# SATURDAY PRESS

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SATURDAY.............................JANUARY 17, 1885

### *Vacation Notes, II.*

I trust I may be pardoned if this letter be devoted to matters more in keeping with the season, and other local affairs and events in which you islanders are more or less interested, rather than in narrating my travels in their order of sequence. My note book will enable me to furnish successive contributions on my return, but Christmas events of this proximity to you, published in March, would be denounced as stale notes indeed.

Christmas and the week preceding it was a rainy time, not only in this city but throughout the state. The holiday trade naturally suffered, many dealers reporting trade far short of expectations and considerably behind that of former years—for which the general dullness was also responsible. Nevertheless, as the eventful day drew nigh, the throng of eager belated buyers rendered many a store a perfect Babel. This was especially noticeable on the 24th, when a brief gleam of noonday sunshine through a rift in the clouds seemed to bring all San Francisco out of doors. Store displays of holiday attractions were not up to former efforts noticeable at this season of the year, much space being given up to the arrangement of Christmas and New Year's cards in their multiplicity of effect, local designs finding among them a conspicuous place. This leads your correspondent to the belief that something acceptable might be done at the islands for the encouragement of home talent and industry, especially in mementos or souvenirs of island scenes, as such have an additional charm from their novelty to friends abroad.

A visit to the post-office and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office showed a busy scene as Christmas approached. Santa Claus had called to his aid these two great instruments of diffusion, and the wagons arriving and departing kept a force as large as could work intelligently sorting and forwarding precious tokens for the cheer of many hearts. Nor were the transfer companies idle. Every means was employed for the prompt delivery of the season's gifts. But with the eventful day came a sudden cessation of trade, so much so that one establishment cut off 150 from its roll of clerks and messengers on Christmas Eve—business houses generally curtailing expenses in various ways to enable them to stem the tide of trade depression.

A very pretty custom noticeable here is the decoration of homes and even places of business with green wreaths and branches. In the place of holly, with its bright red berries, the district of St. Helena sends to market tons of toyon or "choke cherry" berries (heteromeles arbutifolia), with which to brighten the green wreaths, suspended in the windows principally. These decorations are made up mostly of cedar and redwood and, occasionally, ferns, and I could not but think how our sweet-scented maile would be prized here for such uses, did they but know its fragrance—provided they could get it. The trade in Christmas trees I should mention is quite a business in itself, cedar being the most lasting but redwood the prettiest. Fir and Norway spruce is also largely used. The Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches decorated for the day, as did some others for the Christmas services of the following Sunday, but lack of flowers rendered the same dull and heavy—a surprising circumstance here. Praise services were conducted in several churches, that of Doctor Barrows' being especially fine, the principal pieces by the choir, assisted by a large chorus, being "Adeste Fideles," arranged by Novello; "O Blest Redeemer," (for female voices, piano and organ), by Marchetti; "Jesus of Nazareth," (for baritone solo, chorus, piano and organ), by Gounod; "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," by Warren; "The Christmas Hymn," (cantique de noel), for soprano solo, semi-chorus, piano and organ, by Adam; and Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis." These, with hymns for congregational singing to the familiar soul-stirring tunes of Duke Street, Antioch and Arlington, gave, together with the brief sermon, a service long to be remembered. Sunday Schools throughout the city have been stringing along their Christmas tree gatherings and festivals for a full week. At the Y. M. C. A. hall was recently rendered a Christmas cantata, wherein Santa Claus was represented as a family man who brought his wife and children to his aid in the distribution of presents to his "many, many little boys and girls on earth." In point of merit it fails to equal the "Flower Queen" cantata, with which many of your readers are familiar.

The weather of late has been quite cold, especially since the rains have ceased, the temperature in this city being 40° at noon for several days past, and reminded old stagers of a similar condition of weather that preceded the snow-storm in this city of three years ago this very day. Hence some are looking for a remarkable coincidence.

The principal event of public interest since last steamer's mail is the decision in the celebrated Sharon-Hill case, in which the plaintiff obtains a decision much against the wish and interests of the defendant, as Judge Sullivan deems them to be man and wife. The case will be appealed, and already numerous cases for the lawyers are growing out of it.

The De Young-Spreckels case was called up on the 27th instant, both parties being present, but on motion of counsel for the defence it was postponed till the 8th proximo.

Treaty matters still hang in the brails and opposition threatens from the fact of the new treaty being a renewal of the old draft, as some members of the house state that there should be several modifications necessitating the drawing up of a new one entirely. Consul Severance here has been active in the protection of our interests, as usual, and a petition largely signed by ship-owners and builders, merchants and shippers has been forwarded to Senator Miller praying for its renewal. This is a check to the protest referred to in my former communication. Late advices state that action will first come up on the Spanish treaty, and its fate will decide the others. I doubt not I share with many the fear that ours may meet its death-blow in this way, whereas otherwise it might be passed with considerably less opposition.

