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THE BEST EVENING NEWSPAPER IN HONOLULU

HAWAIIAN STAR

SECOND EDITION

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IMPORTANT RULING AS TO INCOME TAX

SUPREME COURT DECIDES THE EWA PLANTATION APPEAL REGARDING DEPRECIATION OF VALUES AS AN ALLOWED DEDUCTION—PLANTATION IS NOT ALLOWED TO CHARGE ITS INCOME WITH DEPRECIATION—CASE MAY BE APPEALED.

The Ewa Plantation income tax case,—about the most important appeal which has been taken from the present tax appeal court,—was decided this morning by the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Associate Justice Ballou. The matter is one involving a system of calculating depreciations, in which most plantations are interested, and will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The syllabus and decision are as follows:

Taxation—deductions under income tax law.

Under the income tax law of Hawaii a corporation is not entitled to deduct from its gross income the estimated depreciation of its plant, either as an amount expended in the production of movable property under Sec. 1280 nor as an expense or loss actually sustained or incurred under Sec. 1281.

Id.—Notice of assessment—waiver of objection.

Under Sec. 1287, by reference to Sec. 1243 as amended, the tax assessor is required to give notice on or before April 1 of an assessment of income in excess of the return, but a taxpayer who has taken his appeal cannot object to lack of notice for the first time in the supreme court.

Id.—Evidence of expenses admissible under circumstances.

A taxpayer having made his return under an understanding with the treasurer of the Territory that depreciation would be allowed, is entitled, upon offer to the tax appeal court, to show expenses actually incurred in case of the disallowance of the estimated depreciation.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BALLOU, J.

Ewa Plantation Company returned its gross income for the year 1906 at $1,907,928.77 derived almost entirely from sales of sugar. Against this it claimed a deduction of $1,290,109.76 under the heading "Amounts expended in the purchase or production of movable property mentioned in Schedule A." This with other deductions which are not in issue brought its net income, as returned, to $577,929.56, on which the tax at two per cent amounted to $11,558.59. Included in the deduction of $1,290,109.76, as shown by the books of the corporation, was the amount of $85,304.36 written off as depreciation of its property against the crop of 1906. This item was disputed by the assessor, who subtracted it from the deduction claimed and assessed the net income at $663,233.92 and the tax at $13,264.65. The plantation appealed from the total assessment and was held to be entitled to a certificate of appeal. Ewa Plantation Co. v. Holt, 18 Haw. 362. The only controversy before the tax appeal court was upon the item of $85,304.36 upon which the tax amounts to $1706.09. The tax appeal court sustained the contention of the plantation that it was entitled to the deduction claimed, from which decision the assessor appeals to this court.

The item of depreciation was calculated upon a system adopted by the plantation in 1903, and is admittedly fair as to amount, provided depreciation of property can be allowed either as an amount expended in the production of movable property within R. L. Sec. 1280 or as an expense or a loss actually sustained or actually incurred within R. L. Sec. 1281. In arriving at the amount, the property of the plantation was divided into four classes, with reference to the fact that the plantation is being conducted upon a leasehold, of which thirty-four years of the term remained at the time of the calculation.

Class A comprises an estimated list of properties which will revert to the lessor and will have no residual value at the end of the lease. It includes such items as mill buildings, roads and bridges, storm ditches, reservoirs, and portions of the mill, railroad and pump machinery. Upon these items the book value of the property at the beginning of each year is divided by the remaining years of the lease and the quotient is the depreciation for the year. Class B comprises an estimated list of properties which will revert to the lessor and will have no residual value but whose life is estimated at less than the unexpired term of the lease. This class includes, among other items, pump buildings, pipe lines, wells, boilers, and portions of the mill, pump machinery and railroads. In this class the depreciation is estimated by dividing the book value by the estimated life of the article, which ranges from twenty-seven years for the first three items enumerated down to four years for certain leasehold improvements. Class C comprises an estimated list of properties which will not revert to the lessor at the end of the lease but will have a residual value and whose life under the present system is estimated to be longer than the unexpired term of the lease. The principal items in this class are steam plows and rolling stock and the depreciation is computed only on the difference between the cost and the

Class D comprises an estimated list of properties which will not revert to the residual value at the end of the lease, lessor at the end of the lease, which will have no residual value and whose life is estimated to be less than the unexpired term of the lease. This class comprises live stock, carts and wagons and cane loading machines and the depreciation is calculated upon their estimated life. The total depreciation for the year, calculated under this system, is further apportioned among the three crops under cultivation at the same time in proportion to acreage, with the exception of the depreciation on the mill and mill buildings which is charged entirely to the crop harvested during the current year.

This elaborate and scientific system has been contrasted in argument with what may be called the replacement system, in which net income is computed by deducting from gross income the cash actually expended in running expenses including the replacement of articles actually worn out. It cannot be denied that as a business method the plan adopted by the plantation is superior, but this does not necessarily imply that this is the method prescribed by the legislature for the purpose of taxation.

It will be observed at the outset that the two systems are mutually exclusive. If depreciation upon a given article is deducted from gross income from year to year, no allowance can be made for the cost of a new article during the year the replacement actually occurs without giving the taxpayer the benefit of a double exemption. Conversely any allowance given by the statute for the cost of the replacement necessarily implies that the value of the article replaced has not already been allowed in yearly instalments. Theoretically, with a tax system and a business both of indefinite duration the two systems would yield the same result in the long run, but practically there would be considerable difference. An article might last longer than its estimated life, or it might become obsolescent and be dis-

(Continued on Page Five).

SAYS HIS LIFE IS IN DANGER

LOUIS GLASS, CONVICTED OFFICIAL OF PACIFIC STATES TELEPHONE COMPANY SEEKS BAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Louis Glass, the Convicted vice president of the Pacific States Telephone Company, appeared before Judge Lawlor this morning and had the nine other indictments which have been filed against him, charging him with bribing the supervisors to vote against granting an ordinance to a rival telephone company, continued for one week for trial. Although Glass has filed a petition with Judge Lawlor to be admitted to bail, claiming that if he is kept in the county jail any longer his life would be materially shortened, this morning when he appeared before Judge Lawlor he showed no signs of his long imprisonment. At the request of Attorney Coogan, Judge Lawlor continued his motion to be admitted to bail until 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

THEIR WIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Lillie and wife and Mrs. D. C. Vestal of Hilo sailed by the Mongolia.—Advertiser.

THE ISENBERG ESTATE

The second annual accounts of the executors of the estate of Henry Alexander Isenberg was today approved by the master in his report. The executors charge themselves with $179,401.37, and ask credits amounting to $91,876.31, leaving a balance of $87,525.06. The balance carried over from last year's account was $71,146.26.

Officers of the suspended New York banks are now pretty safe from arrest. Jerome has announced that he will investigate.—Philadelphia North American.

President Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes are in no sense unfriendly. They merely do not like each other.—New York World.

Strange, isn't it, how Gen. Funston is the man who always happens to be near the spot where trouble breaks out?—Denver Republican.

Mascots Aboard The Connecticut Of The Pacific Fleet

FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 27.—Admiral "Bob" Evans' fleet has sailed and aboard the flagship Connecticut is the mascots Teddy, a St. Bernard dog; Nutmeg II, a goat; a pig and two skye terriers. The pig's name is Nassau and the terrier's Jack and Jill and while there are many other masscots aboard the various vessels of the fleets, the middies are most devoted to these, and give them particular care.

FISTS VS. A KNIFE

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS A DISPUTE OVER SOME OF SCHOONER CONCORD'S CARGO.

There was bloodshed on the wharf at Kaunakakai, Island of Molokai, on Wednesday last while the little island schooner Concord was loading firewood for Honolulu.

"Firewood" Smith, largely interested financially in the Concord, had an interview with a Japanese who has been supplying firewood for the Concord to bring to Honolulu. The Japanese claimed that Smith owed him $150 for value received in wood and Smith is said to have disputed the claim in its entirety, alleging that the Japanese had overestimated the measurement.

There were several Japanese on the wharf at the time, and it is claimed, while they started to leave, the Japanese with whom Smith had been disputing drew a knife and stabbed "Firewood" deeply in the left calf. He slashed at the leg again twice, before "Firewood" turned to reckon with his assailant.

As Smith turned he received the knife at his neck, witnesses declaring that from the nature of the stroke the Japanese intended to cut Smith's throat and that he made a remark to the effect that he would cut Smith's head off.

Smith's starched collar caught the knife-blade which went through the neck-wear and his shirt was also much slashed as the Japanese made repeated attempts to get the knife at Smith's throat.

"Firewood" Smith hopped a step or two backward and then, watching his chance, caught the Japanese a swift uppercut on the tip of the jaw with his fist.

The Japanese made another move with the knife, but with less enthusiasm and Smith landed again with his fist and again, every time delivering a blow on the other's face.

The Japanese tottered at the third stroke and Smith rushed in and threw him into the water whence his friends fished him.

Smith is not seriously injured. Hereafter he will never be without a a well-starched collar.

The schooner Concord is now in port having arrived last Friday evening She sails again for Kaunakakai tomorrow.

FROM MIDWAY FRIENDS.

On his arrival in Honolulu from Midway Island, Mr. E. B. Hiberdine was the recipient of a very handsome present subscribed by the members of the staff at that cable station, he having shared their solitude—and to some extent relieved it—for the past 20 months. The present consisted of a pair of handsome silver-backed brushes suitably engraved "form friends at Midway."

Best cup of coffee in the city. New England Bakery.

ALSO IN STORMS

STEAMER MOANA ADDS HER STORY TO MANY REPORTS OF BAD WEATHER.

North Pacific winter continues to add to its long list of victims and the latest, as far as Honolulu knows, is the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail steamship Moana which arrived off this port at 10 o'clock last night and entered the harbor early this morning.

The Moana sailed from Vancouver on January 3 at 2:43 p. m. and arrived at Victoria at 8:20 o'clock that evening, sailing three hours and ten minutes later for Honolulu.

After leaving Victoria she met a fierce south-southeast to southwest gale with sudden and strenuous squalls and very high seas. Passengers were ordered below, cabin doors were closed heavy tarpaulins were put out where it was possible for them to remain and the steamship's speed was reduced to half. Even then she shipped big seas and the decks were washed their entire length.

Overcast till day seemed like an unglorified twilight, for six days the Moana experienced weather she has seldom encountered. Among the passengers there was much anxiety and frequent glances toward the life-boats and preservers, though little they dreamed they were safer by far aboard the staunch Moana than they would have been for a moment in the boats. If anything of a serious nature had happened to the steamship there would have been no refuge in the ship's boats, so unruly were the waves.

The swift succession of gales seemed to moderate on January 6, but there were but a few hours of relief for the winds freshened up again and blew with harder force, lashing the waters to still greater fury and the progress of the vessel was again interrupted for her master put her under extreme reduction so that she was making almost no headway barely holding her to her course.

On January 9 the weather moderated and after that heavy swells and fresh to moderate winds were experienced.

The Moana got off the harbor last evening too late to enter and soon after daylight she came in to dock at the Oceanic wharf, whence she was scheduled to sail for the Colonies at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Her cargo for Honolulu consisted of 300 cases of whiskey, 17 cases of wine, 11 cases of buttons, five cases of corpets, six cases of conserves, four casse of woollens, three cases of glassware, 37 baxes of herrings and four cases of salmon. She brought twenty passengers in her cabin for Honolulu and carries 165 through for Sydney.

BENEFIT TO STOREKEEPERS.

K. Yamamoto, the biggest importer of Japan rice, is the only local merchant who imports his rice direct from the fields, thereby saving the middleman's profit of which his patrons gets the benefit of.

ACCIDENT TO PRESS

An accident in The Star press room as the second edition of the paper was just about to be printed this afternoon caused considerable delay and is responsible for the omission of considerable news and advertising matter intended for this issue.

CHINESE CREW IS TURNED DOWN

THE CONSUL HERE IS NOT IMPRESSED WITH TOLOSAN STORY OF CRUELTY.

Captain Franke of the distressed German S. S. Tolosan has eaten a scrumptious dinner with Her Imperial Chinese Majesty's Hawaiian Consul, Hon. Chang Tso Fan, and China will make no complaint to Germany on account of alleged ill treatment of the 32 Chinese crew by officers of the German freighter which put in here, whipped into a damaged condition by a few hurricanes, several gales and a bunch of squalls, on Tuesday last.

As exclusively reported in The Star, the Chinese Consul officially visited the Tolosan on Saturday, and interviewed captain, crew and officers.

A two-inch rubber hose was exhibited by the crew who said one of their number had been thumped therewith.

"Should have been two-inches thicker," said the Consul.

A Chinese member of the crew entered to complain. He had no pigtail. On that account the Consul refused to believe hew as a Chinese and would not look at him.

Mr. Chang Tso Fan went very thoroughly into the alleged bad treatment during the voyage and he exonerates the master.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

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WAR DEPARTMENT NOT INFORMED

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—The War Department, through the Engineers or otherwise, has not as yet received any information in regard to the reported withholding of the contract for material for Pearl Harbor fortifications on the ground that the lowest bidder in Hawaii for such construction was a Japanese firm.

James Hogan, Honolulu contractor, has placed in the hands of Attorney E. C. Peters the alleged refusal of the U. S. Engineers' Department to accept his bid for Pearl Harbor fortifications on the ground that he was backed by Japanese. Peters announced yesterday that he would take the matter to the attention of the War Department. The allegation is that Hogan was refused the contract and all bids were thrown out because Japanese were to do the work. The above cable declares that the War Department has been informed of no such situation.

Captain Otwell denies rejecting the bids on account of Japanese being concerned.

SECRETARY TAFT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Secretary of War Taft favors the withdrawal of troops from Cuba in the spring of 1909. The Secretary also recommends that the locks of the Panama Canal be made 110 feet in width so as not to embarrass shipping.

PROSECUTION QUITS THAW

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

NEW YORK, January 13—The prosecution in the case of murder against H. K. Thaw today closed its case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—On account of the political campaign there will be no publication of the immigration negotiations between Japan and the United States at present.

TORPEDOERS SAIL FOR RIO

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

PERNAMBUCO, January 13.—The United States Atlantic torpedo fleet, en route to the Pacific, sailed today for Rio de Janeiro.

PORT OF SPAIN, Dec. 28.—The battleship fleet is ready to depart and probably will steam Sunday forenoon. Rear Admiral Evans is thinking of setting the speed at 11 knots, which should take the big ships to Rio on January 9. The stay at Trinidad has been successful from all naval standards. The coaling was easy and rapid all first class conduct men got liberty and there was no disorder and practically no drunkenness. The police say the Americans behave better than the British.

Dispatches from New York stating that doubt exists in the United States whether the unofficial courtesies extended to the officers and men of the Amreican battleships are as hearty as the official amenities prompts the Trinidad Mirror to call attention to the fact that the visiting of fleets at Port of Spain is no novelty and therefore there is no occasion for enthusiasm.

The Mirror's editorial ends with the statement that none can tell what fate awaits the fleet at the end of the voyage, but that it carries the best wishes of the people of Trinidad.

It is significant that at this, the first port of call on the cruise, the population generally attributes large diplomatic importance to the cruise.

NO BAIL FOR SCHMITZ

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—Judge Dunne today refused to admit ex-Mayor Schmitz to bail under charges of graft. There is no remittitur in his case from the appellate court.

If we could only induce the three-ball merchant to accept our hopes as collateral for a small loan!

SILENT ON EMIGRATION

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13—On account of the political campaign there will be no publication of the immigration negotiations between Japan and the United States at present.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LOCAL PLANS TO MEET HIM, BUT NO FORMAL RECEPTION HAS BEEN ARRANGED.

"Unless the present plans are changed, there will be no formal reception tendered to Ambassador Aoki when he arrives on the Manchuria tomorrow. This statement was made by Manager Y. Akai of the Yokohama Specie Bank this afternoon. "Several members of the Japanese Merchants' Association with Consul Saito will meet the Ambassador on his arrival on the wharf, but there will be no reception. He will be closeted with the Consul all day, and so you can readily see that there will be no time for a reception. If by any chance the Manchuria stays over night, something may be gotten up in his honor, but it is very doubtful. Manager Akai when asked what he thought of the dispatch dated Tokio today stating that therew as a feeling of uneasiness in Japan over the talk of an exclusion bill, replied: "There may be something to it, but I doubt is very much."

EXPECTED TO TAKE JAPANESE

STEAMER DEN OF RUTHVEN CALLED HERE FOR LOAD OF PASSENGERS.

