

Hawaiian Gazette.

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—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2841

BOTH SIDES DO STUNTS FOR THE RIVAL TICKETS

Republicans Have a Rally at the Zoo and the Democrats Do Spellbinding at Punchbowl and Kalihi.

There was something doing at the Zoo last night, a crowd of several hundred being on the grounds, a great many evidently filled with a desire to view the animals without charge, and others, the majority, to hear the speeches of the Republican candidates. An extra car service was put on to handle the crowd, which thinned out, however, long before the speakers had told their whole story. For the last two or three speakers the audience was less than one hundred, but this hundred were the staunchest and made up in their applause what they lacked in numbers.

James D. Holt, as chairman, called first upon J. H. Harbottle, who spoke in Hawaiian. He spoke generally on the platform of the party and urged the election of its ticket. Following him, John Hughes made much the same address in English, claiming support for himself in particular as a representative of the workingmen.

George A. Davis made much the most forcible speech of the evening. Dealing with the election of a Sheriff he outlined the political history of Curtis Iaukea, who had switched his allegiance from one party to another and had been true to none. This was the man who put himself up as the image of purity to purge the police department. He was pledged to do so but who could believe his pledges? The speaker agreed that the police force needed reorganization, but thought that it should be done by act of legislature, placing the force under the Supervisors and having its members appointed for a term coterminous with that of the Board. It was not a matter that either Brown or Iaukea could do.

What have the Democrats to offer? McClanahan had tried to make a deal with the Planters' Association to throw down the people. The voice was the voice of McClanahan, but the hand was the hand of Kinney. As it is at present the Hawaiians have the best of it politically. The haules among the Republicans mean to keep faith with the Hawaiians and they, the Hawaiians, should be careful lest in electing the Democrats they exchanged what was valuable to them for a mess of pottage. They should stay with the party which has treated them fairly.

McClanahan had raised the Cuban issue. Now it is well known that by treaty arrangement with the powers the United States had bound itself to preserve peace in Cuba, and if it had to annex the island to do this then annexation would come. The Hawaiian delegate could not prevent it any more than he could prevent the waves beating upon these islands.

United action from all Republicans was demanded. From Governor Carter, who draws a salary of \$5500 and has a private secretary, down to the lowest

on the list. Let the campaign be clean and free from the questions of race or religion.

Sam C. Dwight, who was received with three cheers, asked for the votes of those present, for himself and for the party ticket.

J. W. Ioga referred to Brown and Vida as men who were welcomed in every Hawaiian home and in whose home every Hawaiian was welcomed. Continuing his figurative address, he urged the voters not to clog the stream from which all drank.

E. A. Douthitt reviewed the work accomplished by the Republicans in the county. On roads they had spent \$222,619.77, all of the money going among the citizens, meaning bread, poi and fish on Saturday nights. The delegate had secured appropriations for Hawaii and had been the means through whom thousands had been spent here among the Hawaiians. These men did not deserve to be turned down.

A. V. Gear promised to help carry on the good work done so far by the Republican Supervisors, including among the things that were to be given chemical fire engines for the outlying sections of the city and an improved water supply as soon as the water-works system had been turned over to the county. The turning over of the fines and costs in the police courts to the counties was something the party was to work for, and when this was secured it would mean that much more money going to the citizens for labor on public works.

E. W. Quinn spoke briefly, making a general plea for the support of the straight ticket.

Charles Hustace made one of his original Hawaiian talks, overflowing with promises of poi and full of wit most agreeable to his audience. Hustace was cheered and applauded at frequent intervals and made a decided hit.

A. D. Castro's speech was an oratorical effort. If there was one dishonorable man on the ticket, he said, he would at once denounce him and would leave the party forever. But there was none such and he was proud to be on the ticket. Not one of the accusations that had been made against any of the candidates had been substantiated and was therefore unworthy of credence.

E. A. Long spoke briefly in Hawaiian and then in English. The sudden transition seemed too much for him and he made an apology for breaking down in the middle of his address. It was an off night for him, he explained, and he did not want his failure then to prejudice anyone against him.

W. T. Rawlins thanked the voters for the support they had given him in the past and asked for a repetition of the support now. This speaker made a lengthy and forcible address, and predicted a Republican victory.

Henry C. Vida pointed with pride to his record and retold the story of how he had been twice appointed with the approval of Governor Carter to responsible positions. He had been asked by prominent members of the Civic Feds to run on their ticket but had spurned the proposal as treason to Brown and the Republican party.

The speaker then turned his attention to the Advertiser and its staff, using a half hour in the recitals of the charges made by the Advertiser against the police department and explaining that the release of drunks without trial

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PORTUGUESE EMIGRANTS ON THE WAY TO HAWAII

"Funchal. Immigrant, Honolulu. Suveric sailed 1325 people. Early December arrival."

This cablegram received by the Board of Immigration early yesterday is the first indubitable token of success for Collector Stackable's mission to the Azores. He went there to recruit Portuguese for settling upon lands and furnishing a supply of laborers for the sugar plantations of this Territory.

This is in pursuance of the policy advised by Labor Commissioner Sargent, and approved by President Roosevelt has harmonizing with his previously expressed wish that Hawaii be developed along American lines. To do this with European elements is deemed quite practicable in the matter of labor supply, as Europeans are eligible for American citizenship upon fulfilling the statutory term of residence.

At this end of the line the policy of Americanizing Hawaii, by getting its labor of citizenship material, has from the first been zealously supported and promoted by Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson.

The promise that has been made to the Portuguese is that of homes of their own upon the soil. Whether further contingents may be expected to follow that now afloat, without awaiting reports back from those regarding their faring after arrival, remains to be seen. Meantime, the Territory is to be congratulated upon the large number of Europeans first responding to the invitation.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FOR POLICE REFORM

There was a full meeting of the Anti-Saloon League in the Y. M. C. A. parlors yesterday.

Among other important business transacted it was moved and carried that the Agitation committee be instructed to write to every candidate for the Legislature on the different islands and ask him to state his position as to the A. S. L. platform.

The following resolution was then passed by the League:

Whereas, The Anti-Saloon League has failed to receive from the present Police administration the co-operation which it has the right to expect in the enforcement of the present liquor laws;

Therefore, We appeal to the voters of Oahu county in the coming election to cast their ballots in favor of a reform administration.

GREAT HIT FOR HAWAII

New York Independent to Have Hawaiian Edition.

Dr. H. Willard French, one of the editors of the New York Independent, passed through in the Ventura from the Colonies for home.

The Independent, one of the high class weeklies of the United States, is shortly to issue a special Hawaiian edition. This purpose was the occasion of a conference held by Dr. French, while his steamer was in port, with a group of prominent citizens.

The meeting was in Judge Dole's chambers at the Federal court headquarters. Those who met Dr. French were Judge S. B. Dole, Dr. W. D. Alexander, Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Justice A. S. Hartwell, President A. F. Griffiths of Oahu College and L. A. Thurston. Several others invited to attend were unable to get away from engagements.

Dr. French, on his solicitation, promised special articles for the Hawaiian edition of the Independent by all those attending the meeting, with an assurance that some other contributors would be sought by them.

Subjects of special interest relating to Hawaii will be treated by the local writers, each of whom will have a theme with which he is particularly familiar. The result of their efforts will no doubt be an edition of the Independent which will be a valuable compendium of information about the Territory of Hawaii.

Indeed, nothing in a literary way that the Hawaii Promotion Committee has landed can have claimed for it such a peculiarly valuable sphere of influence as this projected issue of the New York Independent will have. It is a journal of political, moral and social power, which for a generation past has maintained a high literary standard giving it an eminent household standing among the best thinking elements of the nation.

Besides holding the council mentioned, Dr. French called on Governor Carter and Dr. Alexander at their offices.

GAMBLING IN FULL BLAST CLOSE TO KAPIOLANI PARK

At Waikiki, only a short distance from the car line, a hut of Chinamen are running a miniature Monte Carlo and are keeping the neighborhood poor by their gambling operations.

The place has become notorious among the natives as one where everything is "fixed" and where a game, from che fa to chuck-luck alias Russian War, can be had all day long and sometimes at night.

A reporter set out to take a look at things yesterday afternoon and getting off the car at a point nearby opposite the old royal bathing place at Waikiki, proceeded down the lane which runs in a mauka direction.

St. Augustine's chapel was passed and when near the end of the lane the newspaper man met a native with whom he exchanged the time of day.

The native volunteered the information that he was going to the pake store at the corner of the lane to bor-

A PRIVATE PARK PLAN

Makiki Slope Lots Are Bought for That Purpose.

Makiki slopes will be decorated with a beautiful private park. This is to be the outcome of the sale of public lands, plotted in goodly-sized suburban home-stead parcels, by Land Commissioner Pratt at auction yesterday.

R. C. A. Peterson, real estate agent, was the nominal purchaser, but it is understood that he was acting for Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mr. Howard A. Hocking, Joseph P. Cooke and perhaps one or two others. These people own residence lots, improved and unimproved, abutting upon about nine-tenths of the town frontage of the government tract disposed of as stated. It is said that they had formulated a joint scheme, in anticipation of the sale, to buy the lots and subdivide the tract afterward between themselves to suit the lay of their already possessed holdings respectively.

Part of the arrangement, it is further stated, is to have the lots improved upon a landscape gardening plan, so that the tract as a whole will have the appearance of a homogeneous park. As the situation is one of the most commanding of all the high lands overlooking city and harbor, the accomplishment of this scheme will mean the creation of a magnificent beauty spot to catch the eye of the traveler from the deck of an approaching ocean steamship. It will also be one of the sights of Honolulu for viewing close at hand which no visiting tourist should be allowed to miss.

Mr. Peterson bought the five lots for the prices here given with the sizes of lots: 95,200 square feet, \$4751; 134,570 square feet, \$5751; 67,475 square feet, \$2501; 77,300 square feet, \$3751; 42,675 square feet, \$2751. The figure in each case is one dollar above the upset price.

COLD WEATHER DAMAGES CROPS EAST AND SOUTH

Cuban Reconstruction—A Havana Absconder Wanted—New Russian Loan—Finns Denounce Stolypin

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Cold weather has begun in the East and South and there is much damage to crops.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 12.—Fifty thousand bales of cotton have been killed by frost.

MILLION DOLLAR CUBAN ABSCONDER IS WANTED

NEW YORK, October 12.—Cablegrams have been sent all over the world to apprehend Manuel Silveira, an official of a Havana bank who has absconded with \$1,000,000, causing the failure of the institution.

RUSSIANS EXPEL JAPANESE.

MUKDEN, October 12.—Japanese officials have been expelled from the Russian sphere of influence in Manchuria. The Japanese consul here has gone to Harbin to ask an explanation. Japanese merchants are still admitted.

ACCIDENT TO NEW CRUISER.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., October 12.—The endurance trial of the armored cruiser California has been indefinitely postponed, owing to a break in the machinery.

FINNS DENOUNCE STOLYPIN.

HELSINGFORS, October 12.—The Constitutional Congress, in session here, passed resolutions denouncing Premier Stolypin and then adjourned.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 12.—The government has negotiated a loan of \$25,000,000.

CUBAN RECONSTRUCTION.

HAVANA, October 12.—A government with Ceballos is contemplated.

HUNGARIAN BAKERS STRIKE.

BUDAPEST, October 12.—Twenty-five hundred bakers have struck.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

LODZ, October 11.—Sympathizers have thrice exhumed the bodies of the terrorists, recently executed by the government, and the bodies have been reburied by the authorities.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, October 11.—Five people were killed here today in a collision.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The championship baseball game today resulted as follows: Americans, 3; Nationals, 0.

SAN DOMINGO, October 11.—The insurgents have agreed to surrender.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., October 11.—The S. S. Zealandia sailed today with the last body of troops for service in Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of agents of the Armour Packing Company, on a charge of dealing in preserved meats.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Three workmen were killed here today in an explosion in the subway.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Frederick, the son of Vice President Fairbanks, was married to Nellie Scott. They had eloped.

THE ANEGAWA FAILED TO CONNECT WITH KAHULUI

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

KAHULUI, October 11.—Several thousand Japanese assembled here today to meet the Imperial training ship Anegawa. They had been notified from Hilo that she would arrive at noon. Fine banquets were prepared for the officers and preparations made for sports. There was great disappointment over the non-arrival of the vessel, but she is expected to be here in the morning.

FOR HARBOR DREDGING

Discussion of the report of the Committee on Harbor and Transportation, published elsewhere in this issue, was the principal feature of the meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The report presented an array of figures concerning necessary appropriations for the future improvement of Honolulu harbor beyond the present dredged sections, the same being based on the recommendations of Captain Slattery, U. S. A., engineer in charge of such improvements. The appropriations recommended are to dredge out new sections never before used for harbor purposes. If done, this will bring the harbor lines to the edge of property owned by the Dowsett Estate and the Oahu Railway. This portion proposed for dredging is a tideland area of about six acres on which the Federal government has an option for \$1.

Argument was used at the meeting that an appropriation for dredging out this section would benefit private interests rather than the community at large. In support of the report it was stated that it was based entirely on Captain Slattery's recommendations, and that this new area was necessary for the greater harbor for future increase in shipping, and therefore was a development necessary for the general community.

WOULD SAVE \$100,000.

The report was read by Mr. Paxton, chairman of the committee. He also read a resolution to the effect that the dredging of this area, as well as the section on which the present lighthouse is located, was necessary, and it was important also that both contracts be made at the same time, which would involve a saving of perhaps \$100,000.

George W. Smith moved that the resolution be adopted. L. Tenney Peck wanted to know whether or not the excavations in this section would not leave private property abutting on the basin, rather than public property. Mr. Paxton replied that lands of the Dowsett Estate and the Oahu Railway would abut thereon. The intent of the greater harbor, however, was to increase the size of the basin of the harbor to give room for the large steamers to swing about.

Mr. Peck replied that he thought there would be no question as to the advisability of the Chamber of Commerce voting immediately to recommend the cutting away of the dangerous spit known as Lighthouse Point, but he was not so sure of the other area.

SPALDING WANTS TIME.

Mr. Spalding suggested it might be wise not to act hastily in such a matter. The members of the chamber should have a little time to consider the matter before committing itself to a vote. He suggested that the matter be deferred to the next meeting or to a special meeting and that it be made the special order of business. He asked whether it were not possible to enlarge the harbor in any other way than that recommended. "Of course, it will enhance the value of private interests and at the same time help the general interests," he added.

Mr. Smith stated that the area under discussion was under option of \$1 to the Federal government. The option will expire in practically a short time and after that it will be impossible to get that option again, and the area will cost Congress a tremendous amount of money to acquire. The committee, however, emphasized mainly the lighthouse section.

"The time to act," he said, "is to act promptly, as it may require two sessions of Congress to get these appropriations."

Mr. Smith added that the matter had been up before the Merchants' Association and was thoroughly understood by that body.

NO PRIVATE INTERESTS.

Mr. Paxton at this juncture arose to say that no private interests had been considered in the slightest degree. "I have not even thought of such interests," he said. "These private property interests would probably rather desire to see the option expire, basing that desire on the present value of lands in that locality. The recommendations are based entirely upon the views of Captain Slattery."

Mr. Galt was inclined to agree with Mr. Smith. He thought the committee had gone into the matter thoroughly and members must naturally base their ideas on such reports, especially where the recommendations originally came from the Federal authorities. Of his own knowledge he knew that the map of the proposed improvements was not altogether new, having seen it some time before he was prepared by the army engineer in charge of this work. He said he happened to know that the option on this property was taken by the Federal authorities on their own initiative and he did not believe there were any personal interests being considered that would be greatly benefited.

Mr. Spalding's motion prevailed, Mr. Smith consenting to the amendment. It is said that so far as the Dowsett Estate being benefited by the dredging out of this area is concerned, it is already benefited by the inner harbor being dredged to a depth of thirty feet up to the very edge of the tide lands in question, and that it could erect wharves there, deriving as much benefit now as it would in the future.

URGE NEW LIGHTS.

The following resolution covering the proposed lighthouse recommendations of the report was adopted:

Whereas, the absence of lighthouses on certain coasts of these islands exposed in the pathway of the large number of steamers and other vessels call-

ing at this port is a serious menace to navigation, as has recently been attested by the serious disaster to one of the largest of said steamers; and

Whereas, the construction of a First Order light on the northern coast of the Island of Kauai and also of the northern end of the Island of Molokai has already been recommended by the local engineer to the proper authorities at Washington; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce does hereby heartily endorse said recommendations and do earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to appropriate at the next session thereof a sufficient amount to cover the cost of erecting said light-house; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the Congressional Delegate from this Territory and that he be requested to use his best endeavors to secure said appropriation to the end that the most needful and necessary lighthouses in this Territory may be erected at the very earliest possible date.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by President Giffard, with A. Garvie acting secretary, in the absence of Secretary H. P. Wood. Others present were George W. Smith, L. Tenney Peck, J. F. Morgan, J. R. Galt, E. E. Paxton and W. A. Bowen. The following gentlemen were elected to membership: A. S. Wilcox of Lihue, Kauai; G. P. Castle, Honolulu; E. H. Wodehouse, Honolulu; G. N. Wilcox, Lihue, Kauai.

Letters from Mr. Hatch, Major Casey, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Captain Slattery and G. B. McCellan relative to the proposed lighthouses on Makapuu Point and Molokai were read. It was shown that Captain Slattery recommends a light of the first-class located at the Molokai lighthouse settlement.

The committee on Militia reported that with private subscriptions and the aid of the chamber the National Guard would be carried on the coming year.

NO RAISE FOR "MAC."

The Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred the question of a raise in George B. McClellan's salary from \$75 to \$100, reported adversely. The salary by vote of the chamber will remain \$75 per month, but \$100 per annum is allowed for traveling expenses to and from Honolulu.

RECOMMEND NO SITE.

Mr. Spalding brought up the matter of the Federal building site, and stated that, in view of the fact that a commission is coming here from Washington to investigate the various sites, it would be inadvisable for the chamber to make recommendation of any particular site. Mr. Smith agreed to this view of the matter and on his motion the chamber agreed to let the matter lie dormant.

Future meetings will be held at 3 p. m. instead of 2 o'clock as heretofore.

Danger in Delay.

PROMPT ACTION MUST BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

Kidney troubles are dangerous because they creep on so stealthily that they get a firm grip on the victim before he is aware of it. They manifest themselves in such varied forms that they are easily mistaken for other diseases.

Make no mistake! Do not delay! Treat the kidneys now! The kidneys are sick and will not get well unless you use a kidney medicine. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the certain, safe and prompt remedy for the kidneys only. It cures. It has cured people right here in Honolulu.

A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "While a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter-Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS, is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday the Supreme Court was engaged in hearing the corporations exhibit case, that of Treasurer A. J. Campbell against Benson, Smith & Co., in which complainant appeals from an adverse decision by Judge Robinson. Attorney General E. C. Peters appeared for complainant, and S. B. Kingsbury, with whom R. W. Breckons is associated as counsel, for respondent. Hannah Fitchie et al. vs. Cecil Brown, trustee, a will construction case, was previously argued and submitted. Holmes & Stanley appeared for plaintiffs, and Smith & Lewis, C. H. Olson and Ballou & Marx for respondent.