With the opening year a new administration will come into office in this city, and much good is promised in the change from Democratic to Republican rule, and in nothing is this looked for with so great a feeling of relief as in the board of education, from the late board's Jesuitic learnings. The California State Teacher's Convention is now in session and lasts three days, but as a laxity of attendance is observed on the part of the city teachers principally, a motion prevailed in the board at its meeting last evening, making it compulsory on teachers to attend the school institutes. This method, if adopted in Honolulu, would probably help to bring more together for the consideration of views looking to the best methods of working for the best results in educational matters.

In amusements the season is said to have been exceedingly dull for the holidays till the advent this week of the Abbott English Opera Troupe at the Baldwin, where a change each night continues to charm large, delighted and fashionable audiences. Matinees are also given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The Madison Square company recently ran "The Private Secretary" at the Baldwin, and its rare drollery and rich humor and absurdity kept its audiences in continuous merriment from beginning to end. Mr. Gedge (George Osborne), brother of an estimable lady now of Honolulu, carried through one of the principal parts and shows himself to be a painstaking student of character that promises to take front rank at no very distant day. "Prince of the North Pole," a scenic opera at the Tivoli, is said to be doing well, as is also the three minstrel companies, Emerson having recently opened at the California. Ben Cotton, whom some of your readers will remember as being in the front ranks of minstrelsy here twenty years ago as the "inimitable Ben," appears again in this city next week. The Opera House, on Mission Street, notwithstanding its low prices, fails to draw paying audiences.

The packets from the islands have been doing a rushing business this past week in trying to beat time. On Sunday, December 28th, the City of Sydney arrived in seven days from Honolulu and twenty-four from Sydney. The same day the Emma Claudina arrived from Hilo in nine days and twenty hours, the best on record from that port; and the Rosario, from Kahului, and Consuelo, from Honolulu, both report ten days passage.

The tug boat Alert, now in use in this port, will go to Honolulu as soon as the new one, now in course of construction for the Spreckels Brothers at Benecia, is completed. The Pele then can devote her time to waltzing with the mud scows around your harbor, and perhaps the towage business of Honolulu will be conducted with better satisfaction to all concerned. More anon. T. G. T.

San Francisco, December 31, 1884.

### *Some Recent Lodge News.*

For the benefit of other-island readers are printed the following election and installation notices:

December 1st, Hawaiian Lodge No 21, F. & A. M., elected and appointed the following officers: Robert More, W. M.; J. H. Boyd, S. W.; T. Hughes, J. W.; W. Johnson, secretary; Malcolm Brown, treasurer; John Phillips, S. D.; Eugene Brown, J. D.; W. C. Parke, marshal; J. C. White, tyler.

December 5th, Polynesian encampment No 1, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers: James Simmons, C. P.; L. C. Ables, S. W.; W. P. Crooks, H. P.; C. J. Fishel, J. W.; Malcolm Brown, scribe; J. J. Lecker, treasurer. On Friday evening, the 2nd instant, District Deputy Grand Sire Laine installed the above officers.

On December 9th, George W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., elected the following officers: Samuel Nott, P. C.; N. B. Emerson, S. V. C.; W. R. Lawrence, J. V. C.; R. J. Greene, Q. M.; J. S. McGrew, surgeon; S. McKeague, chaplain; C. H. Fox, O. D.; J. F. Noble, O. G.; Dr. M. Hagan and J. S. Simonson, representatives; W. F. Williams and L. Adler, alternates.

On December 12th, the Myrtle Boat Club elected the following officers: W. D. McBride, P.; C. A. Brown, V. P.; W. F. Love, secretary; A. Robertson, treasurer; J. L. Torbert, captain; C. A. Brown, E. A. Jones and C. H. Purdy, trustees.

December 27th, Hawaiian Council, No. 689, A. L. H., elected the following officers: C. A. Brown, C.; R. W. Laine, P. C.; W. A. Hopper, V. C.; A. O. Forbes, O.; J. A. Palmer, secretary; E. W. Peterson, collector; Charles Hustace, treasurer; J. D. Alexander, chaplain; Max Eckart, guide; J. Asche, sentry.

December 27th, Lodge Le Progress de l'Oceanie, F. & A. M., installed the following officers: J. A. Spear, W. M.; W. Davis, S. W.; James Dodd, J. W.; J. Simmons, secretary; P. Opfergelt, treasurer; J. O. Dominis, orator; P. O. Sullivan, S. D.; L. Toussant, J. D.; N. Clifford, tyler.

December 29th, Harmony Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers: G. W. Carstens, N. G.; R. H. Graham, V. G.; J. A. Palmer, secretary; L. C. Ables, treasurer. On the 5th instant, Brother R. W. Laine, D. D. G. S., installed the above officers.

