THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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SATURDAY, : AUGUST 18, 1893.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

The interest created by the STAR'S announcement that Claus Spreckels had transferred his property on these islands to members of his family is of a varied character. One fact particularly noted is the abstract of title in which the name of V. Kamamalu frequently appears. This personage was a female Alii, one of those original owners of the soil from whom so much was "wrested" and "plundered" by the missionary and his political cousin the annexationist. Regarding these banditti, Mr. Bush recently poured much complaining into the pleased and attentive ear of the Sugar King, saying, among other lugubrious things: "They came, not as you did, with your own capital, but mostly with absolutely nothing but their consummate cheek, and by preaching and double-dealing they managed to secure from the Hawaiian chiefs and over-trusty people all they began with in life. They were mostly either preachers or sailors, who are now posing as American capitalists and lords of the soil, claiming the right to rule and to dispose of the country."

Said as this was to a person who had been telling how he had ruled the country under Kalakaua, and how he would establish a republic here if *he* could find a man HE could trust, Mr. Bush's unconscious humor was very rich indeed; and now when it is apparent that the gentleman addressed was even then arranging to "dispose" of a considerable part of "the country" which an "over-trusty" chiefess had once owned, the spice of unintentional burlesque becomes noticeable even to one who might have been born without the sense of taste or the power to detect odors.

In Mr. Spreckels' transfer there are seven distinct deeds. The first covers Royal Patent 1284, grant to V. K. Kamamalu; the second mentions Kekuanaoa, her father; the third, fourth, fifth and seventh date back to Kamamalu again, and the sixth represents a Royal Patent to one Ahu. If any of these people have descendants, direct or collateral, on this group, when they pass their splendid heritages in this city they must slink along with no sense of ownership or right of possession. Across the entrance to what Mr. Bush would presume to call "their own" is the insignia of the House of Spreckels which we, for lack of definite acquaintance with heraldry, shall presume to be the composite of a safe, a mortgage, a dollar mark and a mule, the mule rampant and with his iron-shod heels turned toward a downtrodden native who is about to set foot on his ancestral acres.

The STAR by no means assumes that Mr. Spreckels came by his fine possessions in a discreditable way; but as the mere fact of *haole* ownership of Hawaiian soil is apt to impress the Royalist party with the idea of land-shark villainy resulting in unearned increment, we cannot help inviting Mr. Bush, as the monarchist spokesman and commentator, to look into the genesis of the Spreckels Honolulu and Hawaiian estates. We leave him to ascertain how the case of V. Kamamalu, successor to the Princess Keelikolani, differed from that of any other trustful chiefess? What did Keelikolani get for her holdings? How did she come to sell them? What part did any convenient Hawaiian dummy have in some of her transactions? How did it come about that a Spreckels rather than a grasping and covetous missionary now finds himself able to distribute part of V. Kamamalu's princely domain among the members of his own family? We pause for a reply.

ACCORDING to the morning paper, one of the witnesses in the Ferguson libel suit testified that he had the "shaggers" fever in Guatemala. The malady should have been termed the "Chagres" fever, another name for the Panama fever, and so called from its prevalence along the Chagres River on the Isthmus. The old mule road by which many of the California argonauts traveled from Aspinwall to Panama followed this stream for miles, and most of the gold hunters got a touch of the sickness in making the trip. The Chagres is about the worst of the malarial fevers known to medical science.

The return to Honolulu of Theo. H. Davies will give to the Royalist leadership, one able man—for which it ought to be duly grateful. Mr. Davies is a potent politician and can speak, write and scheme with skill and fluency. He is a fine worthy of Cleveland's street. From his being a thorough proved Englishman, and therefore with no ill feeling upon a question of American politics, no harm to annexation may be expected from his presence here; but all the same he will raise the management of the ex-Queen's cause above mediocrity and win for it another kind of attention than that which is bestowed upon a comic opera.

IT is due to Hon. T. C. Porter to say that the information about Mr. Spreckels' change of heart and transfer of land titles did not reach the STAR through him. No one who knows Mr. Porter ought to confound him with our informant, the identity of whom is included in the large list of employees of Mr. Spreckels' steamship line. It should be added that the news was not proffered these columns, but was publicly given out in a Fort-street store in the hearing of several people, among whom was an unknown representative of this journal.