The next cases to be heard are: William Henry vs. Chun Hoon, plaintiffs writ of error to a Judge of the First Circuit. Attorney General Peters for plaintiff and A. S. Humphreys and George D. Gear for defendant.

Territory vs. Oliver Charman, exceptions of plaintiff, from the Fifth Circuit, Kauai. Attorney General Peters and county Attorney Willard for Territory, and W. T. Rawlins for defendant.

Bishop Libert is considering plans with Architect Campbell for the building to be erected at Kaimuki for the boarding department of the Convent school. It will be of Hawaiian blue stone, two stories in height, and have ground dimensions of 72 by 100 feet.

SPEAKS WELL OF RUBBER

A statement printed in the Hawaiian Star on Tuesday, purporting to be the opinion of Dr. Olsen-Seffer on the possibilities of rubber, coffee and fiber culture in Hawaii was a shock to the men of Honolulu who are putting their energy and money into at least two of the enterprises. From the printed article it would appear that rubber, sisal and coffee cannot thrive here but in the opinion of the doctor, who is an expert in the cultivation of rubber and sisal, the contrary is the case. He is connected with the Hidalgo Rubber Co., of Mexico, and his business here is merely incidental to his Mexico connections. He has been over a portion of Hawaii and, while not making a close inspection of the soil in the Olan section, says it looks to him good for rubber up to an elevation of two thousand feet, or twenty miles from Hilo.

Dr. Seffer furnishes the Advertiser with the following:

"Perhaps I was misunderstood by the young gentleman who represented the Star. I was certainly misquoted, but it was unintentional, I am sure. The occurrence was peculiar in that I was, at the moment the paper was placed in the hands of the newboys, in consultation with some gentlemen who are largely interested in the rubber plantations at Nahiku and the statement appearing in the Star was diametrically opposite to that I had made to them. What I wish to convey is that the area of Hawaii, in land suitable to the cultivation of rubber, and, I may add, available for the purpose, is not sufficient for the development of a very large industry. Of the trees I have seen I cannot speak too highly. At Nahiku landing I saw Ceara rubber trees which they told me were planted eight years ago, with a diameter of twenty-two inches. This is really remarkable.

"I consider the climatic conditions of that portion of Maui excellent for the cultivation of rubber. The average temperature is conducive to a good supply of sap. In my experience I find an average of 74 deg. high and a minimum of 62 deg. low to be excellent, lower than 62 deg. endangers the sap. Tropical trees are sensitive and a low temperature has its effect upon the trees.

"It looks to me as though the men who have started the rubber industry on Maui will do well but there is always the danger of promoting a boom which would not do here on account of varying condition in soil and climate. I found the Heven trees making excellent progress and they will no doubt do well.

"I do not think this Territory is adapted to the cultivation of coffee but I will not say the same for fiber plants. I found the sisal an excellent quality but the progress is slow and I am inclined to believe the matter has not been gone carefully into. The land in the different sections I have visited seems suitable for the plants and they compare favorably with that grown in Yucatan. At Pahala I saw one field of plants that looked very well as do the plants on the line of the railway outside of Honolulu, but I am of the opinion that there is a scarcity of water at sisal and the soil, as viewed from the car window, looked a trifle shallow for the best results. There are other fiber plants than sisal that would do well anywhere in this Territory and the common century plant is one of them."

GEN. SMITH ON TRADE RELATIONS

Governor General J. F. Smith, of the Philippines, was given a royal welcome at Manila upon his arrival there on the transport Logan from Honolulu. Previous to landing he was interviewed by a Manila Times representative and had something to say concerning affairs in Hawaii and the Manchuria. Getting down to a discussion of sugar interests, General Smith said:

"One of the great arguments advanced by our opponents was that the importation of sugar from the Philippines would destroy the beet sugar industry in the United States. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the beet sugar industry in the United States and the cane sugar industry combined, fail to supply the demand for sugar in the United States by 1,700,000 tons, despite the fact that the trade relations with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are as liberal as possible in this particular direction.

"The wealth of the Hawaiian Islands in almost its entirety is traceable to the sugar industry and to the very free importation of Hawaiian sugar into the United States. One of the chief values of Cuba, a foreign country in every sense of the word, is the sugar industry. The same is true with regard to Porto Rico. These three places have the freest possible relations with the United States, three countries that do not absolutely need the building up that is required in the Philippines, and yet these islands, that the United States has taken up, with these people, whom the United States has adopted as its wards and has promised to care for and build into a prosperous nation, are left out of all consideration and treated in the most distant manner on the same plane as the most foreign of foreign countries. We do not even have the advantages enjoyed by some of the absolutely foreign governments in trade relations with the United States. But we will get it. Mark my words, it is coming, and when the people of the United States are thoroughly familiar with the situation here, and they are learning more in a week now than they learned in a year before, the people will force the adoption of proper measures toward us.

"We had a most enjoyable trip across

the Pacific. The water was smooth all the way. None of us were much frightened when the Manchuria struck at Rabbit Island. In fact the passengers were about as cool a lot as I ever saw. There was no panic or confusion. When I came on deck at daylight everybody was dressed and waiting coolly to leave the ship, if necessary, to stay on. If the damage proved small. Our skipper, Captain Saunders, was placed in a very unfortunate position. The headlands were obscured by a squall just as he was about to take his sight for the course, as I understand it. The ship was slowed down and was just moving through the water. When the squall lifted we were right on the reef. The engines were reversed at full speed and every effort was made to prevent our striking.

"Captain Saunders had been at sea forty-five years and had never had a casualty. He lost everything he possessed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire, and now, under the rule of the company, he will lose his ship.

"Mrs. Smith and I did not leave the ship until twelve hours after she struck the reef. The Captain put everybody ashore when he found he could not get off. We were taken fifteen miles overland and finally landed in Honolulu. We have had an excellent trip from Honolulu.

"All the passengers on the Manchuria sympathized with the Captain and are not disposed to put any of the blame for the accident on him. I am glad to hear that the Manchuria will be saved. When we left she had not leaked a drop, the outer bottom being the only part of the ship that was damaged. There is a space of six feet between the two bottoms, I am told, and the ship rests on the reef on her outer bottom only.

"I am glad to get back to the Philippines and the Philippine people. It seems like getting home once more. We have had a pleasant vacation, and now to work."

SIX YEARS FOR WAINEE

George Wainee was sentenced by Judge De Bolt Wednesday to imprisonment at hard labor for six years, on the jury's verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

S. B. Kingsbury, leading attorney for the defense, in asking for the minimum sentence—five years, the maximum being ten—disclaimed having had any intention of discrediting the Hawaiian judiciary or executive in his closing address to the jury. It was only what he now called the bureaucracy, that he said existed here, with which he had meant to find fault.

Every lawyer of experience knew that the appointed judges in the Territories were better than the elected judges in the States. He had expressed his appreciation of the abilities and character of Governor Carter. In conclusion he argued that the recommendation to mercy was part of the verdict and said that if the defense had spoken the last word the defendant would have been acquitted.

Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser ironically thanked Mr. Kingsbury for renouncing the intent to attack the administration of justice, adding: "There have been too many cases of wife-beating here. I came here with a view to seeing what sentence the court would impose upon a man who beats his wife to death. The mitigating circumstance in this murder case appears to be that only a woman was killed. The evidence would have warranted a verdict of murder in the first or second degree. I am only sorry that the court cannot impose a sentence higher than the highest."

Judge De Bolt praised counsel for their conduct of the case, making special reference to the volunteering of Mr. Rawlins to assist the defense on account of long acquaintance with the defendant, and said there should be a law fixing a fee for attorneys representing defendants unable to pay. Though he could hardly agree with the Deputy Attorney General's view of what the verdict might have been, he scarcely agreed with the jury, either. It was his opinion that Wainee should have at least five years in jail, therefore he sentenced him for six years. So Wainee will have to serve five with all his credits deducted.

AN ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT.

For wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts as an antiseptic, forming a thin, impervious film over the injured parts, which excludes the air and causes the injury to heal without matter being formed, and in much less time than by the usual treatment. In cases of burns it allays the pain almost instantly. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ENLISTED MEN BEGET NO EXTRA PAY

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has recently decided that the enlisted men stationed at the Hawaiian Islands are not entitled to extra duty pay. This decision is based on the regulation which provides that soldiers receiving the 20 per cent. increase for foreign service are not entitled to extra duty pay and that, as the Hawaiian Islands are considered foreign as far as military service is concerned, the soldiers serving thereon are not entitled to the privileges of extra duty pay. This ruling also applies to the Philippines.

Ah Sin, the burglar captured on Monday by the Japanese servants at Mrs. S. N. Castle's residence, appeared for a preliminary hearing yesterday before Judge Whitney. The case was continued, without any evidence having been taken, until Saturday.

UNCLE SAM OUR DEBTOR

That Uncle Sam is clearly in debt to the Territory of Hawaii since annexation, from the standpoint of dollars and cents, is disclosed in the following elaborate report presented to the Chamber of Commerce trustees yesterday afternoon by Messrs. E. E. Paxton, chairman; W. A. Bowen and W. P. Potentbauer, committee on Harbors and Transportation:

Honolulu, T. H., October 10, 1906. To the Trustees of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

The undersigned, constituting your Committee on Harbors and Transportation, beg to submit the following recommendations in regard to proposed improvements to the harbor of Honolulu and also for the erection of such lighthouses as are most urgently needed for the protection of the large number of vessels approaching the coasts of these islands.

In making these recommendations your committee has deemed it advisable, in fact essential, to be guided by the advice of Captain J. R. Slattery, U. S. A., the engineer in charge of all works of this kind within this territory. Under his able direction the deepening of Honolulu harbor has just been completed, and he has kindly furnished as a statement of the plans for further improvements with estimates, which have already been recommended to the proper authorities at Washington.

Honolulu Harbor. We would invite your attention to the accompanying map of Honolulu harbor. On the west side of the harbor the area enclosed by dotted lines indicates the entire project of the "Greater Honolulu Harbor," as planned, and which, when completed, will afford ample space for the future growth of commerce at this port, even after the completion of the Panama Canal. This work, however, is a heavy undertaking and would involve the removal of 1,174,165 cubic yards of material at an estimated cost of \$1.00 per yard, or \$1,174,165.00.

While it would be extremely desirable to have this entire work completed under one continuing contract, thereby greatly reducing the cost of same, we do not deem it advisable to ask for so large an appropriation at the present time. We would call your attention, however, to two sections of this work which has already been recommended by the local engineer and for which, we believe, an appropriation should be urgently insisted upon.

(1) Lighthouse Point. This point of coral, on which the present lighthouse is situated, juts out into the entrance to the harbor and affords a dangerous menace to vessels on entering and leaving the harbor, necessitating a sharp turn at that point. This, as shown, is a portion of the general plan above referred to, and to uredge the same down to full depth would involve the removal of 140,000 cubic yards at an estimated cost of \$210,000, provided an appropriation for only this much work is obtainable.

(2) Dredging to full depth that portion of the area comprised within the general plan now owned by the Oahu Railway & Land Company and the Dowsett Company, Limited. As will be seen by glancing at the map, the removal of this area will greatly enlarge the basin at the upper end of the harbor and will greatly facilitate the turning of vessels in the vicinity of the Railroad and Hackfeld wharves. On account of the large number of vessels docking in this portion of the harbor additional room for maneuvering is greatly needed. This area comprises 311,374 cubic yards, the removal of which is estimated to cost \$389,217.50, provided a contract is let for this work only.

If an appropriation for only one of these improvements can be secured it is hard to decide which is the most needed.

We would particularly call your attention, however, to the fact that if the work last above referred to is commenced within the next five years this land can be obtained by the United States government for one dollar, under the terms of an option which it holds from the present owners. Unless an appropriation is obtained for this work in the next Rivers and Harbors Bill there will be a danger of the option expiring before the appropriation is available for the work, as land in that vicinity is held at a very high value, and it will probably be impossible to secure a renewal of this option if it is permitted to expire.

We would also call your attention to the fact that if an appropriation covering the removal of Lighthouse Point and the dredging of the northwest corner of the harbor can be secured at one time, and the work let under one contract, it will be a saving to the United States government of not less than one hundred thousand dollars according to the estimates made by Captain Slattery.

From the standpoint of economy, as well as of utility, your committee urgently recommends that an appropriation be made by the next Congress covering both of these improvements, the estimated cost of which, if carried out concurrently, would be \$496,511.40.

In asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Honolulu harbor, as well as for any other improvements which may be recommended by this committee for the consideration of Congress, we would respectfully call your attention to the increase of the external commerce of the Territory of Hawaii during the past nine and one-half years, from January 1st, 1896 to June 30th, 1905. The value of the total commerce of the territory for the calendar year 1896 was \$21,578,882. This had increased in 1905 to \$50,853,009, or 136 per cent. That the commerce of the Territory is still on a good healthy growing basis is attested by the fact that the total amount for the year 1904 was \$40,989,566, which shows an increase during the year 1905 of nearly 25 per cent over the preceding year.

We would also call your attention to the fact that since the annexation of these islands to the United States there has been collected in Customs and Internal Revenue up to June 30, 1906, \$7,329,574.51. As against this, appropriations have been made by Congress for payment of bonded debt, fire claims, harbor improvements, building sites, fortifications, leprosarium, expenses of

maintaining the Federal government in the Territory aggregating for the same period, \$7,189,084.87. This shows we have not only squared our account with the national government but have a balance of nearly a half million in our favor.

As was very aptly stated by the chairman of the Hawaiian Committee on the Refunding Bill last February, it is not fair to charge the payment of \$4,000,000 debt to us, and it should be deducted, as it was a contractual payment specifically named in the Organic Act in return for the cession of lands, harbor and other Territorial property. As was also stated, Hawaii enjoys the unique position of being the only Territory of the Union that is not and has not been an expense and burden to the Federal government.

Pearl Harbor. We earnestly recommend that there be included in the Rivers and Harbors Bill for the next session of Congress an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of surveying Pearl Harbor and preparing plans for its improvement. The estimated amount for this work is the moderate sum of two thousand dollars. Considering the fact that there has been expended in dredging the bar at the entrance of Pearl Harbor the sum of \$125,000, and the fact that the harbor is at present unavailable for shipping purposes until further improvements are made, it is exceedingly important that a survey be made and plans prepared for further improvements at the earliest possible date.

Lighthouses. The recent disaster to the fine steamship Manchuria has been an object lesson of the great danger to the many vessels calling at the several ports of these islands on account of the lack of necessary lighthouses. Steps have already been taken for the erection of a first order light at Makapuu Point; it is safe to say that the disaster above referred to would not have occurred had this light been in operation. On account of the close proximity of the island of Molokai to Oahu, however, the necessity is almost as great for a similar light on the north coast of that island as at Makapuu Point. The recommendation has already been made for a Fourth Order light at the Leper Settlement, at an estimated cost of forty thousand dollars. On the advice of Captain Slattery we would earnestly recommend that this recommendation be changed from a Fourth Order to a First Order light at that point.

The need of a First Order light on the north coast of Kauai is very great. There is at present no light at that point for shipping approaching these islands from China or Japan. This coast is a menace to all of the fine large steamers plying between the Orient and the Pacific Coast via this port, and the most urgent request should be made for an appropriation for establishing a light at some point on the north coast of Kauai where the greatest amount of protection would be afforded.

If the foregoing suggestions meet with your approval, your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

[See report of Chamber of Commerce meeting for resolutions adopted.]

(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Chairman.
W. A. BOWEN,
Committee.

"PRINCE CHARMING" IS POPULAR.

"Prince Charming," as Prince Louis of Battenberg is called by the Irish, where he is on duty at the present time and the leader of all social functions in Dublin, says he had "a daisy time" in Boston and New York, where the girls outvied each other in their efforts to entertain him. He says a special postman had to be put on to carry his letters and he is never tired of telling the story of twenty-five young girls lining the ceiling and walls of his sitting-room with La France roses and then bringing a wagon load of flowers with which they proceeded to pet him as he left the dinner table. There is no doubt that Louis of Battenberg is the most popular German prince who has made his home in England. He is now a British subject.

The ensign of the transport Sheridan was at halfmast yesterday, following the order issued at the Naval Station in honor of the memory of the late Rear Admiral Train.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard



work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
The Democrats are wakening up to a realization of the near approach of election. There are to be meetings from now on to election with only recesses for meals, for there will be gatherings morning, noon and night. It is the intention of Manager Mossman to invade both districts every night and to have the candidates at each meeting so that there will be an opportunity for the voters and their wives to hear them all and often.

The fire alarm over the attitude of the Planters' Association towards McClanahan seems to be practically without cause. Mr. McClanahan presented a request to the leading lights of the association that he be heard by that body on the effect of the action of the Territory, in sending him as delegate to Washington, on the matter of Cuban annexation. The request was granted and Mr. Tenney stood with him. The opposition in the debate came from W. O. Smith and J. P. Cooke. When all had finished, the association made no remarks.

BETTING ON RESULT.
There were a couple of bets made yesterday on the result of the election. One man was so sure of Brown that he laid two to one on him, while another one of his admirers put up a hundred even. More betting gave odds on Laukae. This shows that there is about as much certainty on the Laukae side as there is on the other. But you will hear from some of the candidates that it is not a sure thing, by any means, that Brown will get in. One of them said it was a close even money guess that he would win out, but there is to be so much knifing on the ticket that there is still a grave doubt of his success. Vida is no longer hopeful. The Hawaiians are not satisfied with the treatment they received in the convention and they propose to show their displeasure in a way that will count.

SORE ON THE MACHINE.
The Hawaiians are not influenced much by what the paper states," said one of them yesterday, "but they are by what they see. The actions of the Republican party in the convention have made them sore. They asked for the nomination of certain of their representative men and they were left. I refer particularly to the Long, Kalaikiela and Kanewa disappointments. Now, after turning those boys down, and it was the police machine that did it, we are asked to support a ticket in which the haole is the principal part. I do not believe the Hawaiians will vote the straight ticket, and I believe they will knife Brown and Vida particularly, because they throw the blame on them for throwing down the kanakas. You will hear the Hawaiians say they will vote for Brown and the rest of them, but it does not do to count too much on the result until after the inspectors have counted the ballots."

The Republicans will have a rally at Pawa schoolhouse tonight and tomorrow night there will be one at the Zoo. At this latter the full force of candidates can not be present owing to the fact that the candidates for senatorial honors, as well as those for county office, will begin their tour of the island that day.

Cabled advices were received Tuesday by the agents of the Matson Navigation Company, W. G. Irwin & Co., that the S. S. Hilonian had sailed Tuesday afternoon for Honolulu. The Hilonian is bringing a big cargo for this port, among other consignments having on board all the materials for the new Alakea street wharf.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world

EARTH IS LIKE EGG

Chronicle: "It is my firm belief that the earth is composed in the manner of an egg, with three different homogeneous substances. The outer, or the crust of the earth corresponds to the shell of the egg, then there is a softer, perhaps gelatinous substance which corresponds to the white of an egg, and in the center of the earth is still another which is like the yolk of an egg."

