of the special committee to whom were referred bill No. 137, entitled "An Act to establish a Governor on each of the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, and to define the duties assigned by law to him;" as also bill No. 175, relating to the same subject, begs leave to report as follows: That as a member of the Legislature of 1887, I was doubtful of the wisdom of the bill which was introduced to abolish the office of governor, believing that under the system then existing the change was undesirable. But the bill was passed and other offices were established, and for three years the public affairs of the several islands have been conducted under the new system. The new arrangement has become so firmly established and has worked so well that it does not appear to be for the public interests that a change should be made at this time. The duties formerly performed by the Governors, and those sought to be established by the bills now under consideration, have been divided and assigned to other officers, and in some respects the public service has been benefited. The assessment and collection of taxes have been performed with better results, and the public roads and highways have been better cared for. The Sheriffs, who are responsible for the police of several islands, now have more complete control of the officers and the service has been benefited. Furthermore, to make the change now proposed will involve a considerable expense, which seems unjustifiable at present. Frequent changes in the system of public administration are undesirable, and as there appears no sufficient cause for re-establishing the office of Governor at this time, I recommend that both of the bills referred to us be laid on the table.
 A. S. WILCOX.
 The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill and the majority report.
 Rep. Marques moved that he be allowed to print extracts from the Postmaster's letters, not the affidavits.
 Rep. R. W. Wilcox—What is the use of bringing this matter into the House again. I move the Committee on Accounts pay for the report, and the House let the matter drop.
 Rep. Brown said the House had returned the report, which showed it was unauthorized. The best way out of the matter was to pay for the report, and let the matter drop.
 Rep. Lucas said the appropriation for the Post Office had been inserted in the bill. Let us now leave the matter.
 Rep. Paehaole did not think the motion could be entertained.
 Noble J. M. Horner said the business part of this matter had been transacted, and it was no use in having this wrangling part brought up.
 Noble Muller moved the previous question. Carried.
 Rep. Paehaole moved the ayes and noes be taken. Lost.
 The motion to pay for the report and for the matter to drop was carried.
 At noon the House took a recess.

the words "or upon any Government land in the Kingdom." Lost.
 The bill passed.
 Third reading of Bill 113, relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks. Carried.
 Third reading of Bill 166, in regard to corporations. Carried.
 Minister Brown moved the bill pass. Carried.
 Third reading of Bill 159, "An Act to facilitate the collection of debts from Government beneficiaries."
 Noble McCarthy moved the bill pass. Carried.
 Third reading of Bill No. 198, to amend Section 2, Chapter XVI, of the Laws of 1888, "An Act to limit the time within which permits for Chinese to enter the Kingdom may be used."
 Rep. Kahookano moved the bill pass. Carried.
 Noble Macfarlane moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the last bill passed.
 Rep. Paehaole objected to the Noble making the motion, because he did not vote with the majority.
 The President ruled Noble Macfarlane could not make the motion.
 Noble Muller moved a reconsideration. Carried.
 Minister Peterson moved the ayes and noes be taken. Carried.
 Noble Macfarlane, when his name was called, said that he would like to give his reason for reconsideration. Just at this time there was great stringency in the labor market. It was well known that there was a very urgent necessity of additional labor for the plantations. To be a relief at all to the planters, meant that five or six thousand Chinese were claimed to be wanted immediately. The mechanics appreciated the necessities of the planters and had showed proper disposition to yield to the demands of the planters notwithstanding the strong and growing sentiment that any further wholesale introduction of Chinese was extremely undesirable. He regretted that there was any disposition on the part of the House to relax any of the restrictions which now exist against the Chinese, particularly at this time when an effort is being made to meet the necessities of the planters. There was no occasion to extend the time for passports beyond the time (one year) under the present law, on account of the difficulty of identification. The present law should remain as it is. Any disposition on the part of the planting element to oppose reconsideration would be unwise and injudicious. He made some further remarks touching the necessity of considering the interests of the mechanics.
 The motion to reconsider was lost on the following division:
 Ayes—G. Brown, Peterson, Berger, Macfarlane, Muller, McCarthy, Phillips, Crabbe, J. M. Horner, Marsden, W. Y. Horner, Anderson, von Tempsky, G. N. Wilcox, Lucas, A. S. Wilcox—16.
 Noes—Pua, Hind, Parker, Baldwin, Cornwell, Walbridge, Kanoa, C. Brown, Cummings, R. W. Wilcox, Rosa, Kaubi, Nawahi, Baker, Rickard, Kahookano, Waipulani, Apiki, Paehaole, White, Kanealii, Cockett, Halstead, Knudsen—24.
 Second reading of an Act to regulate the military forces of the Kingdom.
 The report of the committee was read.
 Noble Pua moved the report be adopted.
 Minister Brown asked if the bill recommended by the committee was printed.
 The Interpreter said it was not.
 Noble Muller moved the bill be considered section by section. Carried.
 Section 1, which states that the military forces shall consist exclusively of the King's Royal Guard, was passed.
 Section 2, referring to the permanent staff, was read.
 Rep. Rickard said he could not understand the section, and before going further he moved the bill be printed.
 Noble J. M. Horner moved the section and the whole bill be indefinitely postponed. No military protection was needed here; we are not a warlike people. If we pass this bill the people will not like it, and it will tend if anything to create another revolution. In America we used guns on account of wild animals and man when the country was first settled. Even the women could hit a bulseye. If good reasons can be shown for this bill I will vote for it.
 Rep. Lucas explained the contents of the bill as presented by the committee of which he was a member. There was nothing in the bill to tend to danger. He thought the bill should be printed.
 Noble J. M. Horner—I was talking on the bill before me.
 Noble Muller could see no necessity for having the bill printed.
 Rep. Rosa favored printing the bill. This is a monarchical government and the King should have a guard. If we are going to have a King, let us have one with a little ceremony. Ever since the revolution of 1887 the volunteers had been seen around town at all hours of the night with their guns. That's what made the menace. They said they were ready to keep the natives from uprising. He moved the previous question. Carried.
 The motion to have the bill printed was carried. It will be considered next Tuesday.
 Second reading of Bill No. 100, to create Kailua a new port of entry for the district of Kona, Hawaii.
 The report of the committee recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill was read.
 Minister Brown moved the report be adopted. I am sorry for the introduction, as I know he would like to make the flourishing port of Kailua as important as Honolulu, but I am afraid he cannot do it with this bill. There is no immediate necessity for opening this port.
 Rep. Waipulani spoke at length in favor of the bill, moving that the report of the committee be laid on the table, and the bill pass to engrossment. Lost.
 The report of the committee was adopted.
 At 3:55 the House adjourned.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

One Hundred and Third Day. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.

The House met at 10 A.M. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes read and approved. Rep. Paehaole, on suspension of the rules, read a petition from one S. L. Kalaola, that an item of \$220 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for services as mail carrier and school policeman. Rep. Kahookano moved the petition be referred to a select committee of three, the Minister of Interior to be one. Carried. Noble Muller, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a report on bill 197, relating to the testing and storage of kerosene oil. The committee make a few amendments, and recommend the bill pass as amended. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Rep. Lucas reported seven bills as printed. Ordered distributed. President Walker announced the following committees: On Lantana—Paehaole, Rickard, Waipuilani, Cornwell, Von Tempisky, Knudsen, G. N. Wilcox, Marques, C. Brown. On S. L. Kalaola petition—Kahookano, Paehaole, Minister of Interior. Rep. Brown presented a majority report from the Committee on Commerce with regard to the petition for remitting the fine levied on the bark C. D. Bryant for violation of the opium laws. The committee recommend the petition be laid on the table. Noble Muller moved the report be laid on the table to be considered with the minority report. Minister Brown moved the report be adopted. Carried. Rep. C. Brown reported from the special committee on bill No. 116, known as the Road Act, and bill No. 130, providing for the appointment of Road Supervisors in Chief for the respective islands. The committee recommend, after due consideration, that both bills be indefinitely postponed. The committee submit a bill containing the proposed amendments, which they recommend the House to pass. The bill was received, ordered to be translated and printed, and the report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Noble Pua resolved that authority be given to the Minister of Interior to open Kekaulike street, from Queen street to Beretania street. The resolution was laid on the table. Rep. Kahookano read the following resolution: Resolved, that an item of \$20,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for assistance to the steamer line running between San Diego, Hilo, Mahukona and Honolulu, to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 per month. He moved suspension of rule 57 of the House, which states that a matter once disposed of cannot be brought up again during the session. Noble J. M. Horner was in favor of the rule being suspended. Noble Baldwin—I doubt the wisdom of opening the door, it would establish a dangerous precedent. The ayes and noes were called on the motion to suspend the rule with the following result: Ayes—Spencer, Peterson, Macfarlane, Pua, McCarthy, Crabbe, J. M. Horner, Parker, W. Y. Horner, Kamao, Cummings, Marques, Lucas, R. W. Wilcox, Rosa, Bush, Nawahi, Baker, A. Horner, Kahookano, Waipuilani, Paehaole, White, Kanealii, Crockett, Kamai, Rice—27. Noes—Cummings, G. Brown, Widemann, Benzer, Muller, Hind, Marsden, Baldwin, Walbridge, Anderson, von Tempisky, G. N. Wilcox, Isenberg, C. Brown, Rickard, Apiki, Halstead, Knudsen, A. S. Wilcox—19. The motion was lost, it requiring two-thirds of the House in favor of it. Noble Widemann when his name was called said: I'm not bought, and I vote no. Noble McCarthy said—I am not bought, and I vote yes. The House proceeded to the Order of the day, consideration of the appropriation bill. Rep. Waipuilani moved an item of \$1,158.78 be inserted to refund the I. I. S. N. Co. for its expenditure on the wharf at Kailua, Hawaii. Minister Spencer—I am in favor of the item. It is a very important place, and is held sacred by Hawaiians. The tabu was broken there, idolatry was done away with there, and it was the landing place of the first missionaries. There the ideas were given to Hawaiians which they had made good use of. I speak as a Hawaiian when I say, "ko kakou upo keia." (This is our wharf.) This might be only sentiment, but sentiment was the fire of life and sometimes served a good purpose. Noble Widemann wanted to know whether it was the Minister's speech that they were going to pay for, or the Inter-Island Steamship Company's wharf. The Minister of the Interior was in favor of this item. He did not know what he was not in favor of; he was for everything. "Ko kakou upo keia?" What reason was there in that for paying this money? This sort of thing came down from the late Ministry. There were books more of such propositions, authorizing money to be paid if there was any left. He hoped the motion to pass this to a select committee would be adopted. Rep. Paehaole favored reference to a select committee. Rep. Nawahi liked to listen to the advice of the gray haired members of the House. But some of them are not consistent. The Government ought to have this wharf. The Minister says he is favorable to the interests of Hawaiians, while Noble Widemann, who is married to a Hawaiian lady, does not seem to be so inclined. Noble Isenberg thought the House should refund the money to the I. I. S. N. Co. I am just as anxious as any member to keep the appropriation bill down, my vote shows that. The wharf is there and used by the public. I sympathize with a good deal that Noble Widemann says, but these things come up. I would offer an amendment that the I. I. S. N. Co. be paid \$850, just half of what the wharf cost, and of course they must surrender all rights to the Government. Noble Widemann—I do not care a rap what Rep. Nawahi says about me, he can think just as he pleases. He should stick to the truth, and not squirt mud and insinuations, lest it was squirted back at him. Rep. Nawahi—I have not been slinging mud. Noble Widemann—I do not go and "hoonaliwai" the natives or anyone else.

Minister Spencer—Neither does the Minister of the Interior. Noble Widemann—I trust Rep. Nawahi will leave my wife out of the question. She is not a person to be thrown up by a man like him. I will not stand it. Rep. Nawahi—Why cannot I say that he is married to a Hawaiian lady? Noble Widemann—Let him try it again. Noble Baldwin said that last session \$800 were appropriated. I do not think that the late Ministry obligated themselves. There has been no petition that this be paid. The motion to refer to a select committee carried. Landings and buoys, Maui, \$2,000; passed. Landings and buoys, Molokai, \$2,000; passed. Landings and buoys, Oahu, \$15,000; passed. Noble Marsden—Does this include buoys at Pearl Harbor? Minister Spencer—It does. Noble Marsden—Will it be attended to? Minister Spencer—Yes, at once. Noble Marsden—Then I shall vote for the amount. The item passed as in the bill. Landings and buoys, Kauai, \$1,000; passed. Landings and buoys, general, \$15,000; passed. Noble McCarthy moved to insert after the word general, "Not to be used for any of the above places until their specific appropriations are exhausted." At noon the House took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