PERSONAL.

President Dole has recovered from his recent indisposition and was on the streets this morning.

W. H. Chamberlain is so much pleased with his visit to Honolulu that he will prolong it for another month.

Fred Ost, money-order clerk at the postoffice, has returned from a trip to the volcano.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the well-known dentist, has returned from a trip to Hawaii.

C. F. Horner, manager of the Lahaina plantation, with his wife, arrived on the Kinau this morning.

Auditor Keyworth of Davies & Co. returned this morning from one of his regular trips to the other islands.

British Vice-Consul T. R. Walker and family will probably not leave for England until October.

Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, wife of the manager of Ewa plantation, two children and servant, returned by the Kinau this morning from a visit to Maui.

L. J. Howard of the Stockton Business College returned on the Kinau this morning from a six week's trip to Hawaii in the interest of that institution.

Captain Peter Rice of the Halcyon is the one who had trouble with the Sailor's Union about four months ago at Eureka, California, in which some shooting was done. An account of the affair has been published here. No trouble occurred on this trip, so says the captain.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

Ah Chow Pleads Guilty to Smuggling Opium.

In the Police Court this morning, Ah Chow, the engineer of the Pacific Mail Company's steam scow, pleaded guilty to smuggling opium and was fined $75 and costs.

David Kane pleaded guilty to violating the carriage regulations in leaving his hack unsecured and unattended and was fined $2 and costs.

Four Chinese were next up for peddling without a license. Having since their arrest procured a license, two of them were discharged, and the others fined $5 each and costs.

E. Devanschell also pleaded guilty to riding a bicycle at night without a lamp and was reprimanded and discharged.

B. Kalama acknowledged to being guilty of assaulting and battering his wife and escaped with a reprimand upon promising never to do it again.

Chun Kun pleaded guilty to running a lodging-house without the necessary license, and was fined $10 and costs, and the court adjourned till Monday.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—The services of St. Andrew's cathedral for to-morrow will be as follows: Holy Communion at 6:30 A. M.; special music and sermon at the 11 o'clock service. Evensong in Hawaiian at 3:30 P. M. Evensong with sermon at 7:30 P. M.

The services of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral to-morrow will be as follows: 9:45 A. M. morning prayer with sermon; Venite, Handel in F; Te Deum, Barrett in E flat; Benedictus, Maunder, B flat; hymns 203 and 255; anthem, "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house," by Tours. 6:30 P. M., evening prayer with sermon; Magnificat, Smart in F; Nunc Dimittis, Havergal in E; hymns 223, 284 and 22. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.—Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.; Public Worship at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

The Rev. Wm. Rader of Oakland, Cal., will preach morning and evening. The subject of the morning sermon will be "The religion of power; evening, "The conversion of Saul." All are cordially invited to these services.

Y. M. C. A. SERVICES.—Sunday, 11 A. M, at Oahu Jail; 1:15 P. M., at the Barracks; 3:30 P. M., Bible study at Y. M. C. A.; 6:30 P. M., Gospel praise service at Y. M. C. A. Tuesday, 7:30 P. M., prayer meeting at Y. M. C. A.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Mililani Hall, rear of Opera House. Services will be held on Sunday as follows: 10 A. M., Bible class; 11:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., preaching by Elder J. C. Clapp.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 241.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND REGULATE THE NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII AND REPEALING ALL INCONSISTENT LEGISLATION.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. The organized uniformed military force of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is known as the National Guard of Hawaii. This force shall not exceed twelve companies, and may be located throughout the Islands with reference to the military wants thereof, means of concentration, and other military requirements. Provided, however, that the Commander-in-Chief may, with the approval of the Executive Council, organize bodies of sharpshooters which shall, upon being organized, be a part of the National Guard of Hawaii, and subject to its regulations and entitled to its immunities, except that such bodies of sharpshooters shall not be uniformed nor subject to drill duties unless called out on active service, and shall not necessarily be a part of any battalion or regimental formation.

SEC. 2. All of the companies of the National Guard, except companies of sharpshooters, must be joined together in the battalion or regiment.

SEC. 3. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard.

SEC. 4. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief may consist of one Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, one Quartermaster, one Ordnance officer, each with the rank of Major, two Aides-de-camp, each with the rank of Captain, appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

SEC. 5. Every officer of a regiment, battalion or company accepting any staff appointment is held to have resigned his commission in such regiment, battalion or company.