These are the words of Professor T. W. Edgeworth David, of Sydney University, Australia, one of the world's great geologists, who is at the St. Francis. Professor David has just returned from attending the National Congress of Geologists at Mexico City. He has traveled around the world and read papers before the Royal Society in London. While there he came in contact with Professor Milne, one of the great earthquake experts, and was led to believe the new theory as expounded by Milne.

SAYS PROOF IS EASY.
"The proof is easy and simple and the idea is a complete departure from former theories of the earth's interior," said Professor David, his eyes shining with excitement. "It has come to Milne as the result of life long experiments with earthquakes and motion of the earth. The proof is deduced from the lines of the seismograph during an earthquake shock which results in the destruction of buildings, that is, one of extraordinary violence. If the lines of the seismograph during such a shock are examined it will be found that they are divided into three sets of curves. The shock begins with very slight vibrations, suddenly these are increased to about twice the length without any gradual transition. After these have continued there comes another equally sharp increase in which the lines become about twice the length of those preceding. It is during the last period of the shock that buildings are wrecked. It is from the study of these lines that Milne has arrived at the theory which has astounded the scientific world."

MILNE FATHER OF THEORY.
"Milne was the first man who saw the value of studying earthquakes, and brought scientific treatment to the subject. He noticed at once this similarity in all impressions of the seismograph, and thought there must be some reason for the three sets of vibrations. Then he investigated. He found that the slight vibrations continue about 10 degrees from the center of shock. Then the next set begins and continues about 120 degrees from the center of shock, then the third set start and are heaviest at that point directly opposite the center of shock."

"If the earth is represented by a circle drawn on a paper, and a point is marked as the center of shock, then if 10 degrees are marked off along the circumference, it will be found that the distance from this arc to its chord is about thirty miles. In other words, the crust is thirty miles thick. Then as soon as the vibrations get through the crust, they strike the white of the egg, and the first quick jump comes. It is found that the substance under the crust of the earth takes up about four-tenths of the diameter on each side, and the inside substance corresponds to the yolk of the egg. It is supposed that the substance immediately under the crust of the earth is softer than the crust, and that when the vibrations reach it, the crust rises and falls on it in much the same manner of a ship on the water. This accounts for the waves in the ground familiar when earthquake shocks are in progress. It seems to me beyond a doubt that the theory is a true one and will have a great effect on science, as it will revolutionize the theory of wave motion. The whole lecture, in which Milne expressed this great theory, took only about six minutes."

JURY WAIVED CASES.

Jury waived cases on the present calendar will be in order for trial before Judge De Bolt at 10 a. m. on the days below mentioned:
B. T. White vs. M. R. Da Sa, Tung Yau vs. Liliuokalani, October 29.
Davis & Davis vs. See Lin and others, October 30.
Chang Kim vs. C. Lai Young, October 31.
Holt, Assessor, vs. Isaac Nonar, Rubinstein & Co. vs. Chin Loo, November 1.
Amelia G. Silva vs. Augusta Bell, November 2.
Hee Fat vs. Hee Chang Sam, November 5.
Wong You et al. vs. E. C. Holstein, K. Nakamura vs. I. Mizata et al., November 6.
H. B. & Malting Co. vs. Duvauchelle et al., November 7.
J. C. Scoble vs. A. Humburg, J. F. Bowler vs. Louis Marks, November 8.
J. F. Colburn vs. Lin Yick Co., November 8.
Fong Quane vs. One Ten Wo, L. B. Kerr & Co. vs. Fred Kaecck, November 12.
Day & Co. vs. A. E. Nichols et al., November 13.
W. R. Castle vs. Manuel Lopez, November 14.
J. H. Schnack vs. F. Rodrigues, November 15.
Tauruda vs. F. F. Farm, Wop & Lui Co. vs. Archer et al., November 16.
See Lee Co. vs. Winam and Chong Wo, Wo Sing & Co. vs. Y. Akau, November 19.
Char Kiam vs. Lum Kong, Chas. Hubert vs. S. Jackson and Auditor, November 20.
J. G. Serrao vs. Coyne Furniture Co., November 21.
D. L. Akwal vs. Lee Sing, November 22.
H. Nagimori vs. Kawasaki, Y. S. Bank, November 23.
Dowsett Co. vs. Gilliland, Holt, Assessor, vs. J. M. Monsarrat, November 26.
S. Nobrega vs. M. T. Alves, November 27.
J. H. S. Kaleo vs. Wo Kee, November 28.
Holt, Assessor, vs. E. J. Monsarrat, November 30.

RICHARD CROKER BRINGS A SUIT FOR DAMAGES

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

DUBLIN, October 11.—Richard Croker, formerly the chief of Tammany Hall, has sued the London Magazine for libel, that periodical having charged him with having profited by Tammany graft.

In the February, 1901, McClure's, Mr. William Allen White gives a striking account of Richard Croker, in line with the same writer's notable character sketch of Mark Hanna in November last. Mr. White has looked up the ancestry of the head of Tammany with interesting results.

Richard Croker was born in Ireland, and popular belief has labeled him Irish. Yet the blood that governs Croker's character is English blood, not Irish, for the Croker family came to Ireland about six generations ago from England. The Crokers were people of quality, and in the family was a surveyor general, a poet and wit, a great editor and literary wrangler of parts, and such courtiers, barristers, soldiers and citizens as set the stage for the historical plays of the period. Until the last generation, each Croker lived like the "Thane of Cadwadr"—a prosperous gentleman. But the fighting blood seems to have been big in all of them; and Richard Croker's grandfather apparently was possessed of an especially active devil, for the grandfather named Croker's sire Eyre Coot, after Sir Eyre Coot a dashing Limerick soldier, who fought England's battles all over the world, and whose bones now rest in Westminster, the wearer of them having grown black in the face with rage, and died of apoplexy in the heat of battle at the prospect of defeat. What ever martial spirit these may have been in Eyre Coot Croker was spent in finding food and shelter for a large family, of which Richard Croker was the youngest member. When the family fell upon evil times, Eyre Coot Croker emigrated with his flock to America. They passed New York, and went to a place near Cincinnati. They remained there but a short time, returning to New York about 1850. The lad Richard picked up a meager education in the public schools, for the Crokers were Protestants. (Richard has since become a Catholic.) In the fifties, young Croker entered the machine shops of what is now the New York Central railroad. He was in his early teens when he began to learn the machinist's trade, but he was such a strapping youngster that there is today a Croker myth in the shops made of stories of his prowess. As a blacksmith he could swing a sledge in each hand.

A MASTER MECHANIC.
"They say—and there are those who have nursed broken heads to remember Dick Croker—that as a young man his limbs and his chest were covered with swarthy black hair; also that he not only fought at the drop of the hat, but often jugged the hand which held the bat, being an impatient lad with no stomach for dalliance. He learned his trade thoroughly. They tell how he built a locomotive with his own hands, put it together, ran it out of the shops, and turned it over to the company after testing its speed on a trial trip. His hands were highly educated, if his head lacked a knowledge of the stuff of which text-books are made. He took his master's degree in the shops, and was graduated as master mechanic, having learned industry, handicraft and the simpler uses of physical courage. He left his apprenticeship with no welterweight championship of the institution as a wrestler, a boxer and a swimmer. He was admitted to full partnership, and soon thereafter to leadership, in a political concern engaged in picking up a more or less honest living, one way and another, known of men as the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang. In this institution Croker took post-graduate work in sociology, physics and political ethics. He availed himself of the rude appliances of the laboratory, which covered an area of ten squares. The assistant, who was managing the affairs for Boss Tweed in the vicinity of the Fourth avenue tunnel, would not supply chem-

icals to Croker and his fellow students, and otherwise this assistant hindered the intellectual development of the gang. So the gang set out to find the Holy Grail in New York politics, and to show Mr. Tweed what a group of young men of high ideals and two nimble fists each may do toward attaining the Good, the True and the Beautiful. Croker being a husky boy was chosen to run for alderman in due time in the St. Georgian contest with the dragon Tweed. Croker won. Tweed went to Albany and legislated Croker out of office. That was in 1871. Croker ran again. Again he won. Tweed was overthrown. The young gentlemen of the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang triumphed. Croker took his Ph. D. in the study of mankind, and entered upon the active practice of his profession."

CROKER AND TWEED.
When Croker ran for Alderman in opposition to Boss Tweed's wishes, he was elected, and helped to pull down Tweed. "Tweed fell, not because he was a thief, but because he did not tell the truth to his fellow-thieves; they found they could not trust him, and Croker learned in Tweed's downfall the one trick which has given Croker power—he learned to tell those who trusted him the exact truth, and to make a lie the cardinal sin in his code."
At the time that John Kelly rose to the boss' throne in Tammany, Croker was district leader, and Kelly made him a sort of privy councillor, giving him the office and title of city chamberlain. Mr. White says Croker conducted the various offices he held—conveyer, city chamberlain and fire commissioner—decently and without scandal.

CROKER BECOMES KING.
"When John Kelly died, the crown came to Croker by natural selection. He was elected chairman of the finance committee of Tammany. That is his office today. The finance committee is composed of five district leaders out of the thirty-seven in New York. Under each leader are a score of precinct captains, each of whom is set over four or five hundred people; the people are divided into tribes of nationality and also subdivided into clans. This organization, which has nothing to do with political creeds or platforms, but coheres out of greed for public taxes and public privileges, is the most perfect voting-machine on earth. To the royal head of this system Croker came as a journeyman who had worked up from bound-boy. He was made king by grace of his strong right arm and a steel brain sharpened on a man-hunter's whetstone. Passionate—and by that token soft-hearted—simple as a child, acquisitive, shrewd, in a narrow groove, like a machine, sordid at the core, and ignorant of civilization as a Hun, Croker came to his throne a troglodyte king over a race of cavemen."

HOW CROKER MADE HIS MONEY.
"When he went into Wall street he was as ignorant of the methods there as the Mahdi. The men who played his hand for him needed a friend at the soul of things in New York City, and they knew where the soul of things was. They did not buy Croker. He accepted no bribe. He is true to his friends, and his friends stand by him. He made real estate investments, and his advance knowledge of the proposed public improvements made his investments profitable. He bought stock in city industrials and his friends in office protected his investments, and the stock rose and Croker skimmed off the cream. He frankly acknowledges that what street parlance calls his political pull represents his capital. His life has been devoted to securing what he has influenced, and he checks out now as an old man would check on his life's savings, rather proudly than otherwise."

Porto Ricans' Complaint

Honolulu, T. H., October 10, 1906.
Editor Advertiser: We, the undersigned, will consider an exceptional favor, if you please give publicity in your illustrated paper to the following: There are not doubt that we Porto Ricans were and still are the objects of the hate and odious reprimand from the whole people of Hawaii, whose hostile attitude has kept against us for the long term of about six years. It is so true that there comes with us several criminal whose bad sentiment and immoral life, bring merely the fame and bad name they won. But let us say only this time, that similar attitude of the thing, never will give, in justice, a right to Hawaii, to do what Hawaii do to a poor and unrepresented people as we are in this Territory. Let us say that the criminals with us, coming to Hawaii, were the very few and that they are going away as they were always the same authors and re-authors of ones and an other cause. Let us say that thousand of Porto Ricans coming to Hawaii, were and are honest and trustworthy workmen and that they are living at plantation and at some other places where they can win the daily bread as well honest as in plantations. Let us to believe ourselves to have

consideration and some more respect to our person's duty and so tell it to the Hawaiians people. We think to merely it, if not because we are poor undeniably a right to a little more of and some what stupid; for we are men or human at last. It is to ungrateful, for a people under the name of American to ill-treat and spid at the face of some other with the same right of human under the sun for the only reason that they think that the ill-treated and face's spiding are very poor intellectually as materially and for the late have't a representation of his own with some intelligence to defend them. Many are the thing we have to say, many the charged we have to complain against both the government and inhabitant of the Territory. When in the course of the time we think that our history in Hawaii have not a second, we heard the voice from somebody saying that it's true because our bad doing. But hereby we are to apologize that that very opinion is the one that gave and still give strong to our misfortune and is the one that became our disgraceful ejector in our prejudice. Every-body have a right to insult us, to send the best man of us to jail in virtue of any falsehood, and any person, low or high to condemn us, is quite enough. Beside that every ignorant of Hawaii believe himself five hundred time great and noble than a Porto Rican, there is our country occupying a low concept and a disgraceful name in the brain of each inhabitant of this country, and there come the vile insult not

TO LOCATE THE W. H. RY

F. B. McStocker went to Kona, Hawaii, on the steamer Mauna Loa, accompanied by Mr. Spindle, who is locating the Koolau railroad on this island, to make a preliminary inspection of the location of the West Hawaii Railway Company's line. The company expects soon to extend its lines from North into South Kona, and eventually to the sea at some port to be selected.

The West Hawaii railway now has seven miles of tracks with cars and engines which formerly belonged to the Kona Sugar Company. This outfit will be made the nucleus of the extension between North and South Kona, the intention being that the road shall eventually cover the whole of North and South Kona and reach a port so as to be able to handle all the in and out freight of the two districts.

Makaweli mill finished grinding the 1905 crop last week, the total being 20,810 tons.

yet from the common people solely, but for some other—in our opinion—only innocences for Hawaii and into Hawaii.
We wish that this Territory would make a good interpretation from this letter. We like to make public that we are not indifferent at all with the hostility of this country against ourselves and the name of our country. When some months ago some one made an asquerous opinion of our name in general, the people and press of P. Rico was acknowledged about it and pretty soon Hawaii will know that our Commissioner in Washington, D. C. will do what in right is due to defend his people and his honor.

In the meantime it is not enough how well does Hawaii her do fulfilling up the long list where the world shall read the prolonged iniquity—for no other name it has—with which Hawaii has had obsequed to the Porto Rican. The honest, the trustworthy and impartial Americans, can read some of them here:
One buglar robbed somewhere; it is a Porto Rican all other nationalities are quite innocent and, then, there came immediately after six, four or two illegal arrest in some of our honest countrymen home, before see a Judge or get an illegal liberty, of course, receive some insult sometime practically, from a policeman may be from a low bred and bad antecedent than the poors arrested.

If there came one Porto Rican from the country, every spy or secret policeman who call himself a captain into us, order him to get out of town in half an hour.
Our interpreter in Territories Courts, are detectors, officer who arrest, witness and every thing.

If a Porto Rican is without job two or three days during which is going around looking for it; many policemen will win a reward giving him to their interpretation before a Judge who send him to jail for six months—as a vagrant!!!

Every American or English nigger any native mix with the negro race or any person not pure a haole; it is a Porto Rican. Watch him, don't you speak him, arrest him, he is a Porto Rican!

Every individuality of the other races believe themselves with a right to call without respect nor consideration all the insulting word and bad nick-names of the English languages an Hawaiian dialect to ourselves, and many more, if we answer or will pay with the same thing; the first policeman scene at the street is called and it is sure we became fined or imprisoned.

Everybody know that Porto Rico is a permanent possession of the U. S. and, perhaps the doctos of this Territory knows that the Supreme Court of the Grand Republic North American; in March 1902 A. D. declared the Porto Ricans with the same right as any American to work and get job at any public work under the American flag. Hawaii is a Territory of U. S. and so we believe to have the same right as a Hawaiian, and an American, and many more than a Portuguese, or Germanian, or Galician now naturalized or Americanized.

Beside that thure we are not admitted in many public works and when we are admitted somewhere as in the "Nuuanu Receiver", its patrons, as Mr. Whitehouse pay 20c. per a working hour to Hawaiians and Portuguese—never mine if very old man or to young men, and for the Porto Ricans only 15c. a laboring hour at the heavy work.

That partially have not a justification and when we will call the attention to the heat of the work, our eviction from job and the insult to us is the recapitulation.

We will say to Engineers civil and to all other good American citizens visiting the Dam, that it is time to watch the workmen in the starting hour, and then tell who are the hart worker at Nuuanu Receiver.

Many injustice and iniquity we leave in our bottle's ink for there have not space and time neither to say all. But time will come, and not here, but in place of security we will cry the Hawaii hospitality to a poor and and unrepresented people.

When that time come over: all the Territory shall see now how certain lady teacher of a local school, will try no more to wreck an arm to poor little girl under her educative direction and will insult her no more for she was a little Porto Rican.

When that time come over, all will see how legal's arrest and imprisonment will be no more. The stupid insult will have a fatal end, and the spid from the spider will return to their own face.

Wait!! Till then, farewell!
RAMON RODRIGUEZ,
OLIBORIO EAPAZ,
LORENZO CRUZ,
MANUEL CRUZ,
JOSE SEREZ.

WILL CALL IN DOCTOR

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
It was decided yesterday by the Board of Health to call in various members of the medical faculty for the purpose of discussing tuberculosis.

President Pinkham, in submitting a letter he had written to Surgeon General Wyman, in Washington, in answer to a general letter of inquiry on the subject, referred to the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress that met in The Hague last month, at which thirteen nations were represented.

"The most important action of this Congress," the president said, "was relative to the compulsory registration of all cases of consumption and the establishment of sanatoriums. In these respects the Territory of Hawaii leads, for both objects recommended are and have been in force for some years."

He stated that the deaths in Honolulu from tubercular causes for the year ending June 30, 1906, numbered 134 and for the entire Territory 335.

The conference with physicians decided on is in conformity with the president's recommendation "that the Board should confer with the Hawaiian Medical Association and compile a set of advisory regulations as to the control of the disease and the means of protection from contagion of those exposed, and when agreed upon these regulations be adopted by the Board, and in so far as they are advisory so state, and where they come within the authority of the law so designate. These regulations should be printed in concise, convenient form and placed in the hands of those connected in any way with a case of tuberculosis."

In his letter to the Surgeon General, Mr. Pinkham refers to the necessity existing here of watching against contagious diseases from different shores of the Pacific, saying that "tuberculosis has not had the extreme attention the health authorities desire, nor have the necessary funds been appropriated by the Legislature."

Yet under a general law, with a maximum penalty of \$100, physicians and householders were required to report every case of "disease dangerous to public health," and among diseases in this category the Board of Health had designated tuberculosis.

Mr. Pinkham informs the Surgeon General of the Leahi home, four miles from the center of Honolulu, devoted to tubercular diseases and incurables, and then describes the district of Kona, Hawaii, with its "dry atmosphere from below tempered by freshened air from above." He says "we have reason to believe there are few places presenting the climatic advantages of this district."

At this meeting the Board adopted an amendment to the plumbing regulations, in the section referring to vent pipes, giving the inspector authority to order the installation of non-vented anti-siphon traps at his discretion.

E. R. Bath and E. W. Quinn, plumbers, were heard by the Board before the amendment was put to vote. Plumbing Inspector Keen appeared in its favor. Mr. Quinn exhibited a sample of the appliance in question. The discussion was technical.

On the favorable report of the Board of Medical Examiners, Drs. F. S. Morong and William Osmer were recommended to receive licenses to practice medicine and surgery.

