

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1896.

Continued from 2d page.

AFTERNOON.

The Assembly reconvened at 1:50 o'clock and consideration of the bills on the order of the day was continued.

The bill to amend Section 191 of the Civil Code relating to the regulating of the Government water was taken up on second reading. Pending the adoption of an amendment to the first section a slight disagreement, regarding parliamentary practice, took place between President Walker and the Attorney General, finally settled by the Minister withdrawing a projected appeal.

The various sections of the bill were finally passed, bill ordered to engrossment and for third reading on the 18th inst.

Second reading of the bill to regulate the currency, and on motion of Rep. Haysden the bill was considered section by section.

Considerable discussion was engaged in on the consideration of the various sections, notably so on sections 2 and 4.

Section 2. The silver coins of the Hawaiian Kingdom are legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment."

Representative Thurston moved to amend by inserting after the words "Hawaiian Kingdom" and "United States of America."

Hon. A. S. Cleghorn moved the section pass as in the bill. He was surprised at the motion made by the member from Molokai. It was one containing a thing in the ear, for a long time past, that there was too much silver here. He was in favor of Hawaiian silver in the country for the needs, and even if they did run short, more could be obtained. There might have been some mistake in getting the first lot of silver coin, but it would not occur the second time.

Hon. C. R. Bishop said that if they were not going to have another Legislative Assembly for ten or twenty years there would be some ground for the fears of the member from Molokai. Every one who knew anything about coinage was aware that there is a superabundance of silver here. There is plenty of it in America. This amendment would leave it open for parties to bring in more money. He felt no anxiety, but others interested in the bill did. He was opposed to the amendment.

Representative Dole asked the Hon. C. R. Bishop what he considered would be the effect on silver at his bank if they passed the amendment proposed.

Hon. C. R. Bishop said that, at present, it would be quite safe to take American silver at the counter less only the freight on the silver to San Francisco. He judged the discount would be about one per cent.

The amendment proposed was now put and lost, and the section, after some further attempt to change, was finally passed as in the bill.

Section 3. All gold and silver coins other than those mentioned in sections one and two of this Act shall be received in the Treasury at a rate not exceeding their bullion value for Government dues, duties and taxes."

The foregoing section was struck out, and a long controversy then took place on the provisions of section 4, or rather upon an amendment offered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which lasted until 4:35 p. m., at which time the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. next day.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

The Assembly convened at 10 a. m. and after the usual preliminary routine business had been transacted, Rep. Dole read the following report, signed by himself and Reps. Richardson, Aholo and the Attorney General, as follows:

"Your select committee, to whom was referred a certain bill entitled 'An Act to license the business of brewing of malt liquors in the district of Honolulu for a term of years; provided, however, that no sales of such malt liquors shall be made by the owner of the license in less quantity than five gallons in bulk, or in bottles, not less than two dozen quart bottles or four dozen pint bottles.

"Section 2. The owner of the license shall, upon the receipt thereof, pay to the Minister of the Interior one hundred and fifty dollars, and shall pay a special tax of five cents a gallon for all malt liquors made and sold by him.

"Section 3. The Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to remit import duties upon such articles used for the purpose of brewing malt liquors, as may be admitted free of import duties without conflicting with existing treaties.

"Section 4. The owner of the license shall keep correct accounts of all malt liquors made by him, which accounts shall at all times during business hours be open to the inspection of the Minister of Interior, and shall make at the end of each quarter to the Minister of Interior a sworn report of the quantity of malt liquor sold by him during such quarter, and shall thereon, pay the special tax provided by section 2, on account of the liquors sold during such quarter.

"Section 5. Any person licensed to brew malt liquors under this Act who shall distill alcoholic liquors of any kind, or who shall, in the manufacture of malt liquor, use any deleterious or poisonous drug or substance, or who shall manufacture, or offer for sale malt liquors of an alcoholic strength above—per cent, shall, upon conviction before the Police Justice of said district of Honolulu, forfeit his license and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year.

"Section 6. Any license granted under this Act shall become void unless the owner thereof shall be ready to begin the manufacture of malt liquors and begin such manufacture within one year from the date of such license.