British steamship Den of Ruthven, loaded with Australian and New Zealand freight for Canadian ports, arrived off port yesterday morning with intention to enter the harbor to embark Japanese for Vancouver, but was handed orders by the pilot, from her local agents, to the effect that conditions at present were such in British Columbia that no Japanese would be sent from here this trip. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the steamship resumed her voyage to Vancouver. She put ashore mail and took aboard mail for herself.

Manager Castendyk, of the Hilo branch of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., is in the city.

Oceanic Steamship Company

Alameda Schedule

ARRIVE HONOLULU.		LEAVE HONOLULU.	
S. S. ALAMEDA	JAN. 24	S. S. ALAMEDA	JAN. 29
S. S. ALAMEDA	FEB. 14	S. S. ALAMEDA	FEB. 19
S. S. ALAMEDA	MAR. 6	S. S. ALAMEDA	MAR. 11
S. S. ALAMEDA	MAR. 27	S. S. ALAMEDA	APR. 1

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers, the Agents are prepared to issue to intending passengers coupon through tickets by any railroad from San Francisco to all points in the United States, and from New York by steamship line to all European Ports.

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FOR AUSTRALIA. 1908.		FOR VANCOUVER. 1908.	
MOANA	JAN. 11	MIOWERA	JAN. 8
MIOWERA	FEB. 8	AORANGI	FEB. 5
AORANGI	MAR. 7	MOANA	MAR. 4

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S. S. MEXICAN....TO SAIL JAN. 23

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FROM SEATTLE AND TACOMA TO HONOLULU.

S. S. NEBRASKAN..TO SAIL JAN. 18

S. S. NEVADAN....TO SAIL JAN. 29

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FEB. 12	FEB. 19	FEB. 25
MAR. 11	MAR. 18	MAR. 24
MAY 6	MAY 13	MAY 19

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(For additional and later shipping see pages 4, 5 or 8.)

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Full Moon Jan. 18, at 3.07 a. m.

Date January	High Tide Large	Ht. of Tide	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
	A. M.	ft.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			Sets
13	0:35	1.6	12.05	5:46	8.08	6:40	5:39	7:41
14	1:30	1.8	1:07	6:30	9:02	6:40	5:39	8:43
15	2:08	2.0	2:00	7:10	9:45	6:40	5:40	4:26
16	2:43	2.1	2:39	7:47	10:22	6:40	5:41	5:17
17	3:15	2.1	3:16	8:20	10:52	6:40	5:41	6:08
18	3:46	2.1	3:78	8:57	11:18	6:40	5:42	Rises
19	4:15	2.0	4:38	9:34	11:35	6:40	5:43	6:55

Times of the tide are taken from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Honolulu standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m. which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours, 0 minutes. The Sun and Moon are for local time for the whole group.

TURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

The following data, covering a period of 33 years, have been compiled from the McKibbin and Weather Bureau records at Honolulu, T. H. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed, during the month in question, for the above period of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

Month January for 33 years.

TEMPERATURE.

(1890-1907.)

Mean or normal temperature 71 deg.

The warmest month was that of 1898 with an average of 72 deg.

The coldest month was that of 1905 with an average of 67 deg.

The highest temperature was 84 deg. on the 19th, 1891.

The lowest temperature was 54 deg. on the 27th 1895.

PRECIPITATION.

(Rain, 20 years, 1878-94, 1905-7.)

Average for the month, 3.53 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 13.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 12.44 inches in 1907.

The least monthly precipitation was 0.17 inch in 1878.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 5.30 inches on the 25th, 1879.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY*

Average 9 a. m. 72 per cent; average 9 p. m. 78 per cent; (1890-1904). Average 8 a. m. 72 per cent; average 8 p. m. 74 per cent 1905-7.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

(1890-1907.)

Average number of clear days, 17; partly cloudy days, 14; cloudy days, 6

WIND.

(Direction, 23 years, velocity 3 years.) (1875-94, 1905-7.)

The prevailing winds are from the NE.

The average hourly velocity of the wind is 8.5 miles (1905-7.)

The highest velocity of the wind was 43 miles from the SW on the 18th 1906, (1907-7.)

Station: Honolulu, T. H.

Date of issue, December 31, 1907.

*9 o'clock averages from records of Territorial Meteorologist; 8 o'clock averages from Weather Bureau records.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director, Weather Bureau.

Shipping in Port

(Army and Navy.)

U. S. S. Iroquois, Carter, Johnson Island, Aug. 30.

(Steamships.)

Jap. S. S. Manchu Maru, Yokohama, Dec. 18.

Br. S. S. Baron Cawdor, Goudry, Newport News, Dec. 24.

Br. S. S. Mimosa, Bone, Newcastle, Dec. 30.

Ger. S. S. Tolosan, Frank, in distress (Seattle to Vladivostok) Jan. 7.

Fr. S. S. Amiral Fourichon, Talorme, from Yokohama, Jan. 12.

(Sailing Vessels).

Am. bk. R. P Rithet, Drew, San Francisco, Dec. 4.

Am. bkt. Kilkitat, Cutler, Port Gamble, Dec. 30.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Willer, Gray's Harbor, Jan. 7.

DROUGHT ENDS IN INDIA.

LAHORE, India, January 12.—The drought, which had resulted in a severe famine in this district, has been broken.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

The Mails

OUTGOING.

For Orient, per Manchuria, Jan. 13.

For San Fran. per Hilonion Jan. 28.

For San Francisco, per Hongkong Maru, January 24.

INCOMING.

From Yokohama per Hongkong Maru Jan 21.

From Victoria per Miowera, Feb. 8.

From San Fran., per Manchuria, Jan 13.

U. S. A. TRANSPORTS.

Thomas left Hon. for Manila, Dec. 14.

Logan at San Fran.

Buford left Hon. for S. F., Jan. 8.

Sherman left S. F. Jan. 6.

Dix left Seattle Jan. 6.

Sheridan repairing at Mare Island.

Warren at Manila.

Crook left Nagasaki Jan. 9.

ARRIVING.

Sunday, January 12.

S. S. Keauhou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, 3.40 a. m.

Tug Intrepid, Olsen, with barge Melanethon in tow, from Kahului, 9:30 a. m.

Fr. S. S. Amiral Fourichon, Talorme, from Yokohama, 9.15 a. m.

C.A. S. S. Moana, Gibb, from Vancouver, off port 10 p. m.

S. S. Iwalani, Naopala, from Molokai 4:15 a. m.

S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai, 3:45 a. m.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Hathaway, from the Orient 8:30 a. m.

DEPARTING.

Sunday, January 12.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Hathaway, for San Francisco, 5:30 p. m.

Monday, January 13.

R. M. S. S. Moana, Gibb, for the Colonies, probably 2 p. m.

S. S. Keauhou, Tullett, for Kauai, 5 p. m.

Tuesday, January 14.

S. S. Kinau, Nelson, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

S. S. Mauna Loa Simerson, for Hawaii and Maui ports, at noon.

S. S. Iwalani, Self, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. W. G. Hall, Jan. 12, from Kauai ports—Mrs. Kahele, Miss M. Muller, Miss Eggerking, H. L. Knudsen, A. Edwards, Sing Young ,R. Mesick, Law Ho, Ah Sam, K. Mesick, D. L. Austin, A. Boyle, F. F. Bechert, W. D. McBryde, E. Lovell, John Nevin, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jaeger, C. Pi Leong, Young Chin, Rev. K. Lee, J. D. Neal.

Per S. S. Iwalani January 12, from Maui and Moloktai ports—Charles Gay Mr. and tMrs. A. M. Brown, Mrs. Louis Self and child, Miss D. Hartwell, Charles A. Hartwell, Dr. Wood, J. Morsee, M. Faria and 11 on deck.

Per S. S. Keauhou, January 12, from Kauai—E. B. Hibberdine.

Departed.

Per P. M. S. S. Mongolia, January 12, for San Francisco—Miss L. E. Kerrigan, J. A. Kirby, J. B. Thomson, A. Conley, Victor Sockl, F. M. Sheehy, Chas. H. Smith, H. S. Van Dyke, Mrs. N. McCarthy, Col. G. L. Anderson, G. R. Andrews, G. H. Loty, W. McDonal', C. W. Knowles, C. R. Gates, Mr. anr Mrs. A. Woodward, Mrs. C. E. Moore, Walter Buck, R. J. McNamara, Miss K. Karle, E. 1. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Wellstead and child, H. S. Hallet, W. T. Carney, E. Jordan, B. Moran, Mrs. Lucie Wilcox, C. du Roi, C. W. Powell, R. N. Puri, G. C. Kennedy, H. E. Rickard, Carl Ramberg, Mrs. N. Welcher, Miss A. Walker, Miss M. Withington, Paul Withington, Miss G. Power, Sinclair Robinson, Aylmer Robinson, Selwyn Robinson, Aylmer Robinson, Selwyn . Robinson , Leslie Gay, L. Rowe, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. J. L. Howard, H. F. Wichman and two daughters, H. V. Scott and wife, Mrs. F. F. G. Harber, Miss I. V. Bassford, Miss S. J. Dudley, Mrs. D. C. Vestal, Mrs. J. E. Kerrigan, Miss Doris Vestal, Miss L. Chandler, Mrs. P. Neumann, J. T. Warrent, Mrs. J. B. Warren, Mrs. Walter Hoffman, W. H. Radway and wife, Mrs. Frank Andrade, Mrs. G. D. Gear, C. B. Duggan, Miss E. Thompson, S. H. Blonger and wife, L. P. Blonger and wife, C. A. Moore and wife, Mrs. A. Burstrom, Miss Burnstrom, Dr. Blanchard ,wife and infant; Mrs. M. E. Tenney, B. Joynansky, George Williams, L. L. Sussman.

PASSENGERS.

Booked.

Per S. S. Kinau, January 14, for Hilo and way ports: H. L. Lyon and wife, G. E. Bryant, C. Hay, V. S. Tenney, Mrs. R. Moses and children, J. D. Tucker, Jared G. Smith, A. C. Baumgarten and wife, Mrs. Robert Horner, 3 children and servant, Mr s.F. M. Dias, Mrs. Eskew, W. R. Castle, D. L. Withington, William Henry and wife, E. Mable, N. S. Riley, C. M. Jamieson, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Mrs. K. Wilson.

Per S. S. Manna Loa, January 14, for Hawaii and Maui ports—J. W. Wiew, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Magoon and children, Mrs. W. Maun, W. H. Hoogs.

Per S. S. W. G. Hall, January 14, for Kauai ports—A. Robinson and wife, Mrs. Purvis and daughter, Mrs. A. McGurn, C. H. Kleugel, J. D. White.

Per S. S. Iwalani, January 14, for Maui and Molokai: Mrs. H. T. Holtmann, Mrs. W. H. Place and son, Rev. Father Joseph.

Per S. S. Mikahala, January 16, for Kauai—H. P. Baldwin.

JAPAN BUYING TANK STEAMERS

LONDON LEARNS OF THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE CALIFORNIA OIL TRADE.

MANILA, Dec. 18.—Great interest is being taken in London in the growth of California's oil trade with Japan. This is to some extent the result of the purchase by the Japanese of two tank steamers to run in the oil trade of the Pacific and the Far East. Directly the remarkable boom in tank steamers started the Japanese bought the Hermoine from Bowring & Co. and fitted her on the Tyne to burn liquid fuel, and are now sending her away to carry oil for Japan. They have also purchased from the same company a vessel which is at present on the stocks. This shows that the Japanese are determined to have their own oil-carrying fleets. Japan has made contracts with California oil companies for the delivery of huge quantities of liquid fuel.

There are no fewer than twenty-two tank steamers building at the present time, some of these will be launched before the end of the year, and the entire fleet will be in service early in 1908. They are all splendid steamers, every one a petrol carrier, if necessary.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

Date.	Name.	From.
JAN. 3	Asia	Yokohama
8	Miowera	Sydney
11	Moana	Victoria
13	Manchuria	San Francisco
13	Mongolia	Yokohama
21	Nippon Maru	San Francisco
22	Hilonian	San Francisco
24	Hongkong Maru	Yokohama
24	Alameda	San Francisco
28	Asia	San Francisco
FEB. 5	Aorangi	Sydney
5	Mongolia	San Francisco
8	Korea	Yokohama
8	Miowera	Victoria
14	Alameda	San Francisco
14	America Maru	Yokohama
18	Hongkong Maru	S Francisco
19	Hilonian	San Francisco
22	Siberia	Yokohama
29	China	Yokohama
MAR. 2	Korea	San Francisco
4	Moana	Sydney
6	Alameda	San Francisco
7	Manchuria	Yokohama
7	Aorangi	Victoria
10	America Maru	San Francisco
13	Nippon Maru	Yokohama
16	Siberia	San Francisco
18	Hilonian	San Francisco
21	Asia	Yokohama
23	China	San Francisco
27	Alameda	San Francisco
28	Mongolia	Yokohama
30	Manchuria	San Francisco

STEAMERS TO DEPART.

Date.	Name.	For.
JAN. 3	Asia	San Francisco
8	Miowera	Victoria
11	Moana	Sydney
13	Manchuria	Yokohama
13	Mongolia	San Francisco
21	Nippon . arr	Yokohama
24	Hongkong Maru	S. Francisco
28	Hilonian	San Francisco
28	Asia	*Yokohama
29	Alameda	San Francisco
FEB. 5	Aorangi	Victoria
5	Mongolia	Yokohama
8	Korea	San Francisco
8	Miowera	Sydney
14	America Maru	San Francisco
18	Hongkong Maru	Yokohama
19	Alamed	San Francisco
22	Siberia	San Francisco
25	Hilonian	San Francisco
29	China	San Francisco
MAR. 2	Korea	Yokohama
4	Moana	Victoria
7	Manchuria	San Francisco
7	Aorangi	Sydney
10	America Maru	*Yokohama
11	Alameda	San Francisco
13	Nippon Maru	San Francisco
16	Siberia	Yokohama
21	Asia	San Francisco
23	China	Yokohama
24	Hilonian	San Francisco
28	Mongolia	San Francisco
30	Manchuria	Yokohama

U. S. A. Transports will leave for San Francisco and Manila, and will arrive from same ports at irregular intervals.

*Calling at Manila.

TROOPS AT GOLDFIELD.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—President Roosevelt declines to withdraw the troops from Goldfield.

— BANZAI —

Are you aware of the fact that

Banzai Tea

is the only tea that will appeal to ones taste?
It will soothe, refresh and invigorate you and prevent that tired feeling.

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— BANZAI —

— BANZAI —

— BANZAI —

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE

JAPANESE UNEASY.

TOKIO, January 13.—Cablegrams from America indicating a sentiment in favor of a Japanese Exclusion bill are causing great uneasiness. This feeling is intensified by the delay of a reply from Washington to Japan's note of December 31.

FLEET WELCOMED AT RIO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 13.—The United States battleship fleet, under Admiral Evans, arrived here yesterday on its way to the Pacific. Commander and ships received a royal welcome. No accidents had occurred on the voyage from Port of Spain.

SOCIALISTS DEMONSTRATE.

BERLIN, January 13.—A monster Socialist demonstration was made yesterday in the streets of the Prussian Capital. There was great disorder. Many arrests were made. The list of injured is large.

WYMAN CHEERFUL ABOUT PLAGUE

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Surgeon General Wyman's annual report states that the plague in San Francisco is diminishing and will soon be completely eradicated.

STEAMER IN HURRICANE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—The British steamer Glenlogal has arrived here from Moji, Japan, in damaged condition from a hurricane. Her Chinese crew was worthless.

The Moji is commanded by Captain McGregor. She is of 3740 tons. Her voyage just ended in distress began at London, from whence she was bound in turn for Hankow, Moji and San Francisco.

CIVIL WAR IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, January 13.—Consternation has been caused here by the announcement of the proclaiming of Mulai Hafig as Sultan of Morocco at Fez. Civil war is threatened.

HAS NOT RESIGNED.

TOKIO, January 13.—The report of Count Yamagata's resignation as Minister of Communications is incorrect.

HOLY WAR IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Morocco, January 12.—Mulai Hafig was proclaimed Sultan at Fez yesterday and a holy war against the whites has been proclaimed by him. The city of Fez is in an uproar.

