By Authority.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Regulations

For the admission of Chinese immigrant labourers into the Hawaiian Kingdom, sanctioned and published under the authority of a Resolution of the Hawaiian Cabinet Council, passed on the 18th day of July, 1884.

No. 1. From this date permission will be granted to masters of vessels arriving at the port of Honolulu to land Chinese immigrant labourers, on the conditions and in the manner specified in the following Rules and Regulations.

No. 2. Passports enabling their holders to enter the ports of the Kingdom may be issued from the resident Office, Honolulu, or by His Majesty's Consuls-General or Consuls:

1.—To any Chinese resident in this Kingdom who may desire to visit any foreign country, and return therefrom;

2.—To the wives or other female relatives, and to the children of Chinese now residing in the Kingdom, or who may be about to emigrate to this country under the provisions of Regulation No. 1.

No. 3. A fee of Five Dollars shall be charged for each passport issued in pursuance of the foregoing regulation.

No. 4. All orders and instructions regarding Chinese immigration to this Kingdom, issued from this date, are hereby rescinded.

WALTER M. GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, Honolulu, March 25, 1884. 1007

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 20th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $300,000, will now be received at the Treasury of the Kingdom, at Honolulu, in sums of $100 and upwards, payable one-half on application and one-half on 1st July, 1884, and the Bonds are exempt from all Government Taxes.

CH. N. SPITZ,
Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in May, 1884.

RETAIL—OAHU.

1 Robert Ten Dollmann, King street, Honolulu
2 Yee Hop, Nuuanu
3 Kalanipaole Fund Co., corner Queen & Edinburgh sts., Honolulu
4 Hart Bros., Hotel street
5 Wong Leong, King street
6 Akamoku Lopez, King street
7 Chee Kin, King street (Chinese)
8 Ah Chee & Co., King
9 Ah Sing, Waikiki
10 Wong Mau, Nuuanu street
11 Yee Kee, Fort street
12 Hui Quimper & Co., Honolulu, Kalihi Alaea
13 J. Keliea, Kalihi, Hilo
14 Tong Mau, Kaapuni
15 Hui Kalapa o ke Aupuni o Kona Akau, Kona Akau
16 Yee Lee, Kewalo street, Honolulu
17 H. Hackfeld & Co., King
18 T. C. Walls, Pauoa, Ewa
19 Sam Kee, Pauoa, Honolulu
20 Pang Kee, Hotel street
21 Chang Lee & Lum Kee, Honolulu, Hilo
22 W. S. Bachman, Honolulu, Honolulu
23 L. Ayau, Makapala, N. Kohala

RETAIL—MAUI.

1 Sam U Chee Kaili, Lahaina
2 Chee Kim, Lahaina
3 Charles Spitz, Waimalu
4 J. J. Kaiwiwai, Lahaina
5 C. H. Dickey, Haiku
6 Tim Yee, Makawao
7 Ah Wann, Makawao
8 Ah Sam, Lahaina
9 A Enos & Co., Wailuku
10 Quong Leong, Wailuku
11 Quong Hop, Wailuku
12 Sam Wo, Wailuku

RETAIL—KAUAI.

1 C. Bunghardt, Koloa, Waimea
2 Ahu, Waimea
3 Ah Ho, Waimea
4 Ah Ping, Waimea
5 Koloa Sugar Co., Koloa
6 Peter Richmond, Koloa

WHOLESALE.

1 A Cohen & Co., Nuuanu street, Honolulu
2 T. Adams, Queen street, Honolulu
3 Hackfeld & Co., Queen street, Honolulu
4 F. A. Schaefer & Co., cor. Merchant & Kaahumanu sts., Honolulu

SALT—LIME.

1 Robert Ten Dollmann, King street, Honolulu
2 Yee Ching, Quay, Honolulu, Hawaii
3 J. Welch, Waikiki, Waikiki
4 Ah Pin, Pala, Makawao, Maui
5 Chun Chee & Chun Long, Kaai street, Honolulu
6 Chun Chee, Hotel street, Honolulu
7 Ah Ping, Waimea
8 Gee Wo, Waimea
9 Chun Hee, Nuuanu street, Honolulu
10 Lum Tai, Makawao street, Honolulu
11 Ho Yee Chuck, cor. Merchant & Kaahumanu, Honolulu
12 A Chin, Lahaina
13 Ah Fook, Ewa, Oahu, Maui
14 Yee Hang Chong, Hilo, Kamaiopuko
15 Ho Yuen Kee, Punchbowl street, Honolulu
16 Ah Chee, Hotel street, Honolulu
17 Yee Tam Kee, Paauilo, Kau
18 Ah Sam, Nuuanu, N. Kohala
19 G. Akana, Hilo, Hilo
20 Kilauea Sugar Co., Kilauea, Kauai

DEALERS' SPIRIT.