President Pinkham promised a report later on some public matters that came under his observation on the Island of Hawaii. A few matters not specified in his message were deferred until the next meeting.

With the president were present Fred C. Smith, Dr. J. R. Judd, Dr. J. T. Wayson and Abraham Fernandez, members, with C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weil, stenographer, in attendance.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Anyone who has ever experienced the excruciating and almost unbearable pains incident to inflammatory rheumatism, will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Mr. D. Snyder, of Roseville, Ontario, Canada, says: "I have been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for the past two years and unable to sleep at night. I have taken many remedies but must say Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best I have ever tried." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A foreclosure of mortgage on Kona lands for a debt of \$323.15 was ordered by Judge Robinson in the suit of Henry Smith, trustee, vs. Henry Hall and wife. L. B. Lincoln was made commissioner of sale.

Judge Weaver, in the Court of Land Registration, was yesterday hearing the Lansing petition for a registered title to land in Waihole. D. L. Withington represented the petitioner, and A. G. M. Robertson appeared for L. L. McCandless, a contestant. The Territory has intervened in the case to protect the right of way for a public road.

Wednesday the lines securing hulk Melanction to the transport Sheridan were cast off, the list in the transport having been overcome and there being no further danger of her turtling.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 12.

WOMEN IN SALOONS.

One of the worst features of wide-open Honolulu is the presence of women in the low saloons. The story told last Monday morning of Joe Clark's place was full of incident which must have appalled the comfortable citizen who, safe on the right side of the town, does not know of the night life that is led on the other side of the white business district.

Women in saloons are a greater lure than lights and comforts or even than free drinks. Women of the class that go to such places bring men around them like flies and they all get drunk together, making night hideous, while the police stand nonchalantly on the corners near by, oblivious to the statute which empowers them to arrest prostitutes in saloons.

In ring-ridden cities the last straw that breaks the patience of reformers is usually the appearance of fallen women in saloons, plying their trade and luring to ruin not only young men but maidens. What of our own reformers? The Anti-Saloon League is sitting up and taking notice but the Civic Federation is yet to be heard from and the elation note of the pulpit is wanting.

GROWTH OF THE NAVY.

The great armored cruiser California, with a speed trial average of 22.62 knots, will prove a most useful addition to the Navy. She has been building a long time but is a fine, up-to-date vessel, nevertheless, fit to take her place in the American battle line.

New ships are coming rapidly into the Navy now and a few of the old ones are being retired. Every year the United States is growing more formidable at sea and its naval status has become such that the average American of fifteen years' observation wonders how he could have got so enthusiastic over the "new Navy" in its infancy.

That the Navy will continue to expand may be predicated of the fact that both parties are proud of it and both are always ready to lend a hand in its construction. The Republicans started the new fleet, the Democratic Secretary Whitney augmented it and both sides have done their best to make it worthy of our common country and the safeguard of its coasts.

THE SECRET OUT.

At last the opposition to the police machine has been caught in the act and properly stigmatized. Brown has done it himself and the fact may be set down as the first successful piece of sleuth-work which the police department has performed in years.

"You may say that this Federation is not in existence," said Brown, warningly, to the incredulous voters of Puna, "but I tell you it is as strong in this fight as it was then!" One can imagine, if he did not see, the horror with which this statement was received. There, for a year or more, the voters had been lulled to a sense of security, they had supposed that the baleful presence of the monster would never be seen among them again; that their women and children could sleep o' nights without suddenly starting up, swathed in a nightmare of dread, lest the Civic Federation might be prowling around the house, its teeth reddened with the blood of innocent folks further down the pike.

But it must be true, for Brown himself has said it, and Vida and the whole group of professional police witnesses, are ready to back it up. For the rest of us, astonishment goes with dismay. We had supposed that the circle of amiable doctors and lawyers, of schoolmasters and philanthropists, of devout church-members and solemn judges and well-rounded merchants and fastidious clergymen who constituted the Civic Federation when it was known in native politics, had at least preserved a humane and gentle reputation; but alas! the Federation appears before the affrighted eyes of Brown, as a demon with scales, breathing fire and malediction upon the good, the true and the beautiful.

McCLANAHAN, KUHIO AND CUBA.

There is no occasion to make a mystery about the political debate to which the planters listened the other day. As we understood the matter at the time Mr. McClanahan got permission to argue before them in favor of supporting the Democratic nominee for Congress on the anti-Cuban annexation issue. He made a strong plea which Mr. Teaney backed and which Messrs. W. O. Smith and J. P. Cooke resisted. In the end the planters took no action. Mr. Mc-

Clanahan, in taking his leave, said he hoped to be heard on the same subject by the plantation managers, to which remark the agencies represented at the meeting had nothing to say, for or against.

The Advertiser is not impressed with the plea made by Mr. McClanahan and sees no reason why it should be taken for granted that Delegate Kuhio would misrepresent his constituents on the subject. It would be good politics for Kuhio, in his next speech, to come out squarely against Cuban annexation and pledge himself, caucus rule or no caucus rule, administration policy or no administration policy, to vote against it. If he does that he will satisfy the planters and the public and entirely take the wind out of McClanahan's sails. Why not? Kuhio is, of course, a Republican, but he can not expect or wish to bind himself to a policy detrimental to his constituents, who have the prior claim upon him.

THE CONVICTION OF MOORE.

If there had been any lingering doubts in the minds of any that the charges made at the Democratic rally on Saturday night last, when it was stated that there was at least one known gambling house in Honolulu, such doubts were removed yesterday, when Charley Moore pleaded guilty to conducting a Black Jack and crap game in his Nuuanu street joint. Moore offered no defense at all to the charge, entering his plea and handing over \$100 fine money without protest or threat of appeal. There was an evident desire to get the matter over with as speedily as possible and with as little noise as was necessary.

It is unfortunate for the public that under the circumstances there could be no evidence taken. It would have been most interesting to have the complainant on the stand to learn when the police first heard of the game, whether the knowledge came to them through the Sherlock Holmes deductions of their detectives, or whether the Democratic speeches put them on the trail. The taking of the evidence of some of the frequenters of the joint might have unearthed other interesting points. Moore may have other holdouts, the location of which might have been stated, and such other details as the names of the cappers and the grips, signs and passwords necessary to secure admittance to the games.

It might also have been learned what has become of the layout. So far as the records of the case go and so far as the public knows, Moore is as well-fitted with gambling devices and accessories as he was before the arrest. Usually these things, cards, chips, dice and tables are seized and not given back to the convicted gambler. Was there any such seizure made in the Moore case? Nobody knows. Moore was arrested yesterday morning about an hour prior to the opening of the police court. He could not be found the night before and was therefore spared the necessity of passing a night in the cells or of going to the trouble of securing bail. It was nice of him, however, to allow himself to be apprehended just in time to go into court and hush up everything by pleading guilty and paying his fine.

There are some who insinuate that Moore has sacrificed his hundred and added to his record as a sort of a voluntary scapegoat, seeing that the advertising he was getting at public meetings was hurting his friends, who at this particular time have about all the burden they can stagger under. By allowing himself to be arrested and pleading as he did the police can reap all the credit of having secured the arrest and conviction of the bold gambler, a credit which might be helpful to them under the circumstances and time. As for an equivalent return for favors received, that may come later.

RICHARD CROKER.

When it comes down to the cold matter-of-fact required by British law, the publishers who accused Richard Croker of criminal graft in connection with the Tammany administration of New York are going to find the charge hard to prove.

After the overthrow of Tweed, the greatest criminal-graft of his times, the chiefs of Tammany Hall sat down to work out a problem by which they could give New York city honest and economical government, provide a great political fund for keeping Tammany in power and enrich themselves, without violating any enforceable law. It was not long before they succeeded. Briefly, the plan was this: Vice, not the property-owners, would be taxed for Tammany's campaign fund and to pay the police who made the levies; the property-owner would be safeguarded in all his rights, taxes would be kept low and the corporations owning public utilities would be forced to accept a moderate scale of recompense; finally, the Tammany chiefs, knowing in advance where city improvements were to be made, would invest their means accordingly and also get into contracts, easily enriching themselves by the process which ex-Senate Senator Plunkett, one of the coparceners, describes as "honest graft."

Richard Croker, observing the forms of law, quickly got rich. No one could prove that he had stolen anything. To him no one was ever able to distinctly trace any of the funds accruing from the taxation of vice. He may have done some office brokerage and he may have accepted retainers as an attorney of corporations desiring chartered and other privileges from the aldermanic body or the Legislature. But herein Mr. Croker traversed no statute. Obviously his investments prospered, for who could know better than he, the unlearned King of Manhattan, where real estate values were next to soar. Rich men, desiring to get on the "ground floor" with Croker undoubtedly paid for the privilege, and so, with all the streams of revenue flowing in, the Croker fortune grew. And at the same time the Tammany chieftain could look any one in the face and say he had never stolen a penny from any man or corporation or from the public funds.

It is for these reasons that the London publishers who charged Mr. Croker with crime of a financial nature are going to be in sore straits for proof. Their man is bad enough, heaven knows. On his hands is the stain of manslaughter and his methods of life have been conscienceless to a degree that puts him into the ranks of the dangerous classes; but he can make a strong defence against the charge which his London accusers have brought.

NO IMMINENT DANGER.

The annexation of Cuba is not going to be a question before the next Congress unless made so by continued disorder in the island or by a request of the Cuban people that their political independence be annulled. As to disorder there are no signs of it now, the rebels having laid down their arms; and as for a desire to lose national identity, no Cuban, so far as we have observed, has admitted such a want of patriotism. The proponents of the annexation cause are American capitalists.

When Congress meets in December it is by no means likely to have any other Cuban question before it than the time-limit of American occupation. We know of no annexationist party in Congress. The only eminent public man who has been reported as desiring to take Cuba in is the young and erratic Senator Beveridge. Wise old party leaders, with a critical campaign impending and the Presidential struggle not far off, are not going to inject a new and explosive issue into politics. As for the administration, it has some jingo proclivities; but it is trying so hard to get on good terms with South America and convince it that the United States is merely out for trade and is not land-hungry, that it may be trusted to do all it can to settle the Cuban trouble on the basis of autonomy. In this effort the government will have the active support of immense business interests—vastly larger ones than those which are behind the annexation scheme.

So Hawaii need not worry just yet. It may prepare to fight if it wants to, but it is going to be a long time, we think, before it will hear the bugles sound the "Assembly."

SMALL FARMING ABOUT HILO.

People on the big island who want to make the soil support or help support them, will find a good chance in the opening of nearly 3000 acres of public land in the neighborhood of Hilo. There are seventy-one lots in all, with moderate appraisals, each one capable of producing something for which there is a cash market.

Hilo, for its own sake, might well take an interest in seeing that these lands are secured by bona fide settlers of the industrious type. The prosperity of that town was at its highest when the coffee boom was on and white people, opening farms all along the Volcano road, came there for supplies. It is up to the people of Hilo to restore good times through the banana and pineapple boom, especially by watching out lest the public lands fall into the hands of dummies or speculators. The government does not mean to let the lands meet that fate but it sometimes is deceived. In this matter every good Hiloite ought to help.

With a direct outlet for fruit and fiber products to Oregon, the country around Hilo, not needed for cane, ought to be given up wholly to small farms. There is room enough, demand enough and transportation enough to make specialized tropical farming pay.

Samoa has had its steamship ashore as well as Oahu and Midway. Auckland papers arriving on the Ventura have pictures of the new Union S. S. Co.'s liner Atua on the reef at Apia. Sharing the general fortune of relief the Atua got loose and went back to Sydney under her own steam.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Miss Von Holt has gone to Kailua for a visit.

A. W. Carter returned to Hawaii yesterday. Mrs. J. M. Dowsett left yesterday on the Kinau for Lahaina.

Former Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii returned to Hilo yesterday. Dan Case, Maui's county attorney, departed yesterday for Wailuku.

Col. Sam Parker departed for Mana, Hawaii, yesterday on the Kinau. Lord and Lady Playfair departed for the Volcano as passengers in the Kinau.

Mrs. Walbridge left yesterday on the Mauna Loa to visit in Kailua and other places on the big island. No mail was taken to the Coast by the U. S. N. T. Lawton, although she will reach San Francisco some time before the Ventura. The Lawton left Sunday.

R. W. Reidford yesterday purchased for \$3,500 the stock exchange seat formerly held by Albert Raas. Mr. Reidford was also elected a member of the Honolulu Stock Exchange.

Postoffice Inspector Hare will not take up the charges preferred against postmaster Ilae of Pukoo, Molokai, for a few days. He states that so far the case involves one man's word against another's.

Mooliki, a Kaula legislative candidate, mailed his nomination papers from the Garden Isle to E. L. Kaula of Honolulu. They arrived here last week but Mr. Kaula only went to the postoffice yesterday. On presenting the papers at the Secretary's office Mr. Kaula was informed that he was too late to be of service to his friend.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Work on the Kailua-waena school-house was started yesterday by the Burrell Construction Co.

Fred. Rapoza was yesterday sentenced to spend the next two years at the Boys' Reform School. Zeno K. Myers of the Hawaiian Trust Co. will make a short business trip to San Francisco before long.

Dr. W. H. Mays will return on the Sonoma today or tomorrow after a short trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. and Mrs. Paton of Scotland, who have spent two or three seasons here, will return on December 10 and remain a year at the Moana Hotel.

Mrs. Burt, wife of Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, U. S. A., a passenger on the Logan, is a daughter of Col. John Dent, 14th Infantry, and great grand-niece of the late General and Mrs. U. S. Grant.

A notice was given by the Stock Exchange yesterday saying it would not recognize certificates of shares that were surcharged as having been issued in place of certificates lost or destroyed.

Manager Berndt of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., left for the Coast, accompanied by Mrs. Berndt, in the Ventura. C. H. Kluegel, the consulting civil engineer of the O. R. & L. Co., left in the Ventura for the Coast.

C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, is expected home in the Sonoma. Z. K. Myers left in the Ventura for a short business visit to San Francisco.

The Stock Exchange banquet is postponed from tomorrow to Tuesday evening. Judge Henry E. Highton, when asked whether he had been tendered an appointment in the Philippines by Governor General James F. Smith, as stated yesterday in an evening paper, said that he had not and that he had no information on the subject beyond the publication in question.

The bursting of the glass boiler gauges in the engine room of the City Mills yesterday morning and the flooding of the premises with clouds of steam led many to the belief that there had been a boiler explosion. The damage was repaired within a few minutes however.

Owing to the interest that is being taken by a number of the ladies in preparatory work for the Kindergarten entertainment, to be given by Miss Martin the last of November, the Ladies' Society of Central Union church will hold their fair at the residence of F. J. Lowrey, on Saturday, November 17th, 1906.

The signers of the letter of protest against the treatment of the Porto Ricans, published in the Advertiser yesterday, state that no reference to Fred Gumba, the Spanish interpreter at the Circuit Court, was intended in the paragraph which said that the interpreter in the Territorial Court was one of their knockers. Mr. Gumba has been an official interpreter in Oahu and Kaula for the past four years and is neither a police spy nor a perpetrator of the evidence given through him.

Mrs. Henry E. Highton left for San Francisco yesterday by the Ventura. To be absent five or six weeks. Her visit is partly to see relatives and friends and partly to close some unfinished business.

General Manager Ward, of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and his wife and daughter left in the Ventura. They arrived here from the Orient via Midway, having been among the Mongolia's passengers stranded on that islet. It was to land them there that the Mongolia went to Midway and hugged the reef not wisely but too well.

CHILDREN.

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GIRLS FIGHT AT JOE CLARK'S. A large number of young girls and boys were in Joe Clark's saloon last night. Two of the girls, as they left the place, got into a fight on the sidewalk, one of the girls having her dress nearly torn off. The girls were all below twenty. A large crowd gathered to see the fun, yelling "Fight! fight!" The girl who was nearly stripped went away crying that she would have the other one arrested.

Mrs. McHatton and Miss Bowman, who stayed over from the Southern California editorial excursion, left for home yesterday in the Ventura.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Lists various stocks like Ewa, Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

* 23.1275 paid. † 85 per cent. paid. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.) 6 Mut. Tel. Co., 3 Oahu Sug. Co., 116.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 50 Oahu Sug. Co., 116.50; 43 I. I. S. N. Co., 125; 11 Ewa, 25.

Only One Grade of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC. and that is The Best Our prices are right. HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION. This successful and popular remedy, used in the most eminent hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-earned reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains 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, scurf, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., or the destruction of surface teeth 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, sleepless-ness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses stimulating, tonic, and nutritive properties, and surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering, state which number is required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners.

RUBBER STAMPS HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

"A remarkable condition is the position which Vida holds with the people in relation to the campaign up to date," said a Hawaiian yesterday. "Many voters, haole and Hawaiian, are more favorable to him than to Jarrett, on the ground, perhaps, that if Laukea is elected he will see that his deputy does the right thing. I cannot understand this, but I believe it is true, and I believe the statement, made to me by the same man, that Brown is not as strong as Laukea. I am told that the police force is wavering, and while John Lane may deny that he will be a Democrat, he remains silent on the question of the ticket for which he will work. The fact is that John is dead sore and he will undoubtedly refuse to work in the interest of the machine that threw him down in the convention. The police are wavering and many of them will throw their votes to Laukea and they will use their influence as far as they dare. It looks to me more than ever like an Laukea victory, but how much further on the ticket it will go I cannot say. I am told that Willie Crawford, who is in the employ of the machine, is at work among the Chinese registered voters for a rather mixed ticket. For Senators he is canvassing in the interest of Charlie Chillingworth, Charles McCarthy and W. O. Smith, and for Supervisors the choice of his employees seems to be Frank Harvey, A. V. Gear, Tom Gandall and H. T. Moore. He does not seem to have any particular favorite for Sheriff, but you can guess anything you please that he is for Brown, because there is where he gets his orders."

There seems to be no doubt of the quantity and quality of work that is being done by paid employes of the county during this campaign. It is to be expected that they will work in order to hold their positions, but it is not considered good form by the taxpayers that they do politics during the hours for which the county pays them. This is one of the advantages the machine has over the candidate who has no pull with the powers or who is not in good standing with the leaders. It is a fact easily proven that there are men on the Republican ticket who are being passed up by the machine as a high-rolling gambler would pass up a white chip. These men have not the get-up that will crown their efforts to be elected, and as they have no support from the machine, there will be Democrats elected in their places. A few of the Republican candidates, not many, are working for the straight ticket, and to those men credit is due for their loyalty, though it may be shown, in part, for a miserable cause.