Mulai Hafig, is a half brother of the Sultan Abdul Azziz, being one of four half brothers who have led rebellious against the throne. For months he has been gathering his forces in the northern districts of the empire, of which Fez is the capital, and in the fighting his troops have been almost uniformly successful against the royal troops. His strength has been gained principally because of the idea prevalent throughout Morocco that the ruling Sultan is too friendly with Europeans and consequently less staunch as a Mohammedan than the ruler of the Faithful should be. The proclaiming of a holy war by the usurping Sultan will rally to him all the fanatical Moslems of the empire, it being estimated that an army of between two and three million men, all armed with modern rifles and mounted on their own horses, could be secured. Should the army of fanatics assume anything like the estimated number it will tax the resources of France to deal with it.

CHINESE BURN A SCHOOL.

SHANGHAI, January 12.—The American school at Chekiang has been burned in a riot brought about as a protest to the taxes imposed by the officials.

RUEF SENDS ULTIMATUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—Abe Ruef, under indictment for graft charges, who has recently been placed in jail by order of Judge Dunne, has issued an ultimatum to the prosecution, giving them until Monday to grant him complete immunity from further prosecution in return for the evidence he has promised to give in the future trials of ex-Mayor Schmitz. Unless the promise is given as demanded he threatens to refuse to testify and will fight the charges against himself.

FOOTPAD IN LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, January 12.—A robber, who attempted to hold up and rob a street car nere yesterday, was killed.

LI HIUNG WILL VISIT JAPAN.

TOKIO, January 12.—The former Emperor of Korea wil pay a visit to Japan in the near future. His successor, the former Crown Prince, has just returned home after an official visit to Tokio.

EASTERNERS ARE AFTER ORANGES

BRISK DEMAND FOR CALIFORNIA FRUIT CAUSE BETTER PRICES AND GROWERS SEE PROFITS.

FRESNO December 22.—The market for oranges which has for some time been weak, is now showing signs of improvement; is in fact appreciably stronger, with prices on the rise. The causes assigned for this beterment are various though they hinge mostly on the financial conditions East. Prices are very fair, though the slump has been sufficient in the past week or so to warrant, apparently, the assertion of a prominent shipper yesterday that the season, while it had been good for the grape shipping, is not a good one for oranges at the present time.

He stated that the probable cause for a quickened demand and a rise in prices in the East was the fact that a good many of the shippers, almost all, in fact, both here and in Southern California, had slowed up on the amount of goods they were sending out, with the result that the supply of oranges now visible in the East was smaller than the actual needs of the jobbers for the holiday trade would seem to require.

Another shipper, who deals largely in Fresno county fruit alone, stated that he did not think the slowing up on shipments could be well ascribed as a cause for the bettering of the market, but he was inclined to think that the real reason would be found in a general bettering of the money conditions throughout the country.

Prices while they are said not to be what should be paid at this time of the year, are also said to be far from bad, as shippers in the past have had to accept so much less in some past years that even present figures are good in comparison. One shipper stated that he had received an offer of $1.75 per box, f. o.b., to be sent to San Francisco, and in reply had asked $2.25 but was of the opinion that the fruit could sell at about $2.

Locally, the amount of oranges sold, except to San Francisco and Seattle, is trifling, so that prices here have very little to do with the market in the Union as a whole. In the East, the fruit is reported as improved in condition as it arrives, showing better size and color. Offerings tnere are considered as very fair ,with the prices going up for 150s and 200s.

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Wilhelmina of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.
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We have spent 20 years in the study of our profession, just to save you the disagreeable experience of toothache.
We have learned our business that you may be comfortable. Whose fault is it if you suffer with those teeth?
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E. Faxon Bishop....Tres. & Secy.
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Matson Navigation Co.
Planters Line Shipping Co.
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STANDED CREW'S HARDSHIPS

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 26.—After crowding into little more than five months as remarkable a series of adventures as it took Robinson Crusoe half a lifetime to experience, Mate Donald Morrison, of the long-lost Norwegian bark Alexanderia Oobis, is home again.

Alexander Selkirk had no more remarkable story to tell after his rescue from the island of San Juan Fernandez than Morrison brought with him when he landed here from the tramp steamship on which he worked his way from Chile.

"The Alexanderia Oobis sailed from New South Wales, November 26, 1906," he says, "with a crew of twenty Englishmen, Americans, Germans, Norwegians and Danes. We were bound for Panama.

"For two months everything went well. Then we were becalmed for weeks. We drifted without a breath of wind. This lasted three months. Then we sighted land.

"The captain reckoned correctly, as we afterwards found, that it was the Galapagos archipelago. Still there was no wind. Soon we found we were drifting toward midocean.

"This meant destruction, for our food and water had run so low that we had long been on half rations. At the captain's order we launched our two small boats, loaded all our valuables, food and water into them and, each with a crew of ten men, set out to reach the islands.

"Many of the men were too weak to speak and we made slow progress. Our boat sprung a leak, and two of us were kept baling constantly. For ten days we fought with the changing currents. Finally we neared an island.

"It was small, barren and deserted. To land there was useless. That night we parted company from the other boat. Before morning the plug fell from our water barrel, and before it was discovered all the water was gone. For two days we suffered horribly from thirst under the tropical sun. At last we spied a large, mountainous island and landed through a heavy surf. Our boat was crushed on the beach but we saved the air-tight metal tank and afterwards used it in making the soup.

"There was no sign of water on the island, but the captain stripped the skin from cactus leaves and the juice refreshed us. The sixteen dry matches we had among us were the most precious of our wordly goods.

"By comparing the contour of the beach with our chart we found the next day that we were on Indefatigable Island. On the beach were several enormous turtles. We killed them, drank the blood and ate the meat. It was our first full meal in a month.

"But for the loss of our boat we would have tried to reach Chatam Island, which is inhabited. A few days later we found a small, brackish spring in a cave. Our slaughter of the turtles had made the survivors shy and soon we had fresh trouble to find food. One day we clubbed a sea lion to death. It was hard work until we found his nose to be his vulnerable point.

"At last we had to make food of the lizards, loathsome creatures five feet long and a foot in circumference. We tried to make bread from the powder of pounded birds' bones, but failed.

"Thinking we might find more game elswhere on the island, we decided to change our camp, and swam around a cliff which, with the jungle, prevented us from traveling overland.

"The American member of the crew refused to accompany us saying we would surely drown and that he preferred, anyway, to die in the old camp. We could not dissuade him, so we left him behind. I understand a party is still searching for him, but he is probably dead.

"In the new camp the captain lost his reason from suffering and another of our number fell into a gully and was killed. We afterward found his skeleton, picked clean by the buzzards. Our one luxury was a solitary pipe, in which we smoked by turns dried leaves and the bark of trees.

"We lived thus for five months. On the morning of October 29 we spied a sail. It proved to be a sloop, sent out by the crew of our other small boat, which had reached the mainland."

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST WILFLEY

ACCUSATION THAT ENDORSEMENT WAS OBTAINED FRAUDULENTLY BY MISSIONARY PARTY

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.—A sensation has been caused here by the action of the executive committee of the so-called American Association in sending a secret memorial to Congress endorsing Judge Wilfley, to act, as a counterblast to the petition sent by the Catholics praying for his removal. The Association is in annual session here now. It is controlled by the Protestant missionaries and it is alleged that some of the members of the controlling faction have been playing the political game too actively. It is stated that Reverends Pott, Reid, Sites and Jameson and their friends were, elected to the executive committee as the result of the influence of Judge Wilfley and in return for this favor they have forwarded a petition to Congress for his retention in Shanghai. None of the members of the Association outside of the executive committee knew of the petition sent to Washington and when the fact became known there was quite a sensation.

The missionaries concerned in this affair are the same who attracted attention to themselves several years ago by their endorsement of Consul General Goodnow, who was removed from office for cause. The merchants are protesting against the hostile feeling that exists between the various religious bodies on the ground that it does not reflect well on the city.

The Shanghai News, in an editorial, severely condemns the Watch Club Investment Corporation. The News states the concern is unsound: its books are not open to inspection by investors and that it has no reserve This concern has Judge Wilfley's endorsement. The insurance companies are protesting against its existence on the ground that it is an illegal combination in violation of the laws of the United States.

In the Atlanta Constitution "Uncle Remus" is quoted as saying: "Mr. Roosevelt is a remarkable man, and so is his wife." Evidently a White House dinner has a tendency to cause slips of the tongue.—The Washington Post.

If a man is healthy he can afford to take chances on health food.

Don't get the idea under your hat that other people think as much of you as you think of yourself.

Probably there is no personal sacrifice so great as that of the misguided woman who marries a man to reform him.—Chicago News.

U. S. RECOGNIZES WOMEN SMOKE

NEW REGULATIONS PERMIT FAIR SEX TO BRING IN FREE CIGARETTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Gradually Uncle Sam is beginning to put the stamp of his approval upon social customs which some hold to be pernicious. It was not long ago that he recognized tipping by allowing officials to include largesse for waiters and Pullman porters in their traveling expenses. Now he recognizes the fact that women smoke, and accordingly has removed a burdensome duty that has hitherto been imposed upon members of fair sex who have brought favorite brands of cigarettes from abroad.

Heretofore the regulation regarding the bringing in of tobacco by citizens has eliminated women by providing that the citizen must swear that the tobacco was for "his" own personal consumption. Obviously, that personal pronoun could not be used by women in this connection. But the new regulations contain in effect a "her," as they provide that any citizen of the United States may bring in duty free 1000 cigars or cigarettes upon swearing that they are for personal consumption.

A copy of the new regulations was received at the custom house yesterday, and a great burden has been lifted from the shoulders of the inspectors. Often they have been forced to witness tearful scenes when women have been detected in the act of trying to smuggle in a few boxes of fancy imported cigarettes, and have been forced to pay duty on them.

There is to be no more of that—unless the lady does not wish to swear that she intends to smoke them. But the inspectors feel that there will be little trouble on that score. The admission is preferable to the heavy duty. Besides, government inspectors are gallant men, and may be depended upon to guard carefully the secret of arrivals' addiction to the soothing influence of nicotine.

TAKE IT NOW.

It's not too late to prevent serious heart troubles if you will take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure at once, when you have dizzy spells, shortness of breath, fluttering of the heart, irregular pulse, weak or hungry spells. These are early, but urgent, symptoms of heart weakness, and must be given immediate attention. Money back if first battle fails to benefit.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

NO MORE MIMIC WAR ON OCEAN

COSTLY NAVAL MANEUVERS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED BY ENGLAND.

It is learned in London that there will be no more naval maneuvers in the popular acceptation of the phrase. "The days on mimic sea wars are past," a distinguished naval officer said. "I think you may take it that the grand maneuvers of 1906, which cost more than $500,000, and were entirely futile so far as any conclusive lessons are concerned, were the last of their kind that will ever be held. These operations were interesting only from the purely spectacular point of view. As a course of war training they were practically valueless.

"They were always based on a general idea which preconceived a given phase in a state of war. That was well enough. But developments were worked out at a ridiculously impossible rate. The events of a campaign that would extend over at least six months were crowded into a week.

"No strategic or tactical teachings could be deduced from so inconclusive a procedure. And in seeking to solve these problems of mimic warfare, both Admirals and Captains were apt to lose sight of the fleet exercises so essential to battle worthiness.

"The change, in the opinion of all naval men, will make for higher efficiency. In the place of fictitious warfare, keeping a Red fleet and Blue fleet ambling about the ocean in quest of each other without any very clear conception of the why and where of it all we are now to have strict war training.

"Under the new order of things the fleet is exercised in all the possible formations and evolutions of actual warfare. Tactics are studied only—not strategy, which is an inherent quality, and cannot be taught."—Manila Cablenews American.

Realty Transactions

Entered of Record January 11, 1908.

Lahela Ahlo to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co Ltd.....D
Lahela Ahlo to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co Ltd.....L
Honolulu Iron Works Co to Catherine N Joseph.....D
John Crawly and wf to Hamakua & S Kohala Tel & Tel Co.....D
First Ban kof Hilo Ltd to Manuel Ventura and wf.....Rel
Alhonua M Konaaaihele and hsb to David O Moke et al.....D

Recorded January 8, 1908.

Maria Reizeintes and hsb (J) to E Dotta, M; lot 1 blk 5, Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. $300. B 301, p 46 Dated January 3, 1908.

Deborah Pohina and hsb (J) to Lapana Keawepooole. Exchg D; 1-2 int in R Ps 2255 and 1911. Auwaiolimu, Honolulu, Oahu. B 300, p 236. Dated Feb. 13, 1906.

Wahia and wf to W S Nicoll. D; int in 4 a land in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakualoa, Maui. $400. B 300, p 235. Dated Dec 30, 1907.

Lapana Keawepooole and wf to Deborah Pohina, Exchg D; 1-2 int in R P 1244, kul 2965, Hancoo, Hamakualoa, Maui. B 300, p 236. Dated Feb 13, 1906.

LIQUOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 23.—That the political issues of next year's legislative fight will embody more than the partisan features that furnish the usual ground of battle is assured by the aggressive attitude of the friends of local option. These have been wonderfully encouraged by the success of the temperance movement in adjacent states and the prohibition wave that has swept over a large portion of the country in the last year or two. The forces are lining up for the conflict in the preliminaries which promises a very lively campaign. While it may be taken for granted that the liquor organizations will stand together it is known that jealousies exist in the ranks, and the retailers have with difficulty been restrained from making war upon the brewers. The German-American Alliance of the state will be the chief support of the liquor men, and will endeavor to defeat every man who stood for the Craven local option bill. This will constitute the main fighting force on the part of the opposition, although certain politicians, state and local, will doubtless be found fighting on the liquor side.

Leading in the cause of local option is the State Anti-Saloon League, which is organizing the state by counties and legislative districts. As allies will be found practically all the churches, young people's organizations, the W. C. T. U., the State Grange, prominent educators, numerous local civic associations, and many of the leading newspapers of the state, both secular and religious.

The precipitation of a free fight in the douma the other day indicates that the Russian Autocrat has not yet dared to be autocratic enough to introduce Speaker Cannon's rules for the government of his legislature.—New Oraleans Times-Democrat.

JUDGE WILFLEY FAVORS LOTTERY

MANILA PAPER DECLARES HE-IST SANCTIONS A CONCERN KNOWN AS WATCH CLUB.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—The news that Judge Wilfley of the United States Court of China has given his official sanction to the Shanghai Watch Club which has been declared a lottery by the American Philippine legal authorities, and more recently to the Chinese Investment corporation, both schemes operated by the same parties who are all Americans and well known to the Judge for they were residents of these islands at the time that Judge Wilfley was Attorney General here comes as no surprise to those who have knowledge of the Judge and his peculiar methods. The Shanghai Watch Club was prohibited the use of the mails for its circulars and literature in the Philippine Islands by an opinion of the new Attorney General at the request of the Director of Posts, and Judge Wilfley's attention was called to this fact in the public press of Shanghai as early as last August, yet the scheme is operated throughout China with Shanghai as the headquarters and the Chinese are being plundered and robbed by this gang of American pirates with Wilfley's approval.

The Chinese Investment Corporation which the Judge sanctions is of the same order as the "bond" investment companies which had their origin in Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1890, over 300 of which are being put into operation.

Many prosecutions were had against these companies throughout the United States in the Federal Courts and the Attorneys-General of the United States have pronounced them to be gambling and lottery transactions, and as such the use of the mails have been prohibited them. These companies are now out of existence.

Can Judge Wilfley, who has made such an unsavory record in China, make it appear that he is a fool and that he does not know the law? He is charged with aiding and abetting these lottery, gambling, swindling transactions to which he has given his sanction.

At the grand opening of the Chinese Investment Corporation Wilfley's Man Friday, A. Fesset, who is the United State District Attorney and a former clerk under Wilfley's as Attorney General of the Philippine Islands, was present.

There are many other things about Judge Wilfley, the purist the moralist, whose mission is to cleanse and purify as he has proclaimed in China, which would not look well in print. The Judge is not a moralist and his record here shows that he is not. Much may be said and written with truth on this score.—Cablenews-American.

FILIPINO LABOR DID GOOD WORK

ENGINEERING MAGAZINE' COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON WORK DONE ON THE RAILROAD.

The following is from the Engineering Magazine:

Cebu presents the fairest opportunity to estimate the capacity of its indigenous workers because the railway construction has been pushed most rapidly there. Within three months the forces composed of men brought fresh from the plantations, where they had never known the tools and appliances of civilization, nor scarcely ever seen a white man, were able to proceed with the grading, using picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, at the rate of 110,000 yards per month, an average of 30,000 yards being rock, drilled by hand.