"Section 7. The legal representative or representatives of the person to whom the license is issued shall be the owner or owners thereof, and entitled to all the privileges, and be subject to all the disabilities of this Act provided, that no owner of such license shall voluntarily sell or transfer the same without the written consent of the Minister of Interior."

The report and bill were laid on the table to await the transaction of the business of the day. Unfinished business being now the order of business, the consideration of Section 4 of the bill to regulate the currency of the Kingdom came up.

On motion of Hon. C. R. Bishop sections 4 and 5 of the bill were referred to the following select committee: Hon. C. R. Bishop, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Reps. Castle, Dole and Aholo.

Two bills, and reports of committees relating thereto, with reference to providing electric lighting for the city of Honolulu, were now read but, before much discussion ensued, the Assembly at 11:55 adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Assembly reconvened a little past the time appointed and discussion commenced on the first section of the Berger bill, to provide for the supplying of electric light for the city.

Representative Dickey moved to strike out the words "to the right is hereby granted for the term of ten years to C. H. Berger, etc. etc. He did not believe in tying down the Minister of the Interior to give the right to any particular agent. The appearance of the whole thing looked like a "job."

Hon. C. R. Bishop considered that, it was not so much the brilliant light in one place and darkness in another they wanted as a light spread over the city. The wisest thing to do would be to wait and increase the present number of lights. He moved the section and bill be laid on the table. Lost.

Representative Richardson questioned the Minister of Interior relative to the present contract for street lighting, whether or no the provisions of this bill, if passed, would interfere with the other.

The Minister of Interior stated that he was not prepared to answer the question fully. A contract had been entered into by his predecessor, and he understood there were certain conditions that had not been complied with.

Representative Richardson stated that his reason for asking the Minister the question was, that during the recent exhibition of the electric light at Palace Square a person interested in the present contract for lighting the streets said that if the Government passed this bill a claim for damages would be presented.

Representative Baker (speaking in Hawaiian) said: Shall the House refuse to entertain this foreigner and stranger? This electric light bill is a stranger to the Hawaiians, but we always had a friendly feeling toward strangers, whether white or black. It is true this bill is a stranger to us, but its author is not so. He is a friend and citizen of this country. Should they turn away from this friend and kill his bill, or look into it and see if it is a good one? Should we be always in a dark cloud, or should we allow the electric light to

lighten up our darkness? The good book says: "A Paul may plant and Apollous may water; but God giveth the increase." Now, Paul is the Assembly, the one that plants the law; Apollous is the Privy Council, the one to water it; while God is C. O. Berger, the one to make it grow. I think there is only one member in this House who has any objection to the bill, and that is Mr. Brown. (Laughter.)

After further discussion, on motion of Rep. Castle, the bill was ordered to print and for further consideration on the 21st inst.

Second reading of an Act supplementary to chapter 33 of the Penal Code, relating to gaming. Section 1 and 2 were passed, with little argument. On the consideration of section 3, Rep. Dickey moved to strike out all that part of the section which gave permission to the Minister of the Interior to grant licenses to persons who wished to dispose of paintings, drawings, etc., by raffle or chance. If it was wrong for a Chinaman to gamble for ten cents, or a person to play poker for \$1000, it was just as wrong for a church society to have a lottery or a grab bag.

Representative Thurston considered that Rep. Dickey was going out of the way when he characterized grab bags at church fairs on a par with other kinds of gambling. There was a big distinction. When a person goes to a fair with \$5 in his pocket to spend, he does not expect any return. Instead of that he has the privilege of going round with pretty girls, buying them bouquets and has any amount of fun. When a man goes to gamble, it is with the intention of taking money from some one else's pockets.

The amendment proposed by Rep. Dickey was lost and the section was passed without change. Section 4 which allows for permission to be given in certain cases was passed and reads as follows:

Section 4. If any person, being the owner of any painting, drawing, sculpture or other work of art, or literature, or mineral specimens or suchlike objects, shall apply to the Minister of the Interior for permission to dispose of the same by raffle or chance, it shall be lawful for the Minister of the Interior, if he thinks fit, to grant a license for that purpose, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think it right to impose. And if such restrictions are imposed, they are coupled with, the provisions of this Act or any other law, for the time being in force, relating to gaming and lotteries, shall not apply to such owner or to any other persons who may be bona fide concerned in such transaction. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, and any other law for the time being in force, relating to gaming and lotteries, it shall be lawful for any association formed for the purpose of promoting agriculture or horticulture, or for improving the breed of poultry to dispose of by lot or chance any specimens of their stock, or any other objects under the control or management of such association."