December 31st, Oahu Lodge, K. of P., elected the following officers: T. R. Lucas, C. C.; C. J. McCarthy, V. C.; C. W. Hart, P.; George Williams, K. of R. & S.; J. F. Noble, M. of F.; Thomas Sorrenson, M. of E.; Oscar Branch, M. at A.; David Dayton, George Lucas and Henry Smith, trustees.

On the 8th instant, the following officers were elected in Honolulu Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar: H. J. Nolte, E. C.; David Dayton, generalissimo; Benjamin Whitney, C. J.; Gideon West, prelate; J. F. Bowler, S. W.; F. J. Higgins, J. W.; J. S. Walker, treasurer; J. B. Peterson, recorder; James Dodd, standard bearer; W. B. Davey, S. B.; Max Eckhart, warder.

On the 8th instant, the following were installed officers of Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P: W. G. Ashley, P. C.; M. Grossman, C. C.; T. K. Myers, V. C.; F. N. Eckley, M. F.; J. E. Wiseman, K. of R. & S.; J. A. Palmer, M. of A. E.; G. H. Fassett, prelate; C. K. Miller, Master of Arms; J. A. Mehrtens, O. G.; A. Gottenberg, J. G.

January 13th, the following officers of George W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., were installed by Past Post Commander R. W. Laine, M. O.; Samuel Nott, P. C.; (re-elected); Dr. N. B. Emerson, S. V. C.; W. R. Lawrence, J. V. C.; J. T. Noble, adjutant; R. Jay Greene, quartermaster, (re-elected); Dr. John S. McGrew, surgeon; Samuel McKeague, chaplain; W. E. Williams, O. G.; C. H. Fox, O. D.

On the 13th instant, the following were elected officers of the Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club for the ensuing year: Judge R. F. Bickerton, commodore; C. B. Wilson, vice commodore; S. B. Dole, captain; W. M. Giffard, secretary; H. M. Whitney, Jr., treasurer; Messrs Frank Brown, Mark Robinson, W. L. Wilcox, J. Stevens and F. Whitney, executive committee.

In answer to a request the following list of officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii, organized by Mrs. Leavitt, is republished: Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president; Mrs. J. A. Cruzan, Mrs. George Wallace and Mrs. E. C. Oggel, vice presidents; Mrs. J. Greene, recording secretary; Mrs. E. W. Jordan, corresponding secretary and Mrs. C. M'Hyde, treasurer.

### *Supreme Court*

Tuesday the 6th, the King vs Keola, larceny, remanded. N. Holi et al, vs Koakani, covenant and cause, verdict for defendant $500.

Wednesday the 7th, Henry Turton vs Kapena, submission on appeal of facts; judgment for defendant. King vs Frank Muller, perjury, guilty, 3 months imprisonment. King vs Joe Miguel, larceny, guilty, $100 fine and 3 years at hard labor. King vs Ah Fou, burglary, guilty, $25, and year hard labor. M. S. Grinbaum & Co. vs Son Wo, assumpsit, defendant pays damage.

Thursday January 8th, The King vs Wong Kau, counterfeiting, guilty.

Friday the 6th in re S. K. Mahoe district of Waialua, complaint for malpractice. The defendant's plea that he is no longer district judge is held good. In re J. W. Kelukoa and J. H. Barniaba, complaint for malpractice submitted. In re H. N. Kahulu, district judge of Ewa, complaint of malpractice, continued till Saturday.

Monday the 12th, Wong Kou sentenced to imprisonment for one year at hard labor. Akiona pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of perjury. A jury brought in a verdict of assault against H. F. Rising and D. Hanley, charged with an assault with dangerous weapon. In The King vs Le Quai, the appeal was dismissed. Chang Cheu and Le Quai were found guilty of assault and battery.

Tuesday the 13th, The King vs. C. H. Tierney, kidnapping. The charge was reduced to false imprisonment and the defendant found guilty.

### *Captain Tierney's Trial.*

An important case was tried before the chief justice last Tuesday—that of Rex vs C. H. Tierney for "False Inprisonment." The original charge had been "Kidnapping," but that charge was reduced to the one for which the captain was tried as it was believed that the ends of justice might just as surely be met by a verdict on the modified charge. That verdict was obtained upon the testimony of Steward Millet and various members of the crew.

The testimony of the various witness was substantially to the following effect. That while cruising in the south seas in search of labor the recruiting sailors brought (at the one time specified) men on board who could not understand English or the language of any one on board the Hazard; that these men were brought on board by force and detained by force.

The prosecution held that although Captain Tierney was, in his unfortunate position, entitled to all sympathy yet his important trust as captain of the ship and head of the expedition demanded of him such vigilant exercise of his duty that kidnapping, false imprisonment or unlawful detention would be impossible.

The defense held that Hawaiian courts could have no jurisdiction of an alleged offense committed not in Hawaiian waters.

In effect, Captain Tierney testified in his own behalf that he fully intended to return the three men who were wrongfully inprisoned, when he found they *were* wrongfully inprisoned, but it was impracticable. He would have left them at Jaluit had they cared to stay, or if he could have understood from them that they cared to stay.