Grades of four feet are thrown up without difficulty by the little fellows, and these results were attained despite the fact that the white foremen have left a great deal to be desired, being mostly such representatives of the republic as could be found in the islands unattached by contract to any regularly established business or industry.

At first a strong predilection appeared for the use of feet and hands rather than picks and shovels for working the earth and it was difficult to persuade some that the wheelbarrows were not receptacles to be carried upon the backs when filled, according to the ancient custom of burden bearing throughout the Orient. With the use of just a reasonable amount of tact and patience suc has should be possessed by all white men in colonizing work, and which is nearly always possesed by the colonizing Britisher, for instance, the foregoing idiosyncrasies of the Filipino were quietly overcome.

AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN USES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

You will see by the following that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a favorite in the palace as well as with the lowlier people in India: "For the past four years I have been getting large supplies of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, not only for myself but for friends and relatives. I cannot say enough in praise of this remedy. It is a never failing cough and cold medicine and I always keep a supply of it in my house, and in His Highness's, the Elaya Rajah's palace. It is one of my traveling companions. I shall never feel tired of recommending it as I have been doing in the past."—N. Runga Row, Private Secretary to His Highness, the Elaya Rajah of Travancore. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

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The Hawaiian Star

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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The Supreme Court of The Territory of Hawaii has declared both THE HAWAIIAN STAR (daily) and THE SEMI WEEKLY STAR newspapers of general circulation throughout the Territory of Hawaii, "suitable for advertising proceedings, orders, judgments and decrees entered or rendered in the Courts of the Territory of Hawaii." * *

Letters to THE HAWAIIAN STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE HAWAIIAN STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

FRANK L. HOOGS ..... MANAGER

MONDAY ..... JANUARY 13, 1908

APPARENTLY INSPIRED CABLEGRAM.

Japanese Crisis Probably Near at Hand If There Is to Be One Over Immigration Question.

This morning's cable from Tokio says that "great uneasiness" is being caused by reports from the United States of sentiment in favor of an exclusion bill, and that such uneasiness is intensified by the delay of a reply to the Japanese note of December 31. The note in question was referred to in a cable of January 1 saying "The government has handed Ambassador O'Brien a memorandum on the question of immigration which, it is believed, will be the basis of a satisfactory settlement."

The cable of today reads very like an effort on the part of Japan to jog our government. May it not be that the Tokio statesmen, watching the progress of the American fleet, suspect Washington of being disposed to delay negotiations until the presence of a controlling power in the Pacific will enable the United States to deal more firmly than Roosevelt did at the time of the California trouble? The Tokio dispatch is probably a reflection of inspired press expression in Tokio. It indicates that Japan wants to know, and without much further delay, whether her note was "satisfactory" or not. Recent cables on the subject have indicated that the Japanese government had decided on a policy sure to satisfy the United States. They have been mostly from Tokio, however. In this connection it is an interesting fact that Congressman Hayes, after a conference held with President Roosevelt days after the latter had received the Japanese note of December 31, announced his intention to press his Japanese exclusion law.

The big fleet was a day behind schedule in reaching Rio de Janeiro. In view of a scheduled speed of only ten knots and no accidents having occurred en route, the delay is a matter not explained.

Col. G. I. Anderson said before leaving that the quarantine proposition here is about the worst thing he ran across. Did the colonel know that the troubles he was put to all occurred at a port that has been clean a couple of weeks?

If Captain Otwell declines to employ Japanese, or any other aliens, on fortification contracts, he has taken a position which should have been taken long ago by federal contractors of all kinds. The federal government should employ its own citizens on its work. As far as fortifications are concerned, the recent news from the Philippines of almost wholesale discharges of Japanese laborers at Subig bay indicates how much Captain Otwell has to fear from an "appeal to his superiors" in such a matter.

Governor Frear will be back tomorrow. There are indications that his trip to Washington has been of much practical benefit to the islands.

Hilo began last year in the midst of a dispute as to whether the county funds showed a deficit or not. There is no question about it this time.

If the Hepburn bill passes, does the Board of Immigration intend to send another agent to Europe to repeat what Stackable did last time?

Paris, having supplied the world in two successive days with attempted authoriative predictions first that war was impossible and next that it was inevitable, has apparently subsided to allow us all to make a choice.

In the light of the Japanese situation, the American Presidential campaign may be regarded as almost an international menace. The dangers of campaign sentiments furnish a good argument for making the term of a president longer than four years. Added to the reasons so often named by men of large commercial interests, who find every four years a more or less harmful interruption of business caused by politics, the campaign situation might give the plan of extending presidential terms considerable force, could the plan be brought forward in a manner to give it the necessary public attention as a practical issue.

POLITICIANS ARE VERY ACTIVE.

The Slate-Makers Busy as Usual, But the "Knocker" Is Still Abroad In the Land.

In view of rank and file activity among the local politicians of the class who make politics a profession it is worth while to recall the plain lessons of former campaigns,—that the voters of the country of Oahu,—soon to be the city of Honolulu,—cannot be herded by a party organization. If the Republican party has not taken the lesson to heart, that party is a simply in line to receive another strong repetition of it. Probably the two deadest things in local discussion are the "straight ticket" dogma and the use of the term knockers as opprobiously applied to those who use intelligent and needed criticism. The Republican party will have to put up a ticket that can defy the knocker and relieve party workers of the necessity of trying to argue any such absurd dogma as that of the straight ticket.

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER.

The Emperor Returns the Man Whom Portsmouth Treaty Made Unpopular at Home.

Kogoro Takahira, who is to succeed Viscount Aoki as Japanese ambassador to the United States, was minister at Washington in 1900, and served until December, 1905. During his charge at the capital his time was occupied with the most important Japanese matters of diplomacy. At the time of his arrival the Boxer troubles were just beginning to engage the attention of the powers. Then came the Japanese-Russian difficulty and the war. Takahira played an important part in the arduous work of bringing about the peace negotiations at Portsmouth. "During his service as minister at Washington," says the Washington Star, "the sentiment between the two countries was marked by an increasing mutual sympathy, of which Minister Takahira was the foremost exponent; but after the news of the Russo-Japanese peace terms was published in Japan in 1905 there arose among the Japanese a wave of anti-American sentiment, with the belief that this country had urged upon Japan unfavorable terms."

It was rumored at the time of Takahira's departure, in December, 1905, that this reactionary sentiment had brought about his recall. He himself, in bidding farewell to his American friends December 8, 1905, assigned to his departure another reason. "I am going home," he said, "on leave of absence obtained two and a half yeras ago, of which I was not able to avail myself, until now, for obvious reasons."

The Man and His Job

By HERBERT J. HAPGOOD.

The employment market is now such that there is a "bargain in brains" on almost every corner for employers to choose from. More good men have lost good jobs, and are willing to take little jobs with hard work and little pay, than ever before.

The employer has a distinct advantage over the employee. Only such of the latter as are fortified by a sufficient amount of perseverance, coupled with ability to work hard and well for little money, can hope to break through the barriers raised by the recent near-panic.

There's no chance for clock-watchers and the fellow who says he "wasn't hired to do that." The man who shirks his work, or performs it indifferently, is not working now, nor is indifference his main characteristic any longer. Only the chap who has the appetite of two men for work, and the capacity to make good where two average men would fall down, can hope to coin money and build up a future worth having on the general shake-up, which caused the average man to lose his grip.

Only the other day, one of the largest industrial establishments in Pittsburg, which had laid off several thousand workmen when the stocks began to tumble, began to hire new men for its mills, while no one was engaged to fill the gaps in the office force.

The superintendent noticed a young college chap who kept on calling in spite of the fact that he was told as regularly that there was nothing doing.

"I don't like to be rough with you," said the superintendent at the young chap's seventh call, "but you're getting to be a nuisance, and the next time you call you won't be let in."

"All right," said the youth of perseverance, maintaining his seat.

"That's all," retorted the superintendent, "why don't you go?"

"If I won't be let in the next time, and there isn't anything doing now, Ill stay right here and wait until there is something doing."

The young man's nerve, and his evident determination to sleep in the office until something turned up, so impressed the superintendent that he introduced him to the president. He was promptly hired to assist in secretarial duties, and started in to make the "fur" fly. He didn't stop to ask about the salary, so long as he was given a chance to show what he could do.

ONLY THE BEST IS WHAT YOU WANT IN

2 Lbs 85c **Our Butter Is the Best** Just Sample It

Lewis & Co., GROCERS

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Tales Worth Telling

THE RAW RECRUIT.

Captain Roland Amundsen, Norway's famous arctic explorer, in the course of a dinner given by Consul General Ravn at the Waldorf-Astoria in his honor, praised the American army.

"Your volunteer system seems to me admirable," he said. "Such brave and intelligent volunteers as yours are rarely to be found. Even the funny stories that are told of these young men—untrue stories they are, as a rule—testify to the sturdy independence of the volunteer's character.

"I have in mind a story that I heard about a National Guard encampment last summer. A new volunteer who had not yet quite learned his business, was on sentry duty one night when a friend brought him a pie from the canteen.

"As he sat on the grass eating the pie, the major sauntered up in undress. The sentry, not recognizing him did not salute, and the major stopped and said:

"'What's that you have there?'

"'Pie,' sai dthe sentry, good-naturedly. 'Apple pie. Have a bit?'

"The major frowned.

"'Do you know who I am?' he asked

"'No,' said the sentry, 'unless you're the major's groom.'

"The major shook his head.

"'Guess again,' he growled.

"'The barber from the village?'

"'No.'

"'Maybe'—here the sentery laughed—'maybe you're the major himself?'

"That's right. I am the major,' was the stern reply.

"The sentry scrambled to his feet.

"'Good gracious,' he exclaimed 'Hold the pie, will you, while I present arms'"

SUITED TO AN ANARCHIST.

Cornelius V. Collins, New York's superintendent of state prisons, said at a recent dinner in Troy:

"Then there is the faddist type of prison warden, the man with some hobby or other that he quite runs into the ground.

"I know one such warden. It is his hobby to give to his prisoners congenial work—work which they like and are accustomed to.

"He said one day to a new convict:

"'Young man, I see that you are sentenced to hard labor. Now in providing you with work I shall 'take your former occupation into acocunt. What were you?'

"'An anarchist, sir,' the convict replied.

"'Ahem,' said the warden, turning to his assistant; 'then we will put this man to road blasting.'"

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is the main thing in life, after all. And anything that makes for comfort makes for contentment. If a luxury is inexpensive, you should have it.

Why is it, then, that so many people do without electric lights? Why do they carry lamps around, and fuss with matches?

It's dangerous to have a lighted lamp near the bed. Why not have a portable electric light that you can hang over-head? It will give a full steady light that is not injurious to the eyes.

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Alabastine is the only wall covering that is absolutely sanitary. It is not stuck on the wall with animal glue, as are the various kalsomines sold under fanciful names, but goes through a process of setting and cements to, instead of being stuck on the wall; hence it does not harbor disease germs or breed insects, as do kalsomines held to the wall with glue, or wall-paper, tapestries or oil cloth coverings, usually fastened to the wall with vegetable paste.

Alabastine permits the free passage of air through the walls which keeps them constantly in a healthful condition. Alabastine is not a kalsomine.

If the wall paper in your house is dirty and shabby try Alabastine. You can put it on right over the old paper and you will be surprised at the beautiful finish.

Once try Alabastine and you will use no other cold water paint.

The most durable, hygenic, beautiful and economical wall coating. Made in sixteen different tints and white. Sold in carefully sealed and properly labeled 5-lb. packages.

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Here is an important question for you.

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"PEACEFUL VALLEY"
THREE NIGHTS, BEGINNING THURSDAY, JAN. 16.
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Evening Prices: 25, 35 and 50c
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Costs you nothing—it pays for itself
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NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TAI HING COMPANY for the purpose of dealing in Groceries and Fruits.

WONG SAU,
WONG CHOY.
Honolulu, January 3, 1908.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
526 California Street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3 8-10) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908.

GEORGE TOURNY,
Secretary.

AT THE ORPHEUM

"Peaceful Valley" is on the boards at the Orpheum tonight. This famous play in which Sol. Smith Russell achieved the height of his reputation, is one of the best in Manager Cooley's entire repertoire, and the role of Hosea Howe is one of his favorites. That everybody is sure to pronounce tonight's performance one of the best of the season, is Mr. Cooley's confident opinion. Miss Martell will have new specialties tonight.

Thursday night the bill will change as usual, the next play to be presented being "Home, Sweet Home,' a tale of a gambler's life. The story is a very interesting one, with a number of unusually strong scenes.

PASSENGERS.

Per S. S. Moana, January 13, from Vancouver and Victoria, for Honolulu—L. Temple, J. W. Shilley, L. Newington W. Eldid, Mrs. L. Eldid, Miss L. McAbee, Miss C. Long, L. A. Taylor, D. Mollison, Mrs. A. Taylor, W. Girdwood Mrs. S. High, Mrs. A. Sharp, Miss J. Sharp A. Stoide, G. Garrison, A. Harper, J. Bennett, W. Sayers, Mrs. R. Sayers, Master L. Sayers.

MONGOLIA IN AND OUT.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Captain Hathway, yesterday morning at 8:30 arrived from the Orient sailing at 5:30 p. m. for San Francisco with ninety Honolulu passengers. She left 1,450 tons of Oriental freight on the Hackfeld wharf. Hence she took 450 bags of rice, 189 cases of fresh pineapples and 13 boxes of betel leaves.

GET THE SWING OF IT.

There was a good deal of pleasure at Haleiwa during the last tournament, New Year's day, and people who have never had a stick in their hands immediately became enthusiastic golfers. They think golf and talk golf until they go to sleep. The links at Haleiwa are particularly good and this above all other things makes golfing a pleasant past-time. The weather just now is well suited to the sport and Manager Bidgood is enjoying his duties in entertaining the many guests who go down the road. If you would enjoy yourself for a day or two out of town write or telephone him for accommodations.

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EXCLUSIVELY EUROPEAN PLAN.
EDWIN O. CHILD - - MANAGER

TAILORED HATS
Refreshing in their Elegance
MRS. DUNN'S SHOP
Harrison Block.

IMPORTANT RULING AS TO INCOME TAX

(Continued from Page One.)

carded for a more modern invention before the end of the period. Replacements might accumulate in a given year to the extent of wiping out income and showing a loss, for which no corresponding rebate could be claimed from the government. In the case of a business contemplating a definite termination the difference would be still greater. This is sharply accentuated by the case at bar, where the plantation is on a leasehold, but would seem to be applicable to all corporations organized, as required by statute, with a definite term. In the present case it is claimed that one-thirty-fourth of the value of the mill buildings, roads and bridges, storm ditches and reservoirs was "expended" in the production of the crop, not because their use had lessened their actual value by this amount, but because at the end of thirty-four years they would revert to the lessor. "Depreciation" on this class of items is merely in the nature of a sinking fund to recoup their cost, a deduction eminently proper between the corporation and its stockholders, but not within the deductions allowed by the statute. Moreover, most of the items of this class are permanent improvements, not expected to be replaced within the life of the plantation, and are therefore within the positive prohibition of the third paragraph of Sec. 1281, forbidding deductions for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments. Under this section, for example, the cost of a new reservoir could not be deducted from gross income, and manifestly the same result would be accomplished by the system of deducting one-thirty-fourth of its cost each year until the expiration of the lease. Another item is stated as the depreciation on "wharf," but was shown by the evidence to be the proportionate part of a sum expended in 1905 to assist in the dredging of the channel of Pearl Harbor.

Enough has been said to show that the deduction as claimed by the plantation should not have been allowed, but we are further satisfied that in the case of more perishable articles, whose replacement would be properly charged to running expenses, the statute contemplates the deduction of cash actually expended at the time the expenditure is made, and not a deduction based upon estimated depreciation. Were there no system prescribed for computing the "net profit or income above actual operating and business expenses" taxed by Sec. 1279 there would be much force in the argument that the net profit should be computed only after the careful provision for the future which a conservative corporation makes in dealing with the question of dividends, although the question is by no means free from doubt. In spite of the definitions of net profits given by standard authorities on accounting, the United States supreme court has said: "The public, when referring to the profits of the business of a merchant, rarely ever take into account the depreciation of the buildings in which the business is carried on, notwithstanding they may have been erected out of the capital invested. Popularly speaking the net receipts of a business are its profits," and construed a statute relating to the profits of the Centennial accordingly. Eyster v. Centennial Board of Finance, 94 U. S. 500. In our statute, however, Sec. 1281 (as amended S. L. 1905, Act 87), makes specific provisions regarding deductions, the portions now material being as follows:

"Section 1281. Income, How Computed. The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund, or used for construction, enlargement of plant, or any other expenditure or investment, paid from the net profits, made or acquired by said corporation, during the taxation period next preceding, whether that period be the first taxation period or any succeeding period.