1 Sam U Nawahi, King street, Honolulu

BOAT.

1 Hoomkaki, Hilo

PORK BUTCHER.

1 Sing Yee Hop, Waimea, Oahu

MILK.

1 Kawaiki, Honolulu

BUTCHER.

1 T. H. Clarke & Co., Kapaahu, Hana, Maui

BILLIARDS.

1 Sam Wood, Kohala, Maui

CAKE PUDDING.

1 Ah Fee, Kapaa, Kauai

Kua Hookupu No Ke Alii Emma.

(An Offering to Emma, Queen Dowager.)

These noble lady, here to you a theme
Loved by a People then here made their own,
Whose hearts have ever a place made ready
For the Queen who to them their Chief had given;
Then where the Albion's Queen returns so high
And fain would keep the Royal person nigh,
Where'er she goes, fair lady, here warm hearts
And hale the welcome to her favored isles.
This simple lei—tribute to the earth is now,
And amidst indulgence through its past is seen,
Thus, gather'd from the fairest flowers of the isle
The sparse as nature, fell from all fair God,
The bright example teach our hearts to wait,
As thine is waiting, at the Heavenly Gate,
Its sweet odor fill the place where thou dwell
A miracle of joy for another's sake;
The rich and happiest fully share the same,
And with a blessing the poorest share the gain,
To find be lendeth who relieves the pain,
And that repays, with interest high and sure
The little mite to succour—then both wise—
Faith, Hope and Charity in time are one.

In youth I know that, when life's cares were light,
And days were thine which knew no shades of night,
Thy fond heart's hand was thine lovely town,
To your thine idol and thyself apart—
When death and bereave, yet did not conceived,
To make thee happy and to preserve—
When earth appeared as one vast pleasure ground,
Where mirth and happiness for ever abound,
With memory mirthless thy sweet smiling face,
Where needful dignity thy proud feeling gave,
Thy harmon eyes and tone of graceful mien,
Which enthused admiration wherever seen.

A Brother, Husband, Father, Friend, Lover—
Two sons fond called him and left thee alone;
Thy head was bowed in sorrow to Ali's hill,
Thy steps were weighted toward to Zion's hill,
Thy heart, then, thy home, thy Kingdom
The royal station, round to social be—
As humble mortal, "mid the rich and great,
Who thronged to your home, to share your tears,
My plain "Aloha" seemed to flow more deep
Than costly pleasure from a Prince or Peer.
The sun then set and were always the same
A Queen by nature as there as in name.

Dame Fortune may deem a pampered pet,
And those in favor find their sun hath set,
Delight in happy fortune's fickle change,
But hard, generate change. Unbroken and pale
But close set, nested in a people's breast,
Where naught can enter to disturb the rest,
Where naught can enter of our green island chain,
In every hill-side, valley, shore and plain,
Fond hearts your fortune change of gear the day
Which found the Queen in their children's care;
They sing the praises and the mirror shine
Your sweet name Emma! in their daily prayer.

Kaneohe, May 26th, 1884. KAHIL.

The "Kapiolani" Flight.

Quite a number of people have been present at the trial of the parties charged with Barratry, held in the Police Court on the 1st and 2nd inste.

Following is a synopsis of the testimony offered:

For the prosecution. Several parties testified to having sold stores and shipped freight on the said schooner.

John Colburn stated that he and two others were owners of the schooner. He valued her at $1200 to $1300. Cook was master of her, she ran to Pearl River under command of Waisane. She was to have on Friday morning April 25th, for Pearl River. Saw Cook on Thursday, April 24th, told him not to go till next morning. Next morning came down between 6 and 7 o'clock, and found the schooner had gone. Chinaman Ah Cook had left wood Pearl River, without consulting him. On being cross-examined, Mr. Colburn stated that Cook received one half of the gross earnings of the vessel and had to find the crew.

Deputy Marshal Brown, detailed his voyage in the steamer C. R. Bishop in chase of the Kapiolani and the incidents connected with her capture and return.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

J. W. Cook, the captain of the seized schooner stated that he was master of the Kapiolani, and sailed the schooner on shares to some and go as he chose: went seeking freight; intended to go to Ewa first, then to Waimea, Kauai. Saw a passenger with him asked him to stand to the southward for a day. Waisane called the tunes, I dare said, I expect we will fall in with a log from the Coast. Sent also and he would give $10 to whoever sights her first. Told Sean that if I stopped out much longer there would be a Hawaiian man-of-war after the schooner. Still kept cruising south, could not help it. No wind till Saturday and on Sunday morning the steamer C. R. Bishop came up with us; knew the schooner to soul we were arrested by the Sheriff.

Hunlen's the mate of the schooner testimony was somewhat similar of the Captain.

