

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1934—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2645

BEAUTIFUL AUTOS PARADE STREETS

The First Show of the Kind Ever Given in Honolulu is a Most Spectacular Success.

- First Prize—Japanese design—Capt. Robert Graham.
- Second Prize—Red and white asters—C. W. C. Deering.
- Third Prize—Violets—Harry Wilder.

It was a picture sketched in vivid colors against the deep, rich green of this tropic land. The crowd who gathered to watch the automobile parade began to assemble early in Union Square, and under the trees in the old palace grounds. The automobiles came later to finish the picture, with their bits of live color.

But a Honolulu crowd is in itself a picture, changing and shifting as the pictures in an animatiscopes—and very much more consistently pleasing to look upon.

It was a crowd representative of all classes and all the races resident in these islands, and was most good-natured. In fact, it hardly had time to lose its temper, even if it had been so minded—and it was not so minded. The sun shone, and the wind was cool, and the three mounted policemen who rode up and down in the square did little to keep the people back from the space reserved for the cars. Indeed, the police, if anything, did too little. The autos could have been seen better if the people on foot had been held to the sidewalks. They were not—and the crowd had added to its natural good-humor the self gratulation of those who have their own way in the choice of place from which to view a spectacle.

It was a spectacle, on the whole, worth viewing. Before the crowd began to gather somebody had marked great figures in white chalk, from 1 to 18, down the middle of the square on the side nearest to the sea, as a guide for the chauffeurs in taking position prior to the start of the parade, and at the first these spaces were respected by the spectators in holiday dress who early began to flock into the open roadway at all other points.

Promptly at ten o'clock Governor Carter who was to act as one of the judges of the autos, drove into the square and was joined there by his conferees, ex-Governor Cleghorn. Then, in a moment, the crowd surged forward, there was a cheer along the line and the first decorated auto was seen coming down King street from the direction of Waikiki, turning and running backward and forward the better to display its beauty. It was a tonneau, gold and green, with decorations of the yellow flowers of the acacia and the delicate green of pepper tree boughs, and it wheeled into line on the space marked for number two on the square.

Then came a great car that was a blaze of red and white, with a gorgeous full-plumaged peacock mounted in the front and took its place after several turns about the square in the space reserved for number three. The crowd, in the meantime, was pressing more and more closely about the autos already on the ground. They came, after the arrival of the peacock car, faster and faster. A dos-a-dos with four young society men dressed as Peke vegetable vendors, poles and all and decorated with carrots and cabbages and turnips and beets, drew a cheer as it forced way for itself through the press.

The crowd pressed more and more closely about the cars as the number of the decorated vehicles increased. The judges walked up and down beside the line, the ladies in the several cars bowed and smiled at their friends, a dozen or more kodak amateurs dodged in and out looking for points from which to snap the most elaborately designed autos and the Marshal of the parade found his duties somewhat exacting.

Presently despite the crowd and the swarming up of the police therein, there were slightest cars on the space assigned to them, and Marshal E. M. Boyd took his seat in the tonneau of car No. 1 and the procession moved toward Waikiki along King street.

The first car, a light-colored decorated with the silky strands of the coral, was driven by Mr. Jorgensen, and with him

were Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Boyd. This car, the joint entry of Mr. Jorgensen and Mrs. Boyd, was given honorable mention.

Next in line was the first auto that had come on the scene of the parade, a tonneau also, that was a perfect blaze of gold and green. In this were G. W. Ralph and wife, Mrs. C. M. Cooke and Miss Cooke.

Third was Mr. Deering's tonneau of the peacock, with its decorations of red and white asters. That this was one of the most showy cars in the line is seen in the favorable impression that it made upon the minds of the judges. In this car were Mr. Deering and wife, the Princess Kawananakoa and Miss Cunha.

No. 4—The tonneau of Dr. Anderson and family was strikingly beautiful in its decorations of red althea blossoms and white streamers.

No. 5—Tonneau car covered with a profusion of white and yellow chrysanthemums. This car carried Mr. Young and Mrs. Hawes and also received honorable mention.

No. 6—A tropical design in ti leaves and the leaves of the various sorts of palm common to the islands. This was driven by Dr. Knudsen, and he had with him Miss A. Jones and Mrs. Adams.

No. 7—A dream of violets, with the color scheme preserved in every part, in the gowns and hats of the ladies, and the dress of the chauffeur, Harry Wilder. Bunches of violets hung from the tonneau, long streamers of violet-colored paper covered the sides of the car and a delicate perfume of violets floated out upon the air in the neighborhood of the beautiful creation. At the front two white doves seemed to fly forward from the car, held by delicate ribbons of the same shade of violet. This was Harry Wilder's tonneau, and in the car with him were Mrs. Dougherty, Mrs. Careira and Miss Beckley.

No. 8—A shower of large pink roses set in the midst of beds of a-paragus fern, covering every part of the auto. Mr. and Mrs. Von Hamm, Mrs. J. S. Walker and Miss Young were seated in the car.

No. 9—This was the Chinese vegetable cart, a dos-a-dos, and was "chauffeur" by Clarence Macfarlane, who had Prince David Kawananakoa and Mr. McCrosson to bear him company, each holding in his hand a bamboo pole such as coolies use to swing their baskets of produce across their shoulders.

Next to this was the Schuman family (Continued on Page 5.)

JAPANESE MEET REPULSE IN ATTACK ON POUTILOFF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MUKDEN, Nov. 25—The Japanese attacked Poutiloff on the 22nd and were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Cossacks routed 1500 bandits under Japanese officers near Kaiuan and left 200 dead on the field.

FIRED FOUR SHOTS AT A POLICEMAN

"Sac-r-r-r-e!"

Monsieur Georges Volson went for the ride to the horseback on the night of the day of the giving of thanks by the people of that dear America in the company with his friend M. Alfred Mestrand.

And now it is to the calaboose for Georges and that dear Alfred.

And that is because men who come from the ship to the shore are apt to get too deeply laden with various things when they mount themselves on the poopdeck of a lively bit of horse-flesh—and likewise because there is a law made and provided that the guardians of the peace of this municipality shall not serve as targets for the pistol practice (Continued on page 5.)

PRICE FOR DETECTIVES RULED LOW

Yesterday was not the day that ex-Detective McDuffie would have selected for giving thanks, perhaps, and yet there were some things that the former peace officer of the Territory might have been thankful for. For instance, Mr. McDuffie was out on bail. There are men to whom that would have been grace.

McDuffie, as was announced in the Advertiser of yesterday, was indicted by the grand jury on five counts charging him with having received bribes while acting as an executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Specifically, the indictments charge that McDuffie received \$5 on four different dates from a Chinese gambler (Continued on Page 5.)

PRINCE FUSHIMI ROBBED OF VALUABLE JEWELRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Prince Fushimi's apartments were robbed last night of \$5000 worth of jewelry.

ROOSEVELT FOR ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Roosevelt has started for St. Louis.

Meat Transport Running Port Arthur Blockade Caught by Japanese.

CHEFOO, Nov. 25.—The steamer Tungchow has been captured while trying to run the Port Arthur blockade with 30,000 tins of meat.

DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY.

MUKDEN, NOV. 25.—Don Jamie, son of the Carlist pretender, who is serving with the Russians, was decorated for gallantry.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—There are indications of a battle operations on them.

JAPANESE TURNING MOVEMENT.
MUKDEN, Nov. 24.—There are signs of a Japanese turning movement on the Russian left. On account of the enemy's fire rations have been sent to the men in the trenches for the night.

STOESSEL'S GARRISON DEMORALIZED.
TOKIO, Nov. 24.—There are increasing desertions from Port Arthur. The men coming into the Japanese lines say the garrison is demoralized.

BALTIC SQUADRON NEAR CANAL.
PORT SAID, Nov. 24.—The Russian second squadron on its way to the Far East, has been sighted.

THANKSGIVING COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

DENVER, Nov. 25.—Stanford 33, Colorado 0.
SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—Washington 6, California 6.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 34, Cornell 0.

SOL. BERLINER IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Sol. Berliner, who achieved fame in Honolulu in 1898 and 1899 in connection with the libelling of the ill-fated S. S. Columbia, is keeping to the front in Manila. The Manila Times recently said of him:

Sol Berliner, the erstwhile scoundrel of the Benguet road, is now with the constabulary. He is again upon his feet after twenty-eight days in the Civil Hospital. He will proceed at once to locate the bad hombres and prove that he is a true "Nick Carter" and acquainted with the sins and shortcomings of the human family.

The old war horse has fully recovered and although he has reached the age of 113 years, according to his own stories, he is yet able to cope with the bad element and the authorities expect to hear from him as soon as he strikes the lounge.

Honolulu Man Bids Water Tower.

A recent number of the San Francisco Examiner has this: "A. Berg, a member of the Honolulu Fire Commission, called at the local fire department headquarters yesterday to present a letter of introduction from President J. A. Gilman of the Honolulu board. Acting Chief Dougherty made Berg welcome, and as the visitor stated that the chief purpose of his coming was to study San Francisco fighting methods, it was arranged to hold a water-tower for his benefit this morning at 7 o'clock at the fourteenth street station."



THE AUTOMOBILE FIESTA PARADE

(Advertiser Photo)

POINT FOR MAHAULU

Technical Point Is Raised in His Favor.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A peculiar point was raised, and then passed over, in the opening of the trial of Stephen Mahaulu, formerly chief clerk of the Territorial land office, on two specific charges of embezzlement before Judge Gear in the Circuit Court yesterday.

A jury had been secured to try the case on Monday, and Deputy Attorney General Prosser opened the case on behalf of the Territory. Mahaulu seated by the side of his counsel, Frank Thompson, watched matters very closely.

The specific charges of embezzlement, as stated by Mr. Prosser, were that defendant had received, on September 2, 1902, the sum of \$225 from Mrs. Mary E. Clark in payment for the purchase of house lots at Wahiawa, and that on January 23, 1903, he had received from J. M. Dowsett the sum of \$1500 as rental from the Waialae company, both of which sums he was charged with having appropriated to his own use.

As a preliminary it became necessary to establish that Mahaulu had really held the office of sub-agent of the Fifth Land District and to that end Attorney Prosser demanded the production of the defendant's commission.

"Well, this is a peculiar thing," said Attorney Thompson. "We are called upon to give evidence against ourselves."

Prosser claimed that it was essential to get at the fact of the commission, and as it, the defendant, did not or could not produce the commission, he would call former land commissioner Edward S. Boyd, now serving a term for embezzlement in Oahu Prison, and establish by him the fact of the appointment of defendant to the position of sub-agent. Boyd came, accordingly, looking rather bleached by his confinement, took the stand and was sworn. One of the first questions asked by Attorney Prosser was as to whether he had appointed Mahaulu sub-agent for the Fifth District. Boyd was about to say that he had made the appointment in question, when Judge Gear stopped him with a question as to whether the witness had the power to make such an appointment at the time it was said to have been made.

Attorney Thompson was on his feet in a moment.

"It makes no difference whether Boyd made this appointment or not," he said. "He had no power to make it."

The attorney then went on to contend that section 199 of the Civil Laws of 1895, the old Land Act, had been repealed by the Organic Act. This section provided for the appointment of three land commissioners, and the law continued in effect the land law that is in force now. The Organic Act, section 19, provides for the appointment of one land commissioner to take the place of the three holding under the old law, but no provision is made in the act specifically creating the office of land commissioner.

The attorney argued, therefore, that no such office existed under the law and, logically, if there was no commissioner there could be no sub-commissioner.

The matter was argued at some length as an objection to receiving Boyd's testimony, and finally Judge Gear took the matter under advisement and adjourned court until afternoon.

At the afternoon session the court made no ruling upon the point at issue, and Boyd went on and testified without further question as to the appointment of Mahaulu. He was not cross-examined.

Byron O. Clark of Wahiawa was the next witness, and testified to the payment to Mahaulu of \$225 on June 7, 1902, for which sum witness held a receipt. Mr. Clark was not cross-examined.

J. M. Dowsett testified that he had paid Mahaulu \$1500 rental in behalf of the Waialae company, payment being made by check. As he could not produce the check, and his books were not at hand, he was ordered to produce the books and the case went over until this morning.

WORLD'S SIGNALS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Authorities at the naval observatory intend on December 31 this year to transmit telegraphic time signals at midnight and at 1, 2 and 3 a. m. January 1, 75th meridian time, to indicate the exact instant of the beginning of the New Year to each great standard time belt of the United States. Last year those signals traversed about 300,000 miles of wire and were heard in the principal places in Alaska and Panama, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Honolulu, Guam and Manila. This year it is the intention to transmit the signals literally around the world, which will be possible by the co-operation of the telegraph and cable companies.

Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Hayden, United States Navy, in charge of the time service of the Government, has proposed that advantage be taken of the important meetings in Washington, such as that of the International Railway Congress in May, 1905, to give a special series of time signals in celebration, as it were, of the meeting and to invite to the observatory such members as care to be present to see them go out.

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT PINKHAM COMMISSION

The latest story about the Pinkham Commission goes to show that the mysterious junketers were out after data to induce Congress to let in 20,000 Chinese laborers.

Anticipating that Congress would ask "Why not white laborers?" the Commission proposes to show that white men cannot work in tropical fields, even as independent farmers, and that for all sorts of agriculture Asiatics are required.

To forestall the protests of organized labor, the Commission, which is partly made up of Union labor men, will report in favor of the employment of white mechanics on all the plantations and convey the assurance of the planters that they will hire such men only, providing they can get Chinese for the unskilled labor of the canefields.

It is believed that, with organized labor placated, Congress will have no reason to deny access to the 20,000 Chinese asked for.

NOVELTIES FOR OCEAN STEAMERS

NEW YORK, November 4.—The Hamburg-American line announced today novelties in the construction of the new monster ships, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and America, now building. Each of the liners will have a grill-room of the proportions of a modern a la carte restaurant, and passengers may dine when they please. There will be no upper berths in the first cabin staterooms, which will be larger than those of the average big liner. There will be passenger elevators running through all five decks, Turkish baths and a larger gymnasium. Each ship will have three promenade decks, one of which will be reserved exclusively for promenading, while the others will be used for folks who want to take their ease in deck chairs. The time of the ships between this port and Plymouth or Cherbourg will be about seven and one-half days.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES

If it is a case of colic or cholera, morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The Honolulu Synagogue Club meets this evening for rehearsal. All members are requested to attend as many of the recitals from the German school choir now in post will be present.

IN THE CIRCLES OF LOCAL CRIME

Mama, the man stabbed by the old Hawaiian last Friday, still lives but is believed to be dying. Last Sunday Deputy Sheriff Hawkins and Geo. Sea took his ante-mortem statement as he was thought to be dying then. Night before last the Deputy Sheriff questioned the witnesses, Miss Bush taking down the evidence. Chester Doyle was present to look after the interests of the Attorney General's department.

Kajiwara, the victim of the stabbing affair night before last, turns out to be an old offender. He is now out on bond. He was the aggressor in the stabbing that took place about two weeks ago, when he stabbed a countryman in the breast.

Kajiwara's wound is serious. The wound in the forehead was deep, reaching to the brain and Dr. Kobayashi had to remove a piece of bone. The man also had another wound on the top of the head which placed the

skull. MIKI, the Japanese interpreter, got on the trail of the assassin about ten o'clock. By 1 a. m. he had found one witness and by half past three he had got enough evidence to be able to find his man. He went to Palama and found him surrounded by friends but managed to bring him to the police station without mishap. During the day MIKI has been working up the evidence. Inatsuka is the name of the assailant.

The majority of the cases set for yesterday were postponed. The two Portuguese boys caught with stolen copper got two months in the Reform school. Tong Yat, who stole two oxen from a Japanese on Beretania street, was fined \$100.

Mary Ann Lee has been arrested again. This time she tried to become a second Carrie Nation. She marched into a saloon and wrecked the place generally. The mirror is now no more and there are but few glasses left in which drinks can be served. Aupeka was found drunk at the end of the Manoa car line. He was stark naked, probably having been stripped by some one as a joke. Of the other arrests, Domingo Ferreira and John Cabral, are arrested on the charge of affray. They were having a lively "go" on Nuuanu street. Bert Courtney was arrested for larceny in the second degree. "Abe", the little negro news boy, is in for truancy. In explaining his case the fact came out that he stayed away from school because of misappropriation of funds. He had been given some money to make change and did not come back with it. His teacher had threatened him with arrest if he did not pay it back and he was afraid to go to school.

WANTS LAND OPENED TO INDUSTRIOUS WHITE MEN

Editor Advertiser: Hardly a day passes by but I read some comment on small farming in the Hawaiian Islands. Now unless there is some suitable land made available for bona fide settlers I can not comprehend the good of it.

The Bishop Estate took up the lead in Kona District, Hawaii. Why does the government not follow suit by opening some of the government land within reasonable distance of Honolulu?

Some months ago when a party of fifteen white men, representing that many more wanted to make application for five acre lots in Palolo valley the government would not receive their application and has not done so up to the present time.

Most of these men will leave for the States in the Spring, unless given a chance here. They are mostly mechanics and owing to the competition from the Asiatics, are looking for a place where they could put in their spare time and eventually build up a self-supporting home.

Let the government or some private individual lay out five or ten acre tracts and sell them at a reasonable figure under a right of purchase law, so as to give the man with small means a chance, it would keep some of the white population, who are here now, on the islands, and the Honolulu people would not have to look to the other Islands or to the Coast for their poultry, vegetables, butter and small fruits and could get them fresh every morning and at reasonable prices.

Instead of advertising land that can not be had and trying to induce white settlers to come here, let the government see if the white people here now can hold their own and be persuaded to stay here by opening up some of the government land at a reasonable figure.

When a man homesteads a place under the American laws, he does not expect to buy it at from \$100 to \$1000 per acre and he is entitled to 160 acres instead of five acres.

It is only by fair and honest dealing on the part of the government, that they may hope to keep a white middle class here and by so doing, instead of increasing the shark-eating population, they would fill the country up with consumers of beef and voters.

ONE WAITING FOR A CHANCE.

WANT TO MAKE MOVING PICTURES OF HAWAII-NEI

San Francisco, Cal., November 10, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: Referring to the article on promotion by moving pictures which appeared in your paper on September 17th, we beg to advise that as operators for the American Mutoscope & Biograph Company, we are pre-eminently in a position to make a fine series of motion pictures of scenes in the industrial life of the Hawaiian Islands.

A set of such pictures if properly made and exhibited at the much frequented tourist centers on the mainland, would indeed prove a powerful aid to promotion work.

We are the special representatives on the Pacific Coast for the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, in whose catalogues and literature can be listed all the special subjects that we make, if the parties contracting for them so desire. In addition to this we have our own laboratory here in San Francisco fully equipped with all the modern appliances for turning out on short notice, films of the highest quality.

We completed for the city of San Francisco a series of motion pictures of Street Scenes, Views in the Parks, Bathing in the Surf, etc. These are now being used at the St. Louis Exposition for the purpose of advertising San Francisco. Copies of a portion of the subjects, namely, San Francisco Fire Department Making a Run on Market Street and At Practice, were run at the Orpheum Theatre here and in the line of motion pictures, have proven their greatest hit of the season.

We have just sent to Central America our representative with operators and full equipment for making motion pictures of the industrial life on the large rubber plantations located there, and these will no doubt prove a most efficient means of advertising the industry.

We beg to request that you will kindly place this communication in the hands of the proper organization and advise us the name of such organization that will favorably consider the same. If any further information is required, we shall be pleased to give same upon request.

Anticipating an early reply we are,

Yours very truly,

MILES BROTHERS,
By E. C. Miles.

GOVERNOR STUDIES LIQUOR QUESTION

The Governor is making a very close study of the liquor question in all its phases, and to that end has requested various dealers, wholesalers, retailers, men who run so-called clubs and the whole liquor interest to set forth their views to him, to the end that the whole matter may be well in the hands of the authorities by the time the legislative meets.

"I understand," said Governor Carter yesterday, "that some of the men who run the so-called 'clubs' are making the plea that they are run as a co-partnership. This will run them up against a condition of some difficulty that they do not, perhaps, appreciate. The law provides a penalty of \$5.00 for every day that a co-partnership is not registered, and the longer the clubs run without such registration, therefore, the heavier will be the penalty earned."

Oigar Man Goes.

STOCKTON, November 4.—David Lawrence, who is wanted in Sacramento for passing a bogus check for \$100 on Hall, Lullis & Co. was arrested here today by Chief W. L. Walker, and will be taken to the Capital City tomorrow to stand trial. Lawrence attempted to secure the endorsement of a local cigar dealer on a \$50 check, but failed. When the cashier of the Commercial Bank of San Francisco, on whom the paper was drawn, was telephoned he stated that other bogus checks had been sent in by Lawrence but they were turned down.

ELLIS BACK FROM MENELIK

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—William H. Ellis, King Menelik's friend, who was with King Menelik last June when the latter disappeared from the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, as she was nearing the English coast from this port, arrived yesterday from Southampton aboard the American liner Philadelphia. Menelik had the honor of the treaty with King Menelik.

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WILL ONLY TAKE THE GOVERNORSHIP

"I wish you would let the public know that 'Hoogs and McStocker', as the papers usually run the names, are not out for any government office," said W. H. Hoogs yesterday. "Every time a vacancy occurs the newspaper humorist states that 'Hoogs and McStocker are candidates.' We're both in business together and it looks funny for both members to run for the same office all the time.

"The only public office we would accept is that of Governor, and we would, if we got it, share it as a partnership."

COTCH CHURCH WAR GOES ON

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Scotch Free Church, having won its case in the Court of Sessions, the Judges deciding that the judgment of the House of Lords must be applied, has commenced to take action thereon. Much bitterness has already been aroused, and the police have been called in to suppress disturbances arising out of the eviction of United Free Church men from churches.

The entrances to churches which have been locked have been forced and the locks have been removed and replaced. Yesterday witnessed the eviction of United Free Church men from New College, Edinburgh, where they refused to use three rooms. Principal Rainy, in saying farewell at a meeting, said it was often a good thing for churches to be sent into the wilderness.

The Scottish Liberal Association, in order to avoid embarrassing the United Free Church men in the inevitable application to Parliament, has withdrawn its resolution in favor of disestablishment. Parliamentary action is regarded as certain, but it is feared that there will be trouble, disorder and civil strife before Parliament meets.

The inefficiency of the offer of mediation made by the Archbishop of Canterbury is regretted more deeply than ever.

Lloyd's Annual Report.

Lloyd's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904, shows that 625 new vessels were classed on Lloyd's Register and that they had a gross tonnage of 1,679,945 tons. Of these vessels 581 were steamers, of a total tonnage of 1,651,950 tons, and the remaining 44 vessels were sailing craft, of a total tonnage of 27,995 tons. Of the total of newly classed vessels, 749,905 tons, or 69 per cent, were built for the United Kingdom, and the remaining 929,040 tons, or 31 per cent, were built for foreign or colonial owners. The largest steamer classed was the Mongolia, of 13,632 tons, and the largest sailing vessel was the Italian ship Italia, of 3,109 tons. The tonnage under construction June 30 was 901,844 tons. The total number of vessels on the Register June 30 was 9,672, of 17,716,999 tons, of which 6,652, of 11,789,128 tons, were British.

SOBE MUSCLES.

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This ointment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

THE ARMY IN INDIA REFORMED

LONDON, Oct. 29.—An army order has been issued giving effect directly to Lord Kitchener's scheme for the re-organization of the Indian army. Roughly speaking, the units are grouped in formation wherein they can best train in time of peace for fighting.

It is pointed out that the conditions in the country, owing to spread of railways and telegraphs, have vastly changed since the time of the mutiny when the present location of the troops was arranged. The scheme concentrates the troops according to the present requirements and in particular enables all three arms of the service to be trained together. The arrangements in regard to Burma are unchanged. Though the post of Lieutenant-General of the Madras army has been abolished, it does not mean that southern India is to be denuded of troops.

The cost of the changes will be £10,000,000.

PRaise THE WIRELESS

Business men and firms, having frequently recourse to the use of the system of wireless telegraphy connecting the islands of the Hawaiian group, are practically a unit in stating that the system is of great value and that their experience teaches them that without it many elements of business would be retarded.

Several men engaged in business or connected with large firms in Honolulu, each expressing himself as being perfectly satisfied with the system—that the service had been as fair and constant as weather conditions would permit, and summing it all up they couldn't see how they could get along without it.

President Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company says that during the last six months the messages of his company have been promptly handled and the service has given perfect satisfaction.

James Gordon Spencer of the Pacific Hardware Company said that although his firm had no occasion for using the system to a large extent, they had found it most convenient, whenever an occasion demanded an early response from a customer on another island, or where a customer had imperative need of a shipment to be sent out on a certain steamer. Whenever his firm had found it necessary to use the wireless system, it had given satisfaction.

Mr. Lantz, of F. A. Schaefer & Co., said that the system was of great value to his firm. For "double rush business," the use of the wireless just struck their requirements. He expressed great satisfaction with the personal attention which Mr. and Mrs. Cross paid to all messages coming and going. "We have no fault to find with the wireless whatsoever," said Mr. Lantz.

