

# Daily Bulletin Weekly Summary

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HONOLULU, H. I., OCTOBER 22, 1888.

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## THE DAILY BULLETIN Weekly Summary

**SUBSCRIPTION:**  
Island..... (per annum) \$4 00  
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**ADVERTISING RATES:**

| Space       | 1 w   | 1 m   | 2 m   | 3 m   | 6 m   | 1 yr   |
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| 1 inch..... | 1 00  | 2 00  | 3 00  | 4 00  | 6 00  | 10 00  |
| 2 ".....    | 1 50  | 3 00  | 4 50  | 6 00  | 9 00  | 12 00  |
| 3 ".....    | 2 00  | 4 00  | 6 00  | 8 00  | 12 00 | 15 00  |
| 4 ".....    | 2 50  | 5 00  | 7 50  | 10 00 | 15 00 | 20 00  |
| 5 ".....    | 3 00  | 6 00  | 9 00  | 12 00 | 18 00 | 24 00  |
| 6 ".....    | 3 50  | 7 00  | 10 50 | 14 00 | 21 00 | 28 00  |
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| 13 ".....   | 7 00  | 14 00 | 21 00 | 28 00 | 42 00 | 60 00  |
| 14 ".....   | 7 50  | 15 00 | 22 50 | 30 00 | 45 00 | 65 00  |
| 15 ".....   | 8 00  | 16 00 | 24 00 | 32 00 | 48 00 | 70 00  |
| 16 ".....   | 8 50  | 17 00 | 25 50 | 34 00 | 51 00 | 75 00  |
| 17 ".....   | 9 00  | 18 00 | 27 00 | 36 00 | 54 00 | 80 00  |
| 18 ".....   | 9 50  | 19 00 | 28 50 | 38 00 | 57 00 | 85 00  |
| 19 ".....   | 10 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 90 00  |
| 20 ".....   | 10 50 | 21 00 | 31 50 | 42 00 | 63 00 | 95 00  |
| 21 ".....   | 11 00 | 22 00 | 33 00 | 44 00 | 66 00 | 100 00 |
| 22 ".....   | 11 50 | 23 00 | 34 50 | 46 00 | 69 00 | 105 00 |
| 23 ".....   | 12 00 | 24 00 | 36 00 | 48 00 | 72 00 | 110 00 |

## EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

### POSITIVELY ARCTIC.

It turns out that the tin signs, which are said to be quite up to the taste of the BULLETIN, and which are so offensive to the "Advertiser," were actually stuck on to the telephone poles by the "Advertiser" people themselves. In the face of this fact, our consistent contemporary's threat about the telephone company's franchise being taken away, is, quoting from its own columns, "more than cool, it is positively arctic." That caricaturing sheet which our friend longs for will probably represent him perched in a ridiculous position on an ice-berg.

### SPIRIT AND PURPORT.

The "Advertiser," after the usual lapse of two or three days, complains of the BULLETIN having perverted "the spirit and purport" of its remarks about "thoughtless and evil disposed people." We are sorry for it; that is, for the perversion; had no intention of doing anything of the kind. But really what was "the spirit and purport," if not to brand as thoughtless and evil-disposed those who do not chime in with the "Advertiser"? What is "the spirit and purport" of the following from our contemporary? "The day when any one with an education could be pitched into the position of a teacher has long gone by in all those countries, with the exception of England which still considers that a mere university education fits a man for a teacher in the great public schools. But for its schools for the masses England demands specially trained teachers." A fear of perverting the "spirit and purport" precludes the BULLETIN from attempting to offer any comments at present. What is meant by the "great public schools," and what is meant by "schools for the masses"? The "schools for the masses" are not the "great public schools," and the great public schools are not for the masses. This looks like a contradiction. But that cannot be, for it is not possible that such a thing should happen in the editorial columns of the "Advertiser!" The "spirit" and the "purport" must be something else; but what, is not apparent.

### MIS-PLACED HYDRANTS.

The new hydrants for use by the fire brigade in case of fire are considered by firemen to be vastly superior to the old method of procuring water from the mains by means of openings in the ground, and for that reason are being adopted here as rapidly as convenient. Quite a number of them may be seen placed around in different parts of the town. For the most part care has been taken to locate them where they will be the least obstruction to travel and the least inconvenience to the general public. Although this cannot be said in regard to two of these hydrants recently erected on Alakea street, between Hotel street and the entrance to the British Club. They are placed right on the sidewalk, where they constitute a dangerous obstruction to pedestrians, particularly in the dark. Why could they not have been placed out of the way of travel? Then there is another in front of Mr. A. J. Cartwright's residence, on Bere tania street, which unnecessarily increases the previously superabun-

dant obstructions in that neighborhood—unnecessarily, because Mr. Cartwright would gladly have given a little curve in his lot for the hydrant, where it would have been out of everybody's way, and equally convenient for the firemen in case of fire. Perhaps it is not always possible to place hydrants where they can be easily used in time of need, and at the same time not be any kind of inconvenience to the general public ordinary. But it seems that it might have been done in the instances above referred to; then why has it not been done?

### H. R. H. PRINCESS KAULANI.

To-day is the thirteenth birthday anniversary of Princess Kaulani, and the occasion is being celebrated by a reception at the residence of the Princess's father, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Waikiki, between the hours of 2 and 6 this afternoon. Up to the time of our going to press, many prominent ladies and gentlemen have called to tender their respects and congratulations, and the stream of callers continues to flow and thicken. Princess Kaulani is a member of the Royal Family, directly in the line of succession, and being first after the Heir Apparent; therefore, the interest of the nation is directed towards her as its hope and future head. May the young Princess live long and be a blessing to the nation and the country, is the sincere wish of every true heart.

### HAWAIIAN TOBACCO.

It may be remembered by some of our readers that the BULLETIN, some time ago, referred to a project of Mr. W. H. Graenhalgh's to have the quality of Hawaiian-grown tobacco thoroughly tested by experts. Mr. Graenhalgh took with him a sample to New York, where it was examined and tested by persons skilled in that kind of thing. Their report is very satisfactory, and gives strong encouragement to hope that tobacco culture may become a prominent and profitable industry on these islands. It is well known to every resident in this country that tobacco grows luxuriantly almost anywhere on the group; but it contains a large amount of nitre or something else which has prevented it becoming popular, otherwise than among the natives, for smoking purposes; and no one here, so far as our information goes, has ever succeeded in discovering any means of extracting the objectionable ingredient while retaining the good qualities. It appears that the New York tobacco experts experienced no difficulty whatever, but accomplished the desired result to their entire satisfaction by some process of sweating.

The "Tobacco Leaf," a paper published in New York, and the organ of the tobacco trade of the United States, in its issue of September 26th devotes an article to the sample of Hawaiian tobacco submitted by Mr. Graenhalgh, which needs no explanation. Following is the article in full: "From Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Mr. W. H. Graenhalgh, editor, stationer and merchant, this week brought to us for our, and through us, New York leaf tobacco dealers' inspection, a sample of tobacco grown this year on one of the farms belonging to King Kalakaua, who is now in the fourteenth year of his reign, and whom all people in this and other countries recognize as an enlightened, enterprising and progressive monarch. The parcel was a welcome token of the continued friendship of his Majesty, King Kalakaua, and his accomplished envoy, Mr. Graenhalgh, both of whom are readers and patrons of the 'Tobacco Leaf.'"

"The tobacco submitted to us was in this instance in a crude condition; it was almost as Nature made it, but Nature had done her work very well. It was bound in hands by strips of bass, had good color and aroma, but was coarse in grain and texture, and was, therefore, unfitted for cigar leaf. The veins and stems were uncommonly large, and in our judg-

ment the tobacco seemed suitable only for pipes. Our view on this subject was concurred in by leading leaf tobacco merchants, to whom we showed specimens of the leaf. When we asked experts where they supposed the tobacco was grown, they, one and all, confessed inability to decide, which was not to be wondered at.

"Mr. Graenhalgh assured us that this sample of tobacco represented two tons of tobacco grown on two and a half acres of ground at 'Kalakaua's Plantation,' North Kona, Hawaii, which indicates a fertile soil; and in return, we here assure him, as we did when talking with him, that excellent smoking tobacco can be made of those two tons of leaf. We also add, that the locality which he represents is capable of both soil and climate of yielding tobacco fit for all commercial purposes. What seems to be wanted to insure success in tobacco cultivation there is more knowledge respecting the proper methods of growing and curing this staple article. Three crops per annum, it appears, can be grown in that favored land, the temperature seldom declining below 65 degrees."

### PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Not only has the question of Chinese immigration been of late vigorously discussed in all English-speaking countries where Chinamen have established themselves, but in China itself the question has been agitated. Papers in the English language published in Shanghai have given considerable space to this subject. These papers deal principally with the aspect of the question presented in Australia.

It is contended by the Shanghai "Mercury" that China and the Chinese have no occasion to find fault with anything that Australia has done or talked of doing in the way of restriction, considering that the most stringent measures proposed are vastly more liberal than those to which the Australian or any other foreigner is subject in China, away from the treaty ports. The "Mercury" of July 21 shows what are the actual privileges of the British subject in China. It says the Treaty of Tientsin had for its object the opening of China to British, and as a consequence to foreign trade. Did it have the object, or, if it had the object, did it have the effect of throwing open China to foreign residence? The clauses in the treaty doubtless seem wide, but use has narrowed them down to very restricted limits indeed. By that treaty certain ports specified were opened to British subjects, who were allowed thereat the same privileges, advantages and immunities as were enjoyed in the older ports, including the right of residence, of buying, or renting houses, of leasing land therein and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries. British subjects are likewise authorized to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior under passports which have to be issued by their consuls and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports must be exhibited whenever demanded, and so far protect the bearer that "no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage and merchandise." A special clause provides that British subjects professing or teaching the Christian religion shall be entitled to protection, and that so long as they peaceably pursue their calling and do not offend against the law they shall not be persecuted nor interfered with. Finally, Article XII recites: "British subjects, whether at the ports or other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals or burial grounds, shall make their agreement for the land they require at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side."

Thus it would appear to the casual reader that rather extensive privileges are conceded by that treaty; but the "Mercury" proceeds to show that the interpretation adopted by the British Government from the beginning was that the right of residence generally was not conceded, and that the other places were intended merely to apply to the immediate outskirts of the ports. To such an extreme has this view been carried that deeds for land are refused to foreigners resident at Shanghai in the Poonshan district, although the boundary of that department comes within a few hundred yards of the foreign Settlement. The same thing happens at all the ports. At Chinkiang natives have been repeatedly punished as criminals for attempting to sell land on the hill sites in the immediate vicinity of the port, the land being only needed as a health resort to escape the miasma of the plains. At other ports similar means have been adopted and in all cases the right of residence away from the ports has been refused, except in the single case of missionaries under the special clause. Even at the ports themselves where British subjects are permitted to rent land in perpetuity they do so on terms which practically forbid them holding it except for purposes of residence or as town lots. The ordinary land tax payable by Chinese tenants in the fertile lands about Shanghai amounts to about 250 cash per acre per annum. Foreign renters are charged at the rate of 1,500, which, even at the present reduced rate of exchange, amounts to no less a sum than 27s an acre, besides having to buy the land in the first instance. Its effect is effectually to prevent the spread of the foreigner into the interior, and to place him at so great a disadvantage that competition with the native cultivator is out of the question. Merchants in Shanghai, with the objects of improving the quality of the silk exported, have on various occasions sought to establish "conditioning" establishments in the producing districts for the purpose of drying the cocoons sufficiently to permit of their being sent to Shanghai for filature. Their applications have been steadily refused, and one or two small establishments tacitly permitted for a time have been removed by express order. The same course has been adopted with regard to tea-firing establishments, and the rule has been laid down that although British merchants may, under treaty, hire boats and other conveyances, and with the protection of their passport may expose and sell their goods, they are not entitled to open establishments in their own names, nor to permanently rent or otherwise acquire premises for the conduct of their business, unless at the open ports. In other words, as the conditions are impossible, there is not a single foreign trader to be found in China outside the bare limits of the open ports.