The House re-assembled at 1:35. Rep. Marques rose to a question of privilege. He desired to tender his resignation from all committees on which Noble Baldwin is on. President Walker—You cannot do so without consent of the House. Rep. Marques—I cannot be forced to serve. The House proceeded with the consideration of the item, landings and buoys, general, \$10,000. The amendment proposed by Noble McCarthy was lost. The item passed as in the bill. Lighthouses, \$12,000; passed. Steam Tug, \$28,500; passed. Dredging Honolulu Harbor, \$15,000; passed. Roads and Bridges, Hawaii, \$84,500. Noble Macfarlane—I ask if some of the members of the Island of Hawaii cannot see the way to reducing this item. The Appropriation Bill is being increased to an alarming extent. Rep. Kahookano—I think the Noble should help to reduce the appropriations on the Island of Oahu before he begins to talk about Hawaii. Noble Macfarlane—I propose to fight every item in the bill where I think a reduction can be made. If there was a conspiracy to attack the independence of this country I could not be more effectively carried out than by piling up this Appropriation Bill. The news received today from the Coast regarding tariff matters is not encouraging by any means. In talking with the native members, they say if the appropriations cannot be met, let us borrow. Rep. Kahookano said the hon. Noble was wandering from the subject before the House. Noble Macfarlane—I am not doing so. I have asked the members from Hawaii to reduce this item. Rep. Paehaole—I don't see what all this talk from the hon. Noble has to do with the item Roads and Bridges. I have a desire to keep the sum total of the Appropriation Bill down; but it is poor policy to reduce on this very necessary item. The hon. Noble, when the Civil list was not did not vote for any reduction. Why didn't he vote for a reduction of the item for His Majesty's Chamberlain, \$8,000. Noble Macfarlane—The remarks of the representative about the Civil list, and the Chamberlain are not worthy of notice. I am making an honest effort to reduce the Appropriation Bill to legitimate proportions. Rep. Rickard—I am in favor of economy, but with this particular item I do not think it is the proper place to economize. This item is not too much for the requirements. Noble Isenberg—I am very pleased with Noble Macfarlane's remarks. I hope he will feel the same way when the Tahiti subsidy comes up. It is a swindle. I was surprised at his voting this morning to bring up the San Diego swindle again. Roads and bridges we must have. Anyone who has traveled on the island of Hawaii knows that the roads are in a miserable condition. He moved the previous question. Carried. The item passed as in the bill. Rep. Rickard moved to insert here the following items: For road from Honokaa village to and through homesteads at Honokaa \$1,000 For road from Waipio to Waimantou 1,500 For new road from Kukuihaele to bottom of Waipio valley 4,000 For completing bridge at Waiakea stream, South Kohala 500 Total \$7,000 Noble Isenberg—I cannot vote for these items, and move they be rejected. Minister Brown—I feel very much like Noble Macfarlane, the way the Appropriation Bill has been swelled. It has gone beyond the revenue. I find in looking over the bill we have appropriated \$267,000 for roads on Hawaii alone, which is ten per cent. of our whole revenue. What are the other districts going to do? He favored the motion to reject. Noble Baldwin—I think this House should consider the proposition to cut down. The news this morning means that values will fall and assessments drop. The prosperity of the country depends on good roads and bridges. Noble Parker—I do not like to help to swell the Appropriation Bill when the Minister tells us we have not the money. Rep. Bush spoke of the large output of sugar from the district of Hana. He favored the item. Noble Hind did not favor cutting down the appropriation for the island of Hawaii. Let us make roads for the people who are paying the taxes, and stop this subsidizing. Minister Brown—There is no inclination on the part of the Government to neglect the island of Hawaii. Rep. Rickard moved the previous question. Carried. The first item was passed. Rep. Brown—No fault can be found with the late Ministry for the state of the roads. It is the fault of the residents of their own districts. They were too busy making sugar instead of attending the Road Board meetings, which are always

public, and where suggestions can be made. Noble Muller did not favor the item, and moved the previous question. The second and third items were not passed. The fourth item passed. Roads and bridges, Maui, \$19,000. Noble Marsden moved \$15,000. Noble Macfarlane moved \$10,000. Rep. White said it was the inclination of members for Oahu to oppose anything for the other islands. Such conduct was not gentlemanly; it was decidedly hogish. He warned the National Reform party that in 1892 he was going with the party that gave good roads—The Reform Party. I move the item pass at \$52,500. Noble Isenberg moved the item pass as in the bill. The item passed at \$19,000 as in the bill. Rep. Kanealii moved to insert an item of \$2,000 for bridge over the stream at Pankuhai. Lost. Roads and bridges, Molokai and Lanai, \$4,500. Noble Marsden moved it pass at \$2,500. Passed as in the bill. Roads and Bridges, Oahu, outer districts, including Kaneohe bridge, \$15,500. Noble Marsden moved it pass at \$12,000. Carried. This does not include the Kaneohe bridge. Roads and bridges, Honolulu, \$53,000. Noble Marsden moved \$25,000. Noble Muller moved it pass as in the bill. Rep. Brown—It is the capital city of the Kingdom, and the streets must be kept in good order. At 3:55 the House adjourned.

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THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR N. S. SACHS, 104 Fort Street, Honolulu, THE POPULAR MILLINERY HOUSE.

Just Published Tourists' Guide Through the Hawaiian Islands PRICE, 60 CENTS. FOREIGN, 75 CENTS. GAZETTE CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

New Advertisements. PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ld Successors to DILLINGHAM & CO., Fort Street. DILLINGHAM RICE PLOWS, made from our own patterns, from the suggestions of practical Planters. DILLINGHAM BREAKING PLOWS, covered by our own patents, the most successful Breaker ever introduced into this country. NEW DEAL PLOWS, both Walking and Riding, interchangeable. These Plows have our own Mould Boards and Points and are unequalled for practical work. DILLINGHAM DOUBLE FURROW PLOWS, patented in the United States and in this country. RED RIVER DOUBLE FURROW PLOWS. Special Points, Steel Beams. The NEW DEAL GANG PLOWS with TRACTION ENGINES. These Plows break up over fifty acres per day in California, and are a new departure in steam plowing. Our Stock of Goods in ALL Lines is Very Complete and we are in a Position to Offer exceptional Terms to Buyers. Being Agents for the BEST HOSE IN THE WORLD and receiving large consignments every month, we are in a position to satisfy all wants. Do not think that we cannot supply an article because we don't advertise it. Our Stock is too varied to itemize, but we can supply the BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES. 1329 11H PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ld.

DR. JOSEPH HASS' Hog and Poultry Remedy A Certain Cure for the Diseases of HOGS AND POULTRY. 1st. It puts your pigs in first-class condition. 2d. It stops cough, and regulates the bowels. 3d. It will keep sows healthy during pregnancy, and superinduce a sound progeny. 4th. It will arrest disease in every instance, if administered before the vital parts are beyond the reach of aid. 5th. It destroys worms and hastens maturity. 6th. It is a thorough preventive. Feeders who use it all the year round have no disease among their swine. 7th. It will repay its cost many times over in the extra pounds of pork it will make without extra feed. Hogs treated with it will gain two or more pounds, while others are gaining one. The reason is it regulates the digestive functions and enables the animal to convert every particle of food eaten into pork, involving no waste. Hundreds of testimonials from breeders in England, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, New Zealand, and Australia. TESTIMONIALS: "Dr. Hass' Hog Remedy is a certain preventive of disease, making pigs thrive well and gain flesh fast." (Sd.) J. S. WALTON, Birmingham, Eng. (Purveyor to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.) "Our experience has shown that Hass' Remedy will prevent disease in hogs and that the increase in flesh by its use more than covers the cost." GILLILLAND, HACKWORTH & BUCKLES, Coffeyville, Kansas. "A good investment as a pork producer, to say nothing of its preventing disease." L. K. WOODS, Keene, Kentucky. "I do not think it safe to be without Hass' Remedy to prevent disease. After a thorough test I am sure it is a valuable medicine as well as a pork producer." B. F. DORSEY, Breeder Perry, Illinois.

HENRY DAVIS & CO., 3221 111-2m Exclusive Agents for the Hawaiian Islands. JOHN NOTT, Dimond Block, Nos. 55 & 57 King Street, RANGES AND STOVES TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WORKER Plumbing, in all its branches; Artesian Well Pipe all sizes; STOVES AND RANGES, Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy Queen, Pansy, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Ironwood 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, House Furnishing Goods, ALL KINDS. RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES: Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands. Chandeliers Lamps and Lanterns, Etc. 1304-3m The Weekly Gazette and Daily Advertiser ARE THE LEADING JOURNALS OF HONOLULU.

By Authority



DR. RICHARD OLIVER has this day been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, vice Dr. S. G. Tucker.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 1, 1890. 1344-3t

JOHN HALEAKALA BABENABA, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Sept. 30, 1890. 1344-3t

KIA NAHAOLELUA, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Appraise Lands Subject to Government Commutation for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

The Board now consists as follows: T. W. Everett, D. Kahalelio, Kia Nahaolelua.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, October 13, 1890. 1344-3t

E. KAHUANUI has this been appointed Pound Master for Kailua, District of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, in place of T. N. Simeona, deceased.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 5, 1890. 1344-3t

JOHN W. KALUA has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgment to Labor Contracts for the District of Waialeale, Island of Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 5, 1890. 1344-3t

G. P. KAMAHOHA, Esq. of North Kohala, and Z. LAKINA, Esq. of Hanalei, have this day been appointed Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses for North Kohala, Hawaii, and Hanalei, Kauai, respectively.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 1, 1890. 1344-3t

JAMES GAY, Esq. has this day been appointed Chairman for the Board of the District of Waialeale, Island of Oahu, vice R. Halstead resigned.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 9, 1890. 1344-3t

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, October 1, 1890.

HENRY W. MCINTOSH has this day been appointed Superintendent of Public Works, vice William E. Rowell resigned.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. 1344-3t

Notice to Builders.

Parties erecting or moving buildings in throughout the Kingdom are hereby notified that the penalties imposed by "An Act to regulate the Construction of Buildings in the City of Honolulu and elsewhere within the Kingdom," approved August 25th, 1886, will be strictly enforced upon delinquents.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 18, 1890. 1345-3t

Lease of Government Land at Kahi-kini, Maui.

On Wednesday November 12, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale will be sold at Public Auction the lease of the Government Land of Kahi-kini, Maui, containing an area of 25,000 acres more or less.

Term: Lease for 10 years. Upset price \$1,500 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Possession of this land will be given February 1, 1891.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 7, 1890. 1344-3t

In Re Papekou Sugar Company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HONOLULU, October 1, 1890.

Whereas, the Papekou Sugar Company has, pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law, now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1890; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. 1344-3t

Notice of Dis-Incorporation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HONOLULU, October 2nd, 1890.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DIS-INTEGRATION OF THE HALAWA SUGAR COMPANY.

DECLARATION OF DIS-INTEGRATION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1889, the Halawa Sugar Company, a Corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of this Kingdom, wishing to dissolve and dis-incorporate itself, presented to the Minister of the Interior its petition, together with a certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of its stockholders, to dissolve

and dis-incorporate the said Corporation, which said certificate was signed by J. H. Pate and J. O. Carter, the presiding officer and secretary, respectively, of said meeting, which said petition and certificate were entered of record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And, whereas, notice was thereafter caused to be published in the English and the Hawaiian languages for fifty-six days, once each week for eight successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kookoa, newspapers published in the city of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, that is to say from July 1, 1890, to August 26, 1890, in the Hawaiian Gazette, and from July 5, 1890, to August 30, 1890, in the Kookoa, in the regular weekly editions of said newspapers, a notice of said petition and certificate, (copies of which said notices as so published are hereto attached,) and whereas I am satisfied that the vote certified as aforesaid was truly taken, and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Halawa Sugar Company are now discharged;

Now therefore, know ye that I do hereby declare that the said Corporation, the Halawa Sugar Company is dissolved, and that its surrender of its Charter, dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1888, is hereby accepted in behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and official Seal this Second day of Oct., A. D. 1890.

(Signed) C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. 1344-3t

Notice of Dis-incorporation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HONOLULU, October 2, 1890.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DIS-INTEGRATION OF THE GROVE RANCH PLANTATION COMPANY.

DECLARATION OF DIS-INTEGRATION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1889, the Grove Ranch Plantation Company, a Corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of this Kingdom, wishing to dissolve and dis-incorporate itself, presented to the Minister of the Interior its petition, together with a certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders called for that purpose, it was decided by a three-fourths vote of its stockholders, to dissolve and dis-incorporate the said Corporation, which said Certificate was signed by A. S. Hartwell and W. O. Smith, the presiding officer and Secretary, respectively, of said meeting, which said petition and certificate were entered of record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And whereas, notice was thereafter caused to be published in the English and the Hawaiian languages for fifty-six days once each week for eight successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Ko Hawaii Paesina newspapers published in the city of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, that is to say, from July 2, 1889, to August 20, 1889, in the Hawaiian Gazette, and from July 6, 1889, to August 24, 1889, in Ko Hawaii Paesina, in the regular weekly edition of said newspapers, a notice of said petition and certificate, (copies of which said notices as so published are hereto attached,) and whereas I am satisfied that the vote certified as aforesaid was truly taken, and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Grove Ranch Plantation Company are now discharged;

Now therefore, know ye that I do hereby declare that the said Corporation, the Grove Ranch Plantation Company is dissolved, and that its surrender of its Charter, dated the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1889, is hereby accepted in behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and official Seal this Second day of Oct., A. D. 1890.

(Signed) C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. 1343-3t

MR. C. AFONG RETURNS TO CHINA.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Chun Afong, who came to these Islands in 1849, left on the S. S. China for the home of his birth. By patient toil and strict integrity he worked his way from a poor boy to wealth and esteem. Throughout his whole career he has ever held his word to be as sacred as his bond. When his first store, near the old theater house, uninsured, was burned, and his fortune was swept away, his creditors were willing to take what little there was left in satisfaction of their claims and give him new credit. Though he owed many thousands of dollars he said, "No, if you will give me time I will pay you in full," and he did it.

At one time his confidential clerk procured forged drafts in Mr. Afong's name over thirty thousand dollars, and while Mr. Afong did not consider himself legally obliged to pay it, rather than allow innocent third parties to suffer at the hands of one whom he had reposed an important trust, he paid every dollar without hesitation.

Mr. Afong is one of the few who have been able to overcome the prejudices so common to his countrymen, and for many years has almost entirely adopted the European style of living. He has ever been open to argument, and among the first to adopt improved methods. As a consequence, in all his enterprises he has kept in the foremost ranks. From merchant he became sugar planter, and his Pepeekeo plantation, which he recently sold, was one of the finest sugar estates in the Kingdom.

Mr. Afong was at one time Chinese consul, and after a member of His Hawaiian Majesty's Privy Council of State. To his beautiful home in Honolulu and his seaside villa at Waikiki there was a standing invitation, and the whole community, as also strangers from nearly every land, can bear testimony to his kind hospitality.

Every one will wish him a safe passage, a pleasant sojourn and a quick return to this, his adopted country.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1890.

