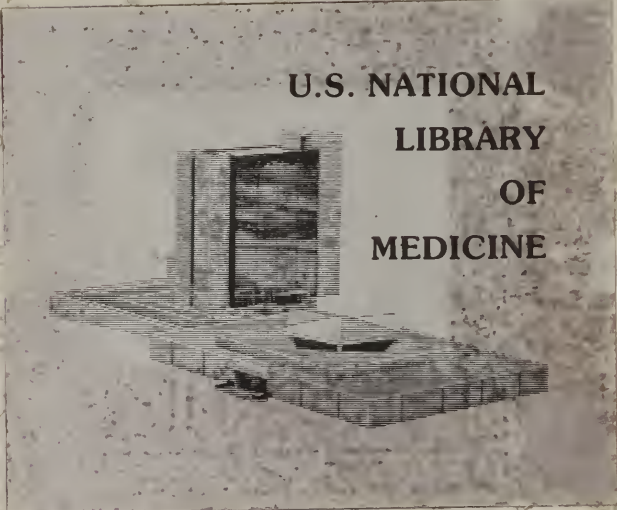


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REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA V.---FIFTH YEAR.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF 1868.

Nobles and Representatives :

As required by the "Act of the Legislature" passed on the third day of January, 1865, the following report is respectfully presented to the Legislative Assembly on the part of the Board of Health.

The duties imposed by the above Act, were of the most onerous and delicate kind, and the Board could not hope to perform them with fidelity and success, without encountering many difficulties. But the obstacles actually met with have exceeded even the anticipations of the Board. They were caused, partly by the Lepers themselves ; partly by the apathy and want of co-operation on the part of the public ; and partly by the inadequacy of the appropriation which had been applied for by the Board, and granted by the last Legislature. The insufficiency of the fund was soon discovered, and the strictest economy, and the most rigid supervision of the expenses became necessary, nearly \$10,000 having been expended in the first six months of the biennial period, expiring March 31st of the year 1868.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the Board has been the lack of means of transportation. This has pressed most heavily during the last few months. Indeed, there is now and there has been for some time an entire

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absence of such means of transport. The schooner *Warwick* was purchased, but in October 1866, extensive repairs were needed, and as the cost would have amounted to a larger sum than the Board felt at liberty to expend, the vessel was sold. This want of means of transport was partially supplied through the kindness of Mr. James Dowsett, who carried the patients of the Board, whenever he could conveniently spare one of his small schooners. But this resource has lately been cut off in consequence of the representations of parties who are accustomed to use his vessels. They instructed their agents not to ship freight by him, on account of the Lepers being carried by his schooners. A small vessel must therefore be purchased, and held by the Board for some time, if the several districts and islands are to be purged of this terrible disease.

Again, when the lands were purchased at Molokai, it was confidently expected that the first outlay there would be the principal one required, and that the valley of Waikolu, and surrounding lands, than which no richer can be found throughout this group, would be cheerfully cultivated by the strongest of the Lepers, and that, except for clothes and perhaps some animal food, the resources at the disposal of the Board would not be subjected to a regular and constant drain. But a great disappointment was soon experienced in this respect; the terrible disease which afflicts the Lepers seems to cause among them as great a change in their moral and mental organization as in their physical constitution: so far from aiding and assisting their weaker brethren, the strong took possession of everything, devoured and destroyed the large quantity of food on the lands, and altogether refused to replant anything; indeed, they had no compunction in taking from those who were disabled and dying, the material supplies of clothes and food, which were dispensed by the Superintendent for the use of the latter; they exhibited the most thorough indifference to the sufferings, and the most utter absence of consideration for the wants, to which many of them were destined to be themselves exposed in perhaps a few weeks; in fact, most of those in whom the disease had progressed considerably showed the greatest thoughtlessness and heartlessness. The Superintendent therefore, in the month of September, 1866, informed the Board, to its great surprise, that supplies must be

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sent for the future from Honolulu, as the settlement would be able to produce but little from that time forth. This state of things, which it was hoped for some time might be changed, has been found irremediable, and the Legislature must be asked to supply absolutely, for the future, all the wants of these people. Such a state of things is to be regretted, but inasmuch as the Lepers are deprived by the law of the ordinary rights of citizens, and as a restraint is placed upon their liberty for the *good* of the community at large, that community incurs a responsibility, which, with its accompanying burdens, must be honorably and cheerfully accepted. It is hoped that in a few months, it will not be necessary to send ordinary provisions from Honolulu, as the Board has lately removed all the lepers from the Waikolu valley, where the kalo lands are situated, and leased those lands on the condition that the necessary supplies of kalo and pai ai are furnished to the order of the Superintendent of the settlement. A supply of pai ai, averaging about 130 lbs. per diem, has been obtained from the settlement and adjacent valleys for the last six months, and it is hoped that a larger quantity may be obtained in the coming summer months, in which case the supplies needed from Honolulu will be very materially lessened. In justice moreover, to the Lepers, it must be recorded that sweet potatoes and other vegetables in considerable quantities have been planted by them, but as the late stormy winds and cold rains have destroyed most of the vines and plants, very little food will be derived from this source; it must also be observed, that those who plant consider themselves entitled to the same ordinary supplies as those who do not, and it is difficult to perceive the injustice of this claim. Again, one of the symptoms of this disease is an extraordinary increase of appetite, a great voracity, and constant longing for food; the quantity each patient will devour if left to himself is incredible to those who have not witnessed it; this craving never appears to be satisfied; and in two or three instances, when opportunities of gorging the stomach with animal food have presented themselves, death in a few hours has been the result.

In connexion with this question of the food supply in Molo-kai, it should be remarked that letters were published in Honolulu in or about January, 1867, reflecting severely on

the Board for its alleged want of care of the Molokai settlement, and distinctly charging it with inhumanity in allowing the unfortunate people sent there to perish, from starvation and want of the ordinary necessaries of life. Upon this, at the request of the Board, its President took the first opportunity of visiting the settlement. He called at every house, and had communication with every one of the patients, who all denied absolutely having made any such statements or complaints as were attributed to them; they stated indeed that they had some pilikias, that they would like to have more food allowed them, and that they wished to kill the cattle belonging to the Board, which they understood had been sent for their use; but that as a general thing, they were satisfied with what had been done for them, and with Mr. Lepart their superintendent. So far from being in the miserable condition described in those letters, most of them looked well and stout, compared with their appearance when first entrusted to the care of the Board. The peculiar and frightful nature of the disease might easily mislead non-medical men, who carefully avoided contact with the subjects of it, or even medical men who had had no previous experience of it. But while the parties who made the adverse reports thought that they had found evils which really had no existence, they, owing to the superficial nature of their examination of the settlement, altogether omitted to notice wants really existing and palpable. The President of the Board saw that two things were absolutely necessary: First, a hospital building for the accommodation of those who were in the last stage of leprosy, or of other diseases, of which leprosy was the cause; and, secondly, a female nurse, with some knowledge of medicine, who would sympathize with the sufferers, and take charge of the establishment, when the building should be erected. Orders were therefore given to Mr. Lepart to have such a building put up at once, and efforts were made to secure the services of a person competent to take charge. With regard to the first, however, it was found that nothing could be done, from the resources on the spot, towards erecting the proposed establishment. The patients themselves would do nothing, and the people of Kalaupapa, after a feeble attempt to undertake the work by cutting a few posts, declined troubling themselves further about the matter. Workmen and materials

had therefore to be sent from Honolulu, and the Board is happy to report that a comfortable hospital capable of supplying the wants of the settlement has been erected and used for some months, greatly alleviating the miseries of the poor sufferers, and smoothing their inevitable course to the grave. To take charge of this establishment, the Board were fortunate enough to secure the services, in February 1867, of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, the former as schoolmaster to the children, and Mrs. Walsh as nurse to the hospital; both to have a general supervision of the sick, and entire charge of all children. These duties they have performed to the complete satisfaction of the Board; and inasmuch as Mr. Lepart requested in October last to resign the post of general superintendent of the settlement, the whole supervision has now been placed in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh.