Even stricter exclusion, continues the "Mercury," from mining privileges than from residential rights prevails. No foreigner can own a mine under any conditions. He is not even permitted to acquire a share in any mining company. Attempts have been made to engage foreigners as managers, but except in one instance, the K'ap'ing mines, they have always been run out, or reduced to insignificance. These remarks apply to rights not granted by express treaty and where the Chinese Government is free to act.

According to the authority we are indebted to for the above, the Chinese Government is not over-scrupulous in the fulfillment of obligations deliberately assumed. England submitted to a very serious modification of the opium duty and an entire change in the internal regulations regarding the drug on certain conditions. One of these was the opening of Chung-king in Szechuen as a port of foreign entry. Although a steamer, built on the faith of this, to ascend the rapids below the town, has been waiting in Chinese waters for four months, on one pretext or another permission has been refused for her leaving the port of Ichang.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the most exclusive proposition suggested with regard to the Chinese on these islands is liberal in comparison with the treatment of the foreigner in China.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE KINGDOM.

With commendable promptitude the Finance Department has published the Statutory Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Kingdom for the quarter ending 30th Sept. last. There is nothing very striking in the statement. The revenue from various sources has been well maintained and the long-list of expenditures contains the usual items in the usual proportions along with a number of payments which had to be deferred till the Appropriation Act should be passed and do not therefore properly belong to the quarter under review. The amount paid out on the latter account is comparatively light as a number of the overdue accounts were pushed over into the current quarter. The Civil List and Permanent Settlements take \$10,103.00; the Attorney-General's Department spent \$28,202.22; the Judiciary Department \$23,974.98, the Foreign Office expended \$4,201.36 on the management of the foreign affairs of the Kingdom and \$12,242.44 on the King's guard and the Band; the Finance Department spent \$63,025.73 of which \$22,000 went in a weak willful compromise of the scandalous "Madras claim;" the expenses of the Legislature during the quarter were \$19,380.98; the economical Board of Education got along with \$7,130.78; and the Interior Department drew on the Treasury for \$191,991.48 which includes the disbursements of the Board of Health. These several expenditures give a total of \$359,852.94 which exceeds the revenue of the quarter by \$130,238.40, but as there were \$204,203.09 in the treasury on 30th June and the Postal Savings Bank Receipts amounted to \$70,573.32, there remained \$144,538.01 in the Treasury to be carried forward to the current quarter. The Revenue was principally derived from Customs Duties which amounted to \$133,653.86.

The total receipts from all sources were \$229,614.54 which may be deemed satisfactory considering that this is almost a blank quarter in the matter of Internal Taxes the whole sum derived from that source being \$1,441.75. The first thing that must strike the mind of every one who examines this statement is the gross amount of quite unnecessary detail which is published. The whole affair makes more than two columns in the morning paper. A little more than half a column would give all the information the public needs or wants. We presume the Minister prides himself on adhering to what he deems the letter of the law which calls for a "detailed statement." Nevertheless he has used his discretion as to the point at which detail should stop. The letter of the law might be interpreted to demand the details of all such items as "Incidental," "General expenses of the Board of Health" and so forth as to which the public is certainly more curious than in regard to the salaries paid to the Judges, Police and District Justices and their clerks which require nearly half a column in which to set them forth. In the revenue account this love of detail is not so conspicuous. The receipts from the rents of Government lands, from land sales, from business and other licenses, and from sundry miscellaneous sources which are grouped under the convenient term, etc., are lumped together in one line. "Government realizations" is a phrase which may cover any sort of receipt if details are not furnished. The item "San Francisco Consul's Fees \$1,656.84" gives no clue to the period during which this collection was made which certainly could not have been a whole quarter.

The 6th of November is the date for the departure of the S. S. Australia from San Francisco for Honolulu on her next trip. On the same day the United States will decide who is to be their next President. By the steamer leaving at the usual time she will be early to bring the result. It has been suggested that a large proportion of Honolulu people would prefer the steamer coming a few hours or even a day late with the news of the election, to her arriving at the regular time without the news. We are all more or less interested in learning, as soon as possible after the contest has ended, who is victor—Cleveland or Harrison; and for that purpose would prefer the delay of the steamer. We understand that as far as the agents here, Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., are concerned there would be no objection, and as Mr. Irwin will leave for the Coast next Tuesday he may arrange in San Francisco for the delay of the Australia, as suggested.

### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

President Cleveland's message to Congress anent Chinese exclusion indicates that he calculates upon the co-operation of the Chinese Government in the enforcement of the American Exclusion Act. Following are the words of the message:—"The admitted and paramount right and duty of every Government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which retard its prosperity, or detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people, must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse. China herself has not dissented from this doctrine, but has by the expression to which I have referred, led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part—in co-operation with us—as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country."

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### SALES WITHOUT BIDDERS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Can you inform me through the columns of the BULLETIN what the "Advertiser" man means by the phrase "sales without bidders" which he uses in an editorial in last Saturday's issue. The phrase was used in reference to sales of land which had been made by the Government, but how the sales could have been effected "without bidders" passes the comprehension of ENQUIRER.

### BIBLE, PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—A correspondent in the "Gazette" states "that the Bible was banished from the public schools on the accession of A. Fornander, a Catholic, to the office of School Inspector, some twenty-five years ago," and the "Swede" in your columns seems to admit it as probable, but defends the act—if ever such an act was recorded in the annals of Hawaiian history—of his countryman on other grounds. Eight years' experience as a public school teacher in this kingdom, enables me to deny the truth of the above statement, and emphatically to say that the Bible, as a religious or moral guide, has never been banished from our public schools. And, if our public schools are becoming godless or Christless schools, it is not because Roman Catholic priests have planted their heels on the Bible, but because teachers do not care to teach the pupils some of the great truths in the Bible. Any teacher could read and explain a little of the Bible now and then to his or her scholars, if he or she chooses to do so, without incurring the displeasure of the Board of Education. But if the "Gazette's" correspondent meant that A. Fornander, the School Inspector (whom he wrongly calls a Catholic, apparently he never knew a Catholic never was appointed to a public office in those days,) stopped the public school teachers from using the Bible as a text book for reading, geography and history, he might be right. Any intelligent old *kamaaina* will tell him that twenty-

five years ago it was easier for a camel to slip through the eye of a needle than to have a Catholic appointed to a public office. On this fact was founded a proverbial saying among native Hawaiians, and firmly believed in by many, even unto this day, that a man educated as a Catholic will never attain a high position in life, i. e. be appointed to a lucrative public office.

A PEDAGOGUE.  
Maui, Oct. 11, 1888.

### NEW METHOD OF ROAD MAKING AT HILO.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—What beautiful weather we are now and have for the past few months been enjoying! Such days with their calm, sunny, romantic and apple-green skies, as some novelist might express it, as those only, accustomed to long periods of storm and slush and mud can appreciate. As JAM in his inimitable schoolboy style would put it, the fine weather is indeed very fine. But however true and beautiful all this may be, we much better enjoy the prospect of finer streets and roads, which, under the intelligent direction of our emigrant road supervisor, are now making.

Though it might be considered presumptuous on my part, still I think it would not come amiss to advise that the same plan of road building be followed elsewhere as obtains here in Hilo district. The modus operandi is somewhat as follows: Cut grass (Hilo grass is used here, but probably other grasses will answer the purpose fully as well), spread it carefully along the street to the depth of 16 to 60 inches and then sprinkle lightly with sand, in the proportion of say one cart load to the 100 yards of grass.

A street built on this principle, will, after a lapse of six months, present a surface both smooth and hard, with this additional advantage in its favor of being thoroughly maturated and ready for the plow whenever the planter decides to put the same in cane, a thing which we are told will soon be done here.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

I would respectfully invite all those who may be interested in the matter, to come and personally inspect the work now doing on Front street, which is being repaired in the above manner. Its advantages are manifold, and has but to be seen to be appreciated. A certain wag has even gone so far as to express the opinion, that the greatest benefit will accrue to the drunk, who, he says, can now with impunity, take a header from the saloons lofty porch into the grassy depths below without risk of breaking any bones.

The only draw-back to this system is the danger of a conflagration by the grass catching fire when once it has become dry; but of course in those towns possessing as efficient a fire department as Hilo boasts, the risk is reduced to a minimum.

Had the authorities in Honolulu but pursued this method of road making, I guarantee that ere this your beautiful city could have boasted the finest drives, superior even to Nickelson pavement and at a much less expense.

The Reform Government may mean well, but should hereafter exercise the utmost care in the choice of its road makers. What we require on the Islands are good practical men, and could all of the other districts possess a corps of road makers one half as attentive, intelligent and efficient as that of Hilo district, the complaints appearing from time to time in the Honolulu press would utterly cease.

I could also earnestly advise the purchasing of a few broken down old mules to assist in the good work, which will answer every purpose and can be had of the plantations at a small advance over cost price. The Hilo Road Board should be congratulated on its recent purchase of two fine, young, fat mules, with long tails knotted at the ends, to prevent, as I am given to understand, their passing through the collars.

I chronicle but one mistake as having occurred here, viz.: the shipping to us of a stone crusher which has been left standing unused in a vacant lot for the past twelve months, exposed to all weathers, which signifies in a climate like ours, that it has become thoroughly rusty and unfit for further use. The Minister of the Interior's intentions were probably of the best, but he should remember that our supply of rock suitable for road making is quite limited, also that all former systems of road building were at the outset discarded by our Road Board. What should have been sent to us was a Buckeye mower for cutting grass, as that is all that was needed.  
N. O. JOHNSON.  
Hilo, Oct. 10, 1888.

GLAN BOSTON REPLIES.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—About a column and a half of "bonkum" is published in last Saturday's Missionary organ, the "Advertiser," in answer to my letter contained in the BULLETIN on the previous Wednesday.

The writer of the rignomole in the "Advertiser" commences his screed by accusing my letter of "gross misrepresentation, downright lying," and other epithets which could only be found in a missionary newspaper; but, as his pent-up wrath subsides exhaustion, he finally addresses me as "my dear Clan."

Accusations of misrepresentation, etc., are easily made whether true or false; but proof is more difficult, and we will briefly examine how far the writer in the "Advertiser," or possibly the "Advertiser" man himself, can disprove what I stated as facts. He first denies my assertion that "Hawaiian trade is decreasing and that most of our enterprising foreigners have left and others are leaving." He confesses ignorance of the meaning of "Hawaiian trade," and it is quite evident that he is equally in the dark regarding the meaning of "enterprising foreigners." He seems to be under the impression that "enterprising foreigners" mean missionaries, but that is not my meaning. I mean the whole foreign population; as the white individuals are all enterprising more or less, otherwise they would never have come here. A few lines further down in his screed the "Advertiser" man, signing himself X, admits that Hawaiian trade "has decreased," but he is not so sure that it is still decreasing. Farther on in his letter he takes another spurt and raves about "dense ignorance, deliberate falsification, monstrous assertion," etc., to such an extent that the suspicion arises of an arduous search for strong epithets in his dictionary. Not satisfied with his interpretation of the phrase "enterprising foreigners," he makes another trial, and defines the phrase to mean "merchants, capitalists, owners and managers of plantations and ranches, intelligent professional men, and proprietors of manufacturing establishments." He does not include mechanics unless they are proprietors, and he totally ignores the existence of all employees, clerks, laborers, and business men not included in his classification. My assertion that "the policy of material progress should be agitated until the next election" had, it seems, an "Arctic" severity that chilled him; and for this he ought to be thankful, considering the feverish state of mind he must have been in while he was putting his screed together.

The only matter in which X has any apparent advantage in his letter is in regard to lopping off "the King, warriors, etc." It was so printed I admit; but in the original the phrase was written "the King's warriors"—the leaving out of the "s" being a printer's error. To lop off the King was far from my meaning.