"In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property shall be deducted and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all government taxes, and license fees, paid within the taxation period next preceding whether that period be the first taxation period or any succeeding taxation period shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who, or the corporation which, has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also all losses actually sustained during the taxation period next preceding, whether that period be the first taxation period or any succeeding taxation period, incurred in trade, or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

"Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amounts paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate."

The expressions "necessary expenses actually incurred," "losses actually sustained," and "losses otherwise actually incurred" clearly indicate the intention of the legislature to confine this class of deductions to the actual losses and expenses of the replacement system as distinguished from the estimated losses and expenses of the depreciation system. These phrases are universally used to describe the replacement system when the two are contrasted. Thus in Coltness Iron Company v. Black, L. R. 6 App. Cas. 315, 338, the principal opinion, in discussing a previous case, says: "In Forder v. Handyside the Exchequer Division came to a decision as to repairs, estimated but not actually incurred, which whether it was right or wrong, is no longer, since 41 Vict. c. 15, S. 12, to apply." In the report of Forder v. Handyside, L. R. 1 Ex. Div. 233, a note says: "It was admitted on the argument that the company had written off a certain amount for the repairs actually executed, and that they might properly do so." In Queen v. Midland Railway Company, 15 Ad. & El. N. S. 353, 361, the court speaks of an expense as "an unobjectionable form of deduction when it should either be actually incurred or provided for." In Grant v. Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, 93 U. S. 225, counsel for the taxpayer argues "that the company is entitled to deduction of a fair percentage for depreciation, reproduction, etc, although the amount has not been actually expended." These instances merely illustrate the construction of language which appears to us not only to require the exclusion of an estimated depreciation but to have been definitely intended for that purpose. We therefore affirm on this point the decision In re Income Taxes, Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., 18 Haw. 15.

With regard to the claim that estimated depreciation should be allowed as an "amount expended" under that portion of section 1280 including as income "the amount of sales of all movable property less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same" it is apparent that an allowance of this claim would put corporations engaged in the production of movable property at a considerable advantage as compared with corporations in other lines of business. A corporation engaged in buying and selling movable property suffers the same depreciation as the corporation in this case, but it could hardly be urged that depreciation upon their buildings or office furniture was an amount expended in the purchase of the goods in which they dealt. Corporations not dealing in movable property, as, for example, railroad and street railway companies, would of course have no possible claim under this section. It is sufficient to say that we do not consider that this language can be made to cover depreciation of plant but that the word "depreciation" is more properly contrasted as in the instance in Grant v. Hartford and New Haven Railway, supra, with "amount actually expended." It may be true, as stated in the opinion of the tax appeal court, that the "wasting of a steam boiler is as real an expense as the consumption of the fuel beneath it," but we believe neither one to be deductable under this section but only the amount of cash paid in each instance; in other words, if the corporation found it advisable to buy two years' supply of coal in one year the whole amount expended for the coal would be properly deductable in that year and not distributed according as the fuel was consumed. It may also be true that no corporation could make a true showing to its stockholders by any other method than that of allowing for depreciation. But the same remark is applicable as has been made with regard to schedule "D" of the English income tax act. "It is clear from these enactments that the law does not permit, as regards such assessments, all deductions which a prudent trader would make in ascertaining his own profits." Alianza Co. v. Bell (1905), 1 K. B. 184, 196.

The language of our statute was largely taken from the federal income tax law of 1894 which was declared unconstitutional before being construed in detail by the courts. The language of other statutes is so dissimilar that decisions under them afford but little aid. By the English income tax act of 1842 it was provided that the "duty * * * shall be computed on a sum not less than the full amount of the balance of the profits or gains of such trade, manufacture or adventure or concern upon a fair or just average of three years." After the case of Forder v. Handyside, L. R. 1 Exch. Div. 233, denying the right to deduct estimated depreciation, the act was amended in 1878 giving specific authority to the assessors to "allow such deduction as they may think just and reasonable as representing the diminished value by reason of wear and tear during the year of any machinery or plant used for the purposes of the concern." See Cunard Steamship Co. v. Coulson (1899), 1 Q. B. 865.

In the United States on the other hand the legislative tendency seems to have been against the allowance of estimated depreciation. By the act of June 30, 1864, Sec. 122, 13 Stat. 284, amended by the act of July 13, 1866, 14 Stat. 139, certain enumerated companies that had paid interest on indebtedness or "that may have declared any dividend * * * as part of the earnings, profits, income or gains of such company, and all profits of such company carried to the account of any fund or used for construction, shall be subject to and pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of all such interest, or coupons, dividends or profits." Under the general language of this section the supreme court allowed a deduction of such losses by depreciation, though estimated, as actually occurred during the period covered by the petition. The amounts had been written off by the railroad to profit and loss and it is not clear from the reports how the loss occurred nor does it appear that there was any claim for the depreciation of the entire roadway, rolling stock, etc., of the company, the main item being for the depreciation of one connecting track. Little Miami, etc., Railway Co. v. United States, 108 U. S. 277.

In Grant v. Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co., 93 U. S. 225, there are also references to depreciation, although the actual decision was to allow the value of an old bridge which had been replaced as a current expense, which would be inconsistent with a previous allowance of its value by a system of yearly depreciation.

The corresponding section of the income tax law of 1894, however, assesses the tax "on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses and interest on bonded and other indebtedness." Act of August 27, 1894, Sec. 32, 28 Stat. 556. It will be observed that this language is very different from that under which the previous cases were decided and in effect prescribes the replacement system.

In similar manner the provision for estimating personal incomes has been altered from the general language of sections 116 and 117 of the act of June 30, 1864, by confining necessary expenses to those "actually incurred" and expressly excluding "all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years." Act of August 27, 1894, Sec. 28. This exclusion of all estimated depreciation of values first appeared in the act of March 2, 1867, ch. 13, and again in act of June 14, 1870, Sec. 9, in the latter case disconnected from the somewhat confusing reference to losses on real estate. In Foster and Abbott, Income Tax Law of 1894, each provision of the act is annotated with the corresponding provisions of previous statutes, and an examination of the development of the law strengthens the impression that the intent of the latest statute was to confine deductions to actual cash replacements.

In the plantation's notice of appeal from the assessment of its income to the tax appeal court it is claimed that the assessment and levy is illegal and void and in violation of the Organic Act, Secs. 5, 6, 10, 55, 81, 83; Revised Statutes of the United States, Secs. 1850, 1851 and 1977 as well as the taking of property without due process of law, and a denial of the equal protection of the law in violation of article 5 and section 1 of article 14 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The only points urged in support of these sweeping objections are, first, that there is no authority except under Sec. 1285 to add to the amount of the tax payer's return, which is so plainly without merit as to require no discussion, (In re Hayes, 16 Haw. 796.) and, second, that the law is unconstitutional in failing to provide for a notice of an assessment raising the amount o fthe income from the tax payer's return, or in the alternative that if such notice is required by the statute it was not give nin this case. We are of the opinion that Sec. 1287 requires notice of an assessment in case of the tax payer's return to be given on or before April 1 in each year, following the corresponding section of property tax act (Sec. 1243, amended S. L. 1905, act 89, Sec. 7). The statute is therefore objectionable in this repect. The alternative claim that such notice if required was not given in this case applies only to the increase and not to the whole assessment, was not mentioned or covered by the appeal to the tax appeal court nor presented to that court, but appears in the appellate court for the first time. It is too late to raise this objection here. The function of such a notice is to give the tax payer an opportunity to take his appeal and if it is defective either in substance or in time of sending the objection should be taken at the outset.

While we cannot sustain the decision appealed from, allowing the item of depreciation as it appears on the books of the corporation, we are nevertheless of the opinion that the plantation should be permitted to show any actual expenditures in the nature of running expenses which could properly be included in its total claim of $1,290,109.76 expended in the production of its crop. Under its system of bookkeeping some of these items were included in the account of permanent improvements, and the item of permanent improvements in another part of the return was undoubtedly computed by the inclusion of some of these items. Ordinarily in the absence of mistake or other reasonable excuse a return is binding on the tax payer, but in this case the return was made under the representation of the treasurer of the Territory that estimated depreciation would be allowed as a deduction, which arrangement was rescinded by the latter only some months after the return was made, in view of the decisions of In re Income Taxes Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. 18 Haw. 15 and In re Taxes Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., 18 Haw. 206. We think this sufficient reason for allowing the plantation to show the facts claimed, and that it lost no rights by litigating the matter of depreciation provided it offered to prove its alternative claim before the tax appeal court, which was done. It may be observed, however, that so far as the year 1906 is concerned the offer to prove that of the sum of $40,502.48 only $4,300.84 was for additions and permanent improvements cannot be reconciled with the plantation's report for that year which shows that over half of the expenditure was for new buildings, and that other permanent improvements were made. The tax appeal court rejected the offer of proof, the evidence being unnecessary under their decision. We do not think it advisable to remand the case for further proceedings on account of the uncertainty arising from the limited tenure of the tax appeal court, and will therefore entertain a motion under R. L. Section 1257, if made within five days, to receive the evidence rejected by the court below.

The decision of the tax appeal court is reversed, and the case retained on the calendar of this court for the purpose of the motion referred to, in default of which the assessment will be affirmed.

D. L. Withington, H. E. Cooper, A. Lewis Jr., Henry Holmes (Castle & Withington, H. E. Cooper, Smith & Lewis and Holmes & Stanley on the brief) for Ewa Plantation Company.

M. F. Prosser (C. R. Hemenway, Attorney General, with him on the brief) for the tax assessor.

CARNIVAL SPIRIT PERVADES ORIENT

EVERY COUNTRY AND COLONY IN THE FAR EAST IS BOOSTING THE MANILA SHOW

MANILA, Dec. 29.—The Carnival is meeting with all the encouragement from the neighboring lands its most sanguine supporters hoped for when the movement was started. The leading daily and weekly papers along the China coast and in the Straits Settlements have taken the matter up, most of them editorially and are giving all the encouragement that could be expected. They speak of it in the most complimentary terms and praise the spirit of harmony which prevails in Manila at this time.

The steamship companies are likewise extending all the encouragement that can be expected of them. The agents of Behn Meyer & Co. write from Singapore that they will do all they can to point travel the way it should go in February. The agent of this company has used his influence to get the newspapers there to print all the boosts for the Carnival that come his way. He has also distributed posters to the principal hotels and public places in that city.

The International Banking Corporation in Penang is also sending Carnival literature and posters to leading hotels and placing them where they will be seen by the greatest number of people.

Australia is being awakened also and a family of native blacks, with emus, camels, and kangaroos are among the possibilities from the southern continent.

The United States minister at Peking has interested himself in the Carnival to such an extent that he has secured a request from the Chinese foreign office to the Taotai to reduce the fees charged Chinese desiring to leave the empire. The Taotai is a board of officials in China that has the exclusive privilege of issuing permits to leave the empire. Without such a permit no Chinese can leave China. The Taotais have been in the habit of issuing these permits and charging therefor any sum which seemed good to the official who made the issue.

The request of the Imperial foreign office is considered a good omen and is taken to mean that the fee will be wholly suspended or at least materially reduced during the time when visitors shall be leaving China for Manila.

Manila has suspended the eight pesos head tax, and it is thought that China will at least meet this government half way and thus pave the way for a better understanding between the Philippines and the Flowery Kingdom.

FROM MIDWAY FRIENDS.

On his arrival in Honolulu from Midway Island, Mr. E. B. Hiberdine was the recipient of a very handsome present subscribed to by the members of the staff at that cable station, he having shared their solitude—and to some extent relieved it—for the past 20 months. The present consisted of a pair of handsome silver-backed brushes suitably engraved "from Friends at Midway."

PINKHAM BETTER

President L. E. Pinkham, of the Board of Health, who has been confined to his room for several weeks on account of injuries to his feet sustained by a trip over the pali to the Molokai leper settlement, agrivated by his activity during the cholera scare, was able to be at his office this morning for the first time. He expects to call a meeting of the Board probably on Thursday.

FOR RENT.

Aloha Lane	$15.00
King Street	15.00
Victoria Street	35.00
Beretania Street	40.00
Kinau Street	20.00
Punchbowl Street	20.00
Matlock Avenue	25.00
Kalmuki	20.00
Kewalo Street	22.50
Lilha Street	15.00

FURNISHED.

Kalmuki	$45.00

FOR SALE.

A bargain at Kalmuki	$1000.00
Three-quarters of an acre building lot, Manoa Valley	1500.00

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.,
Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

Classified Advertising

WANTED.

Boy with bicycle to carry papers. Apply Star Office.

FOR SALE.

A brake in good condition, 1 set light harness. Cheap. Apply Stockyards Stables.

UNION BARBER SHOP.

We want you to try a face massage with our "Electric Vibrator;" it will harden the muscles of the face and reduce flabbiness. Union Barber Shop.

PASSENGER FROM MIDWAY.

S. S. Ke Au Hou from Kauai, yesterday brought E. B. Hiberdine from the Commercial Pacific Cable Company's schooner Flaurence Ward which was met becalmed thirty miles off the Garden Island. The Flaurence Ward is from Midway where Hiberdine has been doing duty for the cable company.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POUNDMASTER'S NOTICE OF ESTRAYS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Animals described below have been Impounded in the Government Pound at Makiki, Kona, Island of Oahu, and unless the Pound Fees and Damages are sooner satisfied will be sold at the date hereunder named according to law.

Date Impounded, Jan. 10th, 1908. Description of Animal, Gray Mare Donkey, no brand. Date of Intended Sale, Jan. 25th, 1908.

La i Hoopaa ia ai, Ianuari 10, 1908. Hoakaka o ka Holoholona, Kekake wahine, nobe hao kuni. La e Kuai ia ana, Ianuari 25, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KARRATTI,
Poundmaster.

BY AUTHORITY

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, February 6, 1908 for the completion of Nuuanu Dam and Reservoir No. 4.

Plans and specifications on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii. Copies can be procured on payment of $5.00, which sum will be refunded on return of same to the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

All tenders must be on blank forms furnished by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $5,000 made payable to Marston Campbell, Superintendent of Public Works.

The Superintendent of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

MARSTON CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Public Works.
Honolulu, January 7, 1908.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans on real estate	$148,517.43	Head Office	$170,217.37
Loans on Stocks	1,000.00		
Real Estate	19,974.90		
Furniture and Fixtures	312.50		
Cash on hand and in Banks	412.54		
	$170,217.37		$170,217.37

Territory of Hawaii, County of Oahu.

I, J. B. GIBSON, Manager of The Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Ltd., do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. B. GIBSON,
Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1908.

HENRY C. HAPAI,
Notary Public, 1st Judicial Circuit, T. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Paint Economy

Considers durability first, then the protective and beautifying qualities and lastly the price.

W. P. Fuller & Co.'s paints are the best that are made. Their

PURE PREPARED PAINT

is GUARANTEED to give perfect satisfaction, and to be absolutely pure. It is ready for the brush—no mixing, no spoiling of the pure white lead and zinc by the introduction of poor oils.

LEWERS & COOKE

LIMITED.

117 South King St.

68

HOURS

To Chicago

From San Francisco, The Fastest transcontinental train.

OVERLAND LIMITED

Electric lighted, Buffet, Library and Drawing room compartment, observation car, with dinner. Telegraphic news posted on train.

Southern Pacific

Honolulu Iron Works.

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, BOILERS, COOLERS, IRON, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS.

Machinery of Every Description Made to Order. Particular Attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing. Job Work Executed on Short Notice.

Bamboo Furniture and Picture Frames

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.

S. TATANI

1228 Emma St., near Beretania.

James T. Taylor,

M. Am. Soc. C. E.

CONSULTING HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

Honolulu, T. H.

SPORTS

BALL GAMES

The final game between the Kaalas and the Chinese A. C. for the championship of the second series in the Kalanianaole League was won yesterday afternoon by the Kaalas by the score of 6-5. Both teams played very poor ball, the Chinese team losing the game by the poor throwing of their shortstop, Sing Chong. The game was very close, however, in spite of the bad playing on both sides. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 5-4 in favor of the C. A. C.'s, but the Kaalas took a brace and were able to send two men across the plate winning by the close margin of two runs. The score of the game follows:

CHINESE ATHLETIC CLUB.