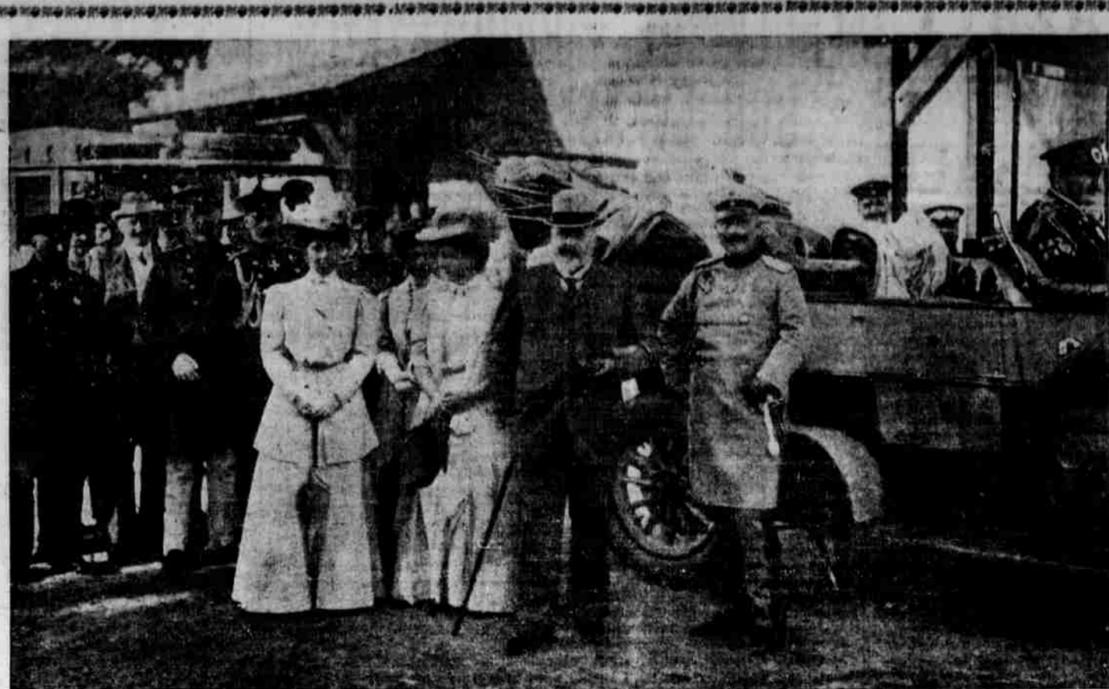
"If I was a Democratic candidate at this election," said a member of that clan at the close of the Pauoa meeting the other night, "I would play on the tariff fiddle for all it is worth, and I would promise to have the tariff put on the Japanese laborers. Just think of it! There's less than four hundred white and Hawaiian employes on the plantations on this island, and Honolulu plantation has more than any other. It sounds well to have a man prattle about the tariff on the sugar that is imported from Cuba, but it affects the working classes but indirectly. We have no manufacturers here, and we import nearly everything we eat and certainly everything we wear. Only the other night I was talking to a young man who had gone into truck farming and he raised some mighty good stuff, but he found no market for his tomatoes, though they weighed a half pound each. He could do nothing with his cauliflower because it was so easy to import them with other goods from the States. The protection to sugar is a good thing as far as it goes, but our crop is not consumed here, and a good deal of the money that is made through it is spent elsewhere than in Honolulu or the Islands. The election of a Democrat to Congress would not help us an iota, even though he be a white man. I am a Democrat and would be electing to see the party represented in Washington if I thought it would do us any good, but I believe Kuhlbi will do more for us at this time."

In opposition to the statement that Vida is stronger than Brown is the one that he has in process of evolution a scheme which will land him back as Assistant Sheriff in the event of Brown's election. The plan is to have him announce, when the campaign is nearing an end, that he realizes that he is a burden to Brown and is injuring the chances of electing his chief. His aloha for him is so great that he will withdraw from the race and leave the way clear for Jarrett, and Jarrett will, of course, be elected. This is not to be sprung unless at the close of the campaign it is apparent to the leaders of the Republican party that Brown cannot win otherwise. It is believed that the withdrawal of Vida would insure a change in the status of Brown, and he might be elected, and then Vida would be reappointed to the position he now holds. This is believed by men who are in a position to know and they find plenty of people to agree with them.

DO NOT NEGLECT A BAD COLD.

Never allow a cold to take its course. Too often at this season of the year its course is toward pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will promptly cure your cold and counteract any tendency in this direction. You can not afford to take such a risk for the small amount this medicine will cost you. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The steamer Claudine arrived from Maui yesterday morning at 2:15, bringing a fair number of passengers and a small amount of freight. The cargo consisted of 21 sacks of potatoes, 97 sacks of corn, 3 head of horses, 35 barrels of empty bottles and 49 packages of sundries. Because of the northwest winds on Tuesday and Wednesday the Claudine was unable to make landings at Nahiku and Keane.



KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER—THEIR MAJESTIES AT HOMBURG.

WAIMANALO

By Jas. W. Girvin.

Probably there is no place on the islands which has felt the effect of the mailed fist of the white man as much as the ahupuaa of Waimanalo. It has pounded it out of all semblance to what it was in its pristine days. Last Sunday I accepted a frequently extended invitation from my old friend the Hon. John A. Cummins to visit it in his company. When we arrived on the crest of the ridge which divides Kailua from Waimanalo and looked off over the beautiful sugar plantation I asked him to recall his earliest recollection of the valley.

ITS ORIGINAL APPEARANCE.

He said that it was about 1847 that he first remembered visiting the place in company with his father who was interested with Capt. Meek in pasturing cattle on the kula or dry lands in the vicinity. At that time the valley appeared to be almost a forest of breadfruit, ohia or mountain apple, kukui or candle-nut and coconut trees and there were tiers upon tiers, of taro-patches whose banks were lined with ti plant and wauki, the former being used in lieu of dishes and for cooking fish and meats while the latter was used by the people for making the tapa cloth. Hundreds of grass houses occupied the kulas or dry house lots in the midst of the taro-patches and on these kulas sweet potatoes and native sugar cane grew prolifically for domestic use. From his vivid description I should take Waimanalo to have been a typical prosperous settlement. The neighboring sea was noted for its fisheries and the inhabitants had all that a simple people could wish for. The adjacent plains and sand dunes afforded rich pasturage. About this time occurred the great division of lands and the inhabitants of Waimanalo fled their claims in great numbers and received paper titles. As a rule these were small holdings, which although adequate in ancient times for the support of a family were not so as their increasing artificial wants multiplied.

THE ENCROACHMENT OF THE CATTLE.

The cattle encroached on the cultivated land and many of the inhabitants were lured to the city in quest of a livelihood and sold or abandoned their kuleanans, as these paper titles were called. The whole ahupuaa was leased to the whiteman, excepting the rights of natives, who were compelled to fence out the cattle. The expensively dyked taro-patches, built in the times when the chiefs were absolute owners of both men and lands, were trodden down and the edible cane, ti plant and wauki disappeared. Gradually the large trees died from abuse and lack of moisture for their roots and the valley became a mere cattle ranch. Here they raised thousands of sheep, cattle and horses until the land became overstocked and they began to die off, the market for them having depreciated. They were forced to kill them for their wool, hides, etc.

WAIMANALO PLANTATION.

In 1877 Mr. Cummins concluded that there was sufficient water to maintain a small plantation and put in a few acres of cane from seed brought from Olowalu, Maui. The soil was rich and this looked so inviting that his father determined to enlarge the acreage. From its inception, when well managed, it has proven a mine of wealth to its owners. But what of the aborigines? They are gone almost to a man. In a valley where thousands lived the registered vote is today but twenty-seven. What of the face of the country as it appeared in 1847? It is one vast sugar estate with here and there a few clusters of mango or other trees to show where some of the people with most vitality held out against the encroachments of cattle and sugar. The white man runs his plow wherever possible and all the little angles in the periphery as far up as water may be made to run are scratched and planted to cane. The iron horse has supplanted the bullock and the divisional lines between kuleanans have entirely disappeared. Hundreds of Chinese were brought in to take the place of the diminished numbers of the natives. In the neighboring valley of Kailua they have leased the unused taro-patches and converted them into well cultivated rice fields and the owners are thereby enabled to obtain rentals for what would otherwise be valueless.

THE ROYAL LAND.

In the olden time Kauikaouli, Kamehameha III, delighted to spend much time there as also did the kings who followed him. Mr. Cummins tells of the last visit of Kamehameha III, when the king, unknown to him, sent his erier through the Koolaus ordering the people to bring material for houses and an immense luau. In two days they had brought timber and pill grass sufficient to erect two great iguans. Hula singers came from all parts and a bacchanalian feast or orgie was kept up for three days. Immediately after his departure a furious and unprecedented storm swept the country demolishing everything. Several men and horses were killed by the lightning. Kamehameha died within a year. Since his day Waimanalo has frequently been visited by the kings who have been entertained commensurate with their dignity.

In the house where we spread our lunch there hung on the wall a very large sea-bird which recalled the visit of the Austrian man-o'-war Donau about 1871. It had been given to Mr. Cummins by the captain of the vessel who had shot it and had it preserved long before his ship reached the islands. He and his officers made an extended visit to Waimanalo while their ship was being repaired in Honolulu. Many American and British officers have also been entertained there, some of the former making an accurate survey of the harbor of Waimanalo from which a map was compiled.

THE FISH GOD.

I have said that the seas thereabout were noted for their extensive fisheries. Naturally the residents were adept at catching the finny denizens of the deep. Formerly there was a fearful road over the pali and the Cummins were compelled to drive their cattle over Makapuu, which is much longer. Mr. Cummins noticed a rock standing on the crest above Makapuu pali and was told by his men that it was the god which brought them luck in their fishing. He cast it into the sea but found it restored to its place when he again rode around. Again he cast it into the sea and again he found it replaced. They told him that they would prove its value as a fish-god and he went with them one day taking all of his nets and a large number of people. The draught of fish was enormous, all of them carrying away all that their horses could bear and he had

a drayload for himself. He then took the god, which is like a mammoth stone pebble in shape, to his house and set it up. The Chinese believed it brought luck to the place and said that as long as it stood there Waimanalo was never short of water. The native name for it is Malaa and he carried it with him to his home in Nuuanu.

MAUNAWILLI.

The road to Waimanalo from the Nuuanu pali leads through the upper part of Kailua, called Maunawilli, and is one of the most romantic of our country roads. Here in the olden time much of the okolehao, the spirit made from the root of the ti plant, was made and brought into Honolulu. The scenery along the route is charming, the traveler at times looking down into gorges where tropical trees of many kinds grow most luxuriantly. As this road and Waimanalo itself has of late been visited by so many of our people at the time of the catastrophe of the Manchuria I will not dwell on its beauties. Suffice it, it is always worthy of a visit. Some ladies made the journey on foot from town to the scene of the wreck and did not find it so great a task, especially as they had made arrangements for return by vehicle. Should the Koolau railroad persist in its endeavor to reach Manoa by tunnel it will probably come up through Kailua and Maunawilli as the two valleys approach quite near at that point. What a scenic route it will make.

CARNEGIE SPELLING IS TAUGHT IN LOCAL SCHOOL

Honolulu, October 11, 1906.
 Editor Advertiser: I am fortunate in having a son who was recently promoted to one of the grades in the preparatory school on Vineyard street. He has, until his promotion, followed the spelling of English words as they appear in the average spelling book. You may imagine my surprise when, a few days ago, I found in one of his home tasks the words "through," "though" and "bought" spelled as "thru," "tho" and "bot," and on questioning him I learned that his teacher was following the Carnegie method and was instructing the pupil in the,

to me, most objectionable style. I would ask you if the Board of Education will tolerate this?
 Last year I was put to the expense of buying books that cannot be used this year. Some of them, bought at the beginning of the present term, were discarded two days later. The copybooks of the vertical style of writing have been discarded and the pupils are forced back into the Spencerian style, not only at an expense of new books, but of their handwriting, which now lacks individuality even more than when the vertical was the one taught. Can it be that Hawaii has a book trust? PARENT.

GAMBLING

Continued from page 1.

the haole. Among them was a buxom retainer of the ex-Queen's household. After chatting a while with some of those present, the reporter went to visit a friend on the other side of the rice field. Looking back from an elevation he saw with the aid of field glasses, the crowd gathered on the threshing-floor, apparently engaged in play.

On his way back the reporter again visited the cement space, first having to pass a native stationed a way off, who gave a whistled signal. This time there was present a notorious female friend of a police official who lost no time in telling those around that the haole was an Advertiser man who would have them all locked up.

Proceeding down the lane the scribe went off the trail and after a while doubled back on the Chinese shacks under cover of some houses. On the threshing-floor a Chinaman was running a chuck-luck game, while another Celestial presided over a crap game. Men and women were handling the dice freely and money seemed to be plentiful.

A dweller in the lane told the reporter that the games had been running for a year and that once a Chinaman had been arrested. The very next day, however, the game went on as merrily as ever and had been running ever since. No policeman ever came near the place. From the same informant it was learned that a big che fa bank was perched in one of the houses near the threshing-floor. Drawings take place twice a day, at 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. The winning word, or hua, at the first drawing yesterday was kalaulaula, which is native talk for "gold money." At 1:30 p. m. a large number of dream players was on hand to hear the revelation of the second hua. The winning words are announced by a Chinaman, who comes to the cement floor at the hour stated, and reads the hua from a scrap of paper. Persons desirous of buying tickets go to the bank's headquarters and cash in at the same place. The native population of Waikiki patronize this bank almost to a man, or woman, and are consequently in a

state of chronic impecuniosity. The Oriental houseboys of Honolulu's favorite suburb also help to fatten the bank with part or the whole of their wages. If the police can't stop a crap game running right on a public thoroughfare in broad daylight they can hardly be expected to interfere with a gambling layout, a few hundred yards from the carline. They can't profess ignorance of its existence any longer, however.

GRAFT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—A lively controversy is being carried on between ex-Mayor Phelan and Mayor Schmitz regarding the water supply of San Francisco. Mr. Phelan yesterday charged that the Mayor and Supervisors were open to the charge of grafting because they refused to adopt the plan of securing a water supply from the Tuolumne river in the Sierra Nevada. He charges that Secretary Hitchcock was directly responsible for the destruction of San Francisco, as he refused to grant permission for the city to use the flood waters of Tuolumne river, which is in the Yosemite forest reserve. Mayor Schmitz this morning came back with a rambling statement in which he accused Phelan of having some personal interest in the Tuolumne project and intimated that Phelan hadn't been right mentally for some time. This evening Phelan replied with a caustic statement which included these bitter words: "Schmitz lives in an atmosphere of graft which has become his normal state, hence it is not surprising that decency and truth to him must appear abnormal. The evidence I have given of dementia, of which I am aware, is in trying to co-operate with him in committee work during the days following the disaster. I thought he had been born again. It requires apparently more than earthquake and fire to effect a reformation. The tidal wave is overdue at municipal headquarters."

A letter has been received from Rev. E. C. Oggel, New Paltz, N. Y., formerly pastor of the Bethel church, Honolulu, in which he writes Mrs. Oggel to have charge of the Hawaiian booth, at a fair to be held in November. Any contributions, in the form of Hawaiian curios, etc., may be left at Mr. Thrum's book store, or with Mrs. T. G. Thrum, or Mrs. Doremus Scudder. The box is to be sent by S. S. Alameda of October the twenty-fourth (24), so please send in your contributions as early as possible.

SCHMEIDTE CONVICTED

C. A. Schmeidte was found guilty on the two counts of his first indictment for embezzlement in Judge Lindsay's court yesterday afternoon. The jury took only a few minutes to arrive at its verdict.

C. W. Ashford, attorney for defendant, noted exceptions and asked the court to fix the bail on appeal at \$500. Deputy Attorney General W. S. Fleming objected, saying the maximum penalty was ten years' imprisonment. Mr. Ashford said no such a heavy sentence for the offense was ever given in this country excepting where a public officer embezzled thousands of dollars.

Mr. Fleming replied that \$500 was not a sufficient guarantee to cover a sentence of one year. Judge Lindsay fixed bail at \$2500 and, both sides consenting, set the sentence for Saturday morning.

Under the first count Schmeidte is found guilty of embezzling \$71.86 and under the second \$76.79, a total of \$148.65. The sums were payments of two accounts to the City Feed Store, the uptown branch of the California Feed Co., by W. R. Castle, which the defendant, as manager of the store, neither paid to the owner nor credited to the customer.

At the previous term of court Schmeidte's trial on the same indictment ended in disagreement of the jury. There are two other indictments pending against him, but the prosecution may be satisfied with one conviction. Mr. Fleming handled the case with marked ability, winning high compliments in the precincts of the court.

LAND REGISTRATION.

Judge Weaver allowed Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., to amend its petition, No. 76, for a registered title to premises at Queen and Punchbowl streets by inserting therein a statement of a mortgage on the premises for \$25,000, executed by petitioner to the trustees of Oahu College on July 8, 1905. The same petitioner has filed an "election to proceed to secure a land registration title as prayed for, notwithstanding the adverse report filed by the examiner." Another paper filed is the petitioning corporation's authority to its treasurer, O. C. Swain, to register title to its premises above mentioned and ratification of his act in signing and filing the petition.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

In the matter of the petition of James H. Love for dissolution of the partnership of the Pacific Transfer Company, Judge De Bolt yesterday appointed P. H. Burnette as receiver of the partnership business. A. G. M. Robertson represented the petitioner, and Henry Highton the respondent, A. D. Scroggy.

MAUI INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

Following is a list of the inspectors of election for the Third Representative District (Maui, Molokai and Lanai):

- First Precinct: Lanai—Chas. Gay, Kini Nakiheli, Albert K. Shaw.
- Second Precinct: Honolulu—August Reimann, R. C. Searle, Jr., Moses Nahiwa.
- Third Precinct: Lahaina—John E. Gannon, George O. Cooper, W. Kawenole.
- Fourth Precinct: Waihee—Joe Whitford, H. M. Coker, Wainui.
- Fifth Precinct: Wailuku—J. K. Kahookole, W. R. Boote, R. A. Wadsworth.
- Sixth Precinct: Kahului—T. A. Lloyd, C. L. Kookoo, Geo. L. Keeney.
- Seventh Precinct: Keane—J. Horace Kekumu, D. W. Napihaa, J. W. Halemano.
- Eighth Precinct: Nahiku—Jos. K. Mawae, H. H. Kauhion, J. Kaiwi.
- Ninth Precinct: Hana—F. B. Rosecrans, J. K. Kaleo, George Watt.
- Tenth Precinct: Kipahulu—H. Hanberg, Lui Papatimu, G. W. Kaubane.
- Eleventh Precinct: Kupo—J. B. K. Kamae, Antonio Vierra, Jr., J. K. Keapuni.
- Twelfth Precinct: Huelo—W. F. Pogue, Joe Emsley, Lei Taus.
- Thirteenth Precinct: Hamakua—W. S. Nicholl, P. N. Kahokuoluna, Moses Kahiapo.
- Fourteenth Precinct: Waiakoa—J. N. Kapiho, David Morton, Manuel Tavara.
- Fifteenth Precinct: Kihel—W. A. Sparks, Kahi Kenolio, Alfred Gerner.
- Sixteenth Precinct: Ulupalakua—Guy S. Goodness, S. Halemano, S. W. K. Apua.
- Seventeenth Precinct: Halawa—S. K. Kaalilikaua, S. P. Kaai, Rev. J. Kaolouahi.
- Eighteenth Precinct: Pukoo—D. Kaai, A. T. Bannister, J. Poaha.
- Nineteenth Precinct: Kaunakakai—Z. Pale, J. K. Koa, Otto S. Meyer.
- Twentieth Precinct: Kalaupapa—E. Van Lil, James Harvest, M. K. Makana.