It is needless to follow this column-and-a-half scribbler farther in his tirade of counter assertions and cloven-footed missionary bull-dozing; because he has not disproved a single statement that I made in my former letter, and he evades in a shuffling manner, the chief issue of the contention. Although he had abundant space, and evidently has plenty of time, he makes no reply to several of the most important charges in my letter. The following assertions, which I now repeat, are still unanswered and likely to remain in that condition because they are unanswerable.

1st. The public domain is locked against small capitalists, and most of our valuable public lands lie waste and unprofitable.

2d. Much of the country is inaccessible owing to lack of sufficiently good roads, or no roads at all in places where those highways are urgently needed.

3rd. Public works are comparatively at a standstill, and artisans and laborers have consequently insufficiency of work.

4th. The common necessities of life are too expensive.

5th. Capital made on the Islands seeks investment elsewhere—even the oldest residents (of the missionary party especially) prefer United States securities for their amassed wealth.

The above important assertions, and believed by me to be facts, were the pith of my former letter; and the writer in the "Advertiser" either avoids them altogether, or changes their import so as to suit his diatribes. In no case does he disprove a single sentence that I have written; and his counter charges show the cloven hoof of the missionary, the bull-dozing policy of the so-called "reform party," and the unmistakable ring of the toady.

Regarding the "Biting" of the present government being "impracticable" as the "Advertiser" correspondent says it is, I may have occasion to remark upon this position later on.

I apologise for taking up so much valuable space in the BULLETIN. CLAN BOSTON.

A QUEER STATE OF THINGS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—In this morning's "Advertiser" the fact is stated that "J. R. Robertson who wounded Magoni at Waialua, arrived in town about 11 o'clock Sunday night, but did not present himself before the authorities until Monday morning." This appears to me a most extraordinary state of things. If it had been a Chinaman who had committed the deed, half a dozen policemen would have been sent post haste to Waialua with instructions to bring their prisoner in irons to town. There would have been no chance for him to have spent the night under the roof of a relative's house, and then take his own time in giving himself up. Then again, how is it that the bail is only fixed at \$1000, when in a recent shooting case by a Portuguese near the Hospital the amount was \$2000? for, as I understand, the man Magoni is hovering between life and death. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." One more question and I have done: Why is the district of Waialua without a physician? If there had been one there the probability is the poor fellow would not have lost so much blood, and might by now be on the road to recovery. Is it because competent doctors will not serve under the present President of the Board of Health? JUSTICE.

TOO BAD.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The "Advertiser," apparently ashamed of its correspondent X, states in this morning's issue that the said X is "far from being a missionary and is not even a member of a church." That is a terrible fact of itself; but not satisfied with anathematizing X as a churchless thingabob, the "Advertiser" man adds that X is not related by blood or marriage to anyone in the country. The old adage of "save me from my friends" is true in this case, and it is just the style of the party" to go back upon their supporters when they have no further need of them.

CLAN BOSTON.

POSTAL UNION WITH HAWAII.

The following letter appeared in the San Francisco "Evening Bulletin" of October 6th:—

EDITOR BULLETIN:—A closer postal union with the Hawaiian Islands has been proposed, like that which has brought Mexico and Canada into such intimate relations with the United States. Our 2-cent stamp will take a letter to Quebec or Vera Cruz—why not to our nearer neighbors in Honolulu? Our social relations with the islands are intimate, and call for many letters of friendship from here and from the East to kindred domiciled in Hawaii. If the adoption of the 2-cent rate should treble the correspondence (and it probably would within two years) the Government would lose nothing by the change.

A reduced rate of postage on our newspapers and periodicals would soon increase their circulation among the foreign residents and also among the educated of the native population.

The business profit may be small from any possible patronage in so small a Kingdom, but the good our literature may do to the islanders is unquestionable. American influence will be greatly and rightfully increased to the benefit and satisfaction of all concerned. It is a good time to establish cheap postage to Hawaii. B.

NO LIKEE GO.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Me plenty see heap talker lately dom too many pakas. Why for Chinaman lilee allee same haoe? It is evident to the most obtuse comprehension that these Chinese compositions bear the most right-angled impress of the employment of white talent in their construction. Just now me lilee. Me no speak some other man he lilee for me. Me sabe too much, you are at liberty to wager your saccharine existence. Me leplest leading Chinaman. Me speak Chinaman no likee go. Chinaman he come to stay—you hear the dulcet voice of the undersigned. H. G. N. too muchee sling ink allee same Whappers. Jno. F. Smith too muchee chin wag. Let them go bathe in saw-dust.

Plenty men say no likee Chinaman keep store. Speak no more licence. All lilee—Chinaman no care. Before sell plenty gin with no licence; just now sell every thing else without licence.

Chinaman cultivate lilee. Chinaman pay plenty tax. He velly good. Sometime he see District Judge get too little money from the Government. Velly often he give the poor judge fifty dollars. Chinaman he lilee see leplestentative have small money; he immediately dives down into the innermost recesses of his pocket and develops swag sufficient to wreathe the representative countenance with seraphic smiles. Government hire policeman thirty dollars; Chinaman go several dollars better.

Some men no likee Chinaman because no hab got wife. Plenty white men no got wife. Me heap sabe family: me hab three wives China and one wife Hawaii. Me say allee same: Chinaman he no got wife he go too. It is a poor rule that won't operate in diametrically opposite directions. Ladies prepare your ballots. WHANG FAT. Hawaii, Oct. 10.

ANSWER TO THE REV. C. M. HYDE.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—In the "Hawaiian Gazette" of the 9th inst. appeared an article on "Christless Schools" signed by C. M. Hyde. The stereotyped phrases about independent investigation of religious matters by children, aged from 6 to 15 years, are not serious. The Rev. gentleman himself will teach, even his more advanced pupils, some of his sectarian or private theological notions before allowing them independent investigation.

I do not fully understand what the writer means by "the R. Catholic priests' claims to religious and political supremacy." Applied to these islands it is certainly nothing but bitter irony, since the religious and political friends of Dr. Hyde hold all the political power and control, besides their very large private fortunes, all the public money; their religion in fact often procures them protection and advancement, while the Catholic Mission seems to be merely tolerated. We must even be grateful (and we are) for the few crumbs that fall from the rich man's table in the shape of a few hundred dollars for the support of our independent schools. I say we are grateful even for the poor pittance out of the public treasury contributed by all tax payers, Catholics included, because those gentlemen composing the Board of Education have the power to give us nothing. I respect a man whose high sense of justice elevates him above a narrow party-spirit. In our comparatively helpless condition, the Catholic churches and schools would soon disappear before our mighty adversaries, if it were not for the help of God and the self-sacrificing labor of the C. clergy and their assistants. The action of the Catholic priest here, is, and must be in principle, the same as it is in America and all over the world. We think that religion, and the true one, should be taught in all schools, and consequently we cannot be in favor of schools from which religious instruction is excluded. I see with great pleasure that many Protestant clergymen in the United States are decidedly against the system of public schools existing there, and that even the Rev. Dr. Hyde agrees with us in blaming the existence of Christless schools. We merely differ in the choice of the remedy.

Dr. Hyde, as far as I understand him, thinks that the Bible or perhaps the New Testament only, should be read in the public schools, and he seems to blame the Catholic clergy for not adopting this plan. Good reasons prompt us to strongly object against it: 1. In every locality which contained a sufficiently large number of children of different creeds, the children were separated into strictly denominational schools. The same rule would apply here in few cases. 2. In other places where the small number of children did not justify the building of separate denominational schools, the pupils of each denomination (Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish) had a religious teacher of their own creed. About six years ago I petitioned the Board of Education through the Board of Immigration to have this rule apply in favor of the Portuguese children. My request was not granted at that time, nor do I think that the present Board will favor it or even consider it lawful. Hence I propose another which in my opinion will do justice to all.

Whereas our public schools, though free of charge, do not answer the just demands of Christian and particularly of Catholic parents on account of the absence of religious instruction, and whereas the same parents contributing to the common school fund by the payment of taxes are nevertheless in conscience obliged to send their children to independent schools at their own extra expense which, by the way, is not a light matter for poor people, the Board of Education would but act within the limit of strict justice towards those Christian parents if it helped them to materially support the independent schools which are really necessary for their children.

This is not the place to dispute the intrinsic merits of the different denominations. My intention is only to give an objective view of our situation in this kingdom and to appeal to the sense of justice of even those who may perhaps be strongly prejudiced against the Catholic religion. I defy our most bitter adversaries to prove that the Catholic mission has by its religious teaching ever done any harm in these islands. We always mind our own business. We have not taken any part in the late revolutionary movements and we submit to the Reform Government without adulation or conspiracy against it. Is that a crime? In our poverty we deprive ourselves of many personal comforts in order to apply our personal labor and a considerable portion of our very limited means to assist the Government in the work of education. Every impartial judge will say that we have a right to expect the support of the Government and the sympathy of the public instead of being vexed and harassed at every step by mean sectarian jealousy.

ties which are contrary to his natural inclinations. This transition requires on his part a strong will sustained by divine grace. On the contrary it is a very easy matter to convert a Catholic boy to Protestantism. Keep him away from the unpleasant practice of his religion, inspire him with the worship of riches, be indulgent to him and allow him at least indirectly to follow his vicious inclinations, flatter his pride by a wide scope of independence from lawful authority, and he will be a Protestant of some description for a while, perhaps as long as it suits his interests. Sooner or later, however, he will return to his mother, the Catholic Church, or he will become a rationalist. And who will rejoice at such a conversion? Certainly not the angels in heaven.

As a remedy against the evil of Christless schools I should recommend the system of Prussia as it prevailed before the deplorable Kulturkampf when religious instruction was obligatory and enjoyed, too, the very first rank. The system was about as follows:—

1. In every locality which contained a sufficiently large number of children of different creeds, the children were separated into strictly denominational schools. The same rule would apply here in few cases. 2. In other places where the small number of children did not justify the building of separate denominational schools, the pupils of each denomination (Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish) had a religious teacher of their own creed. About six years ago I petitioned the Board of Education through the Board of Immigration to have this rule apply in favor of the Portuguese children. My request was not granted at that time, nor do I think that the present Board will favor it or even consider it lawful. Hence I propose another which in my opinion will do justice to all.

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HERMAN, Bishop of Oila. Honolulu, Oct. 13th.

TAX ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The list of Tax-Collectors, published this week, has set people here speculating, as to what the principles are, in accordance with which these appointments are made. We understood, that when this government went into power, the errors and vices of the old regime should all be corrected. Under Gibson's administration there was a constant complaint against the giving of Tax-Assessor and Collectorships to Government officials. The "Gazette" used then to write columns against this practice and print lists, showing how many offices the ministry heaped on their political friends. Now the "Gazette" says nothing, but still the same thing is happening. Here in Waialua the three appointments—Collector '87, Assessor '88 and Collector '88—made by this Ministry, have been given respectively to the Deputy-Sheriff, the Collector of Customs and the Postmaster. These officers are paid respectively \$175, \$150, and \$100 per month—very handsome salaries, and the Assessor and Collectorships are worth more than \$1600 each for a 3 months' work. As a man cannot serve two masters, as he cannot be in the Post Office and at the same time out collecting taxes; he will either have to get a substitute in the Post Office to the inconvenience of the public—and then the Postmaster-General ought to interfere or hire a man to do the collecting, but if that is the case, why not give the pay to the man, who actually performs the work. In former days these positions were given for political services rendered or expected to be rendered, but

that can certainly not be the reason now, as the three appointments above mentioned were all given to political nonentities, men, who never could bring any party more than their own individual vote, even before the new election law, "muzzled" the Government officials. What astonished us more in the last appointment was, that it was well known here, that the nobles of this island, present at the close of the session, recommended another man, a native Hawaiian, to hold the office of Collector. They considered him the best man available and they were given to understand, that their recommendation would be deciding. All the other men, whom these nobles recommended for the different districts here, have been appointed except the Waialua man, and the only reason we can see is, that he was the only Hawaiian on the list. Well may the natives doubt the sincerity of the present Ministry with its proposed principles of preferring the Hawaiian to fill the Government offices. There is a native Hawaiian, a property holder with an upgrowing family, a man, whose ability cannot be doubted, as four elected nobles endorse him, thrown aside to give room for a comparative stranger, a man without property or family or anything to show, that he is here except as a mere bird of passage. It seems to be the policy of the Cabinet to ask the different nobles and representatives for their opinions in regard to appointments of Government officials in their respective districts. That is a very sound policy, and if followed out would reduce the complaint over the "Honolulu rule" a good deal, but if their opinions are only asked to "scratch their backs," and no attention paid to their recommendations, then such a policy becomes a farce and an insult to the gentlemen, who take the trouble to think over, who will be the best men to serve in certain positions, and often make enemies of the men, they do not recommend. The Ministry will find out, that they do not make friends by acting as they are doing, and they cannot afford to lose any and least of all the men, who befriended them in this Legislature and of whom a number when they left with good reason could have said.