A FEW minutes before the Australia sailed from San Francisco, our correspondent at that place interviewed Mr. John D. Spreckels with regard to the mail service. Mr. Spreckels said that the Oceanic Company had decided to run the steamers through to the Colonies until March, 1891, in the hope of Congress passing the shipping bills in the session to open in December. The Colonial trade will be abandoned after March, if Congress does not pass the bills.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

In Bradstreet's, Saturday, October 4th, we find the section of the tariff bill in full, providing for reciprocity. It is as follows:

Sec. 3. That, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and un-cured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, siraps of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscopic test above 75 degrees, 7-10c per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test 2-100c per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely: All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard of color, 1c per pound.

All sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard of color, 1c per pound.

All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard of color, 2c per pound.

Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, 4c per gallon. Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, 3c per pound. On tea, 10c per pound.

Hides, raw or un-cured, whether dry, salted or pickled, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, un-manufactured, asses' skins, raw or un-manufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, 1c per pound.

DEEPENING OF THE CHANNEL.

The arrival at this port, during the past week, of four foreign ocean steamships, with an aggregate nominal tonnage of over eleven thousand tons, and with over five hundred passengers, including these en route, shows the growing importance of Honolulu as a central port of call. And yet, one of these steamships—the China, was unable to enter this port, and was compelled to do all her business by lighters, while anchored some two miles from the wharves.

There is every indication that within two or three years at the farthest, the number of steamships will be largely increased, and the same sight as was seen last week will be witnessed every week, and that each new steamship enterprise will employ larger vessels than most of those now running. To meet these growing and imperative demands of commerce, the project of deepening the entrance to our harbor should be taken hold of without delay. All the necessary preliminary surveys

have been completed, and what is now wanted most are the means, the men and the implements to accomplish the work in the best possible way.

The recent survey of the bed of the channel, as shown on the admirable report and accompanying chart drawn by Mr. Allard, indicates what is to be done, what is the extent of the work, and how it is to be accomplished. So far as can be judged from a study of the work required, it is practicable, provided machinery of the right kind is obtained to do it with. If the channel can be deepened to thirty feet on the bar where now there are not more than twenty-four, it will admit the largest class of steamers and war ships employed: while its value to this port will be immense, in attracting hither shipping of every class, some of which only comes here now from necessity.

COLONIAL NEWS.

The Labor Strikes - Federation Conference - The San Francisco Mail Route, etc.

The R. M. S. Zealandia brought full files of late Sydney and New Zealand papers, from which we clip the following items of interest:

At the conference on the subject of Federation, held some time ago in Australia, New Zealand was represented by Captain Russell, Colonial Secretary, and by Sir John Hall, one of the oldest politicians in the colony. It was agreed then that a convention should be held, at which all the colonies should be represented. The New Zealand representatives stated frankly that they did not think the time was come for New Zealand to federate with the Australian colonies, but it was agreed that Parliament should be asked to appoint delegates. Ultimately it was agreed that New Zealand should be represented at the convention by three delegates. Captain Russell, the Colonial Secretary, was appointed as one, while the others are Sir George Grey and Sir William Fitzherbert. The delegates are not authorized to bind the colony to any constitution that may be adopted by the convention, but all documents must be submitted to Parliament.

The New Zealand Herald of October 6th says: The dispute from which our strike has arisen began in Australia. The Australian steamship companies objected to the union of the officers federating with the seamen's union. One man was discharged from a steamer, and the unionists insisted that he should be reinstated. The shipowners objected, and the men struck. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand were a part of the Shipowners' Union, and therefore the men of the Union vessels struck. The Maritime Council of New Zealand, in order to boycott the Union Company, called out the engineers and officers, the wharf laborers, all carters, and lastly the coal miners, in order that the Union Company might not get any coal. The carters soon went back to work, but the seamen and the wharf laborers, however, are gradually being taken up by free laborers, and in a very few weeks no inconvenience will be felt to trade. Great difficulty, however, is felt with regard to coal.

During the last session of the New Zealand Parliament a resolution was passed which provided for the continuance of the San Francisco route and the direct service. The liability on the former will not exceed \$30,000 and as it is the quickest route between England and New Zealand, the arrangement is a very favorable one. It was carried that the port of call in the colony should be left to the contractors, instead of Auckland being specified, as was done in the resolution as originally proposed by the Government. It is not at all likely, however, that there will be any change. Auckland and the Northern portion of the colony are at a disadvantage in respect to the direct and the Brindisi services, and is entitled, on that account, to preference as the port of the San Francisco service. It is, besides, the port in New Zealand which steamers from San Francisco can the soonest reach, and it is the headquarters of the Pacific trade, which is connected with this route, as the mail steamers receive mails at Samoa.

The Robt. W. Logan.

The new missionary schooner Robt. W. Logan, Capt. Worth, arrived at Hilo, on Saturday, the 11th inst., after a passage of seventeen days from San Francisco. She has as passengers Capt. Isiah Bray and A. Breed of Oakland, C. L. Campbell of Sacramento and Phillip Dodge of San Jose. The schooner is 57 feet long, 16 1/2 feet beam, and 7 feet hold. She was built by Matthew Turner of Benicia, Cal., and cost about \$5,000. The Logan was to leave Hilo on the 15th for this port and may be expected to-day.

An Interesting Service.

There was an exceedingly large congregation at the Sunday evening service at the Central Union Church. Capt. Isiah Bray had charge of the service, and with Messrs. Alexander of Oakland and Campbell of Sacramento spoke on Y. M. C. Association work. Mr. Breed of Oakland gave an address on Christian Endeavor work at the First Congregational Church in that city, and Mr. Dodge of San Jose one on Christian unity.

Mr. H. H. Williams left on the Zealandia for California on pleasure to be absent about two months.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCE.

A Report Concerning the Industries of the Islands by Consul-General Severance.

The following report on the commerce and industries of Hawaii was forwarded on April 10th last to the Department of State by Consul-General Severance, and appears in the issue of the Consular Reports just at hand:

As the result of the recent extension of the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and this Kingdom for another term of years, renewed activity in the various departments of business throughout the islands has been manifested, resulting in an increase of agricultural products and stimulating the commercial relations with the United States for the past twelve months, making the year 1889 one of marked prosperity.

The addition of American tonnage will be required to convey the products of Hawaii to its nearest market—the Pacific Coast—and several fine vessels have been recently constructed at Puget Sound and added to the large fleet of American vessels already engaged in this profitable trade.

Since the completion of the new railway of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, trains are now running over this road, which extends some fifteen miles westerly from Honolulu, passing the head of Pearl Harbor and opening to the market good sugar land capable of irrigation. These lands are being taken for the cultivation of cane by American capitalists, and several new plantations are already commenced. The principal materials for the construction and equipment of this railroad are supplied from the United States.

On the island of Kauai a large tract of land is now being brought under an extensive system of irrigation for the cultivation of sugar cane, the cost of which when completed will exceed \$2,000,000 of capital. Americans are largely engaged in all these enterprises.

In Honolulu the American street-car system has been introduced and operated successfully, the rolling stock and animals having been imported from the United States. Although an English corporation projected the road, the stock is owned by various nationalities here.

The Hawaiian Government has adopted the electric light system; so also have many of the large mills on the different plantations, the plants used being all manufactured in the United States.

From the annual report of the Collector-General of this kingdom for 1889, important statistical information may be noted. The exports of this kingdom virtually all go to the United States. The trade with the United States during the past year has increased 5.78 per cent; 79.10 per cent of all imports and 91.35 per cent of all the exports for 1889 were with the United States. With Great Britain the trade was \$674,831, or 12.38 per cent; with China and Japan, \$212,830, or 4.11 per cent; with Australasia, \$122,995, or 0.65 per cent; with Germany \$90,741, or 0.48 per cent; with British Columbia, \$35,209, or 0.18 per cent; with the islands of the Pacific, \$18,282, or 0.1 per cent.

The total value of all exports and imports of the kingdom for the year 1889 amounted to \$20,378,031, against \$16,172,321 in 1888, showing an increase of \$4,205,710. The exports amounted to \$13,874,341, an increase over 1888 of \$2,178,635.

The total value of imports of merchandise was \$5,438,790, against \$4,540,857 for 1887, showing an increase of \$897,933. The excess of values of exports over imports of merchandise during the year was \$9,501,451, an increase of \$2,509,904, as compared with 1888.

During the year the specie imports were \$1,146,925, against \$1,207,555 in 1888, a decrease of \$60,630. The exports of gold amounted to \$40,777, showing an increase of exports of \$16,842 over the year 1888.

The total value of exports for the year amounted to \$14,939,241, an increase over 1888 of over \$3,307,807. The total quantity of sugar exported for 1890 was 242,165,835 pounds, or 121,000 tons, valued at \$13,989,302, an increase of 6,277,489 pounds above the total export for previous year. Total quantity of rice exported, 9,699,196 pounds, valued at \$451,134, showing a decrease of 3,208,704 pounds, which is mainly owing to an increased home consumption by Chinese and Japanese laborers.

The less important products exported were: Bananas, 105,639 bunches; wool, 241,925 pounds; tallow, 97,125 pounds; molasses, 54,612 gallons; coffee, 43,673 pounds; hides, 27,158 pieces; goat skins, 11,715 pieces; sheep skins, 6,188 pieces; taro flour, 5,100 pounds; betel leaves, 473 boxes; cattle, 93 head. With but few exceptions the above products were shipped to the United States.

The number of passengers arriving was 3671; departures 2313, showing an excess of arrivals of 1358.

The number of Chinese that left the Kingdom in 1889 was 1059 over arrivals.

During the year the total tonnage entered at Hawaiian ports in foreign commerce was 218,000 tons, of which 126,000 tons was American, 56,000 tons Hawaiian, 21,000 tons British, 3337 tons German, 12,268 tons other nationalities.—S. F. Alta.

Sporting News.

A. A. Zimmermann of the New Jersey Athletic Club and W. A. Taxis of the A. C. S. N. of Philadelphia broke the world's five-mile bicycle road record, on the 1st on the Lancaster turnpike road. They covered the distance in 14 min. 32 sec., breaking the best previous record by fifteen seconds.

William O'Connor left Sydney by the Austral on the 18th of August for London, on his way to America. Just before the steamer sailed he was presented with a gold watch, on behalf of a number of Australian friends. He has been matched to row Hanlan within six weeks of his arrival in America. A few days before his departure articles were signed for a match for the championship, to be rowed in America during March, 1891, between Kemp and O'Connor. O'Connor allows Kemp traveling expenses, and the latter is to have the choice of any course on the Pacific Coast. Kemp will be accompanied by Stansbury, and possibly by other scullers.

Shipping News.

Captain Freeman, master of the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall, has been spending a vacation in the Atlantic States, and is now on his way back to the Hawaiian Islands.

All American sealers intend to change their registry so that they can seal in the Behring next year. On the second inst. the Secretary of the Navy opened the bids for three new battle ships of 9,000 tons, and the twenty-one knot triple screw cruiser. The bids and bidders were as follows:

William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia: One battle ship, \$2,990,000, two battle ships, \$5,760,000, cruiser, \$2,725,000.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco: One battle ship, \$3,240,000, two, \$6,400,000, cruiser, \$3,025,000.

Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me: One battle ship, \$3,149,000.

Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco: One battle ship, \$3,275,000.

In the award the Cramps got two battle ships and the cruiser. The Secretary of the Treasury notified the Union Iron Works that they would be given the contract for the construction of one of the battle ships on the same plans as the other two, provided that they are willing to undertake the work for \$3,130,000, this being the price at which the Cramps offered to build one vessel, plus \$190,000 allowed for transportation expenses. This is \$60,000 less than the bid of the Union Iron Works. It is believed that they will accept.

New Advertisements.

Tax Collectors Notice.

THE TAX COLLECTOR FOR the Districts of Hilo and North Hilo, will be at the following places on the dates given below for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year, 1890:

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Hilo, North Hilo, Oahu, Lanai, Maui, and Honolulu. Dates range from November 18 to December 11.

J. TUCKER

Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector for Hilo and North Hilo. 1340 St.

Tax Appeal Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tax Appeal Courts in the several Districts on the Island of Hawaii, will meet as follows:

Table with columns for court location and date. Locations include North Kohala, South Kohala, Hamakua, North Hilo, Hilo, Puna, and Kau School House. Dates range from Saturday, 9 a.m. to Saturday, 9 a.m.

F. S. LYMAN

Chairman Tax Appeal Courts Island of Hawaii. Hilo, Hawaii, October 15th, 1890. 1345 St.

Tax Collector's Notice.

THE TAX COLLECTOR FOR the Districts of Kau and Puna will attend at the times and places specified below, for the purpose of receiving annual taxes:

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Kau, Honolulu, Hilo, Puna, and Waialeale. Dates range from November 19 to November 29.

PUNA.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu, Kapaemahu. Dates range from November 21 to November 29.

Tax Appeal Notice.

THE TAX APPEAL COURT, Third Division, will hold sittings as follows:

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include At the Court House, North Kona, At the Court House, South Kona. Dates range from November 20th, 1890 to September 20, 1890.

S. L. AUSTIN, President Tax Appeal Court, Third Division. (1345-4t)

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. China, San Francisco, October 9, 1890.

(From our correspondent.)

Sugar News.

New York, Oct. 9th—Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, 6 cents; granulated 6 1/2 cents.

The local and eastern markets are without feature, the refiners and buyers having refrained from operation while the tariff bill was pending.

This much-disputed measure was finally passed by Congress and signed by the President on the 3rd.

The British ship Ben Donnan has arrived from Manila with 98,915 bags of sugar for the California Refinery.

Wrecked Within Fort.

The brig J. D. Spreckels and Lurline, from Hawaii, narrowly escaped being wrecked on the North Heads at the entrance to the harbor on the 1st inst.

The Lurline, however, was not so fortunate, as she drifted to the north, the Spreckels getting into a little tight inside Point Diablo, from which she was hauled by the tugboat Relief owned by Spreckels.

The Lurline, however, was not so fortunate, as she drifted to the north, the Spreckels getting into a little tight inside Point Diablo, from which she was hauled by the tugboat Relief owned by Spreckels.

Peterson then ran a line to the brig and took off Captain Mattson and his mate, who were afraid that the moment the brig was pulled off she would go to the bottom.