The chief justice instructed the jury that the full bench had decided that the court had jurisdiction in the case, that there was no doubt about the Hazard being an Hawaiian ship; and that the point for them to consider was whether the evidence showed that Captain Tierney had either witnessed or been in a position to know about the upsetting of the islanders' canoe, the capture of the natives, and their unlawful detention. If the evidence showed he did know these things, or if, knowing them, he failed to use every effort in his power to remedy them; if, in effect, his action was a reckless disregard of the islanders' rights, the verdict must be guilty.

The jury retired and on re-appearing found a verdict of guilty—three dissenting.

Judge Judd placed the fine at $200.

In common with the community generally, the Press is sorry for Captain Tierney. But glad that the verdict and sentence promise to make all our future labor transactions with the islanders of South Seas thoroughly above suspicion.

N. B. In connection with the Tierney trial the subject of South Sea laborers naturally assumes importance or at least awakens interest. Information has been brought to this office—which information has not yet been verified—to the effect that many New Hebrides laborers, whose contracts expired several months ago, are anxiously awaiting transportation home. Particulars anon. In the meanwhile the attention of the board of immigration is respectfull called to the above statement—which the writer would be glad to see disproved, but which he has reason to fear is too true.

### *The King vs. H. A. Bridges.*

Last Wednesday morning, in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Judd, presiding, the following jury was drawn for the trial of H. A. Bridges, charged with manslaughter in killing Leonard R. Pattern, on the 12th of November, last:

William Lishman, A. D. Bolster, N. H. Burgess, John L. Bushee, L. C. Ables, J. W. Hingley, E. F. Cunha, W. H. Baird, T. J. King, William Clark, J. F. Carpenter, and G. J. McCarthy.

Attorney-General Neumann and Deputy-Attorney-General Whiting appeared for the crown, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. W. R. Castle and Jonathan Austin.

The first witness called was Dr. Robert McKibbin, who testified that he and Dr. N. B. Emerson had made a post mortem examination of Patten's body on the morning following the shooting and that death resulted from a pistol shot, the bullet entering the body 1¼ inches above the navel, severing the external iliac artery. The other organs of the body examined were found healthy.

Dr. Emerson's evidence corroborated that of Doctor McKibbin.

Deputy-Marshal Dayton testified that he had received the bullet taken from the body of the deceased Patten, and indentified the one shown him as the one he had had in his possession since the autopsy.

Mr. James F. Noble testified that at the time of the shooting he was standing in front of Williams' photographic store. His attention was first directed to the two men by loud conversation, import of which he could not distinguish. The two men had hold of each other as if about to engage in a wrestling bout or a rough and tumble fight. He saw a stick—apparently a portion of a broom stick about three feet long—raised by Patten above Bridges' head; but did not see Bridges struck by it. After the first shot he began to run across the street, and reached Patten's side after the second shot had been fired. He took hold of Patten and walked him a short distance to Lycan & Co.'s store, when Patten's face assumed a pallor, which he noticed. Finding that Patten was becoming weak, he asked another person to help him with the man to the drug store. Here witness was shown a part of a small, round stick, which he indentified as similar to one which he had found on the sidewalk in the vicinity of the shooting.

Mr. J. J. Williams testified to the shooting, without substantial disagreement from the above account.

Mr. W. M. Gibson witnessed Patten run out of J. T. Waterhouse's, No. 10 store and strike Bridges once with a stick.

Mr. J. F. Hayselden's attention was called to the struggle between Patten and Bridges by Mr. Gibson. He saw both shots fired. At the time the shot was fired the two were face to face. There was then a change in their position. Patten did not move his feet, but turned his body around. He saw the man who fired run up the street.

Mr. H. Armitage saw the affair after the first shot was fired, by which his attention was called to the shooting. After the first shot he saw Patten strike Bridges, breaking the stick.

Mr. E. W. Jordan, (manager of J. T. Waterhouse's No. 10 store, in which Patten was employed) testified that just before the shooting Mr. Starkey, himself and Patten were standing at the front door of the store talking, when Patten suddenly left them and went into the rear of the store, coming back instantly with a round pine stick used to roll American oil cloth. Witness asked Patten "What is up now?" Patten made no reply but ran across the street and up the sidewalk, overtaking a short man, whom he struck several blows. Then they struggled. They got off the sidewalk into the street at that instant, and the witness not wishing to be a witness in an assault and battery suit, turned to go into the store and heard a report as of pistol-shot, and whilst again turning heard a second report and saw smoke blowing down the street.

Mr. J. M. Starkey and Mr. Gainsburg, a clerk in Mr. Fishel's store, added nothing of moment to the testimony already given.

The prosecution then rested.

