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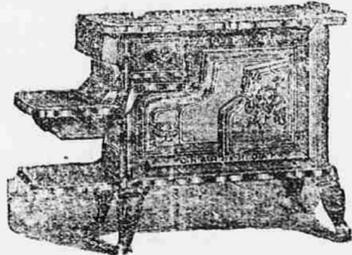
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THE LEGISLATURE

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed at 1:30.

Noble Baldwin, resuming the debate on the homestead bill, argued that the Government should encourage the division of lands into homesteads. This section was required to make the bill effective. As a landowner on Maui he had never thought of cutting up his land for homesteads. The Government would not waste money in surveys, but simply keep pace with the demand for homesteads.

Rep. Richard wanted to know why the amendments would defeat the object of the bill. It made a great deal of difference whether the Government cuts up its own land or that of other people. The bill would increase the value of private lands at the Government's expense, and the least that should be expected was that private owners should bear the cost of surveying their lands. He realized the importance of settling small farmers on the land, but he did object to private owners having their lands settled at public expense. The Government did a great deal in bringing such lands into the market. There was no reason why the landowner should not do the work directly, except that he might not have the means at the start to pay the expenses. The only reason for the Government taking hold of it was to facilitate settlement, but the original owner, who thus secured the sale of his lands, ought to refund the expenses to the treasury.

Rep. Waipulani said that the surveying of the land for the private owners might become a very serious matter. A tract of 434 acres in Kona was cut up into 22 lots, and the surveyor was paid \$200 a month.

Rep. Pachaole thought it ought to be considered whether the Government should be advancing large sums for surveys without a certainty of the lands being settled and the money refunded. Another consideration was the probable loss of taxes on the lands when they passed into the hands of the Government.

Rep. R. W. Wilcox moved that the section be indefinitely postponed, and he did so with the object of defeating the whole bill. Its intent seemed to be to provide for large landholders having their lands surveyed at Government expense. He wanted to know how many homesteads had been taken up, especially as he saw an appropriation for the expenses of homesteading. Homesteads were surveyed and lying round untaken in Kona.

Noble Cornell believed that this bill was for the purpose of promoting the settling of homesteads. He did not believe in making the private owners pay the expenses if the lands were not taken. There was one landowner on Maui who had offered his land for homesteads, but he was not going to the expense of surveying it himself. He would support the section as in the bill.

Noble Crabbe asked if Crown lands were included in the bill. The President said they were not. The section passed as in the bill.

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 passed without discussion.

Noble Widemann on the ninth section being read, asked what the title to the homestead would be worth, or who would lend money on the mortgage mentioned, under the conditions of the bill giving the Government the first claim on the land for security. This section would mislead people into thinking that they could mortgage the homestead for money to pay for fencing it when they could not.

Minister Brown agreed with the hon. Noble, thought the bill would be as well without this section, and therefore moved it be stricken out. Carried.

The enacting clause and the whole bill passed, to be read a third time next Tuesday.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. For the purposes of this Act the word "Minister" shall mean the "Minister of the Interior." The word "Homesteader" shall mean any person who has entered into an agreement with the Minister of the Interior, and in possession of land under the terms of the Homestead Law. The word "landowner" shall mean any person or corporation who shall, under the terms of this Act, convey land to the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of having the same divided up and sold as homesteads.

Section 2. The Minister is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contracts with any private person or company whereby lands may be acquired by the Government for homestead purposes. Such contracts shall state an agreed value at which homesteads taken therefrom shall be sold to actual settlers or homesteaders, and shall also set forth all other matters necessary to an equitable fulfillment of such contracts as herein prescribed. Such contracts shall convey the title to the premises in fee to the Minister, conditioned on the fulfillment of the contract.

Section 3. Upon the execution of such contract, the Minister shall take possession of the premises covered thereby, and proceed to lay out the same into homestead lots, and to do and perform all other matters and things relative thereto,

required by the Act entitled "An Act to Facilitate the Acquiring and Settlement of Homesteads," being Chapter 45 of the Laws of 1884, and the amendment thereto contained in Chapter LIV. of the Laws of 1888, or any amendments hereafter made to the same.

Section 4. The cost of surveys, laying out homestead lots, and all other expenses incidental thereto, and the cost of collection of interest and the purchase price incurred in connection with such land shall be paid by the Minister and charged to the land owner, in proper books of account kept for that purpose.