As may easily be imagined, one of the most serious troubles on Molokai, both for the Board and Manager, has been the difficulty of maintaining order. Drunkenness, pilferings, immorality, and general insubordination were very prevalent. The people from Kalaupapa were much in the habit of meeting and associating with the people of the settlement; ki-root beer was manufactured and drunk in large quantities, and great orgies took place. But the Board is happy to report that for the last few months a very different state of things has existed. Drunkenness and insubordination have almost entirely disappeared, and it is to be hoped that further experience in the management will tend to develop a system well calculated to produce a good and desirable result. The change has mainly been brought about by the appointment of Mr. Walsh as Magistrate for the Peninsula; by this means he is enabled to keep the residents under control. It has been further assisted by making constables of the husbands of diseased women. These men, in return for their services, are allowed, at their own request, to reside with their wives, rations and clothing being issued to them in the same quantities and at the same times as to the lepers themselves.

In addition to the hospital, a comfortable house has been erected for Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, as also a school-house for the children, and separate sleeping apartments for the boys and girls. All these buildings, including the hospital, are enclosed within one fence, and are under the exclusive care of the Superintendent and Nurse.

Fresh meat has been provided for the use of the settlement for several months past, by supplies of sheep, forwarded from time to time. The health of the patients has been by this means much improved, and the expenses at the same time considerably lessened.

It will be necessary to erect new houses on Molokai for the accommodation of the Lepers who have to be sent there, and, from past experience, it is thought advisable to build them in a substantial manner, of wood, after the Kalihi pattern, with more or fewer partitions, as may be required.

A serious cause of embarrassment has been the separation of families. In some cases this has produced no feeling whatever in the parties interested; sometimes indeed the separation is felt to be a relief; in other cases, it has been regarded as a great grievance; and in consequence, many Lepers are carefully concealed from the knowledge of the Board. There have been two runaways from Kalihi, and all enquiries have failed to elicit the places of their concealment. Whenever wives, husbands, or parents have expressed a desire to accompany their relations, the Board has not considered that it would be justified in refusing the application; it would seem right however, that some provision should be made by law for the support of those children of Lepers who have no friends willing to take charge of them. It is also worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, whether divorces should not be granted to the wife or husband of a Leper, if the said Leper has been certified as having the disease—whether, in fact, the party afflicted should not be regarded by the courts as “civilly dead.”

KALIHI HOSPITAL

Has been supervised by the Physician, Dr. Hoffman, to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and no complaint has been made by the unfortunate people who are confined there.

By reference to the “Act” of 1865, Sect. IV, it will be seen that the Board was authorized to establish “a hospital for the treatment of Lepers in the incipient stages of the disease, to attempt a cure, &c.” Although perhaps not bound to continue such a hospital under that provision, the Board did not consider itself justified in abolishing the Kalihi establishment until the present Legislature should have had an opportunity

of expressing an opinion on the subject. There is an idea in many minds that the disease in its early stages is curable, and this impression no doubt caused the insertion of the above clause in the Statute. But the Board is decidedly of opinion that the hospital at Kalihi should be abolished; or if kept open for a time, that it should only be for the reception of doubtful cases; that every person recognized as certainly having the disease in any form or stage whatever, should be immediately sent to the settlement on Molokai. But, on the other hand, an opinion has been expressed that the latter establishment should be abolished, and the patients brought to Honolulu. It is thought, however, that enquiry will remove that idea; but should such be the decision of the Legislature, it will materially relieve the different members of the Board of much trouble and anxiety. Inasmuch however, as the only justification for taking possession of these people, and depriving them of their personal liberty, is the attempt to exterminate the disease, complete and absolute isolation should be recognized as necessary.

Is the Disease Contagious? Although there is high authority in other countries to the contrary, the Board believes that it may pronounce a positive opinion in the affirmative, and it is believed that that opinion will be upheld by every physician on the islands who has had experience of the disease; but it can hardly be determined exactly under what conditions the contagion takes place: it does not appear to be very active; and probably (under ordinary circumstances) it does not occur in the early stages of the disease: but in the ulcerative form, the danger is great. By reference to the returns from Kalihi, it will be seen that the male sex are more liable to the disease than the female, and experience shows that the latter communicate the disease much more readily than the former. It may be worth mention, that there is a man on Molokai, in the last stage of leprosy, who has a wife apparently healthy; this woman has had two husbands, who have both shown the disease after their marriage to her. There can be no doubt that the disease is inherited in some cases, but it does not appear to show itself until after the sixth year after birth.

Is it Curable?—To this question, we are constrained to answer "No!" at least, under any known treatment. This has been the experience of all countries and ages to the pre-

sent time, and it would seem desirable that leprous patients should understand this ; it is cruel to hold out hopes which can never be realized. Cures have been reported which have seemed real, but they have no doubt been cases of other diseases, difficult to discriminate from leprosy in the first stages of their appearance. Medicine and Hygiene will ameliorate the condition of the victims for a time, especially when first used ; but soon the poison begins to make fresh way, and despite what is done, the inevitable result will occur, viz : a premature death. The duration of the disease varies much ; in some cases, the operation of the disease goes on for many years ; in others, it runs its course very quickly. The following is the ascertained duration in 171 individuals.

Of 15 year's standing.....	2 cases.
14 " "	3 "
13 " "	2 "
12 " "	7 "
10 " "	9 "
9 " "	7 "
8 " "	32 "
3 to 1 year's standing.....	94 "
Under 1 year's standing.....	15 "

By reference to the Molokai table, it will be seen that the average number of deaths is rapidly decreasing. This is chiefly owing to the fact that those first sent there were of the worst class of cases, indeed some were almost dead. Still, the judicious care and kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, in placing the sick in hospital, and caring for them, has had considerable effect during the last few months.

New Cases.—There have been reported to the Board lately a considerable number of cases on Kauai and Oahu, about thirty on the two islands, with a few on Maui. It is highly desirable that these persons should be examined as soon as possible, but to enable the Board to have this done, a small vessel must be at their absolute disposal.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution has been opened during this biennial period, and has proved well adapted for the purposes intended. It was first placed under the medical care of Dr. Ford, and after his death, under that of Dr. Hoffmann. Mr. and Mrs. Davison are the resident superintendents, and have shown themselves quite equal to the requirements of so arduous and responsible a position.