By this time her decks were awash, and when the Relief pulled her off she settled another foot.

It was a question of minutes, for the Lurline was sinking constantly, and every pound of steam the tugs could stand was put on.

An examination of the Lurline's cargo shows that a good deal of the cargo melted, but fully four-fifths of the bags were taken out with their contents intact but for the salt water.

The Chicago stock yards, owned by the Anglo-American Provision Company, have been burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

The brig Consuelo sailed for San Francisco Wednesday shortly after noon. One of her passengers was Albert Loomens, who was convicted of treason at the October term of the Supreme Court, 1889, for taking part in the revolution, July 30th, 1889.

Albert Loomens Banished. The brig Consuelo sailed for San Francisco Wednesday shortly after noon. One of her passengers was Albert Loomens, who was convicted of treason at the October term of the Supreme Court, 1889, for taking part in the revolution, July 30th, 1889.

On Saturday there was a presentation at the residence of H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, Washington Place, Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, H. M.'s Vice-Chamberlain, presented Mr. Taizo Masaki, the Japanese Consul, who then introduced Captain Shibusyama of H. I. J. M. S. Tenkuba.

Ten passengers returned from the Volcano last week on the steamer Claudine. They report having witnessed a most brilliant display of volcanic activity. Especially so was it at the Dana Lake.

Meas. Livingston, Clarke & Co. are considerably disappointed over the failure of the Hawaiian Legislature to support the new line of steamers from San Diego to Hilo and Honolulu.

The Australia arrived on the 10th with two homing pigeons aboard, which were freed on the 5th inst. at 9 a. m. by Captain Houdlette.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

One Hundred and Fourth Day.

THURSDAY, Oct. 16.

The House met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day read and approved.

Noble Isenberg presented a report from the Education Committee on petition No. 402, that Mr. D. D. Baldwin remain as teacher at Lahainaluna. The committee state that Mr. Baldwin has accepted the principalship of the Hamakua school, and his leaving Lahainaluna, has been amicably settled.

Rep. Kahookano moved the report be adopted. Rep. White moved it be laid on the table until something was heard from Mr. Baldwin.

A letter was handed to the Interpreter from Mr. Baldwin to the Board of Education, accepting the Hamakua school.

The report was laid on the table. Noble Muller presented a report from the Committee on Commerce on bills relating to the introduction of Chinese laborers for agricultural purposes.

The committee present two bills—one to authorize the introduction of Chinese agricultural laborers, and one to authorize the deportation of a certain class of laborers, the passage of which they recommend. Signed E. Muller, E. C. Macfarlane, J. Nawahi.

Rep. C. Brown, while agreeing with the report, thinks that the bonds to be given to the Minister of Foreign Affairs should be \$100 instead of \$200.

Rep. A. S. Wilcox moved that the report be laid on the table, to await the minority.

Noble Muller amended that in the meantime the bill be printed.

The motion, as amended, carried. Noble Muller presented a report from the Committee on Commerce on Bill 122, "An Act to allow plantation companies and plantation owners to introduce laborers from abroad."

The committee recommend the bill be indefinitely postponed, as a bill has been placed before the House by the committee to regulate the introduction of Chinese labor; and if the same shall become law, there would be no necessity for this Act.

The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Kahookano read a report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill which defines the meaning of Section 388, Civil Code. They recommend the bill pass to enactment.

On motion of Rep. Brown, the report was received, laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Rickard presented a report from the Select Committee on the bill to grant a franchise to the Hamakua Water Company. The committee find that there is much water running to waste in the mountain, and they recommend the bill pass.

The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill, which was ordered printed.

Noble Walbridge presented a report of the Select Committee on Bill 112, "An Act to amend Section 5, Chapter LXVII, Session Laws, 1888, relating to spirituous liquors." The committee report that as the section had been declared unconstitutional by the Court, an amendment would be null and void. They recommend the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The report was adopted. Noble Widemann reported from the Select Committee on the bill to change the election districts of Hawaii. The committee do not think it desirable to do so at the present, and recommend the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Noble Widemann presented the following report: Hon. J. S. WALKER, President Legislative Assembly.

Sir:—Your Select Committee, to whom was referred Bill 195, to consolidate and amend the election laws of the Kingdom, has had the honor to receive the accompanying schedule specified.

H. A. WIDEMANN, R. R. HIND, A. P. PETERSON, J. K. KAHOOKANO.

While believing in secret voting, I think that the system will prove to be impracticable in a majority of the election districts of the Kingdom, and therefore think it unwise to amend the Act submitted to this House in that respect, in all other matters, I agree with the committee.

Cecil Brown.

Hon. J. S. WALKER, President of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir:—I fully agree with the majority report, excepting as regards Section 95, Subdivision 12, which I beg to recommend to read as follows: 12. "Every person who induces or procures, or tries to induce or procure, any person to withdraw from being a candidate at an election, or to cause his resignation from the House of Nobles or Representatives after having been elected, in consideration of any payment or gift, or of any threat; and any person who withdraws or resigns in pursuance of such inducement or procurement or promise."

The recommendation is made in view of my own experience after I had been elected, when strong threats were used to induce me to resign my seat in this House. I honestly consider the persons using such threats, which have been carried out in consequence of my refusal to submit to same, just as guilty, as though I had yielded.

Respectfully submitted, E. MULLER.

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill, the printing of the amendments being left with Noble Widemann.

Rep. Paehole presented a minority report on the petition of S. H. Meekapu for \$250, services rendered on leprosy persons. The committee recommend he be paid \$100.

Noble Marsden moved the majority report be adopted.

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

President Walker appointed the following committee: On Kailua wharf: Waipulani, Macfarlane, McCarthy, Rice, Paehole.

Rep. Kahookano presented a report on the bill "An Act to authorize and promote the construction of steam railroads on the island of Hawaii." The committee recommend the bill pass with certain amendments.

The report was received and laid on the table to await the minority report.

Rep. Waipulani reported from the select committee on several bills relating to homesteads. The committee recommend they all be indefinitely postponed, and they present a bill to take their place.

On suspension of the rules the bill was read by title and ordered printed.

Rep. R. W. Wilcox offered a resolution that the House grant the request of Rep. Marques, that he be excused from serving on certain committees.

Rep. Paehole said the House should not act blindly. Rep. Marques should give good reasons why he be excused.

Rep. Kahookano thought the representative should be excused, and the vacancies filled.

Noble Walbridge was not in favor of the resolution. If they all declined to serve on committees, what was going to become of the business of the House?

Rep. Waipulani moved the resolution be laid on the table. I understand that Rep. Marques declines to serve on committees with Noble Baldwin. He feels a little put out by the vote of the House in returning his report.

Noble Parker said that Rep. Marques should get up and state whether he declines to serve on any committee.

Rep. Rickard said they were again wasting time. It reminded him of the saying that one person could take a horse to water, but a thousand could not make him drink. He was opposed to such action, which was nothing short of bad feeling. It was shirking duties imposed by the President.

Rep. Nawahi was not in favor of the resolution. He moved the previous question.

Rep. Marques got up to speak, but the previous question was put and carried. Both motions were put and lost.

Noble Isenberg asked for indefinite leave of absence. Granted.

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, second reading of "An Act to amend Section 56 of the Civil Code, in regard to wholesale business."

The report of the committee was read. Rep. Brown moved the bill be considered section by section. Carried.

The title of the bill was as follows: "An Act to regulate the issuing of wholesale licenses as provided by Section 56 of the Civil Code as amended by Chapter 56 of the Session Laws of 1878, approved on the 27th day of September, 1878."

Section 1. No wholesale license for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise shall be granted to any person, unless the applicant shall declare upon oath that he intends to become or is domiciled in this Kingdom, and is not a commercial traveler, nor an agent of any foreign house, and as such is temporarily in this Kingdom for the purpose of soliciting orders, and has within this Kingdom goods, wares and merchandise of the value of \$10,000.

The section passed. Section 2. No wholesale license shall be granted to any person unless the applicant shall have a place of business in this Kingdom, other than a room for the display of samples, and has a stock of goods on hand of the value of ten thousand dollars, the property of the applicant.

Rep. Nawahi moved the section be indefinitely postponed.

At 11:55 the House took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

The House re-assembled at 1:33. Noble Muller moved Section 2 pass as amended by the Committee on Commerce.

Rep. White moved the 2d section and the whole bill be indefinitely postponed.

Noble Macfarlane spoke in favor of the bill.

Noble J. M. Horner thought there was a nigger in the bill.

Noble Crabbe, the introducer, denied that there was. It is a simple bill. If Noble Horner wants to flood the country with drummers, it is a poor proposition.

Noble Isenberg favored the bill, which would protect merchants and labor.

Noble J. M. Horner said if the bill aimed at whiskey drummers he would favor it.

Noble Macfarlane moved the previous question. Carried.

Rep. White moved the ayes and noes be taken. Carried.

The ayes and noes were then called on the motion to indefinitely postpone the second section and the bill with the following result:

Ayes—Pua, J. M. Horner, W. Y. Horner, Anderson, Cummings, R. W. Wilcox, Kanhi, Nawahi, Baker, A. Horner, Kahookano, Apiki, White, Kanealii, Kamai, Rice, A. S. Wilcox—17.

Noes—Cummings, G. Brown, Peterson, Widemann, Macfarlane, Muller, Crabbe, Hind, Marsden, Cornwell, von Tempky, G. N. Wilcox, Kanoa, Isenberg, C. Brown, Rickard, Cockett, Halstead, Knudsen—19.

Sections 2 and 3 and the title were passed, and the bill went to enactment to be read a third time on Tuesday.

Second reading of bill No. 118, "An Act to provide for taking the census for the year 1890 and subsequent censuses."

The report of the Education Committee was read recommending the bill pass with certain amendments.

Section 1. That a census of the population, wealth and industry of the Hawaiian Islands shall be taken as of the date of December 1, 1890.

Minister Brown said that in looking over the bill it will be obvious to all the members that with the large number of employees required, the amount of printing, etc., it will be impossible to begin December 1st, 1890. He moved the section be amended to read December 1, 1891.

Rep. Marques said that 1890 was the legal year for taking the census. A convention of several countries had agreed to take a census every ten years, a year that ended with the figure 0.

Minister Brown said the census required great care in its preparation, otherwise it would be worthless.

The amendment carried, and a further amendment by adding the words "and every tenth year thereafter" was also passed.

The section passed as amended. Section 2 was read.

After Rep. Brown had offered an amendment, Rep. Marques moved the section and the bill be indefinitely postponed.

A motion to consider the bill section by section was carried. Section 1 was read.

Noble Pua moved it pass as in the bill. Carried.

Section 2 was read. Noble Von Tempky moved the section and the whole bill be indefinitely postponed. He could see no use for the bill, it would only be a waste of money.

There was the Kamehameha and other good schools here.

Rep. Kahookano hoped the Noble from Kula would withdraw his motion. There was an old tradition about the people of Kula that they were so stupid that they attempted to take the scales off squid. (Laughter.)

Noble Horner thought it would be doing great injustice to Hawaiians to pass this bill. He did not believe in sending Hawaiians abroad.

Noble Cornwell spoke in favor of the bill.

Rep. Nawahi said that foreign residents have to send their children abroad to complete their education. It was no more than right that some of the most promising Hawaiians should be sent abroad.

Rep. Lucas hoped that every member of the House would vote for the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the section was lost.

Section 3 passed as in the bill. Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were passed as in the bill.

The title was amended by adding the word "for" after the words "To provide."

The bill passed to enactment to be read a third time on Tuesday.

At 3:50 the House adjourned.

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FILTER PRESSES.

PAHAIA PLANTATION, HAWAII, MARCH 9, 1888. Haddon Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco.

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

Very respectfully yours, A. MOORE, Manager Paehoa Plantation.

HONOLULU, Sept. 28, 1889. Mr. JOHN DYER, Agent Haddon Iron Works Honolulu.

DEAR SIR: Please ship me one of your 30-chambered Filter Presses, 24 square feet surface, same as the one supplied us last season, which I am pleased to say has given us entire satisfaction. Yours truly, GEO. S. EWART, Manager Heala Agricultural Co.

These Presses are made extra heavy for high pressures, occupies a floor space of 11x4 ft., and presents a filtering surface of 240 square feet. A limited number in stock in Honolulu and are sold at very low prices. Haddon Iron & Loco. Works, San Francisco.

For particulars enquire of JOHN DYER, Honolulu, Room 31-3 Spreckels' Block.

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Infallible for removing, invigorating and beautifying the hair, removing scurf, dandruff, and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions of the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandruff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness and harshness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthy action with Barry's Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin and of the substrata of muscles and integuments the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands that Barry's Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs it is a sovereign remedy.

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From the Greatest Living Prima Donna, Madame Adelina Patti-Nicolini, MONTECARLO, July 30th, 1888.

Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., New York. Dear Sirs:—I take pleasure in announcing to you that BARRY'S FLORIDA WATER is one of the few articles always to be found on my dressing case. In my conception it is one of the best of toilet waters, and for the bath it is not only delicious, but refreshing and invigorating. I recommend it without reserve.

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Dr. Pierce's Galvanic Chain Belt is guaranteed to be the latest improvement on the perfect Body-Belt. It is now in use. The electricity from the battery can be instantly felt by the patient. Wear it. This celebrated instrument will cure such ailments as: Neuritis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diseases of the Liver or Kidneys, Lame Back, Female Weakness, General Debility, Spinal Disease, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Etc. Age—Suspensory for men free with every belt. At a distance for women directly to all Weak Parts and restores them to Health and Vigorous Strength. For particulars call or send 4 cts. in stamps for needed Pamphlet No. 2. Address MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal. It is made with Hemorrhoids or Piles. Send stamp for Pamphlet No. 3.