Mr. Austin, for the defense, said that they would not attempt to deny the shooting, or that the defendant was armed previous to the shooting; but that the deed was done in self defense; that the life of defendant had been threatened by Patten; that the defendant had avoided Patten; and that, being attacked from behind, he had defended himself impulsively as any man might. Consul said, also, that the defense would show that Patten had tried to break up the defendant's family.

The first witness called for the defense was Mr. W. Evans. His evidence was unimportant.

In direct and cross examination, the defendant testified substantially as follows: That he was over 29 years old. Lost his first wife in May 20, 1884, and married Miss Horn August 24th last. He arrived in Honolulu from Hilo July 17th and became engaged to his present wife on the 24th of the same month. He had heard no disparaging rumors about his wife before he married her. On or about the 12th of last September, a person whom he met in the Y. M. C. A. building, and whose name he did not know, had told him that Patten and his wife had been intimate before the marriage. He worried over the information but did not believe it and said nothing to his wife about it until the latter part of October. The day after their marriage he and his wife moved into a house on Dowsett's lane, rented from a native express driver. It was furnished with furniture brought of Mr. Williams by an acquaintance of defendant, with the latter's money. They afterwards moved to a cottage on Beretania street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. E. Wiseman. The reason for the removal was that Wiseman's place was a better and healthier location for the children. When defendant rented the furnished house from Mr. Wiseman he sold his own furniture at auction. His wife told him Patten had a furnished house which he would let them have for $30 a month. Patten paid the first month's rent. Defendant found out about the middle of October that Patten had given the furniture to Mrs. Bridges. Shortly after the unknown man had told him of his wife's infidelity he heard of her accepting the present of the futniture from Patten.

The inference he drew from the information given by the young man at the Y. M. C. A. rooms was that he had placed myself in an awkward position. From a letter he received he imagined that some intimacy existed between Patten and his wife. But real suspicions were not aroused until a month after the receipt of the anonymous letter. Part of the furniture at Dowsett Lane was sold at auction, and the other part removed to the Wiseman cottage, and was afterwards sold at auction also. Defendant never wrote to Patten and never heard from him. Patten came to show Mrs. Bridges some rent receipts on November 2nd. She could read native but defendant could not. Defendant received a note on November 1st, saying Patten had paid the rent in advance for November, and if defendant did not repay it within three days he must vacate the house within ten days. In defendant's interview with Patten regarding the rent he was in bodily fear of him, thinking he had come prepared to aggravate and then inflict injury on or shoot defendant. Patten told defendant's wife that he would kill her if she had any child by her husband. His wife told him that Patten had told her he would hire men to horsewhip him. This was sometime in October. Defendant believed that a certain letter was from Patten from the fact that the letter was signed "Len." The letter began with "Dearest." Patten said if defendant and his wife left Honolulu he would kill her and also her husband if he was not prevented. On the 3rd of November defendant's wife told him that Patten had said they should not leave the beach alive.

The defendant further testified that he had pawned a diamond ring belonging to his wife for $102. He did not know who gave the ring to his wife, but had since heard that Mr. J. H. Paty, had applied for the ring as executor of the Patten estate.

A contemporary quotes Bridges as saying: "I do not know that Mr. Horn, my father-in-law, made any overtures to Patten to arrange matters between us. I did not say anything to my wife about the letter I had received about her intimacy with Patten. The impression left on my mind upon its being told to me of her former relations with Patten was that I wanted to take her out of the country as soon as I could. I did not try to fix up matters with Patten, because I thought my wife was a young girl and he was an old man, and if I could get her away from here, to where she would be removed from his influence, that it would be better. I never wrote to Patten on this subject, and never said that I would have him put on the reef. * * * * Mr. Horn advised me to look out for Patten, as he would try to injure me before I left the country."

Mr. F. Horn testified concerning his business relations with Patten, and that the latter had made threats against the life of Bridges and of the latter's wife. Had urged the witness to separate Bridges and his wife and had said: "If she intends going away I'll shoot her or him, and then shoot myself. My life is worth nothing to me without her."

Mrs. Horn testified that Patten had to her knowledge threatened the life both of Bridges and his wife.

Mrs. Saxton, who resides with the Horns, testified to threats made against the life of Bridges by Patten—one threat being made by telephone. Witness said she was offered $500 to take Bridges and his children out of the country.

Charles Hiram testified to being owner of the Wiseman cottage, and to the payment of rent by Patten. Also that Bridges and his wife asked him to go to them for rent.

Fred Leslie testified to buying the furniture for Bridges.

Mr. W. G. Wood testified (by affidavit) that in the afternoon of the shooting Patten had gone to his store (Lycan's) and asked him to inform him if Bridges should happen in, as he (Patten) wanted to see Bridges.

Mr. L. J. Levey testified to the presence of Patten in his salesroom, on business.

Mr. S. C. Mann testified that it was he who told Bridges about the former relations of the latter's wife with Patten.

After speeches by the consul and charge by the judge, the jury retired—returning about 11:45 P. M., the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Three jurors dissent."