At REFORM. Waialua, Oct. 19, 1888.

NEWS ARTICLES.

KOLOA, KAUAI, LETTER.

The condition of Mr. Lerro is beginning to become again very critical. The improvement lately reported, seems to have been only temporary. It was thought desirable to summon additional medical assistance to co-operate with Dr. Walters of Lihue, Dr. Campbell of Waimea, responding to the summons.

The condition of Mrs. Turner's baby is also far from satisfactory, a relapse for the worse having set in.

The natives have struck a regular gold mine, in which even one of the Royal Hawaiian bandboys, here on a vacation, does not disclaim to take a share. It is an exceptionally large catch of fish. A variety of smaller fish that seem to make their regular appearance between the hours of 3 to 7 p. m. and 2 to 5 a. m., are caught plentifully. At these times some 50 to 60 natives, men and women, are fishing with their rods from the wharf. None of these anglers leave without filling their water pails at least half full with these fishes. Further out in the bay some immense quantities of fish of all varieties and sizes are caught with hooks and lines. Considerable fishing is also done by harpooning and spearing, some natives being quite experts at that; astonishing with their skill any casual haole observer. Puhā abound in large numbers and sizes. One native caught during two hours' time in an afternoon 42, and the next morning during one hour's time 16 more of these fish. As they are sold from 50 cts. to \$1 each, it will be seen that there must be money in it.

BYE-AND-BYE. Koloa, Oct. 13.

LESSONS FROM FIJI.

Recent advices from Fiji state that the land and coolie questions are as much exciting themes of discussion in that group as in ours. In answer to a protest of the native chiefs of Fiji, who were opposed to coolie settlement, the Colonial Government sent them a final note in which was the following practical paragraph: "In this colony there is much land lying idle—land which you neither know nor can make use of. Land is given for use, and it will be a mistake for you to suppose that anything can be allowed to remain idle and useless." From this it would appear that land legislation is on a much better and more progressive basis in Fiji than on the Hawaiian group; and the paragraph embodies a valuable lesson which, sooner or later, will have to be adopted here.

Another singular request of the native chiefs was to the effect that "an effective punishment be inflicted upon women for circulating slanderous reports;" but the Government had made no reply to this when the last mail left. The Governor, however, had stated that he would "ask for more information." Of course, enactments of this nature would never do in a country where women are all ladies as they are on this group. The Fiji correspondent

of the "Sydney Morning Herald" says in this connection: "It would be an interesting study for any philanthropist to obtain a copy of native regulations now in force, and watch the results of attempts to make people virtuous by Act of Parliament."

The policy of the Fijian Government towards the native race is very different from that of the Hawaiian Government; and, although in some respects the circumstances differ from those of the Hawaiian group, yet in many respects the position is similar. If success be a test of superiority, Fiji has the best of Hawaii in native legislation; more has been done there to civilize the Fijian in the past decade than has been done in Hawaii for the past half century, and this has not been so much the amount of work done in this direction, but the superior efficacy of the plan adopted in Fiji.

An Industrial Exhibition of much promise is now being held at the Fijian capital, Suva, which also marks another step in civilization in advance of Hawaii. L. T.

[Industrial exhibitions have been held in Honolulu.—Ed.]

S. S. AUSTRALIA.

The steamship Australia arrived at her dock at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon from San Francisco with 40 cabin and 20 steerage passengers, and 996 tons of freight. From Oct. 9th to the 14th had light N.W. winds and moderate sea, from thence to port N. E. trades and fine weather. She returns to San Francisco next Tuesday.—Oct. 16.

U. S. S. BROOKLYN.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn arrived Monday afternoon, 41 days from Nagasaki, Japan. Several typhoons were encountered off the coast of Nipon. After the first twenty-six days fine weather was experienced. Several of her officers have visited this port before. It is not known how long she will remain at Honolulu. At 8 o'clock this morning the Brooklyn saluted the Hawaiian flag with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. Following is a list of her officers:

Captain Byron Wilson, Commanding. Lieutenant Commander, Thomas Perry. Lieutenant, E. D. F. Heald. " W. H. H. Southland.

Lieutenant, C. J. Badger. " F. H. Holmes. Ensign, J. A. Hoogewerff. " W. R. Shoemaker. Medical Inspector, G. S. Beardsley. " Passed Asst. Surgeon, P. A. Lovering. Assistant Surgeon, O. D. Norton. Pay Inspector, J. E. Tolfree. Chief Engineer, S. L. P. Ayers. Past Asst. Engineer, R. G. Denig. Past Asst. Engineer, W. F. C. Hasson. Past Asst. Engineer, C. A. E. King. Cadet Engineer, R. Stewart. Captain Marines, D. P. Mannix. 1st Lieut. of Marines, S. L. Jackson. Boatswain, E. Bonsall. Gunner, J. J. Walsh. Carpenter, G. Northup. Sailmaker, T. B. White. Pay Clerk, C. Clarke.

A SAILOR SENTENCED.

In the Police Court this morning James Stewart, a sailor on board the Carnarvonshire was charged with assault and battery on Watkin Jones, a shipmate, with a weapon imminently dangerous to life. The affair took place Thursday night. Evidence was given by other sailors and also Capt. Williams who stated that on charging the prisoner with knifing Jones, he said yes, and he would kill anybody that would double bank him. The prisoner said the stabbing was done in self defense. The Court found him guilty as charged and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$30 and be imprisoned at hard labor for six months.—Oct. 16.

A GOOD OPIUM SEIZURE.

Yesterday afternoon A. Kennedy, manager of the Steam Laundry went on board the Australia to get the vessel's wash. It was placed in a wagon and on arriving at the laundry, Assistant Port Surveyor John Good searched the bundles and was rewarded by finding sixty tins of opium. Kennedy was arrested and this morning charged in the Police Court with smuggling the opium. The case was remanded to Thursday morning.—Oct. 17.

KILLED BY A TREE.

News came by the W. G. Hall Tuesday afternoon that Manoel Vicente, a Portuguese storekeeper at Makawao, Maui, was accidentally killed last Saturday. He was felling trees in a gulch, when one tree fell before he could get out of the way striking him and sending him to the ravine below. He only lived a few moments after been struck. Judge C. Copp, the district magistrate, acting as coroner held an inquest the following day the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was respected by all the residents of the district for honesty and quite behaviour. He leaves a widow and family.

Dr. Mackenzie will publish his reply to the German physicians in a short time.

A PIANIST COMING.

Madame Jaffa, a pianist who gave recitals in Honolulu several years ago, will arrive here on the Australia November 13th, and leave again on the 24th for the Colonies. During her stay here Madame Jaffa proposes to give two piano recitals of which due notice will be given.

A CHINAMAN KILLED.

On Tuesday three police officers made a raid on certain Chinese at Kaneohe, the other side of this island. They came across a quantity of opium which was seized. The affair brought together about thirty Chinese each carrying a stick or some other weapon. While the police were preparing to drive away the gang, the Chinaman who was arrested for having the opium in possession made good his escape. Another Chinaman threw a bottle at the Deputy Sheriff, and during a scuffle one of the police officers struck a Chinaman over the head with a hoe, from the effects of which he has since died. The rest of the Chinese when they saw what had happened ran away.

This morning Deputy-Marshal Hopkins went to Kaneohe and is holding an inquest this afternoon.—Oct. 17.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Tuesday was the thirteenth anniversary of the birth of H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani and was duly celebrated at the residence of her father Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Waikiki. The interior of the room where the little Princess received was most beautifully decorated with kahlis, ferns, palms and flowers. The Hawaiian Band was in attendance and played appropriate selections during the entire afternoon. Prince David Kawananakoa and Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, Vice-Chamberlain, acted as ushers. There was a large number of callers including His Majesty the King, H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, Hon. J. O. Dominis, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, members of the Cabinet, diplomatic and consular corps, privy council, officers of H. B. M. S. Cormorant, U. S. S. Alert and Brooklyn, and many of our most prominent residents. Princess Kaiulani received many very handsome presents during the day. Refreshments were served and the occasion will long be remembered by those in attendance.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

The following is the full text of the Chinese exclusion measure as signed by President Cleveland: A supplement to an act entitled an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, approved May 6, 1882: Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of and in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or who may now or hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed or who shall depart from it and shall have not returned before the passage of this, to return or remain in the United States.

Sec. 2.—That no certificate of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of this act, to which this is a supplement, shall hereafter be issued, and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is hereby declared void and of no effect, and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Sec. 3.—That all the duties prescribed, liabilities, penalties and forfeitures imposed and the powers conferred by the second, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections of the act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4.—That all such parts of this act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent are herewith repealed.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

Mr. A. M. Sprull has located himself at his brother's place of business on Fort street, where he is prepared to attend to surveying and all kinds of civil engineering. Mr. Sprull will supply a want much felt by land-owners and plantation agents as it has been a difficult matter to always be able to secure the services of a reliable surveyor and civil engineer.

A RUSSIAN SUBSIDY.

A dispatch from London dated September 26th says:—Russia has granted an annual subsidy of 1,110,000 rubles to a private firm for a steamship line between Russian ports on the Pacific and Corea, Japan and China. It is provided in the contract that in case of war the steamers shall be at the disposal of the Government.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

The inquest on the body of Yung Fat the Chinaman who was killed at Kaneohe, was concluded at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the jury returning a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Robt. Waialeale and Ahulu two police officers. They have been committed to the January term 1889 on a charge of manslaughter. Deputy Marshal Hopkins is now on his way from Kaneohe with the two prisoners in charge.

**THE SUGAR TRUST.**

THEIR EFFORT TO HEAD OFF CLAUS SPRECKELS WILL PROBABLY FAIL.

The New York "Sun" of September 28th, has the following: The chief reason for the attempt of the Sugar Trust and the "wholesale grocer's" combination to come together at this time has been explained to the Evening Sun by persons in a position to know. When the Sugar Trust was organized and sought to bring Claus Spreckels, the San Francisco sugar king, into it, he declined. Then it is reported that the Trust told him that they would enter into competition with him on the Pacific slope. Spreckels replied that they should be received with open arms, especially as he intended to build factories in the East that could supply the sugar trade in America.

This was regarded as a big bluff, but Spreckel's first factory is now going up. One of the contractors, Mr. F. Dundore of Philadelphia, said yesterday that his firm was working night and day, getting out the iron work for the Spreckels refinery, and the entire attention of his great plant was given up to this work, as the refinery is contracted to be finished on June 1 next.

This refinery, which is only one of those that Spreckels intends to build, is one of the largest in the world.

So, after June 1 next, Spreckels will be manufacturing sugar here and putting it on the market in competition with the Sugar Trust.

The Trust finding that Spreckels is in earnest, and knowing that he has the capital to carry out his plans and to fight them, are making great efforts to head him off in the nine months that will elapse before he can get to work, and therein is contained the secret of the recent attempts to bring the grocer's combination and the Sugar Trust together.

It is asserted by a prominent grocer that the Trust offered to give the grocers' combination a rebate of half a cent a pound in sugar, provided a great majority of the wholesale grocers came into the combination and provided the combination made a contract to take their sugar exclusively from the Trust, and for a period of not less than five years. This rebate, it was thought, would drive all competing houses either into the combination or out of the market, while the ironclad contract to buy only of the trust for five years would deprive Spreckels of the means of reaching the consumers.