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They are sugar-coated and contain neither calomel nor any other injurious drug; but are compounded of the remedial essences of purely vegetable aperients. Though mild in operation, they are thorough and effective—cleaning the

Stomach and Bowels and restoring them to healthy and natural action. They are, therefore, the best remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, sick headache, loss of appetite, sluggishness of the liver, biliousness, heartburn, distention, jaundice, and piles, and are recommended to sufferers from gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. Put up in glass bottles, these pills are secure against climatic influences.

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Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1890.

Oct. 16 was the anniversary of the Princess Kaiulani, who is fifteen years of age. She is now at Great Harrowden Hall School in England, where she is making good progress in her studies, and contented with her surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davies have general supervision of her, and better guardians could nowhere be found.

On Wednesday, October 1st, the Speaker signed the tariff bill, and it went to the Senate and was signed by the Vice-President. At 3:22 P. M. President Harrison signed the bill. A resolution was adopted for a committee of three, each from the House and Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, if he had no further communication to make.

OCCASIONALLY an episode transpires in the Legislature which augurs no good for the peace of the country. Such a scene occurred Monday, when Representative R. W. Wilcox mounted his war steed, and brandished epithets that fairly startled the coolest heads in the House, and threatened disturbance.

The report on the Post Office was under consideration, when he gave utterance to these words: "If this thing continues there will be a new government before a year, and there will be no King, and I will take a hand in it."

Now if these words of Wilcox mean anything, they mean that it is his purpose to make a disturbance, nay more, to dethrone the King and to establish a new government with himself at the head. This is the most rational construction that can be put on the language he uttered.

Again, continuing his speech, he used these words: "In his seven years' residence in Europe, he saw that disputes like that between Messrs. Baldwin and Marques were generally settled outside, at the point of the sword or pistol."

When called to order by President Walker, Wilcox coolly insulted him by saying that "he had very little brains." And when again called to order by Noble Walbridge, he answers him that if he feels injured, he might rub his head.

It is true that he retracted his language, but followed the retraction with utterances worse than those which preceded, showing that he defied law and order.

We call attention to this matter, as the public should know what is going on, and what the leader of the radical wing defiantly utters before the Legislative Assembly of the nation. It is evidently not meant by him as idle talk to provoke a smile, but as a forecast of his firm determination.

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

Article 20 of the Constitution is one of the mile stones which mark progress in the history of this country.

It is the section which prevents a Government officer from holding a seat in the Legislature. It also further provides that "no member of the Legislature shall, DURING THE TIME FOR WHICH HE IS ELECTED, be appointed to any civil office under the Government, except that of a member of the Cabinet."

In February last, John W. Kalua was elected a Representative to the Legislature. The "time for which he was elected," was two years. The fact that he has resigned, after the lapse of only eight months, does not reduce the "time for which he was elected" to eight months. If this were so the whole virtue of the constitutional provision would be eliminated, for the Devil could most effectually be "whipped around the stump" by any office-hungry member resigning as soon as the session was over and filling the office which he had beforehand agreed with the Cabinet he should receive as pay for his support in

the House while it was in session. The constitutional provision does not allow of any such palpable evasion as this.

Apparently, however, the Minister of the Interior has not heard of Article 20 of the Constitution, for although Mr. Kalua is constitutionally prohibited from accepting a Government office for two years from last February, and Mr. Spencer is constitutionally prohibited from making such an appointment, Mr. Kalua has been appointed by Mr. Spencer an Agent to take acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Wailuku.

We suspect, however, that Mr. Spencer may have again been consulting with the Finance Committee as to his rights, powers and duties, and that they have taken him in with another of their "horse-shed" legal opinions.

Whether he has taken bad advice or no advice at all has, however, no bearing upon the rights of the matter.

It makes no difference that the appointment is to a small office. The principle is the same as though Mr. Kalua had been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the first step, the entering wedge, toward breaking down a wholesome constitutional provision.

The only lawful, honorable course for Mr. Spencer to follow is to recall the appointment, if it was made inadvertently. If it has been made willfully and knowingly he is unquestionably liable to impeachment for violation of the Constitution.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

The Minister of the Interior has, contrary to law appointed John W. Kalua to be an Agent to take acknowledgments. The Minister's attention has been publicly drawn to the matter, and he has paid no attention to it.

It therefore becomes our duty to warn the public that any acknowledgments which Mr. Kalua may take by virtue of such commission will be void. He is constitutionally disqualified from holding any civil office for two years from February last, by reason of his election to the Legislature; and the illegal act of one or all of the Ministers can not give him the right or power to do what the Constitution says he can not do.

THE BILL TO LEASE CERTAIN LANDS TO THE QUEEN.

We stated recently that a bill for the above entitled purpose was being railroaded through the House without the facts being known.

For the information of the public and those members of the House who desire to know facts before voting away the public domain, we herewith state the facts concerning this matter.

First.—The law relating to leases of Government land is that

"All sales or leases of Government land shall be made at public auction, after not less than thirty days' notice by advertisement in two or more newspapers published in Honolulu, in both the Hawaiian and English languages, excepting lands or portions of lands of less than \$300 in value."

Second.—This was the law on the 23d of April, 1883. Notwithstanding this law, on that date John E. Bush, then Minister of the Interior, made a private lease, without advertisement, to her Majesty the Queen of the lands of Kamehameiki, Pulehuiki and Waiakoa, situated in Kula, Maui, containing an area of 7,457 acres, for an annual rental of \$100 for a term of 30 years.

Third.—On the 28th of January, 1887, the Queen sublet the same lands to Mr. W. H. Corawell for \$700 a year in addition to which Mr. Cornwell undertook to pay the rent of \$100 a year to the Government, and allowed the Queen's cattle to pasture on the land.

Fourth.—A large portion of the lands named are good lands for cultivation, and suitable for homesteads.

The Government being short of lands for homestead purposes demanded a surrender of the lands on the grounds that the lease was illegal. The demand was refused, and suit brought by the Govern-

ment to recover possession of the land.

Fourth.—Judge Dole, in a lengthy review of law, gave judgment in favor of the Government. The gist of his opinion is contained in the following words used by him viz.:

"Under this statute the failure to advertise and cry the lease at auction clearly invalidates it; it is not voidable but void."

The case was carried up on appeal by the defendant to the Court in Banco, which rendered a unanimous judgment in favor of the Government on the 7th of January, 1890.

The following strong language was used in the decision, viz.: "We are of opinion that it is too plain for argument that this lease was made without authority of law and in contravention of the law. * * The reason of the law is plain. It was enacted to restrict a power which had previously been vested in the Minister of the Interior. * * IT WAS INTENDED AND HAS WELL SERVED TO PREVENT SUCH BARGAINS OF IMPROVIDENCE OR CORRUPTION AS THE PRESENT CASE IS AN EXAMPLE OF. In effect it is a matter of public notoriety that the open competition frequently secures for the Government higher rates than good offers upon which, as an upset price, the fee or lease may be put up."

Fifth.—Since the recovery of the land by the Government, 1,243 acres of it have been cut up into homesteads, at an appraised value of \$4,694, and nearly all taken up. Two hundred and sixty-eight acres of it are now being advertised for sale by the Minister of the Interior, at an upset price of \$400.

This leaves an area of 5,946 acres, which the bill now before the House proposes to lease by special act of the Legislature, to the Queen, for \$200 a year. Sixth.—The lease of a piece of Government land within less than half a mile of the lands in question, containing an area of only 1,900 acres of similar land, was sold at public auction, four or five months ago, for \$700 per annum.

Can any one give a reason, on the above statement of facts, why this special act of the Legislature should be passed? It certainly is not for the public interest. There are certainly no equities in the above transaction, which the Supreme Court, even though speaking of the Queen and the Minister of the Interior, felt compelled to characterize as "a bargain of improvidence or corruption," which calls upon the Legislature to pass a special act, against the public interests.

It is the plain duty of the Legislature to reject this bill. If the Queen, Mr. Cornwell or anyone else wants this land, let them make application to the Minister of the Interior according to law, and let it be put up at auction. If they bid it in for \$200 per annum, well and good. If it goes for more, the public, who own the land, and who are entitled to any profit which can be made out of it, will get the benefit of it. The Treasury will need the money badly enough by the time the Legislature gets through with the Appropriation Bill.

In addition to the impropriety of the proposed act on the facts in this particular case, the principle involved, of taking public lands out of the market, and against the general law, legislating them into private hands for private profit, is thoroughly wrong and demoralizing.

ANENT the bill that is now before the Legislature regarding tobacco smoking by juveniles, the following extract from an American paper, possesses interest:

"The new anti-tobacco law of New York went into effect September 1st, 1890. It declares that a person who sells, pays for or furnishes any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any of its forms to any child actually or apparently under sixteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor, also that no child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age shall smoke, or in any way use any cigar, cigarette or tobacco, in any form whatever in any public street, place or resort. A violation of this subdivision (of Section 291 Penal Code) shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars for each offense."

HILLO NEWS LETTER.

The first literary and musical of the season was given Saturday evening the 4th inst. at the residence of Mr. L. Severance. It was an enjoyable affair.

The steamer Farallon arrived here on the 11th, ten days from San Diego. She brought a full cargo of freight. Wainaku Plantation stopped grinding on the 3d inst. It has turned out 5,550 tons of sugar during the season.

Hilo people are glad to learn that D. Howard Hitchcock is to have an opportunity of studying abroad. Their Alohas will go with him.

Rev. Mr. Pond occupied the pulpit of the Foreign Church on the 12th inst. In the evening Capt. Worth, Capt. Bray and Mr. Campbell delivered addresses.

The brig Geo. H. Douglass, Capt. Barnett, sailed for San Francisco on the 6th with 415 tons of sugar from Wainaku Mill.

The little missionary schooner Robt. W. Logan, Capt. Worth, arrived on the 11th, seventeen days from San Francisco. J. A. M. Hilo, Oct. 13.

New Advertisements.

Corporation Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the NORTH PACIFIC PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER COMPANY held this day, it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Company, and the following named officers were elected:

G. N. Wilcox, President; C. N. Spencer, Vice-President; J. F. Backfield, Treasurer; W. O. Smith, Secretary and Auditor.

All of whom accepted office. By the terms of the Charter no stockholder shall be individually held for the debts of the Corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares of stock held or owned by him. WILLIAM O. SMITH, Secretary.

Honolulu, Oct. 15, 1890. 92-3c 1345-2t

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the fine

BARK FOHNG SUEY,

CAPT. A. M. NEWELL,

Will be laid on the berth in Boston to leave for this port on December 1st.

For further particulars apply to 74 1316-y C. BREWER & CO.



Pioneer Steam CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY.

F. HORN Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker. No. 71 Hotel St. Telephone 74. 1206 35-1f

Baldwin Locomotives!



The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Baldwin Locomotives

From the Works of

Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.,

Philadelphia, Penn.,

Are now prepared to give estimates and receive orders for these engines, of any size and style.

The BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS are now manufacturing a style of Locomotive particularly adapted

For Plantation Purposes,

A number of which have recently been received at these Islands, and we will have pleasure in furnishing Plantation Agents and Managers with particulars of same.

The superiority of these Locomotives over all other makes is not only known here but is acknowledged throughout the United States.

WM. G. IRWIN & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for Hawaiian Islands, 21 1307



HOLLISTER & Co., Wholesale Agents, BROWN, SMITH & Co., Wholesale Agents, 61-12111

New Advertisements.

Fersh Goods, ex Bark "Birker,"

141 DAYS FROM LONDON.

Guinness' Double Extra Stout, Biss' Pale Ale, FRENCH WINES AND CLARETS Groceries, Etc.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & Co.

1285 100-1v

King and Bethel Streets.

CRYSTAL SODA WORKS

JOHN GRACE, Proprietor. NO. 81 KING STREET.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

SARSAPARILLA AND IRON WATER!

GINGER ALE,

Sarsaparilla, Lemon, Cream and Plain Soda, Champagne Cider, Etc., Etc.

ALL AERATED WATERS GUARANTEED PURE.

Mutual 330---TELEPHONES---Bell 298.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 111 1296-1y

WAIALAE BREEDING RANCH

Pedigrees of all Horses Kept.



BREEDING DEPARTMENT SALE DEPARTMENT.

The following Fine Animals will stand for Service at the Ranch, Waialae:

Well-bred Stallion "MARIN."

Norman Stallion

"CAPTAIN GROWL."

Thoroughbred Stal. "MIDNIGHT."

Two Native Stallions

"PILIAOAO" and "FRANK."

A Well-bred Kentucky JACK.

FOR SALE: Stallions of Various Breeds. Mares with or without Foal Horses for any Purpose.

BREAKING DEPARTMENT

A Skilful BREAKER and TRAINER is employed on the Ranch. Satisfaction is guaranteed in Breaking and Training Horses.

PAUL R. ISENBERG.

1314-1y 62-6m

CASTLE & COOKE,

—IMPORTERS,—

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

PLANTATION AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEALERS IN

BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

Carpenters' Blacksmiths' Machinists' and Plumbers' Tools,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Kitchen Utensils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamp Goods, and

General Merchandise.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals,

Wileox & Gibbs, and Remington Sewing Machines,

Dr. Jane & Sons Family Medicines. 1304 1-y

LEONHARD & ROSS,

ELLENSBURGH, WASHINGTON.

GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ORDERS FOR "SUNNYSIDE" PROPERTY AT PRESENT MARKET prices must be sent not later than by the "Alameda" leaving Honolulu on the 31st of May, 1890.

One-fourth of the purchase money is sufficient to secure a contract. Price of Inside Lots, \$150 00 each. Price of Corner Lots, 175 00 each. The above notice does not apply in those cases where the propositions are already in course of negotiation.

INVENTORS WILL PLEASE STATE:

1st—If they are American citizens. 2d—If not themselves American citizens, but married to the daughter of an American citizen give wife's full name.

LEONHARD & ROSS, Honolulu Block, Ellensburg, Wash. 1274 112-1y

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MAUI NOTES.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The House is beginning to show that it is tired of work.

The House has returned the Postal report to Rep. Marquis.

The Australia brought \$50,000 in gold coin for Bishop & Co.

The Australia brought a large mail for the Post Office, fifty-eight bags.