W. A. Bowen of Castle & Cooke had only words of praise for the service.

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CLOSING DEALS FOR NEW FORT SITES

The United States District Attorney is getting the papers in readiness to close up this week the deals for the tracts at Paoula and Waialae to be used for fortification purposes. The deeds call for 322 acres at Paoula to be fortified for the defense to the entrance of Pearl Harbor, and forty-nine acres for a battery at Waialae, lying between Koko Head and Diamond Head.

United States District Attorney Breckon has been notified that the opinion of the Attorney General as to the title to these lands should have left Washington on November 11, and expects therefore to receive the letter on Friday's steamer.

The money for the land is all ready to be paid over to the sellers as soon as the necessary formalities have been complied with.

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PRaise THE WIRELESS

Business Men Find the System of Value.

Business men and firms, having frequently recourse to the use of the system of wireless telegraphy connecting the islands of the Hawaiian group, are practically a unit in stating that the system is of great value and that their experience teaches them that without it many elements of business would be retarded.

Several men engaged in business or connected with large firms in Honolulu, each expressing himself as being perfectly satisfied with the system—that the service had been as fair and constant as weather conditions would permit, and summing it all up they couldn't see how they could get along without it.

President Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company says that during the last six months the messages of his company have been promptly handled and the service has given perfect satisfaction.

James Gordon Spencer of the Pacific Hardware Company said that although his firm had no occasion for using the system to a large extent, they had found it most convenient, whenever an occasion demanded an early response from a customer on another island, or where a customer had imperative need of a shipment to be sent out on a certain steamer. Whenever his firm had found it necessary to use the wireless system, it had given satisfaction.

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ENFORCING THE LAW.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser) Governor Carter has written a letter to High Sheriff Henry calling the attention of the head of the Territorial police department to three more statutes that have been permitted to fall into abeyance.

It will not be denied that the point made by the Governor is well taken. Laws in an American community, are made to be enforced, and law officers are chosen to enforce and not to evade them.

There is, nevertheless, a tendency on the part of many executive officers to let bad laws lapse, hoping thereby to save themselves some of the trouble of their duty and the people some of the trouble of enforcement.

Executive functions may be in some measure discretionary, nevertheless when executive judgment is not most wisely used there is always the liability that some laws that are good may be overlooked as well as some that are bad.

It cannot be denied, either, that it is a law wisely designed for the protection of public property which forbids fast driving over bridges of certain size.

THE COMING OF THE PETREL.

It seems highly probable that the coming of the gunboat Petrol to take permanent station at Honolulu will mark the first step in the real recognition of the strategic importance of these islands in the future American domination of the western ocean.

But, despite the recognition of this fact, the American government has heretofore moved slowly, and American preparedness for war has consisted in nursing a sense of security born of knowledge of the possession of great resources rather than in the actual purchase of arms and the building of fortifications at any outlying point.

A change began to come over the American idea following the Spanish war, and this change has become more marked with the great events now taking place in the countries that lie just beyond the Pacific ocean.

The statement in a Chicago newspaper that Mr. Densen, lately elected Governor of Illinois by the Republicans, had made a ringing address to the deaf mutes of a Cook county institution suggests that the eminent statesman must have stood up and wrung his hands.

The Admiral of the Baltic fleet says that he would be perfectly willing to sacrifice his life in a war with England. However, it isn't necessary to do so much for the accomplishment of so little.

It is a publisher who has fallen out in his effort to run a Sunday paper in New York that has made a success of one.

SUSPICIOUS SECRECY.

There is a common feeling that the Pinckham Commission would not tell away its motives were acknowledged and in the public interest. As a consequence a squad of spies in the territory's country, this commission trailed about the islands, whispering here and taking pictures there, saying, when pressed, that it was an ordinary business and returning home to have secret meetings once a week.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

The latest indication of the desire of the political opposition on the mainland for a realignment comes in the issuance of a call for the organization of a new National party by James D. Farrish, of Chicago, chairman of the Populist National Committee.

There can be small doubt, after the showing made in November, that the opposition has need for reorganization if it is to play any part whatever in the politics of the country. It is not, perhaps, a matter of great importance to anybody, that is, beyond those opposition leaders who do desire to play a part—nevertheless all Americans are interested in political movements, and all will watch with care the efforts of the opposition leaders to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Artists have queer ideas about war. In a Black and White picture, lately published, Gen. Stoesel is represented in semi-fall dress uniform standing with a battery and exhorting his men to fight. Gold belt, baldric, white cap and glittering orders make him as conspicuous as he would be at a St. Petersburg field day.

The Hague Tribunal hasn't had so great a rush of business as to suggest to anybody the need for a court of appeal, nevertheless the litigants all know that the court of last resort to arms always lies open to them.

And now the Democratic press claims to have discovered that Vice-President Fairbanks has been engaged in the unpleasant although lucrative pastime of evicting an aged and infirm relative from property in which he is largely interested.

An article on the Sunday law, signed G. A. L. B. will appear in this paper when a copy is received written on one side of the sheet. The Advertiser does not care to handle manuscript written on both sides as the latter cannot be cut for division among several printers.

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THANKSGIVING.

The most beautiful feature of Thanksgiving day is the reunion of families, especially where the gathering takes place under the old home roof. In New England, Thanksgiving custom has had its most perfect unfolding and there it is almost a new commandment that the sons or daughters shall come back and join hearts and hands about the family altar.

Scarcely less beautiful than the feature of family reunions is that of charity. On other days of the year charity is a duty which we devote upon a Society, content to let it act for us; but on Thanksgiving day, charity becomes the outward expression of an inward grace and the good man gives with his own hand.

The religious aspect of Thanksgiving day was once a more salient one than now, but it can never pass while belief in God's grace and mercy obtains among those who keep the festival. The very word "Thanksgiving" suggests a form of worship, an acknowledgment of debt to the author of all good things.

THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

The proposition made by the Haleakala Ranch Company to the Board of Agriculture and to Land Commissioner Pratt, once more brings this latent industry to the front.

The Sisal company at Ewa has 750 acres under cultivation and is now planting 250 acres more. The Hawaiian Agricultural Company, of Kau already has several hundred acres of sisal and during the next few months will increase it to 500 acres.

The Haleakala Ranch Company has thoroughly tested the possibilities of the dry lower Kula district, and that produced an article which the Tubbs Cordage Company of San Francisco pronounces to be of the best quality.

The proposal of the Haleakala company is that the government homestead the land of Omaoipo in Kula, Maui, and that if done it will furnish sisal plants to homesteaders, at cost, taking payment in labor at the option of the homesteader; pipe water to the land for domestic purposes; put up machinery to clean sisal raised by the homesteaders, at an agreed price.

As the land is rich land, on existing roads and near good harbors, this should give a good opportunity for testing whether sisal can be profitably raised as a special industry by the small farmer.

An especially favorable feature attendant upon the proposition, is that the land is adjacent to the central Maui plantations; that the management thereof is favorable to the proposition and is willing to furnish employment to homesteaders during any spare time which they may have.

RUSSIA AND PROGRESS.

The Zensvto memorial, which has been presented to the Czar of Russia, asking for a more liberal form of government, may come to nothing now, but it signifies a spirit of unrest out of which great changes may accrue in future.

The United States may renew its pride in the equipment of its Navy now that the First Lord of the Admiralty puts the American naval establishment in the class with that of Great Britain and France.

But Russia is trying so much progress as every day that he has concluded not to retire but to take command of the North Atlantic fleet.

The position of the Russian subject in the West is that of an honorary benighted. He is a political seer, Russia is nothing for him but a prison house where his conduct is closely watched and even his reading censured.

The Zensvto memorial points the way to future victory and to overwhelming strength, but all Russia knows that the Czar in his blindness will reject it just as Napoleon did the appeal of Fulton, when the great inventor came before the autocrat with the steamboat in his hand, offering the mastery of the seas and the perpetuity of the empire.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

If the Russians have settled down in the hope that the Japanese intend to go into winter quarters they miscalculate the spirit of their adversaries. The most important campaign made by the Japanese ten years ago, began in January and continued in February, a period of unusual cold and of many storms.

The movements now under way in Manchuria show that the little brown men do not propose to let the Russians have any chance to rest and repair their losses. Harbin seems to be their objective and if they reach it they will have control of Manchuria and of the approaches to Vladivostok.

Because an orchard test in one place failed, people here have long thought that olives would not grow in Hawaii. Planted in another place, a group of olive trees is doing well.

The football cut in the sport heading for the day is the work of young Mr. Heen, a clerk in the Attorney General's office and a former Punahou boy.

The Advertiser remarked, when the police change occurred, that the public would do well to note the bulging appearance of the Governor's sleeve. More reasons for the sudden shake-up were seen last night when ex-Detective McDuffie and ex-officer Ah On were arrested under indictments charging them with having accepted bribes while in the performance of their duty as executive officers.

Arbitration treaties are piling up, the United States having made several, with more to follow. At the Mohonk Conference the arbitration people reported so much progress as to warrant the hope that, in a few years' time, many of the causes of war may be eliminated.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser) Prince Kubie is described in the Congressional Directory as a capitalist.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. was advised yesterday that sugar had gone to 4 1/4 in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hallowell and family are soon to remove from Mexico to Los Angeles.

Byron O. Clark, the original small farmer of Wahiawa, was in Honolulu yesterday as a witness in the Mahabulu embezzlement case.

Mrs. John D. Paris of Kona is much better. Dr. Wood brought back the welcome news yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, wife of the manager of Makaweli plantation, returned home yesterday. She has been visiting here for the last ten days.

The Hawaiian Trust Co. has just prepared a handsome little booklet entitled "Money Management." It is free for the asking to any person who wishes one.

The Territorial Treasury paid out \$150,000 in warrants yesterday, and \$147,000 on Monday. It is expected that the rush will last one more day, and will then be eased off.

Wong Cheong Hung, serving a sentence of ten years for killing a luna at Waikeka plantation in 1898, has asked the Governor for a pardon on the ground that the killing was done in defense of the life of his aged uncle.

The half to be given on Thursday, December 1st, at San Antonio hall, in commemoration of the restoration of the independence of Portugal, promises to be a large affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Afong will leave for Hongkong on the steamer Manchuria to remain for an indefinite period. They will visit Mr. C. Afong, now a resident of Macao, China.

The ceremony connected with the laying of the corner stone of the Japanese M. E. church, which was announced to take place on Saturday next, will be held today at 3 p. m.

If the Mrs. Turner who addressed a letter to the manager of the Rapid Transit Co. will be good enough to call at the office, Alapai street, in order that further information may be obtained, the matter complained of will be investigated.

The German Fair not being able to supply the demand for fancy and useful articles, do not forget you can buy anything you want for Christmas presents from St. Clement's Fair, which is to take place at Mrs. Tom May's, corner of Pensacola and Lunallilo streets.

All Y. W. C. A. members who are intending to place articles on sale at the fair scheduled to take place on Saturday morning at the Y. W. C. A. rooms are asked to send them there on Friday between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. so that they may be classified and marked.

The sentence of Jean Sabate, under Federal conviction, will expire shortly. The Mahabulu trial will be resumed before Judge Gear this morning.

Dr. Reynolds has completed a handsome residence on the Manoa road.

Judge Highton is out after a short stay in Miss Johnson's sanitarium. The steamer Nevada sailed for Kahului and the coast at 5 p. m. yesterday.

GRIP CONVALESCENCE

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion after the grip. When the fever is gone the body is left weak and exhausted; the nervous system is completely run down and vitality is low.

Two things to do: give strength to the whole body, and new force to the nerves. Scott's Emulsion will do it; contains just what the worn-out system needs.

Rich blood, healthy flesh, resistive force, more and better nourishment are what Scott's Emulsion supplies to the convalescent.

Scott's Emulsion is the original and has been the standard emulsion of cod liver oil for nearly thirty years.

Why buy the new, untried, cheap emulsions or so called wines, cordials and extracts of cod liver oil, when you can buy what is sure to help you?

Scott's Emulsion is sold by all druggists and grocers. W. G. Hall, Honolulu, is the sole agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. L. Lora, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1904.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Div., Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, SUGAR, STRAIGHT CO., MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and various company stocks.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: DATE, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun Rise, Moon Rise, Moon Set. Includes data for Nov 21-28.

Full moon Nov. 27 at 4:41 p. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Table with columns: DATE, MEAN, MAX, MIN, WIND, AT. VAL. Includes data for Nov 18-24.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

PURE FOOD LAW WORK

Milk Shows Up Well. Articles of Food Below Par.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner, had separate reports for August, September and October presented before the Board of Health at this week's meeting. In the three months he had examined 261 samples of milk, of which 14 were below standard. Of food samples he had examined 39 samples, finding 17 below standard. Miscellaneous analyses had been made to the number of 22.