SEC. 6. All officers and soldiers of the National Guard, on becoming members and before performing duty, and at each subsequent re-enlistment, must take and subscribe to the following oath, which all commissioned officers thereof are empowered to administer: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and will maintain and defend the laws and all officers employed in administering the same, and that I will serve in the National Guard of Hawaii as ..... for the term of one year, provided that the government should so long require my services." Which oath certified by the officer administering the same, must be returned to the regimental or battalion Adjutant and be preserved with the rolls of companies; oaths of re-enlistment shall show on the margin the number of re-enlistment.

SEC. 7. The uniform of the Nationa Guard is the same as that adopted and in use by similar troops in the army of the United States.

SEC. 8. The system of instruction prescribed for the different arms of the United States army must be followed in the military drills and instruction by the National Guard.

SEC. 9. All commissioned officers of the National Guard must take rank according to the date assigned them by their commissions; and when two of the same grade are of the same date, their rank must be determined by length of previous military service in the government, and if of equal service, then by lot.

SEC. 10. When an officer is re-elected no new commission issues, but a certificate of such election must be issued to him by the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 11. Any officer resigning his commission must do so in writing, addressing the Adjutant of the General Staff, giving his reasons therefor, and transmit the same through his immediate commanding officer who will make his endorsement thereon; and the resignation takes effect when accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, and announced in orders.

SEC. 12. Vacancies in elective offices of the National Guard, not in active service, are filled by election. When vacancies occur at any election through the promotion of any officer, such vacancies may then and there be filled without further order. Elections of company officers shall be presided over by an officer appointed for that purpose by the Commander-in-Chief, and such presiding officer shall give at least seven days notice of his appointment to all parties interested, by causing the order appointing him to be posted in the company armory and read to the company. He shall within three days following the election report the result of said election to the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 13. Any commissioned officer who removes from the island, or who absents himself from the Hawaiian Islands for more than thirty days, without permission of the Commander-in-Chief, is deemed to have resigned, and such resignation shall be announced in orders from the office of the Adjutant of the General staff, immediately after the fact of such absence becomes officially known.

SEC. 14. Any enlisted man may be discharged before the expiration of his term of service, by order of the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment, on the recommendation of his company commander, and for any of the following reasons: To accept promotion by commission; upon removal of residence out of the bounds of the command to which he belongs to so great a distance that, in the opinion of such commanding officer, he cannot properly perform his military duty; upon disability established by certificate of a medical officer. Or he may be dishonorably discharged for either of the following reasons: Upon conviction of felony (in a civil court) by sentence of a Court-martial.

SEC. 15. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who disobeys the order of his superior, or misbehaves, or demeans himself in an unsoldierlike manner, whilst under military orders, must be immediately arrested. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier on military duty, he must be disarmed and put under guard, and tried and punished by a court-martial according to law and military usage.

SEC. 16. Regimental, battalion, and company rules of government, and by-laws regularly adopted by a majority of the elected officers of such regiment battalion, or companies, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, may be adopted and enforced in such regiments, battalions, or companies, if they are not in conflict with the laws and regulations of the Provisional Government.

SEC. 17. All fines and penalties for non-attendance upon drills, parades and impressments legally determined and imposed under the provisions of such rules and by-laws, may be collected by action in the District Court, in the name of the Provisional Government, and the books and records of the regiment, battalion, or companies, and the proceedings under which delinquents are fined, are prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 18. All officers and soldiers of the National Guard who comply with all military duties as provided in this Act are entitled to exemption from the payment of poll tax, school-tax and road-tax, and all officers and soldiers in active service shall be exempt from jury service.

SEC. 19. The Adjutant of the General Staff shall make out, on or before the 15th day of July of each year, a complete roll of the military forces of each national district, as they appeared on the records of his office July 1st, and furnish a copy of the same, duly sworn to, to the Assessors of the districts wherein such force is located.

SEC. 20. The Commander-in-Chief may at any time, by and with the consent of the Executive and Advisory Councils, for good and sufficient reasons, disband any portion of the National Guard.