	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E.
J. Leong, cf	4	0	2	1	1	0	0
Sing Chong, ss	5	1	1	0	4	5	3
W. Hipp, 2b	5	1	0	0	4	0	0
Che Bui, c	4	2	0	0	7	2	1
En Sang, 1b	2	2	1	1	8	0	0
E. S. Kong, 3b	3	0	1	0	2	1	1
Ah Pau, p	4	0	1	0	0	3	0
Tai Chan, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tai Chan, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1	0
T. Hong, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lo On, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	7	3	26*	12	7

* A. Souza out, hit by pitched ball.

KAALA A. C. JUNIORS.

Joe Clement, ss	5	1	1	0	2	4	0
H. Leslie, 2b	4	1	0	1	1	2	1
A. Souza, 3b	2	0	0	2	3	3	1
B. Bailey, c	5	1	2	1	6	1	1
J. Kaulukou, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
J. McCandless, p	4	0	0	0	1	3	2
Ah Toon, cf	4	1	2	1	2	0	1
M. Correa, 1b	2	1	0	0	11	0	1
E. Heine, lf	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	6	7	5	27	13	7

CHINESE A. C.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Runs . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0—5

Base Hits . . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 1—7

KAALA A. C. JUNIORS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Runs . . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—6

Base Hits . . . . . 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 2—7

SUMMARY.

Base on balls—Off Ah Pau, 5; McCandless, 3.

Struck out—By Ah Pau, 5; McCandless, 3.

Sacrifice hits—Che Bui, Kong, T. Hong.

Two base hits—J. Leong, En Sang, J. Clement, Bailey, Ah Toon (2).

Double play—Sing Chong-C. Bui.

Hit by pitched ball—A. Souza.

Balk—Ah Pau.

Umpire—M. Olmos.

Scorer—W. T. Raposo.

The Kalihis and the Buffalo Bills took the honors yesterday afternoon in the Valleyside League games played at Pauoa Park. The first game between the Kalihis and the Auwaiolimus resulted in victory for the former team by the score of 14-13. Both teams played very good ball the Kalihis being a little better in the field and at the bat than their rivals. In the second game the Buffalo Bills had little trouble in winning from the leaders by the score of 9-6. The following is the score by innings of both games.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Auwaiolimus . . . . . 2 0 3 0 2 2 0 0 4—13

Kalihis . . . . . 1 2 2 2 3 1 2 1 *—14

Buffalo Bills . . . . . 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0 3— 9

Lei Lehuas . . . . . 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 1— 6

The Boys' Field on Saturday afternoon was the scene of one of the closest games of baseball ever played on the famous grounds. For thirteen long innings the Yankees and the Reliances fought it out, until the end of the 13, when the winning run was made by the Yankees, the score standing 7-6 in their favor. The following is the line-up and score by innings:

Reliance—Clement, p-c.; Ah Toon, c-p; G. Hull, 1b; Peter Uahi, 2b; Jim, ss; Jack, 3b; Willie, rf; Kim Chan, cf; D. Kapua, lf.

Yankee—T. Akana, c; M. Correa, p; L. Kapua, 1b; Sam Hop, 2b; Kaeahu, 3b; Kalii, ss; David, rf; Keawe, cf; Raymond, lf.

Umpire—Jim Cockett.

Scorer—W. J. Robinson.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Reliance . . 0 2 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 0 0—6

Yankee . . . 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—7

The second automobile run around the Von Hamm Young Cup will be held on Saturday next. The first car will start from the Capitol grounds at eleven a. m. sharp, the other cars following at three minute intervals. Quite a number of owners have expressed their intentions of taking part in the run, and the entry list on Saturday will probably be much larger than on the first run. Racing will not be tolerated in any form, and any one who is caught racing by an observer will be disqualified.

Two surprises were in order yesterday morning in the Atkinson League at Kakaako. The Pearl Handles had little trouble in defeating the sailor boys from the Iroquois by the score of 15-8. A. Dreier, who was in the box for the sailor boys, pitched a very good game, but his support was far from what it should be. The second game between the Ocean Views and the Beer-makers was a great surprise to the spectators, as the score at the end of the eighth stood 7-4 in favor of the Ocean Views, but the Beer-makers decided that they wanted the game which they got by the score of 8-7 in the ninth inning. Errors on the part of the leaders in the league gave them the chance to win. The following is the summary of both games, and the present standing in the league:

FIRST GAME.

U. S. S. Iroquois—Akana, 3b; Ayau, ss; Zerbe, lf-1b; Dreier, p; Luning, c; Timas, 1b-lf; S. Markham, 2b; D. Markham, cf; Willing, rf.

Police—S. Parker, 3b; H. Van Gieson, rf; N. Jackson, cf-2b; B. Parker, 1b; Miner, ss; Butler, c; Reddy, p; Pedro, 2b-cf; Clark, rf.

Summary:

Three-base hit—S. Parker.

Two-base hits— Pedro, Dreier, Akana.

Sacrifice hits—Nigel Jackson, Clark, Van Gieson, Butler.

Left on bases—Police, 8; Iroquois, 5.

Struck out—By Reddy, 6; Dreier, 7.

Bases on balls—Reddy, 4; Dreier, 3.

Hit by pitcher—N. Jackson.

Double plays—S. Parker, unassisted; Miner-B. Parker-S. Parker.

Umpire—En Sue.

Score by innings:

1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9

U. S. S. Iroquois . . . . 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 1— 8

Base Hits . . . . . 1 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 1— 7

Police . . . . . 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 5 *—13

Base Hits . . . . . 0 2 1 2 0 1 0 4 *—10

SECOND GAME.

Ocean Views—Bailey, c; Mahuka rf; Kaowai, ss; Nahale, 2b; Kaapa, p; Smith, 3b; Kahalewai, lf; En Sing, cf; Kakanui, 1b.

Honolulu Brewery—Kaipo, 3b-p; Nice, p-3b; Townsend, ss; Ross, c; Kalowena, 2b; Williams, 1b; Cockett cf; James, rf; Kaaha, rf; Daniel, lf.

Summary:

Three-base hits—Makanui, Nahale.

Two-basehits—Townsend, Williams.

Sacrifice hits—Haipo, Kalowena.

Double play—Cockett-Kalowena.

Struck out—By Kaapa, 5; Nice, 3; Kaipo, 4.

Bases on balls—Kaapa, 1; Kaipo, 1.

Passed balls—Bailey 3.

Score by innings:

1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9

Ocean Views . . . . 6 0 0 2 0 3 1 1 0— 7

Base Hits . . . . . 3 0 0 1 1 3 1 2 0—11

Brewery . . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 4— 8

Base Hits . . . . . 1 0 0 1 3 3 0 1 0— 9

Standing of the teams:

	P.	W.	L.
Ocean View	6	5	1
Honolulu Police	6	4	2
U. S. S. Iroquois	6	4	2
S. S. Laundry	6	2	4
Honolulu Brewery	6	1	5

The "Young Tidal Waves" and a Picked team composed of the younger baseball players in town, fought it out yesterday morning on the new Oahu College grounds, the Tidal Waves winning by the score of 8-4.

Both teams played very good ball but the Tidal Waves were much stronger at the bat. The following is the lineup and score by innings:

Picked Team—M. Gomes, c; J. Enos, p; M. Enos, 1b; M. Madeiros, 2b; H. Fernandez, lf; G. Medeiros, 3b; Joe Gomes, ss; Henry Martin, cf; A. Terves, rf.

Young Tidal Waves—V. Gomes, c; J. R. Silva, 2b; L. Fernandez, rf; F. Fernandez, lf; M. Medeiros, p; Joe Martin, 3b; B. Frear, 1b; John Enos, cf; P. Frear, ss.

Score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Young Tidal Waves . 2 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0—8

Picked Team . . . . 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—4

The Aloha A. C. and the Oriental A. C. took the honors yesterday in the two games played at Aala Park in the Riverside Junior League. The first game between the Asahi A .C. and the Oriental A. C. resulted in victory for the former by the score of 11-8 . At the end of the second game the score stood 8-5 in favor of the Aloha A. C. team. The Oriental team did not play as well as they usually do. Bad throwing when men were on bases and lack of team work lost them the game.

After two years and a half of play, the White Rock Trophy has been won twice by the same player. Yesterday at Moanalua William Simpson was able to win the tournament which entitles him to have his name engraved again on the long play for trophy. He succeeded in making a gross of 89, with his handicap of 12, brought it down to 77. Frank Halstead was second with a score of 82. Halstead also made the best gross score of the day 84, which was followed by E. O. White with an 86. The day was perfect for golf and a large gallery followed the players over the course which has been greatly improved by the addition of bunkers.

MAY APPEAL FROM CAPTAIN OTWELL

CONTRACTOR BACKED BY JAPANESE WANTS TO BUILD LOCAL FORTIFICATIONS.

Quite a sensation has broken out since Saturday by the report that the lowest bidder for the materials for the Pearl Harbor fortifications, one James Hogan, is merely a dummy and that his bid really represents a Japanese hui which would compete with citizen contractors for the job.

Capt. Otwell, U. S. A. Engineer in charge, did not know Hogan, who is a recent arrival here, and upon asking him to furnish evidence of his financial responsibility, was given the Hawaiian Ballast Company, a large concern Japanese of which Matsumoto is the head.

It is now stated that all bids are to be rejected, but Capt. Otwell's attiture has not pleased Hogan, and as a result he has retained E. C. Peters, formerly attorney general, to represent him as attorney. Peters states that he will take the matter up with the Chief of the Engineers department at Washington, and protest against Capt. Otwell's stand in the matter. Peters declare that Hogan has made a wide range of experience, and that the fact that he has asked a Japanese concern to back him is no reason why he should be turned down, any more than had he secured an American company's backing.

Hogans bid is $3,600 under the lowest other bid. It is for supplying rocks and sand to be used in the new fortifications which are projected by the U. S. Government for the protection of Pearl Harbor.

Following are the figures of the several bids submitted:

	Rock per ton.	Sand per ton.	Total.
James Hogan	$2.03	$2.70	$58,580
H. E. Hendricks	2.10	2.95	62,250
Wilson and Chappin	2.13	3.25	65,460
Fred Harrison	2.61	3.47	75,600

THE CHOLERA.

EDITOR STAR: Thousands of our people go to restaurants for one or more meals, daily.

Are the tea and coffee kettles kept perfectly clean and thoroughly dried out, after using (daily and oftener) that no rust, scum or verdigris can gather? There is as much danger in the largest and best kitchen and possibly more, than in the very smallest and meanest eating-room in the town. Sometimes, and often, the poorest are very watchful of their utensils, not being able to afford to be careless and wasteful.

For the health of the diner these matters should not be wholly intrusted to the servants, who are ignorant of the danger, of any neglect.

A. M. PRESCOTT.

Especially in Pittsburg—Mr. Carnegie says a man's usefulness is just beginning at the age of seventy. There are plenty of workingmen who would be glad if their employers would look at the matter in the same light.—Washington Post.

SOCKER SEASON OPENED SATURDAY

SOME GOOD PLAYING SEEN IN THE FIRST GAMES AT THE MAKIKI GROUNDS.

The socker season of 1908 was opened Saturday afternoon on the Makiki grounds, the first game being played between the Diamond Heads and the Punahous. Both teams put up a very good game, and at the call of time in the second half the score stood 0-0. The second game between the Champion Maile team and the team from the Y. M. C. A. resulted in victory for last year's champions by the score of 4-1. At the end of the first half the score stood 1-1, but in the second half, by good playing on the part of the Maile team, aided by poor work on the part of the Y. M. C. A. team, the former were able to get the ball through the posts three times, winning by the score of 4-1.

The only unpleasant feature of the whole day was a difficulty between Ziegler and F. Bailey. During both games good playing was seen, but taking it all in all, the playing was not up to the standard, but it can be understood considering that they were the first games of the year.

S. Davis, Bob Cotton, John and Bob Clarke, Craig, F. Bailey, Anderson, McGill, Oss, Blackman and McConnell played the best games of the afternoon, and they will probably do much better before the season is over. The following is the line-up of the four teams, and their standing in the league:

Mailes—Forwards, Grey, F. Bailey, H. Bailey, Andrews, Craig; halfbacks, Chillingworth, E. Davis, C. Center; fullbacks, Anderson, McGill; goal, J. J. Beiser.

Y. M. C. A.—Forwards, Waterhouse, Eben, Blackman, Chalmers, Oss; halfbacks, Spalding, Ziegler, Bishop; fullbacks, Dickson, Cockburn, McConnell; goal, Cockburn, Dickson.

Diamond Heads—Forwards, W. Chillingworth, U. Lemon, Sam Chillingworth, H. A. Smythe, E. Fernandez; halfbacks, H. Chilton, R. Chillingworth, D. Sherwood; fullbacks, R. Clarke, John Clarke; goal, E. Grune.

Punahou—Forwards, R. Catton, Mon Yin, J. Catton, Macaulay, Thompson, halfbacks, F. Dodge, Withington, McKinnon; fullbacks, S. Davis, Barcombe; goal, Fraser.

Umpires, Waldron and Fiddes; linesmen, Beardmore and Knott.

STANDING OF TEAMS.

In the following standing of the teams in the league, a game won counts two points and a draw counts one:

	P.	W.	L.	P.
Mailes	1	1	0	2
Diamond Heads	1	0	0	1
Punahous	1	0	0	1
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	1	0

SLEEPLESSNESS

You will have no difficulty in procuring rest and sleep if you will let Dr. Miles' Nervine soothe and strengthen the tired, agitated, weakened brain nerves. So long as they remain in this condition, you will be restless, irritable, melancholy. You are welcome to your money back if first bottl" does not help.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

The Greatest Premium Offer Ever Made

By a Newspaper In Honolulu

Parlor Alarm Clock

For Readers of THE STAR

EVERY HOUSE IN HAWAII CAN USE AN

Alarm Clock

IT IS A WANT AND A NECESSITY.

Here's a chance to get a New Ornamental Parlor Alarm Clock absolutely free. This is a STAR premium and it beats anything ever put out. Indeed, we've spread ourselves to secure an unusually attractive, durable and Ornamental Parlor Alarm Clock. They sell everywhere for FIVE DOLLARS ,but to readers of THE STAR can secure one absolutely free.

THIS ILLUSTRATION WILL GIVE THE READER A GOOD IDEA OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE NEW ORNAMENTAL PARLOR ALARM CLOCK, BUT THE ACTUAL SIZE OF THE CLOCK IS MUCH LARGER; IT STANDS ABOUT 12 INCHES HIGH AND IS MASSIVE IN APPEARANCE. IT IS MADE OF EBONIZED BAR BUFF GUN METAL, OF VERY ORNAMENTAL DESIGN, AND IS FITTED WITH AN EXTRA LOUD BELL ENTIRELY HIDDEN FROM VIEW.

Parlor Alarm Clock

CLOCK STANDS ABOUT TWELVE INCHES HIGH.

Guaranteed by Manufacturer to be a perfect timepiece. The clock can be seen at THE STAR office. It is an attractive piece of furniture and when you see it you will want one to replace that cheap nickel affair which is usually called an Alarm Clock. This clock is made of Gun Metal and the movement is guaranteed to keep absolutely correct time.

How to Obtain a New Ornamental Parlor Alarm Clock

Subscribers to THE STAR, both old and new, who will pay $8.00 in advance for one year's subscription will receive one New Ornamental Parlor Alarm Clock free of charge.

CALL AT THE STAR OFFICE AND SEE THE PARLOR ALARM CLOCK

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P. C. Jones........First Vice-President
F. W. Macfarlane...2nd Vice-President
C. H. Cooke.......................Cashier
C. Hustace Jr.........Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon..........Assistant Cashier
Zeno K. Myers.....................Auditor

DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke, F. B. Damon, F. C. Atherton.

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PARIS—Credit Lyonnais.
BERLIN—Dresdner Bank.
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
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SEEK TREASURE OF CAPT. KIDD

TWO MEN IN MAINE THINK THEY KNOW HIDING PLACE OF THE PIRATE'S GOLD.

Twa Maine men are still hunting for Captain Kidd's treasure. Two residents of Bath now believe that they have discovered the location of the legendary hidden gold of the famous buccaneer and pirate, says the Kansas City Journal. They are Captain E. W. Neal of the New Meadows Steamship Company and his running mate, Captain Isaac M. Trufant.