It took the German bark Adonis thirty-nine days to reach San Francisco.

Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co. offer portable steel track rails for sale, different gauges.

Mr. J. Mort Oat's familiar face once more adorns the Hawaiian News Company's store.

Rep. Marquis declines to serve on any committees with Noble Baldwin, Doughnuts and coffee for two.

The U. S. S. Nipsic arrived at San Francisco September 30th, twenty-one days from Honolulu. All well on board.

The officers of the North Pacific Phosphate and Fertilizer Company for the ensuing year will be found elsewhere.

The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Maikai took place Sunday afternoon. He died suddenly on Friday from heart disease.

A dispatch dated New York, September 24th, says: "Letters received here from Sister Rose Gertrude say she will not marry."

H. B. M. S. Nymph is supposed to have left Esquimaux for Honolulu about ten or twelve days ago. She is coming to relieve the Acorn.

The sugar quotations by the Australia were: New York, October 10th, Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, 5 14-16 cents; granulated, 67 cents.

Mr. John D. Spreckels and Jim Corbett had a boxing bout in San Francisco, during which the former had the bridge of his nose broken.

A large number of the through passengers on the China partook of one of the excellent dinners for which the Hawaiian Hotel is noted.

The Claudine arrived early Wednesday morning from her first trip to windward. The passengers were loud in their praise of the new steamer.

Antoniomer Hassinger Wednesday sold the lease of 328 acres of grazing land at Makiloa, Kohala, Hawaii, to John Maguire at the upset price, \$50 per annum.

A special meeting of the Honolulu Union was held last week at the hall, when it was decided that the organization should disband, and the property be sold.

The San Francisco Examiner says that there are three questions seriously troubling Honolulu at the present time, viz.: the Cabinet, an unruly Episcopal Bishop, and Sister Rose Gertrude.

The steamship Amigo is due at this port on the 20th from China en route to Mexico direct. For freight or passage to the latter port, enquire of the agents, Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd.

A young German named Grnen, a stranger here, is going around among Germans trying to get them to form a congregation for religious services. So far he has met with little or no success.

Mr. Geo. A. Moore, of the firm of E. G. L. Steele & Co., of San Francisco, arrived on the China, and is stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel. The firm is identified with the sugar interests of these islands.

On the 26th of December Mr. J. F. Morgan, by order of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, will sell a limited number of those desirable lots at Pearl City. The fullest particulars will be found in another column.

In our San Francisco letter will be found an item with regard to homing pigeons, released from the Australia. The birds, Mons. d'Anglade informs us, have not arrived in Honolulu, and he thinks they may have gone to Molokai, from which island he obtained them.

The brig Lurline, which went on the rocks at Point Diablo, was valued at \$30,000, and the cargo at \$70,000. The vessel was insured for \$25,000, and the cargo for its full value. The losses are estimated at \$20,000 on the vessel and \$35,000 on the cargo.

A Chinaman, On Nging, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor on September 10th for larceny of bed clothing, the property of Mr. McWayne, escaped from the prison gang on Wednesday. He is still at large.

The bark C. O. Whitmore, Capt. Ward, arrived at Sydney, Oct. 6th, fifty-three days from Honolulu. She landed the South Sea Islanders at their homes in the New Hebrides in good health. The bark would proceed to Newcastle to load coals for this port.

The missionary schooner Robt. W. Logan, Capt. Worth, arrived from Honolulu on Saturday, and is anchored in the stream. Capt. Isaiah Bray and Messrs. Campbell, Alexander, Dodge and Bowed were passengers by her. They return to the Coast on the Australia. The Logan is a trim looking little vessel.

The Oceania Company's steamship Australia, Captain H. C. Houdlette, arrived Friday morning from San Francisco with 80 cabin and 66 steerage passengers, 1,922 tons of general merchandise, 5,150 gallons of beer and \$50,000 in treasure. Experienced north east trades and fine weather the entire voyage.

The Australia returns to San Francisco Friday the 24th inst. at noon.

September Rainfall.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Inches. Locations include Punahoa, Kulaokaha, Town, Lower Nuanuu, Upper Nuanuu, Waikiki, Ahimamoo, Lihoe, Kanai, North Kohala, Hawaii, Kealia, Kanai, and Kailua, Hawaii.

The House re-assembled at 1:45 p.m. Rep. Kahookano moved to insert "Pay of services of S. H. Meekape, \$100."

Noble Marsden moved to insert "Noble Phillips said Meekape was allowed to treat patients at Kakaako, but he got so objectionable that he was removed, and the Sanitary Committee do not consider he has any claim."

Rep. Paeahoale said Meekape went there sanctioned by the Board of Health, and I cannot see that this amount should be refused.

Mr. A. T. Atkinson is inspecting Maui schools. He is greatly pleased with the advance made in most of the schools under the new system.

Mr. D. D. Baldwin is to be transferred to Hamakua school on January 1st. Mr. H. W. Dryden is transferred to Lahainalua.

Mr. W. B. Olsen of Kaneohe School and Mr. W. A. Bowen of Castle & Cooke are doing Haleakala this week. Pretty wet weather for outings.

Mrs. Dr. Crane narrowly escaped serious injury last week at Spreckelsville. While out driving the horse took fright, upset the carriage and threw her and little Willie Mowrer out. Both fortunately escaped with a few bruises.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and children have returned home from Honolulu. Messrs. Hoffman and Schmidt, performers on the zither, have returned from Hilo where it is said they gave a splendid entertainment.

Dr. Geo. Herbert's fish pond at Wailuku was visited by some miscreants who evidently must have had an enormous appetite for mullet, for "aary a one" out of over 2000 remain.

The Wailuku sugar mill is being rapidly pushed to completion. It is being built makai of the old one, and instead of hauling on carts the cane will be dumped to the mill. The mill when finished will present quite an imposing appearance, and will be fitted out with all the modern improvements.

Wailuku dying? Not yet; besides the new mill and Mr. Walbridge's new residence, other improvements are going on. John Freira, of Enos & Co., has lately bought the Crowell place, and is rebuilding on it. W. A. McKay has improved his residence also.

Maui, Oct. 17.

The late foreign mails have brought many flattering notices relative to this recent publication. A lady in California writes: "I have been charmed with the receipt and perusal of this very beautiful description of Hawaii. It carries me back to the many pleasant hours spent in Hilo, on Maui and in Honolulu, and I long to revisit the Islands. Having seen many of the places referred to, I can vouch for the correctness of the description given."

Nothing better can be found to send by mail to friends abroad than "The Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii," which can be had at the news depots or at the Gazette Office, 46 Merchant street.

Three planets are in sight every evening, all unusually bright. Venus sets in the west about 7:30, then above and to eastward is Mars, which is moving toward Jupiter, still higher and farther to eastward, while the moon is moving rapidly towards Mars and Jupiter, and will pass them in two or three days. Great interest is centered on Mars just now, as astronomers have discovered a large white spot of recent origin, which is supposed to have been caused by a snow storm. This white spot covers an area as large as the United States, and is located on the southern hemisphere of the planet.

Friday morning a special meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was held. The subject under discussion was Japanese immigration, with regard to the change in terms of the contract, and also the guarding against the introduction of cholera into the kingdom. A committee of four, Messrs. J. F. Hackfeld, F. A. Schaefer, F. M. Swanzy and H. P. Baldwin, was appointed to confer with His Ex. C. N. Spencer, President of the Board of Immigration. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of Secretary Smith.

The British steamer China, Capt. Seabury, arrived Thursday from San Francisco, and anchored outside. She brought as cabin passengers for this port, F. M. English, Geo. A. Moore, and in the steerage 235 Chinese. The latter were landed at the quarantine grounds, where their effects will be fumigated, and they will probably come ashore on Saturday. The China did not bring the regular mail, only a few marked letters, and not even a file of late newspapers for the local papers, something very unusual.

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The House met at 10 A.M. Prayer by Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day read and approved.

Rep. Lucas reported three bills printed. Ordered distributed.

Noble J. M. Horner for the select committee on bill 201, to tax Honolulu for the expenses of the Fire Department, reported. They have examined the bill carefully, and recommend its passage.

Minister Peterson moved that the report be received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Carried.

Noble Cornwell on behalf of Noble Parker asked for further time to bring in the minority report on the Hawaii railway bill.

Rep. Waipulani on suspension of the rules read a first time by title "An Act to promote and extend the fishing industry of the Hawaiian Kingdom." The bill was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, third reading of the appropriation bill.

Roads and bridges, Honolulu, \$53,000. Rep. White moved it pass at \$45,000. Rep. Rickard moved it pass as in the bill.

Noble Marsden moved \$35,000. Noble J. M. Horner said this amount was to be applied only to Honolulu. We have sixty miles of government roads in Hamakua, which is more than in Honolulu.

Minister Brown—There are seventy nine miles in Honolulu.

Noble J. M. Horner—The best roads in the Kingdom are in Honolulu. They are as good as I have seen in any part of the world. This item needs cutting down.

Noble Macfarlane objected to the way Noble Horner was slinging figures around without foundation. He was talking wild and at random. If the amounts in the appropriation bill for roads and bridges are really needed, I will vote for them. The appropriations in the past were not spent legitimately. If this item can be cut down it ought to be.

Rep. White—I think that \$45,000 is plenty.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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The item passed as in the bill. Roads and bridges, Kanai, \$20,000. Noble Marsden moved it pass at \$15,000.

The item passed as in the bill. Noble Pua moved to insert, "Roads and bridges, island of Nihoa, \$1,000."

Minister Brown—The island is private property. The motion was lost. Roads and bridges, general, \$30,000. Passed.

Pay of Road Supervisor, Honolulu, \$4,000. Passed. Minister Brown moved to insert, "Roads and bridges, contingent, \$1,180-45." This is another inheritance.

Rep. Kanealii moved it be referred to a select committee. The item passed.

Rep. Kahookano moved to insert, "Road damages, W. E. Kealakai, \$200. Passed. Salary of Superintendent and Clerk of Market, \$6,000.

Noble J. M. Horner moved it pass at \$5,000. Noble Crabbe moved it pass as in the bill. The previous question was put and carried.

The item passed at \$5,000. Salary of clerks, \$5,400. Rep. White moved it pass at \$6,000. The item passed as in the bill. Running expenses, \$14,300. Noble Marsden moved it pass at \$13,500.

Minister Spencer—The \$800 were added for rent of land on which the lower reservoir is.

The item passed at \$14,300. Rep. Kanealii moved to insert salary of Z. K. Meyers, \$150. Passed. Board of Health, salary of President, \$5,000.

Rep. Kanealii moved it pass at \$6,000. Noble Marsden moved \$5,000 in the interest of economy. The item passed at \$6,000. Salary of Secretary, \$4,800.

Rep. Kanealii moved it pass at \$4,000. Rep. Cummings moved \$3,000 and Rep. R. W. Wilcox, \$3,600. The item passed at \$4,000. General expenses, \$18,000.

Noble Marsden—Is this sum needed? Minister Peterson—I do not think any of these items can be cut down. The money will be needed.

The item passed. Building, repairs and maintenance of hospitals, \$16,000. Passed. Purchase of lands and moving buildings, Wailuku hospital, \$3,000. Passed. Hilo hospital, \$8,000. Passed. Repairs and care of quarantine, \$4,500. Passed.

Quarantine expenses, \$7,500. Passed. Kapilani Home (including cost of moving to Kailua) \$6,500.

Minister Peterson moved it be changed to read, "Support of non-leprous children, including cost of moving to Kailua, \$6,500."

Rep. Paeahoale could not see any necessity for moving. He moved to strike out the words "including cost of moving to Kailua," and the item to pass at \$4,000. The item passed as moved by Minister Peterson—\$5 to 9.

Medicines (for gratuitous distribution) \$30,000. Rep. Kanealii moved it pass at \$8,000. The item passed at \$8,000. Purchase of kuleanas at Kalawao, \$2,500. Passed.

Segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$254,000. Passed. Government physicians, incidentals, extra services, salaries, including physician for Kalawao, Molokai, \$44,500. Passed.

Minister Peterson moved to insert the following item, "Expense of free system of removing garbage and contents of privy vaults and cesspits in Honolulu, \$12,000."

Noble J. M. Horner said he would depart a little from the strict rule and vote a little for this experiment. The item passed. Maintenance of Nurseries, \$10,000. Passed.

Public Grounds, \$12,600. Noble Muller moved it pass at \$8,000. Luxuries could be dispensed with to a certain extent.

Minister Spencer read the items the appropriation covered. The item passed as in the bill.

Minister Peterson moved to insert an item, "Expenses under plant diseases, \$2,000." Carried.

Honolulu Fire Department, \$35,500. Noble Marsden moved it be struck out. There is a bill before the House for making Honolulu support its own fire department.

Rep. Brown said if this new bill passed it would not take effect until next June. Were they to do without a fire department until then?

Noble J. M. Horner favored the item as in the bill.

Noble Marsden withdrew his motion. Rep. Rickard renewed the motion. The people of Honolulu should contribute out of their own pockets for the protection of their property. They in Hamakua have none of the luxuries they have in Honolulu. We are the bees gathering in the honey which comes to the drones in Honolulu. We bear the heat and burden of the day, and the Honolulu drones eat up the honey.

Noble Widemann admired the hon. representative's elegant speech. If he is a bee, I think he is a bumble one. The previous question was moved and carried.

The item passed as in the bill. Hilo Fire Department, \$5,000. Noble Cornwell moved it be struck out, as the finances of the Government will not stand it.

Noble Marsden said it never got dry enough in Hilo for a fire. He favored the motion to strike out.

Rep. Nawahi said Noble Marsden acted like a child. He votes for an item one day and the next against it. Noble Cornwell is also a man of small calibre. I ask the members to vote for this item.

Noble J. M. Horner thought it a reasonable amount, and favored the item. The item passed as in the bill. Wailuku Fire Department, \$5,000. Noble Cornwell moved it be struck out. Carried.