Number of patients admitted.....	62
“ “ discharged as well.....	17
“ Deaths.....	16
“ Present inmates.....	29

Of this number were :

Women.....	16
Men.....	46

Nationalities :

Hawaiians.....	43
Chinese.....	6
Western and Cape Verd Portugese.....	5
Other foreigners.....	8

The majority of cases received here have been aged people, (the average age is 40 years) many of whom were afflicted with other diseases besides insanity, which were probably its cause. Such cases had been accumulating for many years, and it may be concluded from these considerations that so large a proportion of deaths will not occur for the future ; and, for the same reasons, the admissions are likely to be fewer.

The causes of death have been as follows :

Marasmus.....	6
Apoplexy.....	4
Paralysis.....	5
Dropsy.....	1

Two of the inmates are discharged seamen from the U. S. Hospital ; one of these went direct to the institution of his own will ; the other was sent there by the U. S. Consul, Gen. M. L. Smith, and from some misunderstanding, the Government at Washington have not authorized the payment of his board, &c., for the last 3 months.

The total expenditure for the year 1867 has been \$7,410 26 ; receipts from private patients, \$1,078 25. Thus an average expenditure from the public funds of \$527 67 per month has been required.

The full expenditure of the establishment for the last two years will be found in a separate table.

Wherever possible, the Board of Health has appointed physicians to look after such poor Hawaiians as may be unable to pay the usual fees, and this policy they will be happy to continue, and to enlarge the scope of its operations, whenever an opportunity presents itself. Medicines have also been supplied to any gentleman making application for them, who was

willing to devote a portion of his time to their distribution ; it is believed that a great deal of suffering has been relieved, and that much good has been done, by this means ; and it is the opinion of the Board, that the system may be very much extended and improved, by the establishment on each island of a small hospital, containing about twenty beds, with dispensary attached. Whether they should be considered branches of the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, or separate and distinct institutions, is a matter for the consideration of the Legislature, should they think it well to provide the funds for their establishment. Perhaps it would be better, at least at first, to have them attached to the Queen's Hospital ; the experience gained already by the trustees of that institution would be usefully applied in advising the managers of the branch establishments : and, furthermore, there being a fund of nearly \$6,000 now to the credit of that establishment, by following such a course, the direct appropriation from the Legislature need not be so large, as would be necessary, were the small hospitals made independent.

The establishment of steam communication between San Francisco and Honolulu will doubtless increase the number of visitors landing here, and increased vigilance on the part of the Board will be required to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases. For this purpose, a building should be at their disposal at any moment, for the isolation of those diseased persons who may be thought dangerous to the community at large. The house belonging to Mr. Sumner, and situated on the reef, is thought to be well adapted for that purpose, and should the Legislature vote the sum asked for by the Board, an attempt will be made to secure the control of it to that use. Another question connected with the subject of these diseases is important. Whether in such cases, the persons quarantined should not be forced to re-pay the whole amount expended on their cure during their detention. It is difficult to see why the tax-payers of this kingdom should be burdened with such expenses as these.

The Board is well aware that the charge on the Government funds under the operation of the " Act to Mitigate, &c.," is not a popular one with many persons in the community, and feeling this very strongly, when the appropriation was found deficient, the dispensary for carrying out its objects was abol-

ished for a time : but was afterwards restored, a very slight experience showing that the public health would seriously suffer from its discontinuance, and that a great increase of public and open prostitution would ensue. The benefits rendered are therefore very great in comparison to the small expense incurred by its maintenance.

During the past year, the health of the people has been comparatively good, but a larger number of deaths from accidents than usual have occurred. The number of births and deaths for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1867, were as follows :

1866—Births, 1713 ; deaths, 2941. 1867—Births, 1747 ; deaths, 2606. Excess of deaths over births in 1866, 1225 ; in 1867, 859.

In conclusion, the Board trusts that the Legislature will place at its disposal the sum asked for in the Appropriation Bill. The amount is the same as that, which was freely granted by the Legislature of 1864. There are hopes indeed, that the whole will not be required ; but it is very desirable, that the Board should feel that it has the necessary funds at its disposal for the ordinary provision for the public health.

MAY GOD PRESERVE THE KING !

For the Board : F. W. HUTCHISON,
President.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Kalihi Asylum—

Medical attendance, etc.....	1,205 00
Land.....	305 50
Current exp. (two first quarters).....	765 50
Clothing.....	365 60
Tools.....	98 13
Food.....	4,018 92
Expenses.....	378 23
Cartage.....	145 00
Soap.....	76 19
Coffins.....	74 25
Lumber.....	9 22
Wages.....	1,674 00
Passages.....	126 00
	<hr/>
	9,241 54

Molokai Asylum—

Land.....	1,822 00
Schooner Warwick.....	1,216 50
Carpenter's wages.....	360 00
Medicines.....	314 26
Clothing.....	2,353 51
Food { Rice, bread, paiai, sugar, tea, etc.....	3,250 60
{ Sheep.....	781 00
Expense Honolulu.....	377 85
Lumber.....	1,450 14
Salaries.....	1,587 50
Expense Molokai.....	689 00
Buildings.....	101 50
Tools.....	922 70
Freight.....	335 50
	<hr/>
	15,562 06
Board of Health, incidentals*.....	594 32
Vaccine matter.....	299 00
Coroner's inquests.....	42 50
Dispensary Kauai.....	772 75
“ Maui.....	534 00
“ Hawaii.....	1,683 50
“ Oahu.....	2,299 16
Mixed expenditure.....	798 25
	<hr/>
	31,827 08

PER CONTRA.

Appropriation.....	20,000 00
Balance last appropriation.....	367 25
Schooner Warwick.....	381 00
Amount transferred.....	11,077 94
Discrepancy.....	89
	<hr/>
	31,827 08

* Including the sum of \$58 62 paid on account of Mr. Emerson's family, who arrived here with measles.

Expenditure of Insane Asylum :

Buildings.....	5,030 36	
Building material.....	361 02	
Labor	204 30	
Food.....	3,206 97	
Clothing	781 36	
Sundry Household expenses.....	434 49	
Furniture.....	249 25	
Tools.....	163 33	
Medical attendance.....	1,930 00	
Keeper, etc., etc.....	2,435 45	
Cartage.....	157 00	
Firewood.....	166 50	
Land.....	252 50	
Passages.....	14 00	
	<hr/>	15,386 53
Amount transferred to Board of Health.....		2,060 59
		<hr/>
		17,447 12
Appropriation.....	16,000 00	
Amount received from paying patients..	1,447 12	
	<hr/>	17,447 12

KALIHI HOSPITAL.