The exclusive publication in the Evening Sun of the meeting of last week, it is asserted will probably prevent the consummation of the negotiations with the Trust, as a large number of wholesalers who had not yet come into the combination have thereby been informed of what was going on and are talking decidedly in opposition to the proposed movement.

There is now every indication that the grocers fully comprehend their advantageous position, and will play Spreckels the big king, against the combine and make better arrangements than they ever dreamed they could make.

**THE SAMOAN QUESTION.**

A dispatch from Washington Oct. 3d says. The Samoan question has reached a point that makes its satisfactory settlement a matter of very great concern to the United States, and the most careful attention is now being paid to it by our Government. President Cleveland has recently taken hold of the subject, and there is reason to believe that it will soon be laid before the Cabinet for consideration. The recent course of Germany in seizing and carrying off the Samoan King and setting up an insurgent in his place certainly appears to be flagrant violation of the agreement between that government and Great Britain and the United States, that the autonomy of the Samoan Islands shall not be disturbed. The Samoans have revolted against the King set up by the Germans, and had him and his party cooped up in the capital. It is easy to see that complications more serious than any that have gone before may follow the present situation, and there is a strong feeling here that it is time for the United States to take decisive steps towards curbing Germany's aggressions. The continued independence and neutrality of the Samoan Islands, are of high importance to the Government especially, because the islands lie practically in the track of all vessels using either of the projected isthmian canals. Opinion is divided as to the best course for this Government to adopt; but from what can be learned in State Department circles, a movement of some kind may be expected soon, and it will not be in the direction of consenting to any further aggressive violations of Germany's agreement.

**THE REV. E. C. OGCEL.**

The Chicago "Tribune" of Sept. 17th, in speaking of the Presbyterian Church, Pullman, Illinois, of which Rev. E. C. Oggel is pastor says: Mr. Oggel is a man with a history. He is a native of Holland, but was educated at Rutgers College, New Jersey; was pastor for four years of the Westminster Church on the West Side, and spent three years in missionary work in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where he was pastor of the American

Church. He is thoroughly conversant with the recent stirring events of King Kalakaua's dominions, and proposes at an early date to enlighten his people on these topics. He is an earnest preacher; forcible, logical, and eloquent. His discourse yesterday on the duty of Christians to labor for the conversion of their brethren was practical, not polemical, and characterized by a broad, tolerant, and pious spirit. His congregation is an exceptionally intelligent one.

**S. S. ARABIC.**

The O. and O. S. S. Arabic Capt. W. M. Smith, arrived unexpectedly off port this morning from Hongkong and Yokohama, en route to San Francisco. For this port she brings 191 Chinese and 43 Japanese, and has in transit 185 passengers. She leaves at 8 o'clock this evening, the mail closing at the Post Office at 5 o'clock.

Forty three of the 191 Chinese on board the Arabic for this port were not allowed to land their passports not being in good order. The steamer left at 11:30 o'clock last evening, Mr. T. Graham Gribble of the Tramways Co., being a passenger.—Oct. 19.

**PROBATE MATTERS.**

An application was this morning filed by Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., principal creditors for temporary administration upon the estate of one Manuel Vincent Jr. of Makawao, Maui, who died on the 13th inst. by the falling of a tree. The deceased was a store-keeper, doing business in Kalanui, in said Makawao. Mr. S. F. Chillingworth, the deputy sheriff, under instructions of the widow, had taken possession of the store, goods and cash, and awaits further instructions from the creditors in Honolulu. Yesterday a meeting of creditors was held in the store of Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., when it was resolved to apply for temporary administration with letters to Mr. John F. Hackfeld, which being done, the Court (Preston J.) granted the same under bond of \$6,000, being the estimated value of the estate. Monday, the 12th of November next was appointed for the hearing of further proceedings in the matter, notice of which to appear in the English and Portuguese languages of the time and place. W. A. Whiting appeared for the creditors.

**STEAMER NEWS.**

The S. F. "Post" of October 3d has the following: The Pacific Improvement Company, which is another name for the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, is conducting negotiations with British shipowners for the purchase of three additional steamers for service on the China line of the Occidental & Oriental line. The company has already bought one steamer, the San Mateo, which is to be placed under the Hawaiian flag, and may ply to the railroad company's recently purchased mines in British Columbia, or may go on the China route. The company has evidently given up its project to build a collier to fly the American flag.

The Pacific Mail Company is to increase its fleet by one steamer, and possibly two, as large as the City of Peking. George J. Gould has let a contract to Pearce, the Clyde ship-builder (John Elder & Co.) for one steel steamer. This vessel, of course, cannot go on the American register, but it is understood that she will fly the Hawaiian flag. It was hoped by American shipbuilders that Mr. Gould would let a contract to one of the American firms, so that the Pacific Mail line would continue to be strictly an American one.

**POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.**

The business done at the Post Office in money orders is very much on the increase. Mr. Z. K. Meyers who has charge of this department states that in the month of September he paid 779 orders with a total of \$31,881.81.

**HONOLULU SOCIAL CLUB.**

The semi-annual dance of the Honolulu Social Club at McInerney Hall passed off last evening in a very pleasant manner. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the attendance was quite large. There were fifteen dances on the programme, and the music was good. The Elite Ice Cream Parlors furnished refreshments.—Oct. 19.

**COMPANY A.**

Last evening a meeting of Company A of the Honolulu Rifles was held at the Armory for the purpose of electing a Captain and 1st Lieutenant vice James W. Pratt and James L. Torbert, resigned. Charles T. Wilder who has been 1st Lieutenant commanding, was elected Captain by a vote of 22 to 5. W. C. Wilder Jr. was unanimously elected first lieutenant and sergeant Fred W. Wood as second lieutenant.—Oct. 19.

After November, 1889, the terminus of the Oceanic Steamship line will probably be Melbourne instead of Sydney. The reason for the change is that the government of New South Wales is somewhat hostile to granting a subsidy while that of Victoria is in favor of it and it is stated that Victoria and New Zealand are ready to give a long time contract to the company, hence the change.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—OCTOBER TERM.**

MONDAY, Oct. 15.

J. Herbert Reeves vs. The Punaioa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, a corporation. Assumpsit. Agreement of counsel and oral motion to file waiver of jury allowed. V. V. Ashford for plaintiff; P. Neumann for defendant.

Melawa and Kealikanakole her husband vs. The Laupahoehoe Sugar Company and E. W. Barnard. Ejectment. Plaintiffs file discontinuance and it is allowed. W. O. Smith for plaintiffs; F. M. Hatch for Laupahoehoe Sugar Company; no appearance of or for Barnard.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

Kanaloa and M. S. Ku her husband vs. The Union Mill Company, a corporation; the trustees of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, a corporation and George F. Holmes. Ejectment. Tried before a mixed jury. Continued from the 15th. W. C. Achi for plaintiffs; A. Rosa and W. O. Smith for defendants. Still on trial.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16th.

Kanaloa vs. Union Mill Co. Ejectment. Tried before a mixed jury who return a unanimous verdict, by direction of the Court for defendant.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18th.

Congdon vs. Ackermann and Schaefer. Claim for \$5,000 damages for trespass. Continued from the 17th. V. V. Ashford joining counsel for plaintiff. After defendants' resting Mr. Hatch orally moves that upon the pleadings and the evidence the Court direct a verdict for the defendants, and after argument by himself and Mr. C. W. Ashford and Mr. Hartwell, the Court rules in favor of the motion of the defendants and instructs the jury; that plaintiff has not brought a case that is supported in law and in fact, and that there is nothing for them to deliberate upon, and that therefore they must give a verdict for the defendants. Plaintiff excepts to the instructions of the Court to the jury. Whereupon, without retiring, at 2:53 p. m., the jury render an oral verdict for the defendants. Plaintiff notes general exceptions to the verdict as contrary to the law and the evidence.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19th.

In the matter of the bankrupt estate of R. W. Laine. Mr. A. J. Cartwright the assignee submits an account which the Court examines and approves. The assignee reports that he is able to pay a final dividend of 20 1/2 per cent. The total amount to be distributed is \$1227.51. The Court ordered that on filing of creditors, receipts be discharged and his bond cancelled. This is the first bankrupt matter settled under the new act relating to bankrupt estates, the assignees compensation being increased from 5 to 10 per cent. on the last thousand and 5 per cent. on the balance. Under the old act it was 5 per cent. on all receipts. Assignee in person.

J. S. Martin vs. L. B. Kerr. Trespass. New trial granted by the decision of the full Court on August 3d, upon defendant's motion of April 20, 1888; verdict and judgment having been given on April 12, 1888, for plaintiff for one thousand dollars damages. Continued from the 18th. Before a foreign jury. V. V. Ashford for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

Mantolva (K.) vs. Ako, ejectment for a piece of land in North Kona, area 205 acres. Jury waived from July term, 1887. Heard in Chambers by consent.

J. S. Martin vs. L. B. Kerr. Assumpsit, \$1,000, for balance of salary on alleged yearly agreement which was broken. C. W. Ashford and V. V. Ashford for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendant. Verdict for defendant. Appeal noted by plaintiff.

**ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.**

Capt. Cloney was awoke this morning a little before 5 o'clock by some one trying to unlock his door. Upon going out he discovered a man jumping off his verandah. It seems that four prisoners (unattended by a guard) work around the government stables, and the captain has very strong suspicion that it is one of these that attempted to break into his house, as one of them was recognized to be the man who attempted to break into the captain's cookhouse a short time ago. Oct. 19.

**ADMITTED TO THE BAR.**

In the Supreme Court Thursday, before Chief Justice Judd, Mr. Gardner K. Wilder, son of Hon. W. C. Wilder, was admitted as a practitioner to all the Courts in the Hawaiian Kingdom, on a diploma from the law department of the University of Michigan, U. S. A. Mr. Wilder also presented a certificate of admission to the Supreme Court of Michigan. The application had been pending several weeks waiting naturalization papers, which the applicant only received yesterday.

The steamship Zealandia beat the City of New York over 20 hours on their last trip to San Francisco. The Zealandia's owners are much elated over their vessel having shown so fleet a pair of heels to her opponent.

**A NAVAL COMBAT!**  
YACHTS, WAR, AND WATER-MELONS!!

A desperate encounter between two of the principal yachts of the Hawaiian squadron, took place in our harbor last Saturday afternoon, which came near resulting disastrously, and is here recorded as a bit of important island history. It was watched with intense interest by the forecastle hands of the Alert, who were so excited over the event that they tried to induce the officer of the deck to send a boat to the rescue.

A newly painted yacht, with sails freshly washed, which flew the signal "H. I. D. B." was gracefully riding the waves on a light summer breeze, closely followed by another yacht flying the signal "S. W. P. M."

The crew of the latter had been curiously watched by the boat boys and long-shore men, as they filed aboard their craft with water-melons under each arm, carried with as much care as if each were a torpedo or a dynamite cartridge. The belligerent appearance of this crew induced our correspondent to seek a position on board the Alert from which point of vantage he observed the following strange proceedings:

After sailing some distance to sea the yacht "S. W. P. M." was observed to bear down upon the "H. I. D. B." and as she passed her, delivered a broadside of water-melons, which exploded upon the "H. I. D. B." striking its diminutive captain, the tall handsome mate, and its heavily bearded crew, while the sails were riddled with melon-shot. The little skipper of the "H. I. D. B." becoming fiercely excited, ran to the bows of his craft and with rage upon his brow shouted: *Run them down!*

The order was promptly obeyed, while the skipper stood in the rigging prepared to fire hot shot into the enemy.