Rep. Lucas moved to insert an item of \$5,000 for an electric fire alarm system. Rep. Kanealii was opposed to the item. The motion was lost.

Rep. Kanealii moved to insert an item of \$40,000. Minister Spencer—This is simply for running expenses. A new building will have to be built, as the sexes are to be segregated. This is no place to cut down.

The item passed as in the bill. Noble Von Tempeky moved re-consideration of the vote on the item, Hilo Fire Department. Lost.

Rep. Kanealii moved to insert an item of \$20,000. Rep. Kanealii moved it pass at \$20,000. The item passed as in the bill.

Rep. Kanealii asked for some particulars of this amount. What markets are they? Minister Spencer read the items.

Rep. Kanealii moved it be struck out. The item passed as in the bill. Minister Peterson moved to insert an item, "Support of prisoners, \$23,240." Carried.

Minister Peterson also moved "Salary jailer, Oahu Prison, \$300." Carried. Noble McCarthy moved the report of the Committee on the Bowler Claims be taken from the table and considered in the House. Carried.

The report was read, recommending that the sum of \$34,829.84 be paid Mr. Bowler.

Noble McCarthy moved that the report be adopted, and an item of \$34,829.84 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill. In support of the motion, the hon. noble said that with regard to the Palace electric light the report of the select committee found that Mr. Bowler had been ordered to do this work by the Minister of the Interior, which he did. From the testimony which the committee have taken, I believe that a good piece of work was done at a reasonable price. The late Minister of Interior refused to pay said bill. The reason given the committee was that the Palace was not Government property, but Mr. Thurston, in a letter to the Government, said it was because the electric plant was not Government property. Now, personally, I believe that it was Government property, or if I am mistaken, there was a disagreement among the members of the Cabinet at the time as to who owned the electric light plant. I had a personal experience, as chairman of a Committee of the Honolulu Rifles. I made arrangements with His Majesty's Chamberlain to furnish the armory with electric lights. When I informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he told me that we could have the lights for nothing as the Government paid for it. We learned also that the Minister refused to pay the bill because there was no appropriation, whereas there was an appropriation from which was paid the cement used by Bowler on the job. As to the Palace wall, in November, 1886, Mr. Bowler and others put in tenders for performing certain work on the Palace walls. Mr. Bowler being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him. After the completion of this work, the Government intended to repair and alter the other gates to match the Likilike street one, so the Superintendent of Public Works measured the other gates and walls, and the Government made a contract with Bowler to do the work, but to wait until February, 1888, for his money, which Bowler accepted. When he asked Mr. Thurston to have inserted an item in the Appropriation Bill to pay him, the latter refused. Now we have in the present Appropriation Bill items of a like nature, that is for work for already performed, and for which there was no appropriation; and I might mention one item that I remember was in the last Appropriation Bill which was for services which had already been rendered—that is the "Encouragement of Coffee Culture." In regard to the Kalakana matter, we found from testimony taken that about April, 1887, there was a large number of South Sea Islanders here whose contracts had expired, and who should have been returned home. Mr. Bowler hearing of this, and also that there were a number of natives on an island who desired to come here, entered into negotiations with the President of the Board of Immigration to take home the people who were here, and also to have permission to recruit, and arrangements were made accordingly.

and Mr. Bowler purchased the bark Kalakana, which was sold at auction, intending to put her into this service. On the 20th day of June, a written contract was made by which the Government chartered the Kalakana. A few days after this, a change of Government having taken place, the new Administration refused to acknowledge what had been done by their predecessors, and repudiated the whole business. Now, as regards what Mr. Bowler was entitled to, although the late Minister of Interior says that there were only fifty or sixty of these people here, your committee had evidence that there were between 300 and 400. The present Minister of Interior testified that there were 140 in the barracks, and that he had shipped up from Kauai eighty, making 220, and that he had received instructions from the Government to make a tour of the Kingdom and gather up all these laborers whose contracts had expired. That he had only just commenced when the new Administration came in. So we believe that 330 was only a reasonable number of passengers that he might have taken. Mr. Bowler was told when his contract was broken that he might go to the Planters' Labor and Supply Company to make a contract for returning these people. By the records of the Interior office, L. A. Thurston was Secretary of the Company. I have here a blank contract, which is a sample of those entered into between the laborer and the Board of Immigration, in which it says that the Board agree to give the immigrant a free passage to his home at the expiration of the contract, should he so desire. It has been said that there was no appropriation to pay this claim from, but I find an appropriation of \$150,000. Now as regards recruiting, Mr. S. G. Wilder and Mr. Bowler heard that there were a number of people on an island down there who wished to come here, and this was the prime motive for going into the transaction. There was supposed to be about 400 people there. Now, at that time, South Sea Islanders were worth \$103 per head, and we estimated that 250 of these people could be procured which would yield a profit of \$55 per head, or on 250 people \$13,750. Some people may object to this amount, but as the petition asked for damages \$12,500, your committee agreed to throw out the damages, and allow the amount this way.

Noble Phillips reviewed the different items at length, and, in conclusion, said that he should vote for the full claim of Mr. Bowler, in his petition to the Legislature, viz. \$49,218.44.

Noble Widemann said the late Minister's excuse was with regard to not paying the claim for the electric light plant, because it was private property. Any lawyer who finds such a reason is a shyster. The work on the Palace gates was ordered by the Minister, and there was a contract. He called attention to an illegal contract which the late Minister made with certain parties (the Volcano item). These two claims were just ones for work done and performed. He would reserve himself on the third item.

Noble Macfarlane spoke of the arbitrary action of the late Minister of the Interior in refusing to pay these claims. With regard to the new Custom House building, Mr. Thurston has done the very same thing that he said the late Minister (Aholo) should not have done.

Rep. White said there was nothing very hard to understand in the report. Mr. Bowler had been oppressed and kept out of his money. We should be consistent; the Government has got the benefit of the work.

Rep. Rickard—I do not think the House has time this afternoon to give the matter full consideration. I move we adjourn.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

One Hundred and Sixth Day. SATURDAY, Oct. 18th.

House met at 10 A.M. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes read and approved.

Rep. Kahookano reported from the Judiciary Committee, on the bill relating to the crime of murder. They recommend a substitute bill which was read. The report was signed by J. K. Kahookano, J. Nawahi and W. White.

On motion of Rep. Brown, the report was adopted and the bill was placed on the order.

Rep. A. S. Wilcox, from Committee on Commerce, presented a minority report on bills referring to Chinese immigration. He offered a bill that he thought would be a practical solution of the difficulties.

Rep. Rickard moved the report be laid on the table to be considered with the majority report and bill.

Noble Baldwin amended so as to consider the matter on Monday.

Rep. Marquis thought the bill ought to be printed.

On motion of Noble Marsden the report was received, the bill ordered printed, the matter to be considered Tuesday.

Noble Baldwin presented a report from the committee on Constitutional Amendments. They present a substitute to the amendments of Articles 47, 48, 59 and 63, and recommend that the bill to revise the whole Constitution be indefinitely postponed, as they consider it would be an unwise thing to do. The report is signed by W. H. Cornwell, J. Marsden, A. P. Paeahoale, H. P. Baldwin, A. S. Wilcox, J. K. Kahookano.

Noble Widemann said he agreed with all the recommendations of the committee, except the one in regard to legislation for agricultural laborers.

On motion the report was received, and the amendments proposed by the committee ordered to be printed.

Minister Brown moved a re-consideration of the vote the previous day on the salary of the President of the Board of Health. The reason was that it would be an injustice to the present incumbent, as Dr. Kimball, his predecessor, had up to the time he left, drawn at the rate of \$7,000 a year, and according to the law the present incumbent would have to refund the excess drawn from the first of the present biennial period.

The motion was put and carried, and the item will be the first one to be considered when the Appropriation Bill next comes up.

Rep. R. W. Wilcox moved re-consideration of the vote on salary of Superintendent Water Works.

The motion carried.

Rep. Kahookano offered a resolution that, whereas a certain communication appeared in the Daily Bulletin on October 15th which was untruthful and derogatory to the members of the House, resolved, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to bring the editor of that paper before a select committee of the House at 7 o'clock, Monday evening, and there to answer and say whether he is guilty or not of publishing said statements. The hon. member read abstracts

from the communication, which he considered derogatory to the members of the House, especially to the Hawaiian members. The remarks were extremely insulting. The paper goes abroad and people will think these are facts. Our Constituents, too, will think that we are in the position which the communication states. He read Article 51 of the Constitution, which says that, "The Legislature shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Legislature by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same

Supreme Court, Hawaiian Islands. In Banco. JULY TERM, 1890. KING VS. CHUNG YOUNG, WONG KUI, LONG SEE AND LOU BAK.

APPEAL FROM POLICE COURT OF HONOLULU.

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

The license for the Chinese Theatre contained a condition. There shall be no playing of musical instruments, beating of gongs and other noisy musical instruments later than 10 o'clock at night.

Held: That the Minister of the Interior had authority to insert conditions in the license, but they must be reasonable. That the condition was not reasonable.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

The defendants were charged in the Police Court of Honolulu on the 28th of May, 1890, as follows: "Playing noisy instruments after 10 p. m. on May 26th, 1890, in Honolulu, contrary to the terms of their theatrical license, and contrary to Section 98 of the Civil Code as amended."

After a number of continuances, on June 9th, 1890, defendants' counsel filed the following: "It is admitted by defendants that they used noisy instruments in the Chinese Theatre during a theatrical exhibition on the evening of May 26th, 1890, after 10 o'clock."

June 12th, defendants were found guilty and were fined one dollar each and costs. Defendants then appealed to this Court on two points of law: First, "That said judgment should have been rendered in favor of defendants because the Minister of the Interior has no authority to issue any license for carrying on a theatrical exhibition subject to any conditions which are not authorized by the statutes of the Kingdom."

Second, "That the conditions in defendants' license for the breach whereof judgment was rendered against them, was contrary to Articles I, IX, and XIV of the Constitution of the Kingdom."

Section 96, Compiled Laws, provides that "the Minister of the Interior may license any theatre, circus, or other show, for such time, not exceeding one year, and upon such terms and conditions as he may think reasonable." Section 98 provides the penalty for the violation of the terms and conditions of such license.

The first license containing a condition in regard to musical instruments is dated May 23d, 1890. The condition reads: "Provided there shall be no playing of musical instruments, beating of gongs and other noisy musical instruments later than 10 o'clock at night."

The next license is dated May 26th, 1890, and contains the same condition, in the same words; this is the license under which the defendants were charged and prosecuted. It is contended by counsel for defendant that this condition or restriction was unreasonable. It would seem from the papers before us that the Minister was of the same mind, for in the license dated June 24th, 1890, the condition reads: "Provided that there shall be no beating of gongs or playing upon noisy instruments later than 10 o'clock p. m., and that no musical instruments of any kind shall be played later than 11:30 p. m. June 30th, this hour was changed to 11 o'clock p. m., and continues the same up to July 26th, the date of the last license before us."

There is no doubt that the statute gives the Minister of the Interior authority to impose terms, restrictions and conditions in licenses for theatres, exhibitions, circuses and shows, but they must be reasonable, not restrictions that would so cripple an entertainment that it would cease to be what it was intended to be. For instance, it would be an unreasonable condition to make in a license issued to an opera company performing here that they should not use certain instruments in their orchestra because they were noisy, or that the chorus should not sing after 10 o'clock, because they made more noise than a person singing a solo, notwithstanding the fact that the performance might not be finished by that hour. And further, as in this case, to make it a condition that after 10 p. m. there should be no playing of musical instruments at all. That is the condition in the license dated May 26th, the one under which defendants are charged, and the only one that we have under consideration in this case. Ten o'clock p. m. is not an unreasonable hour, and perhaps 11 p. m. might be considered the same, to which a public entertainment might be extended. Theatrical performances and entertainments of that nature rarely terminate before 11 p. m. The law as regards licenses must apply equally to all classes of people, and the entertainments peculiar to any class or nationality, let it be a Chinese theatre, Italian opera, English opera, or dramatical entertainment. It would not be contended for one moment that the Minister has authority to make a condition in a license that the performance must be in any particular language.

We are of the opinion that the condition in the license of May 26th, 1890, is unreasonable and unjust. Having come to this conclusion, it is not necessary to consider the second point certified up.

The judgment of the Police Court is reversed, and the defendants discharged. W. R. Castle, for prosecution; P. Neumann, for defendants. Honolulu, August 22, 1890.

Supreme Court, Hawaiian Islands. In Banco. AUGUST, 1890.

J. N. KAIKAWAHA ET AL. VS. GEORGE OKU.

APPEAL FROM DECREE OF McCULLY, J.

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

The plaintiff having attempted to set up an equitable defense in a suit at law brought by this defendant against him, was prevented from doing so by the ruling of the Court, and judgment was rendered against him. The defendant now pleads that judgment in bar.

Held: That the judgment is not a bar to his action in equity based on this equitable claim.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERTON, J.

This matter comes here on an appeal from the decree of Mr. Justice McCully overruling the plea in bar of defendant.

Oku, the defendant in this case, brought an action of replevin against KAIKAWAHA which was tried at the April Term, 1888. The defendant offered to set up a purely equitable defense tending to show that a bill of sale of the chattels in suit from defendant to plaintiff, absolute on its face, was in fact a mortgage. The presiding Justice excluded the evidence in support of the defense, and the verdict was for the plaintiff. Exceptions were taken and heard in Banco at the July Term, 1888, the Court holding that such evidence was rightly excluded, Oku vs. KAIKAWAHA, VII. Haw. 311.

The plaintiff (defendant in the former case) now brings an action in equity to set aside the same bill of sale and declare it to be a mortgage, and the defendant pleads in bar and judgment in the former case at law, whereby the title to the property and chattels set forth in the plaintiff's bill was adjudged upon in favor of this defendant, as also the matters and things alleged in the plaintiff's bill.