Dunn, one of the passengers, stated that he had chartered the vessel for a week to Barratry Cook that he had a schooner in view which he could not work out knowing navigation. He bought and brought the instruments on board. Waisane told Cook to be ready to go at any minute. The rest of the evidence were that orders were prevalent and that they were trying hard to Waimea, Kauai.

Frank Lewis, called by the prosecution, stated, I was with Cook in the Kapiolani and Cook asked me how I would like to go to the South Seas, and expressed his intentions of taking the schooner, and going to the South Seas with rum and provisions; I was only in the vessel one trip.

Defendants were committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the exertion weak, use Hop Bitters. Read advt.

Sour stomachs, bad breath, indigestion, and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SIC MODUS IN REBUS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

Ministers should have had their reports in readiness for the House instead of keeping them waiting so long. The time of the nobles and representatives is being wasted by this lack of promptitude on the part of the Ministers.

The government is said to have ready a bill to be prepared for increasing the Bench of the Supreme Court to five members, and one of the government representatives, Hon. R. Lilikalani has given notice of his intention to introduce such a bill.

It is a subject which has been discussed for many years, certainly since 1874. Until the arguments shall have been stated, for and against the measure, we prefer to postpone comment.

A contemporary criticises the publication of the report of the Minister of the Interior in these columns last week. There was no breach of trust in the matter, for the document in question was not printed at the Gazette office. If there was any disrespect, it lies with the Minister of the Interior, who had failed to lay it before the House, though it was bound and ready in the department and the Minister was present on the following day.

Four hundred and thirty-eight dollars for carriages for conveying the members of the Legislature to the races on the 11th of June, 1882, was rather a steep bill. The account does not say how many carriages, if our recollection serves us there were 16, but say about 20, at $20 apiece, and they ought not to have been charged more, that would amount to just $280. The thing is, of course, a small matter but it points to a general carelessness. The present Legislature is of a more economical turn we imagine.

The Report of the Minister of Finance, to which attention was drawn last week, requires some further notice. We find embodied in it a short report from the Auditor General, it deals not with any amount of his audit, but gives a short sketch of the working of the new tax law and a table showing the increase in the value of property on the Islands. Mr. Walker makes two good suggestions as to the working of the law. He proposes first, that more time be allowed the tax assessors to perform their work, and second, that competent men should be appointed as assessors. This is most necessary. It is to be hoped that the Minister of Finance, who ever he may be in the future, will take the hint.

Sir Mr. Kalakaua, jurist, statesman, diplomatist and Financier, wishes for a loan. The J. S. D. and F. is modest in his demands, his is not the soaring ambition of his brother statesman, Mr. Lilikalani, whose soul was so hungered for $3,000,000. Eight millions of dollars will satisfy Mr. Kaulukou. Of course such a resolution is absurd, but the Hon. member can hardly be blamed for presenting it, it is the logical result which must be expected from the training he has received from his party chiefs. Extravagance is the key stone of that party arch and reared in notions of extravagance as Mr. Kaulukou has been during the past three years, is it to be wondered at that he should readily lend himself to bringing forward such a measure. It is certainly not.

Major Bender has presented a letter to the Minister of Interior on the subject of the Honolulu water supply. It by no means puts the subject definitely before the public, but we expect that before the vote is passed by the Legislature more exact information will be offered. Major Bender roughly estimates the cost of properly preparing for a supply of water, at $200,000. Of course before any such sum is voted, our Legislature will need to be thoroughly acquainted with the Major's plans. So important a matter requires full consideration and we trust that the full plan may shortly be made public. This communication from Major Bender appears without the endorsement of the Superintendent of Water Works, in fact the Ministerial document contains no report from that official.

Our new contemporary, the *Daily Herald*, appeared on May Day, evidently from its make up in the charge of men who understand their business. Its principal literary work is as evidently the work of a trained hand, and a gentleman. We welcome him to the ranks of Honolulu journalism, and are confident that, whether our views shall or shall not always coincide upon questions of public interest, we shall find in our contemporary an opponent able to argue and discuss without loss of temper, and with that mutual social regard which softens the asperities of political debate.

We may be permitted to doubt, however that he will remain long independent "of the two main political parties in these islands," or that upon experience, he will abide by his present conviction, that public discussion has been generally carried on here from motives of personal rancorwith a design to exaggerate fancied grievances, "solely for political purposes, and to accomplish certain ends and influence certain measures.

That there has been, and is a strong personal distrust of the political integrity of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that his general policy and course of dealing with public affairs has been, and is condemned by the principal men of the country, is a fact which requires no proof. The determined barking which has of late been given to him by our leading capitalist, has not, as far as we can learn, lessened that distrust or added anything to the popularity of his supporter.

The discussion at the present session of the legislature will probably show whether the feeling to which we allude was based on facts or imagination.