SINCE OPENING IN NOV. 1865, TO MARCH 31ST, 1868-

No. presented for examination officially or voluntarily.....	711
Discharged at once as not being Lepers.....	375
Admitted to the Hospital.....	336
Of the latter afterwards discharged from the Hospital as having merely cutaneous diseases.....	107
Of the latter afterwards returned to the Hospital as lepers	7
Sent to Molokai.....	174
Who have died.....	17
Who have run away.....	2
At present at the Hospital.....	43
Whole number admitted as lepers.....	336
or 223 males and 113 females; of whom 16 were children under 14 years of age.	

LEPER ASYLUM AT MOLOKAI.

1866	No. of males entered	101	No. of females	41	Total	142
1867	“ “ “	21	“ “	13	“	34
1868	“ “ “	3	“ “	—	“	3
	Total number entered to March 31st, 1868.....					179
1866	No. of males discharged	—	Females	—	Total	—
1867	“ “ “	4	“	2	“	6
1868	“ “ “	—	“	—	“	—
	Total number discharged to March 31st, 1868.....					6

1866	No. of males who have died	21....	Females	5....	Total	26
1867	“ “ “ “	12....	“	7....	“	19
1868	“ “ “ “	2....	“	—....	“	2

Total number who have died to March 31st, 1868..... 47

SUMMARY.

Total No. entered since opening Asylum.....	179
“ discharged “ “	6
“ who have died “ “	47— 53
“ at Asylum, March 31st, 1868.....	126

NOTE.—A few cases have been sent direct to Molokai without visiting Kalihi, this will account for the discrepancy between the two returns.

KA NOHO ALII ANA O KA MOI KAMEHAMEHA V.---KA MAKAHIKI ELIMA.

PALAPALA HOIKE

O KA

PAPA OLA,

I KA

AHAOLELO O KA MAKAHIKI 1868.

E na 'Lii me na Poeikohoia :

E like me ke kanawai i hooholo ia i ka la 3 o Ianuari, 1865, ke waiho haahaa ia'ku nei imua o ka Ahaolelo, e ka Papa Ola, keia hooike.

O na hana i hooili ia ae e keia kanawai, he mau hana ano nui loa, a akahela no hoi ; a ua hiki ole i ka Papa ke hoolana ae i ko lakou manao e hiki ana ia lakou ke hooko ae ia mau hana, e like me ka mea i ake nui ia, me ke kui ole ia mai e na hemahema he nui wale. Aka hoi, ua oi loa aku na kumu e hoohemabema ana i ka hana, mamua o na hemahema a ka Papa i manao ai e ulu mai ana e alai i ka hana. O kekahi o keia mau hemahema, mai na mai lepera mai no ; a o kekahi mai ke kokua ole ana o ka lehulehu, a o kekahi hoi no ka lawa pono ole o ka haawina i noi ia ai e ka Papa, a i hooholo ia ai hoi e ke kau ahaolelo i hala hope ae nei. Ua ike koke ia ka lawa pono ole o ka haawina, a ua hooikaika ia ka hoemi ana i na lilo, a ua kiai makaala mau ia ka hooonopono ana o na lilo, aka, ua aneane \$10,000 kai hoolilo ia iloko o na malama mua eono, o na makahiki elua e pau ana i ka la 31 o Maraki o keia makahiki.

O kekahi hemahema nui a ka Papa i ike ai, o ka nele o na moku e lawe aku ai i ka ukana, a i na ohua mai, a ua ike lea loa ia keia hemahema iloko o kekahi o na malama i kaa hope ae nei. A i keia wa, a iloko no o kekahi manawa liuliu i hala, ua nele loa ka moku lawelawe ohua mai, a ukana, ilaila. Ua kuai ia mai ka moku kialua Warwika, aka, iloko o ka malama o Okatoba, 1866, ua ike ia he nui na hana hou e hana ia ai o luna e

pono ai ka moku, a no ka ike ia ana hoi e oi aku ana ke kumu lilo no ia hana hou hana, mamua o ka ka Papa i manāo ai he kupono ke hoolilo, ua kuai ia aku ka moku.

Mamuli nae o ka lokomaikai o Mr. J. I. Dowsett. (Kimo Pele-kane) ua hoolawa iki ia keia hemahema, ma ka lawelawe ia ana o na ohua mai a ka Papa, iluna o kekahi o kona mau mōku lili holo pili aina, i na manawa i hiki ai iaia ke kokua mai pela. Aka ua nele loa hou iho nei ka moku nana e lawe i na ohua mai lepera, no ka ohumu o ka poe i maa i ka hooili i ka lakou ukana iluna o kona mau moku, a ua ao ae ua poe nei e hoopau i ka hooili ana i ka lakou ukana maluna oia mau moku, i ka lawe ohua ia o na mai lepera iluna o lakou. Nolaila, e kuai ka pono i wahi moku no ka Papa, no ka manawa liliu iki e hiki mai ana; ina i manaioa e kinai, a e holoio loa ia keia mai ino, mai na apana a me na mokupuni aku. Eia hou, i ka manawa i kuai ia ai na aina ma Molokai, ua lana ikaika ae ka manao, o na lilo i kinohi, oia no na lilo nui a kaumaha e ili mai ana, a ua manao ia o ke awaawa o Waikolu, a me na aina e pili koke ana, e mahi pono ia ana me ka hoiihoi e na mai lepera kino oolea, (oia, aohē aina o keia Pae Aina i oi aku o kona momona mamua o keia), a mai lokō oia mahi ana, e loa nui ai na lako ola o lakou, me ka hoo-kaumaha a kikoo ole ia o na loa a me na haawina o ka Papa, koe wale no paha ka lilo no na lolo aahu, a no ka io ia ai i miko ole. Aka ua akaka koke ae ka hoka o ka manao ana pela; ua hookahuli loa ia na ano kiekie a me na ano o ke kino o ke kanka i loa i keia mai ino loa; a ua hoohele ia ka pomaikai o ka poe nawaliwali e ka poe ikaika, me ka lawe ia o na mea ai o luna o ka aina me ka hoonuu a pakaha wale, a hoopau ia pela, mamuli iho no o ko lakou makemake, me ka hoole loa i ke kanu hou ana. Aole no hoi lakou i hilahila iki i ka lawe ana ae i ka lolo aahu a ka luna i haawi ai i ka poe nawaliwali loa; ua hoike lea loa lakou i ko lakou aloha ole a minamina ole hoi i ka poino a pilikia nui o ka poe nawaliwali, a me ko lakou noonoo ole i ka ili koke mai paha iluna o lakou na pilikia nui o ko lakou hope hala ole. Nolaila, iloko o ka malama o Sepatemaba, 1866, ua hoopuiwa ia ka Papa e ka Luna Hooponopono i ka hai ana mai na ka Papa*no e hooona ae i na lako mai Honolulu, mai ia manawa aku, i ka hiki ole i ke kulanahale lepera ke hoolako pono ae ia lakou. No keia pilikia, i manao ia ai i kinohou e hiki ana no ke hooponopono a hoololi, a no ka hiki ole, o ke noi i ka Aha-olelo ka pono e hoolako i na hemahema a pau o lakou mai keia