Soon the yachts collided—the tactics of the "S. W. P. M." bringing them broadside to. As they clinched, the little captain, clinging close to the ratlines, heaved a big kick at the blue ribbon captain of the "S. W. P. M." Quick as thought the latter seized his leg, while one of his counter-jumping crew grappled forward; while in this war-like position a sudden squall came over the reef and immediate orders were given, *Let go legs and grappling irons!*

The yachts parted, but not without a farewell volley of small shot from the "S. W. P. M." which disabled the handsome mate, drenching his shirt front with what appeared to be gore; imprecation meanwhile being hurled at each other by the captains of the respective crafts.

Both the yachts lay by on the wind to repair damages. The "H. I. D. B." appeared inclined to show her heels and avoid further conflict, but the "S. W. P. M." was evidently bent on a decisive conflict, and bore down once more upon the enemy.

On board the latter yacht great excitement prevailed, while the crew of the "H. I. D. B." prepared to repel boarders by arming themselves with row-locks and blaying pins.

There was now every indication of a hot and bloody conflict.

The attacking party, getting within range, sent forth a volley of fiery looking shot, which so enraged the defenseless "H. I. D. B." that they hoove to for battle.

Again the yachts grappled. The little captain, with a fierce yell of defiance leaped aboard the assailant, and fell with rage upon his rival. After a brief, fierce struggle he was seized by the burly mate who, shouting, *Take back your down east private*, hurled him aboard the "H. I. D. B." whose crew was blinded by the hot shot of the enemy.

Again they parted, while the "H. I. D. B." made all haste for the safety of the harbor, the ensign wildly waving a flag of truce to the closely following victorious yacht. While the attacking party were evidently considering the situation, they had gradually come within range of the guns of the Alert and both fearing the interference of this formidable man-of-war, an armistice was declared, in token of which a huge peace-offering was sent aboard the defeated yacht in the shape of a large ripe water-melon, both yachts returning quietly to their moorings.

**Y. M. C. A.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening, with a somewhat small attendance. Three new members were elected. Rev. Dr. C. M. Hyde reported orally a much increased attendance in the reading and social rooms.

In behalf of the entertainment committee Mr. P. C. Jones spoke of a reception to Mr. Chas. M. Cooke, to be tendered him on his return home from the World's Y. M. C. A. Convention recently held at Stockholm, and where he was the delegate of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. The matter was referred to the committee for action.

The subject of the Association week of prayer in November was brought up by Hon. J. B. Atherton, and it was decided to observe it by holding special meetings.

His Honor the Chief Justice spoke of the good work being done by the Hawaiian branch of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Jones reported the meetings for men held in Brewer's block as a success. The treasurer Mr. E. O. White reported a balance of over \$18 in the treasury. The receipts for the month were \$190.—Oct. 19.

**BOOKED TO LEAVE.**

By the Australia, Tuesday, October 23rd: Hon. W. G. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin, child and maid, Master Ben Holliday, E. D. Tenney, Miss Cameron, W. J. Boderick, wife and child, Miss Mary Dyke, Mrs. Lucy, C. W. Macfarlane, wife and child, E. M. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. James, Hon. H. A. Widemann, H. Snibley, Mrs. C. L. Wight, Miss Anna Paris, J. R. S. Kymorley and wife, M. Dickson, H. C. Bryant and wife, H. A. Parmelee and wife, Miss Lottie Parmelee, Capt. D. T. Mannix, Hon. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. Farnsworth and child, J. W. Barnes, C. P. Downing.

**G. E. BOARDMAN BUYS A RANCH.**

The Templeton Times of Sept. 22d, published at Templeton, San Luis Obispo county, California, contains the following:

George E. Boardman and wife of Honolulu have been visiting here for several days and left for San Francisco last Thursday morning, but we hope they will return to Templeton again before finally leaving for the Islands. Mr. Boardman fills the responsible position of Deputy Collector of Customs of Honolulu and is spending his annual official vacation in California. Like all who examine our locality he was so favorably impressed with our country that he purchased one hundred and ten acres on the Eureka ranch, adjoining the property of Mr. King, and has made arrangements for fencing, plowing, and setting out trees and vines this coming season. We are glad to welcome Mr. Boardman as a property owner among us, and we are quite sure that he has made an investment from which he will derive a handsome profit and, if he should desire it, secured a most eligible site for a beautiful home.

**A JURY'S VERDICT.**

Deputy Marshal Hopkin's returned from Kaneohe last evening after holding an inquest on the body of Yong Fat. Following is the verdict of the jury:

"An inquisition taken at Kaneohe, Island of Oahu, on the 18th day of October, in the year 1888, before Asa Kaula, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said island, upon the body of Yong Fat there lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, etc., do say that the said Yong Fat (Chinese) came to his death on or about the morning of Wednesday the 17th day of October, 1888, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the lookup at Kaneohe aforesaid, from a wound inflicted on the head at Kaneohe aforesaid by the hand of either Robert Waialeale or Ahala of said Kaneohe with a blunt instrument (supposed to be a hoe). In testimony whereof the said coroner and five of the jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year first aforesaid."

(Signed) Asa Kaula, coroner; William Henry, Robert Brown, Jas. Olds, David Watson, A. Ku."

"I agree to the foregoing with the exception that I find that the said Yong Fat came to his death by the aforesaid wound in common with other wounds inflicted on his body jointly by Robert Waialeale and Ahala aforesaid at the time and place aforesaid, and by being at the same time roughly thrown and otherwise ill-treated by Ahala aforesaid. In testimony whereof, etc. (Signed) Robert Makalalapa."

The two men Waialeale and Ahala are at present in the Station House, awaiting the action of the Attorney-General.—Oct. 19.

**THE PACIFIC CABLE.**

The Premier of Victoria has received a letter from Mr. C. Rowan, agent in Australia of the Pacific Cable Company, stating that on his return from Australia, Mr. Owen Jones, one of the directors of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), had been in communication with the authorities, and that the Canadian Government intends inviting delegates from each of these colonies to Ottawa, to discuss the cable scheme and mail service from Vancouver to Australia.

**LOST OVERBOARD.**

On the down trip of the S. S. Alameda, on September 11th, in lat. 25.46 south, long. 172.48 west, H. P. Bolton, aged 21 years, a native of England, one of the seamen on board the steamer, accidentally fell overboard while in the act of getting on the stage plank. Life buoys were thrown over, a boat was lowered, and every effort made to save him, but without success. He was seen for a few minutes, and then disappeared. The boat searched for an hour and forty minutes, but as he was not seen again, the search had to be abandoned.

**A CAY SEND-OFF.**

The Alameda left her dock sharp at noon to-day, for San Francisco. There was the liveliest kind of a time on the wharf previous to her departure. The Hawaiian Band was there and discoursed popular music much to the delight of the through passengers, who gave three hearty cheers for the Honolulu band. Nearly all of the passengers were decorated with leis, and much amusement was caused by two members of the London Gaiety Company with their antics. A number of native boys were alongside the steamer diving for coin which was liberally thrown from the deck by the passengers. Taken altogether, it was one of the gayest send-offs for a steamer in a long time. Oct. 20.

**COMBINATION CONCERT.**

The concert given at the Hawaiian Hotel by the Hawaiian band and the U. S. S. Brooklyn's band, last night, was a treat. The first four pieces on the programme were played by our own band, led by Mr. Berger. The second part consisted of four pieces by the Brooklyn's band, led by Mr. D. Fieca, their regular bandmaster. In the third part the two bands combined, the respective bandmasters alternating in the leadership. Between the second and third parts several vocal pieces were interspersed by the Hawaiian band boys. That the music both instrumental and vocal was appreciated, was attested by hearty applause, particularly when the two bands combined.

There was an immense crowd of people present. The balconies of the Hotel, which were gaily lighted by colored lanterns, were jammed full of interested listeners. Every available seat in the grounds, and indeed almost every bit of standing room, was also occupied. Incan descent electric lights scattered among the trees and shrubbery aided the moon in furnishing illumination. The bands occupied the rotunda in front of the Hotel.

Shortly after the commencement of the concert, the steamship Alameda reached the wharf, and most of her passengers found their way to where the music was. Judging from frequent exclamations, they appeared very much pleased both with the surroundings and the concert.

A pleasant dance followed in the large parlor of the Hotel. It is to be hoped that the musicians of the Brooklyn, who contributed so much towards the pleasure of this occasion and who delighted our people with their music, may be induced more than once again to similarly join our local forces and favor us during their stay in port.—Oct. 20.

**Late Foreign News.**

All the ports in Portuguese India are infected with cholera.

A canal will soon be built between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The sights of the new British ride allow for an elevation up to 2,800 yards.

Spain has ordered the construction of three new cruisers and four torpedo-boats.

Prince Bismarck's second son, Wilhelm, is named to succeed Herr Cronach as Governor of a district in Hanover.

A fever of a violent form has appeared in Crookhaven, England. Vessels have been warned not to approach the port.

Small-pox at Buffalo is becoming alarming. School children and factory employees are subjected to compulsory vaccination.

Chauncey M. Depew says that the eyes of the nations are upon the young Emperor of Germany more than on all other rulers of Europe.

The greatest shooting ever done in a single day was by Lord Walmington on his moor on August 30th. He killed 1,058 grouse in thirteen hours, there being forty drivers.

A salt syndicate has been organized in England which proposes to increase the wholesale price from 60 cents to nearly \$2 per ton. The syndicate anticipates a profit of \$3,000,000. It is said, however, that Corbett, the salt king, will fight the syndicate.

The German military authorities have experimented successfully with night attacks by the aid of electric light. The beam of light is reflected from a mirror 200 yards distant from the lamp, so that the enemy cannot tell where the battery is.

An old man was watching a balloon ascension at Centerville, Mich., when his feet became entangled in the ropes and he was borne 1,000 feet aloft, head downward. The aeronaut drew the old man upon the trapeze bar, and the two made a safe descent.

The Republic Tariff Bill just introduced in the United States Senate is an attempt to deal a terrific blow at the sugar and rice interests of these Islands. It makes a cut of over fifty (50) per cent. in the tariff on sugar and another of sixty (60) per cent. on rice. The Mills Bill makes a moderate reduction in the duties on sugar and rice but accompanies it by a general lightening of all burdens so that its passage would leave the sugar interests in better condition than before. The Senate bill makes the slashing cut as above and gives no corresponding relief whatever in other directions. It is not hard just now to tell in whose direction the interests of the Islands lie.

The Sugar Trust has closed down for an indefinite time. Refineries in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Boston business men are excited and threaten to form a combination to help Claus Spreckels in his fight against the Trust. The wholesale grocers are also busily engaged in playing the Colonel as their trump card against the Trust as the matter now stands. The new Spreckels refinery in Philadelphia will be completed by June 1st, and then the Trust will have their hands full in fighting Spreckels on their own ground.

A new method of refining sugar by electricity has been discovered whereby a ton of raw sugar is transformed in half an hour into beautiful white refined crystals without either molasses, syrup, or the use of bone-black. It promises to create a revolution in the business of refining.

The schooner Isabella was lost in Alaskan waters and 12 men were lost.

Kemp beat Hanlan by ten lengths in the boat race at Sydney, Sept. 28th.

The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill Oct. 1st, and it went into effect on that date. All Chinese now coming or any Chinese leaving the United States cannot return thereto. It is an effectual block to Chinese Immigration. San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific Coast celebrated the signing of the bill by salutes of 100 guns, impromptu processions and the noise from guns, fishorns and every conceivable instrument made the entire night hideous while the town was literally red with the burning of red fire and the discharge of fireworks. Seldom have such rejoicings been seen on the Pacific Coast.

At Truckee, Cal., the Chinese there were given 24 hours to get out of town. The citizens bought up their property at fair prices and they got out in the given time.

A large number of cases of leprosy have been discovered in San Francisco and the U. S. Government is to establish a Quarantine Station on Angel Island.

Several Chinese on their way from Chicago to prints in the U. S. via the Grand Trunk R.R. were stopped at Niagara Falls and prevented from entering the United States again although they had through tickets. The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the Collector as follows: "The Department has no authority under the Exclusion Act of Oct. 1st last to admit Chinese laborers coming to your port from Canada whether on through tickets or not."

There are twenty cases of small-pox in the Pe. House in San Francisco.