Before Judge Robinson yesterday the interrogatories were settled which are to be sent to the United States Consul at Bombay, India, for examination of two witnesses in the respective damage suits against Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chaplin, brought by W. C. Weedon, L. A. Thurston and A. Perry against defendants, and E. M. Watson for defendants.

SHERIFF TURNS DRUNKS LOOSE BY WHOLESALE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The statement has been frequently made of late, that the offence of drunkenness was being winked at by the police for political purposes. In other words, that Sheriff Brown had instructed his menials not to molest intoxicated persons, provided they looked like voters.

Brown's supporters have indignantly denied this and up to the present their word has had to be taken.

This is not the case any longer, however. The cat is out of the bag and an unscrupulous piece of malfeasance brought to light, today confronts the County Sheriff and those to whom he is appealing for votes on the grounds of conscientious discharge of the duties of his office.

From October 4 to October 8, inclusive, twenty-seven arrests for drunkenness were made in Honolulu. The district court records show that only nine cases of drunkenness were brought before Judge Whitney from October 4 to October 9. The remaining eighteen arrests are unaccounted for.

Following is a copy of the police station blotter on which arrests are recorded as the offenders are brought to the receiving station:

Date.	Hour.	Name.	Offence.	Arresting Officer.	Remarks.
Oct. 4.	12:25 a. m.	Blanche Martin	Dk.	F. Wright	Purse, handkerchief, \$25
Oct. 4.	12:25 a. m.	Veriblar	Dk.	H. Espinda	Handkerchief & purse
Oct. 4.	12:25 a. m.	Hamman Kusta	Dk.	H. Espinda	Purse, 5c.
Oct. 4.	10:20 p. m.	L. Frank	Dk.	H. Sheldon	Knife, tobacco, flask of whiskey, \$3.35
Oct. 4.	10:20 p. m.	Connan	Dk.	J. Halekauwila	Key and fountain pen
Oct. 4.	10:30 p. m.	Peter Davis	Dk.	J. Halekauwila	
Oct. 5.	7:15 p. m.	Peter Brack	Dk.	L. Palenapa	Knife, tobacco, pipe, \$5.10
Oct. 5.	9:55 p. m.	C. B. Makaanul	Dk.	F. Kanne	65c.
Oct. 5.	10:35 p. m.	W. A. Nelson	Dk.	M. Nawaa	
Oct. 6.	12:40 a. m.	Haena	Dk.	John Leal	Knife, 10c.
Oct. 6.	1:05 a. m.	Joe Johnson	Dk.	Spillner	Razor strap; discharged by Henry Vida, \$10 p. m.
Oct. 6.	1:55 a. m.	Kahule	Dk.	M. L. Needham	Glasses, \$1.
Oct. 6.	7:00 p. m.	Mokuaiana	Dk.	N. F. Nelson	Knife
Oct. 6.	8:20 p. m.	Jack	Dk.	Jas. Cook	
Oct. 6.	8:20 p. m.	Kaluna	Dk.	Jas. Cook	
Oct. 6.	8:20 p. m.	J. E. Murray	Dk.	Jas. Cook	\$3.50
Oct. 6.	10:30 p. m.	Kamakulki	Dk.	D. Keilaa	
Oct. 6.	11:50 p. m.	Opiopio	Dk.	F. Roderiques	
Oct. 7.	12:05 a. m.	M. Rosa	Dk.	W. Fernandez	
Oct. 7.	1:40 a. m.	M. Gouveia	Dk.	H. Espinda	20c.
Oct. 7.	1:40 p. m.	Kaluapomoku	Dk.	J. Wallace	
Oct. 7.	2:25 a. m.	J. Cameron	Dk.	W. Needham	Knife, \$1.30
Oct. 8.	3:00 a. m.	Pebu	Dk.	John Aea	
Oct. 8.	10:40 a. m.	Geo. Brain	Dk.	John Aea	
Oct. 8.	4:20 p. m.	Asuraki	Dk.	H. Espinda	
Oct. 8.	7:20 p. m.	Helen Miguel	Dk.	C. Opunui	
Oct. 8.	Midnight	Frank Avarinos	Dk.	G. Wright	20c.

The police court docket of cases disposed of shows the following items relating to drunkenness:

Name.	Offense.	Penalty.	Costs.
Hamman Kusta	Dk.	\$3	\$1.00
Veriblar	Dk.	\$3	\$1.00
Blanche Martin	Dk.	\$6 bail forfeited	
Connan	Dk.	Sentence susp. 6 months.	
L. Frank	Dk.	Sentence susp. 6 months.	
Peter Brack	Dk.	\$3	\$1.00
John Cameron	Dk.	\$6 bail forfeited	
October 9—			
Frank Avarinos	Dk.	\$3	\$1.00
Asuraki	Dk.	\$4	\$1.10

Other cases of drunkenness brought into court since September 25, inclusive, are as follows:

September 25, 0; September 26, 0; September 27, 0; September 28, 0; September 29, 2; October 1, 2; October 2, 0; October 3, 2; making a total of 15 cases in 15 days.

Here's an interesting state of affairs, surely!

What can have become of that alleged intoxicated eighteen? They appear to have got lost in the shuffle.

Glance for a moment at the unfortunate whose cases got as far as the eadi of the district court.

There's Hamman Kusta whose name indicates Indian parentage and in-

ability to vote. There was nothing to be gained by turning Hamman loose, so he was fined.

Veriblar doesn't sound like a vote, either. So he got stuck.

Blanche Martin was legitimate game for the public prosecutor on account of the limitation of the franchise. Also she had \$25 aboard when arrested. Poor Blanche—the docket declares that she forfeited \$6 bail.

Next came Connan and L. Frank. That looks more like business. If they haven't votes they have friends who can surely be persuaded to support a police administration that administers justice without straining the quality of mercy. Sentence suspended till after election was their portion.

Peter Brack also paid. Just who he is is unascertainable. It's a one best bet that he hasn't a vote, however.

John Cameron forfeited \$6 bail. He evidently isn't as cannie as his name indicates. What a waste of money, John! You would probably have been released anyway.

Frank Avarinos and Asuraki, a Jap, neither of whom could be of any assistance to the police machine on the first Tuesday in November, paid the penalty of their over-indulgence in Dago red or Sandpaper gin.

The case of Helen Miguel is deserving of passing attention. The fair Helen tanked up down Palama way on Monday and went a bit large. Her unwelcome attentions to a hooie so exasperated the latter that he appealed to the police for protection and Helen took a ride in the hurry-up.

The docket dawns and no Helen thereon. Wherefore and likewise why? Helen must have a pull at the station-house as strong as that which tugged the wrecked steamship to safety.

When an arrest is made the only way the offender can properly avoid being haled into court is to answer to a charge to have his case stricken from the calendar by the public prosecutor. Even then the entry should appear on the docket with the word "stricken" against it.

Nothing of the kind was done in the cases of:

Peter Davis, C. B. Makaanul, W. A. Nelson, Haena, Joe Johnson, Kahule, Makaanul, Jack, Kaluna, J. E. Murray, Kamakulki, Opiopio, M. Rosa, M. Gouveia, Kaluapomoku, Pebu, George Brain and Helen Miguel.

If these favored eighteen bibulous persons were shoved to liberty by means other than the order of court, why was \$12 bail money extracted from Blanche Martin and John Cameron?

That they were unfortunate enough to have the money on them, seems to

NEPHEW OF BOB EVANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14.—H. W. T. Eglin, nephew of Rear Admiral Evans, and Richard J. Cook, both college graduates, have started to work their way around the world on a wager of \$200. They are clad in blue overalls and jumpers and left Washington yesterday with enough money in their pockets to take them to Newport News. They earned this money working in a restaurant.

The terms of the wager are that the young men shall return to Washington within the year, and that during that time they shall not receive any financial assistance or beg, but literally make their own way around the globe by any means of travel they may be able to employ.

Once at Newport News an attempt will be made to get work on some cattle boat or vessel sailing for Liverpool. After spending two or three weeks in England, Cook and Eglin will go to France, thence to Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and thence to the Far East.

Some time will be spent in China, Japan and the Philippines, the pair returning to the United States by way of Honolulu and San Francisco.

The terms of the wager are that in each of the countries named a post card, of which twenty are provided, is to be mailed to Washington.

A small handbag was taken along, containing a suit of underwear, a pair of socks and a shirt each. Other clothing must be purchased from funds made by the pair on the road.

JOCK M'GUIRE IS BACK IN HONOLULU

"Jock" McGuire, formerly connected with the Oahu Railway and for several years a resident of Hilo, returned to town on the Kinuau, Saturday, and will again take up his residence in the metropolis. "Jock" says he has a large and growing family and wants to have them educated in the best schools of Honolulu and that's his reason for coming back.

A RELIABLE REMEDY.

The only remedy which can always be depended upon in the most severe cases of pain in the stomach, cramp colic or diarrhoea, is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Most dealers know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The case against Ah Sun, charged with selling liquor to a minor, was decided yesterday afternoon in Judge Lindsay's court by a disagreement in the jury over the question of responsibility in the matter. The jury could not agree and was discharged. Achi, for the defendant, asked for an acquittal, on the ground that the holder of the license was responsible, but the Judge denied the motion. L. Akau, seventeen years of age, testified that he bought liquor from Ah Sun, who was an employe of R. W. Condon. Ah Sun testified that he did not know the age of the prosecuting witness. When the case went to the jury the question of whether Ah Sun or his employer was responsible came up and on this rock the jury split.

POULTRYMEN OF COAST

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A meeting of the Poultry Association was held last evening at the Government Nursery, King street, to arrange details for the coming annual poultry exhibition on December 20, 21 and 22.

There was a general discussion on poultry matters, and the talk ran largely to the rules and regulations to govern the exhibit. It was stated that several poultrymen on the Coast were taking an interest in the show and may have some birds here to compete with the Hawaiian-bred fowls. This will make interest even more keen than was displayed in last year's exhibit, inasmuch as some very fine bird flocks are being raised here just for exhibition purposes.

The association will shortly make public the premium list so that prospective exhibitors may know for what prizes they are to compete.

The directors are now holding weekly meetings and most of the preparation work is being handled by subcommittees. The association has gone into the plans for the poultry show with a snap and vim that is creditable.

IN THE MATTER OF FIBER PLANTS

Editor Advertiser: In answer to "Planter's" enquiry in your Monday issue, the name *Morva* or *Murva* is that applied in Bengal and other parts of India to the fiber extracted from the leaves of *Sansevieria Zeylanica*, a liliaceous plant which flourishes in many Honolulu gardens. The subject of the cultivation of this valuable plant together with that of about twenty others was investigated some time ago and the results obtained are to be found in Vol. II, No. 1, of the Occasional Papers of the B. P. Bishop Museum.

S. Zeylanica is a stemless bush with perennial roots. It bears a rosette of succulent, erect, radical leaves, blotted on each side with light green. From these an excellent soft and pliant fiber is obtained which resembles pineapple fiber in many respects.

The cultivation of *sansevieria* is simple. It is propagated either by divisions of the rhizomes, or the leaves may be cut into four-inch lengths and inserted two inches deep in boxes, where they will soon develop roots.

A full crop of fiber may be harvested in two years and the plantation may be worked over every six months. The preparation of the fiber is similar to that of sisal. Forty pounds of leaves, three or four feet long furnish about one pound of dry fiber and 3500 pounds may be taken from an acre of about 3000 plants. An experiment has produced under favorable circumstances 13 long tons per acre. The value of *sansevieria* is probably greater than that of sisal. The cultivation of the plant in these islands appears to be one of great promise.

S. guineensis referred to by "Planter" is a tropical African species of *sansevieria*. It is widely cultivated in parts of the tropics. *S. cylindrica* is also a well known tropical African species.

Yours truly,
L. G. BLACKMAN.

JURY DISAGREED.

The case against Ah Sun, charged with selling liquor to a minor, was decided yesterday afternoon in Judge Lindsay's court by a disagreement in the jury over the question of responsibility in the matter. The jury could not agree and was discharged. Achi, for the defendant, asked for an acquittal, on the ground that the holder of the license was responsible, but the Judge denied the motion. L. Akau, seventeen years of age, testified that he bought liquor from Ah Sun, who was an employe of R. W. Condon. Ah Sun testified that he did not know the age of the prosecuting witness. When the case went to the jury the question of whether Ah Sun or his employer was responsible came up and on this rock the jury split.

MEXICAN TOWNS INUNDATED AND MANY DROWNED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

JALISCO, Mexico, October 10.—One hundred and twenty-three people have been drowned on the Manzanillo extension of the Mexican Central railroad. Many houses were destroyed at Tuxpan and Poililoe by the sea.

[The above dispatch as it was sent by the Associated Press did not state how the people on the Manzanillo extension came to be drowned and the news of the trouble at Tuxpan and Poililoe was cabled in this enigmatic form: "Tuxpan sea poliloe." In answer to queries cabled to San Francisco at a late hour, the lucid explanation was received that sea and poliloe were one word. That did not better matters any and the message was permitted to stand as above. Perhaps "sea poliloe" was the best the Associated Press and the cable service could do with Zapotillo, a town near Tuxpan. Tuxpan is a river as well as a town.—Ed. Adv.]

The Manzanillo extension of the Mexican Central Railway is a line which starts at Tuxpan, 119 miles southwest of Guadalajara city and ends at the Pacific port of Manzanillo. Several thousand men have been at work on the extension for nearly a year, and by the end of fifteen months more it will be ready for operation.

Besides being North America's active volcano within easy reach of the traveler, the Manzanillo extension has another and more important claim to public attention. It will establish the first rail connection between the interior of Mexico and the Pacific ocean, and will remove the barrier to trade between Mexico and the Pacific ports of the United States, British Columbia, Central and South America and the Far East. It represents the fulfillment of a long-cherished desire of President Diaz, and its completion will mark the dawn of a new commercial era in the republic. It will open the markets of Mexico to Pacific traffic, and will allow the exportation of Mexican products north and south along the Pacific coast and across the sea to the countries of the Orient.

The Manzanillo extension will have a total length of 100 miles, and will cost \$10,000,000 Mexican currency, or an average of \$100,000 a mile. That portion of the extension between Tuxpan and Colima will constitute one of the heaviest and most remarkable pieces of railroad construction on the continent. From Colima to Manzanillo the construction will be comparatively easy, as the standard-gauge line will follow, for the most part, the route of the narrow-gauge railroad connecting the port and the Colima capital. This railroad was built by General W. J. Palmer twenty years ago, and was planned to form a link in the Mexican national railroad system. The Sierra Madre, the great mother range of mountains that parallels the western coast line of Mexico from the northern border to the Guatemalan boundary, stopped the road at Colima. During a quarter of a century of railroad

PROMOTION WORK PUSHED BY WOOD

The quarterly report of Secretary H. P. Wood of the Hawaii Promotion Committee presented to the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday was as follows:

Honolulu, October 1, 1906.

Mr. W. H. Giffard, President, Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir: Since my last quarterly report as Secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, our office force has been very busy in getting out special circular letters to the leading medical men throughout the West and Northwest, with which we enclosed our little folder on climate, calling special attention to Dr. L. E. Cofer's statements therein contained. We have also reached with our postal folder many hundreds of people in the above-mentioned area who have residence telephones. At the present time we are sending out special circulars to several thousand carefully-selected addresses and will follow up this line of work until the end of December, by which time we shall expect to note an increase of travel this way, and though much has happened within the past few months tending to check ocean travel to Hawaii, yet the members of the Promotion Committee feel quite confident that a good season is ahead of us.

Mr. R. K. Bonine, who sailed for San Francisco August 14, after having spent several weeks in the islands securing an extended series of moving pictures for the Edison Company, writes that his company is already placing the films on the market and that it will only be a matter of a very short time before interesting Hawaiian scenes will be on view in every vaudeville theater throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in the principal cities of Europe. Mr. Bonine also secured, while here, several hundred plates from which he proposes making a representative collection of lantern slides, which will be placed on the market at a low figure thus affording the many lecturers throughout the country an opportunity to secure an up-to-date collection of slides of island scenery. In bringing about the visit of Mr. Bonine the Promotion Committee feels that it has secured a distinct success in the way of advertising Hawaii.

One of the most effective circular letters sent out during the past quarter was the lithograph copy of a communication from Mr. T. G. Lyster, a Colorado banker, who spent a portion of last winter in Honolulu. With this we enclosed a short note, receiving an unusual number of most satisfactory answers from bankers throughout the territory covered.

Through the courtesy of the Los An-

geles Chamber of Commerce our folders are now being distributed from their headquarters at Atlantic City, where we also have on exhibition some very attractive enlarged photographs of island scenery.

After considerable correspondence the Promotion Committee has induced several of the leading railroads to include maps of the Hawaiian Islands in all of their wall maps. Some of the roads already have such maps and will make certain corrections suggested by us in their next editions.

In order to bring the leading hotels of Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and India more closely in touch with Hawaii, we are now sending regularly to some fifty such hotels the Weekly Bulletin and Paradise of the Pacific. We also include in this mailing list certain hotels on the Pacific coast.

We have now in our rooms quite a library of city directories, to which additions are constantly being made. Our special chart of the Pacific has been completed and we hope to have the same ready for distribution shortly. Arrangements have been made for an exhibit of Hawaiian photographs at the coming New Zealand Exposition. Our folders will also be there for distribution.

One of the most satisfactory pieces of work undertaken by the Promotion Committee was the bringing to Hawaii of the Southern California Editorial Association, the members of which have but just left us. As a result of this trip we are going to receive many hundreds of columns of interesting writings, not only throughout Southern California, but all over the United States, just at the time of the year, too, when winter trips are being planned.

I am pleased to state further that the prospects are excellent for additional excursions to the islands during the coming season, including one of Los Angeles business men, another from Berkeley and Alameda, conducted by Mrs. Weathered, as well as a Portland Commercial Club excursion. We also have reason to expect delegations of newspaper men from Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Washington. Respectfully submitted,
H. P. WOOD,
Secretary.

DEATH OF ROBERT FERN.

Robert Fern, a well known resident of Honolulu, died yesterday morning at his residence in Kalihi. The deceased was born in Maui, fifty-six years ago, and has resided in Honolulu the greater part of his life. He was a builder and his most recent work was at Ewa where he assisted in the construction of the present mill. He was three years engaged in work under Mr. Renton when he was taken ill and did not fully recover from that attack. He leaves a widow and eight children, besides six brothers and four sisters. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the residence, interment being in the Kaunakapili cemetery.



SALOONS THAT FLY THE BROWN COLORS.

—Advertiser Photo.

CASTLE & COOK CO., LTD. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR The Ewa Plantation Company, The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Company, etc.