The Report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been forwarded to us. From it we gather that jury waived cases, have during the last biennial period, decreased 50 per cent, while cases in Banco have increased over 50 per cent. The Chief Justice speaks of the Intermediary Court as causing unnecessary labor and suggests that the law be altered to allow an appeal either to the Intermediary Court or to a jury, and not to both Courts in succession. One might forget that the final of an appeal to a jury would probably be unconstitutional, but the present right of appeal from one magistrate to another is thoroughly superfluous and should be repealed. The suggestion that the District Court of Lihue, Kauai, should be made a Police Court with jurisdiction over Kauai and Niihau, is good, and will meet the approval on all hands.

We notice that the Chief Justice criticising the measure of 1882 which deprived the Supreme Court of any voice in the appointment of District and Police Justices, says the "action was an unwise one." Mr. W. O. Smith has a bill before the House to put matters on their old basis.

Though the statistics of violation of the laws in reference to sexual intercourse have declined considerably, the Chief Justice doubts whether they point to an increased morality, a doubt many will share.

The following are the Chief Justice's views on drunkenness.

The statistics show a total number of prosecutions for drunkenness of 3,322, with convictions in 2,865 cases. For the years 1880 and 1881 there were 1,390 cases prosecuted and 1,222 convictions obtained, showing increase in the number of prosecutions of 1,110, and of convictions of 1,643. Of these 3,322 cases, the Police Court of Honolulu, in which District alone liquor is legally retailed, tried 1,829. The remaining 1,493 cases were heard in Court in Districts where liquor is not allowed to be retailed.

This fact, as well as the fact that there were in the last two years 229 prosecutions for selling liquor without license, as against 172 for the previous period, shows that the Liquor Law of 1882 is not so effective in preventing the illicit traffic in liquor as its friends hoped.

The great increase in drunkenness resulting from this law which took off the restrictions from the sale of intoxicating liquors to the native Hawaiians is alarming to every friend of this race. This law went into effect October 1st, 1882, and expires by limitation on the first of next January. As some legislation on this subject is therefore necessary, I suggest that there might be further restrictions on the manner in which liquor is to be retailed, and that the Sunday law should be extended to other days of the week, and that the hours when liquor may be sold be further restricted. Many are of the opinion that the retailers should not be allowed to sell by the bottle, and that some much of the drunkenness at home and consequent crimes of violence be prevented.

The complaints for assaults, assaults and batteries, affrays and all offences of this character throughout the Kingdom were 1901 as against 1327 for the previous period. This increase of 37% seems to undoubtedly traceable to the increased facilities among the people for obtaining intoxicating liquors.

Whether making the laws for divorce more strict will have the desired effect, is problematical. The law of 1870 was strict and divorces have gone on steadily increasing. There is a good suggestion with regard to the Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights. The compensation is but $2 a day, and it is difficult to find suitable people to serve. The suggestion is made that there should be one well paid Commissioner in each district. The Report shows a decrease of criminal cases in the Supreme Court since the previous biennial period. We should say that if the civil cases of the Government, such as the *Mokoes* and Flowerdew were out, there has been less work in the Courts for the Attorney General to do, and that the present Attorney-General has appeared in Court, in public cases less than any of his predecessors during the same time.

Mr. A. Jaeger's report on the Hawaiian Nurseries published to-day, will interest a number of citizens, both in Honolulu and on the other Islands. The development of the Forests upon the Islands has been recognized by the country at large. It is slow work however, and takes years for practical results to show, but there is no doubt that with proper care and management the Hawaiian nation may derive a revenue, and a good revenue from its forest lands. The Prussian Government in 1881, says Mr. Jaeger, derived an income of $6,310,843 from its forests. Though Hawaii can hope for no such income as this, in proportion to its size, it ought to make a larger income than Prussia, for it can raise trees whose products are more valuable in commerce than any trees raised in the country named.

Mr. Jaeger's report shows upon what rules he has proceeded in the distribution of plants from the Government Nursery and they appear a very fair set of rules indeed. It would be impossible at present to distribute plants indiscriminately. The only thing that can be done at present, is to place plants in the hands of those who are known to be willing and able to take care of them. The supply in Mr. Jaeger's hands is small and he must use it to the very best advantage.

It is satisfactory to see that there has been no effort made to improve our sugar cane. The Report says that from 16 to 20 varieties, new to the Islands, have been distributed among 22 plantations. This is really good work. It is the kind of work which has been done in the older sugar growing islands, such as Barbados, and systematic experiments in this direction ought to have been undertaken here years ago.

The Report makes some good suggestions relative to tree planting. It seems to us, however, not to go far enough. The land planted in trees should be fenced land, and at additional sum should have been asked for fencing. The reference to half wild horses and goats is good. Both are a curse to the hills, and there should be some organized effort made by private owners and the government to get rid of them.

The Board of Trustees of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, have expressed their belief that a guaranteed States gold currency is now essential to the financial welfare of this kingdom. The Board of Trustees include representatives of the houses of Hackfeld & Co., Brewer & Co., Castle & Cooke and Schaefer & Co.