It is asserted from London that there has been a number of hostile messages between that city and Washington over Cleveland's Retaliation Bill. Lord Salisbury has instructed the British Minister to protest against it as an act of hostility toward a friendly government.

The Royal Opera House at Pesth was burned Sept. 25th.

Princess Louise of Prussia will soon marry the Crown Prince of Greece.

The King of Greece proposes to abdicate.

The relations between Queen Victoria and Emperor William are more strained than ever.

Patti will return to South America next year.

There has been more fighting in Abyssinia.

Four hundred natives have been killed in a battle with the Thibet.

A gang of boy politicians, having their headquarters in a cave, have been arrested at Chicago.

J. K. Lenon was robbed of \$10,000 by bur men, at Pittsburg, Sept. 26th.

The latest theory regarding the Whitechapel murders in London is that they were instigated by an American.

Severe earthquake shocks have been felt at Guayaquil.

Italian laborers on the Hereford Railway in Compton, Canada, have caused a serious riot.

Mrs. Lena Schreiner of Chicago, who burned her husband to death, has been sentenced to ten years in prison.

There was a severe storm on the New England coast, Sept. 26.

A prairie fire has done great damage near Jamestown, D. T.

The financial standing of Wyoming Territory ranks very high.

Ben Masters, a dangerous New Mexican robber, has been sentenced five years in the penitentiary.

Several people have been poisoned at San Diego by eating damaged canned goods.

There was serious rioting in several Indian cities between Hindoos and Moslems.

Sixteen persons were burned to death at Constat on Sept. 28th.

Emperor Francis Joseph narrowly escaped being killed at Feldsorf, Sept. 28th.

Burry Wall, "king of the dudes," has been engaged to star in a play.

A ring led by a Massachusetts man in Salt Lake two years ago has just been reformed.

A new fast mail train is to be run between New York and Chicago.

Several persons perished in a fire at Chicago, Sept. 28.

The War Department will hereafter give the preference to Democrats in employing and discharging men.

The Sioux Commissioners expect that an agreement will be reached with the Indians.

Professor Goffken has been arrested for furnishing for publication extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary.

Changes are to be made in the German Imperial insignia.

Emperor William has advised Queen Natalie to deliver up the Crown Prince to King Milan.

Idle Italian demand state employment.

The last spike on the Mexican National Railway was driven on Sept. 30th.

It is not likely that King Milan will be able to secure a divorce from Queen Natalie.

France has adopted a stringent decree restricting foreign immigration.

Three American wrecking tugs have been seized at Algoma, Ont.

SAMOA.

A More Peaceable State of Affairs.

The Alameda brought no very exciting news from Samoa. Several private letters received in this city give particulars of what has occurred since last advices. One says that Malietoa 2d, the new king, still has possession of all parts of Savaii and Upolu and Mulinuu Point and a few little towns—Lottuannu, Solosolo and Saluatafa. These towns Malietoa does not attack, preferring to obtain their voluntary submission, which they are now negotiating.

The people from Satupaita (whose town was burned by the Germans last year), landed in Aana and burned the house of every person who was absent on Mulinuu with Tamasese. Mulinuu is blockaded and without aid from the D. H. & P. it would have surrendered long since. The people there are living on biscuits and rice, and of course mortgaging their lands to pay.

The British men-of-war Calliope and Lizard had arrived at Apia, the former having on board Admiral Fairfax.

Captain Leary of the U. S. S. Adams wrote a strong protest to the Captain of the German man-of-war Adler, on behalf of the United States and humanity in general, against using a warship of a great nation for the purpose of shelling defenceless women and children.

The Germans were looking anxiously for the coming of their fleet, when they think matters will be put straight for them again. It would be very little use in trying to keep Tamasese on the throne of Samoa, for without the assistance of German troops he will never be able to carry on his Government. Germany must either annex or allow Samoa to be governed by a King who is the choice of the people.

The British residents expect nothing from the British Government. They send a new consul who knows nothing about the situation, and of course send him with his hands completely tied. The U. S. Government has never acknowledged Tamasese as even de facto King, and are free to take an independent course.

The funeral of Captain Bissett of the schooner Vendix who was shot on the streets, was largely attended. He was held in great respect by the people of Samoa. Capt. Bissett met his death solely by accident.

Mrs. Ruge, wife of one of the German firm of Ruge & Co. is announced.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the consuls by the Samoan chiefs, announcing the election of Mataafa as king:

We, the Launua and Taipuli chiefs and rulers of Samoa respectfully beg to notify your Excellency that we have this day, with the consent of a majority of the Samoan people, elected as our king i lana alofa Malietoa Mataafa. Further, we wish to notify your Excellency that it is the desire of all the Samoan people that Tamasese ceases to be King of Samoa; and Braund's connection with the Government also ceases from this date.

After careful consideration we are determined to abide the action we have now taken to defend our right to elect what king we, the united people of Samoa, may choose to rule over us. We feel confident that peace and good order will be maintained in Samoa, and for our future guidance we wish to have the privilege of selecting three gentlemen representing the three great nations having commercial interests in Samoa to advise us in our endeavors to rule impartially and justly.

Mr. Blacklock, the U. S. Vice-Consul, replied to the letter in which he said: "In the choice of your Highness, Malietoa Mataafa, by the people of Samoa to be their future King, I think the wish of the three Powers has been carried out; and I can see, I think, peace and prosperity in store for Samoa after the present civil war is brought to a close and your Highness recognized by the three Powers as King of Samoa, which, I trust, may be done without the loss of any more of your people."

BRITISH ANNEXATION.

The Hervey group of which Rarotonga is the chief island, were annexed Sept. 27th, British Consul Exham hoisting the flag. The Caroline will visit the group to confirm the Consul's action. The Calliope, Admiral Fairfax has also hoisted the flag on Savage Island. The French have had their eye on the Hervey group for a long time past, but the Queen has said right along she preferred to see the Union Jack in one corner of her flag.

ALLOUEMENT FOR TOURISTS.

Through that liberality which has always characterized the Wilder S. S. Co., in their treatment of members of the profession of journalism, Mr. Webb has made a trip to the Volcano of Kilauca to complete notes for sketches of Hawaiian Scenery etc., which are to be published in one of the leading illustrated Australian journals during the period of the Melbourne Exhibition. These sketches will be accompanied by illustrations from the

pencil or Mr. J. D. Strong, and will be specially prepared with the view of making known to tourists what inducements these islands offer to them for prolonged stay and wandering among them.

NEWS ITEMS.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Mr. W. O. Faulkner and bride were among the passengers by the Australia.

Mrs. Knapp, wife of Lieut. Knapp of the U. S. S. Alert, arrived on the Australia.

Peter K. Keil of the Australia has the thanks of the BULLETIN for files of late papers.

The moonlight picnic party at Waikiki last evening was quite an enjoyable affair.

Capt. J. H. Brown, Messrs. H. Renjes, J. F. Brown, and G. H. Tweedie returned on the Australia.

Mr. T. S. Kay leaves on the Kinu this evening for Hawaii, to assume the management of the Halawa plantation.

The arrival of Auctioneer Morgan on the Australia was heralded by the tinkling of the bell and the raising of the red flag.

Mr. W. H. Graenhalgh returned on the Australia in good health. He has the thanks of the BULLETIN for late papers and news favors.

A prominent member of the Myrtle boat club denies there was a "knock-out" in a friendly sparring match at the bathhouse, as stated by a contemporary.

The band concert at Emma Square last evening was attended by an immense audience. It was a beautiful mild moonlight night, one of those nights only to be found in a tropical country. The playing of the band was most enjoyable and there were several encores.

WHAT with improved machinery and a thorough knowledge of the business Mr. Jos. Tinker of the City Market is able to supply bologna sausages that can't be beat.

The BULLETIN staff were regaled with one yesterday about a yard and a half long and it was fine eating. Try them—they are just the thing for breakfast or lunch.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

HAWAIIAN rice is quoted at \$4.87 1/2.

THE U. S. S. Omaha arrived at Yokohama Sept. 15th.

The price of sugar remains the same as last advices.

NOTICE has for sale, Punchbowl and Diamond Head cigars.

The Post Office received a large mail on the Australia.

H. B. M. S. Swifture will not be here so soon as expected.

Messrs. Bi-hop & Co. received \$100,000 in gold coin on the Australia.

THE U. S. S. Vandalia arrived at San Francisco the same day the Australia left.

Mr. H. E. McIntyre looks as if he had fully enjoyed his trip to the Coast.

The Scientific American of Sept. 29th, has an account of the leper settlement on Molokai.

The Hawaiian steamer San Mateo put in Aden September 30th, with her machinery disabled.

Mr. Fred M. Lewis is round again in his usual haunts, after several months visit at the Coast.

The yacht Coronet arrived at Yokohama September 17th, making the trip from Honolulu in 25 days.

Ene G. N. Wilcox is the name of a bark that will shortly leave Bremen for Honolulu, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.

On Monday, October 8th, 50 shares of Hawaiian Commercial Co.'s stock were sold at \$24, 110 at \$33.75 and 40 at \$33.37 1/2.

The flag of the bark C. O. Whitmore was flying at half-mast today, the Captain's little child having died rather suddenly.

CAPT. J. H. Brown looks exceedingly well after his vacation at the Coast. He did not forget the BULLETIN during his absence.

Dr. L. F. Alvares has been offered the position of Government physician for the district of Waialua, in place of Dr. Carter, resigned.

The steamer Zealandia has been undergoing extensive repairs at the dry dock, San Francisco. She has been surveyed and reclassed.

The case of Gay vs. Mendonca, covenant, was tried before a foreign jury today resulting in a verdict for plaintiff for \$1200. An appeal was noted.

CAPT. Houdlette on October 8th, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him, with carrying an excess of emigrant passengers. He was admitted to bail in \$1000.

Mr. J. F. Thrupp, editor of the S. F. Music and Drama was arrested October 5th on two charges of criminal libel, against an actor. He was admitted to bail in \$1000 on each charge.

Mr. H. Y. Musgrave of Surrey, England, arrived on the Australia and leaves for the Volcano on Friday by the W. G. Hall. He will be back in time to catch the mail steamer Zealandia for the Colonies.

COLONEL Norris is back to Honolulu again from his ranch on Hawaii. He seems to be unfavorably affected towards the present hot weather of the city. Said he to a friend in the street today: "Call this the Paradise of the Pacific! It seems to me to be within half a mile of Sheol."

The bark W. H. Dimond caught fire at the Oceanic Co.'s dock, San Francisco, and before the flames could be extinguished about \$200 damage was done. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a sailor who dropped a lighted match into some greasy rags.

Mr. W. I. Bishop was being astonished by the people of Mexico by his mind-reading exhibitions. He has experimented before President Diaz and wife and other distinguished personages of the Republic. The "Two Republics" newspaper says that "the

National Theatre was filled on Sept. 19th with one of the finest audiences that ever assembled there to do homage to any man."

Thursday, Oct. 18.

Four cases came before the tax appeal board yesterday.

This condition of Magoni who was shot at Waialua is slightly improved.

HOLLISTER & Co. are distributing very handsome fans to their customers.

THE U. S. S. Junia left Hong-kong September 27th, on her homeward bound journey via the Suez Canal.

THERE was a very large attendance at the band concert at Thomas Square last evening, and the music was fine.

Mr. T. Graham Gribble of the Hawaiian Tramways Company leaves for San Francisco on the Arabic. Mr. Lincoln Cabot will act for him during his temporary absence.

THERE is a fine collection of canaries, strawberry birds and parakeet in Mr. L. J. Levey's auction rooms. They arrived on the Arabic this morning from China and are for sale.

Mr. J. F. Brown who returned on the Australia visited many Eastern cities during his absence. He met many people who knew little or nothing about the islands, and did his best to enlighten them.

Two pieces of Government land in North Kona, Hawaii, were sold yesterday to Hon. J. Maguire for \$200. The lease of the lot No. 15 on the esplanade, for five years was sold to Mr. J. H. Bruns for \$300 per annum.