INSURANCE. Theo. H. Davies & Co (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000. Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED. LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON, Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

Mountain Resorts: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. BARK FOHNG SUEY will sail from New York on or about Nov. 1st, 1906.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED. Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$600,000.00 SURPLUS 200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 102,617.80

OFFICERS: Charles M. Cooke, President; F. C. Jones, Vice-President; F. W. Macfarlane, 2nd Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; C. H. Huatace, Jr., Assistant Cashier; F. B. Damon, Assistant Cashier; F. B. Damon, Secretary.

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

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

JUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.

Bremen Fire Insurance Co. 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.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS. North German Marine Insurance 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 rate and on the most favorable terms.

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 rate and on the most favorable terms.

UNION PACIFIC The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY. Illustration of a stagecoach.

THE NEW WAY. Illustration of a train.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED? ELECTRIC LIGHTED RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. City Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco.

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal. S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

REALETY TRANSACTIONS. Entered for Record October 10, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

S. K. Mattoon et al by atty to Wm R. Castle, Jr. Forc. Advt. Thomas Onokea and wf to C. W. Spitz. M. Henry Vieira, Sr. by next friend vs. Rosa Rodrigues et al. Lis Pendens. Wm Sing to Yee Chong Co. B. S. Fanny Strauch, tr. and hb to S. N. Lukua. D. S. N. Lukua and wf to Fanny Strauch. M. Fanny Strauch to Francisco Marques. A. M. Charles K. Stillman, Sr. and wf to Charles K. Stillman, Jr. D.

Recorded October 4, 1906. Lee Yun Kwai to Sung Tung Sang. A. L. Int in pc land, bldgs, etc, corner Pihokoi and Kinau Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$40 a month. B 283, p 489. Dated Oct 2, 1906.

R. Kamohihi to Wm Henry, M; por ap 3, R P 1902, Nini, Honolulu, Oahu. \$100. B 281, p 380. Dated Oct 3, 1906.

Daniel H Case to Notice, Notice; apply for reg title of lot 36 of kul 8241, sec 2, ap 2, of Anapuni lots, corner College and Dominis Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 284, p 361. Dated Oct 4, 1906.

Sen Chong to Young Nap, P A; general powers. B 284, p 361. Dated July 25, 1906.

Genevieve D Dunbar to J H Raymond, P A; general powers. B 284, p 362. Dated Oct 1, 1906.

Saiko Masaki to Uchiyama Yoozo, B S; bldgs, furniture, fixtures, 2 horses, etc, Kawalalu, Oahu. \$1000. B 284, p 363. Dated July 29, 1906.

E. Madden to W M Campbell, Rel; lot 8, blk B, Magoon tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 281, p 281. Dated Sept 21, 1906.

H. Matsura to K Odo, B S; mdse, furniture, fixtures, etc. \$100. B 284, p 264. Dated Oct 1, 1906.

William R. Castle, tr. by atty to Jack Kuamoo, Rel; pc land, near Punchbowl St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 281, p 283. Dated Oct 4, 1906.

S. P. and wf to Jeanne B King, M. lot 17 of gr 4860, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii. \$120. B 281, p 378. Dated Sept 29, 1906.

Hawn Agret Co to Kuwasaki Cane Planting Co, Contract; to furnish 60 77-100a land for cane planting, near Pahala, Kau, Hawaii. \$1. B 284, p 355. Dated Sept 29, 1906.

Wm T Robinson to Mrs Mary Schrader, Rel; 1-10a land, Main St, Wailuku, Maui. \$1500. B 281, p 375. Dated Sept 29, 1906.

Mary A Schrader and hb (G D) to R A Wadsworth, M; 6-10a land, Kahului Rd, Wailuku, Maui. \$2250. B 281, p 376. Dated Sept 18, 1906.

Kaui Electric Co Ltd to Robert M Kaneali, Rel; int in shares in hui land, Wainiha, Halealea, Kauai. \$55. B 281, p 381. Dated Oct 3, 1906.

Kaui Electric Co Ltd to Hall Kaneali, Rel; int in Ahp, Wainiha, Halealea, Kauai. \$100. B 281, p 382. Dated Oct 3, 1906.

MISSIONARY MOTHER RICE IS NINETY YEARS OF AGE



GRANDMA RICE AND HER GREAT GRANDCHILD.

Today is the nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Mary Sophia Hyde Rice, widow of the late William Harrison Rice, of Lihue, Kauai. "Grandma" Rice, as every one delights to call her, surrounded with her children and grandchildren to the fourth generation, enjoys comparatively good health and is still engaged, through her liberal gifts and her encouragement, in the labor of elevating the Hawaiian race.

This estimable lady was born in Seneca Village, N. Y., her father having been the Rev. Jabez Backus Hyde, who was a missionary among the Seneca Indians in Western New York. She is a descendent of William Hyde, who landed in America in 1633, and is also a descendent of Mary Winslow, niece of Governor Edward Winslow, of the Mayflower. We have been permitted to see a genealogy of Grandma Rice which contains a complete chain of ancestry to Alfred the Great, of England, A. D. 871, a most interesting and historic document.

Mrs. Rice was married, September 28, 1840, to Dr. William Harrison Rice, of Hamblin, N. Y. They decided to devote their lives to the education of Hawaiians, and sailed from Boston on November 14, 1840, on the ship Gloucester, which carried the ninth company of missionaries, consisting of Rev. Elias Bond and wife, Rev. Daniel Dole and wife, Rev. John D. Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Rice. The voyage was an exceedingly long one, of one hundred and eighty-eight days, making two stops, one at Rio de Janeiro, where they were entertained hospitably by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, a Methodist minister, and again at Valparaiso. Of the tedious voyage they merely said that "the Captain, Estabrook, was kind and attentive." They arrived at Honolulu May 21, 1841, and were made welcome by the missionaries who had preceded them.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice were first stationed at Hana, Maui, far remote from any white population; in fact, in the midst of a purely Hawaiian settlement. Here they remained for three years, when they were called to take charge of Punahou in the summer of 1844. Let us quote somewhat from Grandma Rice's reminiscences: "After one of those memorable schooner voyages (which, thank God, are things of the past), we reached our new home, weary and sad. In my arms a crying baby, who bore the name of Emily Dole, but whose name she had, gifted intellectually, a friend in whom I rejoiced as one that helped me, whose society would have given grace and charm to our new duties, had just been carried from Punahou to the 'house appointed to all.' Many of her duties I was to assume. We expected to be a mother to ten or twelve boys with limited wardrobes, which required two days of the week for repairs. I had also the care of their rooms. To these duties was added teaching. Punahou, the princely gift of Father Bingham, was not as now an inviting place. It was without flowers or trees and connected with Honolulu without a treeless plain. The adobe rooms were of the simplest construction, and an economy was necessary that forbade adornment within. Yet we had those beautiful mountains and the grand old sea to enjoy. Then we had a priceless spring, water from which was carried to Honolulu in demijohns. All the cooking for the family was done in an open fireplace with the help of a brick oven. The cook-house was separated from the dining-room. The path to it was without any shelter from the strong trade winds, which often rushed into the house, carrying things hither and thither, and we ourselves at times seemed powerless to withstand the blast. Our table was never satisfactory; the price for board was small and no fresh vegetables could be had much of the year. Until the Chinese succeeded in their gardens it was thought impossible, except during the rainy season, to raise anything except taro, sweet potatoes and bananas. We were associated with the Rev. Daniel Dole, an Israelite indeed, and Miss Marcia M. Smith. I remember her as the kindest of associates, ever striving to carry the heavier part of the burden. Punahou was at that time a sort of missionary hotel, and we greatly enjoyed the visits of our missionary friends."

Speaking of the annual meetings, "whether the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, and the remnants of the missionaries at Honolulu, she says: "Parents and children came from the different stations with household goods sufficient to make a home in the better native houses. Then we assembled in the adobe schoolhouse—fathers, mothers, children, the elder boys whittling on the back seats, mothers and daughters with their needles. There were many opportunities of social converse. Reports were read, matters of interest discussed. Devotional services were held together, we sat down at the table of our Lord. Was there ever more soul-stirring music than our grand old hymns, rolled out by the voice of Father Thurston, leading in Lennox?

"BECAME HOME MISSIONARIES. "In 1852 there was a longer session than usual, for that year the change came. By one dash of the pen in Boston we were changed from foreign missionaries to home missionaries, to get in part our own support, to hold property, and the property of the Board was to be divided—houses, lands and herds. Before this, or about the same time, King Kamehameha had expressed a wish that the mission families remain here, and had given to each family at a low price a small tract of land. Many of the missionaries had small patrimonies and paid for this land. From this has arisen much scandal to the mission and the taunt of rich missionaries. But a careful survey of the families of the mission will show that the majority are poor, and will convince one of the truth of the remark once made by His Excellency, R. C. Wyllie, that the mission had, on very small salaries, lived decently and raised their families creditably, not knowing the faculty of many of the mission mothers."

"In the spring of 1854 we left Punahou, poor and worn, feeling that our salary was of more value to the school than our services. Though it was often very hard at Punahou, with perplexing questions and conscious mistakes, as I review our life work I must be thankful for ten years' service at Punahou."

"The Rices then settled at Lihue, Kauai, where they struggled for a living, while still having a supervision of the moral and religious welfare of the Hawaiian people. Gradually Mr. Rice's sugar fields enlarged until they were merged into the Lihue sugar plantation, of which he was manager. His health had begun to fail while at Punahou, and in fact was the prime cause of his leaving that institution. He died May 27, 1863, leaving his widow and a son, W. H. Rice, and daughters, Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Mrs. C. M. Cook and Mrs. George De LaVergne. Her daughter, Mrs. Isenberg, died, leaving a son, the Hon. D. P. Isenberg, and a daughter, the wife of Rev. Elias Isenberg."

"Grandma Rice has lived to see her grandchildren and great grandchildren multiply around her, all of whom rise up to call her blessed. The Friend of December, 1902, says of Grandma Rice: "Her life is a placid stream which beautifies all its banks. She is remembered as one of the early teachers of Punahou, and her gentle and persuasive methods reigned both in schoolroom and in her parlor classes, where, at certain times, she taught the clumsy fingers of small boys to sew and to braid. Mrs. Rice was to the manor born, her father being then a missionary among the Indians on the Buffalo reservation. Her first four years of labor here was at the Hana station, east end of Maui, and Mrs. Conde was the only white lady within forty miles; then came nearly ten years at Punahou school, and then Mr. Rice, for his own health's sake, moved with his family to Kauai, and she now eats and gives away fruit from trees which he planted forty-eight years ago."

"GAVE CONGRESSMAN A TIP. Warren F. Daniell, the wealthiest man in the vicinity of Franklin, N. H., is exceedingly democratic in manner. Some years ago he represented his district in Congress. One day as Congressman Daniell was standing in one of the corridors of the capitol a New York millionaire, thinking he was an attaché of the building, asked in rather a brusque manner to be directed to the room of a well-known house leader. Congressman Daniell conducted him to the desired place and as he was leaving the New Yorker pressed a 25-cent piece into his hand. Mr. Daniell noticed that a newspaper man witnessed the transaction and sliding over toward him said: "Don't give this away; that is the first money I have earned since I have been in Congress." The next day the millionaire was in the visitors' gallery and saw Daniell occupying a seat in the house. After the session he hunted Mr. Daniell out and the two took supper together at the New York man's expense."

The following sugar on Kauai is reported: Y. K., 1300 bags; W., 800; M. A. K., 22,299; G. & R., 1408.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.



MRS. B., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it. This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails. 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, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. 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 TISSOTEST, 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. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

SANITATION AND HEALTH ORGANIZED DEMOCRATS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Reports from health officials were submitted in great volume at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. Some ran back for several months.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK. Work of disinfecting buildings for two or three months to the end of September made this record: Buildings, 186; stores, 1814; rooms, 1079; out-houses, 452.

Sanitary inspections in Honolulu for six months show an average of 11,224 monthly. Room inspections were much more numerous, in the month of June being 93,563.

Hilo inspection and rat and mosquito campaigns show up well in the reports.

THE INSANE ASYLUM. The Insane Asylum quarterly report to October 1 shows: Number of patients received, 17; died, 4; discharged, 11; making a net increase of two, and the number of patients remaining, 145 males and 49 females, 194.

PURE MILK CAMPAIGN. Seventy-nine samples of milk were examined in August, of which two were below standard—names of dealers not given.

On December 31, 1904, President Pinkham recommended to the Legislature the passage of a specific law, "to regulate the production, keeping and distribution of milk," and suggested the means of financing the expense. No action was taken, referring to the board's action in September, when certain sickness was attributed to impure milk, the president says: "It is out of the question for eight inspectors to cover every item of conduct and condition that affects the public health," and after mentioning his proposed pure milk bill as above, adds: "We are looking after the milk producers as well as the means we have allow."

CITY SANITARY OFFICER. Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, in separate reports for July, August and September, shows results of which the following is a summary: Thirty-four nuisances were reported and all abated, and one 48-hour notice had the desired effect.

There were 245 recommendations made for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses, with permission to accommodate 12,428 persons. Inspections of graves were 116 in number. Six coffins were found exposed in the Catholic cemetery. One coffin in the same cemetery and one in Wai-iki cemetery were buried in water.

In July 15 barrels of rotten salmon were condemned. In August 957 tins canned goods, 69 bags codfish, 45 tins oyster sauce and 4 1-2 barrels salmon were condemned, and in September 383 tins crabs and one tin salmon. Three convictions for selling bad salmon were obtained in August, one fine of \$50 and two fines of \$10 each being imposed.

Twenty-one permits to keep swine and five to keep ducks were issued. Dr. Pratt last month made one trip to Wai-alea, in company with Food Commissioner Duncan, also trips to Nuanu dam and Kallhi Valley respectively, on sanitary business.

FREE DISPENSARY. At the Free Dispensary in September 273 cases were treated, comprising 189 medical and 84 surgical. Prescriptions filled were 192 and eye cases treated 27. By nationalities the cases were Portuguese 84, Porto Rican 76, Hawaiian 62, German 11, American 10, Spanish 5, Colored 5, British 4, Chinese 3, Russian 3, French 2, Danish 2, Japanese 1, Korean 1, West Indian 1, Swedish 1, Polish 1, Hollander 1.

BUILDINGS AND PLUMBING. Plumbing Inspector Keen's reports for August and September show the following aggregates: Plans of plumbing filed and permits issued for same, 59; separate pieces of plumbing finished and accepted, 52; fixtures placed in above, 227; houses connected to sewer system, 27; building permits issued, 23. Inspections were made as follows in the two months: Building sites, 19; buildings under construction, 32; repairs of buildings, 21; sewer connections, 18; nuisances investigated, 15; plumbing work, 282. Total, 357.



With the members of the Twenty-first Infantry on board, returning from eighteen months' active service in the Philippines, the army transport Logan reached port Thursday morning, sailing again in the afternoon. The voyage from the Orient had been made in good time and without any accidents or casualties among the 900 persons aboard. Among these is the youngest stowaway ever carried by any of the transport fleet, being the three-year-old son of a negro soldier, having been taken aboard with the idea that there need be no formalities connected with his transportation, but which the rules required to be listed as a stowaway and subject to the dire penalties of the offense. There were no irons observable, however, when the pickaninny was on deck during the stay in port.

The 21st Infantry earned an enviable name for itself while on service in the Far East, having been stationed on the Island of Samar and recently having supplied some companies for Leyte, where active service against the Pulajanes was seen. In one engagement, in which Company E was engaged, the Pulajane chief Daguho was captured and 100 of his men killed, effectually breaking up the band.

At the present time there are few of the regulars doing the kind of patrol duty at first assigned to the 21st, this work being given over to the constabulary, recruited from the natives, and which is, in the words of one of the officers of the regiment, "very useful except when there is something to do."

One of the exciting experiences of the regiment in Samar consisted in going through a typhoon just fall, which swept the island, killing 300 people and destroying an immense amount of property. The barracks of the 21st was included among the buildings torn away by the wind and one member of the regiment lost his life among the falling timbers.

The orders received for the regiment in Manila were to go to Fort Logan, in Colorado, but it is expected that other orders separating the companies will be received on their arrival at San Francisco, due to the shifting around of the mainland regiments incidental to the Cuban trouble.

While at Manila the Logan was the first vessel to tie up at the new government dock there. From this point she took all the freight disembarked from the transport Sheridan.

She sailed for the Coast at four o'clock, taking mail, it being decided that owing to the delay of the S. S. Ventura she would be the first vessel to arrive at San Francisco.

VENTURA ARRIVED LATE. The Oceanic S. S. Ventura, concerning the safety of which some little uneasiness had begun to be felt, arrived yesterday morning from the Colonies, forty-eight hours behind time. Her delay en route was ascribed to the fact that the crew of coal passers was both incompetent and indolent, this being the same reason given out by the last Colonial liner for her delay. Some time also was lost at Auckland, where the engines required some repairing and the same thing occurred at Pago Pago and at this port, the sailing hour being delayed from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock to allow of work in the engine rooms.

The Ventura came in very light, her total freight amounting to only 430 tons, 75 tons of which were consigned for here. At this port she took on a big shipment of bananas and several hundred tons of coal, while a large number of passengers for the Coast departed with her.

Among the through passengers were several from Pago Pago, including, P. C. Gaskill, the governor's secretary, and C. J. Parks, the prosecuting attorney for the colony. C. W. Frederick, an astronomer, who has been installing the apparatus in the government observatory on the island of Tutuila, is returning to the mainland.

Among the Australian passengers is Dr. H. Simpson Newland, one of the foremost among Colonial physicians. He will make a tour of the United States.

Col. French is the editor of the New York Independent, who has been studying economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand.

The Ventura is carrying a large amount of treasure, having sovereigns to the value of \$350,000 in her strong room. This amount is being forwarded to Californian banks, being the third shipment of gold from Australia to America in the past three months.

The Ventura had no less than seven stowaways aboard when she arrived yesterday, three of them being taken ashore here and locked up to be shipped back on the Sonoma. The other four claimed to be Americans and will be taken on to the Coast, where they will probably be prosecuted.

MONGOLIA NOW AT SAN FRANCISCO. The associated press despatch announcing the safe arrival of the S. S. Mongolia at San Francisco Tuesday was received with a good deal of satisfaction along the front and many hopes were heard that the Manchuria will have as successful a passage. The Mongolia arrived at her port in the time expected by Captain Porter, although it was thought that she would be considerably longer when the officers of the S. S. China reported having sighted the liner making slow progress towards the Coast.

PLEW THE HAWAIIAN FLAG. With the Hawaiian flag flying at the fore, the German ship Marie Hackfeld entered the harbor Tuesday morning after a long voyage from Bremen.

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Absolutely Pure, HAS NO SUBSTITUTE. A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphoric acid. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

She has been out 125 days but arrived trim and in excellent shape. In rounding the Horn the vessel struck some rough weather, a several days' gale being encountered in which some of the smaller canvases were carried away. On the date of the Valparaiso earthquake the ship was off the Cape, but no effect of the temblor was felt.