manawa aku. He minamina ino no keia ano o ka noho ana o lakou, aka hoi, no ka mea ua kaili ia e ke kanawai ko lakou mau mana a pomaikai i pili ai i ka makaainana, i mea e pomai-kai ai ka hapa-nui o ka lahui, nolaila, ua pono loa ke amo ana o ka lahui i ko lakou mau ukana a haawe kaumaha ma ke kokua ana'ku ia lakou. Ke lana nei ka manao, aohe paha e ili nui mai ana iluna o ka Papa ka hoouna ana'ku, mai Honolulu, ka nui o na lako ai mai keia mau malama aku, no ka mea ua lawe ia aku e ka Papa na mai lepera a pau mai ke awaawa o Waikolu, kahi o na aina kalo, a ua hoolimalima ia'ku ia aina me ka holo o ka aelike e hoolako mai ka mea i hoolimialima, i ka pai ai, e like ka nui me ka mea e kupono ana no ka poe o kulana hale lepera, i na manawa a ka Luna Hooponopono e kauoha aku ai. Ua loa mai iloko o na mahina eono i kaa hope ae nei, mai na aina o keia kulanahale a me na awaawa e pili pu ana, he aneane hookahi haneri me kanakolu pauna pai ai, ma ka avalika, i kela la keia la; a ua lana ka manao e oi aku ana ka nui o ka ai iloko o na malama e hiki mai ana. Ina pela e emi loa ana ka nui o na lako ai e hoouna ia'ku ai mai Honolulu. Ma ke ano kaulike, ua pono ke hai aku, ua mahi mahuahua no na lepera i na mea kanu, e like me ka uala maoli, a me na mea kanu e oia ano, aka no ka haihai ana o na helu me na hihi o na mea kanu i ka makani, aohe paha e nui ana ka loa mai laila mai. Ua pono no ke hai aku i ka like o ka manao o ka poe e kanu mea ai ana, i ko ka poe kanu ole, e pili ana i ka puunane ana o ka mea ai, e i ana i ka like o ko lakou kuleana ma ia mea; a he aneane pono a kaulike no paha ia hoolike ana. Eia hou, o kekahi ano o keia mai oia o ka hae mau o ka puu i ka ai, o ka hoonuu a me ka iini mau i ka ai. I ka poe i ike ole i ko lakou ai ana, he kupanaha i ko lakou manao ke hai ia'ku ka nui o ka ai e pau ai i ka mai hookahi. O keia hae mau o ka puu i ka ai he mea maha ole; a i kekahi mau mea i lea ai ia lakou ka ai e like ka nui me ka mea i ake ia, ua ai hoonuu loa lakou i ka io, a ua make koke lakou iloko o na hola mahope mai oia ai nui ana.

E pili ana i keia kumunoonoo no ka hoolako ana i na lako ai ma Molokai, he mea pono ke hoomanao iho i ke pai ia ana ma Honolulu iloko paha o ka malama o Ianuari, 1867, o kekahi mau palapala e hoomainoino ana i ka ka Papa hana, a malama ana i ke kulanahale mai lepera ma Molokai; me ka hai akea i ke ano aloha ole o ka Papa, i ka ike aku i ka make mai oia poe minaminaia, no ka ai ole a no ka lako ole i na mea e pono ai ke ola

ana o ke kanaka. No keia mea, mamuli o ke noi a ka Papa, ua holo koke aku ka Peresidena o lakou ilaila. Ua hele aku oia i kela hale keia hale o ke kulanahale lepera, a ua halawai pu aku me na mea mai a pau o lakou ; a ua hoole loa lakou i ka hoike, a me na kumu ohumu, i hai akea ia ; me ka i ae, aohe na lakou i hookumu, a i hoala paha, i kela mau olelo i kapa ia ai na lakou. Ua hai ae nae he mau pilikia no ko lakou, a he makemake ko lakou e hoomahuahua ia ko lakou haawina ai, a e ae ia'ku lakou e kalua i na bipi o ka Papa, e malama ia nei malaila, a lakou i manao ai i hoouna ia ilaila na lakou ; me ka hai aku no hoi i ka lana pono o ko lakou manao i ka hapa nui o na mea i hana ia ai no ko lakou pomaikai ; a me ka malama ana a Mi. Lepart, ko lakou Luna Hooponopono. E pili ana i ka hokii a ino hoi o ko lakou ano i hai ia ai iloko o ua mau palapala 'la ; i ka nana ana'ku, ua maikai a puipui ke ano o ka hapa nui o lakou, ke hoohalike ia me ko lakou ano i ka waiho mua ia ana ae na ka Papa e malama. O ka ano e, a ino launa ole o keia mai, he mea no ia e hiki ana ke alakai hewa i ka poe i kamaaina ole i ka oihana lapaau a i hookae akabele ai hoi i na mea mai Lepera ; a me ka poe kamaaina i ka oihana lapaau no kahi, i maa ole i ke ano o keia mai. Aka, a ke poe i kakau ai i ua hoike hoomainoino la, i manao ai ua loa ia lakou kekahi mau hewa, i ike lea io ole ia nae ; ua poina a ua ike ole ae lakou i kekahi mau hemahema nui a akaka no hoi e waiho io ana. Ua ike ae ka Peresidena o ka Papa, he mau hemahema nui elua i pona ke hoolawa : o ka mua, i halemai i wahi e waiho a e malama ai i ka poe nawaliwali a e make koke ana paha ; o ka lua, i kahu wahine i makaukau iki i ka oihana lapaau, i mea nana e hooluolu i ka poe mai, a e malama i ka hale mai, ke paa ke kapili ana. Nolaila ua kauoha ia aku o Mi. Lepart e kukulu koke ae i hale no ia mea ; a ua imi ia ae kekahi mea kupono nana e malama. E pili ana i ka kukulu ana o ka hale, ua akaka ae ka loa ole o na lako no ia mea mai laila iho. O na mai lepera ua hana ole iki lakou, a o kanaka o Kalaupapa, ua hoomaka iki lakou e hana, a ua oki ae i kekahi mau pou, a o ka pau no ia o ko lakou hana ana ; nolaila ua hoouna ia ae mai Honolulu na paahana a me na lako, a ua lana ka manao o ka Papa e hai aku i ka paa pono ana o ka hale mai kupono, kahi e hooluolu a e hoemi iki ai i na pilikia a me na poino nui o ka poe ehaeha i minamina nui ia ; a he mau malama kai hala ae nei i loa ai i lakou keia pomaikai e hooluolu iki ana i ko lakou ola a hiki i ko lakou wa e lawe

ia'ku ai. I mau kahu malama no keia oihana, ua pomaikai ka Papa i ka loa ana iloko o ka malama o Februari 1867, ia Mi. Walsh a me kana wahine ; o ke kane i kumu kula no na keiki, a o ke wahine i mea malama a kiai hoi i na mai o ka halemai ; a ua ili iluna o laua pu ka hooponopono a me ka malama ana o ua mea mai a me na keiki. A ua hana no laua i keia mau hana me ka'apouo lea ia e ka Papa ; a mamuli hoi o ka noi ana ae o Mi. Lepart iloko o ka malama o Okatoba i hala hope ae nei, e kuu ia'ku oia mai ka oihana Luna Hooponopono nui, ua hoili ia na hana a pau e pili ana ia oihana i luna o Mi Walsh a me kana wahine.