The poor milk was derived from the following sources, namely: sent to office, 1; Tavares, 1; Correa, 2; Nobriga, 1; Union Dairy, 1; Saylor, 1; Pelekuu for Manoa ranch, 3; F. Correa, 2; sent to laboratory, 1; F. Correa, 1.

Various analyses are reported as follows:

One barrel fish was condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

Partial analysis of a sample of water was made for the Public Works Department.

A sample of water from Kaneohe, submitted by Dr. Pratt, was analyzed and found to be not contaminated.

Thirteen samples of vanilla extract were examined. The following were found not adulterated:

Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Western Chemical Co., Chicago. Sample from M. J. Borges, Kailih.

Extract Vanilla, Joseph Burnett Co., Boston. Sample from Yamane, Kailih.

Tillman's Vanilla, Tillman and Bendel, San Francisco, Cal. Sample from J. Monteiro, Kailih Bridge.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu, W. T. Sample from Qual Kee, 749 West King street.

Extract of True Vanilla, Price Flavoring Extract Co., New York. Sample from Fook Wo, 135 Vineyard street.

The following samples are adulterated as noted:

Empress Flavoring Extract of Vanilla. No manufacturer on label. Sample from J. C. Girlo, King and Kailih road. Not an extract of vanilla beans.

Universal Extract of Vanilla, Alpha Chemical Co., Chicago. Sample from Goo Fong Kee, 593 King street West. The extract is colored with caramel.

Equity Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sample from Wo Chong, Keaukua street. Not an extract of vanilla bean and colored with caramel.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla. (The word Vanillin is written on face of label in ink). Honolulu Drug Co. Sample from Shing Kee, 466 King street. Not an extract of vanilla beans. This extract is improperly labeled if it is to be sold as an imitation vanilla extract.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, no manufacturer on label. Sample from Tom Young Kee, Vineyard and Emma. Not a true extract of vanilla beans. This brand is not on general sale, only one store handling it and stock low. It is being removed from this market.

Extra Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Dreyer, San Francisco. Sample from See Hop & Co., Palama. Extract is colored with caramel.

One sample white submitted by private party was found to contain a large amount of finely ground pepper.

Two samples powdered opium were examined at the request of the police department.

In accordance with your instructions, a number of analyses of Nuuanu Valley water were made, the results of same being handed to you.

One sample water from the Island of Hawaii was examined and found to be polluted. I have handed you a special report on this water.

Twenty-five pounds ground mustard and one box of decomposed fish were condemned as unfit for food.

Nine samples of black pepper were examined with six pure brands as follows:

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Wong Sun Kee, Magoon block.

Sunnyside, T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu. Sample from Charles Ah Foo, Magoon block, Queen street.

J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco. Sample from Ah Leong, Queen street.

Tillman's Aromatic. Sample from Chung Lung Kee, stall 41 Oahu Market.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendel, San Francisco. Sample from Chew San, Panchow and King streets.

Giantet Brand, E. R. Durkee & Co., New York. Sample from Yee Hop & Co., Alakea and Beretania streets.

Adulterated black pepper is as follows:

Pure Pepper, S. H. Tyler & Son (no address on label). Sample from Yee Sang Chang, Maunakea and King streets; contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Malabar Pepper, Novelty Spice Mills, San Francisco. Sample from Shing Kee, 466 King street; contains considerable wheat flour.

Banner Pepper, Banner Spice Mills (no address on label). Sample from Ferreira, Wilder avenue, near Fire Station; contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Five brands of white pepper were examined, three of which were pure:

Pioneer, J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco, Calif. Sample from Choy Kee, Magoon block.

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Hip Chang, 40 West King street.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendel, San

Francisco. Sample from Tai Chong, Wilder and Makiki streets.

Adulterated white pepper is as follows:

Crowned White Pepper, Lucas & Harkin. Sample from Chung Lung Kee, stall 41 Oahu Market; contains a large amount of rice flour.

Favorite Brand White Pepper (no address on label). Sample from Wing Sang & Co., Hotel street, opposite Bethel; contains a very large amount of wheat product, probably wheat bran. This sample contains very little pepper.

The above examinations show that thirty-five per cent of the brands of pepper on this market are adulterated.

Two samples of Cayenne Pepper were examined and found to be pure as follows:

C. & E. Morton Brand. From Yee Hop & Co., Alakea and Beretania streets.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendel, San Francisco. From J. T. Souza, Kinau street.

Three samples of mustard were examined and found to be pure as follows:

Colman's Mustard. From J. F. Souza, Kinau street.

Golden Gate, J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco. From Faria, Wilder avenue.

Sunnyside, T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu. Sample from Yamane, Kailih.

One sample of coffee was found to contain chicory. The can containing this coffee was properly marked "mixture" as required by law, but the label was on the bottom of the can where it could not be seen.

Mixtures or compounds are required to be distinctly labeled and dealers complying with the law in the above manner are simply endeavoring to evade its provision.

One lot of twelve cases of canned fish was condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

Three analyses of water were made for the Department of Public Works.

PRICE FOR DETECTIVES.

(Continued from page 1.)

named Ching Mun Gar, and \$5 on another occasion from the keeper of a Chinese gambling joint in Honolulu named Lung Wo.

This payment from Lung Wo is a separate instance, but the four payments alleged to have been made by Ching Mun Gar carry a story that will be read with some interest by the law-abiding citizens of this community.

Ching Mun Gar runs, or did run under the old regime, a protected fa game at Aiea. It is alleged that Ching Mun Gar paid to McDuffie the sum of \$5 on May 7, again on May 14, yet again on May 21, and finally again on May 28. Now, the seventh of May was on a Saturday, and so were the following dates on which payments were made.

Of course Ching Mun Gar was not in the business of gambling for his health, and neither could he be assumed to be making these illegal payments to a police official because of love and affection. In fact, a weekly payment would seem to imply, rather strongly, a weekly renewed agreement of protection.

But this is not all. Ah On, formerly the Chinese detective of the police department, was indicted at the same time as McDuffie, there being three charges against him. And the specific instances in the allegations against Ah On were that, on March 25, April 2 and April 9 he had received the sum of \$15 from the same Ching Mun Gar running the same che fa game at the same Aiea.

In other words, just before McDuffie is alleged to have received his weekly stipend of \$5, Ah On had been receiving from the same source a weekly stipend of ten dollars more per week than McDuffie got. This leaves two inferences open in the matter, so far as the police department was concerned. Either the Chinese gambler found out that McDuffie was a cheaper man to do business with, and so proceeded to buy what he wanted where he could get it cheapest, or Ah On managed his little fiduciary plan in such slovenly fashion that somebody got wise and there was a demand for a "piece," and then Ching Mun Gar had to come through with \$20 a week to be let alone, instead of \$15, as he is alleged to have been paying theretofore. The taxpayer is at liberty to draw his own inference in the matter.

However that may be, the indictment of McDuffie and Ah On, who were but subordinates, shows that the grand jury must have been pretty strongly convinced that there was a payment of money to the old police department for the privilege of running gambling games in contravention of the law—and with the grand jury satisfied of that it is a reasonable supposition that there will be some very interesting developments along the same lines in the near future.

Harry Mossman, who was also indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement and who was arrested at the same time as McDuffie and Ah On, spent the whole of Wednesday night in jail, but was released late yesterday afternoon on \$5000 bail with John Lucas as surety.

Mossman was indicted on five counts charging him with embezzlement. He was greatly cast down yesterday and seemed to feel most keenly the position in which he had been placed. He did not go to bed at all on Wednesday night, spending the greater portion of the time walking the floor of his prison.

Mrs. Raymond and Miss Genevieve Downett, left for Hilo yesterday on the Claudine where they will spend a few weeks.

UNIVERSAL PEACE MADE THEME OF THANKSGIVING

Union Service in Central Union Church—Sermon By Dr. Kincaid—Songs of Praise and Patriotism.

Central Union church held a goodly congregation for the union Thanksgiving service at 11 a. m. There was a preponderance of the gentler sex, yet many representative men were present, in a large proportion of cases with their wives or families, as follows:

Judge Sanford B. Dole, Dr. J. T. McDonald, C. M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, P. C. Jones, C. H. Atherton, A. S. Claghorn, Capt. W. A. Clark, W. L. Whittier, P. B. McStocker, Geo. P. Castle, W. W. Hall, Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, Jonathan Shaw, Willard E. Brown, Rev. Dr. Bingham, Judge C. A. Galbraith, J. R. Galt, Senator C. H. Dickey, Wm. C. Roe, J. G. Spencer, Curtis P. Lauka, Prof. U. S. Sampson, H. F. Wichman, William McCandless, John A. McCandless, J. Mert Oat, D. S. Withington, S. K. Kamalopli, W. O. Atwater, W. J. Forbes, John M. Templeton, J. N. Taggart, Henry Hogan, W. A. Love, J. M. Webb, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Prof. Edgar Wood, Dr. N. B. Emerson, A. F. Cooke, T. R. Robinson, W. A. Bowen, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Rev. O. H. Gullick.

To the right of Dr. Kincaid, pastor of Central Union church and preacher of the day, on the platform was seated Rev. J. W. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to his left Governor Geo. R. Carter, and Edward Eates Turner, presiding. Rev. J. L. Hopwood of Kamehameha chapel and Rev. P. M. Snodgrass of the Christian church mission.

The decorations of platform and choir loft were simpler than on former occasions, consisting of clusters of sugar cane tassels and leaves on either side of the desk, a few potted palms above and below, and several United States flags draped.

There was a full choir in the loft, with Mrs. A. F. Judd (Sr.) at the organ. An organ prelude was followed by the anthem, "Unto Thee, O God, do we give thanks" (Watson), sung by the choir.

Governor Carter, in clear and well accented tones, read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation. This was followed by the singing of the Doxology, when there was a responsive reading of the 103rd Psalm, led by Mr. Hopwood. Keller's American hymn, "Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long," was then sung by choir and congregation.

Mr. Wadman offered the Thanksgiving prayer, beginning with an invocation from one of David's psalms of adoration. He offered thanks to God for the peace and safety of the nation, as well as the abundant harvest, praying that as prosperity was vouchsafed so might charity abound. For our Christian churches, schools, society and homes grateful homage was rendered. Thanks were especially offered up that in this age so much was being done to Christianize other lands, that so many young men and young women of culture were going into far lands with the gospel of peace, and for what had been done to Christianize all lands and to bring all peoples to sit at the feet of Jesus. Prayer was made to hasten the time when all men, without distinction of color or nationality, should "glance the crown of kingship on that blessed brow." The time was beseeched when all wars should cease, and thanks were offered up for what had been done at Washington to promote the peace conference, and for the fact that the great European countries were leaving their disputes to peaceful arbitration. For real thanksgiving hearts, that they might rejoice in their Heavenly Father, and that persons and homes in sorrow might be divinely consoled, the leader in devotions fervently prayed.

Stanley Livingston, in rich bass, sang an offertory solo and, for the collection was taken up, Mr. Turner offered an appropriate prayer. Then choir and congregation with evident spirit sang the hymn, "Worship the King."

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Rev. William Morris Kincaid, D. D., preached the Thanksgiving sermon, his topic being: "An Appeal to Force or Reason, Which?" He chose as his text Isaiah 2:2—"He shall judge between the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor shall they learn war any more."

Was that not a wonderful prophecy? the preacher asked. The people to whom it was uttered were at the time surrounded by foes. It was an age saturated with barbarism. Yet they were given to see a vision of peace when swords should be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. They had visions of those when the arts of peace should supplant the arts of war, when people should be welded away from their savage passions and led into the ways of peace. It was safe to say that no such vision of peace could have been seen by any other people. They had been taught the principle of the brotherhood of man and the emphases of peace were born of the instincts of that brotherhood.

This people had been oppressed for many years by another race. They were waiting for the Deliverer who should break their chains. When he did come he was not a mighty man of valor, but was one who relied on the sword of the Spirit. Here, in his advent, was another prophecy of the time when men should beat their swords into plowshares.

