

# THE ACT TO MITIGATE.

Legislature Will Debate On Its Repeal.

## PROTESTS AGAINST THE OPIUM.

The Great Seal Again—The Manufacture of Fruit Alcohol—Dr. Goto's Remedies—Expenses of the Tug—Kamaoaha and Laborers.

Twentieth Day.

Thursday, March 26.

Minister King reported that the bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to make a certain class of leases had been signed by the President. Minister King also asked for further time to answer the questions propounded by Senator Holstein.

The petition presented by the Portuguese was placed before the Senate by Minister Cooper. Referred to a special committee of five to be named by the President.

Senator Lyman presented a petition against the licensing of opium, signed by 275 native residents. Referred to the special committee.

Senator Northrup, from the Miscellaneous Committee, presented the following report on the Great Seal:

"Your Miscellaneous Committee to which was referred the joint resolution concerning the Great Seal of Hawaii, have carefully considered every item of the resolution, and beg leave to report as follows:

"We would respectfully recommend that the Senate do not concur in the action of the House on the resolution, and we submit the following particulars in which, according to the views of the members of the committee and of others consulted, improvements can be made.

"Arms—We would respectfully suggest that in the heraldic shield the bars in the upper left hand corner be replaced by the Hawaiian Jack. The eight inhabited islands of the group would still be represented by the bars in the right hand lower corner, and we should have in addition a representation of the Hawaiian flag. The surcharged star would have additional significance by so doing.

"The tabu sticks as shown in the exhibit would hardly be recognized by a Hawaiian, as neither the staff nor the ball are suggestively drawn. They are correctly shown in the Great Seal of the Monarchy, and if represented at all should be significant by being correct.

"Supporters—The figure of Kamehameha I. should convey the idea of a monarch or one in authority. If this idea is to be conveyed, there would be necessitated the removal of the band from over the shoulder and the alteration of the fisherman's malo, as shown in the exhibit, to the royal malo, by lengthening it to the knees.

"Crest and Motto—We would suggest that the rays of the rising sun should be as in Exhibit A, rather than as shown in the original exhibit, and that the different letters in the legend be all in the same style. For instance, in the word Hawaii there are two different styles of the letter A, and in the word Republic the letter U is different from the U in the word Ua.

"Further Accessories—We would lastly suggest that a drawing of the ever familiar and suggestive land mark, our own grand old Diamond Head, be given the position at the bottom of the shield, in place of the fabulous Phoenix. This will make the seal a characteristic one, which your committee think is desirable.

"Your committee would earnestly ask that these suggestions be given careful consideration by the members of the Senate, as some of them are of great importance, or the significance of the seal will be in a large measure lost."

The report was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Baldwin reported that the Committee on Commerce favored tabling the bill licensing the manufacture of alcohol from island fruits. The report was adopted and tabled with the bill.

Senator Holstein gave notice of a bill relating to the manufacture of wine.

Senate Bill No. 15, providing for the reorganization of the Civil Code, passed the third reading. Senate Bill No. 17, relating to the Judiciary, also passed the third reading.

Senate Bill No. 22, for the relief of the Hilo Library and Reading Room Association, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Senator McCandless, the License Act was made the special order of the day for Friday.

Adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

Minister King reported signing by the President of the Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to make a certain class of leases.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Public Health and Education regarding a referred petition from the lepers at Kalawao and Kalaupapa.

"The committee, having conferred with the Board of Health, beg leave to report as follows:

"First—The leper settlements have been continuously supplied with the Goto remedies for a long period of time, and a large order for a new supply has already gone forward.

"Second—The Goto remedies have been and are furnished free to all lepers in the settlements who faithfully use them according to instructions.

"Third—The erection of a public bath house at Kalaupapa, such as has been built at Kalawao, would cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and the Board of Health is not yet convinced of the necessity of going to that expense. But the Goto remedies are fur-

nished free to all who wish to use them in their private baths.