The Foreign Office has an official notice to the effect that Thomas Bain Walker Esq. has been appointed British Vice-Consul in the place of Theo. H. Davies Esq., resigned. A more satisfactory appointment could not possibly have been made.

Friday, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Benson, Smith & Co. have just received a fine assortment of sponges.

ONE of the attractions in Hollister & Co.'s store is a home-made toy. It is a most "amusing" little creature.

Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani's Hoola Lahu Society donated \$10 towards the Voller fund this afternoon.

The Post Office despatched by the S. S. Arabic for San Francisco 2464 letters and 637 packages of papers.

A PROMINENT sugar planter was asked this morning what he thought of the Sugar Trust. Hang the Trust, said he.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hawaii Mission Children Society will be held at Oahu College to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

It is reported that A. Morgan the carriage builder who recently left Honolulu has purchased a ranch at Coltonwood, California.

The service of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday mornings will, hereafter commence at 11:15 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL concert was given by the Hawaiian band at Emma Square last evening, which was listened to by a large audience.

Messrs. Davis & Wilder have evidently got a very experienced red and blue artist judging by the display on the blackboards outside of the store.

The tender for taking down five buildings at Kakaako and re-erecting them at the better settlement has been awarded to Peter High for \$2,400.

Mr. F. W. Damon has started a class in English composition for Chinese boys. It meets from 9 to 10 o'clock every Thursday morning at his residence.

Mr. A. K. Weir has bought the business of A. Morgan, carriage manufacturer, who lately made an assignment, and will carry it on with increased facilities.

NEL Warner, a well-known actor, will shortly arrive in Honolulu with a company and give several performances. Mr. L. J. Levey will manage the company while here.

ON Saturday January 5th, 1889, a grand bazar will be given at the Honolulu Rifles Armory by the Ahalui Hoolu and Hoola Lahu Society under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.

THE Japanese steamer Takasago Maru, Capt. Brown, is expected to leave Yokohama, November 1st for Honolulu with Japanese. She will probably come consigned to Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

THE volcano was very active the past week.

THE government mule is in active service again.

TRY champagne cider as manufactured by N. W. Brundage.

A new schoolhouse is to be built at Kaanapali, Maui.

The London Gaiety Company passed through on the Alameda.

THERE was a large fire at Christ church N. Z., October 3d.

The bark Lillian will be sold on Wednesday, by auctioneer Levey.

THE German and Samoan mails for Honolulu came separately this trip.

COMMANDER J. G. M. Fields R. N. was a through passenger on the Alameda.

THE U. S. S. Nipsic had not arrived at Apia when the Alameda touched there.

THE U. S. Consulate has been instructed to send mail for the U. S. S. Adams to Apia.

THE Post Office despatched by the Alameda 2727 letters and 350 packages of papers.

THE Board of Education has just received a large invoice of new school books.

PURSER J. B. Sutton of the Alameda has our thanks for full files of Colonial papers.

DURING A. M. Hewitt's absence at the Coast J. H. Wodehouse Jr. will have charge of his book-store.

J. J. WILLIAMS's photographic studio was a great attraction to the Alameda's through passengers.

THE through passengers on the Alameda did a good deal of sight seeing during the steamer's stay in port.

Mrs. Dickson who is quite ill left on the Alameda. She had to be carried on a litter from her residence to the steamer.

CAPT. H. G. Morse of the Alameda was selected to hand the cheque of \$5,000—the amount of the stakes in the boat-race—to Peter Kemp who beat Hanlan.

We have received a copy of a catechism on Swinton's Third Reader, edited and printed by Hilo Boarding School. It looks like a very useful little book and is neatly gotten up.

The Police Guard this morning, Robt. Waialeale and Ahaula two police officers, were committed for trial to the Supreme Court on a charge of manslaughter in the 2d degree.

Mr. Chas. J. Fishel of the Leading Millinery House leaves on the Australia, and will proceed East for the purpose of selecting a new stock of holiday goods. He promises to return with goods never before seen in this city.

MADAME GARRETTO, who was here with her trained pigeons with the "Claxton Combination Show" several months ago was a through passenger by the Alameda to-day. Madame Garretto, while in the Colonies, secured about 20 Cockatoos, and 4 Kangaroos, all of which have been trained to perform on the stage, the Cockatoos marvelously well.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals.

Oct 16—S S Australia from San Francisco

Star W G Hall from Hawaii and Maui

Schr Moel Wahine from Pepeekeo

Star Kaala from Waialua and Waianae

S S Alameda from the Colonies enroute San Francisco

Oct 20—Star Likelike from Maui

Star Mokolli from Molokai

Star Kinu from Hawaii and Maui

Star Waialeale from Kauai

Departures.

Oct 16—Star Kinu for Hilo and way ports at 4 p m

Star Mikahala for Kauai at 5 p m

Oct 17—Star J. M. Kee for Kapa at 5 p m

Star Kilauea Hou for Hanakua at 5 p m

Oct 18—S S Arabic for San Francisco at 8 p m

Oct 19—S S Alameda for San Francisco at noon

Schr W S Downe for San Francisco

VESSELS IN PORT.

U S S Brooklyn, McNeil

S S Australia, Houdlett

Bk D Melaine

Brit bk Carmarvonshire, Williams

Schr W S Downe, Bluhm

H B M S Commodore, Jasper Nicolls

Ship Daniel Graham, Strover

U S S Alert, Brahm

Bk C D Bryant, Lee

Passengers.

For Maui and Molokai, per Star Likelike, Oct 16—Mrs P D Kellee, Mrs G Marble, Miss Helen Smith, H John Kellet, C Hedemann, S Macaulay, C Foster, and about 50 deck.

From San Francisco, per S S Australia, Oct 16—Mrs Duffell, Mrs Corney, Mrs J Knapp, E. J. Lewis, H P Baldwin, J N Arnold, Capt John Brown, F E Wells and wife, Mrs G R Pahl, Mrs MA Tweedie, G H Tweedie, J F Morgan, wife and child, J Lazarus, J F Brown, H E McIntyre, J S Walker, Miss M E Derby, E Thomas, wife and three children, Henry Holmes, Miss J E Lamb, W H Graenhalgh, J A Hopper and wife, Mrs F A Bishop, Miss F Bishop, H Tenjes, Mrs J Waterhouse, Mrs DeWitt, Mrs G Musgrave, W O Fautner and wife, F O Kentfield, Mrs Reckett and 20 steerage.

From Maui and Hawaii per Star W G Hall, Oct 16—From Volcano: C P Willard, H E McIntyre, J S Walker, Col S Norris, W E Herriek, Miss Ella Paris, T E Evans, A B Scrimgeour, Miss C Mahoney, Hon J Maguire, T Pall, J A Mallu, Rev Stephen L Desha, D Kabanu, C Aho, and 75 deck.

For Maui and Hawaii per Star Kinu, Oct 16—G Irvine, J Turnbull, T S Kay and wife, Mrs J K Bolles, Miss Bolles, Mr Gonsalves, M G Correa, J M Lydgate, J W Young, Mrs Kruse, and about 70 deck.

For Kauai and Niihau per Star Mikahala, Oct 16—Miss Paris, Mrs E Alna, Mrs Rowell, C Brito, and about 60 deck.

For Maui, Hawaii and the Volcano, per Star G Hall, Oct 16—For the Volcano: J Sherman, wife and Mr Musgrave. For other parts: Mr Heine-grove, H S Tregloan, Mr Lillie, T S Evans, Mr Okun, W H Halstead, Mrs Walsh, Mrs O'Brien, P N Makee, Wm Fennell, D Kalaukaioi and 61 deck.

From Honolulu for San Francisco per S S Alameda, Oct 20—Mrs Dickson and 2 daughters, F M Hatch, T E Nichols, E P Wilson and son, O A Curtis, F G Kentfield, Mrs Rickett, P N Makee, Wm Fennell, W C King, Mrs J Welsh and 2 children, J R S Rynnersey and wife, J Walsh, J Burke.

From Hilo and way ports per Star Kinu, Oct 20—Mrs G Hall, Mrs A Curtis and child, Mrs H C Austin and child, Hon D H Hitchcock, Hon J Richardson, Major W H Cornwell, F H Austin, J S Webb, A Gartenberg, T Hughes, A Lidgate, J B R Rynnersey and wife, O K Sullivan, wife and child, Miss Hoopli, Geo W Miles, R Hinds Jr, E O Bond, Miss Edith Wight, Mrs Mendonca and 46 deck.

Cargoes from Island Ports.

Oct 17—Hilo—2811 bags sugar, 17 bags avia, 174 bags coffee, 3 boxes, 11 pigs, and 25 head of cattle.

Lahua—730 bags sugar.

Oct 20—Star Kinu—104 sheep, 140 bgs spuds, 30 bgs corn and 110 pigs suids.

Star Likelike—265 bgs sugar, 142 bgs corn, 18 bgs potatoes, 35 hides and 2 horses.

Shipping Notes.

Oct 17—The S S San Mateo, from London for Honolulu and San Francisco, put into Aden on Sept 30th with machinery disabled.

The Oceanic Company's steamers will in future carry white firemen and coal passers.

News from the Arctic shows the capture of only one additional whale.

ARRIVALS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept 29—S S Zealandia, 6 days and 20 hours; S S City of New York, 7 days and 20 hours from Honolulu;

Oct 1—Bkne W H Dimond, 25 days from Honolulu;

Oct 3—Bkne S G Wilder, 24 days from Honolulu;

Oct 4—Schr Anna, 23 days from Kahului; Bk California, 23 days from Honolulu;

Oct 5—Bkne Eureka, 18 days from Honolulu;

Oct 8—Brig J D Spreckels, 16 days from Kahului.

Port Townsend—Oct 7, bk Ceylon from Honolulu.

Yokohama—Sept 17, yacht Coronet from Honolulu.

DEPARTURES:

From San Francisco—Oct 7, bkne W H Dimond for Honolulu.

From Auckland—Oct 8, 4 p m S S Alameda for Honolulu.

Yokohama—Sept 29, bk John D Brewer for Honolulu.

From Glasgow—(No date). Hawaiian bark Foohing Suey for San Francisco.

Projected departures from San Francisco—Bk Departure Queen on Oct 9; bkis Planter and S G Wilder, all for Honolulu.

Oct 19—The steamer Waialeale, from Kauai, will arrive here to-morrow morning.

The steamer Iwaulani is on the Marine Railway being cleaned.

The S S Australia has hauled off from the O S S dock to make room for the S S Alameda.

The steamers Kinu, Likelike and Mokolli are due here to-morrow.

Oct 20—The Likelike will sail on Tuesday at 5 p m.

The S S Alameda took from this port for San Francisco this noon 1029 boxes of bananas and 20 bgs betel leaves; value \$1,174.00.

Dr Trousseau's Jeatamaran, bulby Mr W Rowland, was launched this morning, and is receiving its finishing touches.

Men of voyage of S S Alameda: Discharged Sydney pilot Oct 3d, 5 1/2 p m. Stopped for Auckland pilot Oct 7th, 8-45 p m; discharged Auckland pilot, Oct 12th, 5 1/2 p m; detention 26 minutes. Stopped for Honolulu pilot 10th, 7 p m. From Sydney 16 days, 22h, 37m; from Auckland 12 days, 0h, 30m. Expected rough weather between Sydney and Auckland—since moderate winds with smooth sea.

Grand Bazar!

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.

Ahalui Hoolu & Hoola Lahu Society.

Will open their Grand Bazar, for the benefit of the Society.

On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1889.

HONOLULU RIFLES ARMY.

At Mananana.

Cor. Beretania & Punchbowl Streets.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to assist in a charitable work are kindly invited to send their contributions to the rooms adjoining the Chamberlain Office.

GRACE KAHALEWAI, Secretary.

Honolulu, October 17, 1888. 58 San

Steam Works, Sunny South,

Tele: Bell 186, Mutual 245.

Depot, 28 Merchant Street,

Tele: Bell 172, Mutual 360.