The other sections in the bill were now passed as also a new section giving Magistrates power to prosecute.

The bill was then passed in its entirety, ordered to engrossment and for third reading on Tuesday the 21st inst.

The Assembly now adjourned at 4:10 o'clock until the next day at 10 a. m.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

Assembly convened at 10 a. m., pursuant to adjournment from the day previous.

Representative Haysden from the Special Committee on Accounts presented and read a report signed by himself Hon. J. E. Bosh and Rep. Kanai, as follows:

"Your Committee on Accounts to whom was referred a resolution introduced by Hon. Cecil Brown enquiring as to the amount of indebtedness outstanding on account of Legislative expenses to date, have examined into and now report upon the balance of cash and sundry bills in the safe, as yet unaccounted for by your committee. The cash at present in the Secretary's safe we find amounts to the sum of \$270 and the receipts and vouchers for cash paid out by the Secretary, and not included in your committee's previous report referred the sum of \$4,155 disbursed for the following accounts:

Engrossing, 2 receipts E. K. Lilihaia.....\$105 35
Engrossing, 1 receipt E. K. Lilihaia..... 5 00
Engrossing, 1 receipt J. H. Boyd..... 5 00
Translating, 1 receipt W. L. Wines..... 15 00
Translating, 1 receipt H. W. Hale..... 10 00

Total.....\$142 35

"The above total should be deducted from the amount as charged by your committee against the Secretary so that the sum drawn by the latter should be \$1,297 25, instead of \$1,700 00, as previously reported.

"Your committee also find that the following bills as per annexed schedule for work done on account of the Legislative Assembly are due and unpaid:

"Your committee also annex an estimate of what will be required to pay officers and other expenses from this date until the thirtieth day of this month. The total reaches \$13,177.43, but your committee are of opinion that there may possibly be some accounting of what is due, and that they have no present knowledge, and that, in order to be sure that every bill or account of legislative expenses is paid, a further appropriation of \$15,000 should be made in order to cover all legislative expenses for the year 1896." Rep. Haysden also said that the other members of the committee, Reps. Amara and P. E. Hale, agreed with the report but there was one account, \$52.50 due the GAZETTE office for printing last session which they objected to. Report accepted.

Honorable J. E. Bosh moved a joint resolution for a further appropriation of \$15,000 for the expenses of the present session of the Assembly. Passed.

On suspension of the rules, the resolution was read a second time by title, passed to engrossment, and set for third reading for the 20th inst.

Representative Dickey stated that as a member of the Finance Committee he had gone to the Custom House to see certain accounts, but was refused an inspection of the books by Mr. Boardman, and moved the Minister of Finance be instructed to allow the Finance Committee or any member of the same, the inspection of any and all books of his department. Laid on the table.

Third reading of the bill to amend section 191 Civil Code to regulate the Government water supply. Passed as follows.

"An Act to amend section 191 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Government water supply.

Section 1. Section 191 of the Civil Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 191. The Minister of the Interior shall have the general charge of the pipes or conduits of water to supply the city and harbor of Honolulu and other places within the Kingdom. He may from time to time regulate the rates to be paid for water, and whenever such rates shall be changed, notice thereof shall be duly advertised not less than once a week for at least four weeks in the Hawaiian and English languages in two or more newspapers published in Honolulu.

"Applications for a permanent supply of water from any Government system or source of supply shall be in writing, signed by the applicant. Such application shall be upon a printed form, to be supplied by the Minister of the Interior to the Superintendent of Water Works, and shall contain a statement of the terms and conditions upon which water may be used. If permission shall be granted, the applicant shall be furnished with a duplicate of the form of application. Water rates shall be payable half-yearly in advance, on the first day of January and the first day of July each year, at the office of the water works.

"The Superintendent of Water Works shall, at least two days before such water rates shall be payable, notify all persons then holding water privileges as aforesaid, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the English and Hawaiian languages, that such rates are payable on the first day of January or July, as the case may be, next following such notice.