Yet here at the end of two centuries we were still waiting for the fulfillment of the prophecy. In the year of our Lord 1904 we see two great nations at war. We have advocated reason, but men will not listen to reason. We have advocated arbitration, but the nations will not arbitrate. We have advocated the brotherhood of man, but when the real test comes we snarl and bite and growl and fight like the beasts whose children, according to Darwin, we are. Nor is this true simply of European, Asiatic and some other American nations. Here the preacher quoted from an address by Richard Olney to the Archbishop of Canterbury in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in which he urged upon the distinguished visitor, as one of the most important things, the influence of the two countries for peace. The Americans congratulated themselves that they were a peaceful people and that their prosperity had not been a product of war but of the arts of peace, but Mr. Olney said: "Whatever be the cost, whether rightly or wrongly, necessary or unnecessary, the war bacillus has got into the American blood." He told the Archbishop that the armaments of America were now rivaling those of Europe, and concluded with an expression of the hope that, from such sentiments as that war was a good thing, a useful national tonic, etc., every true friend of the American people would pray that they might be delivered.

Dr. Kincaid would hold up the peace spirit to his hearers and spoke in admiration of the great Peace Congress in Boston, which asked President Roosevelt to appeal to the great peace tribunal of The Hague to see if the present terrible conflict could not be stopped. One great reason for international disputes having the consequence of war was that war did not appeal to the personal responsibility of the citizen. Yet in every age war had been enormously expensive not only to the vanquished but to the victors. The wars of Europe from 1793 to 1815 cost \$8,250,000,000 and the loss of 1,900,000 men. The Crimean war of 1854-56 cost \$1,325,000,000 and a loss of 485,000 men. Our own war of the Rebellion cost the Union \$9,352,000,000 and a loss of men killed and died of disease, for both sides, of 493,349. The Franco-Prussian war cost \$1,580,000,000 and the loss of 290,000 men. The war of the Revolution caused a loss of \$135,000,000 and over 300,000 men were engaged in it at different times. According to authorities consulted, the war carried on by us in the Philippines has been one of the most costly in money and destructive of human life in which we have ever engaged except that of the Rebellion. Should not facts like these cause every thoughtful man to pause before he encourages war?

Next the preacher considered the cost of the war spirit today, showing Germany's standing army to be 5,650,000 men and 174,000 horses; that of France, 4,827,000 men and 172,000 horses; that of Russia, 5,258,000 men and 300,000 horses, and of Great Britain, 1,625,000 men and 41,000 horses. Europe had over 17,000,000 of men in arms. It was impossible to estimate the cost to the nations of having all those men withdrawn from the fields of proper industry to a condition of enforced idleness. Dr. Kincaid then enumerated the strength of the different large navies of the world, in cost of ships and number of men.

He asked them to remember such figures and then to consider that the army and navy took the flower of the people. The cost must be paid by the people because it comes from them sooner or later in the form of taxes. War besides occasioned debauchery. Your soldier is not a man of family. He is not developing the humanitarian side of human nature but the passions of mankind. War is essentially savage. Dr. Kincaid said he was not one of those who believed, with Count Tolstoy, that war was never right. Jesus Christ himself did not discountenance the use of force on occasions. He did not stop to reason with the money-changers profaning the temple, but drove them out with a scourge of small cords. The only good cause of war was to end some intolerable oppression, to right some outrageous wrong, when no other course was open. Then the sword became the sword of God. He could not believe that war was always wrong, for if he did he could not look on Bunker Hill without a blush of shame, nor speak of Gettysburg without blistering his lips. If we love peace we must love it at times so as to fight for it.

If we love peace we must always remember that it is the fruit of righteousness. One war has turned back the tide of moral progress one hundred years. Every dollar spent in war is a dollar against the school, against the church, against the home. Certainly one of the plainest signs of the times is the growing realization that war is a burden on the people. We can subvert the cause of peace by making war more difficult to bring about. War is no longer the play of brute force. A nation that conquers through force is not lifting upon itself the abhorrence of the civilized world. Peace is the fruit of righteousness. The prevention of war comes in righteousness and righteous living. "Universal righteousness is the highest expression of law," the preacher quoted. The work of righteousness is peace and its effect security and the assurance of peace. Every American citizen should be made to feel that he has a vital interest in the moral character of every other individual, not only in the country where he lives but in every nation of earth.

Dr. Kincaid again referred to The Hague tribunal with hopeful anticipation, saying peace was the final issue of Christianity, it was the law of God. The seers of old saw the day of universal peace and rejoiced in it. The Utopian song of the angels, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men," would yet be realized. A saying of John Bright was quoted, concluding, "War is not in keeping with the spirit of Him who, when he was reviled, reviled not again." War is not Christian and never can be, for when Christianity becomes universal war will have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Empires built upon force did not last long. Rome was a great empire, but Rome passed away. The empire that preceded Rome were all fighting empires but they passed away. In conclusion Dr. Kincaid spoke of the terrible war in the East with its frightful carnage, its desolating of homes, and asked his hearers, as they sang their hymn of thanksgiving—for all the widows and the orphans, for the wounded soldiers bereft of health and limbs, to pray "Good Lord hear us," and that all wars might cease "Good Lord give us."

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The choir sang the "Festival Hymn," by Dudley Buck—"O Peace, on thine upspringing pinion!" It then led the congregation in singing in the native language "Hawaii Pono," followed by "America."

Mr. Turner pronounced the benediction and Mrs. Judd performed an organ postlude as the people dispersed.

AFTER HALF A CENTURY

Land Patent Dormant Since 1850 Now Made Good.

The Hawaiian Islands, from an occasional incident that crops up, might fairly be considered the most easy-going country in the world. A development that has just taken place in a land matter seems to bear everything else of that kind which has ever happened.

A royal land patent fully confirmed fifty-four years ago was only the other day given its due force and effect. No rights were lost in the meantime by anybody, however, a fact which may or may not indicate that it is quite safe to go slow in Hawaii. Here follow the particulars.

The late Paul P. Kanoa, in his lifetime the Governor of Kaula, had a kula-awara issued to him in 1850 on 84 1/2 acres of land, consisting of the west portion of what is now called Pearl City Peninsula. There was a reservation to the Government of one-third interest on royal patent awards, which had to be commuted, and Kanoa's commutation was settled for in 1850, but it appears no grant was ever issued to him. The land therefore stood without any royal patent, being therefore subject to law of title, until November 22, 1904. John W. Thompson, the Bishop Museum sculptor of fish and reptiles, had applied to the Court of Land Registration for a certificate of title to a lot of land in the Kamao award, which he had bought from O. R. & L. Co. Judge Weaver refused title until the question of the original patent was cleared up, which was done on the day just mentioned. The number of the patent is 8163.

Confirmation of the Kamao award's commutation was found by the official searcher in Privy Council records, book 2, page 419, where a resolution of that august body of the monarchy appears releasing the Government's third interest. It took all these years to get the boundaries of the land, whose name is "Patent," established. In April, 1873, Mr. Kanoa filed an application for a certificate of boundaries with L. McCully, Commissioner of Boundaries, but it seems without getting the document. There is a record of a visit paid to the land in 1874 by W. D. Alexander, former Surveyor General of the Hawaiian Islands and now the Territorial representative of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. At last the boundaries of Kamao were surveyed by M. D. Monsarrat, commissioner, at the request of the O. R. & L. Co. when Mr. Thompson had stirred the matter up in quest of a Torrens land title.

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LAND FOR PAYING CROP

Chance for Farmers To Cultivate Sisal.

The Board of Agriculture yesterday considered the Hilo forest reserve proposition and adopted approximately the 1750 foot line as the lower boundary of the reserve. Mr. Loebenstein was requested to place on the map, prepared by him, the boundary as determined, and also to map the upper boundary as heretofore reported upon by Forester Hooper. Mr. Loebenstein stated that he could complete the map next week and would complete the mauka boundary map at an early date. It was decided not to make any recommendation to the Governor until the mauka boundary map was completed.

HALEAKALA RANCH PROPOSITION.

Mr. Thurston stated that the Haleakala Ranch Company of Maui had presented a forestry and homesteading proposition for the Board's consideration, which he read as follows:

Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1904. To the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands. Gentlemen: The Haleakala Ranch Company, a Hawaiian corporation, submits to you the following facts and propositions:

This company has for many years occupied as lessee under the Government, the Government portions of the Ahupuaa of Makawao, 4549 acres, and the Government portion of the Ahupuaa of Omao, 1500 acres, on the Island of Maui.

The lease of Omao expired about two years ago. The company applied for a renewal, which was approved by the Land Commissioner, Boyd, and the lease advertised for sale at auction. Before the day of sale it was withdrawn on the receipt of a petition from certain persons who stated that they wanted to homestead this land. Since then no action has been taken.

The lease of Makawao expires Dec. 31, 1904. A part of Makawao, containing 2081 acres, more or less, is covered with forest. This portion has for about eight (8) years been fenced by the company and cattle have not been allowed to run there.

PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

This portion, marked "A" on the map accompanying this letter, should be preserved as a forest, and the company suggests that it be formally made a forest reserve.

PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE OF HALEAKALA RANCH LAND.

This company owns the Ahupuaa of Kailiainui, adjoining Makawao on the mauka side. A portion of this land, containing 2752 acres, more or less, is also in forest and should also be set apart as a forest reserve.

All of the streams from and including the Maliko Gulch, to and including the Keanae Valley, rise upon the watershed which centers in this portion of Kailiainui.

The company proposes that after reserving the said portion "A" of said Makawao for forestry purposes, the Government grant to this company in exchange, the remainder of said Ahupuaa of Makawao, containing 2468 acres, more or less, marked "B" on the map accompanying this, in exchange for which this company will undertake as follows:

1. To grant to the Government in exchange, the said forest portion of Kailiainui, containing 2752 acres, more or less, as now bounded by the forest fence of the company, and the forest line across Keanae Valley, marked "C" on the map.

2. And also the land forming the watershed into the Keanae Valley containing 2966 acres, more or less, marked "D" on the map. The total area so to be granted to the Government being 5718 acres, more or less.

Subject to the exclusive right in this company to develop water thereon and take water therefrom, and to cut posts thereon for local fences.

3. To fence and keep fenced during the term of the charter of the company, all portions of this forest reserve adjoining the Haleakala Ranch lands, wherever fencing is necessary to keep stock out of the forest.

4. To withdraw all further request for Omao.

5. To grant to the Government in exchange, the said forest portion of Kailiainui, containing 2752 acres, more or less, as now bounded by the forest fence of the company, and the forest line across Keanae Valley, marked "C" on the map.

6. To furnish sisal plants to homesteaders on Omao at lowest available wholesale rates, taking pay therefor in labor at current rates. If homesteaders so desire.

7. If homesteaders on Omao will plant 250 or more acres of sisal, the company agrees to erect a fibre machine to clean the same, charging a reasonable rate for so doing, such rate to be agreed upon beforehand if desired.

8. The company to pipe water from its water heads near Puuuluu to Omao, and furnish it to the homesteaders thereon at an agreed rate, say \$15 per annum, per family, for domestic purposes only.

9. The company to have first claim, however, on all water in case of shortage, for its domestic and drinking purposes.

10. The company to agree to furnish sisal plants to homesteaders on Omao at lowest available wholesale rates, taking pay therefor in labor at current rates. If homesteaders so desire.

11. If homesteaders on Omao will plant 250 or more acres of sisal, the company agrees to erect a fibre machine to clean the same, charging a reasonable rate for so doing, such rate to be agreed upon beforehand if desired.

MERCHANTS AND TAXES

Merchants' Association Desires the Law Altered.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter was waited on yesterday by a committee of the Honolulu Merchants' Association, to talk over the question of a revision of the tax system. The merchants desire a change in the law which will make it more definite, if possible, in some respects.

According to the views presented by the Association's representatives to the Governor, they desire to have the law amended so that the merchants shall make their returns of stocks of merchandise on hand according to inventory, provided it agrees with their books.

The merchants think a definite percentage should be allowed by the tax assessor in order to get at the cash value of the goods as shown by the inventory.

Further, the merchants wish that, in case of a difference between the assessor and a taxpayer, the assessor be empowered to appoint three other business men as a sort of board of appraisers to come in and appraise the goods.

four separate attempts have been made to raise sugar cane on better lands in the immediate vicinity of the lower end of this land, all of which attempts were failures ending in abandonment, such lands being again turned into grazing lands. The lands and the persons making such attempts are indicated on the map herewith.

Lot "E" was planted and cultivated by Captain James Makee, he having purchased it from the Government for the express purpose of establishing a sugar plantation.

Lot "F" was planted and cultivated by S. T. Alexander, H. P. Baldwin and Eugene Delamar.

Lot "G" was planted and cultivated by W. H. Bailey.

Lot "H" was planted and cultivated by W. P. A. Brewer and Akanaillili.

Further evidence that this is grazing and not cultivable is that although there are numerous kuleanas within, adjoining and adjacent to the land in question, owned by a number of private owners, consisting of a better quality of land, none of them are under cultivation and all of them are being used for grazing purposes.