It seems to be generally understood that the old houses of John T. Waterhouse, E. O. Hall & Son, and Henry May, as well as the bank of Bishop & Co. and the houses of T. H. Davies & Co., and Dillingham & Co., coincide with this view, but until those gentlemen shall think fit to make public announcement of their wishes concerning currency, it would be premature to rely upon them.

That the house of Irwin & Co., which was instrumental in bringing the recent silver coin into the country, will oppose any change to a United States gold currency, and that those who are concerned with them in business, will follow their lead, may, we suppose, be regarded as a matter of course.

The Minister of Finance—and for aught we know, our theological contemporaries, who do not like personal discussion in politics—may if they chose, rank the adherents of a gold currency among "the internal enemies of the country." It is even thought by many, that the pride which the King and his family take in a Hawaiian coinage will distinctly them to the proposed change. We think better of the King's good sense and public spirit, than to believe that his course will be governed by such paltry consideration. If he is once satisfied that with a United States gold currency, the country can be freed from the present incubus of unfavorable exchange, and be permanently free from the control of those who hold the bulk of the sugar consignments, he will not hesitate. And moreover a Hawaiian coinage is as well maintained with the $500,000 or so, of silver coin, which is all that is required for subsidiary purposes, and with the great body of the currency in United States gold coin, as if all the currency were silver.

Even American silver, as well as British sovereigns, now command a premium here, six per cent having been offered and paid for it, within the last week. This fact ought to open the eyes of people.

On Friday, at the instance of Hon. S. B. Dole, a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, requesting them to inform the House of the amount of revenue received from that source during the past biennial period. It cannot be questioned that the information thus called for the use of the Legislature, is of the greatest importance to aid in the decision of the sums necessary to be raised by taxation, direct or indirect, for the public service of the State, and it does seem to need explanation as to how this requisite knowledge has been hitherto kept from the Representatives of the people, or how they could justifiably frame and vote upon a series of appropriation bills without any knowledge of so important an item in the available funds.

In the year 1845 was passed "An Act relating to the lands of His Majesty the King, and of the Government," whereof the following is the preamble: "Whereas, it hath pleased His most Gracious Majesty Kamehameha III, the King, after reserving certain lands to himself as his own private property, to surrender and forever make over unto his Chiefs and People the greater portion of His Royal Domain, Now therefore, it hath pleased etc., to place the lands so made over * * in the keeping of the House of Nobles and Representatives, or such person or persons as they may from time to time appoint to be disposed of in such manner as * * may best promote the prosperity of this Kingdom and the dignity of the Hawaiian Crown." "Therefore be it enacted etc., we do hereby solemnly confirm this great act of our good King and declare the following lands, viz:" Here follows four pages of names and localities of lands which "we do hereby appoint the Minister of the Interior" to direct superintend and dispose of as provided, etc."

This list is supplemented by another referring to lands in Oahu only, which "in accordance with ancient custom" are to be set apart "for the use of the Fort in Honolulu, to be cultivated by soldiers, etc., under the direction of the governor of Oahu"—finally passed in 1848. Evidently this last grant is for the support of the Military Establishment.

Now however it has become customary to take enormous votes for military purposes, while the value of the immense districts set aside for the general use of the national demands has gradually almost ceased to be a factor in our financial considerations.

It is obviously then both the duty of the Legislature to examine closely into the value of the properties coming within the last two of these three divisions and to ascertain if it is being disposed of according to the design expressed in the original acts, viz: "that it may best promote the prosperity of the Kingdom."

These "Crown Lands" then are national properties to be administered by the Representatives of the people.

In England a somewhat analogous, but yet widely different course was followed. Up to the time of the Revolution of 1688, the Crown Lands were dealt with by the Sovereign as the personal property of the King. Thus during the Wars of the Roses, York and Lancaster alternately attainted and stripped its opponents, and ennobled and endowed its partisans. The lands of an attainted noble were forfeited to the Crown, the Crown bestowed them on its most prominent servants. As the Commons grew in power the right of the Crown to dispose of its domains began to be questioned, and William III was brusquely compelled by Parliament to recall certain grants of land which he had made to his Dutch friend Bentinck, Earl of Portland. But still the principle was not challenged. After the abortive rising of 1745 on behalf of the young Pretender the estates of the Scottish nobles who joined in the rebellion were forfeited to the Crown who bestowed them as it seemed best. A large part of the wealth of Greenwich Hospital is derived from estates forfeited in '45 and bestowed on the Hospital by George II. The Crown Lands were still King's property till George III gave up, not a part, but the whole of the Crown Lands to the Parliament, on the promise of the latter to make a sufficient provision for a suitable maintenance of the Crown and Royal family. The Civil List of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was fixed at first in 1837 and has been renewed ever since at the same sum. Other branches of the Royal family are also granted revenues from this same source, but after all are paid, the "Crown Lands" were nationalized and return to the national exchequer £380,000 per annum. Thus the once Crown Lands of Great Britain now provide both a royal revenue for the Royal family and a considerable item in the national revenue. The Commissioners submit to the Parliament their annual statement, their receipts and expenditures are examined and discussed, printed and published. If the resolution presented by Mr. Dole produces the like result here, a distinct benefit to the public will be accomplished. The present Commissioners of Hawaiian Crown Lands are Messrs. Gibson and C. H. Judd, who, of course will be delighted to help forward a measure so plainly conducing to "best promote the prosperity of this Kingdom."