The defense excepted to the verdict.

At 1 P. M. yesterday Chief Justice Judd rendered this sentence—"Five years imprisonment at hard labor."

### *A Spectator's Version of the Late Trial of Bridges*

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS.—*Sir*: There is always something interesting in seeing an animal caged and at bay, and it was perhaps with that feeling that we, us and the crowd found our way to the supreme court room this week to see that rascal Bridges put through. As we gazed over the eager crowd that had come to see law and order upheld we were impressed with its make up. It would have been an insult to have suggested that any of us in our desire for a conviction were influenced by aught but a desire to see the law upheld. We do not believe there was one in the audience that had or was committing the indiscretions (perhaps that is too harsh a word) which were with puritanical austerity charged against the deceased, or with which the hearers might have had a secret sympathy. No, we were there simply for the right. We came from virtuous homes and we went back to the same, convinced that the verdict against Bridges, which we hear will result in five years penal servitude, did not in the slightest weaken the protection of the home or the rights of the husband, and the next time number three attacks the husband in the public streets, if the husband will only run, all will be well.

When the murderer was brought in, we must confess that he didn't quite come up to our idea of the regulation murderer. He seemed a timid little fellow looking around with a dazed sort of appearance, with a hesitating effeminate voice and manner that rather disarmed us fools that we were. However we very soon arrived at the just conclusion that it was all put on and passed on to the second course.

When the prisoner took the stand we were all prepared for his lies and were not deceived by them. His first statement, that he knew nothing against the character of his wife before he married her, who believed that? To be sure we were a little staggered when Mr. Patten's own letter to Mrs. Bridges after her marriage, stated that Bridges must soon learn the truth about them, as if he did not then know the truth. But then Mr. Patten could not have meant what he said. Why should he? Then the prisoner went on to make the statement that he bought some furniture through another man, but he had forgotten his name, then he said another man for the first time told him that there was some scandal against his wife and he did not know that man's name either. It was clear he was lying. Why wasn't he? To be sure the two men were afterwards found and produced, but there was evidently something wrong nevertheless, clearly so. But the weakest part of Bridges' whole case, to us, was when it came to the affray. Why in the world, when Patten struck him over the head with the stick from behind, did not Bridges, without turning round, run home? Some one suggested that instinct itself would cause a man to turn round to see what struck him, but we do not see any reason in that, and at any rate after he turned round, why did he not, as the blows were coming down and he was warding them off, turn round and rush off. Well again it was suggested that, when a man or a dog or a rat or any animal is being attacked, the instinct is true in all of them to front the danger. The arms of a man are not so placed that he can ward off blows coming upon him from the rear. Well, that's his fault. Even if only one man in a hundred would naturally have turned while he was being struck or struck at, Bridges should have been that one without doubt. And more than that, Bridges should have known that Patten had no weapon on his person. We know it now, why should not he have known it then? That's convincing. Why did not Bridges measure the stick and take an inventory of what was in Mr. Patten's pockets before he acted? If he had examined the grain of the wood, he would have found that was light and rather brittle. To be sure, Bridges had read a twenty-five page letter from the deceased to his wife, filled with the wildest, most irrational talk, showing that he was utterly reckless of his own life, etc.; but most certainly Bridges had no right to believe from this that Patten might act wildly and irrationally on this occasion, or with a life other than his own. Quite the contrary.

Public order must be preserved and concealed weapons must not be carried. This quiet town never witnessed such an act before. "But," says one, "I was thinking in that line too, but on another tack. I was trying to remember when in our quiet town a husband was beaten upon the public streets under circumstances like these." Well, well, enough!

In due time came the judge's charge and then the conviction, three stubborn, foolish jurors still not being able to bring their minds up to the sticking point. And then the curtain dropped and the play was played out. We knew just what we would have done in a supreme moment like that, that comes but once in a life time, and just what Bridges felt and ought not to have done, and let this be Bridges' consolation during the night watches in his prison cell through the years to come.

ONE IN THE CROWD.

Honolulu, January 16, 1885.

The San Francisco Bulletin has the following: "The latest addition of the chart of the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco has just appeared. It is on a larger scale than the previous edition, being now 1-40,000 of nature, or nearly one nautical mile to two inches. The latest soundings have been added where they were formerly somewhat scanty, especially on the shoaler spots of the bar and along the Presidio shoal. All shore improvements have been introduced, and the characteristics of the topography have been greatly improved by the use contours instead of hachures. These contours indicate differences of level of each twenty feet from high water, so, that if the sea were to rise twenty feet a new shore-line would be developed along the line of the first twenty-foot contour line. New sailing lines have been given from the experience of navigators, etc."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has purcassed six months supply of coal at $3 per ton. The Pacific Mail Company will save at the rate of $150,000 to $200,000 per annum as compared with the price paid last year.