CHARACTER OF LAND PROPOSED TO BE GRANTED TO GOVERNMENT.

The 2752 acres of forest land proposed to be granted to the Government are high grade pasture lands, being especially valuable for fattening purposes. Were it not for the fact that they are already forested and lying directly across the entire Hamakua watershed, this company would not think of parting with them; but in consideration of such facts and desiring to assist in the formation of forest reserves, and also to promote the actual settlement of farmers on lands where there is prospect of creating a profitable industry, it makes this offer.

The lands proposed to be exchanged are of fairly equivalent value, irrespective of the other undertakings proposed by this company.

LOCATION AND CHARACTER OF LAND PROPOSED TO BE HOMESTEADED.

The Government land of Omao, proposed to be homesteaded, is situated in the Kula District, four or five miles south from the Makawao postoffice.

Its upper end reaches to the Government road through Kula and at its lower end it abuts upon the cane lands of the Maui Agricultural Company.

The lands upon both sides of it are owned by the Haleakala Ranch Company, and there are numerous private lands owned in the immediate vicinity.

PORTS. The ports of Kahului and Kihai are each from six to seven miles distant.

ROADS. The lower government road through Kula runs past the upper end of the land, direct to Makawao, and thence to Paia and Haku.

One of the Government roads from Kula to Waikuku runs directly through the land.

There are Government roads direct from the land to the port of Kahului and to the port of Kihai.

SOIL. The soil is rich and fertile, of the same character, and immediately adjoining or adjacent to the cane lands of Kihai, Hawaiian Commercial and Maui Agricultural Sugar Plantations.

The climate is dry, but the average rainfall is greater than at the sisal plantation at Ewa, Oahu.

It lies largely within the prickly pear belt, which extends through Kula, which belt produces the best cattle raised on Maui and produces more hogs than are raised elsewhere on the islands, both cattle and hogs living chiefly on the fruit and leaves of the prickly pear.

ADAPTABILITY TO SISAL. The Haleakala Ranch has for the past seven years maintained an experimental patch of sisal plants on Kailiainui immediately adjoining Omao. It has not been weeded or cultivated nor has any care or protection been given it since it was planted.

In September last the company caused some of the leaves to be cut, hand-dressed and sent to San Francisco for analysis by the Tubbs Cordage Co. The price on both sisal and Manila rope is governed by the New York market. If you had in a large con-

TERRITORY LOSES THREE IMPORTANT TAX CASES

Three unanimous decisions of the Tax Appeal Court, constituted by Theo. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt, were rendered yesterday, in all of which the Territorial Treasury loses heavily in taxes. In a double case relating to cattle in the herd the assessable value is reduced \$3 a head from the assessor's valuation, and in two cases of income taxes an aggregate deduction of nearly \$67,000 is allowed.

The assessor will doubtless carry the cases to the Supreme Court, according to the practice of former years.

THE CATTLE DECISION.

In the cases of Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ltd., and Dowsett Co., Ltd., vs. Jas. L. Holt, tax assessor, the following decision is rendered:

"Cattle in the herd assessed at \$18 per head; returned at \$15 per head.

"The preponderance of evidence clearly shows that there has been a decrease in the value of cattle in the herd since 1902.

"The Tax Appeal Court in 1902 fixed the value of cattle in the herd at \$15 per head.

"The testimony is also to the effect that the value of cattle in the herd on January 1, 1904, did not exceed the returns made.

"The court, therefore, sustains the appellants in their tax returns and fixes the value of the cattle in the herd at \$15 per head." Robertson & Wilder for appellants.

LOSS IN TRADE.

One of the income tax appeals is that of The Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., Ltd. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the assessor; H. E. Cooper for appellant. Statement and decision are as follows:

"The case involves a \$50,000 loss claimed by the appellant as a deduction and not allowed by the assessor.

"After taking into consideration all of the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the loss is an actual loss incurred in trade and is properly deductible under the income tax law.

"The court, therefore, rules that the appellant be allowed the deduction in accordance with the return made."

LOSS ON OLD STEAMER.

In the income tax appeal case of Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd., the same counsel appeared as in the previous case reported. This is the decision:

"The amount in dispute is \$17,500, being a deduction claimed by the appellant on account of the loss of one of their steamers.

"Our income tax law specifically provides, in Section 4, that in computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, etc., shall be deducted; also all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade, etc.

"The testimony shows that during the year the steamer in question was destroyed and replaced by a new steamer;

"That the cost of repairs would be greater than the cost of a new vessel;

"That her earning capacity and her value to the appellant was as great as the value of the vessel when first purchased, the original cost being \$18,500;

"That the proceeds from the sale of the lost vessel amounted to \$516.10.

"In Federal case No. 6159, Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co. vs. Grant, said case refers to the replacing of an old bridge by a new one, which is clearly considered in this decision as repairs, the cost of which was properly chargeable to the expense of the company.

"Although the old bridge was replaced by a much more expensive and elaborate new bridge, as in the case of the appellant's replacing the old steamer by a more expensive and elaborate new steamer, the cost of the replacing of the old bridge less the value of the materials of the old bridge, was held to be necessary expenses, to be deducted from the gross earnings before any profits of income would accrue.

"The decision of our Supreme Court in 14 Hawaiian, page 689, indicates that a loss of this description might be properly deductible.

"The court rules that the appellant is entitled to a deduction of the amount claimed by the appellant, namely \$17,500, less proceeds from sale of the old vessel, \$516.10—net amount of deduction, \$16,984.90."

offer 7 1-2 cents a pound, or \$50 a ton thereof. This is the highest price being paid for the best Yucatan sisal, which is the world's standard of excellence.

In order to test the lower and dryer lands, the company planted nearly a hundred sisal plants, last February, on the land of Pulehuu, at a point about a mile and a half above Kihai pump station number 2, and two or three miles below and west from Omao, where it is considerably dryer than on Omao.

The planting was done without supervision, by a cowboy who knew nothing about sisal, and the plants have since had neither weeding, cultivation, protection from stock, nor irrigation.

The season has been a dry one, but with the exception of four or five of the plants, they are looking well and most of them are growing vigorously.

I am authorized by the manager of the Maui Agricultural Company, Mr. H. A. Baldwin, whose plantation adjoins Omao, to say that he will furnish employment to all homesteaders who desire it when they can spare time from their homesteads and will otherwise do what he can to assist and make successful the homesteading of Omao.

Submitted herewith please find report of Tubbs Cordage Factory on sisal fibre raised on land adjoining Omao, and a specimen of the fibre.

Respectfully submitted, HALEAKALA RANCH COMPANY. By L. A. THURSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1904. L. von Trempsky, Mgr. Manager Haleakala Ranch Co., Makawao, Maui, T. H.

"SISAL ROPE." Dear Sir: Again referring to your sample of sisal, which we submitted to the Tubbs Cordage Co. we beg to advise you that they report to us that it is a very good sample, having a good length and properly dressed.

The price on both sisal and Manila rope is governed by the New York market. If you had in a large con-

signment of sisal last Saturday, it would have brought you 7 1-2c per lb., which causes us to think that this ought to be a very good industry in the islands.

As to the quantity that the Tubbs Cordage Co. could take, will say that they can use it in any quantity—a million pounds or more.

Yours very truly, ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LTD. By W. M. ALEXANDER, S. F. Manager.

YAP KING AND WIDOW

A South Sea Idyll About King O'Keefe.

A ship captain, who visited Honolulu last February, told an interesting story of the island of Yap of which an Irish-American named O'Keefe was known as the King. The captain, who had worked on Yap, told of the effort of the American widow to get control of the estate of O'Keefe, which comprised the entire island, away from O'Keefe's native family. The following dispatch gives the concluding chapter:

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Among the passengers who landed from the Bremen today was Walter Charlton Partridge from the island of Yap. Mr. Partridge is the legal representative of Mrs. O'Keefe of Savannah, widow of the late David P. O'Keefe, popularly known as the King of Yap. He has succeeded in bringing to an end the controversy between the native Yap widows of O'Keefe and the legitimate widow in Savannah over the will of the adventurous Irishman.

Mr. Partridge was conveyed from Hongkong to Yap in a United States naval collier.

O'Keefe, he says, had a trading monopoly with the natives of small islands of his Yap groups. While he probably was not more than a fifth part of a millionaire, he was an interesting personality and wielded immense power over the wild natives of the island, solely by honest dealing and kindness.

O'Keefe's business was to buy merchandise in Hongkong, ship it in his own schooner to Yap and exchange it for coral with the natives.

The Savannah widow inherits a handsome fortune from her husband.

Only Three Navies. LONDON, Oct. 29.—The following extracts are taken from the speeches of the week:

"There are many powerful navies at the present moment, but if we come to think of it there are only three, the French, American and British, which besides being powerful at the present moment were powerful in the past and have had a great naval history."—Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"My experience is that, taking all in all, England is profoundly religious."—The Bishop of Southwark.

"Ten years ago I said that in 1920 the late Lord Rowton's friends would regard the Rowton houses as the greatest mistakes the philanthropist ever made."—John Burns, the Labor M. P.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks. The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd. has received from Pollitz & Co. the following quotations of Hawaiian sugar stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange: Hawaiian Commercial, \$73; Honokaa, \$18; Paauhau, \$20; Hutchinson Sugar, \$14 1/2; Omea, \$32; Makawao, \$32.

ST. CLEMENT'S FAIR AND MASKING PARTY

The Fair which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, December 3rd, will be held at Mrs. Tom May's, corner of Lunallilo and Pensacola streets. Cars pass the door.

Price of admission during the evening entitles any one to the masquerade dance. Now is the opportunity of wearing fancy dress costumes. The spacious lanai will be used for dancing to music furnished by Hawaiian musicians. Refreshments will be served throughout the evening by the young ladies.

The other attractions are various booths consisting of fancy tables where will be found tea cloths, doilies, cushions, fancy bags, dainty handkerchiefs, the latest designs in collars and many fancy and useful articles for the gentlemen.

Flowers of all kinds and potted ferns will be sold on the grounds. They make acceptable Christmas gifts. At the paper table will be electric light shades in different colors, also candles which are so ornamental on the table at Christmas; dainty paper boxes in pretty floral designs, just the thing to send to friends; dolls of every description, both large and small to please the children, at all prices.

Japanese ladies will preside over the tea and coffee tables dressed in their quaint costumes and invite you to call. For the little ones a fish pond, where those who catch a fish get the prize.

The Fair taking place on a Saturday housekeepers can get what they require at the delicacy tables, cakes, cream puffs, doughnuts, cookies, delicious plum cakes, all sizes, home-made baked beans ready to serve, rich brown bread, rolls, potato salad in small quantities, jellies and pickles.

Last but not least the candy booth with candies, all home-made, the sweetest of all.

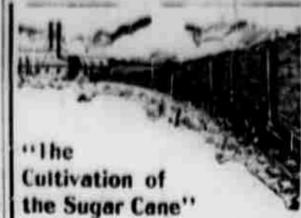
Admission: Adults twenty-five cents, children ten cents.

We have been asked if marriage is a failure. We have not found it so. We don't know what our better-half thinks of it. Our opinion is that only when a man marries a sensible woman is a reasonable income done by and marriage a failure.—Hard-man Free Press.

Real Bullfight in Opera. London, Nov. 5.—A theatrical manager in Valencia may be said to have attained the highest pitch of realism yet witnessed on the modern stage. The Spanish people were much distressed in being deprived of the national sport of bullfighting by the recent law prescribing Sunday rest, and were dissatisfied with the tame substitute of the theatre and opera.

An ingenious impresario in Valencia was inspired by the brilliant idea of combining a bullfight with the opera. He engaged the bull ring and gave therein Bizet's "Carmen," with a real bullfight in the last act. A fine bull was procured, and a famous espada named Galarido was engaged, with assistants. The bull was duly slain with all the accustomed savage rites.

"Historian"—"Boy is this the field upon which the great battle was fought?" "Native boy"—"No, sir; that he at the top of that hill." "Historian"—"Dear, dear! That hill must be quite a mile away!" "Historian"—"Why ever didn't you fight it in this field?" "Boy"—"I couldn't because this here field belongs to Yarnum Johnson. He never will lend his field for anything, not even for a village sports!"—Punch.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use. This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card, Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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His Dream Came True.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 10.—One night several weeks ago Alonzo Fletcher, living about three miles west of Gallipolis, dreamed that he had discovered a gold mine on the farm of Thomas McCormick.

The following night the dream was repeated more vividly than before, and, becoming so impressed with the subject, he got a mattock the next morning and dug into the ground at the point indicated in his dreams. He was rewarded by unearthing a good-sized vein of a strange looking ore, and securing a small quantity expressed it to J. McVickers, an assayer in Salt Lake City, for analysis.