Section 5. All payments made on account of the purchase price of any such homestead lot, or on account of interest thereon, shall be received by the Minister and credited to such land owner, in such books of account mentioned in section 4 of this Act.

Section 6. At the close of each calendar quarter, if there shall be any excess of receipts on account of any homestead lots, over and above the payments and expenses charged thereto, such excess shall be paid to the land owner from whom such land has been derived.

Section 7. The Minister shall cause a record and account to be kept with each land owner who may convey lands for homestead purposes hereunder, and also with each homesteader acquiring any portion of such land, and any other record which may be deemed necessary in connection therewith.

Section 8. Whenever any homesteader taking land obtained from a land owner under the terms of this Act shall have complied with all of the terms of his homestead agreement, the Minister shall thereupon execute to such homesteader a deed in fee simple of such homestead.

Section 9. The Minister shall increase the duties upon coffee from foreign countries imported into this Kingdom. Considered with report of commerce committee thereon.

Rep. Pachaole moved the bill pass with the amendment recommended by the committee. Carried.

Noble Widemann moved to strike out the words "not having a treaty with this Kingdom," as recommended by the committee. He also moved to strike out the exception to coffee plants and seed. There was no duty on coffee plants or seed for planting.

Minister Brown supported the amendment. There is a law forbidding the importation of coffee plants, for fear of the deadly coffee leaf disease.

Rep. Nawahi wanted to know if the coffee in this country was so good that better varieties could not be imported.

Noble Widemann said he had been trying to get the seed of the Liberia coffee.

The amendments carried and the section pass as amended.

Rep. Brown moved to strike out the second section, as it was unnecessary but had escaped the attention of the committee. Carried.

Noble Widemann moved to amend the original third section to be the second section, and to change the time for the Act to become law to "thirteen months" instead of "sixty days" after approval. They ought to do this right while about it. His impression was that there was a law or decision of the Supreme Court requiring such a notice.

Noble Muller said some European merchants might be under contract to supply local dealers for five years. Therefore they ought to bring the law into force at the end of that period. He moved the section pass as in the bill.

Rep. Brown said it was the importer that paid the duty, and it would not affect the contractor abroad. If this amendment carried, the country would be flooded with coffee, and have no benefit from the law for twelve months or two years.

Rep. Pachaole moved to insert as Sec. 2 that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed. Carried.

Noble Widemann withdrew his amendments to Sec. 3, which passed as in the bill.

The bill passed as amended, to be read a third time next Tuesday, and reads as follows:

Section 1. There shall be levied, collected and paid upon all coffee of any foreign country imported into this Kingdom a duty of six cents a pound whether the same be ground or prepared coffee or not.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect and become law sixty days after the date of its approval.

Second reading of a bill to amend Sec. 5, Chap. 47 of the Session Laws of 1888, relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. Referred, on motion of Rep. Brown, to the special committee on liquor bills.

Second reading of a bill to limit the liability of owners of vessels in regard to the possession of opium, smuggling, and violation of the shipping and revenue laws. Referred, on motion of Noble Widemann, to the committee on commerce.

Second reading of a bill to provide for the enforcement of certain liens pertaining to public highways improvements. Read by title, on motion of Noble J. M. Horner, and referred to the committee on commerce.

Second reading of a bill to repeal

Secs. 142, 143, 144, and 145 of the Civil Code.

Rep. Brown said that since introducing the bill, which related to the shipping of native seamen, he found there was another section that should be included, and therefore he moved the bill be referred to the committee on commerce. Carried.

Second reading of a bill to encourage railways on the island of Hawaii. Deferred, on motion of Noble Phillips, to Tuesday.

Second reading of a bill to create cantoniers, etc. Referred, on motion of Rep. Marques, to committee on public lands.

Second reading of a bill to amend Sec. 72, Civil Code, relating to the licensing of hotels.

Noble Widemann thought the bill ought to be dealt with at once to save time, as it was simple and there was no doubt of its being a good measure.

Rep. Brown moved the bill pass.

Noble Phillips, author of the bill, explained that its object was to enable an officer of the Board of Health to inspect hotels and victualling houses, as to their sanitary condition.

Rep. Pachaole said the bill might be a very good one, but there were hotels and eating houses all over the Kingdom, and it might be inconvenient to their keepers to hunt up an officer of the Board of Health. The bill ought to go to a committee.