The wages of sailors have advanced from $20 to $25 per month, because the whalers have taken away so many able-bodied seamen.

Another installment of the German White Book, shows that the German commerce is supreme in the western Pacific Ocean.

### *Pro Bon Publico.*

Mr. J. B. Atherton, secretary of the Kohala and of the Haiku Sugar Companies, advertises two meetings.

The Queen's Hospital advertises in this issue for tenders to furnish that institution poi. It must be of prime quality.

Mr. J. F. Brown has opened an office at room No. 5, Campbell Block, (up-stairs) where he is prepared to take orders for surveying, searching of records, preparation of plans, etc.

The proprietor of Forest Market, recently opened by Mr. G. D. Schraeder, at the corner of Hotel and Union streets, desires to call especial attention to his "ad" on the second page of to days issue.

Mr. Charles Smith, whose speciality is practical plumbing and gas fitting, but who is equally able to do good work in copper, sheet-iron and metal roofing, is located at No. 86 King street where his stock of ranges, tin-ware, etc., must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. L. B. Kerr, Merchant Taylor, at No. 27 Merchant Street, has just received, per Mariposa, a large assortment of goods direct from the manufacturers, personally selected and bought for cash, which he offers to sell at "twenty-five per cent less than any house in the trade." Purchasers will do well to examine his stock before ordering elsewhere.

Mr. Pheodore Severin has re-opened the Sun Pearl Gallery, corner Fort and King streets and is prepared to take in the best manner, all kinds of photographs including the new styles of "Panel," "Boudoir" and Promenade photos." His specialty is tin-types, which he furnishes in good style, at from 50 cents to $1.50 each and gems in lockets, at 50 cents per dozen. Give him a call.

## COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, JAN. 17, 1885.

In commercial circles, the past week has been of interest in consequence of the course taken by the government upon the silver question, in allowing payments of the customs, and other dues, such as papers, etc., which generally are paid in gold coin, to be made in silver. This will give some relief to the community especially to importers having goods in bond. But it can only be temporary, for the government cannot hold this silver and pay its running expenses.

Two of the Fort street stores which made assignments have settled with their creditors at 70 and 75 cents upon the dollar, and are going on in business.

In general business the week has been a quiet one without items of interest.

### *IMPORTS.*

From San Francisco, ex Mariposa, Friday, January 9—368 pkgs mdse and liquors, 1255 ks of flour, 1880 sks grain and feed, 967 bales of hay, 2373 pkgs of groceries, 2002 pkgs of mdse, 38 pkgs of hardware, 31 cs of boots, 800 bdls of shingles and 3870 posts.

### *EXPORTS.*

For San Francisco per bktne W. H. Dimond Wednesday January 14—Castle & Cooke, 2725 bags of sugar; W G Irwin & Co, 3696 bags of sugar; Hyman Bros, 930 bags of sugar; M S Grinbaum & Co, 1320 bags of rice, 1746 bags of sugar; C Brewer & Co, 230 bags of sugar. Domestic value, $59,249.08.

### DIED

NEAL—At Central Turkey College, Aintab, on Nov. 16th, 1884, of diphteria, Robert J. Neal, M. D. Dr. Neal was married in July, 1882, to Florence A., youngest child of the late Rev. C. B. Andrews, of Maui. Her many friends here will mourn with her. They spent one year together in study in Europe, and another year at the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut. Dr. Neal has been but one month associated with his brother-in-law Dr. Shepard at Aintab, when sudden death severed these many ties. S. E. B.

BRICKWOOD—At Moanalua, Oahu, January 14th, 1885, Arthur Peter Kanaimaulaa Brickwood, aged 2 years, 10 mo'hs and 15 days.


## General Advertisements.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 28th day of February, 1885, for the construction of the works herein named.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Minister on and after the 9th day of February, 1885.

The works to be constructed are—

First—The basin of the Storage Reservoir, i. e., removing all trees and other vegetable growths, and excavating and removing all earth and rock within the indicated lines.

Second—building a dam of first-class rubble masonry laid in full beds of hydraulic cement.

Third—Laying the line of fifteen and twelve inch pipes and setting gates between the storage reservoir and that of distribution, and from the latter to the point of connection with the pipe system of the city. Note—This work may be divided and let into two or three sections.

Fourth—Constructing the distributing reservoir consisting of an excavation lined with hydraulic cement, concrete or brickwork laid in full hydraulic cement beds and joints, the crosswall and bays to be similarly constructed and the whole roofed over.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for (doing the particular work for which the bid is made.)

A bond must be executed by the contractor with two (2) approved sureties conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract.

The minister reserves the right to reject the lowest or any bid.

Bids may be made for all the above in one contract.

CHAS. T. GULICK.
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 29, 1884. 225-8t

**NOTICE.**

Mr. H. Lose and Mr. E. Muller have this day been authorized to sign our firm-name by joint procuration.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Honolulu, January 1, 1885. P. 3t.