The Hawaiian Legislature

Session 1884.

Seventh Day, May 3d, 1884.

Assembly convened at 10a. m., President Rhodes in the chair. Prayer by chaplain and reading of minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

Representative Kanakaole, a petition from the district of Makawao, Maui, praying for the continuance of the Koapoaka Tramway with the United States. Referred to Finance Committee.

No reports from Standing or Select Committees.

Representative Kaulukou gave notice of intention to introduce a joint resolution asking that the sum of $40,000 be drawn for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Legislature of 1884. Read a second time, ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Monday, the 5th inst.

Representative Lilikalani moved that the "Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to provide each member of the Assembly with 300 two-cent postage stamps." Representative Kaulukou moved to read "300 each" and passed.

Representative Cecil Brown rose, by permission, for the first time a bill providing for the registration for indentification of all male Chinese on the Islands. Ordered to second reading in proper order.

Representative Smith rose, by permission, for the first time a bill to amend Section 1280 of Chapter XXVIII of the Civil Code, relating to the solemnization registration of marriages. Ordered to second reading.

Representative Cecil Brown rose for the first time, a bill relating to defining the ownership of turkeys, pheasants and other wild fowl, found on lands in the Kingdom. Ordered to second reading.

Representative Godfrey Brown offered a resolution that the Assembly meet hereafter, for the space of two weeks at 1 o'clock p. m. The mover of the resolution explained that it was made with the object of allowing the Committee on Finance an opportunity to get through with the bulk of their work. Approved.

Representative Ahuli, a resolution that $500 be appropriated for the purpose of providing anchors and buoys at Punaluu. Laid on table to be considered with the Appropriation Bill.

Representative Hitchcock, that $1,500 be provided for the purpose of improving the landing at Lanpahoehoe, Hawaii. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Representative Nawahi presented a resolution calling on the Minister of Finance to explain a seeming discrepancy of $41,598.56 between his report of May 2d, 1880 and a succeeding report. Moved by Representative Abide to refer to the Committee on Finance.

The mover of the resolution, Rep. Nawahi, thought that the Assembly should take the matter in hand and have the Minister of Finance make his explanation personally to them. He believed that it would not be referred to the Finance Committee.

Representative Kaulukou favored the matter being referred to the Committee on Finance. Rep. Nawahi was a member of the committee, and it was composed of capable accountants, some better in the Kingdom, they would have an opportunity to examine books and papers and could see for themselves what was paid in and what was paid out.

Representative Godfrey Brown stated that the mover did not need an inquiry by the Assembly as the discrepancy had occurred by a transaction of the Finance Department with the Custom House. Money was credited as received from that Department, which was found not to have been received shortly after. The speaker stated that whoever made out the report, was not conversant with the matter or they would not have allowed such a statement published.

Resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Representative Nakaiea, under suspension of the rules introduced a petition from citizens Kohute at Molokai, praying that the custom of their being compelled to perform work in the Superintendent's plantation be abolished. In explanation the petitioners stated that they were compelled to do a certain quantity of work for the Superintendent (besides their duties as citizens), which if they failed to perform they were fined $3, or driven away from the settlement. Referred to Statutory Committee.

Representative Kaulukou moved the order of the day. The bill presented by Representative Smith to amend Section 1341 Civil Code, relative to the power of the Minister of the Interior in the granting of charters was brought up for discussion. The bill provides for the taking away of the discretionary power of the Minister of Interior, in granting charters.

During the course of the debate which ensued, adjournment was had until 1 p. m., Monday.

Eighth Day, May 5th.

Assembly called to order at 1 p.m., President Rhodes in the chair. Prayer by chaplain and reading of minutes of previous meeting by the secretary. The following petitions were then presented and referred:

Representative Kanakaole from residents of Makawao, Maui, that employees allowed to be absent without leave, be not subject to imprisonment in certain cases. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Representative Kaauwai from residents of Waialua, that parents having 6 or more children be exempted from school tax. Laid on the table to be considered with a bill on the subject.

Representative Piipoi, from residents of Molokai asking that the seats of Representatives Kupahu and Nakaiea be declared vacant on account of alleged frauds in the election. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Representative Kauwila, that no tuition fees be charged to orphan and indigent children to English schools. Referred to committee on Education.