The question is, was this equitable claim adjudicated; was it heard in the case of Oku vs. KAIKAWAHA? We find it was not; on the contrary, it was excluded. The plaintiffs in this case attempted to avail themselves of their equities at law but were prevented from so doing by the ruling of the Court; these plaintiffs were not seeking a remedy at law or electing to proceed at law instead of equity, they were the defendants in the case at law, the now defendant was the then plaintiff.

A plea of former judgment at law to be a bar in an action in equity, must have been rendered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, and upon a full and complete hearing of all the merits of the case.

Story, Eq. Pl. Sec. 780. 2 Am. Chan. Dig. 504. Herman on Estoppels, 252. Gallagher vs. Roberts, 1 Wash. C. C. Repts. 320. Pleas in bar based on a former judgment are based on the principle that the Court will not hear what has been heard and decided before. A Court in equity will entertain a case where there has been a verdict and judgment, there being an equitable ground of defense of which the defendant could not avail himself.

In the case of Bell vs. Merrifield, 109 N. Y. 202, it was held, "that a valid judgment upon a question directly involved in a suit is conclusive evidence as to that question in any other suit between the same parties; but it must appear either by the record in the suit or by extrinsic evidence that the precise question was raised and determined in the former suit."

The appeal is dismissed and the decree affirmed. W. A. Whiting and Chas. Creighton for plaintiffs; A. Rosa for defendant.

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Returning leaves Hilo, touching at Lanipohohe same day; Kawaihau, a. m.; Makoua, 12 noon; Makoua, 5 p. m.; Kawaihau, 8 p. m.; Lahaina, 10 p. m. the following day; arriving at Honolulu at 6 a. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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STMR. LIKELIKE DAVIES: : : : Commander.

STMR. HAWAII CAMERON: : : : Commander.

STMR. KILAUEA HOU NYE: : : : Commander.

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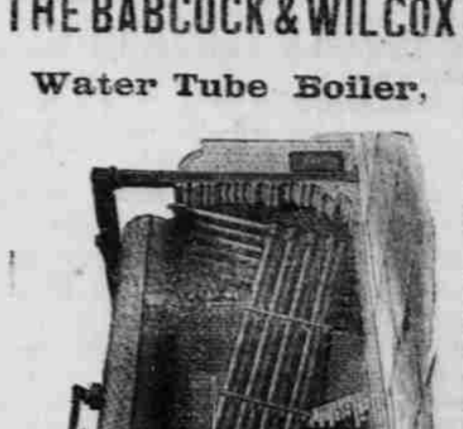
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OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.

Sugar and Trade.

New York, Sept. 27.—Cuban Centrifugal, 96 degrees, 6 cents; granulated, 6 1/2 cents.

The market both locally and in the East shows no great changes. The California Refinery has marked down prices 1/2 cent, values being based on granulated at 6 1/2 cents.

McKinley expects to call up the bill at once and rush it through the House, so that there may be an adjournment by the 1st of October. It is generally conceded that this is the form in which the bill will pass.

A vigorous attack on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is being made by the enemies of Blaine's reciprocity schemes, who do not look at the immense advantage which the treaty bestows on American capitalists whose money is invested in Island property.

The attack became so bitter that Spreckels was drawn into the war by the Philadelphia press, and he expressed his views in the following terms: "We strongly favor reciprocity. We don't think it judgment to give away a valuable market for nothing. As for reciprocity, we know something about it in the case of the Sandwich Islands. It has been of great advantage to this country in that case."

The result has been that the leading planters in the Sandwich Islands are American, the product is brought to this country in American ships, the insurance is in American companies, and the trade greatly increases the general business on the Pacific Coast. If reciprocity has this effect in one case, and that a small one, why not in others?"

The imports of rice at San Francisco during August were as follows: From China, 1,977,412 pounds, valued at \$35,156; from Hawaii, 1,311,200 pounds, valued at \$71,265; total, 3,288,612 pounds, valued at \$106,421. The total imports for 1890 up to September 1st amounted to 32,151,219 pounds, valued at \$829,291.

Free Transportation of Mails. A dispatch from Washington, dated the 26th, says: The House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads has reported favorably a joint resolution introduced by Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania to authorize the Postmaster-General to transport the Australian closed mail from San Francisco to New York for great Britain at rates reduced or free of cost. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make such concessions respecting the transportation of such mails as may in his judgment be necessary to secure the cooperation of the Australian Government to continue after next November the direct mail service between San Francisco and Auckland and Sydney, which is now maintained by reason of a subsidy paid jointly by the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales to the steamship company performing the service, and which will expire by limitation in November next.

It is believed that this bill will pass even if the two shipping bills have to wait over until the next session.

R. J. Creighton, the agent of the New Zealand Government, has not yet abandoned the fight, and in a recent interview said: "The star route service, that is, the mail transportation by railroad and backboard, costs the United States annually \$5,000,000, and the territory goes over in that time is 225,000 miles. The ocean service is paid about \$70,000 a year. This includes China, Australia, South America and all ports in the world to which our steamers sail. The distance covered annually is 19,000,000 miles."

The Portuguese and the Italians are going in to have their mails carried by their own ships, and have granted large subsidies for shipbuilding, according to mileage and tonnage, with the agreement that the governments can press the vessels into service in case of war. In Italy there are five new fine steamers to be built to ply in the mail service between London, Naples and Palermo. The subsidies amount to 350,000 lire annually. The mail has been and is now being carried by foreign vessels. The United States should emulate the examples of these countries and encourage shipbuilding by subsidizing the builders."

A 2,000-ton Steamer Coming. Messrs. Livingstone, Clarke & Co. have bought a steamer of 2,000 tons which is to ply between this city, San Diego, Hilo and Honolulu in place of the Farallon. This new steamer is now at New York, and she will be here in about two months.

Mr. Clarke states that he is perfectly satisfied with the returns from the venture in placing the Farallon in the Hawaiian trade, and if trade warrants it, she and the new steamer will both remain on the line. He says that he has assurance of hearty and continuous support from the planters who are not affiliated with Spreckels.

For the present the freight business only will be fostered, but when the new steamer arrives a bid will be made for the passenger service as well.

Panama Canal.

U. J. Dix, Jr., cashier of the Panama Railroad and recently acting manager of the company, has just arrived in the city. He says that the prospects for resumption on the canal under the new contract with the Colombian Government, are excellent.

San Francisco News.

The Central Pacific Company has added a dining-car service to all its lines.

It has been discovered that Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of the late General John C. Fremont, and daughter of the late Senator Thos. H. Benton, has been living in comparative want in Los Angeles. A relief subscription has been started, and Congress has given her a pension of \$2000 a year.

An immense field of coal, owned by Flood and Mackey, has been discovered in Mendocino county, 150 miles from San Francisco.

Samuel Goldberg was shot and killed by Millie Panhorst, a girl of 20, in her house, on the 20th inst. He wanted to marry her, and she objected.

J. M. McDonald has been nominated for Mayor by the anti-Buckley Democrats.

Rain fell in most parts of the State on the 24th, and the grape and raisin crop is jeopardized in consequence.

The University Regents have given up the idea of moving the remains of James Lick from under the great telescope at Mount Hamilton.

A sensational story is afloat to the effect that Senator Stanford is to retire from the Southern Pacific Company and join the Vanderbilts and the Union Pacific in building a competing road into California. It has been denied by everyone except Senator Stanford.

Captain J. W. Smith has finally organized his ferry company, which is to be run between Oakland and San Francisco in connection with the California and Nevada Railroad. The company is known as the Pacific Development and Improvement Company, and J. W. Smith is President, C. King Secretary, and Abner Doble Treasurer. The capital stock will be offered to the citizens of Oakland very shortly.

American News.

C. C. Stevenson, Governor of Nevada, died at Carson City, on the 21st, aged 64 years.

Two Knights of Labor, named Cane and Baell, have been arrested for attempting to wreck New York Central trains during the great strike. They have confessed and implicate Master Workman Lee.

Burehell, the murderer of Benwell, is on trial at Woodstock, Ont. The evidence against him thus far is very strong. His wife has not been indicted though her case was considered by a Canadian grand jury.

Six shocks of earthquake were felt at Columbus, S. C., on the 23rd inst.

The shipping bills, both mail subsidy and for bounty, have not been passed by the House, it being impossible to get a quorum.

President Wilford Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, has issued a manifesto to the Mormon people on the polygamy question, reviewing it in its relations to the laws. The manifesto concludes with the following sentence: "I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land."

W. D. Howells, the novelist has come to the defense of Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata," the sale of which has been forbidden by the Czar of Russia, and which has been forbidden transportation through the mails by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

Foreign News.

A cablegram from Constantinople states that the Sultan is greatly agitated over the existence of a revolutionary movement to reform the Turkish Government. The revolutionists are working beyond the reach of the Sultan, and are said to be exciting a great deal of feeling. Their demands are for a reduction of the Sultan's budgets, honest administration in all departments, and common justice to every subject of the Porte, to the end that the Ottoman Empire may be saved from threatened dissolution.

Emperor William will go to Styria with Emperor Francis Joseph for a few days' shooting in the fine part of October. Press dispatches indicate that a family quarrel between these autocrats, and the Czar may precipitate a war which will be for the purpose of making marked changes in the map of Europe. Russia wants to get into the Balkan Peninsula, and proposes to do so while Germany and Austria will make it their business to keep the Czar out of that territory.

The riotous strikers in Sydney, N. S. W., were fined heavily, and given severe imprisonments for their infractions of the law.

In Calais eighty tulle manufacturers have locked out 5000 employees who demanded higher wages.

The critics of Emperor William say that at the recent military manoeuvres he displayed military genius of the very highest promise.

Shareholders of the Cape of Good Hope Bank are under reserve liability to pay thrice the amount actually called. The liabilities of the bank amount to £3,250,000, due mainly to customers.

On September 23d three-fourths of Colon (Aspinwall) was reduced to ashes. About 150 buildings were destroyed, and ninety car-loads of freight in transit. During the fire there was a riot, which was quelled by the military, who killed and wounded several persons. The buildings destroyed included the Post-office, Supreme Court, Alcaidia, Municipal Prefecture, agencies of all the steamship companies, except the French company, the Pacific Mail and Royal Mail offices and part of the wharf, every business of importance on Front street and all the hotels.

Bismarck announces that he will be in attendance in the Reichstag during the coming winter, as he has no intention to "live like a bear, to sleep and lick his paws."

The German Government has successfully tested a quick-firing rifle, which easily fires fifty shots per minute.

During the past week the Irish leaders, John Dillon and William O'Brien have been arrested by the British Government at the instigation of Balfour. The English policy, with regard to Ireland, is now declared to be one of rule or ruin, and it was said that prominent Tories very strongly object to this renewal of coercive measures.

Michael Davitt has begun the publication in his paper, the Labor World, of his series of disclosures to the effect that the fabric of political events which began with the dynamite explosions at the houses of Parliament, the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, and the underground railway some years ago, and ended with the Parnell Commission, was the result of a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the British Government to destroy Parnell and his movement together. A sensational account of an attempt to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico on the 25th has been pronounced a hoax.

Sporting.

Joe McAuliffe and Slavin, the Australian, were arrested the day before the 25th inst., the day set for the fight, and their public match was declared off. They met before the Ormonde Club in private at daybreak on the 27th, and McAuliffe was easily knocked out in two rounds. Slavin proved himself in every way the better man.

John L. Sullivan as an actor appears to be the same old tough that he was as a pugilist. His latest effort was to get drunk and make a scene in the Hoffman House bar-room, New York. He wanted to "lick the whole houseful," but his ambition was not gratified.

Nelson lowered the trotting stallion record at Kankakee, Ill., on the 26th, going the mile in 2:11. At the same time Faustin reduced the two year old stallion record to 2:23.

Shipping News.

The British ship Ventura, hence August 6th, for Ireland, was towed into port during the past week in a badly damaged condition. Capt. Lilla reports that while 1,000 miles off the Mexican coast, his ship encountered a hurricane which swept the decks clear, carried away iron bulwarks and threw her on her beam ends. The sea made a clean breach of the vessel for several hours, but she was righted by jettisoning the cargo. The escape of the Ventura is regarded as miraculous. The British ship Queen Victoria was also disabled in the same storm and returned to this port for repairs. The underwriters are very much alarmed over the fact that five ships that were in those latitudes at the time of the hurricane are now overdue.

Among the passengers of the Alameda on her last trip was Alfred Josephs, the famous Australian bookmaker. He made many friends here and received a great ovation on his departure by the sporting men of San Francisco.

The steamships City of New York and the Teutonic, which left New York thirty minutes apart, touched at Liverpool only thirty-five minutes apart, the difference in their running time across the Atlantic being only five minutes.

The captain of the sealing schooner Maggie Mack reports that on August 19 while in the Behring Sea his boats attacked a very large sperm whale, which returned the compliment by smashing two boats, killing two men and breaking the legs of another.

The missionary schooner Matthew Turner has sailed for the Caroline Islands. She took quite a number of passengers.

The ship Henry Villard from New York to Puget Sound has put in to Valparaiso in a damaged condition.

They are rushed with work at the Union Iron Works.

General Advertisements.

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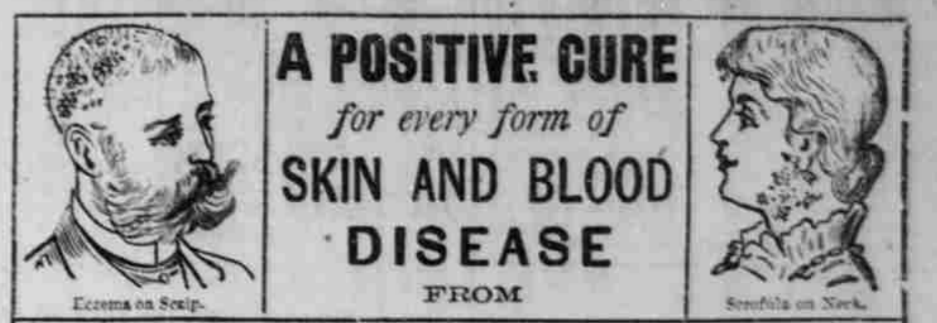
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