**BUTTERICK'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS.**

A new supply of latest styles just received—to be replenished each month—and for sale at their marked price at THOS. G. THRUM'S
300-1m Fort St. Store

**BLANK BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS.**

A fine Assortment of

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Half Bound, in Cap, Demy and Medium Sizes. Cap Long Day Books and Single Entry Day Books' half bound. Two-third Day Books, Narrow Order Books, Trial Balance Books, Cash Books, Qto. Records and Journals.

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RELIABLE GOLD PENS.

Cross' Stylographic Pens—plain and gold mounted. Prince's Fountain Pens, Shading Pens—6 sizes. Eagle Co.'s Automatic Pencils and leads. Red, Blue and Green Pencils.

DIXON, FABER and GROSSBERGER & KURTZ Pencils, No. 1 to 4. Artists' Pencils, Drawing Pencils in sets, Pocket Pencils, Slate Pencils plain or in wood.

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## *"Fashion Shoe Store."*

Mr. J. B. Russell, proprietor of the "Fashion Shoe Store," N. E. Cor. of Geary and Dupont streets, San Francisco, begs to inform his numerous Hawaiian patrons that he is now prepared to fill their orders, through Wells, Fargo & Co., or in any other manner they may direct.

**IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS**

*CANE FERTILIZER.*

Theo. H. Davies & Co. have just received two qualities of a chemical fertilizer specially prepared for application to cane fields by the celebrated "Lawes Chemical Manure Co." The qualities are of greater and less solubility, and thus adapted respectively to dry and wet districts. P. & G. 213-tf.

**WANTED**

To purchase, a small house and lot in Honolulu, on the installment plan. Address H, care Saturday Press, stating location, price, amount of monthly or quarterly instalment required, and rate of interest on deferred payments.

Honolulu, Dec. 18th, 1884.

**FOR SALE.**

An upright piano, "H. Board" maker, second hand; but in good order and first class tone. Inquire at this office.

**FORM BOOKS, FORM BOOKS.**

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**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!**

I am instructed to sell at Public Auction, on

**Monday, January 19th, 1885,**

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesrooms,

**The Following Lands**

Belonging to the Estate of His late Royal Highness LELEIOHOKU, viz:

The Ahupuaa of MORANOA in North Kona, Hawaii, Kuleana No. 9071.

The Ahupuaa of HONOKAHAU IKI in North Kona, Hawaii, 480 acres. Royal Patent 6853

The Ahupuaa of HOOKENA and LAUHULU in North Kona, Hawaii, Kuleana No. 9070

The Ahupuaa of KEALIA in North Kona, Hawaii, Kuleana No. 7715

The Kuleana of KEOPU and in North Kona, Hawaii, 32 3-10 acres; Royal Patent 3148

The Kuleana of LANIHAUIKI in North Kona, Hawaii, 2 7-10 acres; Royal Patent 3148

The Kuleana of LANIHAUIKI in North Kona, Hawaii, 31 acres; Royal Patent 3148

The Kuleana of HONUAULA in North Kona, Hawaii, 14-100 acre; Royal Patent 3148

The Kuleana of HONUAULA, North Kona, Hawaii, 26 14-100 acres; Royal Patent 3148

The Ahupuaa of PUNA in Puna, Hawaii, Kuleana No. 8452

The Ahupuaa of KAALA in Hamakua, Hawaii, 2480 acres; Kuleana No. 9971

The Ili aina of PAU in the Ahupuaa of Pololu, Kohala, Hawaii

A House Lot MAKAHONU Kailua, Hawaii.

A House Lot PAPAULA in Kailua, Oahu.

The Ahupuaa of PAEOHI, Lahaina, Maui; 4 apanas; Royal Patent 4388

Apana 1, 3 90-100;
Apana 2, 7 71-100 acres;
Apana 3, 2 7-100 acres;
Apana 4, 16¾ rods.

☞ For further particulars apply to A. J. CARTWRIGHT, ESQ., or

*E. P. ADAMS,*
*Auctioneer.*

Honolulu, December 8, 1884.

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**Agent for the New Music Hall at Honolulu.**—Companies abroad will correspond with me for terms, etc. Orders for Island Shells, Curios, Lava Specimens, Native Views and Photos carefully filled and forwarded to all parts of the World.

☞ Information appertaining to the Islands given and all correspondence faithfully answered.

*JOSEPH E. WISEMAN,*
General Business Agent, Honolulu, H. I.

P. 221—tf

1875. 1885.

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These Mills are now in successful operation on a number of Stock Ranches, where they are giving entire satisfaction, notably upon the lands of JAMES CAMPBELL, ESQ., HON. J. I. DOWSETT, KAWAILOA RANCH and JAMES GAY, ESQ. Full particulars will be furnished upon application.

DILLINGHAM & Co. beg to announce that they have received a recent additions to their stock of goods and are prepared to fill orders upon most favorable terms.

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