The assayer's report shows that the ore contained, among other things, 45 per cent iron and gold at the rate of \$40 per ton. It is not known how thick the vein is as Mr. Fletcher ceased operations after uncovering 15 inches.

On Saturday, December 17th, the Chicago parish of St. Peter's will give a lawn party and fair at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Graham.

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THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Riou, Rouan, Jolot, Vignat, and others, combined all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed. THERAPION No. 1 maintains the world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangement of the kidneys, pain in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless. THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurfy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' souls and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body. THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, impotence, and all derangements consequent upon dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the operating influence of long residence in hot, malarial climates. THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In returning state which of the three numbers is required, and address to the "FARMACIA SERRAVALLO" of the Italian Government, (writing in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package, by order of His Majesty's Government, and without which it is a forgery.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

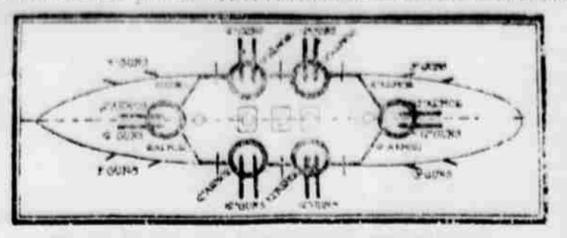
Ship Henry Villard sailing from New York to Honolulu on or about Dec. 15, 1904. FRESHLY TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 21 BATTERY ST., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

REALTY TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for record Nov. 17, 1904. Hermann G. Buchert to Ernest Langebein, William Charman & wf to M A Rego, M A Rego to A K Mika, Domitila M Paiko to Herbert Austin, et al, Queen's Hospital to Domitila Paiko, Est Thos Cummins by Tr to Domitila Paiko, McCully Land Co Ltd to Queen's Hospital, McCully Land Co Ltd to Queen's Hospital, McCully Land Co Ltd to Dora E Paris, Look Hop Sing to von Hamm, Young Co Ltd, Edward B Thomas by atty to William R. Castle, Tr, Lulia W Kalakoa by Tr to William R Castle Tr, Entered for Record Nov. 19, 1904. Est of S G Wilder, Ltd to Wilder's Steamship Co, B de Harne and wf to Liebert H Boeynaems, C Brewer & Co, Ltd to L Chong, Rose Kanoa, to George M Raupp, M Frank J Turk to Sara J Cunningham, Sara J Cunningham to Charles R Frazier, Evan da Silva to J Maka and wf, J Maka and wf to Harriet F Coan, Samuel Kallimal and wf to Sarah C Waters, Emma A McGuire and hsb to Harriet F Coan, J M de Gouven Sr et al to H Hackfeld & Co, Ltd, I Fujiama to Wm Kinney, Entered for Record Nov. 18, 1904. Francisco Faria and wf to Manuel J Perry, Manuel J Perry to Mary Faria, L G Kellogg and wf to Wahliwa Water Co Ltd, Mary E Clark and hsb to Wahliwa Water Co Ltd, Waiialua Agretl Co Ltd to Wahliwa Water Co Ltd, Arthur B Wood to Fred T P Waterhouse, Arthur B Wood by atty to Mary E Clark et al, Arthur B Wood by atty to Bank of Hawaii Ltd, R Kajita to H A Gerlach, F E Clark to Antone V Colto, J Kelly to Cecil Brown Tr, Polly Kahua to Walluku Sugar Co, Ida B Castle, by atty to John S Vierra, Dora E Paris & hsb to Robert W Shingle, W J Lowrie & wf, by atty to Mary Dumas, Olaa Sugar Co Ltd to A G Curtis, S Kaholohili et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd, W C E Brown et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd, B H Brown et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd, W W Chamberlain to H A Baldwin, D T Awana to Tr of Maul Agric'l Co. L

Entered for Record Nov. 22, 1904. Queen's Hospital to McCully Land Co Ltd, Par Rel; lot 6, blk 2, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 267, p 16. Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to McCully Land Co Ltd; Par Rel; lot 9, blk 8, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 267, p 11. Dated Oct 24, 1904. Queen's Hospital to McCully Land Co Ltd; Par Rel; lot 9, blk 8, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 262, p 121. McCully Land Co Ltd to Sylvana P Oliveira; D; lot 6, blk 2, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 264, p 165. Dated Oct 11, 1904. Martha N Spencer et als to Pacific Sugar Mill; L; R Ps 5129 and 7369, Kaunahoua, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$50 per ann. B 265, p 134. Dated Apr 14, 1904. Martha N Spencer to Pacific Sugar Mill; L; R Ps 7574 and 7315, Mookii, etc, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$40 per yr. B 265, p 136. Dated Oct 1, 1904. Wm R Castle Tr to Makia; Rel; R P 6382, Kul 2393, Kailhi-kai, Honolulu, Oahu; \$350. B 174, p 215. Dated Nov 12, 1904. Jose M Pereira and wf by migro to A B Lindsay; D; lot in Govt Homestead Lot 14, Kaupahu, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$241. B 266, p 6. Dated Oct 5, 1904. Kohala Ranch Co Ltd to United States of America; L; 1 room in Kapapa cottage, furniture, fixtures, etc, cor Main Rd and Makia lane, Kohala, Hawaii; 5 yrs @ \$66 per ann. B 273, p 4. Dated Sept 28, 1904. Carlos G Neandler and wf to M J Hutchinson; DA; female child born Nov 4 G Neandler. B 281, p 218. Dated Oct 28, 1904. Geo Hild to George F Tulloch; Rel; par Rel 3990, Halewa, Kohala, Hawaii; 30 yrs in Kohala Telephone Co; \$100. B 214, p 165. Fong Mook Sing to I Yee; L; lot in Honolulu, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$40 per yr. B 275, p 1. Dated Oct 1, 1904. Low Wn Sing to Long To Wai; L; R S, various lots, including, Halewa, Honolulu, etc, Honolulu, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$100 per ann. B 280, p 208. Dated Nov 3, 1904.

NOW DESIGNING A FLOATING TERROR



DECK PLAN OF PROPOSED BATTLESHIP.

The Navy Department is engaged in designing a new type of battleship for the United States Navy which will carry the most destructive battery of any war ship ever built in this country or abroad. The feature of the new vessel is the armament, with twelve powerful twelve-inch breech-loading guns, no other ship in the world carrying more than four weapons of such size. There will be a large number of smaller three-inch rapid-fire guns, but nothing intermediate. The new vessel will displace 18,000 tons.

United States to Have New Battle-Ship That Will Surpass All Previous Efforts of the Nations of the World.

While the omission of several tons of important armor from the after end of the superstructures of the Alabama and the Ohio classes of United States battleships continues to provoke discussion among naval architects, there is no likelihood that the defect will be repeated in the later battleships, not only because the great majority of naval officers recognize it a serious fault, but because it is not probable that the United States will build any more battleships similar to those of the classes named and their predecessors.

Instead of modifying existing types to meet the normal advance of naval science, the Navy Department proposes to construct a type of battleship which will be more startling than the "superposed turret" system of the Kentucky and the New Jersey classes. In fact the new type of monster American war ship will be nearly as revolutionary as the original Monitor, although the idea did not emanate from American minds.

The new battleship, upon the designs of which the experts of the Navy Department are now hard at work, will be of 18,000 tons displacement, making her of extraordinary size, but her most conspicuous feature will be her battery, which will consist of no less than twelve big 12-inch, breech-loading rifles as a main battery, with about a score of 14-pounder or 3-inch rapid-fire guns as a secondary battery. There will be nothing between the 12-inch and the small weapons. No battleship in the world so far built carries more than four guns of so large a caliber. The favorite types of American battleships of the past have been two in number, one carrying four 12-inch or 13-inch guns, four or eight 8-inch guns and six to twelve 6-inch guns. The other type carries no 8-inch guns, but the four big guns and ten to sixteen 6-inch or 7-inch guns. Both types carry the conventional large secondary battery of small rapid-fire guns.

The proposed new battleship marks a wide divergence not only from these two American types but from all foreign types. The twelve 12-inch guns constitute the most destructive battery in existence. They will be mounted in pairs in six heavily armored turrets, one forward, one aft and two on each broadside. The turrets will be twelve inches thick, and they will revolve in the usual manner, so that a wide arc of fire may be secured. Between the turrets there will be a casemate armor six inches thick, to protect the ventilation system, the piping, systems of communication, and the like, and to lessen the effect of an enemy's rapid fire guns.

Each turret will be independent of the others, each having its own separate magazine and armored ammunition hoist. The turrets being complete ones, shells may explode on any side of them without injuring the men and guns within.

With the numerous battery of smaller rapid-fire guns to guard against torpedo-boat attacks and to harass the unarmored parts of the enemy's ships, the new battleship's armament is a remarkably formidable one. The penetrative power of the 12-inch gun is double that of the 6-inch, while its "crushing power" is eight times as great. No armor save the thickest can withstand its fire, and with six or eight of these terrible weapons pouring shells weighing 850 pounds each against an enemy, the latter would fare badly.

While the additional weight of the extra 12-inch guns is great, it is partly offset by the elimination of the 8-inch and the 6-inch guns and their turrets and armor, and the remaining extra weight is provided for by increasing the displacement from the 16,000 tons of the Connecticut class to 18,000 tons.

While the idea of a battleship carrying such a remarkable battery has been discussed in both England and Italy for the past two years, it has taken no tangible shape until now, when the United States Navy proposes to submit the design to Congress at its coming session.

Harbor Improvements Begun.

Work has begun on the new harbor improvements. They started digging a trench across Alaika street below Allen. They intend to put the seawall here for the first of the three new slips. The trench is to be dug down sixteen feet and a concrete wall put in. The material that is being thrown out is a conglomerate mixture of refuse. Bottles, the remains of old shoes and pieces of half decayed wood form a considerable part of the mixture. The smell of the whole is not exactly that of roses and cannot be healthful to the workmen.

POLICE ARRESTS

ON THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving passed off in a remarkably orderly manner yesterday. The police had little to do. J. A. Silva, M. K. Freitas and J. D. Castro were arrested during the day for selling liquor without a license. Lau Gin was arrested on a bench warrant, charged with unlawfully having lottery tickets in his possession. Tomo is in for malicious injury. He went into a store on Beretania near River and deliberately smashed up jars of candy, threw the peanuts on the floor and generally behaved in an obnoxious manner. Seven tips are held for investigation. They are accused of possessing things which are prohibited property. The Alameda and the Manohara are both out from the coast today. The Alameda left San Francisco on Friday, and the Manohara on the day following.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and preserver of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, itching, and itching red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.



Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent, Depot: E. Towers & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEWSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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IN HONOLULU

THE SUNDAY ADVERTISER

WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER.

INTERESTING READING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND WITHAL, A CLEAN PUBLICATION ADMISSABLE TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

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COURT NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERA—IN PRIVATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Manuel Raposo de Freitas, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Maria Augusta Raposo Freitas, Administratrix of the Estate of Manuel Raposo de Freitas, wherein she asks to be allowed \$10.00 and she charges herself with \$26.22, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix;

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1925, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for four successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 22nd day of November, 1924.

By the Court: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2645—Nov. 25, Dec. 2, 9, 16.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

KOPEA AND KAPAKI. In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kopea and Kapaki of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Samuel C. Allen, of said Honolulu, now deceased, dated July 12th, 1922, and recorded in the office of the Registry of Conveyances, Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 237, on pages 242 and 243, notice is hereby given that the Executors and Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of said mortgagee intend to foreclose the same, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage and the Hawaiian laws, for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given, that after the expiration of three consecutive weeks from the date of the first publication of this notice, said Executors and Trustees of said mortgagee intend to and will foreclose said mortgage and will advertise for sale the property covered and conveyed thereby and will sell the same at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, December 3rd, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Following is the description of said property:

All of that piece or parcel of land situated at Puunui, Honolulu, Oahu, being a part of Royal Patent 3050 to H. A. Wiedemann; more particularly described as follows:

- Apanas 43 and 45, block 3; beginning at the West corner of Apana 43; the same being the East corner of Apana 41 and running: 1. N. 52° E. 100 ft. along Puunui Road;

- 2. S. 38° E. 100 ft. along Apana 47;
- 3. S. 52° W. 100 ft. along Apana 46 and 44;
- 4. N. 38° W. 100 ft. along Apana 41, to initial point, containing an area of 19,000 square feet and being the same premises conveyed to the aforesaid mortgagee by deed of W. C. Aoki dated March 15th, 1922, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 234, pages 179 and 180.