Rep. Kauli thought the House ought to go slowly. This bill required hotel and restaurant keepers to come to Honolulu for a biller of the Board of Health. Evidently these officers had more than they could do already, as there was a very bad smell from the stables at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets.

Rep. Nawahi in a speech of several minutes moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

Rep. Rice saw nothing in the bill fixing the fee to be received by the agent of the Board for the certificate.

Rep. White was at a loss to know what was to be done if the agent refused a certificate to the restaurant keeper. The air would be full of Chinese curses. He moved the bill be referred to the committee on commerce.

Noble Phillips said there was nothing requiring the bill to be referred to a committee. There was no "nigger in the fence" about it. It was intended chiefly to facilitate sanitary improvement in Honolulu.

Noble J. M. Horner thought that if the bill interfered with Chinese coffee shops it was a very dangerous measure. He had often been glad when traveling to get a cup of coffee, or a piece of bread and butter, in one of these places, although there was a good deal of dirt about them.

Rep. Brown said the bill could be confined in its operation to Honolulu, and let the country retain its filthy little coffee shops.

Noble Baldwin considered the bill a good one as it stood. These shops in some cases would turn a person's stomach, and their uncleanness was due mainly to carelessness. The bill would involve no great hardship, only a little lime perhaps.

Noble J. M. Horner, on being informed that all these coffee shops pay a license, said then he had no objection whatever to the bill.

Rep. Pachaole thought that as the bill did not govern the quality of the victuals it should go to a committee.

The bill passed, to be read a third time Tuesday. It is as follows:

Section 1. That Section 72 of the Civil Code be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following provision, to wit: Provided the applicant produces a certificate from an Officer or Agent of the Board of Health that the premises to be used under the license are in good sanitary condition, and the license shall contain a condition that the premises be kept in such condition, so that the said Section shall read as follows:

"Section 72. The Minister of the Interior may grant a license to any person applying therefor, in writing, to keep a hotel or victualling house for the term of one year upon receiving the sum of fifty dollars; provided the applicant produces a certificate from an Officer or Agent of the Board of Health that the premises to be used under the license are in good sanitary condition and the license shall contain a condition that the premises be kept in such condition."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect and become law from and after the date of its approval.

Rep. Bush, under suspension of rules, gave notice of a bill to amend Sec. 38, Civil Code, relating to juries.

Notices of committee meetings were given.

Rep. Nawahi, on suspension of the rules, presented the report of the special committee on the item of \$21,000 for repairs of Government buildings, recommending that it be increased to \$41,150 according to a schedule attached to the report. Laid on the table, to be considered with the Appropriation Bill.

House adjourned at 3:53.

E. G. Schuman

"Brewer Block," Hotel St. near Fort.

I beg to announce to the public that I offer for sale

—EXTRA FINE—

Cutunder Carriages,

SURREYS,

BUGGIES,

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CARTS & BREAKS,

AT A BARGAIN.

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Testimonials:

I find your "Cherry Cordial" the best medicine we have ever used for coughs, colds and lung trouble. All of our Natives, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese will use no other. I use nothing else in my own family. Yours truly,

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We have sold a large quantity of your "Cherry Cordial" at our plantation store, both at Keala and Kapa, and can cheerfully recommend it for bronchial difficulties.

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TIME TABLE:

From San Francisco.

Ship	Leave S. F.	Due at Honolulu
Zealandia	Aug 23	Aug 30
Mariposa	Sept 3	Sept 20
Zealandia	Oct 18	Oct 25
Mariposa	Nov 15	Nov 22
Alameda	Dec 13	Dec 20

For San Francisco.

Ship	Leave Sydney	Due at Honolulu
Alameda	Aug 6	Aug 23
Mariposa	Sept 3	Sept 20
Zealandia	Oct 18	Oct 25
Alameda	Oct 29	Nov 15
Mariposa	Nov 26	Dec 13
Zealandia	Dec 24	Jan 10

Intermediate---S. S. Australia.

Ship	Leave S. F.	Leave Honolulu
Friday	Aug 15	Friday Aug 29
Friday	Sept 12	Friday Sept 26
Friday	Oct 10	Friday Oct 24
Friday	Nov 7	Friday Nov 21
Friday	Dec 5	Friday Dec 18

Australian Mail Service

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The new and fine A1 steel steamship "Alameda,"

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