"Fourth—Firewood is supplied free to all, but coal is supplied only to the baths, under the direction of the resident physician, and the furnishing of coal to individuals would come entirely within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent.

"Having found that the requests of the petitioners have been substantially complied with, so far as is expedient, your committee recommend that the petition be laid on the table."

Rep. Kamaoaha moved that the report of the committee be laid on the table. The committee had done nothing but consult the President of the Board of Health, and had taken all of their report from information received from that source. More information should be obtained by the committee, and a visit should be made to the leper settlement before further consideration.

Motion to lay the report on the table carried.

Rep. Hanuna reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a petition from the district of Kau, Hawaii, signed by sixty people and praying for the opening of a road from Punaluu up to and into the homesteads at Waikalona, as follows:

"First—The opening of a road between the places mentioned is necessary and would be a great improvement to that part of the country.

"Second—From inquiries and conversation with the Minister of the Interior it has been learned that it is the intention of the Government to carry out the request of the petitioners and to introduce a bill making appropriations for new roads.

"When such a bill is introduced the committee hope that an item will be inserted to provide for a road between the two places named."

Report laid on the table, to be brought up later.

Rep. Richards reported printing of House Bill No. 12, regarding the improvement of roads in the district of Honolulu.

Rep. Hanuna reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a petition praying for an appropriation for a public storehouse at Napoopoo landing, and also for the improvement of the landing itself.

"The committee, upon investigation, find:

"First—That it has not been the custom of the Government to build storehouses at various landings throughout the Republic, saving, perhaps, the shed over the wharf at Hilo.

"Second—That the second part of the petition, praying for improvement on the landing, was accompanied by no estimate of expense. Motion to lay the petition on the table, to be brought up with any bill introduced on the subject later. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoaha announced that the select committee to whom had been referred the petition from the Portuguese, was ready to report and would do so at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Owing to other urgent matters already arranged for by two of the members of the committee, the report of the committee was deferred.

Rep. Bond gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution,' approved August 24, 1890; also, 'An Act to restrict target shooting on Sundays.'"

The following communication was received from the Minister of the Interior:

"In answer to the request of Hon. E. E. Richards, member from Hilo, asking for a statement of the amount expended upon and the earnings from towage by the Government steam tug Eleu for the year ending December 31, 1895, I beg to state that the expenses were as follows:

"Coal, \$1,593 75; extra labor, \$274 75; repairs, \$1,527 28; tools and equipments, \$79 60; oil, waste, etc., \$640 65; pay of officers and crew, \$6,300. Total, \$10,406 03.

"The earnings for the same period amounted to \$10,520 70."

The following resolution was introduced by Rep. Kamaoaha:

Resolved, That a special committee of this House be appointed to confer with the agents of rice and sugar plantations, together with other agricultural industries in the Republic, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of laborers of different nationalities employed by them up to the present time, both as contract laborers and otherwise; also, that the number of laborers on each sugar or rice plantation, or engaged in other mechanical pursuits, for the different years, be ascertained and reported on.

Further, that the committee ascertain the number of Chinese and Japanese laborers and their remaining time of service; also, the estimate of laborers necessary for the two ensuing years. Referred to the select committee to whom had been referred the petition from the Portuguese.

Act relating to the dimensions of the national ensign passed first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

## REP. BOND EXPLAINS.

Offers a Correction of Remarks Concerning Portuguese.

MR. EDITOR:—This morning's account in your paper of what I said in the House yesterday, during the discussion on the appropriation for schools, has put me in such a false position regarding both this Government and the Portuguese that, in justice to myself, I cannot allow it to pass without correction.

Your report represents me as saying, with regard to the Portuguese, that "they have been foisted upon this country by the Government, to its burning shame. We want no such people here," etc.

What I did say was that it was a burning shame that people should be

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allowed to grow up in such ignorance, and a disgrace to the countries where such a state of things existed, and we wanted no such condition of things in this country, but wished to provide for the suitable education of their children.