SEC. 21. The rules and regulations of the Army of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of this government, and the rules and regulations prescribed from time to time, by the Commander-in-Chief, shall constitute the rules and regulations for the government of the National Guard.

SEC. 22. No officer is entitled to charge or receive any fee or compensation for administering or certifying any oaths administered or certified under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 23. The Commander-in-Chief is authorized and has power to establish and prescribe such rules and regulations, forms, and precedents not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws, as he may deem proper for the use, government and instruction of the National Guard, and to carry into full effect the provisions of the laws relative thereto. Such rules, regulations, forms and precedents shall, from time to time, be revised, as may be deemed necessary, and shall be promulgated in orders, and compiled in such form as may be deemed advisable for the information of the National Guard.

SEC. 24. No military organization provided for in this Act shall, either for ceremony or duty, carry any flag of any State or Nation, except that of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

SEC. 25. Whenever a sufficient number of persons, subject to military duty, subscribe a call for the organization of a company, the Commander-in-Chief, upon the application of such persons, and by and with the consent of the Executive and Advisory Councils, must appoint a time and place of meeting, for the purpose of organization, and detail an officer to preside over the same.

SEC. 26. The officer detailed must preside at the meeting and organize the same, superintend the election of commissioned officers of the company, which must be by ballot; after the election he must make out a list of the persons organized, a certificate of each officer elected, and transmit the same to the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 27. If such company has been organized and the officers elected in accordance with the provisions of law, orders, and regulations, the company must be listed as a company of the National Guard, and the elected officers, if commissioned, hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are duly commissioned.

SEC. 28. All commissioned officers of the National Guard shall be commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, but he may refuse to issue a commission to any officer elected or appointed, if, in his opinion, the person elected or appointed is in any way unqualified or unworthy to be an officer in the National Guard.

SEC. 29. All company non-commissioned officers of the National Guard must be nominated by the commanders of their respective companies, subject to the approval of the commander of the regiment or battalion; and such non-commissioned officers cannot thereafter be removed or reduced in rank, except as herein provided, or by the commander of the regiment or battalion, for neglect of duty or other sufficient cause.

SEC. 30. The companies of the National Guard are armed and equipped in the same manner as similar corps in the United States Army.

SEC. 31. Companies of the National Guard shall consist of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred and three officers and privates. They shall be organized as follows: one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, five Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, one Marker, and not less than thirty nor more than eighty-three privates.

SEC. 32. All arms, equipments, and military stores, books, accounts and records of all kinds are subject to examination by any officer authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, or other commanding officer, to inspect the same.

SEC. 33. There must be an annual inspection and muster of all the troops of the National Guard in the month of June in each year, by regiment, battalion, or company, as may be deemed advisable by the Commander-in-Chief, and the commanding officer of each company must make out and certify duplicate muster rolls, showing the names and number of the members of the company, the officers in the order of their rank, and the privates in alphabetical order; and he must also attach to each roll a list of the ordnance, ordnance stores, accoutrements, clothing and other property of the government in possession of the company, a statement of the manner in which all moneys received from the government for the previous year have been expended, together with such other information as the Commander-in-Chief may require.

These lists are to be delivered by the company commander to the inspecting officer, one copy to be forwarded by him to the Adjutant of the General Staff, and one copy to regimental or battalion headquarters.

SEC. 34. 1. Every elected officer of the National Guard must, upon his election to any office in the National Guard, appear before an examining Board for examination as to his qualification for the office to which he has been elected.

2. Such Board of officers shall consist of three commissioned officers to be designated by the Commander-in-Chief, any of whom may be removed at his pleasure.

3. The officer duly appointed to preside at any election shall, immediately after declaring the result of such election, notify the officers to officers elected that they will appear before the Examining Board for examination when notified by that Board.

4. If the officer elected and duly notified does not appear before the said Examining Board when summoned by them, he shall, unless satisfactory cause be shown for such non-appearance, be deemed to have declined his commission, and there shall be another election ordered. The filing of a proper certificate of said Board with the Adjutant of the General Staff that the officer has failed to pass an examination, or declined to appear before the Board when notified, shall be deemed sufficient cause for ordering a new election.