Representative Piipoi, from leper patients in Kalihi praying that they be allowed to remain at that place instead of being sent to Molokai. Referred to committee on Public Health.

Representative Nakaiea, from residents of Molokai, praying that the regular police of that district be increased in number to eight. Laid on the table to be considered on the introduction of a bill on the subject.

Representative Kauwila from the district of Puna, that leper be allowed to stay in the districts in which they belong and be taken care of by their friends. Laid on the table to be considered with a bill on the subject.

Representative Naimu from residents of the district of South Kona, praying that a hospital be erected in that district. Referred to Sanitary committee.

Representative Kapihe, from residents of Waialua, praying that Rev. Stephen Bishop be appointed to their district. Referred to Sanitary committee.

By the same member asking that artesian wells for which an appropriation was made last session, be bored. Laid on table to be considered with Appropriation Bill.

By the same member, from residents of Molokai asking that wharves be built at Pueleo and Kamiloiki, and that a bridge be built over the Halawa stream. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Representative Kaohaia, a resolution that $700 be expended for the improvement of roads in the district of Koolau. Laid on table to be considered with Appropriation Bill.

Representative Kaauwai, gave notice of intention to introduce an act to amend Section 1, Chapter XC, of the Penal Code, relating to the construction of the sentence where the English and Hawaiian versions do not agree.

Representative Kaulukou gave notice of intention to introduce an act to amend Section 1, Chapter XC, of the Penal Code, relating to the construction of the sentence where the English and Hawaiian versions do not agree.

Representative Piipoi offered a resolution that the sum of $4,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for the improvement of roads in the district of North Kona. Referred to the committee on Public Lands, etc.

Representative Nahinu, a resolution that $5,000 be appropriated for the purpose of deepening and improving landings at Hakuna, Napoopoo, and Keopuka, district of South Kona, Hawaii. Referred to committee on Public Lands.

Representative Kaauwai offered a resolution that the Assembly adjourn for two weeks. The member gave as a reason for the resolution that the meetings of the Assembly in the afternoon would be much more profitable if they could be terminated, thus causing a long here with necessarily heavy expenses. If the members desired to curtail the expenses they should vote for the resolution as if it passed, the committee on Finance would have plenty of time to complete their work and present to the Assembly full reports for the action of the members. The Assembly might thus be enabled to complete the business of the Session quickly and be ready to be prorogued by the end of June.

Representative Kaohaia was doubtful regarding the economy advocated. He was afraid that some of the members might leave the city. If the resolution was amended so that none of the members of the Assembly would be allowed to leave Honolulu during the two weeks, he would vote in favor of it.

Representative Ahuli was in favor of the resolution as presented. He did not think that even when the Finance committee would be able to complete their work. He would from the rules of the Assembly the duties allotted to that committee, and stated that the committee was a very important one and should be allowed all the time possible.

Representative Keen considered that nothing would be gained by the passage of the resolution. The resolution was for all to take a recess; if the resolution stated that the Finance committee would not be allowed to take a recess then there would be a hope of something being accomplished.

Representative Godfrey Brown stated that the mover of the resolution and some of the members seemed anxious that the Finance committee should have plenty of time allowed them to accomplish their work. He, as chairman of the committee, thought that the committee had already plenty of time allowed them and he was really at a loss to understand why members were so willing to give more time, especially as the Finance committee had not asked for it. The speaker said that the Finance committee had no interest in the resolution and did not desire its passage. He thought that the true inwardness of the motion was that certain hard working members of the Assembly desired to go on excursions at Hilo, and were trying to hoodwink the Assembly. Judged that with the time already given them the Finance committee could get along if they wanted more they could ask for it.

Representative Smith also spoke against the passage of the resolution, stating that such an adjournment would not aid the Finance committee but would delay the forwarding of other work, such as the presentation of Ministerial reports, etc.

Representative Kaauwai on the mover of the resolution, stated that he had made the motion with the intention of assisting the Finance committee. He had heard and read of a great many complaints in the newspapers relating to the financial transactions of the Government and he desired a most thorough investigation and wanted to give the committee on Finance the time necessary to do the work properly.

The resolution was put and defeated by a large majority.

Representative Godfrey Brown read by permission, for the first time, a bill to amend Section 780 of the Civil Code, relating to the number of representatives. The new bill provides for 9 for Hawaii, 8 for Maui, 7 for Molokai and Lanai, 5 for Oahu, and 3 for Kauai. Ordered to second reading.

Representative Dole read for the first time a bill to provide for the descent of property of persons dying intestate. Ordered to print, and to second reading in proper order.

Representative Kaohaia read for the first time a bill to amend Section 1 Chapter VII Session Laws of 1878. Relative to the release of contract laborers from work on all Government holidays, Saturdays, and on the occasion of election of Representatives. Ordered to second reading.