"If such rates shall remain unpaid for fifteen days after it is due, 10 per cent in addition to the regular rate shall be charged to and become due by the person holding such privilege, and the Superintendent may forthwith, without notice, shut off the water from such privilege, charging the expense for so doing to the person holding such privilege.

"Section 2. The Minister of the Interior shall, within two months after the passage of this Act, send or deliver to each rate payer having a water supply at the time from the Government, the duplicate form of application provided in section 1. He may from time to time make such further rules and regulations for the Government water supply system, and revise the same, as shall be provided not in any case to conflict with the provisions of this Act.

"Section 3. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage."

Second reading of the bill to amend the law relating to commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights. Consideration deferred until the 20th inst.

The Assembly now, 11:45 a. m., adjourned until 10 a. m., on the 20th inst.

GREAT SHAKES!

Earthquakes in the United States.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 [3:35 p. m.]—The earthquake which ruined Charleston, damaged Savannah and wrought sad havoc in lesser cities and towns of the South is still the special wonder of the civilized world and a leading topic of discussion. Its effect in Charleston was even more serious than at first supposed, and fresh reports simply supply more sickening details.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—The first shock occurred at 9:53 o'clock, indicated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which had stopped at that hour. The second shock, which was but faint and an echo of the first, was felt eight minutes later.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—The compositors of the News and Courier declined to work to-night, expecting fresh shocks of earthquake, and the paper cannot therefore be issued to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—11:34 p. m.—Repeated earthquakes shockers have been heard and felt within the last hour, passing to the west of the city.

11:50 p. m.—Another shock has just occurred, rather more severe than any since last night, knocking down several houses.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The last earthquake shock was experienced here at 11:50 last night, since which time there have been no vibrations. The mechanics are just beginning to pick up courage to come into the streets and look about them.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The principal streets are littered with bricks and rubbish. The City Hall escaped damage. The massive portico of St. Michael's Church was wrecked from the body of the church, and the cracks in the main building extended to the foundation. All of the portico of Bishop Northrup's residence was swept away. The Academy of Music appears to be uninjured. German Artillery Hall is somewhat injured. The water works building and residence are uninjured. Several buildings on Haynes street are gutted. On James island the earth was cracked in several places and from the fissures issued large bodies of cold water mixed with sand and blue mud. Clocks everywhere were stopped at about 9:40 a. m. A Mount Pleasant there was a general but not a loss of life.

There are many houses and cavities from which fresh water and mud have come. Fine mud or sand has also come to the surface in Charleston. It is contended here that there was a twist or turn in the motion of the earthquake, and that the water was not a general but a local phenomenon. Articles of furniture and lamps have been found which are turned partly around, in addition to the visible effects of the simple wave motion.

The people have huddled on the squares, and small detached relief parties only have been at work to dig out the dead from the debris and to remove the bodies to the morgue. The most systematic effort to get at the facts is now under way.

The list of dead recognized and reported this morning at this time (11 a. m.) foots up sixteen, and the search has only commenced. The list of wounded will go into the hundreds. About seven-eighths of the houses and public buildings in the city are either damaged or wrecked.

Even the historic St. Michael's and St. Philip's are so badly wrecked that it is feared that they will have to be taken down. Waves, from 9:55 o'clock Tuesday night, have been coming about every five or six hours. There have been some new for two hours, and strong hopes are entertained that the horror is over.

SCENES AT SAVANNAH.

New York, Sept. 1.—Distinct shocks of earthquake were experienced last evening at 9 and 10 o'clock in a large part of the country lying east of the Mississippi river and at some points west of that river. Telegraphic advices show that it was felt from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes and we toward from the Atlantic coast.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Tribune's Savannah special says: Savannah has never been more terrified than it was last night and to-day. At 9:28 p. m. yesterday a severe shock of earthquake struck the city, and in an instant everything was in confusion. The first intimation of its coming was the abrupt stopping of the city clock, and a westerly direction, of a sound resembling the cracking of walls preceding the collapse of a brick building. Almost at the same time the earth swayed, chimneys toppled down, and articles on tables and mantels fell to the floor. Revivals of the city were heard, and many churches and public several women fainted and fell, and were severely injured by the crowd, who rushed over them. The entire force of fifty or more men in the News building ran into the street, and it was over an hour before the printers could be in the city to return to work in the sixth story of the building, where the effects were more severe than on the street. Communication in every direction by telegraph was cut off, and the Western Union operators fled in affright. Over an hour later the press circuit was renewed, but the line to Charleston and north was not recovered until this afternoon. Nearly every building in the city is more or less damaged by the shock.