He mea hiki wale ke noonoo iho, o kekahi kumu hoohemahema nui i ka hana a ke Papa a me na Luna Hooponopono ma Molokai, o ka hiki ole ke hoomalu pono. O ka inulama, ka aihue, o na hana uhauha, a o ka hoolohe a malama ole i ke kauoha, he mau hala mau ia malaila. O kanaka o Kalaupapa ua maa lakou i ka hui pinipine ana me na kanaka lepera. Ua hanaia ka mea inu mei ke aa-ki, a ua inu ia, a ua nui ka ona a me ka uhauha. Aka ua oluolu ka Papa i ka hai aku i ka ano e a me ka maikai o ka noho ana i keia wa, a iloko o na malama i hala koke ae nei. O ka inulama, a me na hana hookeakea i maluhia ole ai ko lakou noho ana ; ua aneane mio loa, a ua lana ka manao e oi aku ana ka pomaikai o na hana i keia hope aku, no ka maopopo ana o na hemahema i ike ia, a lilo ai ia mau hemahema i kumu alakai e alai ai ia mau hemahema i keia hope aku. O ke kumu nui i loa mai ai ka noho pono ana o keia wa, oia o ke koho ia ana o Mi Walsh i Lunakanawai Hoomalu no ia anemoku, me ia mana ua hiki iaia ke hoomalu i ka noho ana o na kanaka. A ua kokua ia no ma ka hookohu ana i kane o na wahine lepera, i mau makai ; o keia poe ua ae ia no e noho pu me ka lakou mau wahine mamuli o ka lakou noi ana ae, a ua hoolako like ia no lakou me ka ai a me ka lole, i na manawa e hoolako ia ana na mea mai lepera.

Hui ia me ka halemai i kukulu ia, ua kukulu ia kekahi hale noho no Mi Walsh me kana wahine, a he hale kula no na keiki, a me kekahi man keena moe kaawale no na keiki kane a me kaikamahine. O keia mau hale a pau aia i loko o ka pa hookahi, a aia no malalo pono i o ka malama a me ka hooponopono o na luna.

Ua hoolako ia na mai, iloko o na malama i hala hope ae nei, i ka io hipa, a ua maikai ae ke ola o na mea mai no ia mea, a ua emi kupono ae ka lilo o ka malama ana.

O ka kukulu ka pono i mau hale hou ma Molokai i wahi e noho ai na lepera e hoouna ia'ku ana ilaila, a ua manao ia o ka pono loa, e kukulu i mau hale laau paa, e like me ka hale ma Kalihi, a e hana ia na keena o loko, elike ka nui me ka mea e manao ia ana ua hiki.

O kekahi hemahema nui i ike ia, o ka hookaawale ana i na ohana. I kekahi poe ua manao ole ia keia mea, a ua ake nui ia e lakou, a i kekahi poe hoi, ua minamina loa ia a ua manao lakou ua hookaamaha ia ko lakou noho ana, nolaila he nui na mai lepera e huna ia nei. Elua mea mai i mahuka aku mai ka hale mai ma Kalihi, a ke nalo nei no a hiki i keia wa. I na manawa a pau a na kane, wahine, a makamaka paha o na mai, i noi ae ai e ae ia ko lakou hele pu ana, ua ae ia no. Ua manao ia nae he pono ke imi ma ke kanawai kekahi mea e pono ai ka malama ana o na keiki makua lepera, i loa ole ia lakou ka makamaka kupono nana e malama. Ua manao ia no hoi he mea kupono i ka Ahaolelo ke noonoo i ka kupono o ka oki ana i na kane a me na wahine i loa ai ka hoa mare i ka lepera; a ina paha he mea hiki ma ka ano kanawai ke haawi aku i na aha i ka mana e hoohalike i ka mea mai lepara me ka mea ua make maoli.

HALEMAI LEPARA MA KALIHI.

Ua malama ia malalo o ka hooponopono o ke kahuna lapaau o Kauka Hoffman, me ka hoapono loa o ka Papa, a me ka ohumu a kue ole ia e na mea mai minamina ia, i hoopaa ia malaila.

Ke huli ae a ka Pauku 4 o ke kanawai o ka makahiki 1865, e ike ia ana, ua kauoha ia ka Papa e hookumu i "Halemai no ka lapaau ana i ka poe lepera i loa ano, ia mai, me ka manao e hooao ina paha e ola i ka lapaau ia, &c." Aka, aole paha i hoopaa ia e ua kanawai ia, ka hoomau ana oia hale mai, aka, i ka noonoo ana o ke Papa, ua manao iho lakou he kupono ole ke hoopau ia hale mai, a lohe ia ka manao o keia Ahaolelo e pili ana ia mea. Ua manao ia e kekahi poe, he mea hiki no ke lapaau a ola i keia mai, ke hana ia i ka hoomaka mua ana o ka mai, a no laila paha ka hookomo ia ana ae o kela pauku o ke kanawai i hai ia maluna. Aka ua holookoa ka manao o ka Papa he pono loa ke hoopau i ka halemai ma Kalihi, a ina e hoomau liuliu iki ia ia halemai, o ka poe mai i akaka pono ole ka oiaio o ko lakou lepera, wale no ka poe e ae ia e komo ilaila. A o ka poe lepera a pau i akaka lea ka oiaio o ko lakou mai,

e hoouna ia no lakou i ke kulanahale lepera ma Molokai. Ua manao ia no hoi e kekahi poe he kupono ke hoopau i ke kulanahale lepera ma Molokai, a e hoihoi mai i na lepera ma Honolulu. Ua manao ia nae e pau ana ia ano manao, ke ninaninau ia. Aka, ina e hooholo ia pela e ka Ahaolelo, e oluolu nui ana ke kaumaha a me ke kanalua o na hoa o ka Papa. Aka hoi, no ka mea, oiai o ke kuleana hookahi no o ka lalau ana i keia poe kanaka, me ke kaili i ko lakou mau pomaikai pili kanaka, oia o ke ake e hoopau, a e kinai loa i keia mai; ua pono ke ae ia ka pono o ka hookaawale loa ana ia lakou.

He Mai Lele ae nei keia? Oiai e noho ana no kekahi poe noonoo nui, a naauao no hoi i na aina e, e hoole ana i ka ano lele o keia mai, ua manao no nae ka Papa, he mea hiki ia lakou ke ae aku i ka lele o keia mai. A ua manao ia he mea hiki i na kahuna lapaan a pau o keia Paeaina, i kamaaina i keia mai, ke kokua i keia manao. Aka he mea hiki ole paha ke hoomaopopo pono i kahi, i ka manawa, a me ke ano o kona lele ana. I ka nana ana'ku, aohe no i awiwi loa ka aai ana, a malia paha aohe no he lele i ka hoomaka mua ana o ka mai; aka, ke puho ka ano o ka mai, he makau nui ia kona ano lele. Ma ka nana ana iho i ka papa hoike no Kalihi, e ike ia ana ka oi o ka loa o na kane i keia mai, i ko na wahine; aka ua ike lea ia i ka manawa i hala, ka oi o ka laha o keia mai i na wahine, i ko na kane. He mea pono paha ke hai aku, i kekahi kane e noho ala ma Molokai, me ka mai lepera, a i aneane hiki mai o kona manawa. He wahine no kana e noho ala me ke ano mai ole. Elua nae male ana o keia wahine i ke kane, a ua puka mai ka mai lepera iluna o na kane mahope o ka male ana iho me ia.