Representative Kaulukou read for the first time a bill to amend Section 43 Chapter XLIV Session Laws of 1882 relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors to native Hawaiians, so as to make the law perpetual. To second reading.

Representative Kauwila read a bill to amend Section 1417 Civil Code defining the number of hours to constitute a day's labor. Ordered to second reading.

Representative Hitchcock gave notice of intention to introduce bills to amend Chapter VIII and Chapter XVIII, Session Laws of 1882.

Representative Kaulukou presented a resolution that trees paid twice by one Kalakahua be returned. Referred to Committee on Finances.

Representative Godfrey Brown rose and called the attention of the Assembly to the official report presented by the Minister of Finance for that Department, and the speaker characterized the document as the most slovenly and shameful production that had probably ever been presented to the Legislature by a Minister of State. The report after being printed was full of red and black ink corrections, interlineations etc and he desired to ask the Minister of Finance if the document could even now be looked upon as correct, or if there were more corrections to be made.

The Minister of Finance although in his place and usually no way chary of taking the floor did not exhibit the least desire to answer the question put at one.

Representative Dole under suspension of the rules introduced a report from the Judiciary committee relative to the bill introduced by Representative Smith relating to the suppression of contagious diseases among animals. The committee recommend certain amendments. Report received, laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Hon. J. H. S. Martin asked for leave of absence, which was granted.

Representative Kaauwai gave notice of intention to introduce a bill to amend Section 15, Session laws of 1882, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Hon. A. S. Cleghorn moved the order of the day and the bill to amend Section 1442 of the Civil Code, relating to the powers of the Minister of the Interior in granting charters, was taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The joint resolution relative to the payment of the sum of $1000 to the department of the Attorney-General for the purpose of defraying the expenses of criminal prosecutions, until the passage of the Appropriation Bill, was read for the third time and passed.

The bill amending an act relative to the erection of buildings other than fireproof, was read the second time and ordered to engrossment.

The joint resolution appropriating the sum of $40,000 for the expenses of the Legislature of 1884, was read for the third time and passed.

The bill relating to defining the ownership of feral fowl wild on the lands in the Kingdom, was read for the second time and on motion of Representative Kaulukou referred to the Judiciary committee.

At 2:05 p.m. the Assembly adjourned until 1 p.m. on the 6th inst.

Ninth Day, April 6th.

House met at 1 p.m. Prayer by chaplain and reading of minutes of the previous meeting by the secretary.

Representative Kanakaole (as usual) presented a petition from residents of the district of Makawao praying that the sum of $3,000 be appropriated for the purpose of building a bridge at Kailua, district of Makawao. Referred to committee on Public Lands.

Hon. J. O. Dominis from the committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported that his Majesty had been pleased to sign the act appropriating $1000 for defraying expenses of criminal prosecutions, and the joint resolution appropriating $40,000 for the expenses connected with the Legislature of 1884, both of which bills had been passed by the Assembly at the previous meeting.

Representative Dole, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated that his Committee desired further information in the matter relating to the petition in the Assembly of Representatives Kupahu and Nakaiea. The committee had been petitioned for by residents of Molokai and Lanai, and he moved that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers. Carried, although there was some opposition manifested, members of the Judiciary voting against it, in the show of hands, but on a rising vote being taken, the Ministerial voters kept their seats.

No reports from Special Committees.

Representative Kalua presented a resolution referring to the death of Rev. T. H. Rowan, that as deceased was a Minister of the Crown in 1880, a former Chaplain of the Legislature, and a member of the Privy Council, the Assembly mourn his loss and will attend the funeral. Also that members wear a mourning ribbon in the button hole for the space of 10 days. Adopted.

Representative Cecil Brown introduced a resolution calling upon the Auditor General to explain why he had not submitted his report to the Assembly in conformity to the law. Adopted.

Representative Kaulukou presented a resolution requesting the opinion of the Supreme Court on the following questions:

1st, Is bigotry a crime, and should persons affected with it be confined?

2d, Is such confinement constitutional?

Pending debate on the resolution the Assembly adjourned until the 7th inst.

Loungings in the Lobby.

Talk may and may not be cheap this session. The legal memories are numerous and they will probably bull the market.

They say that the Minister of Finance regards the consideration of the Appropriation Bill this early in the session and with such a low total, as a good joke on the assembled solons, the same of swelling the total being placed on their shoulders.

President Rhodes, Secretary Pierce, Interpreter Wilcox, and Messenger Holt were all in the same positions last session. They fit well.

Palakiko has been amused at the "ex-postmaster." Some his muscular performances on his desk cover last session.

Quite a number of applications have been made by members of the Assembly for the report of the Minister of the Interior, but Capt. Hoenniger is compelled to say "