NOTES.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 1.—All regulator clocks and town timepieces of Columbus, Miss., were stopped Tuesday night by the earthquake, and the authorities telegraphed to Mobile yesterday morning for the time of day.

New York, Sept. 2.—Western Union Telegraph special state that no messages sent to Charleston last night could be delivered, on account of the general confusion. The hotels were empty and the people had deserted their dwellings, and are encomped in the open lots, and so cannot be found.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—At 1 o'clock this morning there was another earthquake felt, but it did no damage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—General Drum, Acting Secretary of War, has directed tents to be sent to Charleston, to shelter the homeless people.

New York, Sept. 2.—Dispatches from the small towns in the State of Georgia report experiences similar to those in Savannah. At Somerville of vessels a great deal of property was lost. The steamer Mariposa, of the Oceanic line, belonging to J. D. Spreckels and Bros., sailed for Sydney, Australia, manned by a non-Union crew and Chinese coal passers. Mr. Spreckels has been down to Los Angeles and is expected home to-day. As soon as he arrives he will be waited upon by a committee from the Federated Trades Union, who will endeavor to make terms with him favorable to their cause. The Union expect that upon the arrival of the Mariposa at Sydney the Union men of that port will either compel the Spreckels to come to terms or the vessel will have to be seized. Mr. Spreckels has several times stated that if the Sydney Union objected to Chinamen coming into that port on his ships he will man them with members of the Australian Union, and will have them sign at Sydney for a return trip and will bring the Chinese home as passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The feeling between the members of the Coast Seamen's Union and the Ship Owners' Association is becoming, if anything, more intensified by recent events than it has been at any previous time, and there is no doubt but that the former are giving the masters of vessels a great deal of annoyance. The steamer Mariposa, of the Oceanic line, belonging to J. D. Spreckels and Bros., sailed for Sydney, Australia, manned by a non-Union crew and Chinese coal passers. Mr. Spreckels has been down to Los Angeles and is expected home to-day. As soon as he arrives he will be waited upon by a committee from the Federated Trades Union, who will endeavor to make terms with him favorable to their cause. The Union expect that upon the arrival of the Mariposa at Sydney the Union men of that port will either compel the Spreckels to come to terms or the vessel will have to be seized. Mr. Spreckels has several times stated that if the Sydney Union objected to Chinamen coming into that port on his ships he will man them with members of the Australian Union, and will have them sign at Sydney for a return trip and will bring the Chinese home as passengers.

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LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 2.—The bridge spanning the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth was burned last night. It was an iron structure, but the floor and half a mile of trestle were destroyed, entailing a loss of over \$400,000.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Treasurer and Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, Miss Lottie B. Soda, has eloped with Frank Armstrong, a railroad brakeman living at Peoria.

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PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Treasurer and Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, Miss Lottie B. Soda, has eloped with Frank Armstrong, a railroad brakeman living at Peoria.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—Great excitement was created yesterday all along the lake shore when it became known that Doctors Hunt, Salmon and Stetles had declared cases of fever at Biloxi to be yellow fever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The feeling between the members of the Coast Seamen's Union and the Ship Owners' Association is becoming, if anything, more intensified by recent events than it has been at any previous time, and there is no doubt but that the former are giving the masters of vessels a great deal of annoyance. The steamer Mariposa, of the Oceanic line, belonging to J. D. Spreckels and Bros., sailed for Sydney, Australia, manned by a non-Union crew and Chinese coal passers. Mr. Spreckels has been down to Los Angeles and is expected home to-day. As soon as he arrives he will be waited upon by a committee from the Federated Trades Union, who will endeavor to make terms with him favorable to their cause. The Union expect that upon the arrival of the Mariposa at Sydney the Union men of that port will either compel the Spreckels to come to terms or the vessel will have to be seized. Mr. Spreckels has several times stated that if the Sydney Union objected to Chinamen coming into that port on his ships he will man them with members of the Australian Union, and will have them sign at Sydney for a return trip and will bring the Chinese home as passengers.