SEC. 35. The Board shall notify the candidate for a commission to appear for examination within seven days from the date of his election; they shall thoroughly examine him as to his military and general qualifications, and, if, in the opinion of the majority of the Board, he is duly qualified, the fact shall be duly certified to the Commander-in-Chief. This Board shall examine the candidate as to his knowledge in the following:

1. The prescribed tactics.

2. The laws and regulations governing the National Guard.

3. Formal military orders, correspondence, records, and also as to general qualifications.

SEC. 36. Applications for membership in any company of the National Guard shall only be made at a regular weekly assemblage of such company, and the name of each applicant shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the company quarters or armory, until the next succeeding regular weekly assemblage of such company, at which time and not before such applicants may be balloted for by the company. Provided, however, that soldiers may be enlisted as required in companies on active service.

SEC. 37. The Commander-in-Chief shall have authority to appoint and commission officers of companies for active service in case of vacancy. The commission of any officer called into active service continues until he is discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief. Any officer while on active service shall be subject to removal by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 38. No soldier shall wear or use, except when on military duty, or by special permission of his commanding officer, any coat-of-arms or other article of military property belonging to the government or to the company of which he is a member.

2. No officer in charge of public property for military use shall transfer any portion thereof, either as a loan or permanently, without the authority of the next superior commander.

SEC. 39. No parade or voluntary service shall be performed by a regiment, battalion or company, under arms or in uniform, without the approval of the next superior authority.

SEC. 40. A regiment of the National Guard consists of not less than six, and not more than twelve companies. Any less number of companies than six constitute a battalion.

SEC. 41. The field officers of the National Guard are one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major.

SEC. 42. Such field officers are elected by commissioned officers of the regiment or battalion, excepting staff officers, and hold office for the term of two years, and until their successors are duly qualified.

Upon the application of such officers entitled to elect, the Commander-in-Chief may appoint an officer to preside at the election, who must give notice of his appointment, of the time and place of holding such election, and of the office to be filled, which notice must be published at least five days previous to the election in some newspaper published in Honolulu, or by posters for such term. The Commander-in-Chief may order an election of field or line officers if an application is not made for an order for election within thirty days after the vacancy occurs, or after the expiration of the term for which the officer was elected.

SEC. 43. Such presiding officer must issue a report of the election held to the Commander-in-Chief, who, if he approve, shall issue the commission. In all elections for commissioned officers a majority of the votes of those present shall be necessary to a choice. In order to the validity of such election there must be present at least a majority in number of the officers entitled to vote.

SEC. 44. The present field and line officers of the battalion shall hold office for the term of two years and one year respectively from the dates of their present commissions, and thereafter until their successors are commissioned.

SEC. 45. The staff of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, commanding the regiment or battalion, consists of one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Ordnance Officer and one Surgeon, each with the rank of Captain, who are appointed by the commanding officer, and hold office at his pleasure or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The non-commissioned staff consists of one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Ordnance Sergeant, one Hospital Steward, two Color Sergeants, and one Drum-Major, with the rank of Sergeant-Major.

SEC. 46. The Colonel may consolidate the Musicians of the different companies and organize the same as a drum-corps under charge of the Drum-Major.

SEC. 47. Each company of the National Guard must assemble at least once a week for drill and military instruction.

SEC. 48. The commanders of companies must keep a book in which must be entered the names and number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates respectively, present at each drill and must therefrom make monthly returns to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion. These books must be carefully preserved and when filled, returned to the Adjutant.

SEC. 49. Officers and soldiers while on active service of the government receive such pay as may be determined by the Executive and Advisory Councils.

Special Announcements.

GRAND CONCERT!

BY

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH,

ON

Saturday Evening,

Aug. 19, at 7:30 o'clock,

For the Benefit of Placing Electric Lights in the Church.

1. Overture ..... Hawaiian Band
2. Chorus ..... Hui Mele Hawaii
3. Song ..... Mr. Cassidy
4. Trio ..... Mrs. Foster, Mr. Hong and Mr. Robinson
5. Song ..... Miss Stella
6. Flute Solo ..... Mr. Kawaiki
7. Overture ..... Hawaiian Band
8. Duet ..... Mrs. Foster and Mr. Wakefield
9. Recitation ..... Mr. Murphy
10. Song ..... Mr. Booth
11. Solo Duet ..... Mr. Foster and Mr. Kapela
12. Chorus ..... Hui Mele Hawaii
13. Hawaii Pono

Election of Officers!