Hoping you will see fit to give space for this correction. Yours truly,

E. C. BOND.

Honolulu, March 26, 1896.

## POLITICS ON OUTSIDE.

Members of the Third House Debate.

## WANTS TO EVICT THE JAPANESE.

Arguments Pro and Con—Hughes Points Out Evils—L. D. Timmons Defends—International Complications—Editor Logan Scores Tally.

The first meeting of the Third House, for the purpose of debate, was held in the headquarters of the American League last night, the subject being, "Shall the treaty between Hawaii and Japan be abrogated?" The hall was well filled with interested listeners.

Speaker Ed. Towse announced Mr. Hughes of the O. R. & L. shops as the leader on the side of the affirmative. The importance of the question in hand was dwelt upon as being of paramount interest. The opium and whisky questions were as one grain of sand on the seashore in comparison. The idea of a white man entering into competition with a Japanese was absurd. There was no such thing as competition in that respect.

In regard to the Japanese, everything worn or eaten by them was imported from Japan, and all the gold made was sent back to the same place. Where was the benefit to this country?

The Japanese houses of prostitution were cited as a reason why the treaty should be abrogated. They, in themselves were a menace to the good morals of the country.

Where would the planters go for their labor if the Japanese were shut out of the country? The Portuguese had proven themselves capable laborers. Why not employ them? Why not employ the colored man? Could there be any better labor for such a country as this?

If the treaty proved obnoxious, abrogate it. There need be no fear of complications when the abrogation of the treaty was effected with a view to bettering the internal condition of the country. Some radical measure should be taken at once.

L. D. Timmons, the next speaker, presented the first points on the side of the negative.

The treaty with Japan, made in 1871, and the Labor Convention were two subjects entirely separate.

The Japanese were dwelt upon as being a quiet, amiable and law-abiding race of people, prone neither to aggression nor oppression.

The speaker on the side of the affirmative had dwelt upon the Japanese prostitutes as one of the reasons why the treaty should be abrogated. That ground was hardly tenable. The people of the country were alone to blame for such a state of affairs. According to the convention, the Government has the right to return all persons liable to cause immorality or be a charge on the community.

Finally, the abrogation of the treaty might lead to serious retaliatory measures on the part of Japan. All Japanese laborers would be shut out. It was a mistake to offer any offense to a bordering nation. Would the United States back up Hawaii in the matter of treaty abrogation?

The second member on the side of the affirmative not being present, the Speaker called on people in the House to speak on the line of thought opened by Mr. Hughes. None responded, and the second speaker on the negative, Daniel Logan, was given the floor.

In his opinion, the subject looking toward the abrogation of the treaty with Japan was absurd. What had the Japanese done? They had asked no benefits from Hawaii. It had been just the other way. There was a steady demand for them.

In the case of the planters, if sugar was high or low, the continual cry was "Cheap labor! Cheap labor!" To abrogate the labor convention

would be another thing, but to abrogate the treaty with Japan would be absurdity itself and an insult to Japan.

There had been much talk about the Portuguese. Who brought the wages of the Hawaiian dock hands down to the present figures? The Portuguese. And now they were kicking against the Japanese because they did the same thing to them. It was a case of dog eat dog. Abrogate the treaty? Where was the navy of the country to back up such an action?

The fault was with the people here. Should a man with a good Government job hire Japanese to do his work? That was being done right along.

The matter was in the hands of the people. There was no need of abrogating treaty or labor convention. The Japanese never came here unless sent for. The only way to cure the evil was to cease sending for them.

Who would back up Hawaii if she slapped Japan in the face?

Other speakers expressed their views, some in poetry, some in prose, and still others in silence.

W. L. Howard proposed that the subject for the next meeting, to be held in a fortnight, be a consideration of the advisability of the laborer remaining in the same class under which he was brought into the country. This, together with the suggestion that the discussion be a continuation of the matter in hand, was left with the committee, and the House adjourned.

## THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Latest Ideas in Orchestra Chairs. The Electric Lights.

The contracts for building the Opera House provides that the work shall be finished by August 15th, but it is probable that owing to the delay in getting out some of the iron work from the East, the completion of the work may be delayed for two or three weeks after that time.

The last steamer carried away an order for chairs for the auditorium, and these will be of the very latest pattern. They will have tilting backs and seats, so that when a person rises the seat will close up automatically and the back will lean forward. This style is the very latest in the theatrical fittings, and the most expensive chair manufactured.

A feature of the new opera house will be the electric lighting. Mr. Irwin has decided to spare no expense in the fitting of the interior, and the lights will be especially fine, as will be their arrangement for diffusing the light. Of the 200 or more in the house, not more than two will be in any one place. In this way the light will be the same all over the house, and the audience will be spared the annoyance and inconvenience of the glare that accompanies the placing of a large electric light in any one position in a building.

The lights will be furnished by the Hawaiian Electric Company, through private wires laid underground, direct to the theatre. When the performance is over the lights will be shut off from the electric light works, so that the wires inside the building will be always dead, and there will be absolutely no danger if fire.

## LEILANI BOAT CLUB.

Another Dance to be Given—Arrangements in Order.

Owing to the coming regatta in May, the Leilani Boat Club has decided to give another of its popular dances, the proceeds to go toward defraying the expenses of the two crews in the regatta. The past efforts of the club in the matter of dances gives promise of success for the dance proposed Tuesday evening, April 7th, 1896, at Independence Park pavilion. The Kawahau Quintette Club has been engaged to furnish the music. J. L. Holt has been appointed chairman to act in conjunction with the officers as a committee on arrangements. Since dancing has been dropped during the lenten season, it is hoped that lovers of the light fantastic will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the club. Tickets will be on sale at several places in the city.

## HOIST THE BRITISH FLAG.

Natives of Raiatea Against the French—The Flag Fired On.

Auckland (via San Francisco), March 12.—(Information has just reached Auckland from Raiatea, one of the Society Group, to the effect that the natives there hoisted the British red ensign recently on the two island settlements of Opoa and Tevatoa. The French gunboat Laube knocked the staffs down with solid shot. The staffs have since been re-erected, and further trouble is feared. The Society Group have been under the protection of France since 1842.

Last season Ike L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BASSON, SMITH & Co., Agents H. I.

# IS OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Lawn Tennis Coming to the Front.

## FAVORITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

Encouraging the Tournament—Possibilities of the Future—May be an International Event—Suggestions to Players—Interest Increasing.

The Hawaiian Tennis Association, formed a few months ago, will hold its first tournament in Honolulu, commencing in the early part of May, 1896. All tennis players on this and other islands of the group, whether residents or visitors, are most cordially invited to participate in this event, which it is hoped will prove the first of a series of successful tournaments culminating in the representation of Hawaii in a tournament against players on the Pacific coast of the United States.

The tournament will commence on Tuesday, May 5, 1896, at 3 p. m. Every effort will be made to have the finals played on Saturday afternoon, May 9th, but in case the semi-finals are not completed by that date, the finals will be postponed one week and played off on Saturday, May 16th.

The matches will be played on the courts of the Beretania and Pacific tennis clubs, the former on Beretania near Pensacola street, and the latter on Union Square.

Following are the events to be played:

1. Men's singles.
2. Ladies' singles.
3. Men's doubles.

It must be distinctly understood that these events are open for amateurs only. Entries in both men's events will be \$1 for each contestant. Ladies' singles will be complimentary.

In the men's doubles, a participant being a member of any organized tennis club on the Hawaiian Islands must have for his partner a member of the same club.

Players not members of any club and wishing to take part in the men's doubles must select their partners from outsiders or non-members of any club. All entries will close on Thursday, April 30, 1896, at 4 p. m., with Edwin A. Jones of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

Play will commence at 3 p. m. sharp, every day of the tournament, continuing until 6:30 p. m. or as near that hour as possible.