The cargo consists of 2800 tons of fertilizer and cement for this port, after discharging which the Marie Hackfeld will load wheat at one of the Sound ports for Europe.

TROOPS ON THE LOGAN. The transport Logan, now due from the Philippines, is bringing the 21st Infantry on their way home. This regiment, as well as the 6th Infantry, is being sent home ahead of time, having only served in the Philippines since the first of March, 1905, but as there are two extra regiments in those islands the welcome orders for home were received.

Although the 21st has served only eighteen months, the work it has had to do has been arduous. The regiment has been almost continuously on duty in Samar and Leyte, where the patrol work has been accompanied with fighting off and on all through their stay. In addition to the 613 enlisted men of the 21st, the transport is carrying twenty-three sick, two insane soldiers and twenty-three general prisoners.

The transport will dock at naval wharf number 3.

VENTURA MANY HOURS OVERDUE. Up to an early hour this morning the O. S. S. Ventura had not been reported. She was due to arrive from the Colonies yesterday morning. In view of her delay it is expected that she will be hurried on to the Coast as soon as possible, limiting her stay here to a few hours.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 9. Ger. sp. Marie Hackfeld, from Bremen, 8:30 a. m.

Wednesday, October 10. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 3:50 a. m.

S. S. Argyle, Dickson, from Kihel. (Anchored outside.) U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from Manila, 5 a. m.

Thursday, October 11. Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 3:15 a. m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies, 3 a. m. Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kaula, 6 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Kinan, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon.

Str. Maui, Bennett, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Am. S. S. Morning Star, Garland, for Seattle, a. m.

Str. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Nouau, Pederson, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

S. S. Argyle, Dickson, for Port Harford, 12:20 p. m.

Am. bk. Fullerton, McKechnie, for Port Harford, 8:30 a. m.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for San Francisco, 4:30 p. m.

Am. bk. Benicia, Treasurer, for Gray's Harbor, 2 p. m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.

Am. sp. George Curtis, Kelly, for Anacortes, 9 a. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Geo. Cockett, Mrs. J. R. Parker, G. C. Hofgaard and wife, Miss E. Hofgaard, Mrs. S. K. Kilton, Miss Mary Kekahu, Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, Mrs. de Carmo, Mrs. C. S. Jackson, S. E. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Geo. Moore, H. McNichol, Rev. C. B. Hong, Rev. K. Homura, T. Ozawa and 49 deck.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Ventura, Oct. 11.—From Sydney: Col. H. Willard French, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. P. Owen and valet, Dr. H. Simpson Newland, Miss A. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuel, Miss Beryl Samuel, Arthur Isaacs, Mrs. F. Blavary.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Likelike, for Maui and Molokai ports, Oct. 9, 5 p. m.—A. C. Aubrey, Wm. Mutch, Tom Burningham, Dr. Camp, C. Hartwell, J. K. Wilson, C. Gay and wife, Dr. Heik and party, Mr. McKinnon, Gus. Schuman.

Per str. Maui, for Kauai ports, Oct. 9, 5 p. m.—M. J. Keelen, Miss P. Cremer, P. Kahluam, Mr. Eakin, Dr. G. H. Huddy, Isaac Kalu and wife, Miss Mutch, Wm. Kelley, C. F. Herick, Mrs. O. Omsted, A. J. Blackman, F. M. Swamy, Francis Gay, Mrs. C. Kimball, child and nurse, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox and Ethel Wilcox.

BOTH SIDES DO STUNTS

(Continued from Page 1.) was done through motives of kindness. George Makalena, the cannon ball of Waianae, ended the meeting with some oratorical fireworks, which, owing to the late hour, there were few left to appreciate.

DEMOCRATS AT PUNCHBOWL.

A. V. Peters, who acted as chairman of the Democratic Punchbowl meeting, first called for silence and then for three cheers for the Democratic party, and they were given by an audience of several hundred. He told the audience what the party had to fight against on the mainland and remarked that while silver had been the watchword, the party would be found pure gold.

COL. MCCARTHY TALKS.

Senator McCarthy was the first speaker. He said he was a Democrat because that party was the party of the people. Shortly after the early part of the 19th century, the party was in the lead and remained in control for some years. He dwelt upon the action of the party in the matter of settling the land question over there. Immigration was the long suit of the Democrats and the party gave the immigrants the rights of citizenship—making them just as good Americans as those who were born on the soil. His father, he said, was given those rights by a Democratic Congress (applause).

He referred to the departure of the steamer with immigrants from the Azores and added that he hoped within ten years to see them all citizens voting the Democratic ticket.

A dog fight interrupted the speaker at this moment and he unkindly referred to the matter as the Republican party in a scrap.

He promised a simple election law if the Democratic party is placed in power and reiterated his remarks of the previous night, relative to representation in the Legislature. It was neither equal nor proper and should be changed.

The crowd, which was a large one, paid close attention to the speaker and applauded him at intervals. Silva's name was mentioned and was a signal for applause. Col. McCarthy was followed by William Kinney, who said in part:

RESPECT FOR SILVA.

This meeting has been called in this section out of respect to Mr. Silva, who will make his fight on the land question. He has chosen wisely for that is to be an important question, interesting the young men of the Portuguese colony. I have wondered in looking around this assembly, how many of these people own lands in fee simple. I do not think many of them. We know of the thousands of acres here that are not obtainable for settlement under the present laws.

He went carefully into the land question of the Territory and said that so long as it was in the hands of the Republican party there would be no change. "The Portuguese vote has not amounted to any thing," he said, "because it has blindly followed the Republican party." He told how land had been divided on Kauai by a plantation and taken up by Portuguese. There was no water and McBryde plantation arranged it for them and provided for the building of homes at a cost of \$300, that would cost them \$500. We do this because we believe it will pay us. It happens often when a man takes up land from the government he has not the money to improve and he finds himself far from market and with no road. So long as the land laws continue as they are this condition will exist.

He prophesied the early dawn of a new day to Hawaii. Planters will learn that it is better for them to have their lands cut up into smaller holdings and settled upon by homesteaders. One manager had lost 2000 tons of sugar in 1905.

McQuaid, A. J. Spitzer, C. A. Mackintosh, Rev. A. Mackintosh, F. B. McStocker, J. B. Castle, J. P. Spindle, Dr. Goodhue, Mrs. D. Bent and infant, Miss Von Holt, W. Green, Mrs. Walbridge, Mrs. Macfarlane, child and maid, W. Macfarlane, Sam Kaloa, G. Keaweakua, E. B. McClanahan, David Kaoka, H. B. Bryant, Miss Bonwick, C. S. Weicht, P. A. Kim, Mrs. Siemsen and child, E. M. Desha, Miss C. S. Bond, Mrs. B. D. Bond, H. H. Renton and wife, Bishop Restarick, A. W. Carter, L. A. Andrews, Lord Playfair, Lady Playfair, Mrs. W. H. Shipman, John Hind and wife, C. R. Dement, E. G. Clark, J. D. White.

Per O. S. S. Ventura, October 11, for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Neal, A. N. Campbell, Frauen Mauer, S. E. Slade, W. D. Sleep, D. T. Sleep, Miss MacLymont, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. H. E. Highton, C. H. Kluegel, S. Rosenberg, F. W. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Wulbrue, P. S. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stoup, Mr. and Mrs. Waide, Allen M. Culver, Capt. J. Metcalf, Mrs. G. B. Spawen and child, Mrs. C. E. Masters and child, Mary A. Williamson, Miss M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. McGreevy, Mrs. H. J. Donson and son, Francis L. Amed, A. H. R. Viorra, Misses McMillan and Hathaway, S. Akiyama, T. Karsimoto, O. Nakamura, A. Kamaka Guerra, W. Chalmers, R. Gordon, W. H. Rice, W. A. Rice, Huston Pillow, M. Aronson, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Bowman, W. Weirich, J. A. Luis, Z. K. Myers, Miss Bertha Bootes, P. Tosky, F. Driscoll, Charles Sinow, W. Harrie, L. Seho, T. F. Simuson, J. Younger, John Rivera, Ramon and S. Cenedey, G. Snyder, Francisco da Silva, Allan Herbert.

Per str. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, Oct. 11.—Mrs. C. B. Wilson and 2 children, H. S. Gray, Mrs. H. B. Cooper, Jno. McLoughlin, C. H. Snyder, Miss Ethel Hofgaard, E. Langson.

Per bark George Curdie, Oct. 11, for Anacortes.—Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Ward, A. D. Prince, Lotia Ray, Mr. Ellis.

NERVOUS DEBILITY PROMOTERS BOLD SHORT SESSION

the last season through his obstinate objection to such a measure. "It is up to you," closing his remarks, "whether you are to go on as you have or select the man of your choice."

DEPLORABLE CONDITION CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

A Scranton Woman Tells How She Was Made Well and Strong By This Remedy.

Nervous debility is the common name for what the doctors term neurasthenia. It is characterized by mental depression, fits of the "blues," or melancholy, loss of energy and spirits. The patient's eyes become dull, the pink fades from the cheeks, the memory becomes defective so that it is difficult to recall dates and names at will. Some of these symptoms only may be present or all of them. The remedy lies in toning up the nervous system and there is no remedy better adapted for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Morgan reported having asked the Shippers' Wharf Committee for an appropriation of \$2000, which would be needed this month. At the present time the balance on hand was \$900. "With this report the business of the meeting was over, Mr. Morgan being named as the temporary secretary for the week.

The schooner Robert Lewers will sail this morning for Port Gamble.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated April 3rd, 1902, made by F. L. Dorch, then of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to W. O. Smith, Trustee for the heirs of W. P. Kahale, deceased, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office in said Honolulu in Liber 232, pages 230-233, said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 3rd, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

PEDIGREES FOR MANY AMERICANS

LONDON, September 26.—Arthur Meredith Burke, son of the late Sir Bernard Burke, compiler of "Burke's Peerage," is completing a work which he calls "Prominent Families of the United States of America."

One of the specimen pages is devoted to the coat of arms and genealogical history of the Roosevelt family, showing that the earliest recorded ancestor of the President, Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, emigrated from Zealand, in Holland, to the New Netherlands in 1649. The progeny of this man is shown to have figured prominently in the military and civil history of New York, culminating in the particularly strenuous and brilliant career of Theodore Roosevelt.

Burke says: "The facts show that when Englishmen and other Europeans sneer at the efforts of Americans to establish pedigrees they display not only discourtesy, but ignorance. The lineages of the leading American families bring to the investigator extraordinary men and women at every turn."

MAKINO OF KAU GOES BANKRUPT

Joseph H. Makino, a merchant doing business at Honouapou, Kau, Hawaii, has filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the Federal court.

His liabilities foot up \$4158.81. Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co. is the only secured creditor, holding a mortgage on property valued at \$4435 to secure a debt of \$1200. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., is the largest unsecured creditor, the debt being \$1124.83.

Makino places his assets at \$29,198.59. The largest item is a claim against Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co., for cane planting contracts amounting to \$20,000. There are scores of book accounts, largely of small amounts against Japanese plantation laborers.

Makino was loudly applauded. He was followed by Curtis Iaukea who made a telling speech in English, being frequently interrupted by applause. W. W. Thayer was the last speaker of the night.

The Concordia band paraded the streets on Punchbowl before the meeting and was followed to the stand by a large crowd.

AT KALII.

About two hundred voters gathered at Kalii detention camp to listen to some real good campaign oratory and they left at the close of the meeting resolved to support the ticket. Some of the speakers at the Punchbowl meeting went to the camp after addressing the Portuguese, and contributed to the entertainment of the audience.

Among the speakers were Col. McCarthy, Joe Fern, Charles Broad, Frank Harvey, Curtis Iaukea, Liki and W. W. Thayer.

NERVOUS DEBILITY PROMOTERS BOLD SHORT SESSION

Supervisor Moore responded when called upon by Chairman Peters. He said he appreciated the honor conferred upon him by the voters eighteen months ago, and if he had made a mistake it was in the execution of it, not in the intention. Moore made a splendid impression; he spoke well and was closely followed by the large crowd. He said one-half the taxes belong to the people, and if honest men were put into the Legislature the money will be spent according as it is appropriated. If the Democrats are elected there will be as many men at work on the road as now. He said the wages would be \$1.50 a day for laborers if the Democrats are successful, and perhaps more than that.

HIS MAIDEN EFFORT.

Charlie Rose was then introduced as a competent man for the position of auditor.

He said it was the first opportunity he has had to address the Portuguese as a candidate of the Democratic party. He said, also, that this is his initial experience on the stump and asked the indulgence of his audience. He felt confident of his ability to perform the duties of the office and he knew of no reason for the voters scratching him. He referred to his record with the Wilders and Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and would go before the voters on that record.

GANDALL AND HOPKINS.

Tom Gandall spoke in Hawaiian and was satisfied to let it go without an interpreter.

Manley G. Hopkins said he accepted the nomination as a duty he owed the party, with which he had been allied since annexation. He gave David Kalaokalani a word of praise and said he was loath to run against him. He felt, however, that it was his duty to obey the call of his party. He closed by asking a vote for the straight ticket.

FOR HIGH WAGES.

Jesse Uluhi, a candidate for Representative, said if he was elected to the Legislature, the first thing he would do would be to have a bill passed paying laborers on the streets two dollars a day. (Applause.) He promised other things, and called for a vote for the straight Democratic ticket. He spoke afterwards in Hawaiian.

LONG ON VOICE.

Toela Kiakahi, a Hawaiian with a voice that penetrated the walls of Kawaiahaeo, was the next speaker. As he stepped to the platform he received generous applause from the Hawaiians. His address was in his native tongue and made a hit. His reference to the meeting of the Republicans at the Zoo brought roars of laughter, which increased at the statement that the Republican campaign manager had been distributing street tickets to all those who would cut out and send them make monkeys and monkeys of themselves. His mention of Brown was received in silence.

BIGGER THAN CARTER.

Ed. Ingham was introduced and made a fine address upon the issues of the campaign, dwelling particularly upon the necessity for a change in the land act, and referred to the power of the Territorial forces as mentioned by Judge Kingsbury. He said the judge has overlooked a man who seemed to have even greater power than the Governor of Hawaii,—Sheriff A. M. Brown. He thought this was the time for a change in that office and for a breaking of the machine that has placed, and keeps, incapable men in office. He said the Republicans had been long on promises but short on fulfillment. He closed with the story of the merchants who changed wine into water and by this drew his comparison between the two political parties.

SHOULD BE OUSTED.

Moses Palau, another candidate for legislative honors, also addressed the crowd in Hawaiian and ventured the opinion that the Republicans should be put out.

WOULD BURY THE PARTY.

Fred Weed, formerly solicitor for an undertaker, said he came not here to bury Caesar but to praise him and incidentally to bury the Republican party under an avalanche of Democratic ballots. He blamed the Republican party and made leprosy an issue of the campaign and intimated that the Board of Health is dead wrong in saying the disease is not curable. From this subject he went into the deficiencies in school accommodations. He had 300 reasons why the Democrats should be elected but would not give them all because there was a fear of the crowd going to sleep and being pulled in as public nuisances. He repeated all this and more in Hawaiian.

SILVA MADE A HIT.

Chairman Peters said he would next introduce a man who is the pride of the Fourth District, a gentleman who would go to the Legislature with a determination to break up the machine. On being introduced, M. A. Silva referred to articles in the Advertiser pointing to him as being in politics for revenue only. He said that the man who had made that statement to an Advertiser reporter either did not know M. A. Silva or was a liar. It had crept into the noddle of some people that because the Portuguese had voted the Republican ticket once they should do so again. Cutting into a remark made by a Republican speaker the night before that the Democrats had promised laborers \$1.50 a day, he said, they would do the same. The Republicans had been in power for six years, but he had not heard of any one getting a dollar and a half a day, that party is in power, the Democrats are not. He said that every man on the Democratic ticket was there as the choice of the people while every one on the Republican ticket is a machine made man. He said he had been told before the convention that the Portuguese had better see the "machine" and ask them who could be put on the ticket. "We declined to do this," he said, "because we were not to be controlled by a machine." He told his hearers that no man proposed for office by the Portuguese during the next 50 years would have recognition by the Republican party. He said he was fighting for recognition of his people, not against any individual candidate.

Mr. Silva spoke afterward in Port-

NERVOUS DEBILITY PROMOTERS BOLD SHORT SESSION

A short session of the Promotion Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at which Messrs. McCandless, Waldron, Smith and Morgan were present. Principal Wood, of the Normal school was also present to confer with the committee regarding the suggestions of publicity through the writing of articles on the educational matters of Hawaii, but in the absence of Mr. Gartley, who had brought the matter up, it was laid over until the next meeting. Mr. Wood promised to formulate a plan and be ready to discuss it with the committee in the future.

Mr. McCandless brought to the notice of the committee the fact that according to the records kept by the secretary for the past six months there had been 638 more cabin passengers brought to Honolulu than had left it, which he considered a most satisfactory showing.

Mr. Morgan reported having asked the Shippers' Wharf Committee for an appropriation of \$2000, which would be needed this month. At the present time the balance on hand was \$900. "With this report the business of the meeting was over, Mr. Morgan being named as the temporary secretary for the week.

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Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 3rd, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid is all that certain piece of land situated on the South Slope of Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, being a portion of Lot 499, Royal Patent Grant No. 3626 to Ira A. Burgett, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the West corner of this lot at a point which bears N. 35° 09' E. and is distant 21.25 ft. from the original initial point of Lot 499 the boundary runs thence,

- 1. N. 35° 09' E. 7 feet along Prospect street and Ditch.
- 2. N. 68° 00' E. 40.5 feet along Prospect street and Ditch.
- 3. N. 33° 00' E. 50.6 feet along Prospect street and Ditch.
- 4. S. 71° 50' E. 107.2 feet along Lot 499 1-2, thence
- 5. S. 18° 10' W. 80 feet along Lot 482, thence
- 6. N. 71° 50' W. 153 feet along lot of Charles Phillips to the initial point, containing an area of 10,010 square feet, a little more or less; and being a portion of the premises conveyed to said mortgagee by deed of Ira A. Burgett dated May 28, 1900, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 208, page 228, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser to be prepared by the attorneys for said mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, T. H., October 11, 1906.

W. O. SMITH, Trustee for the heirs of W. P. Kahale, deceased, said mortgagee.

ESTATE DA COSTA.

United States of America.) ss. Territory of Hawaii.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Louisa da Costa, late of Waialoa, Kula, Maui, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of Amos da Costa, son of Louisa da Costa, alleging that said Louisa da Costa, of Waialoa, Kula, Maui, T. H., died intestate at Waialoa, Kula, Maui, T. H., on or about the 25th day of December, A. D. 1899, leaving property within the jurisdiction of this court necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to A. M. Cabrinha;

It is Ordered, That Monday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed the time for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Waialuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted. It is further ordered that notice of this order be published three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Dated at Waialuku, Maui, September 25, 1906.

(Sd.) A. N. KEPOIKAL, Judge, Second Circuit Court.

Attest: (Sd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court. (Seal.)

2837—Sept. 28: Oct. 5, 12, 19.