Aohe hiki ke kanalua i ka ili ae o keia mai i kekahi poe, aka aohe i akaka ka hoea ana ae mamua o ka hala ana o na makahiki eono mai ka hanau ana.

He Ola no ae nei i ka Lapaau ia? E pili ana i keia ninau, ua manao makou he mea hiki ke pane aku, "Aole!" oia hoi, ma na ano lapaau i ike ia. Pela ka ike ana o na aina a me na au, a hiki i keia wa; a he mea pono paha ke akaka keia mea i na lepera. He hana hoomainoino ka hoolana wale i ka manao me na pomaikai i ake ia, i akaka lea ai ka loa ole.

Ua lono ia ae no kekahi mau mai i lapaau ia ai a ola, i aneane oiaio no, aka he mau mai e paha kolakou, i hiki ole ke hoakaka i ka ano e, i ka hoomaka mua ana ae. O ka laau

lapaau, me ka malama pono i na rula o ke ola ana o kanaka, he mau mea no ia e hooluolu ai i ke ola o na mai, no kahi manawa, i ka manawa e hana mua ia ai, aka e hoomaka koke aku ana no ka nee o keia koheoheo, a me ke alai i na kumu hooluolu a pau i hana ia, alaila ili mai la ka hope hala ole, oia o ka make hiki wawe.

Like ole loa ka loa o ke ola o kahi mea mai i ko kekahi. I kekahi poe he nui na makahiki e mau ai o ka mai; a kekahi hoi, he hiki wawe loa. Eia ae malalo ka hoike o ka loa o ka mai ana o kekahi mau mea mai he 171.

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Ma ka nana ana i ka papa no Molokai, e ike ia, ke emi nui nei na make. O kekahi kumu nui paha o keia, o ke ano ino loa o na mea mai i hoouna ia'ku ai ilaila i kinohou, me he mea 'la ua aneane make loa kekahi. Aka o ka malama pono ia ana o na mai e Mi. Walsh a me kana wahine, me ka hookomo ia o ka poe mai iloko o ka halemai, he mea ia i pomaikai ai, iloko o na malama i kaa hope ae nei.

NA MEA MAI HOU.

Ua hoike ia i ka Papa, ano ae nei, he mau mea mai ma Kauai a me Oahu, (aneane kanakolu paha ma ia mau mokupuni) a me kekahi ma Maui. He mea pono loa ke nana koke ia keia poe, a i mea e hiki ai ia hana, ua pono e hoolako i moku liliu na ka Papa.

KA HALE MALAMA PUPULE.

Ua wehe ia keia hale iloko o na makahiki elua i hala hope ae nei. a ua hooakaka ia kona kupono no na hana i manao ia. I kinohi ua waiho ia ka malama ana o ka oihana lapaau me Dr. S. P. Ford (Kauka Poka), a i kona make ana ua waiho ia aku me Dr. E. Hoffmann (Kauka Hoffmana). O Mi. B. Davison me kana wahine na luna malama, a ma ka laua mau hana, ua hooakaka ia ke kupono o ko laua lawelawe ana i keia oihana nui a kaumaha no hoi.

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O ka hapa nui o na mea mai i lawe ia, he poe elemakule (i hiki paha ka nui o na makahiki i ke 40) i loaa mua i na mai e, a ke kumu paha ia o ka loaa ana i ka mai pupule. He nui na mea mai o keia ano i ala ae iloko o na makahiki he nui i hala; a he kumu paha ia e manao ai e like ole aku ana ka nui o na make i keia hope aku, me ko ka wa i hala. A no ia kumu no, e emi ana paha ka nui o na mai e komo mai ana i keia hope aku.

Eia na mai i make ai :

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Iloko o na mai pupule e noho nei, he mau luina kekahi elua mai ka Halemai Luina Amerika ae; o kekahi o laua ua hele ae mamuli iho no o kona makemake; a o ka lua ua hoouna ia ae ilaila e ke Kanikela Amerika, o Gen. M. L. Smith; a no ke akaka ole paha, ua kena ole ae ke Aupuni Amerika e hookaa ia ka uku o kona malama ia ana no na malama ekolu i hala hope ae nei.

O ka huina pau loa o na lilo no ka makahiki 1867, he.... \$7,410 26
Loaa mai mai na mai i uku ia..... 1,078 25

Nolaila ua hoolilo ia, mai ka puu dala o ke Aupuni, ma ke awalike, he \$527 67 i kela malama keia malama.

O ka huina pau loa o na lilo no keia Halemai, no na makahiki elua i hala hope ae nei, e ike ia ana no ia ma kekahi papa okoa.

I na manawa a pau i hiki ai, ua koho ae ka Papa Ola i kahunalapaau e nana a e malama i ka poe kanaka Hawaii ilihune i hiki ole ai ia lakou ke uku no ia mea; a e oluolu ana no ka Papa e hana mau aku pela, a e hoomahuahua pu aku i ke kahua a lakou e hana ai pela, e like me ka mea e hiki ana.

He mea mau no i ka Papa ka haawi ana i ka laau lapaau i kela mea keia mea i noi ae ai, a i ae i ka hoolilo ana i kekahi o

kona manawa no ka haawi ana i ka laau io a ianei iwaena o kana-ka, a ua manao ia ma keia hana ana, ua nui ka oluolu a me ka pomaikai i loaaku i ka poe mai. A ke manao nei ka Papa he mea hiki ke hooakea a hoomaikai ae i keia hana, ma ka hookumu ana ma kela a me keia mokupuni, kekahi mau halemai haiki, e lawa ana paha na moe he 20, a me ka waihona laau lapaau, huipua. He mea kupono i ka Ahaolelo ke noonoo ina paha he pono ke hana i keia mau halemai ma ke ano lala no ka Halemai Moiwahine, ma ke ano kuokoa paha, ke holo i ko lakou manao ke kupono o ka hookaawale ana i haawina no ia mea.

Malia paha e aho ka hohui ana ia lakou, i ka hoomaka ana, me ka Halemai Moiwahine, alaila e loaaku ana i na kahu malama oia mau hale, ka pomaikai o ke alakai ia ana e na Luna Hooponopono o ka Halemai Moiwahine, i maa i na hana e pili ana ia ohina. A no ka mea no hoi, ke waiho nei no ma ka haawina oia halemai na dala he aneane \$6,000, a ina e hohui ia na hale i manao ia, me keia, alaila ua hiki ke hooemi i ka haawina no ia mau hale, mai ka Ahaolelo mai, malalo o ka mea e lawa ana ke hookumu a hoomau kuokoa ia lakou.