Tradition has it that this treasure of Kidd was buried on an island in the New Meadows river, and for years searching parties have made efforts to find it. A Brunswick man, now dead, came into possession of what purported to be a map of the locality where the treasure was buried, and regularly once a year used to search for it, without avail, however.

According to mysterious signs on this map, the search, in order to be successful, had to be undertaken at a certain time of the year and under certain conditions. The Brunswick man faithfully carried out these to the minutest detail and went to his grave firm in his believe that he was really on the trail.

Neal and Trufant are not telling where they believe the treasure to be, but think that they have a line on it and would have found it last week had they had the necessary tools with them to break the frozen ground .They have carefully marked the spot and will take up the quest again.

SERVICES OVER FRED WUNDENBERG

LARGE GATHERING OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT THE FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

An unusually large number of relatives and friends gathered yesterday afternoon at Kawaiahao Church to attend the funeral services of the late Frederick W. Wundenberg, and later followed the remains to Nuuanu Cemetery where interment took place.

The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. H. H. Parker, and was a brief but eloquent tributes to the character of the departed. A choir of girls' voiced sang a number of hymns.

It has been several years probably since such a profusion of flowers has been seen at a funeral, as the floral tributes which banked the aisles and chancel of the church.

The pall bearers were:—E. I. Spalding, F. W. Macfarlane, H. L. Kerr, C. A. Brown, Alexander Lyle and W. W. Harris.

LAST SERVICES FOR MRS. HART

THE FUNERAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON OF A WELL KNOWN HAWAIIAN LADY.

The funeral of Mrs. Haleakala Hart yesterday afternoon was attended by more than 250 members of the Aha Hui Kalama and of the Kauikeaouli Society.

The body lay in state at the undertaking establishment of M. E. Silva all day Saturday and Saturday night. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was transfered to San Antonio Hall where the ritual funeral services of the Aha Hui Kalama were held.

The members of the two societies marched ahead of the hearse, a body of about twenty of the members of the Kauikeaouli Society bearing the many flowers which had been sent. The pall bearers were P. K. Pohaku, Charles Newman, J. Kalama, John Wallace, George Folk and W. J. Alapai.

Immediately following the hearse in a carriage was Lionel Hart, the son of the deceased.

The interment was at Nuuanu cemetery, where further services of the ritual of the order to which the deceased belonged were held.

KALAUPAPA SCHOOL.

Following is a list of the bids submitted for school house materials for the Kalaupapa school house, and opened at the Public Works department office on Saturday:

Wilder & Co., blackboard,$43.50; lumber, $406.50; hardware (door shafts, etc.) $43.25; paint, $69; mill work, $60; total, $622.25. Will execute whole contract in ten days.

Lewers & Cooke, blackboard, $46.36; lumber, shingles and mould, $382.46; hardware, $77.99; paint, $57.25; mill work, $57.50; total, $639.74. Will furnish everything at once, except mill work in two days.

T. H. Davies & Co hardware, $16.15; paint, $62.20. Ask three days.

A. B. Johnson, mill work $60.

HUNDRED FEET FOR CANAL WIDTH

PANAMA ENGINEERS MAKES SUGGESTIONS AFTERWARDS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Colonel George W. Goethals, engineer in chief of the Panama Canal, and former Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, arrived in Washington today and made short calls upon the President and Acting Secretary of War Oliver.

Colonel Goethals is in need of rest, and shows the effect of strain upon his nervous system. He will spend some time in conference with the congressional committees charged with canal legislation, and then rest for about two months.

Respecting the widening of the canal for naval purposes from 100 to 110 or 120 feet, Colonel Goethals said:

"The engineers of the Panama Canal Commission are perfectly willing that the locks should be widened to any extent that the navy thinks necessary, as it is a matter of naval expediency.

Colonel Goethals says that so far as is known at present a width of 100 feet for the locks will accommodate mercantile shipping for years to come, and that 100 feet is ample for all naval construction now building or proposed. A naval vessel that is 98 feet beam allows eight feet more than the latest battleship proposed, and could get through a 100-foot lock without trouble.

He suggests that if the efficiency of a battleship that can use the 100-foot lock is materially less than one requiring 110 feet width, there is no question that the 110-foot lock should be adopted.

Work is in such shape that the increase in width can be made without detriment to or undoing any work thus far done. The completion of the Gatun dam, on which work has begun, will determine the time for completing the entire canal.

Every married woman knocks at least half a dozen men who, she imagines envy her husband.

DEMURRERS IN BIG LOWRIE SUIT

VARIOUS DEFENDANTS INTERPOSE LEGAL OBJECTIONS TO HIS $400,000 PROCEEDINGS.

Demurrers were filed by W. R. Castle, S. N. Castle Estate, Ltd., George P. Castle, James B. Castle and J. P. Cooke Saturday to the amended complaint filed by the plaintiff in the suit of W. J. Lowrie vs. H. P. Baldwin, et al. for $400,000 damages for breach of contract.

The several demurrers are the same and allege that the complaint is a misjoinder of causes; a misjoinder of parties; insufficient in facts of law.

The points are expounded very fully and generally deny the grounds presented by the plaintiff as cause for damages.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

BAND CONCERT

A public moonlight band concert will be given this evening at 7:30 at Emma Square. This is the program:

PART I.

March—"The Diplomat" ... Sousa
Overture—"Juanita" ... Suppe
Rondo—"Loraine" ... Billet
Selection—"Adriana Lecouvreur" ... Cilea

PART II.

Vocal—Hawaiian Songs ... Ar. by Berger
Selection—"The Merry Widow" ... Lehar
Waltz—"The Merry Widow" ... Lehar
March—"The Merry Widow" ... Lehar
"Star Spangled Banner."

HEADACHE

Frequent, or periodical headaches, weaken the brain, and very often extinguish the light of reason. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will cure headache quickly, by soothing the irritated nerves of the brain. They also prevent pain if taken when first symptoms of headache appear. 25 doses, 25c. Never sold in bulk.

Ladies' Kimonos
Shirt Waists
Short Kimonos
Silk Crepes

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DAILY TO
SALT LAKE CITY OMAHA CHICAGO
'tis truly
A PALATIAL TRAIN FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Your next trip to Chicago or East will be much more enjoyable if you go through Los Angeles, thence on this superb "Limited" through Salt Lake City and Omaha.
Only 3 days Los Angeles to Chicago—with beautiful scenery to view. Just remember to

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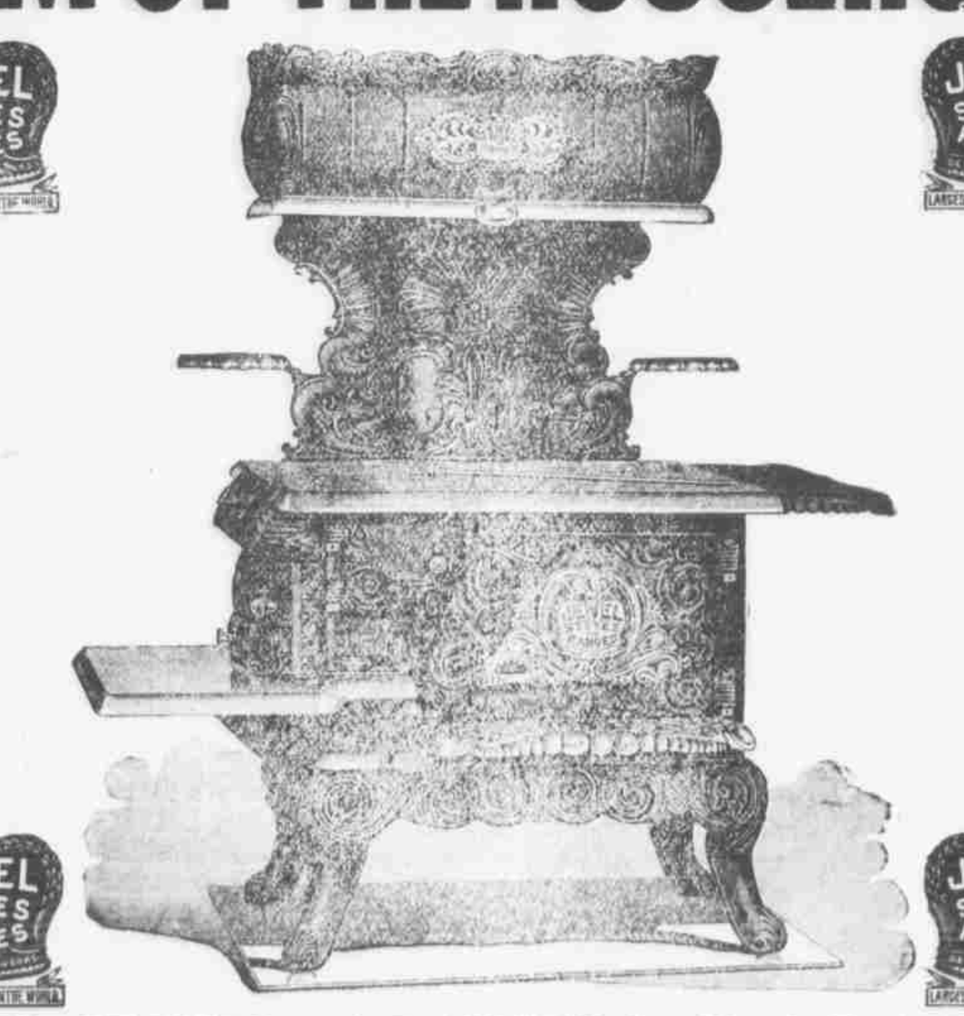
GEM OF THE HOUSEHOLD



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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HOLDING TERMS AT HONOLULU, COUNTY OF OAHU.

MARSTON CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, Plaintiff Petitioner, vs. WILLIAM M. MAHUKA, AMOY MAHUKA, wife of William M. Mahuka, LUUKIA MAHUKA, JOHN DOE and MARY STILES, unknown heirs at law of M. K. Mahuka, deceased, JOHN EMMELUTH, ALETHEIA EMMELUTH, wife of John Emmeluth, WALTER C. PEACOCK, MARY ALICE PEACOCK, wife of Walter C. Peacock, BATHSHEBA M. ALLEN, JOSEPH O. CARTER, PAUL MUHLENDORF and M. P. ROBINSON, Trustees under the Will of Samuel C. Allen, deceased, JOSEPH O CARTER, ALFRED W. CARTER, WILLIAM O. SMITH, SAMUEL M. DAMON, and E. FAXON BISHOP, Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, MARY E. FOSTER, HEINRICH WILHELM EHLERS, PAUL J. F. EHLERS, JOHN F. HACKFELD, Trustees, HENRY WATERHOUSE TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, a Hawaiian Corporation, JOHN BROWN, JAMES BLACK, MARY PURPLE and JANE BLUE, unknown owners and claimants Defendants Respondents.

TERM SUMMONS.

THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII:

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy; the Sheriff o. the County of Oahu, or his Deputy:

YOU ARE COMMANDED to summon William M. Mahuka, Amoy Mahuka, wife of William M. Mahuka, Luukia Mahuka, John Doe and Mary Stiles, unknown heirs at law of M. K. Mahuka, deceased, John Emmeluth, Aletheia Emmeluth, wife of John Emmeluth, Walter C. Peacock, Mary Alice Peacock, wife of Walter C. Peacock, Bathsheba M. Allen, Joseph O. Carter, Paul Muhlendorf and M. P. Robinson, Trustees under the Will of Samuel C. Allen, deceased, Joseph O. Carter, Alfred W. Carter, William O. Smith, Samuel M. Damon, and E. Faxon Bishop, Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, Mary E. Foster, Heinrich Wilhelm Ehlers, Paul J. F. Ehlers, John F. Hackfeld, Trustee, Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, John Brown, James Black, Mary Purple and Jane Blue, unknown owners and claimants, defendants respondents, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the term thereof pending immediately after the expiration of twenty days after service hereof; provided, however, if no term be pending at such time, then to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the next succeeding term thereof, to wit: the January, 1908, Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island and County of Oahu, on Monday, the 13th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Marston Campbell, Superintendent of Public Works, plaintiff petitioner, should not be awarded to him, pursuant to the tenor of his annexed Petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS the Honorable John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, aforesaid, this 26th day of December, 1907.

(Seal).
(Signed) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Summons herein issued and on file in this Court.

Dated December 26th, 1907.
J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Fraternal Meetings

HARMONY LODGE NO 3, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30 in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

W. F. GEHRING, N. G.
E. R. HENDRY, Sec.

HONOLULU LODGE 616, B. P. O. E. will meet in their hall, King street, near Fort, every Friday evening. By order of the E. R.

FRANK E. RICHARDSON, E. R.
HARRY A. WILDER, Secy.

Musical Instruments

of all sorts cheap. Guitars, Mandolins and Violins a specialty. Diamonds and Jewelry bought and sold.

J. Carlo Pawn Co.

1018 Nuuanu near King.

H. AKAGI

SHIRTMAKER.

Shirts made with material furnished $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. When customer furnishes material 50c and 75c. Ewa side Nuuanu St. near Beretania.

Oriental Rugs

On Sale a few days more at

J. HOPP & CO.
FURNITURE.
Lewers & Cooke Building.

L. Kong Fee,

MERCHANT TAILOR.
Hotel St. near Nuuanu.
Fashionable Suits at Reasonable Rates a Specialty.
Rates very reasonable. Give us a call.

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CHINESE NEWSPAPER
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No. 49 Cor. of Smith and Hotel Sts.

NEW CHOP HOUSE.

P. John, late of the Manhattan Lunch Rooms, has opened a new Chop House on Hotel street near Nuuanu. First class meals served at all hours.

HOFFMAN CHOP HOUSE.

KWONG HING CHONG CO

Importers and dealers in English, American and Chinese Dry Goods. Chinese Grass Linens, Ladies' Shirt Waist Patterns, Grass Cloth and Grass Linen Table Covers, Pongee and all kinds of Silks, Matting and Camphor Wood Trunks. 1024 Nuuanu street between King and Hotel streets, Ewa side.
P. O. Box 971 Honolulu, H. T.

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THE BEST IN TOWN.
All Kinds of Straw, Felt and Panama Hats Cleaned and Blocked.
Fort St. opposite the Convent.
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BUGGIES, SURRIES, HACKS, WAGONS, DRAYS AND IN FACT
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F. S. NAGAMI - : - Photographer
Kodak Developing, Printing, Enlarging and Interior Photographing.
GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.
220 Hotel St., bet. Nuuanu and Bethel Sts., Honolulu, T. H.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Paragraphs That Give Condensed News of the Day.

A boy is wanted to carry the Star.

The New England Bakery cakes are wholesome and rich.

Harmony Lodge No. 3 I. O. O. F. meets this evening.

New Goods on display at Yat Loy Co. King St. near Nuuanu.

J. Carlo sells guitars, mandolins and banjos at less than cost prices.

The financial statement of the Western & Hawaiian Investment Co. appears in this issue.

Col. John T. Baker of Hilo returned by the Mongolia from a ten-months' tour of foreign parts.

John Kakae has brought suit against Elizabeth K. L. Kakae for divorce on grounds of desertion.

A brake and a set of harness is offered for sale cheap. Can be seen at Stockyards Stables.

The most fashionable hats in town are the tailored sort which are seen only in Mrs. Dunn's shop in the Harrison Block.

A libel for divorce has been filed by Keola Auna against her husband Auna on grounds of desertion. The complainant resides at Kamalo, Molokai.

The monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Oahu Young People's Union will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors this evening at half past seven.

Among the returning passengers by the Mongolia were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Myers of Kilauea plantation, Kauai, who have been on a visit of several weeks to the Orient.

Among the passengers to arrive in this city on the Iwalani yesterday morning were Dr. Wood and Charles A. Harwell of Molokai, who was severely cut through the dropping of a

Among the passengers to arrive in this city on the Iwalani yesterday morning were Dr. Wood and Charles A. Harwell of Molokai, who was severely cut through the dropping of a razor last week.

In the matter of J. W. Leonhart vs. Amoy Silva, et al., in which a decree of foreclosure of mortgage was granted by Judge Robinson last week, the Hawaii Land Co., one o fthe defendants has filed notice of appeal from the order, to the Supreme Court.

The Territory through the Attorney General, is opposing the application for a registered title maed by S. G. Wilder for certain property on Judd street. The Territory claims a strip of land 245.2 feet long by approximately 3 feet wide, as a part of the street, which Wilder claims as his land.