The player or players first winning two out of three sets wins the match, with the exception of the finals, which shall be best three out of five sets.

Wright & Ditson tournament balls (1896) will be used in all the matches, and will be furnished by the committee. Suitable prizes have been chosen for each of the events.

It is to be sincerely hoped that tennis players on the other islands will respond heartily to this general call for all to participate. Certainly there can exist no better way of stimulating interest in this favorite sport than by the friendly competition of players from various parts. This was one of the main objects before the tennis association when the matter of tournament was discussed. So far as Hawaii, Maui and Kauai are concerned, all three have tennis players who would prove no mean adversaries on any court and who, with a little practice, would show the Honolulu men a few points about tennis that they never dreamed of before. The action of the tennis association in arranging for a tournament is to be greatly commended, and the kindred tennis spirits on the other islands should respond heartily to the invitation.

These are a few rules that should be observed by players who intend competing in the tournament, barring the ladies in certain ones:

Begin practice as soon as possible and play at least three sets every day. Never more than five.

Go to bed early and do not spoil a night's rest by an eleven-course dinner of all sorts of food calculated to "do up" the best.

Do not smoke (especially cigarettes) while in training. If you can't stop for at least a month or five weeks, don't go into the tournament.

Study the latest rules of the game, in order to be posted on every point that may happen to come up in a tournament match.

In all practice games play each point as if the winning of the tournament depended upon it, and do not resort to the careless "slamming" of balls here and there when unnecessary. Nothing will throw a player "out of form" so quickly as such actions.

Play against as many good players as possible, and study carefully the game that best succeeds in each case. This may be a great help in the tournament.

In practice games play with "live" balls in so far as possible. It is an assured fact that such balls will be used in the various matches of the tournament. The winning of a match may depend on the balls played with during the previous day.

Choose now the rackets you intend to play with in the tournament, and stay with them. They may prove good friends after intimate acquaintance.

In doubles, practice that silently understood agreement that is so necessary to good play. Never say a cross word to your partner, no matter how badly he plays. Keep assuring him and playing all the better yourself. Nothing is to be gained by a cross word, while much is generally lost. The winning of a set often depends on the hearty support each of the other member of the team.

Above all things, be quiet and dignified on the court, and do not "yell."

Nothing so spoils a game as the "kidish" actions of players.

Many other points might be dwelt upon, but each player understands what he has to do, and a suggestion is all he needs to stimulate him to greater care in preparation and in playing.

For additional information regarding the tournament, application should be made to Edwin A. Jones, at the office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Bruce Cartwright has filed an answer to bill of equity filed by A. J. and Susie Cartwright.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Meier of Kauai are in the city and are guests of Mrs. H. W. Mist.

Mrs. J. A. Hasinger, sister of the late W. J. Smith, has asked the Court to appoint J. O. Carter administrator of the estate.

Two or three columns of the Kuokoa, of this week, has been typographed by Job Naukana, a native boy of this office.

A dividend on the capital stock of the Paia Plantation Company will be due at the bank of Bishop & Co. on April 1st.

A rifle match between Company G, N. G. H., and a picked team from the ranks of the policemen, will take place a week from tomorrow.

W. M. Giffard filed an answer to complaint of Rudolph Spreckels in the suit regarding ownership of 500 shares of stock in Paaahu Plantation Company.

Colonel Gilbert F. Little and Paul Neumann presented arguments before the Supreme Court in the suit of Catholic Mission vs. Jos. Vierra, of Hilo.

Henry Bertelmann went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday afternoon, and his carpenter shop is now closed. Liabilities over \$20,000, and assets nominal. Principal creditors: Hawaiian Government, \$10,000 (fine imposed by Military Commission in January, 1895), Wilder & Co. \$4,000, and John Phillips \$1,000.

# FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.