O ka hookumu ana o ka oihana moku mahu e holo ana iwaena o Kapalakiko me Honolulu, he mea no ia e hoomahua-hua ai i ka nui o na ohua holo moku e pae mai ana i anei, a nolaila e ili ana iluna o ka Papa ka hana nui, e makaala i ka hiki mai o na mai ahulau. No keia mea, e kupono ke hookaawale i hale, i wahi e hookaawale a e malama ai i ka poe mai oia ano ke hiki mai. Ua manao ia ua kupono ka hale o Keolaloa ma Kahololoa kai, no ia mea; a ina e hooholo ia ka haawina i noi ia e ka Papa, e hooao ana ka Papa i ka loaaku mai oia hale no ia mea. E pili ana i keia, he kumu manao e no kekahi i kupono i ka noonoo ana; oia hoi o ke kupono me ke kupono ole paha o ka hoouku ana i na mea mai a pau oia ano, i ke kumu lilo o ko lakou malama ia ana a ola. Kupono ole paha ka hookaumaha ana i ka poe uku auhau o keia Pae aina, i na lilo o keia ano.

Ua akaka lea no i ka Papa, he mea pono ole i ka manao o kahi poe ka hoolilo ana i kau kala o ke Aupuni no ka hooko ana i ke "Kanawai e hoemi ana i na ino a me na mai i laha mamuli o ka hookamakama," a nolaila, i ka emi loa ana o ka haawina, ua kapae iki ia no ka manawa pokole, ka waihona laau lapaau i hookumu ia no ka hooko ana ia hana; aka ua hoomau hou ia nae mahope ae, i ke ike ia ana he mea ia e poino ai ka oluolu me ke ola o ka lahui, ke hoopau ia ia oihana; a he mea no hoi

e laha loa ai ka hookamakama lea a malu ana. Nolaila ua oi loa ka pomaikai e loa mai ana i ka hoomau ana o keia oihana, ke hoohalike ia me ka uuku o na lilo no ka hoomau ana.

Ua maikai pono no ke ola o ka lahui iloko o ka makahiki i hala hope ae nei, aka ua oi aku nae ka nui o na make o na kumu kuikawa, imua o ko ka manawa i hala. Eia ka nui o na hanau me na make no na makahiki elua i pau ai i ka la 31 o Dekemaba, 1867.

1866—Hanau, 1,713 ; make, 2,941. 1867—Hanau, 1,747 ; make, 2,606. Ka oi o na make mamua o na hanau, 1866 he 1,228 ; 1867 he 859.

Ke hoopau ia nei neia, me ka lana o ka manao o ka Papa, e hooholo ana ka Ahaolelo i haawina elike ka nui me ka mea i noi ia iloko o ka Bila Haawina. Ua like no ia noi ana me ka nui o ka haawina a ke Ahaolelo o ka makahiki 1864 i hooholo oluolu ai. He lana no nae ka manao, aole paha e pau loa ana keia haawina i ka hoolilo ia ; aka hoi, ua pono loa ka hookaa-wale ana ae na ka Papa, kekahi haawina e pono ai, a e hema-hema ole ai hoi ka malama ana o ke ola o ka lahui.

E OLA KA MOI I KE AKUA.

Na ka Papa : F. W. HUTCHISON,
Peresedena.

NA LILO O KA PAPA OLA.

Halemai Lepera ma Kalihī.

No ka lapaau ana.....	1,205 00
Aina i Kuai ia	305 50
Kela mea keia mea no na hapaha mua elua	765 50
No na kapa aahu.....	365 60
“ lako hoohana.....	98 13
“ mea ai.....	4,018 92
Na lilo no kela mea keia mea.....	378 23
No ke kauwo kaa ana.....	145 00
“ kopa holoī	76 19
No na pahu kupapau.	74 25
Na Lako Papa.....	9 22
Uku o na Luna me na paahana, etc.....	1,674 00
Uku ohua no na mai.....	126 00
	<hr/>
	9,241 54

Halemai Lepera ma Molokai.

No ka aina i kuai ia.....	1,822 00
Kumu kuai o ka moku “ Warwicka”....	1,216 50
Uku kamana	360 00
No na laau lapaau	314 26
“ kapa aahu.....	2,353 51
“ mea ai, laiki, palena, paiai, ko, ti, etc	3,250 60
“ hipa i kuai ia.....	781 00
Lilo no kela mea keia mea i hoolilo ia ma Honolulu.....	377 85
No na lako papa.....	1,450 14
Uku o na Luna a me na paahana	1,587 50
Lilo no kela mea keia mea i hoolilo ia ma Molokai.....	689 00
No na hale i kuku ia.....	101 50
“ lako hoohana mahi ai.....	922 70
“ lilo i ka uku moku.....	335 50
	<hr/>
	15,562 06

Papa Ola.

Na lilo no kela mea keia mea, huiia me na dala 58 62 i hooliloia no ka ohana a Mr. Emersona i pae mai ai me ka mai puupuu liliī (Measles).....	594 32
No ka palahēhe o lima.....	299 00
No na aha koronero.....	42 50
Waihona laau lapaau ma Kauai	772 75
“ “ “ Maui.....	534 00
“ “ “ Hawaii	1,683 50
“ “ “ Oahu.....	2,299 16
Na lilo o kela ano keia ano.....	798 25
	<hr/>

NA LOAA.

	\$31,827 08
Haawina o ka makahiki 1866-67.....	20,000 00
Koena o ka haawina o na makahiki mua.	367 25
No ka moku “ Warwicka”	381 00
Mai ka haawina e, hoihoi ia a i keia.....	11,077 94
Koena i like ole.....	89
	<hr/>
	\$31,827 08

Na lilo o ka Hale Malama Pupule.

No na hale, etc., i kukuia.....	5,030 36
“ lako kukuia hale, etc.....	361 02
No ka uku paahana.....	204 30
“ ai.....	3,206 97
“ lolo aahu.....	781 36
No na lilo o ka oihana ohana.....	434 49
“ lako hookipa o na keena.....	249 25
“ “ hooahau paahana.....	163 33
No ka lapaau ana.....	1,930 00
“ uku o ka Luna malama, etc.....	2,435 45
No ke kauwo kaa ana.....	157 00
No ka wahie.....	166 50
“ Aina.....	252 50
“ Uku ohua moku.....	14 00
	<hr/>
	15,386 53
Hoihoi ia mai ka haawina e, a i keia.....	2,060 59
Ka haawina.....	16,000 00
Ka loa mai na mea mai e nku ia ana....	1,447 12
	<hr/>
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HALEMAI LEPERA MA KALIHI, MAI KA HOOMAKA ANA A HIKI I KA LA
31 O MARAKI, M. H. 1868.

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1867	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	...	"	"	"	7	...	"	19
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	...	"	"	"	-	...	"	2
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Ua hoooua ia'ku i Molokai kekahi mau mea mai Lepera, i komo mua ole ma ka Halemai ma Kalili; nolaila mai ke ano okoa o na hoioike o na Halemai Lepera.																	

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