K. Yamamoto wholesale merchant Hotel St. received large shipments of Japan rice and provisions on which the Mongolia and Amiral Fourichon which arrived yesterday. Mr. Yamamoto is the biggest importer among the local Japanese merchants. His rice which is the best in the market is imported direct from the field.

Another automobile accident occurred Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Lansing received a broken wrist and Mrs. Fife, the sister of Mrs. Frank Richardson, whose husband was driving the car, had her ankle sprained. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, who were the two other occupants of the car, were painfully bruised.

The annual meeting of Central Union Church will be held next Wednesday evening at the church. it will be preceded at 6 o'clock by the annual supper served by the Ladies' Society. At this meeting of the church the subject of erecting a ne wbuilding as an annex to the church to be used for Sunday school purposes, will be discussed.

Col. G. L. Anderson, Inspector General in the United States army for this division, was among the passengers to leave for San Francisco yesterday on the Mongolia. He has been here for some little time, making a general inspection of the troops and army affairs in these islands and is quoted as saying that 14-inch rifles will be placed off Honolul uharbor.

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QUARANTINE RULES TO BE OBSERVED ABOUT AS USUAL AT THE MANCHURIA

Governor Frear of Hawaii returns home in the Manchuria, from San Francisco, expected tomorrow morning, and there will also be aboard the Honorable Aoki, just relieved as ambassador to Washington.

It is announced that Acting-Governor Mott-Smith, accompanied by Col. J. W. Short, N. G. H., will go outside the harbor in a launch to welcome the Governor, but, if the rules of the present quarantine are lived up to these gentlemen will have their trouble for their pains and will have to come back in the launch.

Dr. Ramus, head of the Federal health bureau here, stated this morning that no passes will be issued to any person to go aboard the Manchuria tomorrow morning outside the harbor. Newspaper men have been refused and, if consistency is observed, others will be refused.

In spite of this it is stated at the Capitol that the Acting Governor and Col. Short will board the steamship.

TAYLOR'S CASE

The new Territorial grand jury began work at once this morning after it had been charged by Judge Robinson. Witnesses in a number of Japanese criminal cases were examined at the Throne room of the Capitol, as were also a number of witnesses in connection with the charges brought against Chief of Detectives Taylor by Paikuli, that Taylor threw him downstairs at the police court, and then had him locked up without preferring charges against him. It is not known whether or not an indictment was found, although there is a rumor that one was not.

WANT TARIFF REDUCTION.

The resolution of the Manila Merchants' Association has borne fruit.

A joint resolution authorizing the secretary of finance and justice to direct John S. Hord, collector of internal revenue, while on leave in the United States, to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of appearing before the proper committees of the Senate and House in connection with the consideration of the reduction of the tariff on Philippine tobacco and sugar, was adopted by the Commission yesterday morning and forwarded immediately to the Assembly for its action.

The time necessarily spent by Mr Hord in this connection will not be deducted from his leave, and the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by him, as may be allowed by the insular auditor while travelling from the point of his arrival in the United States and while on such duty in Washington, will be paid from the funds of the bureau of internal revenue.—Manila Cablenews American.

NEW PALACE HOTEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Application was made on Saturday by the Palace Hotel Company to the Board of Public Works for leave to erect an eight-story Class "A" hotel at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.

The new hostelry will cover the entire lot formerly occupied by its world-famous predecessor and will be absolutely first-class in every particular.

Plans are being made by the California Promotion Committee to make the opening of the new hostelry, which will be coincident with the fourth anniversary of the disaster of 1906, the occasion for a most magnificent banquet, to which notables from all over the world will be invited to witness the wonderful accomplishment of San Francisco in rebuilding in four years what it took originally over fifty years to develop.

JAPAN WANTS PEACE.

CHICAGO, December 29—Walter Wellman, in a dispatch to the Record-Herald from Washington, says that Secretary Taft has brought to President Roosevelt from the Mikado of Japan a personal message that Japan wants peace now and always with the United States. This sentiment is concurred in by all the best elements in Japan.

The understanding between the two governments is now complete. Japan will restrict its coolie emigration to the lowest possible point and other wise remove causes of irritation. It was explained that in Japan there are powerful syndicates engaged in the exportation of coolie labor. They have been responsible for all the trouble, inflaming the ignorant masses, bringing pressure to bear upon the press and even upon the government itself.

President Roosevelt was aware of this before he ordered the Pacific cruise. Nothing so appeals to the Oriental mind as a display of force. The strength of the Pacific fleet has taken the words out o the mouths of the agitators and silenced the jingo arguments that the United States is prepared and willing to fight if that is necessary. Japanese agitators have been spreading reports that the United States was torn by political factions, that it had no navy and no army that could be depended upon. In [illegible] it was in no position to [illegible] the victorious Japanese. [illegible] of the Pacific fleet is the [illegible] this, and it has been sufficient.

Secretary Taft was assured that war, or talk of war, would probably ruin Japan's colonial plans in Korea, and also her plans with regard to China, and her statesmen will make extraordinary efforts to assure peace.

COUNSEL ASSIGNED.

In Judge De Bolt's court where jury civil cases will be tried during the present term, the jury was excused this morning until Thursday as it was found impossible to get any case ready before that time, although there were a number on the calendar for the opening day. In Judge Robinson's court the trial jury was also excused for the day, and no cases will probably be tried before Thursday. The calendar was run through, however, and quite a number of cases set. A number of prisoners without counsel were assigned attorneys as follows: A. D. Larnach, to defend Brady Clements, charged with mayhem; A. D. Brock, to defend Joe Everett, charged with larceny, 1st. degree; Enos Vincent, to defend David Iokua, charged with criminal assault.

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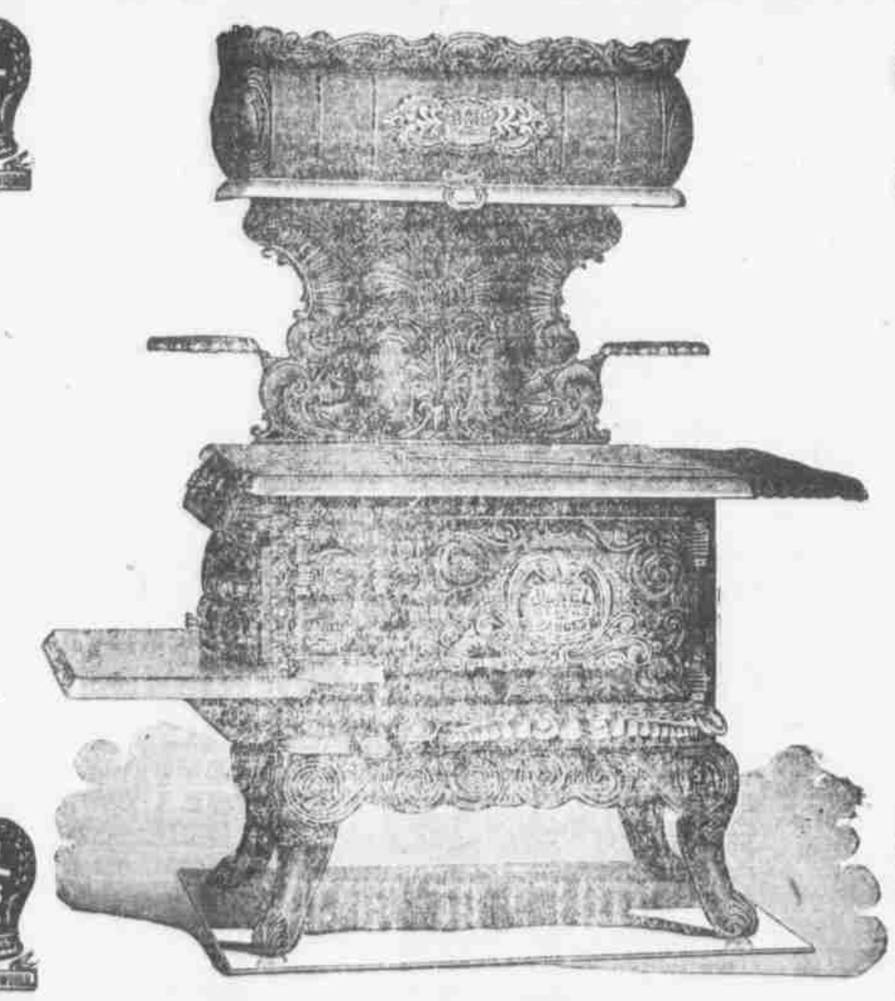

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THE MINISTRY OF VINES AND TREES

(By John G. Woolley.)

HONOLULU, H. I., November 7.—Aside from the high average in general culture and the deep and spiritual earnestness shown by the missionaries to these islands, there was one feature of their enterprise that marked them for extraordinary success; they came to stay. "Here" said one of them as the sailing vessel which had carried them via Cape Horn from Boston to Honolulu, let go her anchor in this port, "Here we are to live and labor until the land is filled with churches and school houses, fruitful fields and pleasant dwellings." That was in 1828 nine years after the first mission had been begun. Where the city now stands was a jungle of cockle burrs, with here and there soce scattering clumps of cocoanupt trees, and the mountains round about were bare, brown lava unrelieved by any tint of green. It was no "Paradise of the Pacific" then.

But they had come to stay until the lava and lava-colored people, sown to beauty fruitfulness and truth, should come to bear incalculable harvests to their husbandry of faith and love. And they were missionaries to the plains and the mountains as well as to the natives. And so the cockle burrs gave way to avenues of palm and groves of fig and lime and orange hedged with hibiscus. Exotic trees from every land began to line the trails with food for man and beast until the very lava was in blossom.

Not tracts, but seeds, they carried in their pockets as they went about spreading the news of brotherhood, and so the ministry of grass and vines and trees went forward mightily. No seed was allowed to escape. Whatever fruit or flowers came ashore from whalers or man-of-war was planted by the stream or in sheltered places of the velley, and the mails, thought few and far between brought seeds of everything that grows from homes and mission stations everywhere. So the magnolia came, the golden shower, the ponciana regia, the acacia, the frangipani. So, too the mango, grape, avocado, fig and fifty kinds of bananas, not to speak of melons and vegetables almost innumerable, grew and multiplied.

The seeds and the soil understood each other without an interpreter and long before the people had been Christianized the barren hills had been discipled with the gospel of seeds until today they fairly stagger under the burden of their gracious, luscious commissary and fairly clamor with delights for every sense. Thus, each island has become a rendezvous for every tree that loves the tropics and some that hail from other zones.

Of course, these leafy, flowery, fruiting immigrants, once given the freedom of the islands, have had to take their chances, for the missionaries were only a handful and men, not trees, were what they came to dress and till. But any old missionary homestead here is a notable arboratum where the the torrid zone displays her floral masterpieces.

I am no botanist, nor even a careful observer and I only write of things that catch me and compel me. Having tasted the delights of ignorance through many years, nothing would tempt me into the realm of dates, numbers and sums of statistics and catalogues and scientific habit.

'A' primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing more—"

Except a yellow invisible miracle which he would take and delight in and give to somebody—a woman—and say: "There, my lady, fasten that at your throat and multiply its whiteness or a man, and say: "There, man, stick that in your buttonhole and be the better for it."

The most impressive tree of the tropics is the cocoanut palm. It is the pathfinder of fertility. Long before any other tree tackles, or would tackle, a patch of emerging coral in midocean, or a brown heap of crumbling lava on the windward shore of some volcanic island, a cocoanut, blown from some wind-swept headland out to sea, will arrive and take possession in the name of life and struggle and victory. Then it begins to push a wrinkled, crooked cylinder skyward, surmounted with a ball of plumes, while its slim roots negotiate the lava crevasses for supplies. And there is sticks and grows. After a few years it drops 100 to 200 other trees, wrapped safe in thick brown fiber, every season, and begins to set the earth to cocoanuts.

It is ready then, with milk and fruit and rope and thatch and carpeting, for the coming man, whom it was made to serve. It is the tree reformer. Tornadoes twist its body, but it stays. The stingy lava tries to starve it, but it stays. The brackish tide water tries to poison it, but it stays. The sun burns its green pennants to a yellow brown, but it stays. In advance of better fruit and better shade and better timber it makes a stand and stays. As one cruises among tropic islands he sees everywhere, bent with struggle, but stalwart and triumphant, these lonely pioneers publishing the everlasting challenge of life to every barrenness and every strom.

Yesterday I met Mr. Delaporte of the island of Naru, on his way back ther from a visit to his home in Germany. He said that he received letters here telling him his natives had decided in his absence and without his knowledge to build a church of wood, because the grass churches are so easily destroyed by wind, and had raised $250 already. He said:

"That seems ridiculously little money for several hundred converted natives to subscribe, but remember that they have but one means of making money—the sale of copra. To get the copra they must climb the cocoanut palms, thirty to fifty feet, without a branch or knot or any irregularity of form that might permit of rest, throw down the nuts, descend, break them open, spread the contents on the sand for several days to dry, gather up the dried copra, carry it on their backs to the shore, canoe it through the surf to the ship and receive pay at the rate of 6 bits a thousand conoanuts.

Much less impressive, but much prettier—no such ladylike adjective in any degree of comparison would ever be suggested by a cocoanut palm—is the date palm, low-growing, prolific, perfectly symmetrical. The dates grown here are of poor quality and are not gathered, except by schoolboys to pelt each other with, but the trees in great numbers are grown for ornamental purposes. Proper care and breeding would doubtless result in good returns of fruit, but in Hawaii everything that grows is neglected but sugar cane, coffee and pineapples, and, aside from them, only suchthings do well as are indifferent to cultivation. Where there is such riotous abundance and the nearest market 2,000 miles away, fruit culture has no spur and makes no progress.

The traveler's palm is very curious in appearance and potentially very important. It rises from a short stalk only a few feet high, in huge radiating feathelike branches, the whole tree looking like an enormous screen. It bears no fruit, but stores at the junction of its ribs, near the ground a reservoir, many reservoirs, of pure clear cool water, always to be had by simply pricking the stem.

Even more interesting is the pandanus or screw pine. It is a kind of rival of the cocoanut palm, in frontiering on volcanic islands, very hardy and persistent, but quite without the triumphant bearing of that noblest of tropical trees. It is from the tough fibres of its long, swordlike leaves that the wonderful fine mats are made, and the wood—the little there is of it—is very hard and tough and beautifully grained. It is well known among my friends that I am a kind of idolater at the shrine of handsome woods and the result is that I am accumulating a perfect museum of walking sticks, exquisitely worked out from these rare trees and given me for souvenirs.

I have a friend here, an expert woodturner, whose name is Ralph Turner, an enthusiast about wood and an expert in forestry and woodworking. His shop is my avocation. No place in Honolulu is so attractive to me as his shop where I find him barricaded with stumps and roots and old piles cast up by the sea. He is never too busy to drop his work and revel with me in the rare, rough riches of the place. Yesterday as I passed he called to me and said: "Come in. See, I have found you enough of the black palm for a cane." After we had spent an hour digging among his treasures, I said, "Goodness alive, I must go, you are wasting this afternoon, you must go to work," and he replied with a kind of solemn twinkle in his voice. "Ah, well, it doesn't matter. When I fell in love with wood and quit studying law I lost my chance to get rich."

The pandanus is a hypochondriac tree, hardy, touch, persistent, but always putting out an anchor to windward. Its chief peculiarity is its habit of dropping guy roots from its branches to prop them and tie them to the rocks and earth. The tree grows to a height of twenty to thirty feet and meanwhile anchors itself with these aerial roots, something as the banyan does; but it does not travel and spread as the banyan.

But of fruit trees the heartiest, friendliest, most charming tree is the familiar banana. It grows everywhere and is a native. The traveler sees it mostly in places more or less exposed, with its wonderful leaves whipped into ribbons fy the trade winds. But in sheltered places where the rain falls frequently a banana tree is certainly a thing of beauty and a joy for about eighteen months, when its one bunch of fruit is ready to be eaten; then it dies, or rather is cut down to the grounds to begin again as a sucker from its own root. The bunches grow wrong side up. At home they hang in the fruit stores by the blossom end and the bananas lop downward like tiles or shingles on a roof. But the tree hangs them by the other end with the fruit sprawling.

There are half a hundred varieties, baking bananas, frying bananas, slicing bananas and so forth down to just bananas. Some taste like ripe apples, some like ice cream and some have litttye taste at all until they have been on the fire. But the trees are always beautiful. The other day I asked the owner of a banana orchard what he expected to get a bunch for his crop. He said: "I hope to sell them at two bunches for a quarter." Two whole bunches of elegant bananas for 25 cents! Oh, Chicago!