Further particulars can be had of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 5th, 1924. BATHSHEBA M. ALLEN, MARK P. ROBINSON, JOSEPH O. CARTER, PAUL MUELDORF, Executors and Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of Samuel C. Allen, deceased.

2649—Nov. 11, 18, 25, Dec. 2

SPARKLING

Heptol Split!

The most ideal LIVER, STOMACH and BOWEL REGULATOR and TONIC BEVERAGE. Effervescent, Palatable and guaranteed harmless. It will immediately relieve and cure Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Headache from any cause, overindulgence in eating, drinking or smoking.

A HEPTOL SPLIT

Occasionally before breakfast or other meals insures good health.

Direction: Contents of one bottle for Adults; drink while effervescent.

TRY IT

Price 15 cts. See our window display.

Hollister Drug Co

AGENTS. FORT STREET.

WHEN MOHICAN CLEARED FOR ACTION IN THIS HARBOR

The New York Sun says: The action of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet in firing upon the British fishing boats on the suspicion that they were the torpedo boats of the enemy recalls a similar incident in the Spanish War.

The present Rear Admiral George M. Book was at that time in command of the United States steamship Mohican and senior officer of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters. The annexation of Hawaii was soon to be consummated under the terms of a treaty which had previously been negotiated, and in the interim this Government was exercising a quasi protectorate over the islands and the Mohican was acting as guard ship for Honolulu.

One night the keeper of the lighthouse situated at the entrance of the harbor saw a steamer approaching and using a searchlight with far more vigor than was necessary for the purpose of navigation. He consequently regarded her as a Spanish warship and warned the city authorities of the fact by telephone.

They immediately boarded the Mohican. On hearing the facts of the case Admiral Book ordered the ship cleared for action and brought her into a position where she would command the channel through which the steamer would have to pass in approaching the city.

He made a careful examination of all data in his possession as to the movements of merchant vessels and warships in those waters and decided that no vessel could be due at that time in Honolulu from a foreign port. He knew of no inter-island steamer that had a searchlight, and inquiry among the officers of the ship elicited the positive statement that no local vessel possessed one. The only conclusion remaining was that she was a Spanish warship, and he therefore held himself in readiness to go into action.

The vessel was finally sighted inside of the harbor and was still using the searchlight with great and unnecessary frequency, which seemed to confirm the report of the lighthouse keeper. An urgent request was made to Admiral Book to fire upon her before she went into a position where she could do his ship great harm, but he refused, stating that he would not go into action until all doubt was removed.

The passing minutes developed other circumstances which seemed to corroborate the first impression, and there seemed to be nothing left but to take the offensive. At a point where another moment would have brought about this result the ship suddenly ran up a night signal showing that she was an inter-island steamer on which a searchlight had been installed only a few days, and the captain, visiting the harbor of Honolulu for the first time, had yielded to the temptation to show off his new toy.

Had Admiral Book acted as the Russian Admiral did, there would probably have been more innocent victims of his error than marked the North Sea affair.

HAWAII CAN PRODUCE OLIVES.

(Forester and Agriculturist for November.)

Olive raising has often been suggested for a new industry in Hawaii, but nothing on a business scale has come of it. One considerable experiment in Kalihii valley, a short drive from Honolulu, was tried without success, nearly twenty years ago. That single failure undoubtedly had much to do with an impression since abroad that Hawaii is not suitable for olive culture. A more modest experiment now mature for observation on the Island of Hawaii—an experiment all the more telling because it was left almost entirely to nature for working out—goes strongly to show that Hawaiian soil and climate are particularly favorable to the olive.

Eben P. Low about the middle of the year 1895, planted some olive trees at Puuwaawaa, district of North Kona, from graft cuttings imported from California. Six of these trees are growing on the sheltered side of the large hill of Puuwaawaa, at an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level, in good, deep soil and unwatered. The growth is dependent on natural causes, but little care and attention having been given the trees except at the start. Four of the trees are growing at the house lot of the Puuwaawaa ranch, near the foot of the hill already named, at an elevation of about 2,700 feet above sea level. These were planted the same time as the six before mentioned, but in loamy and gravelly soil. All ten trees are thriving luxuriantly, being 18 or 20 feet high and very bushy. They bore fruit in four and a half years from the date of planting. The fruit is of good, full size, free from blight and in abundance. Without having ever been pruned, the trees bear every year in the same way.

With such a demonstration as this by Mr. Low, there should be no hesitation about starting in to clothe thousands of hillsides throughout the group with olive groves. There is an immense area of slopes bordering the valleys about Honolulu, where the ground is too steep for the cultivation of field or garden crops with labor-saving implements, which might be planted with olive trees. In many places shelter for the tender seedlings might be obtained at the start by the planting of "wind breaks" wherever needed. The "wind breaks," however, should consist of quick growing trees of such varieties as do not produce an overabundance of lateral roots, which latter might seriously interfere with the proper growth of the young olive trees.

ed Siphanta eggs which were received. The Board will be gratified to learn that these evidence came through in excellent condition, for about 150 of these parasites were bred since 123 of which were colonized in groves thickly infested with Siphanta. The Siphanta eggs imported look slightly different from those of the "fly" already here, from which we infer that it is probably another species. We hope, therefore, that this parasite will take kindly to our "torpedo fly," but there remains the possibility that it will not adapt the new host. Meanwhile more of these parasites are still hatching.

Several examinations and identifications of material brought to the laboratory were made and, of economic importance, insects will be alphabetically arranged in the case devoted to "introductions."

Respectfully yours, (Signed) ALEXANDER CRAW, Nov. 9, 1924.

TWO MONTHS' WORK BY INSPECTOR KEEN

E. G. Keen, inspector of plumbing and house wiring, in September and October completed, issued 51 permits for plumbing on plans submitted, prepared plans of plumbing were accepted in the number of 107. Permits installed were 44, building permits approved 23, examinations of building sites numbered 23, and 19 examinations for interior changes were made. There were 21 inspections where mistakes occurred. A total of 214 inspections were made in the two months, of which 213 were of plumbing. Fifty-two houses were connected with the sewer, of which 11 were the districts covered by the new sewer.

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TO PROTECT OUR PLANTS Alex. Craw's Report on a Quarantine Measure.

Entomologist Alexander Craw presented the following interesting report on the work of his department, at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held on Wednesday afternoon:

The Honorable, the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H. Gentlemen: Since my last report nineteen steamers and sailing vessels arrived in port from outside of the Territory, and each has been visited immediately upon arrival. In all 7826 packages of fruit and vegetables were received.

The officers of the Customs Department render the agricultural and horticultural interests of this Territory, and in fact indirectly all the States and Territories of the Union, a most valuable assistance in preventing the surreptitious landing of horticultural products, while the vessels are in port and we cannot be present. The importance of such assistance cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. This work is cheerfully performed by the officers and men of the entire Customs Department.

Your passage of the rules and regulations prohibiting the importation of fruits from certain countries where fruit-flies are known to exist and its prompt approval by the Governor will aid greatly in keeping such pests out of the country. Generally, the greatest source of infection is through pests upon trees and plants, as they go on developing with the growth of the plant. In the case of apples and pears slightly infested with the larvae of the "codling moth," we have allowed a certain per cent of infection, as the above fruits cannot be grown here profitably and, having been imported for years without having proved detrimental to other fruits, it is reasonable to surmise that there is no great danger from this insect.

We have, however, cautioned importers not to purchase such fruit. It is different in the case of fruit-flies, as their maggots attack mangoes, bananas, oranges and other fruits that are cultivated in, and are of great commercial importance to this Territory. Even young cocoons are not exempt from their attack.

Six "Manila hemp" plants (Musa textiles) arrived on the S. S. Manchuria and were burned, as they were attacked by a microscopic mite. The Manila hemp is already established here. Two sacks of green coconuts, from Ocean Island ex S. S. Inger, were burned as a precautionary measure, also a small box of plants net the same steamer. On the leaves of the plants we found a Lepidopterous larva. The plants were burned and the soil dumped in the bay. Small packages of plants by mail from outside the Territory are also inspected, so we can feel reasonably safe from new introduction of insect pests.

The widest circulation possible will be given your new regulations. This will be done as General Circular No. 4. The following statement covers the principal work of the Entomological Division.

Since the last report, twenty-one colonies of beneficial insects were distributed. Most of these were bred from material either received from Australia or collected in the city. Many complaints were lodged against the Japanese beetle (Anthonomus grandis), and relief was given by this Division in the form of good sized colonies of these beetles infected with fungus. Owing to the advent of the rainy season, it is reasonably expected that the fungus will prove effective. Four boxes, half full with thoroughly infected earth and beetles, are kept up for a constant supply of infected beetles. More live beetles could be made use of for infection and distribution.

Two substantial colonies of the yellow apple-eating leaf-bird beetle (Larva conformis and Larva longipalpis) were liberated some twelve miles west of the point of their introduction, the being bred under constant observation in the laboratory. It is believed that the "torpedo fly" (Siphanta) is the most serious pest of the crops in this Territory. The distribution of the eggs of this parasite will be gratified to learn that these evidence came through in excellent condition, for about 150 of these parasites were bred since 123 of which were colonized in groves thickly infested with Siphanta. The Siphanta eggs imported look slightly different from those of the "fly" already here, from which we infer that it is probably another species. We hope, therefore, that this parasite will take kindly to our "torpedo fly," but there remains the possibility that it will not adapt the new host. Meanwhile more of these parasites are still hatching.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 22. Steamer Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports, 5:45 a. m. Wednesday, Nov. 23. Steamer Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5:25 a. m. Steamer Kaulani, Bennett, from Maui and Molokai ports, 8 a. m. Am. Bkt. Coronado, Potter, from San Francisco, 3:40 p. m. Steamer Niihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 8 a. m. Steamer Ke Au Hou, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, 9:20 p. m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

Steamer Maul, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, 11:15 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Steamer Kaulani, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m. Steamer Kaulani, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Steamer Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5:50 p. m. S. S. Nevanad, Green, for Kahulu, 9:15 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per steamer Mauna Loa, Nov. 22, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.—T. R. Robinson, Miss M. A. Craig, Miss C. B. Bailey, H. W. Danhard, David Liliakani, May Yin, Miss Mary Hau, H. G. Ramsay, J. M. Tubenstein, Miss A. T. Robert, Alona, F. S. Dodge, J. S. Low, Robert Paris, Dr. C. B. Wood, W. W. Bruner, Mrs. A. F. Linder, F. L. Leslie, Mrs. J. H. Raymond, H. A. Badywin, Miss Violet Makeo, Miss Genevieve Dowsett, Miss Lemon, Master Raymond, G. B. Robertson, John Goddard, W. J. Moody, Rev. S. Kapu and 60 deck.

Per steamer Niihau, from Kauai Nov. 23.—J. H. Arendt, A. C. Lovelock, F. Haensch, M. Lord, W. Thompson, Master W. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. and children, Mrs. Moore and children, A. K. F. Yap, Sakemoto, M. A. Rego, K. H. Moore and 42 deck passengers. Per bkt. Coronado, Nov. 23, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Walker and child, Miss A. B. Walker, Wm. Wilkinson and wife, Miss Edith Burnham.

DEPARTED.

Per steamer Kaulani, Nov. 23, for Maui and Molokai ports.—E. R. Adams, S. G. Wilder, Miss Awana.

Per steamer Mikahala, Nov. 24, for Kauai ports.—Francis Gay and wife, A. Hanemann, Chas. Elston, wife, and maid, H. Ramsay, M. A. Rego, J. P. Spalding and family, Miss Lucy and maid, Geo. H. Fairchild, J. H. Arendt, Mr. Haerlich, F. C. Bettlers.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, a. m. S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, from San Francisco, a. m.

DEPART TODAY.

Steamer Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon. S. S. Inger, Johansen, for Washington Island.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Station vessel.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Coronado, Am. bkt., San Francisco, Nov. 23. Erskine M. Phelps, Am. sp., Graham, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

George Curtis, Am. bk., Calhoun, S. F., Nov. 20. Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, Ger. sp., Wernecke, Leith, Nov. 16.

Kaulani, Am. bk., Holly, San Francisco, Nov. 14. Nor. S. S. Inger Johanson, Ocean Island, Nov. 4.

The Mails.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Manchuria and Alameda, Nov. 25.

Yokohama—Per Gaelic, Nov. 26. Colonies—Per Ventura, Dec. 6. Victoria—Per Monna, Dec. 17.

Mails will depart as follows: San Francisco—Gaelic, Nov. 25. Yokohama—Per Manchuria, Nov. 26. Colonies—Per Sonora, Dec. 7. Victoria—Per Aorangi, Dec. 14.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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